

NON- AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS

by

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This paper will deal with non-agricultural indicators, specifically, those of the industrial sector covering manufacturing, mining and electricity, gas and water.

Indicators like value added in industrial production, index of industrial production, retail/wholesale prices, employment, input-output table etc. are derived from many sources such as the census of establishments, the current sample surveys of establishments, labor force, and foreign trade report.

CENSUS OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Description of the Project

Periodically, the National Census and Statistics Office undertake a comprehensive collection and compilation of data from establishments engaged in all kinds of economic activity, as defined in the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classifications scheme. At present the periodicity of the census is every three years. It covers both the industrial and non-industrial sectors of the economy. The last census was taken in 1976 with 1975 as the reference year and the next one will be taken early in 1979 with all data referring to 1978 operations of the establishment.

Before 1972 the census of establishments was known as the Economic Census. But inasmuch as the Economic Census could also cover non-establishments, it was decided that to be more exact, it be called the census of establishments since the census is really confined only to establishments as defined by the United Nations. Another reason is to show the close relationship between the census and the annual and quarterly surveys of establishments which are taken in-between censuses.

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Items of Data Gathered

The 1975 Industrial census asked for the following data from establishments :

1. Employment
2. Costs
3. Receipts
4. Electricity and Power Equipment
5. Indirect Taxes and Subsidies
6. Real and Financial Assets
7. Total Liabilities, Net Worth and Capital Accounts (See appendix A for details)

Sampling Scheme

The sampling design used in the 1975 Census was stratified systematic sampling with random start. The sampling unit was the establishment and samples were drawn from the listing of establishments conducted in the later part of 1975 which served as the frame. Stratification was by province, by industry and by employment size. Establishments with 10 or more employees were taken on a 100% sample. A 10% sample after stratification, was drawn from the list of establishments with less than 10 employees. When the number of establishments in a stratum was less or equal to three, all establishments were taken as samples.

Collection and Follow-up

All questionnaires were distributed together with self-addressed return envelopes and with instructions that they be accomplished and mailed back to the National Census and Statistics Office within 30 days. Personal collection was employed in cases of delinquent establishments. These were establishments that did not return their forms within the prescribed period. Personal follow-up was supplemented by telegrams, telephone calls and letters.

Limitation or Weaknesses

1. Target date for collection of accomplished questionnaires could not be attained. After the six-month period required to collect all the census forms, only 50% to 60% are received by the office. This necessitates a revision of target dates for all succeeding phases of operations.

2. In spite of instructions given to respondents and fieldman, questionnaires with unfilled items reach the Central Office. This causes a big delay since more time is needed to investigate and get correct entries from the establishments.

Improvement Introduced

1. A big cause of non-response is the failure of field workers to locate the establishments either because it is no longer at the address stated, or the address given was incomplete or the name of the establishment was wrongly spelled. The errors in spelling were due to the fact that during the listing operation, the interviewers used script letters, which were sometimes illegible.

To avoid this, the listing sheet was revised. Cells instead of lines were provided in the listing sheet for the name and address of establishment and block instead of script letters were used. In addition, during the listing operation, the field workers were required to make a sketch/map on the listing sheet showing the location of the establishments included in his list. This helped those assigned later to distribute/collect questionnaire to locate easily the establishments.

2. Use of "check digits" in industry, product and material codes. These check digits enable the machine to check errors in punching by relating the numerical codes with the digits attached to these codes.

CURRENT SURVEYS

The current economic surveys of the National Census and Statistics Office include the annual survey of establishments and the integrated quarterly survey of establishments. The samples of the annual survey were selected from the listing of establishments of the census of establishments. Those of the integrated quarterly survey are sub-samples of the annual survey.

ANNUAL SURVEY OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Description of the Project

The annual survey of establishments covers a total of 23,268 sample establishments with one or more workers engaged in all

fields of economic endeavor except mining (metallic and nonmetallic) which falls under the responsibility of the Bureau of Mines. Of the total sample establishments, 5,931 are in manufacturing (2,953 of which are found in Metro Manila), 228 in electricity, gas and water, 808 in construction and 644 in mining.

An establishment is an economic unit under a single ownership or control, which engages in one or predominantly one kind of economic activity at a single physical location, for example, a mine, a factory, or a workshop.

Questionnaire Content

The questionnaire for the industrial fields asks for the following data:

1. Employment, compensation and man-hours
2. Receipts
3. Costs
4. Electricity and subsidies
5. Real and financial assets
6. Liabilities, net worth and capital accounts
7. Inventories

(See appendix B for more detailed content of form)

Design of the Sample

In the selection of samples, for the industrial sector, a stratified simple random sampling was employed where stratification was by industry (3 digit) and employment size within each industry group within region. Establishments with 20 or more workers were taken on a 100% basis, while those below 20 were sampled with varying sampling fraction.

Method of Collection of Data

Generally, survey forms are delivered to and collected from respondents by field workers of the National Census and Statistics Office to ensure that they are not lost in transit which is a common reason given by non-responding establishments. Before the deadline for submission, reminder notices are sent out. After the deadline, follow-up letters and telegrams are sent or personal visits are made to delinquent establishments.

Publications

The results of the industrial survey come out in separate volumes, one for each field plus a summary report for all the fields. The data are published by industry from 3 to 5-digit level, by region and by selected provinces. Quantity and value of shipments of selected products manufactured by large establishments are also published together with quantity and cost of selected materials consumed by large manufacturing establishments.

Uses of Data

The annual survey of establishments monitors levels of productions, gross receipts, employment and other types of data used in the estimation of national income accounts and the preparation of flow of funds and input-output table.

Problems

1. Low rate of response as of target date
2. High rate of delinquent respondents
3. Incomplete and inconsistent returns

Improvements

1. Revision of the sampling design to provide for regional dimension. The regional data would be useful for countryside development planning and programming.
2. Census Officers in the municipal level have been appointed to facilitate the collection and processing of survey questionnaires.
3. Improved survey design and questionnaire design of the survey which provided the basis for advanced estimates of the country's gross national product.
4. Inclusion of a consistency check in the questionnaire to be accomplished by the establishment. This will enable the establishment to check whether the figures he gave are consistent or not before the form is returned to the National Census and Statistics Office.

5. Use of "check digits" in industry, product and material codes. These check digits enables the machine to catch errors in punching by relating the numerical codes with the digits attached to the codes.

INTEGRATED QUARTERLY SURVEY OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Description of the Project

The quarterly survey of establishments is an integrated project of six cooperating agencies, namely: the Central Bank of the Philippines, the National Economic and Development Authority, the Department of Labor, the Wage Commission, the Department of Industry and the National Census and Statistics Office.

Areas of responsibility —

Each agency has its own area of responsibility. The Department of Industry distributes, collects and processes on a monthly basis, the core and rider questionnaires, of sample manufacturing establishments in Metro Manila and branch Offices outside this region with head offices in Metro Manila, which are members of Department of Industry supervised associations.

The Central Bank of the Philippines distributes and collects all survey forms and manually processes on a monthly basis, the core and rider questionnaires of sample manufacturing establishments in Metro Manila including branch offices outside the region with head offices in Metro Manila which are not covered by the Department of Industry. It also distributes, collects and processes on a quarterly basis, the core and rider questionnaires of banks and financial institutions located in Metro Manila.

The Department of Labor and the Wage Commission take care of the distribution, collection and processing of the rest of the questionnaires in Metro Manila not covered by the Central Bank of the Philippines and the Department of Industry.

The National Census and Statistics Office is responsible for the distribution, collection and processing of forms outside Metro Manila and the tabulation of all data from the basic questionnaires and the riders.

Kinds of Questionnaires Used

Manufacturing, electricity, gas and water, construction and mining sectors use only one core questionnaire IQSE-11, which asks for data on employment, compensation and gross revenue. There are three rider questionnaires attached to it, namely:

- IQSE-B Asks for supplementary labor characteristics of industrial establishments (manufacturing, mining, construction, electricity, gas and water).
- IQSE-C Asks for quarterly production report from manufacturing and mining establishment only.
- IQSE-D Asks for supplementary information on total assets, inventories, trade accounts and borrowings from Department of Industry supervised associations engaged in manufacturing.

Questionnaire Content

The core questionnaire for the industrial sector asks for data on employment, compensation and gross revenue. The rider questionnaire asks for supplementary labor characteristics like number, basic pay, manhours paid for, overtime pay, allowances, bonuses and benefits of daily wage earners, monthly salaried employees and managers and above. The same information are asked of production and non-production workers. In addition to those already mentioned, data on production of principal and secondary products and by-products of manufacturing and mining establishments are also collected. (See appendix C for more detailed content of questionnaire).

Sampling Design

The samples of the quarterly survey are sub-samples of the annual survey. In general, the quarterly survey of establishment samples are confined to larger establishments. No sample is drawn from the smallest size group. A 10% provision for replacement is built into the design and used only when the selected sample do not respond.

Weaknesses

1. Low response particularly by establishments in Metro Manila. In manufacturing, 50% of the total samples of

the Integrated Quarterly Survey of Establishments (IQSE) are found in Metro Manila.

2. There is a need to revise the sampling design particularly for services where samples for certain industries are inadequate.

Improvements

1. A new questionnaire for and survey design were devised and adopted in 1975 to provide for regional dimension.
2. Coverage was expanded to include all non-agricultural as well as agricultural industries.
3. Information on "previous quarter" performance was built into the questionnaire to facilitate estimation and eliminate problems brought about by irregular reporting of sample establishments.
4. A major breakthrough in the Philippine Statistical System was achieved when an integrated and coordinated instrument for the generation of economic variables required in planning and policy formulation was adopted. Before, several government agencies were conducting their own surveys on establishments. With the integration of survey instrument and standardization of concepts and definitions, the Integrated Quarterly Survey of Establishments became possible. This is a coordinative effort of six agencies, namely, the Department of Industry, the Department of Labor, the Wage Commission, the Central Bank of the Philippines, the National Economic and Development Authority and the National Census and Statistics Office.
5. The improved survey results provided the basis for semestral estimates of the country's gross national product.

FOREIGN TRADE IN MANUFACTURED AND INDUSTRIAL COMMODITIES

Description of the Project

The National Census and Statistics Office produces statistics on foreign trade by month, by country, by port, by nationality or trader, vessel and aircraft, by end use and by category.

The sources of information are import and export entries submitted by importers and exporters to the Bureau of Customs, copies of which are provided the National Census and Statistics Office for statistical purposes.

From 1950 to 1972, two agencies, namely, the Central Bank of the Philippines and the National Census and Statistics Office, compiled and released foreign trade statistics. Because of differences in concept and cut-off dates, the two agencies seemingly produced conflicting statistics which created some confusion among users. In 1973, the responsibility of compiling foreign trade data fell solely on the National Census and Statistics Office. It also became responsible for providing the Central Bank of the Philippines with monthly computer runs of foreign trade statistical tables.

Country of Origin/Destination

Country of origin is the country where the commodity imported is grown, mined or manufactured. Further processing or adding materials to it in another country must bring about a material transformation to render that country the country of origin. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination shown in the entry.

Date of Import/Export

The date of import is the date when the Bureau of Customs has cleared a shipment for release to the importer, while the date of export is the date when the commodity has been cleared for shipment.

Quality Control

The quality of coding and compilation both for imports and exports is controlled through the sequential sampling method of verification. This method enables the verifier to decide after a number of entries have been verified, whether to reject or accept the bundle.

Items of Data Covered

With the exception of live animals, chiefly for food and live animals not for food, fish, fruits and vegetables, all times traded with foreign countries are manufactured goods falling under 47 commodity divisions. (See appendix D for details).

Publications

Statistics on foreign trade comes out yearly under the publication title "Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines." It is one publication of the National Census and Statistics Office that comes out on schedule. It is given priority because of our commitment to the Central Bank of the Philippines.

DERIVED INDICATORS

1. Value Added

Value added is calculated from censuses and annual survey of establishments. It is the difference between the value of gross output and the total cost of materials, supplies and fuels consumed, cost of contract and commission work done by others, cost of repair and maintenance done by others, cost of electricity purchased and cost of goods shipped in the same condition as received.

Value added may be calculated in one of two ways, depending on whether input data are gathered on a "received" or on a "consumed" basis.

If input data are gathered on a "received" basis, value added as computed above is corrected for changes in stocks of materials, fuels and supplies by adding the value of these stocks at the end of the inquiry period and subtracting their value at the beginning of the inquiry period. If input is on a "consumed" basis, a correction for changes in stock is not necessary.

The value added defined above which is also termed as census value added is not the same thing as value added defined in the national accounts. Census value added is not output relative to the economy as a whole but is only net relative to the agriculture and industrial sectors of the economy. In order to derive value added in the national accounts, it is necessary to deduct the cost of non-industrial services rendered by others from the census value added.

2. Input-Output Table

Description

The input-output table is an economic model that gives a picture of the characteristics of the economy for a definite time period by showing the inter-relationship among industries. The

I-O table is derived from various sources, such as, censuses and surveys of manufacturing and services, foreign trade statistics, data from Bureau of Internal Revenue, Customs and COA, etc.

The table is divided into four (4) quadrants:

1. First Quadrant — contains the final demand sectors: the private consumption expenditures, the current government expenditures, the fixed capital formation (for both the private and government sectors), change-in-inventories, exports and imports.
 - a. Private consumption expenditures — refers to the expenditures of households and of the non-profit private institutions during the year under study.
 - b. Current government expenditures — refers to the operational expenditures of the government for commodities and services during the year (excludes expense for fixed investments).
 - c. Fixed capital formation — includes the fixed investments expenditures of the government and the private sector for the following:
 - (1) New constructions — buildings, highways, airports, plants, etc.
 - (2) New machinery/equipment — production machinery and equipment and other fixed assets generally with a productive life of a year or more.
 - (3) Major alterations and repairs.
 - d. Change-in-inventories — computed as the difference between the ending and beginning inventories of the year under study.
 - e. Export — includes a commodity and service exports of the country during the year.
 - f. Imports — includes commodity and service imports of the country during the year.

2. Second Quadrant — shows the column and row sectors. There are as many rows as there are columns. Column entries indicate the purchases of commodities and services made by sectors in the process of production. Row entries show the sales of sectors to other sectors in the process of production. In other words, the inter-dependence of industries in the production process is shown.
3. Third Quadrant — indicates the primary inputs involved in the production process.
 - a. Compensation — refers to salaries/wages paid by industries in the process of production. Included are the employer's share in the payment of SSS and GSIS insurance and other social security schemes.
 - b. Indirect taxes — taxes involved in the production process. Excluded are gift, residence, income and other taxes that do not enter in the process of production.
 - c. Depreciation — refers to the value of wear and tear of fixed assets only for the year under study (excludes depreciation values for previous years.
 - d. Other Value Added — refers to profits and other miscellaneous income. This is computed as a residual between the total input and that of all other inputs (produced and primary) entered in the column of a particular sector.
4. Fourth Quadrant — While there are cases when this quadrant may have entries, the model used by the NEDA and the NCSO does not have any entries.

Size of the I-O Table

The 1969 I-O Table is of the 201 x 201 size, while that of 1974 (about to be released) has a greater number of sectors. If sectors are broken down to more specific industries, bigger size tables can be constructed if desired.

I-O Table constructed in the Philippines uses two kinds of valuation: the purchasers' price and the producers' price. By de-

ducting the transport charges and trade margins from the commodity values of the purchasers' prices table, the table at producers' price is obtained. For analysis purposes, the table with the latter valuation has been preferred by most researchers.

Transfer of Secondary Products

Manufacturing industries produce primary and secondary products. For sectorizing purposes, these secondary products are primarily produced. After such transfer, industries are sectorized. A value of input, proportional to that of the transferred output is, likewise, credited to the absorbing primary industry.

The Inter-dependence of Industries

Indicating the inter-dependence of industries is a very notable feature of the I-O table. In the production of goods and services, producing industries purchase commodities and services as inputs. It should be noted, however, that these purchased inputs are the output of other industries (sales of row industries).

Estimates made for inter-industry purchases include the following:

1. Ratio of the total intermediate purchases to the total output
2. Average of all these ratios
3. Relating a sector ratio to the average ratio of all sectors

In the first relationship, a ratio in favor of the total primary inputs, indicates that the sector does not draw much from other industries in the production process. How a sector compares with other industries as users of inputs in the entire system of inter-dependent industries may be shown by the third relationship.

In the case of intermediate sales, the following estimates are made:

1. Ratio of the total intermediate demand to the total demand (domestic production plus imports)
2. Average of all these ratios

3. Relating a sector ratio with the average of all ratios of sectors

Whether the available supply of a sector is consumed more by producing industries or by the final demand users is shown by the first relationship. The third relationship shows how a sector compares with all other industries as a supplier of inputs to other industries in the system.

The Sector Code

A sector may refer to one or more industries. Generally, homogeneous industries are combined to represent a sector. In identifying products or industries the ISIC (as modified for the country) is used. Then identified industries are grouped into sectors to be fitted into the I-O table.

Preparation of the Table

The cost approach is followed in the construction of the I-O table. All inputs (cost of commodities and services) involved in the preparation of foods and services are identified and posted in the column cells. Values related to the final demand sectors are likewise posted. After total column inputs have been balanced with those of the output, the posted column entries will give a picture of the output distribution in the rows.

Sources of Information

The I-O table draws information from various sources:

1. Censuses and Surveys — for manufacturing and services sectors
 - a. Shipments, inventories, operational costs, new capital expenditures, depreciation, raw materials used; receipts for operational services
 - b. Family expenditures
 - c. Salaries and wages; employers' contribution to social security schemes
2. Foreign Trade Statistics — exports and imports
3. BIR — for indirect taxes
4. Bureau of Customs — for duties on imports

5. COA — for government expenditures
6. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining agencies related to the collection of information on these sectors
7. Other related sources

The I-O Table and Its Uses

The I-O Table is an economic model that gives a picture of the characteristics of the economy of a country for a definite year by showing the inter-relationship among industries. Some of the more important uses of the I-O Table include the following:

1. Provides statistical information which are important in planning and management of the economy. It helps in deciding shifts in attention to the production of certain industries i.e. whether more stress should be given to the development of agriculture in relation to the manufacture of products or vice versa.
2. Shows the cost structure of industries in the process of production and their pattern of distribution in the market (industrial and final uses of goods and services).
3. Contains useful information about the degree of interdependence of industries in the process of production.
4. Gives a measure of an industry's capacity to produce income (relation of its total value added to that of its produced inputs)
5. Serves as a basis for comparing the value aggregates shown by national income account and the flow of funds.
6. I-O table is a tool for identifying areas and extent of under-coverage of gross output.

INDEX OF MANUFACTURING/INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

A series on the Index of the Physical Volume of Production is being disseminated since 1949 by the Department of Economic Research of the Central Bank on a monthly and quarterly basis. The index measures changes over time in the over-all physical volume of production of domestic manufactures as well as in

its components, down to the 3-digit level of classification (when-ever possible) of the Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC).

Basic data are gathered through mailed questionnaires supplemented by personal follow-ups. The current series with 1972 as the base year has a sample size of 416 corporations and partnerships operating and doing business in the Philippines with administrative offices mostly located in Metro Manila. The index is calculated as a base-weighted arithmetic average of quantity relatives and the weighting pattern is based on the ratio to the total of "value added" in the 1969 Input-Output tables of the National Economic and Development Authority.

Concurrently, there is an on-going Integrated Quarterly Survey of Establishments which is a joint undertaking of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), the Central Bank of the Philippines (CBP), the Department of Labor (DOL), the Department of Industry (DI) and the National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO). From the data gathered in this integrated survey, a manufacturing production index covering a much larger number of establishments throughout the country is expected to be evolved. In addition, the new series will include manufacturing production indices on the regional level as well as indices for large and small establishments to provide planners and other users with greater data base.

APPENDIX A

Census of Establishments
Questionnaire Content
(Industrial Sector)

1. Employment, Compensation and Manhours
 - a. Total number of persons working in or for the establishment during pay period ending on or nearest indicated dates.
 1. Paid employees
 2. Working owners
 3. Others
 - b. Compensation
 1. Wages and salaries
 2. Employees contribution to SSS/GSIS
 - c. Mandays and manhours worked by production workers.
 1. Regular mandays
 2. Overtime manhours
2. Costs
 - a. Quantity and cost of all materials and supplies consumed
 - b. Cost of fuels consumed
 - c. Cost of Industrial services done by others
 - d. Cost of other services rendered by others
 - e. Cost of resales
 - f. Other costs
3. Receipts
 - a. Value of all products shipped (sales, consignment and inter-plant transfers)
 - b. Value of industrial services rendered to others
 - c. Value of other services rendered to others
 - d. Receipts from resales
 - e. Other income
4. Electricity and Power Equipment
 - a. Electricity purchased, generated, sold
 - b. Power equipment—number of units and rated capacity
5. Indirect Taxes and Subsidies Received
6. Real and Financial Assets
 - a. Capital expenditures and changes in financial assets
 - b. Intangible assets
 - c. Inventories
 - d. Total financial assets
7. Total Liabilities, Net Work and Capital Accounts.

APPENDIX B

Annual Survey of Establishments
Questionnaire Content
(Industrial Sector)

1. Employment, Compensation and Manhours
 - a. Employment
 1. Paid employees
 - a. Executives, managers and other supervisors above working foreman level
 - b. Production and related workers up to working foreman level
 - c. Other employees not included in 1 and 2
 2. Working owners and family workers (who worked at least 1/3 of the normal working time) not on regular payroll
 3. Other workers not included in a and b
 - b. Compensation
 1. Basic salaries and wages
 2. Overtime pay
 3. Employer's contribution to GSIS/SSS
 4. Other benefits
 - c. Manhours Worked by Production Workers
2. Receipts
 - a. Value of shipments of all products and by-products
 - b. Other receipts
 - c. Receipts from resales
3. Costs
 - a. Materials and supplies consumed
 - b. Other costs
 - c. Cost of resales
4. Electricity and subsidies
 - a. Electricity purchased, generated and sold
 - b. Subsidies received
5. Real and Financial Assets
 - a. Fixed assets and capital expenditures
 - b. Inventories
 - c. Total financial assets
6. Liabilities, net worth and capital accounts

APPENDIX C

Questionnaire Content of IQSE-11
Quarterly Survey of Establishments

- I. Employment
 1. Working proprietors and unpaid family workers
 2. Apprentices/learners/handicapped workers
 3. Workers solely on commission
 4. Paid officials and workers
- II. Compensation
 1. Apprentices/learners/handicapped workers
 2. Commissions
 3. Basic pay
 4. Overtime pay
 5. Employer's contribution to SSS/GSIS
 6. Allowances, bonuses and other benefits
- III. Gross Revenue, inclusive of specific or excise tax or contractors tax

Content of IQSE-B

Production Workers

- I. Daily wage-earners
 1. Number
 2. Basic pay
 3. Overtime pay
 4. Basic manhours paid for
 5. Allowances, bonuses and benefits
- II. Monthly salaried employees
 1. Number
 2. Basic pay
 3. Overtime pay
 4. Allowances, bonuses and benefits
- III. Managers and above
 1. Number
 2. Basic pay
 3. Overtime pay
 4. Allowances, bonuses and benefits

Non-Production Workers**I. Daily wage-earners**

1. Number
2. Basic pay
3. Overtime pay
4. Basic manhours paid for
5. Allowance, bonuses and benefits

II. Monthly salaried employees

1. Number
2. Basic pay
3. Overtime pay
4. Allowances, bonuses and benefits

III. Managers and above

1. Number
2. Basic pay
3. Allowances, bonuses and benefits

Manufactured and Industrial Commodities
in Foreign Trade

- 1 Meat and meat preparations
- 2 Dairy products, eggs and honey
- 3 Fish preparations
- 4 Cereals and cereal preparations
- 6 Sugar and sugar preparations
- 7 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof
- 8 Feeding stuff for animals—not including unmilled cereals
- 9 Miscellaneous food production
- 11 Beverages
- 12 Tobacco and its manufactures
- 21 Hides and skins and fur skins, undressed
- 22 Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels
- 23 Crude rubber, including synthetic and reclaimed
- 24 Wood, lumber and cork
- 25 Pulp and waste paper
- 26 Textile fibers (not manufactures into yarn, thread or fabrics) and waster silk
- 27 Crude fertilizers, crude minerals excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones
- 28 Metalliferrous ores and metal scrap
- 29 Animal and vegetables crude materials, inedible, n.e.s.
- 31 Minerals fuels, lubricants and related materials
- 41 Animal and vegetable oils (not essential oils), fats, greases and derivatives
- 51 Chemical elements and compounds
- 52 Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum and natural gas
- 53 Dyeing, tanning and coloring materials
- 54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products
- 55 Essential oils and perfume materials, toilet polishing and cleansing preparation
- 56 Fertilizers manufactures
- 59 Explosives and miscellaneous chemical materials and products
- 61 Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furs
- 62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.
- 63 Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)
- 64 Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof
- 65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products
- 66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.
- 67 Gold, silver, platinum, gems and jewelry
- 68 Base metals

- 69 Manufactures of metals
- 71 Machinery other than electric
- 72 Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances
- 73 Transport equipment
- 81 Prefab buildings, sanitary, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings
- 82 Furniture and fixtures
- 83 Travel goods, handbags and similar articles
- 84 Clothing
- 85 Footwear
- 86 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods
- 89 Miscellaneous manufactures articles, n.e.s.