

# Philippines - Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines 2009

**National Statistics Office (NSO)**

Report generated on: February 16, 2023

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## Overview

### Identification

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#### ID NUMBER

PHL-NSO-FTS-2009-v1.0

### Version

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#### VERSION DESCRIPTION

v2.1: Edited data, anonymous dataset for public distribution.

#### PRODUCTION DATE

2010-05

#### NOTES

v0.1: Raw data, obtained from data entry (after editing), monthly preliminary import and export data including the adjustments from Automated Cargo Operating System (ACOS) and datafiles from Automated Export Documentation System (AEDS) and released in the form of monthly Press Releases.

v1.2: Edited data, second version, monthly final import and export data, released 10 days after the scheduled monthly Import and Export Press Releases.

v2.1: Edited data, third version, annual tabulation, including late documents processed at the end of the calendar year in which data are included in their respective months. This version is used for publication and dissemination purposes, however data at the trader's (importer/exporter) level are confidential as stipulated in Section 4 of Commonwealth Act 591.

## Overview

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#### ABSTRACT

The National Statistics Office (formerly National Census and Statistics Office from 1974 up to its renaming by virtue of Executive Order 121 on January 30, 1987 and used to be the Bureau of the Census and Statistics prior to its re-organization under PD 418 on March 20, 1974) became the sole agency to compile foreign trade statistics starting 1973.

Prior to this period, the Central Bank of the Philippines (now known as Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas) also compiled and released foreign trade data. However, the differences in the concepts used by these two agencies resulted to a conflicting foreign trade data. This led to an agreement that NSO be the sole compiler of the official foreign trade statistics.

The Philippines adopts the "General" trade system of recording foreign trade statistics. The customs frontier (not the national boundary) is used as the statistical frontier. Under this system, all goods entering any of the seaports or airports of entry of the Philippines properly cleared through customs or remaining or under customs control are considered imports, whether the goods are for direct consumption, for merchandising, for warehousing or further processing. On the other hand, all goods leaving the country, which are properly cleared through the Customs, are considered exports. A distinction however, is made between export for goods grown, mined or manufactured in the Philippines (domestic exports) and exports of imported goods that do not undergo physical and/or chemical transformation in the Philippines (re-exports).

The collected data on import and export documents will generate economic statistics needed to guide both government and the private sectors in policy making, business planning and development. Specifically, foreign trade data (import and export) are used as components in the computation of the Balance of Payment (BOP) by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP); as input in estimating National Accounts (NA) by the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB); and as input in research study by public and private entities both local and international.

#### KIND OF DATA

Administrative records data [adm]

## UNITS OF ANALYSIS

All goods entering or leaving any of the seaports or airports of entry of the Philippines properly cleared through the Bureau of Customs.

## Scope

## NOTES

Foreign trade relates to commerce between the Philippines and other countries transported by sea or air whether for private or government utilization, commercial purposes, as gifts or samples. Also included are animals for the zoo, for breeding and the like. However, the following are excluded in the compilation of import and export statistics:

- a. All import and export transactions with FOB Value less than \$25 US Dollars
- b. Fish and other marine products landed by Philippine vessel direct from the sea;
- c. Goods imported and exported by, or on behalf of diplomatic services and armed forces;
- d. Exposed cinematographic films imported or exported on rental basis;
- e. Personal effects of passenger on which no duty was paid;
- f. Issued currency notes and coins;
- g. Goods in transit to foreign countries;
- h. Stores and fuels purchased abroad by ships and aircrafts of Philippine registry; and
- i. Goods sent through parcel post.

Since 1982, goods are considered imported/exported on the date the carrying vessel/aircraft arrives/departs at the port/airport of unloading/loading.

## Coverage

## GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National Coverage

## GEOGRAPHIC UNIT

Not Applicable

## UNIVERSE

All Customs port in the Philippines (seaports/airports)

## Producers and Sponsors

## PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Statistics Office (NSO)	National Economic Development Authority (NEDA)

## OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role

## FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
National Statistics Office	NSO	Major Funding

## OTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Name	Affiliation	Role
Bureau of Export Trade Promotions (BETP)	Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)	Technical Assistance
Bureau of Customs (BOC)	Department of Finance (DOF)	Document Provider/Technical Assistance
Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA)	Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)	Document Provider

## Metadata Production

## METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Soraya C. De Guzman	SCG	NSO-ITSD-FTS	Documenter of the study
Ma. Julieta P. Soliven	JPS	NSO-ITSD-FTS	Reviewer of the metadata
Estela T. De Guzman	ETG	NSO-ITD-FTS	Reviewer of the metadata

## DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2010-06-25

## DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1.0 (June 2010)

## DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-PHL-NSO-FTS-2009-v1.0

## Sampling

### Sampling Procedure

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Not Applicable

### Deviations from Sample Design

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Not Applicable

### Response Rate

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Not Applicable

### Weighting

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Not Applicable

# Questionnaires

## Overview

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Foreign trade statistics are compiled by the National Statistics Office (NSO) from copies of import and export documents submitted to the Bureau of Customs (BOC) by importers and exporters or their authorized representatives as required by law.

A. List of source documents for the generation of import statistics:

1. BOC Import Entry & Internal Revenue Declaration (Form No. 236)
2. Informal Import Declaration and Entry (BC Form No. 177)
3. Customs- EPZA Warehousing Entry (BC Form No. 242 -CEWE)
4. BOC Single Administrative Document

B. List of source documents for the generation of export statistics:

1. Export Declaration (ED)
2. PEZA Export Tally (PEZA Form No. 8104)
3. Export Entry Declaration
4. Special Permit to Load (SPL)

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2009-02-01	2010-01-31	Continuing Daily Activity

### Time Periods

Start	End	Cycle
2009-01-01		Continuing Daily Activity

### Data Collection Mode

Other [oth]- Self Administered Administrative Form

### Data Collection Notes

A memorandum circular between the National Statistics Office (NSO) and the Bureau of Customs (BOC) was agreed to allow the designated NSO personnel to collect NSO's copy of import and export documents from all seaport and airport of entry. Outport documents are then forwarded to NSO Central Office for processing.

Documents were personally collected by designated NSO personnel from all Customs ports.

Starting in 2003, the Automated Export Documentation System (AEDS), a paperless recording of export transaction at the ECOZONES covering semiconductor and electronic shipments loaded at Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA) was included in the compilation of export statistics. This is due to the Joint Memorandum Order (JMO) No. 02-2002 section 3.9, which states that "in lieu of providing the NSO and DTI copies (paper) of the ED, the BOC shall provide electronic files of ED's processed on a monthly basis to these government agencies". The NSO collects this electronic files every 15th day of the month and integrates them to the NSO database system.

Starting in 2006, the Automated Cargo Operating System (ACOS), an automated operating system utilized by BOC is now being used by NSO in the adjustment of import figures.

In addition to NAIA, all transactions that pass through AEDS in Subic and Mactan were also included in the compilation of export statistics starting in 2004 and 2005, respectively.

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## 4. Special Permit to Load (SPL)

**Data Collectors**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>
Foreign Trade Statistics Section - Central Office	FTSS - CO	National Statistics Office (NSO)
Provincial Office	PO	National Statistics Office (NSO)

**Supervision**

## Central Office Supervision:

The Industry Trade Statistics Department (ITSD) Director oversees the complete collection of all import and export documents from all ports/airports in the Philippines where the Bureau of Customs (BOC) Offices are located.

## Field Office Supervision:

The Provincial Statistics Officers (PSOs) of the NSO Provincial Offices are responsible for monitoring that all import and export documents are completely collected from all ports/airports of their jurisdiction where the Bureau of Customs (BOC) Offices are located.



# Data Processing

## Data Editing

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Data processing is done both manual and machine.

Copies of import and export documents collected by NSO personnel from all customs ports in the Philippines are systematically controlled. Collected documents are sorted by month, by port, by single or multiple commodity entries and by value. About 100 entries are assigned with control numbers and folioed together for the convenience of coders and encoders and for easy processing of the processors. Each folio then undergoes the following stages of processing:

1. Coding - process of translating each item of information found in the source document to its equivalent alphabetic and/or numeric code in accordance with the country, commodity, exporter, handling, carrier or port classification used
2. Code verification - process of determining the appropriateness of codes used
3. Computation - process of computing the FOB, insurance and freight values and converting each value into US dollars
4. Completeness, consistency check and validation of totals and other variables.

Quality control of coding and computation for both imports and exports is carried through sample verification. This method enables the verifier to decide after a number of entries have been verified whether to reject, continue or accept the folio. The number and type of errors are recorded and brought to the attention of the coder. Further training is given on pinpointed causes of errors of coders to improve the quality of their work.

## Other Processing

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Data encoding and editing are carried-out through the use of microcomputers. Inconsistent/erroneous entries are passed through several reject listings until such errors are fully corrected or rectified after which the monthly tabulations are finally generated.

Processing of electronic files provided by the BOC like Automated Export Documentation System (AEDS) and Automated Cargo Operating System (ACOS) are performed separately from the manually processed documents. For the AEDS, the data provided which is in the form of a delimited text file is converted to data base file to suit the structure of the Foreign Trade Statistics (FTS) system. Aside from this, conversion of FOB, insurance and freight values to US dollars were also performed as there are some transactions that have used other currencies. In addition, there is a need to recode the country of origin and port as both agencies used different code structure. Further validation of commodity codes are also done to ensure the accuracy of the data. In cases that commodity description does not tally with the PSCC codes or is not provided, the name of the trader or the trader's TIN is the final determinant of the commodity codes. After all these consistency checks and edits are achieved, then the modified data base file is appended to the export's master file to generate the preliminary export figure for the month.

Adjustment of monthly import figure is likewise done using ACOS file. The ACOS and NSO data files are first tabulated by port and the difference between the two datafiles is computed. A positive difference is computed if NSO figure is higher than ACOS datafile and a negative difference is attained otherwise. Adjustment is determined by summing up the negative figures by port and added to the NSO datafile..

Revision in the import figures were done for the years 2000 to 2004. The revision on import statistics was based on the recommendation of the Inter-Agency Committee on Trade. The committee is composed of representatives from the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), National Economic Development Authority (NEDA), NSO, PEZA, BOC and DTI-Export Development Council (EDC) and Bureau of Export Trade Promotion (BETP). The NSCB Executive Board approved the recommended methodology last May 8, 2005 through NSCB Resolution No. 8 Series of 2005 entitled "Interim Methodology for the Revision of Electronics Import Statistics". However, starting in 2006, import figures were adjusted based on the transactions that pass through the Automated Cargo Operating System (ACOS) of the Bureau of Customs (BOC).

Documents received after the cut-off dates for each month are accumulated, processed and the data are included in their respective months at the end of the calendar year. When all the monthly tabulations for a year have been completed and finalized, the annual tabulations are then prepared.

## Data Appraisal

### **Estimates of Sampling Error**

Not Applicable

### **Other forms of Data Appraisal**

Not Applicable