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**Intra-Asian Trade in the Philippines, 1856—2010**

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*Intra-Asian Trade in the Philippines, 1856—2010*

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## ***Introduction***

As widely known, *After the Galleons: Foreign Trade, Economic Change and Entrepreneurship in the Nineteenth-Century Philippines* by Benito J. Legarda, Jr (Legarda 1999) is considered as the most significant work on the 19<sup>th</sup> century Philippine trade. The book presents trade data based on the Spanish trade statistics, showing trade amounts by commodities or countries or colonies. However, as discussed in the book, the method used in the Spanish trade statistics to determine foreign trade partners makes it difficult to fully understand trade relations between the Philippines and the other regions of Asia. Furthermore, trade statistics published during the American colonial period (first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century) were influenced by historical developments in U.S.-Philippine relations and do not provide sufficient details on Philippine trade relations with non-U.S. partners. As the result of the transition from Spanish to American sovereignty at the turn of the century, there is a gap in the statistical data, which hinders verification of the continuity in the Philippine trade structure during colonial transition.

The Philippines underwent a shift from a British- to American-oriented sphere of international trade at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and exhibited a different intra-Asian trade structure from the opening of the port of Manila in 1834 to world markets in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century through the 1910s and during the subsequent two decades. After gaining political independence in 1946, the Philippines maintained a trade structure that remained a colonial legacy until the late 1970s, but from the 1980s to the early 21<sup>st</sup> century, it opened dynamic trade relations with the neighboring Asian countries.

This paper aims to discuss the characteristics and changes of the intra-Asian trade of the Philippines from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century to the early 21<sup>st</sup> century, dividing it into two periods: the first period encompasses the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century to the World War II, and the second period covers the period of independence from 1946 to 2010(1).

### ***Intra-Asian Trade in Philippine Foreign Trade Relations, 1856 –1940***

Tables 1-2 and Figures 1-2 summarize the absolute amounts and shares enjoyed by the Philippines' trading partners in 1856-1940. The following points were taken into consideration concerning those trade partners.

First, as Benito Legarda's book and *Statistical Bulletin No.3 of 1920* have pointed, the import, export, and totals expressed in pesos in the *Census of the Philippines: 1903* for the three-year period from 1865 to 1867 were not converted from escudos and, therefore, are double the actual in pesos. The peso figures in the tables pertaining to imports and exports have been adjusted accordingly (*Statistical Bulletin No.3* [1921] pp.125-135; Legarda [1999] pp. 107-109).

Second, the 1903 census report notes that the data for China includes Hong Kong between the years 1854 and 1902; however, based on Legarda's research and an analysis of foreign trade statistics published in 1904, Hong Kong was included in the Chinese data during the periods 1854-1867 and 1888-1902, while appearing in the British East Indies data in 1873-1887 (*Census 1903* [1905] Vol. IV, pp. 568-574; Legarda [1999] pp.133-136; "Historical Review" [1904] pp. 605-606, 608-611). There was a large shift in the trade amounts reported for China and the British East Indies before and after 1873. In contrast to China's accounting for over half of the trade in Asia in 1854-1867 and 1888-1902, the British East Indies took over in 1873-1887. Such shift seems to indicate that the Philippine authorities in charge of compiling trade statistics at the time were confused on whether to include Hong Kong, ceded by the British in 1842, as part of China or the British East Indies.

The third consideration is the geographical category "British East Indies." Statistical reports published by the Philippine government during the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century used the term "Posesiones Inglesas" in referring to trading partners (mainly Asian) under British colonial rule, beginning in the early 1860s. In the 1903 census report and the *Statistical Bulletin No.3 of 1920*, however, the English phrase "British East Indies" was adopted to indicate the British colonial regions, mainly Asia. For example, statistical reports published from the 1860s to the turn of the century confirm

that Posesiones Inglesas refers to Hong Kong (with the exception for 1854-1887 and 1888-1902) and Singapore in many cases.

First, let us look at exports in Table 1 and Figure 1. Throughout the period of the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, European countries maintained a share of at least 30-40 % of the total. The largest share, 20-30%, was held by Great Britain, except in the late 1880s when the figures dropped to 10%. In contrast, except in the late 1880s, Spain, the Philippine colonial master at the time never surpassed the 10 % level. The United States had 20-30%, except in the 1880s when it reached 40%.

On the other hand, the figures on Asian regions remained steady at levels of 20-30 % of the Asian total in 1856-1867 and 1888-1902, while British East Indies took over in 1873-1887. As mentioned above, this shift between China and the British East Indies stems from the inclusion of the Hong Kong figures in their respective totals. Therefore, from the figures listed in Table 1, we can estimate that exports from the Philippines to Hong Kong accounted for around 20-30% of the total.

Changes that occurred among Philippine trading partner shares during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century are reflected in Table 1 and Figure 1, compiled from government statistics published during the American colonial period. The sources continue to include the British East Indies as a trading partner; but the Hong Kong figures are now listed separately from the British East Indies and China. The sources do not specify what regions the British East Indies included, but it is safe to assume that the term referred to all British colonial territories in Asia, including British Malaya (and the Straits Settlements), Burma, and India.

There was a marked increase in Philippine exports to the United States as the onset of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In 1900-1910 the U.S. share of exports increased from 30-40% to 60, further rising to 60-80% in 1920-1930. As may be expected, the European share decreased throughout the period. In 1900-1915 the share of exports to Europe remained in the 40 percent range. In 1916-1925, however, the figure dropped to around 20% and 10-15% in 1926-1940. During those three decades, export share to Great Britain and Spain declined, especially in the case of the former partner from the early 1910s onward.

The total share of the Asian trading partners also dropped significantly in comparison to the previous century. Shares averaging 20-30% during most of the previous half-century dropped below 20% in the early 1900s, then 10 percent and even lower from 1920 onward. In contrast to the decline in exports to China, Hong Kong, and the British East Indies, trade with Japan registered an overall increase. From the 1910s and to the 1930s, Japan's share of exports rose to 4-6%, becoming the largest Asian destination of Philippine exports during that time.

In imports as shown in Table 2 and Figure 2, the European countries had 40-60 % of the total, except in 1873-1880. Great Britain dominated in import trade, but Spanish imports increased starting in 1880(2). The American share of imports remained low throughout the period, confirming that it was not a significant trading partner for the Philippines at that time.

The Asian figures show an interesting trend. While the total Asian share of imports came to between 40 and 50% in 1856-1867 and 1888-1890, it rose to nearly 70% in 1873-1880, but dropped to a little less than 30% in 1891-1894. During that time, the import shares enjoyed by China and the British East Indies fluctuated with the inclusion of the figures from Hong Kong, indicating it was a significant factor in imports as well.

The United States again stands apart from the rest in imports. After relative insignificance during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, American imports began increasing in 1900-1910, accounting for 40% of the Philippine trade by the early 1910s, and 60-70% in the late 1930s. In the middle of this American advance, the import share enjoyed by Europe fell drastically.

Asian imports, on the other hands, did not decline appreciably as a whole. Shares in the 30 to 40% range were maintained in 1900-1910, and the 20 to 30% range during the following periods. French Indochina accounted for 10-20% of the Asian total despite declines in the performances of China and Hong Kong. Meanwhile, as French Indochina imports began to decline in the late 1910s, Japan was able to maintain the 10% mark.

Tables 3-5 show total amounts, percentages, and trade partners shares of five major export and import items for 1888, 1918 and 1938. The major items changed over the

half century, between the late 1880s, and the late 1930s. These import-export results are illustrated in figure 3, which show that only those trading partners with shares of 5% or more of imports and exports in Tables 3-5 are included, along with the products traded.

The composition of foreign trade reflects the rapidly changing face of intra-Asian trade involving the Philippines from the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century to the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the structure of Philippine exports shifted from a quadruplicate partnership involving Great Britain, the United States, Hong Kong, and Spain to a unilateral arrangement with the United States. This shift also involved a process by which the Philippines removed itself as a member of the Asian foreign trade market sphere that was being reorganized under the initiative of the British empire. This process is shown most clearly by the fact that declining Philippine exports to Great Britain were accompanied by a declining share in trade with Hong Kong. When the Philippines removed itself from the British export trade sphere, Japan not only became the largest export trading partner of the Philippines in Asian through the early 1910s but also established itself as the second most important export partner next to the United States till the end of the 1930s. It was by no means a closed second, for Philippine-Japanese trade never exceeded the 4-6% range, or one-tenth of the U.S. share.

### ***Philippine Foreign Trade Relations, 1947—2010***

The trade structure of the Philippines after World War II can be divided into two distinct periods: (1) from independence in 1946 to the late 1970s, during which the economic structure of the colonial period was retained, and (2) from the 1980s to the early 21<sup>st</sup> century, which marked a new era of trade relations with neighboring Asian countries as industrialization took place. Initially dominated by the trade relation with Japan, the focus then shifted to Korea, Taiwan, China, and ASEAN countries, resulting in a gradual shift from a U.S.-dependent structure inherited from the colonial period to a multilateral-based structure during this period.

The data used for this analysis is the *Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines, 1947/1948-2010*. Tables 6-7 and Figures 3-4 show the amounts of trade by Philippines' trading partners in 1947-2010 (the statistics for the year 1952 are not available). Note that the order of trading partners' names in the *Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines* has been alphabetical since the 1982 edition, but prior to that edition, there was no fixed rule. Thus, in Tables 6-7 and Figures 3-4, trading partners are grouped into the regions according to the world geographical classification by the United Nations like "Former USSR," "Central Asia," "West Asia," "South Asia," "East Asia," "Southeast Asia," "Oceania," "North America," "Latin America and the Caribbean," "Europe," and "Africa."

First, let's take a look at the export ratio of the Philippines to different geographical region as shown in Table 6. Regions where the ratio exceeded 5% from 1947 to 2010 are East Asia, Southeast Asia, North America, and Europe. When examining the export ratio to these four major regions, the following observations can be made.

1. East Asia: The ratio increased from the 10% range to the 20% range from the 1950s to the mid-1960s, and then rose to around 40% in the late 1960s to early 1970s. After that, it remained around 30% from the late 1970s to the late 1990s, but reached around 40% again in the 2000s, becoming the highest among the regional export ratios.
2. Southeast Asia: The proportion of exports to Southeast Asia was around 2% or lower from the late 1940s to the early 1970s. However, it gradually increased from the late 1970s, and by the late 1990s to the 2000s, it reached around 15% or higher.

On the other hand, when looking at the import proportions to the Philippines from different geographic regions based on Table 7, the regions consistently exceeding a 5% import proportion from 1947 to 2010 were East Asia, Southeast Asia, North America, and Europe. Therefore, similar to exports, the following observations can be made for the import proportions from these four major regions to the Philippines:

1. East Asia: The import proportion increased from the 8-17% in the 1950s

to the 20-30% range in the 1960s and reached 35-40% from the late 1980s to the 2000s, making it highest among the regions.

2. Southeast Asia: The import proportion remained below 5-10% from the 1940s to the late 1970s. but increased to the 10% range in the 1980s to the early 1990s, further reaching around 15% from the late 1990s to the early 2000s, and around 25% in the late 2000s.

When examining the export destinations to East Asia and Southeast Asia in Tables 8-9, it can be seen that Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea, and China were major trading partners in East Asia. In this region, Japan dominated exports from the Philippines from the 1950s to the early 1970s, but from the late 1970s the export proportions to Hong Kong and South Korea increased. From the late 1980s, the exports to Taiwan increased, and from the beginning of the 2000s, China emerged as an important trade partner. As a result, total export amount to China and Hong Kong surpassed that to Japan in the late 2000s. In Southeast Asia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and Indonesia were major trading partners. Since the late 1990s, Singapore has accounted for around 40-50% of the entire region's export, Malaysia for around 25-30%, and Thailand for around 20%. In contrast, Indonesia which accounted for around 30% of the region's export in the 1970s has decreased to 5% after the 1990s.

Then, looking at the import partners from East Asia and Southeast Asia based on Tables 10-11, in the case of East Asia, just like in the case of exports, Japan, China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and South Korea were the major partners. In East Asia, similar to exports, Japan dominated imports to this region from the 1950s to the early 1970s, but the import ratios from Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea, and China started to rise from the late 1970s. With the rapid increase in imports from China in the 2000s, Japan's proportion of total imports from East Asia declined significantly. On the other hand, in Southeast Asia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and Indonesia were the major partners. Since the late 1990s, Singapore has accounted for around 40-50% of the total imports for the entire region, while Malaysia, Thailand, and Indonesia each accounted for around 15-20%.

### *Intra-Asian Trade in the Philippines by Major Trade Items, 1955 –2010*

Tables 12-16 present statistics that track the structural changes in intra-Asian trade after World War II, specifically focusing on major export and import products and their trading partners at five-year intervals spanning from 1955 to 2010. Table 12 provides trade amounts (in peso, FOB prices) for 20 items of both exports and imports in 1955, using classification methods consistent with pre-World War II statistics. In this table, the major 10-11 items are organized by region, such as "North America," "Europe," "East/Southeast Asia," "West Asia," "Oceania," etc.

Then, when examining the statistics of 1970 and 1985 in Tables 13-14, the trade amounts (in peso and US dollar, FOB prices) with each trading partner are organized based on 7-digit classification using SITC for 1970 and SITC Rev. No. 2 for 1985, for all export and import items. For 1970, the trade amounts of each item are limited to items with a trade value of over 30 million pesos for both exports and imports. In the case of 1985, exports are limited to items with a trade value of over 1 billion pesos, while imports are limited to items with a trade value of over 600 million pesos.

For the years 2000 and 2010, as presented in Tables 15-16, the trade amounts (in US dollars) with each trading partner are based on the classification of "The 1993 Revised Philippine Standard Commodity Classification (PSCC)" for 2000, and "The 2004 Philippine Standard Commodity Classification (PSCC)" for 2010, for most of the items.

Let's analyze the intra-Asia trade for each year using Tables 12-16. Examining the major export and import products and trading partners for 1955, as listed in Table 12, the main exports were coconut products (copra and coconut oil), sugar, metallic minerals, lumber, and abaca (Manila hemp), which accounted for approximately 90% of the total export amounts. The major export destinations were the United States and the Netherlands for coconut products, mostly the United States for sugar, and the United States and Japan for metallic minerals and lumber.

The major imports in 1955 were cotton and cotton products, iron and steel and

their products, petroleum, agricultural machinery, and automobiles, which accounted for less than 70% of the total import amounts. The major import sources were the United States and Japan for cotton and cotton products, iron and steel and their products, Indonesia for petroleum, and Saudi Arabia and the United States for petroleum. Agricultural machinery and automobiles were primarily imported from the United States, United Kingdom, and Japan.

As shown in Table 13, the total export volume of products for the year 1970 accounted for approximately 80% of the total exports. The major export items were coconut products (copra and coconut oil), centrifugal sugar, lauan wood, and copper ingots, which together accounted for about 60% of the total exports. The main export destinations were the United States, the Netherlands, and Japan for coconut products, and the United States for centrifugal sugar and plywood. Lauan wood was primarily exported to Japan and South Korea, while most of the copper ingots were exported to Japan.

The major imports in 1970 were crude oil, iron and steel (plates and sheets), wheat and spelt wheat, machinery and equipment, and automotive parts, which together accounted for over 40% of the total imports. Crude oil was sourced from Malaysia, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Kuwait, while iron and steel came from Japan and the United States. Machinery and equipment were imported from West Germany and Japan, and automotive parts were sourced from the United States and Japan.

Table 14 presents the major traded goods in 1985, with the total trade amounts of the listed items accounting for approximately 50-60% of both exports and imports. In terms of exports, bananas were added to the traditional agricultural products of coconut products and sugar (centrifugal sugar), and semiconductors and electronic integrated circuits emerged as major export items, indicating changes in the export composition. Japan was the main destination for banana exports, while the United States, Singapore, West Germany, and the United Kingdom were the main destinations for semiconductor parts, and the United States, Singapore, Malaysia, and Japan were the main destinations for electronic integrated circuits.

For imports, crude oil and semiconductor/electronic product parts emerged as new

items, with Malaysia, Indonesia, and China among the Asian countries, and Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in the Middle East being the main sources of crude oil imports.

Table 15 provides data on the major traded goods and their main trading partners in 2000. The primary export items included food and live animals, crude materials (except fuels), mineral fuels, industrial products classified by raw materials, machinery and transport equipment (mainly electrical machinery, apparatus & parts), and other industrial products. These export items were primarily destined for the United States, Japan, Singapore, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Thailand, South Korea, and China.

On the other hand, the main import items were food and live animals, mineral fuels, chemicals, industrial products classified by raw materials, and machinery and transport equipment. The United States, Japan, Singapore, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Thailand, South Korea, and China were the main trading partners for chemicals, industrial products classified by raw materials, and machinery and transport equipment. Australia and the United States were the major sources of food and live animals, while Saudi Arabia and Iran were the main sources of mineral fuels.

Table 16 presents the main trading items and their respective trading partners in 2010. The major export goods included food and beverages, distilled spirits, tobacco, minerals, textile products, base metals, machinery and mechanical appliances (mainly electrical machinery, apparatus & parts), vehicles, aircraft and vessels, and art and antique products. The main destinations for these export items were the United States, Japan, Hong Kong, China, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan. Additionally, Germany was a significant destination for machinery and electrical equipment, as well as automobiles, aircraft, and ships.

On the other hand, the main import items were vegetable products, food and beverages, distilled spirits, tobacco, minerals, chemical products, plastic and rubber products, base metals, machinery and electrical equipment, and art and antique products. The main countries of import for these items were the United States, Japan, Hong Kong, China, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

To summarize, in the post-World War II era, the Philippines engaged in intra-Asian

trade within the Asia-Pacific market, with the United States and Japan serving as the main trading partners until the 1970s. However, in the 1980s, the Philippines began integrating into the international division of labor system that was emerging in East Asia and ASEAN countries, driven by the progress of industrialization in the region. Since the mid-1980s, the Philippines has expanded its foreign trade relations not only with East Asia but also with Southeast Asian countries. Industrial products, machinery, and transportation equipment have emerged as major import items, in addition to traditional items.

### *Conclusion*

This paper examines the characteristics and changes in intra-Asian trade within the trade structure of the Philippines, spanning from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century to the early 21<sup>st</sup> century. This study is divided into two periods: from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century to the pre-World War II era, and from the post-World War II period to the early 21<sup>st</sup> century. Three key points are suggested:

First, the Philippines' intra-Asian trade was integrated into the British trade market sphere and developed as part of it from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century to the time of World War I. However, after World War I, trade relations with intermediary trading points such as Hong Kong and Singapore in Asia weakened, accompanied by a decline in the share of British trade in the Philippines' foreign trade. Instead, Japan emerged as a significant player in intra-Asian trade. The discontinuity in the Philippines' intra-Asian trade occurred during the transition of the Philippines from the British trade market sphere to the American trade market sphere at the time of World War I.

Secondly, Japan's dominance in intra-Asian trade with the Philippines, which shaped in the 1920s and 1930s, persisted even after World War II and was further strengthened during Japan's period of high economic growth in the 1960s and subsequent expansion of overseas corporate operations beginning in the 1970s. As industrialization progressed in other Asian countries, trade with Singapore, Malaysia,

Thailand, and Indonesia increased in the 1970s, and with Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong, and China in the 1980s and beyond. This sustained trend has gradually diminished the United States' dominance in the foreign trade of the Philippines.

Third, in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century, the trade volume between the Philippines and East Asian ASEAN countries accounted for 50-60% of the total trade, and the transition of the Philippines' trade from the American trade sphere to the Asian trade sphere became decisive in this period. Since the 1990s Japan's absolute advantage in intra-Asian trade has also been wavering, and the early 21<sup>st</sup> century intra-Asian trade of the Philippines was not predominantly centered around Japan, but rather distributed among East Asian and ASEAN countries, reflecting a new international division of labor system that emerged since the 1980s.

In conclusion, the intra-Asian trade in the trade structure of the Philippines from the late 19th century to the early 21<sup>st</sup> century underwent significant structural changes during two periods: the 1920s-1930s and the 1980s-1990s.

***Notes:***

- 1) For a comprehensive study of intra-Asian trade, see Latham and Kawakatsu [1994], Sugihara [1996], and Sugihara [2020]. For macro analysis of the Philippines' foreign trade from the late 19th to the early 20th century, see Hooley [1996] and for recent research on the 19th century in general, see Abueg [2017]. The analysis of the period from the late 19th century to pre-World War II in this paper is based on Nagano [2001] and Nagano [2003].
- (2) Cotton goods were the main imported products during this period, and a large quantity of British-made cotton goods was imported from three regions: Britain, Hong Kong, and Spain. After the tariff system was reformed in 1891 for Philippine trade, British-made cotton goods were brought into the Philippines via Spanish ports to evade tariffs (Salazar [1997], pp. 141-147).

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Table 1. Shares in Philippine Exports by Region and Country, 1856-1940

(% , 1000 pesos)

Year(1)	Yearly Average(2)	Europe						North America				Asia								Oceania		Others(11)	
		Great Britain(4)	Spain	France	Germany	Others	Subtotal	United States	Canada (5)	Hawai & Guam(6)	Subtotal	China(7)	Hong Kong	Japan	Kwan-tung	British Indies(9)	East Indochina	French Indies	East Thailand (10)	Subtotal	Australia		Subtotal
1856-60	9,803	21.1	12.1	1.4		0.1	34.7	28.1	0.0	0.1	28.2	16.6		0.0		3.5	0.7	1.5	0.1	22.3		14.5	0.3
1861-65(3)	9,669	29.6	9.4	1.3	0.1		40.4	19.8			19.8	26.3		0.0		4.2	0.1	1.7	0.0	32.4		7.2	0.2
1866-67(3)	11,047	30.0	9.3	0.8	0.0		40.1	31.2		0.0	31.2	17.5(8)				6.0		1.4		24.9		1.6	2.2
1873-75	19,915	39.9	8.9	0.2		0.6	49.6	31.9			31.9	0.5		0.0		14.8	0.3	0.9	0.0	16.5		2.0	0.0
1876-80	18,166	30.4	4.8	0.2	0.1		35.3	36.7			36.7	0.4		0.0		25.6	0.6	0.4	0.0	27.0		0.9	0.0
1881-85	23,772	25.0	11.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	37.0	39.3			39.3	0.2		0.1		22.5	0.2	0.1		23.1		0.6	0.0
1886-87	25,489	12.1	18.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	30.4	39.8			39.8	0.3		0.1		27.3	2.0	0.2		29.9		0.0	0.0
1888-90	29,145	25.8	10.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	36.4	28.6			28.6	25.4		0.0		5.6	1.2	0.2	0.0	32.5		0.1	2.3
1891-94	31,055	36.8	9.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	47.5	17.8			17.8	22.1(8)		1.6		4.7	0.5	0.2		29.1		2.1	3.4
1898-1900	28,668	30.3	7.6	7.3	0.5		45.7	19.8			19.8	20.8		4.6		3.3	0.0	0.1		28.6		3.0	2.9
1901-02	53,175	36.0	3.8	6.8	0.3		47.0	30.1			30.1	12.6		4.3		2.9	0.0	0.1		20.0		1.7	1.2
1903-05	63,334	28.1	3.9	7.3	0.8	0.7	40.8	41.6	0.0		41.7	2.3	7.2	3.3		2.1	0.0	0.1		15.0		1.4	1.1
1906-10	69,558	21.2	5.4	13.2	2.0	3.6	45.4	37.2	0.1	0.1	37.3	4.6	6.5	1.1		2.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	14.8		1.4	1.1
1911-15	100,015	16.6	4.8	12.8	2.3	3.7	40.2	42.9	0.1	0.2	43.2	2.4	4.5	5.5		2.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	15.0		1.1	0.5
1916-20	225,991	12.5	3.1	1.9	0.2	2.7	20.3	61.9	0.5	0.2	62.7	2.4	5.1	6.1		1.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	15.9		0.8	0.4
1921-25	235,469	6.4	3.6	1.9	2.2	4.0	18.2	68.9	0.3	0.4	69.7	2.1	2.3	5.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	11.2	0.6	0.6	0.3
1926-30	298,051	4.7	3.5	1.5	2.0	3.1	14.8	75.3	0.1	0.4	75.9	2.0	0.8	4.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	8.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
1931-35	203,892	2.5	2.7	1.6	1.0	1.5	9.4	83.2	0.2	0.4	83.8	0.9	0.5	3.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	5.7	0.2	0.2	0.9
1936-40	233,975	3.2	0.7	1.3	1.1	3.6	9.7	77.9	0.4	0.5	78.8	0.8	0.7	6.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	9.0	0.4	0.4	2.2

Sources: 1856-1920 : Philippine Islands, Bureau of Commerce and Industry, *Statistical Bulletin No.3: Philippine Islands 1920*, Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1921, pp. 125-135(For 1863 and 1873年, US Bureau of Census, *Census of the Philippine Islands Taken under the Direction of the Philippine Commission in the Year 1903*,

Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1905, Vol. IV, pp. 568-574).

1921-1940 : Philippine Islands and Philippines (Commonwealth), Bureau of Customs, *Annual Report of the Insular Collector of Customs*, Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1922-41年より作成.

Notes: (1)1898 figures cover Aug.-Dec. only, 1939 figures are Jan.-Jun and 1940 figures are for Jul.1939-Jun. 1940.

(2) 1856-94 figures include gold and silver currency and gold bullion.

(3) 1865-67 figures are adjusted at 50% of the raw data.

(4) 1921-40 figures include Ireland.

(5)1898-1904 figures are included in "Others."

(6)1898-1906 figures are included in "Others." 1921-40 figures include only Guam as US territory.

(7) 1856-67 and 1888-1902 figures include Hong Kong.

(8) 1866-67 figures includes French Indochina and Japan.

(9) 1873-87 figures include Hong Kong.

(10)1898-1904 figures are included in "Others."

(11) This category may also include trade involving some areas in Europe, the Americas and Asia.

[Nagano2023]

Table 2. Shares in Philippine Imports by Region and Country, 1856-1940

(%, 1000 pesos)

Year(1)	Yearly Average(2)	Europe					North America				Asia							Oceania		Others(11)			
		Great Britain(4)	Spain	France	Germany	Others	Subtotal	United States	Canada (5)	Hawaii & Guam(6)	Subtotal	China(7)	Hong Kong	Japan	Kuwan-tung	British East Indies(9)	French Indochina	Dutch East Indies	Thailand (10)		Subtotal	Australia	Subtotal
1856-60	7,535	45.8	8.3	0.1	1.0		55.3	3.0	0.1	3.1	30.9				7.9	0.1	2.2		41.1		0.2	0.3	
1861-65(3)	8,878	44.0	8.0	0.3	1.8		54.1	1.3		1.3	38.3				4.5	0.0	1.5		44.3		0.2	0.1	
1866-67(3)	8,223	56.8	4.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	61.7	0.7		0.7	31.5(8)				3.7		1.6		36.9			0.8	
1873-75	13,046	25.8	4.1	0.0	1.6		31.5	0.6		0.6	3.4		0.0		61.4	1.4	1.5		67.7		0.0	0.1	
1876-80	18,457	23.5	4.3		1.5	0.0	29.3	1.2		1.2	6.5		0.6		59.7	1.8	0.5	0.5	69.5		0.1	0.0	
1881-85	20,745	31.4	7.1	1.0	4.1	0.8	44.4	3.9		3.9	2.8		0.0		44.7	3.4	0.1	0.1	51.1		0.1	0.5	
1886-87	18,802	35.0	11.5	1.7	5.7	2.0	56.0	2.8		2.8	3.0		0.0		31.5	6.0	0.3	0.1	40.9		0.0	0.3	
1888-90	21,993	36.9	5.8	2.3	5.0	2.7	52.7	3.3		3.3	23.1		0.2		10.4	9.6	0.0	0.3	43.6		0.2	0.2	
1891-95	25,063	26.9	31.0	2.2	5.6	3.0	68.7	3.3		3.3	17.1		0.6		3.8	4.5	0.0		26.1		0.5	1.4	
1898-1900	32,958	20.0	11.8	2.8	6.4	1.8	42.7	8.2		8.2	36.0		1.4		5.2	1.5	0.1		44.1		1.8	3.1	
1901-02	63,505	17.8	7.6	4.9	7.0	1.8	39.2	12.1		12.1	18.1		2.8		8.0	12.5	0.2		41.6		1.7	5.4	
1903-05	62,293	15.1	6.4	3.3	5.0	3.2	32.9	15.5	0.1	15.6	11.3	1.1	2.7		7.2	21.3	0.2		43.8		3.7	4.0	
1906-10	66,739	17.9	4.6	2.8	5.6	4.0	34.9	24.7	0.1	0.0	24.8	7.6	1.3	4.5	3.5	14.9	0.8	0.4	33.0		6.5	0.8	
1911-15	104,362	9.4	2.3	2.3	4.0	2.3	20.1	46.2	0.1	0.6	46.9	4.2	1.0	6.3	2.2	11.9	0.9	0.7	27.3		4.8	0.9	
1916-20	191,188	3.3	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.8	6.3	60.1	0.0	1.0	61.1	6.6	0.2	11.2	1.9	5.7	1.9	1.5	29.1		3.1	0.3	
1921-25	204,512	4.7	0.6	1.0	1.5	2.1	9.9	59.1	0.2	0.7	59.9	7.2	0.4	9.1	0.5	1.7	5.2	2.9	0.5	27.5	2.5	2.5	0.2
1926-30	256,024	4.3	0.7	1.1	3.3	3.0	12.4	62.1	0.2	0.4	62.8	5.1	0.2	9.5	0.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.1	22.4	1.7	1.7	0.7
1931-35	166,026	2.9	0.5	1.0	3.9	3.1	11.4	64.0	0.6	0.3	64.9	4.9	0.1	10.9	0.4	2.1	0.5	2.2	0.0	21.3	1.5	1.5	0.9
1936-40	214,927	2.3	0.1	0.7	3.0	4.1	10.2	66.1	1.2	0.3	67.6	2.5	0.7	9.8	0.1	1.9	1.2	2.2	0.6	18.9	1.9	1.9	1.4

Sources: 1856-1920 : Philippine Islands, Bureau of Commerce and Industry, Statistical Bulletin No.3: Philippine Islands 1920, Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1921, pp. 125-135

(For 1863, 1873 & 1895年, US Bureau of Census, *Census of the Philippine Islands Taken under the Direction of the Philippine Commission in the Year 1903*, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1905, Vol. IV, pp. 568-574).

1921-1940 : Philippine Islands and Philippines (Commonwealth), Bureau of Customs, Annual Report of the Insular Collector of Customs, Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1922-41各年より作成.

Notes: (1)1898 figures cover Aug.-Dec. only, 1939 figures are Jan.-Jun and 1940 figures are for Jul.1939-Jun, 1940.

(2) 1856-94 figures include gold and silver currency and gold bullion.

(3) 1865-67 figures are adjusted at 50% of the raw data.

(4) 1921-40 figures include Ireland.

(5)1898-1904 figures are included in "Others."

(6)1898-1906 figures are included in "Others." 1921-40 figures include only Guam as US territory.

(7) 1856-67 and 1888-1902 figures include Hong Kong.

(8) 1866-67 figures includes French Indochina and Japan.

(9) 1873-87 figures include Hong Kong.

(10)1898-1904 figures are included in "Others."

(11) This category may also include trade involving some areas in Europe, the Americas and Asia.

[Nagano2023]

Table 3. Major Export and Import Commodities by Country, 1888

Export Commodities	Amount		% of Total Amount							
	in 1000 U.S. dollars (1)	% of Total Export	Great Britain	Spain	Germany	United States	China (2)	British East Indies	French East Indies	Others
Manila Hemp	8,099	41.7	35.2	0.3		39.2	15.5	9.1		0.7
Sugar	6,271	32.3	17.9	3.8		59.4	17.4	1.5		0.0
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	1,340	6.9	9.4	78.1		0.0	4.9	4.6	1.4	1.6
Tobacco (manufactured)	1,109	5.7	10.8	38.8	1.9	0.9	26.6	18.6		2.3
Coffee	1,500	7.7	17.0	37.6			28.9	16.5	0.0	0.0
Copra	131	0.7	15.5				10.9	41.2		32.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,404</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>0.7(3)</b>	<b>0.1</b>

Import Commodities	Amount		% of Total Amount									
	in 1000 U.S. dollars (1)	% of Total Import	Great Britain	Spain	Germany	France	United States	China (2)	British East Indies	French East Indies	Thailand	Others
Cotton & cotton manufactures	6,335	40.5	82.6	1.6	2.5		0.0	3.7	6.1			3.5
Rice	1,995	12.7						31.1	10.2	51.7	5.0	2.1
fibers, and their manufactures	1,548	9.9	33.2	1.7	15.7	11.0	0.0	22.6	7.1			8.7
Iron and steel, and their manufactures	557	3.6	70.4	2.5	14.2	1.3	0.7	3.9	1.1			5.9
oreams and screw products	525	3.3	0.5	1.9	0.1		16.0	80.7	0.5			0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,652</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.6(3)</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>

Source: United States, War Department, Bureau of Insular Affairs, "Historical Review of Philippine Commerce.

Analysis of Trade under Spanish and American Occupation, *Monthly Review of Commerce of the Philippine Islands, No. 6, Series 1904-1905 (Dec. 1904)*, pp. 609, 611-613, 617, 623, 627, 632-637, 643, 650, 652, 654.

Notes: (1) The exchange rate of U.S. dollar in 1888 was approximately 1.35 pesos.

(2) Including Hong Kong in 1888.

(3) Data taken from Philippine Islands, Bureau of Commerce and Industry *Statistical Bulletin No.3: Philippine Islands, 1920*, Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1921, pp. 130, 134.

[Nagano2023]

Table 4. Major Export and Import Commodities by Country/Region, 1918

Export Commodities	Amount		% of Total Amount												
	in 1000 pesos	% of Total Export	Great Britain	Spain	France	United States	China	Hong Kong	Japan	British East Indies	French East Indies	Dutch East Indies	Thailand	Australia	Others
Manila Hemp	116,383	43.0	32.0			56.3	0.0	0.7	8.6	1.1				1.0	0.2
Coconut oil	63,328	23.4				98.2									1.8
Sugar	31,609	11.7		0.3		52.4	15.8	21.0	10.5	0.1					0.0
Tabacco (unmanufactured)	12,634	4.7		53.1	14.9	25.8	0.1	1.2	1.3		2.5	0.7		0.3	0.0
Tabacco (manufactured)	14,517	5.4	0.2	0.5	3.3	78.6	6.2	1.8	0.6	1.9	0.7	1.5	0.1	1.7	2.8
Copra	10,377	3.8				100.0									0.0
Total	270,389	100.0	14.4	2.6	0.9	65.9	2.4	3.7	5.9	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.1

Import Commodities	Amount		% of Total Amount												
	in 1000 pesos	% of Total Import	Great Britain	Spain	France	Germany	Switzerland	United States	China	Japan	British East Indies	French East Indies	Thailand	Australia	Others
Cotton & cotton manufactures	58,017	29.4	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0		70.9	2.2	19.0	0.4				1.0
Iron and steel, and their manufactures	24,508	12.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0		91.7	0.5	5.2	0.1				1.7
Rice	16,434	8.3						0.0		0.1	2.4	83.5	14.0		0.0
Automobiles, parts of and tire for	6,525	3.3	0.0				0.0	100.0		0.0		0.0			0.0
Silk and its manufacture	5,727	2.9	9.9	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.8	39.8	31.0	17.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	197,198	100.0	2.8	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.5	59.7	6.7	13.3	2.0	7.1	1.2	3.7	1.7

Source: Philippine Islands, Bureau of Customs, *Annual Report of the Insular Collector of Customs, 1918*,

Manila, Bureau of Printing, 1919, pp. 13-14, 56-57, 156-195, 204, 216, 221-225.

[Nagano2023]

Table 5. Major Export and Import Commodities by Country/Region, 1938

Export Commodities	Amount		% of Total Amount									
	in 1000 pesos	% of Total Export	Great Britain	France	Germany	United States	Canada	China	Japan	British East Indies	Australia	Others
Sugar	100,044	43.2				100.0				0.0		0.0
Copra	24,512	10.6		10.7	2.2	66.1						21.0
Coconut oil	21,533	9.3				96.2		0.5				3.3
Manila hemp	20,318	8.8	25.4	2.2	4.6	23.9			22.8		2.1	19.0
Embroideries, cotton and silk	10,216	4.4				99.3	0.6					0.1
Total	231,591	100.0	2.6	1.4	1.3	77.2	0.3	0.8	6.5	0.6	0.4	8.9

Import Commodities	Amount		% of Total Amount													
	in 1000 pesos	% of Total Import	Great Britain	France	Germany	Belgium	Sweden	Italy	United States	Canada	China	Hong Kong	Japan	British East Indies	Dutch East Indies	Others
Iron and steel, and their manufactures	45,792	17.3	2.1	0.6	6.9	3.1	1.2		79.6				4.5			2.0
Cotton and cotton manufactures	43,812	16.5	4.1	0.9	0.2				63.5		3.2	1.7	23.3	0.6		2.6
Mineral oils	16,418	6.2			0.1				75.0						24.9	0.1
Automobiles, parts of and tire for	16,066	6.1	0.1		0.3			0.2	98.9	0.3			0.2			0.0
Tobacco products	15,801	6.0							99.6		0.1				0.3	0.0
Total	265,215	100.0	2.1	0.8	3.1	1.0	0.4	0.2	68.1	1.1	2.3	0.6	9.6	1.8	2.2	6.7

Source: Philippine Islands, Bureau of Customs, *Annual Report of the Insular Collector of Customs, 1938*,

Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1939, pp. 18, 20, 22, 29-32.

[Nagano2023]

Table 6. Shares in Philippine Exports by Region and Country, 1947-2010

(% , FOB value in million pesos (1) )

Year	Yearly Average	Former USSR	West Asia	South Asia	East Asia	Southeast Asia	Oceania	North America	Latin America & Caribbean	Europe	Africa	Others
1947-1950	586.4		0.6	0.6	6.2	2.2	0.5	68.9	1.7	18.3	0.9	
1951-1955 (excluding 1952)	823.8		0.6	0.2	12.6	0.4	0.5	63.9	2.9	18.3	0.5	
1956-1960	961.3		0.3	0.2	22.2	0.4	0.2	56.0	2.5	17.9	0.3	
1961-1965	2,414.2		0.0	0.1	28.0	0.5	0.5	50.5	0.7	17.2	0.3	2.2
1966-1970	4,206.0		0.1	0.2	39.9	1.5	0.7	44.6	0.7	12.0	0.3	
1971-1975	12,532.9	0.4	1.0	0.3	40.1	2.2	1.6	38.5	0.4	14.9	0.7	
1976-1980	28,872.1	2.7	1.4	0.4	33.3	5.1	2.4	32.7	0.8	20.3	0.7	0.0
1981-1985	63,804.4	1.5	1.5	0.7	29.6	9.1	2.2	36.6	0.8	17.6	0.4	0.0
1986-1990	146,736.7	0.3	1.6	0.4	29.8	7.4	2.0	38.2	1.1	18.8	0.4	0.0
1991-1995	318,347.1	0.1	1.7	0.6	27.9	9.5	1.4	38.6	1.4	18.5	0.4	
1996-2000	1,099,061.1	0.0	0.7	0.2	30.3	14.3	0.9	32.8	1.3	19.2	0.2	
2001-2005	1,971,363.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	39.9	16.9	1.2	22.1	0.9	17.8	0.2	
2006-2010	2,208,710.6	0.1	1.1	0.7	43.1	17.2	1.4	17.5	0.9	17.6	0.4	

Sources: 1947-48: Philippines (Republic), Office of the President, Bureau of the Census and Statistics, *Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines*, Manila.

1949-73: Philippines (Republic), Department of Commerce and Industry, Bureau of the Census and Statistics, *Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines*, Manila.

1974-86: Philippines (Republic), National Economic and Development Authority, National Census and Statistics Office, *Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines*, Manila.

1987-2010: Philippines (Republic): National Statistics Office, *Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines*, Manila.

Note: (1) From 1956 onwards, the FOB prices are explicitly stated in the statistics.

The period between 1948 and 1972 includes re-exports, whereas the period between 1973 and 2010 does not.

As the original source only provides dollar values, the data for 1973-2010 is converted into pesos based on the exchange rate (export value) from Table 7.1 of *the Philippine Statistical Yearbook: 2011*.

Table 7. Shares in Philippine Imports by Region and Country, 1947-2010

(% , FOB value in millon pesos (1) )

Year	Yearly Average	Former USSR	West Asia	South Asia	East Asia	Southeast Asia	Oceania	North America	Latin America & Caribbean	Europe	Africa	Others
1947-1950	1,000.9	0.0	1.0	1.0	4.6	4.1	0.3	84.0	1.2	3.6	0.1	
1951-1955 (excluding 1952)	957.4		2.4	1.1	8.3	6.2	0.6	72.5	0.9	7.9	0.2	
1956-1960	1,139.2		1.3	0.9	16.7	8.8	1.7	54.3	1.2	14.1	0.8	0.0
1961-1965	2,468.3		3.7	0.4	21.8	7.1	2.8	44.4	1.6	17.2	1.0	
1966-1970	4,704.3		4.5	0.3	31.3	4.9	4.7	34.6	1.4	17.8	0.4	
1971-1975	14,869.9	0.0	14.3	0.3	33.5	4.1	5.3	26.1	0.7	15.4	0.3	
1976-1980	39,160.7	0.2	17.8	0.4	31.7	6.6	4.4	23.2	1.5	14.2	0.2	0.0
1981-1985	82,382.5	0.1	17.2	0.2	28.4	11.1	3.4	25.0	1.8	12.4	0.2	0.0
1986-1990	187,546.9	0.2	10.9	0.7	35.1	10.1	4.4	21.8	2.3	13.5	0.9	0.0
1991-1995	487,565.3	0.9	8.8	0.8	40.1	10.9	3.9	20.0	1.8	12.2	0.6	
1996-2000	1,153,215.1	1.1	8.0	0.7	39.8	14.4	3.3	20.5	1.0	10.9	0.4	
2001-2005	2,217,471.8	1.0	7.2	0.8	39.8	17.4	2.2	21.5	1.2	8.9	0.2	0.0
2005-2010	2,491,239.6	0.7	9.8	1.2	37.3	24.0	2.5	14.3	1.5	8.7	0.2	

Sources: 1947-48: Philippines (Republic), Office of the President, Bureau of the Census and Statistics, *Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines*, Manila.

1949-73: Philippines (Republic), Department of Commerce and Industry, Bureau of the Census and Statistics, *Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines*, Manila.

1974-86: Philippines (Republic), National Economic and Development Authority, National Census and Statistics Office, *Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines*, Manila.

1987-2010: Philippines (Republic): National Statistics Office, *Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines*, Manila.

Note: (1) From 1956 onwards, the FOB prices are explicitly stated in the statistics.

As the original source only provides dollar values, the data for 1973-2010 is converted into pesos based on the exchange rate (import value) from Table 7.1 of *the Philippine Statistical Yearbook: 2011*.

[Nagano2023]

Table 8. Shares in Philippine Exports to East Asia by Country/Region, 1947-2010

(%, FOB in million pesos (1))

Year	Yearly Average	China	Hong Kong	Macao (2)	Taiwan	North Korea	South Korea	Japan	Mongolia
1947-1950	36.6	7.6	16.6	1.3			6.0	68.5	
1951-1955 (excluding 1952)	103.8	0.3	3.3	0.0	1.3		3.2	91.9	
1956-1960	213.8	0.0	2.3		2.0		5.4	90.3	
1961-1965	675.5	0.0	1.8		4.9		4.1	89.1	
1966-1970	1,677.1	0.0	2.4		4.3		5.9	87.4	
1971-1975	5,026.0	1.3	3.5		3.9		2.7	88.7	
1976-1980	9,623.0	4.5	8.1	0.0	4.3	0.1	7.1	75.9	
1981-1985	18,909.5	4.6	13.4	0.0	5.5	0.2	7.9	68.4	
1986-1990	43,657.5	3.6	14.8	0.0	8.9	0.0	7.9	64.8	0.0
1991-1995	88,944.2	4.7	16.9	0.0	10.9	0.0	8.0	59.5	0.0
1996-2000	333,461.4	4.9	16.2	0.0	21.8	0.0	8.1	49.0	0.0
2001-2005	785,778.8	15.2	18.5	0.0	15.2	0.0	8.4	42.7	0.0
2006-2010	952,436.6	23.9	21.5	0.1	8.8	0.0	9.5	36.3	0.0

Sources: See Table 6.

Notes: (1) See Table 6.

(2)1976-80: "Poruguese Asia" in the original table.

Table 9. Shares in Philippine Exports to Southeast Asia by Country/Region, 1947-2010

(%, FOB in million pesos (1))

Year	Yearly Average	Vietnam (2)	North Vietnam	South Vietnam (3)	Laos	Cambodia	Myanmar	Malaysia(4)	Singapore(5)	Brunei	Thailand	Indonesia(6)	East Timor	Others(7)
1947-1950	12.8	9.4					0.1	33.0	0.7		5.4	51.3		
1951-1955 (excluding 1952)	3.6	19.6		1.5		0.6	0.0	27.6	0.3	2.8	16.0	31.5		
1956-1960	3.5			8.9	1.8	0.9	0.8	35.3		39.6	6.1	6.7		
1961-1965	11.6			19.2	0.3	1.4	0.2	51.7		1.8	13.3	12.1		
1966-1970	64.2			20.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	7.6	37.1	0.1	16.4	17.4		
1971-1975	281.4			9.6	0.0	0.5	0.1	8.9	44.0	3.1	7.9	25.9		
1976-1980	1,479.3		0.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	22.3	37.0	0.9	10.8	27.8		
1981-1985	5,788.3	0.2			0.0	0.2	0.0	35.7	46.6	0.6	8.1	8.6		
1986-1990	10,916.4	1.6			0.0	0.1	0.0	22.2	41.4	0.1	25.1	9.5		
1991-1995	30,123.4	4.7			0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	44.3	0.2	28.5	5.7		0.0
1996-2000	157,564.2	2.0			0.0	0.0	0.1	25.4	49.0	0.1	19.9	3.5		
2001-2005	332,682.0	4.3			0.0	0.1	0.1	31.5	40.2	0.1	18.9	4.8	0.0	0.0
2005-2010	379,881.6	5.2			0.0	0.1	0.1	24.4	46.6	0.1	17.8	5.7	0.2	0.0

Sources: See Table 6.

Notes: (1) See Table 6.

(2) The original table used "French East Indies" for the period of 1947-1951 and "Indochina" for 1953-54. However, following the separation of North and South in 1954, the data for the period of 1951-1955 (excluding 1952) was also calculated using a four-year average to maintain consistency with the entire table.

(3) Statistics for the period of 1951-1955 are only available for 1955. To ensure consistency with the entire table, a four-year average was also used to calculate the data for the period of 1951-1955 (excluding 1952).

(4) The Malayan Union was established in 1946, the Federation of Malaya in 1948, and Malaysia in 1963.

(5) The original table used "British East Indies" from 1945 to 1951. In 1965, the Federation of Malaya gained independence, and from 1967, the statistics were separated from those of the Federation of Malaya. To maintain consistency with the entire table, a five-year average was used to calculate the data for the period of 1966-1970.

(6) The original table used "Dutch East Indies" for the years 1947-1948.

(7) The original table states "South & Southeast Asia, n.e.s.," which implies that it includes other parts of South Asia in addition.

[Nagano2023]

Table 10. Shares in Philippine Imports from East Asia, 1947-2010

(%, FOB value in million pesos (1))

Year	Yearly Average	China	Hong Kong	Macao (2)	Taiwan	North Korea	South Korea	Japan	Mongolia
1947-1950	46.3	55.1	8.2				0.0	36.7	
1951-1955 (excluding 1952)	79.1	4.6	15.2	0.0	1.2		0.0	78.9	
1956-1960	190.6	0.0	8.4		0.8		0.0	90.8	
1961-1965	539.2	0.0	5.1		3.3		0.3	91.3	
1966-1970	1,471.6		3.1		3.2		0.2	93.5	
1971-1975	4,975.4	2.8	2.7		6.3	0.0	0.7	87.4	
1976-1980	12,410.6	6.9	6.9	0.0	7.8	0.0	4.0	74.3	
1981-1985	23,429.3	11.6	12.0		10.5	0.0	8.7	57.1	
1986-1990	65,827.0	6.2	13.2	0.0	17.9	0.0	10.7	51.7	
1991-1995	195,281.5	4.0	12.4	0.0	14.8	0.0	12.7	56.0	0.0
1996-2000	458,750.3	7.4	10.4	0.0	13.3	0.0	18.0	51.0	0.0
2001-2005	881,921.5	12.0	10.1	0.0	15.8	0.0	15.6	46.4	0.0
2005-2010	928,256.0	20.6	9.4	0.0	19.1		16.6	34.3	0.0

Sources: See Table 7.

Notes: (1) See Table 7.

(2)1976-80: "Poruguese Asia" in the original table.

Table 11. Shares in Philippine Imports from Southeast Asia, 1947-2010

(% FOB value in million pesos (1))

Year	Yearly Average	Vietnam (2)	North Vietnam	South Vietnam (3)	Laos	Cambodia	Myanmar	Malaysia(4)	Singapore(5)	Brunei	Thailand	Indonesia(6)	East Timor	Others(7)
1947-1950	41.5	0.3					2.5	0.7	29.0		7.7	59.8		
1951-1955 (excluding 1952)	59.2	0.0		0.1		0.0	1.0	2.8	3.3	0.8	19.6	72.3		
1956-1960	100.5			1.8	0.0	0.8	0.3	14.3		5.2	6.3	71.3		
1961-1965	176.2			0.0	0.0	3.3	17.8	10.4		13.6	14.3	40.6		
1966-1970	232.5			0.4	0.0	0.8	2.8	35.6	2.6	3.3	8.3	46.1		
1971-1975	602.3		0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	33.2	14.4	1.9	23.1	25.3		
1976-1980	2,581.4		0.1	0.0	0.0		0.0	26.2	18.1	5.5	5.1	44.8		
1981-1985	9,179.2	0.0				0.0	0.0	37.6	22.6	7.6	6.4	25.8		
1986-1990	19,025.6	3.0			0.0		0.1	29.0	38.8	6.0	8.2	14.8		
1991-1995	53,203.0	1.1			0.0	0.0	0.0	20.3	49.6	2.8	9.9	16.2		0.0
1996-2000	166,283.4	5.2			0.0	0.0	0.2	21.3	41.6	0.0	17.1	14.5		
2001-2005	384,815.1	5.9			0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	41.0	0.1	18.7	12.1	0.0	0.0
2005-2010	596,913.8	9.5			0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	40.0	0.2	21.1	12.2	0.0	

Sources: See Table 7.

Notes: (1) See Table 7.

(2) The original table used "French East Indies" for the period of 1947-1951 and "Indochina" for 1953-54. However, following the separation of North and South in 1954, the data for the period of 1951-1955 (excluding 1952) was also calculated using a four-year average to maintain consistency with the entire table.

(3) Statistics for the period of 1951-1955 are only available for 1955. To ensure consistency with the entire table, a four-year average was also used to calculate the data for the period of 1951-1955 (excluding 1952).

(4) The Malayan Union was established in 1946, the Federation of Malaya in 1948, and Malaysia in 1963.

(5) The original table used "British East Indies" from 1945 to 1951. In 1965, the Federation of Malaya gained independence, and from 1967, the statistics were separated from those of the Federation of Malaya. To maintain consistency with the entire table, a five-year average was used to calculate the data for the period of 1966-1970.

(6) The original table used "Dutch East Indies" for the years 1947-1948.

(7) The original table states "South & Southeast Asia, n.e.s.," which implies that it includes other parts of South Asia in addition.

[Nagano2023]

Table 12. Major Export and Import Commodities by Country/Region, 1955

Export Commodities	Amount		% of Total Amount																				
	FOB value, in 1000 pesos	% of Total Export	North America			Europe						East and Southeast Asia						West Asia	Oceania	Latin America & the Caribbean	Africa		
			United States	Canada	Subtotal	United Kingdom	West Germany	Netherlands	Denmark	Others	Subtotal	Japan	South Korea	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Others	Subtotal						
Copra	241,922	28.9	38.3	0.6	38.9	0.6	5.8	23.6	4.6	12.3	47.0	0.4					0.4	1.6			12.1		
Sugar	207,821	24.8	97.2		97.2			0.1			0.1	2.2				0.5							2.7
Mineral and Metals	98,689	11.8	61.1	0.4	61.6	0.1					0.1	37.9		0.1	0.1	0.1	38.3						0.0
Logs, Lumber and Timber	88,096	10.5	19.7	0.2	20.0	0.1		0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	70.8	4.1	1.3	0.3	0.1	76.5	0.0	0.0		0.0	3.0	
Abaca, Unmanufactured	54,541	6.5	31.3	1.0	32.3	14.3	5.3	2.4	1.2	11.8	34.9	27.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.1	29.4		1.4		0.9	1.1	
Coconut Oil, Inedible	32,216	3.8	94.3		94.3	0.6	0.6	2.3			3.4							1.0			1.3		
Coconuts, Desiccated	24,100	2.9	98.8	0.4	99.2										0.0		0.0	0.0			0.7		
Embroideries	21,854	2.6	99.5		99.5					0.3	0.3	0.0				0.2	0.3				0.0		
Pineapple, Canned	10,999	1.3	97.2		97.2		0.0	1.0		1.8	2.8												
Copra Meal or Cake	8,797	1.1	53.2		53.2	1.1	11.5	2.6	30.0	1.6	46.8												
Molasses	7,482	0.9	28		28.0							50.5	15.0		0.2	6.3	72.0						
Total	796,515	95.0	60.6	0.4%	61.0	1.2	2.3	1.0	1.8	4.6	17.5	15.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	16.7	0.1	0.5		3.8	0.4	

Import Commodities	Amount		% of Total Amount																					
	FOB value, in 1000 pesos	% of Total Import	North America			Europe						East and Southeast Asia						West Asia			Oceania	Others		
			United States	Canada	Subtotal	United Kingdom	West Germany	France	Belgium	Others	Subtotal	Japan	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Malaysia	Indonesia	Others	Subtotal	Saudi Arabia	Others			Subtotal	
Cotton and manufactures	141,321	13.2	84.9		84.9	1.1		0.6	0.2	0.4	2.1	7.4		4.5			0.4	12.3			0.2		0.4	
Iron, Steel and manufactures	90,085	8.4	39.9		39.9	4.3	7.8	5.4	8.3	1.8	27.5	31.7		0.3				32.0						0.6
Mineral Oils (metroleum products)	88,008	8.2	13.1		13.1								1.6		2.0	59.7	1.0	64.4	18.8	3.6	22.4			0.1
Machinery, export agricultura and electrical	78,276	7.3	69.3	1.2	70.5	8.5	6.0	0.2	0.6	1.9	17.2	10.0		0.5			10.5							1.8
Vehicles (including automobile and parts)	76,115	7.1	88.6		88.6	4.4	1.7		0.6	0.2	6.9	3.4					3.4					0.5	0.5	
Grain and preparations	70,227	6.5	35.6	42.4	78.0									1.6			18.0	19.6				2.1	0.4	
Dairy Products	54,367	5.1	68.5		68.5	0.2				26.7	26.9											4.4	0.2	
Paper and manufactures	45,055(1)	4.2	88.9	5.0	93.9	1.1	0.7	0.6		1.7	4.1	1.1					1.1						0.9	
Chemicals, drugs, dyes & medicines	44,768	4.2	77.8	0.5	78.3	3.9	2.3	1.2		3.6	11.1	4.2		1.4			0.2	5.8					4.8	
Electrical machinery and appliances	43,690	4.1	86.8		86.8	1.9	3.3	1.6	0.2	1.4	8.5	3.3		0.8			4.1						0.7	
Total	731,913	68.2	63.4	4.5	68.0	2.5	2.2	1.0	1.2	2.9	9.8	7.3	0.2	1.2	0.2	7.2	1.9	18.1	2.3	0.4	2.7	0.6	0.9	

Source: Philippines (Republic), Office of the President, Bureau of Census and Statistics, *Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines, 1947/48*, Manila, c1949, Table 2 & Table 3 より作成.

Note: (1) The aggregate import amount for each country/region that has been revised from the total amount in the original table.





[Nagano2023]

Table 15. Major Export and Import Commodities by Country/Region, 2000

Export Commodities	FOB value, in 1000 US dollars	% of Total Export	North America			EU(1)						ASEAN							East Asia						West Asia			India	Australia	Mexico	
			United State	Canada	Subtotal	United Kingdom	Germany	France	Netherlands	Others	Subtotal	Singapore	Malaysia	Thailand	Indonesia	Vietnam	Myanmar	Others	Subtotal	Japan	South Korea	Taiwan	China	Hong Kong	Subtotal	UAE	Israel				Subtotal
Food & Live Animals	1,235,469	3.2	25.0	2.8	27.7	1.3	1.2	0.2	1.6	1.9	6.3	2.8	0.9	1.1	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	7.7	34.1	5.3	3.8	4.1	7.9	55.3	1.6	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.9	0.0
Beverages & Tobacco	41,245	0.1	25.7	0.7	26.5	0.4	8.3	0.9	0.5	3.6	13.7	9.6	4.1	10.1	0.1	2.9	6.9	0.7	34.4	9.2	1.6	8.9	4.0	23.7	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.4	
Crude Materials, inedible, except fuels	417,687	1.1	5.6	0.8	6.4	5.6	1.8	7.9	3.5	5.3	24.2	2.1	2.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.9	37.2	9.0	4.8	6.3	3.1	60.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.3	0.4
Mineral Fuels, lubricants & relative mat <sup>1</sup>	431,734	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.1							44.5	3.1	0.6	1.6	1.3			51.0	25.1	3.4	2.4	15.6	2.1	48.6				0.0	0.2	
Animal & Veg Oils, fats & waxes	475,756	1.2	43.8	0.6	44.3	1.3		0.2	30.7	3.0	35.2	0.8	6.7	0.0	3.5				10.9	4.2	0.5	1.2	3.0	0.0	9.0	0.1		0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3
Chemicals & related products	308,164	0.8	9.6	0.4	10.0	1.3	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.9	4.6	4.3	3.8	7.0	6.0	11.1	1.5	0.2	33.9	10.3	5.8	6.9	6.7	10.4	40.1	0.9	0.1	0.9	6.9	3.2	0.3
Manuf Goods classified chiefly by mat <sup>1</sup>	1,172,226	3.1	20.5	0.8	21.4	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.0	3.2	8.6	3.8	1.8	4.1	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	11.4	25.6	8.9	6.8	8.2	5.9	55.5	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.7	0.1
Machinery & Transport Equipment	13,945,425	36.6	24.7	0.7	25.4	3.7	5.8	0.9	13.7	1.6	25.6	9.6	1.4	2.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	13.8	18.8	2.1	5.9	1.1	5.4	33.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.3
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	2,580,883	6.8	69.0	2.1	71.2	3.8	3.1	1.7	2.2	3.4	14.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.5		8.8	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.0	10.9	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.4
Others, not specified	16,911,203	44.4	31.5	0.8	32.3	4.9	1.8	0.4	4.9	2.3	14.3	8.7	6.3	4.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	10.2	3.7	10.8	1.4	5.3	31.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.3
Total	37,519,792	98.5	30.3	0.9	31.2	4.0	3.5	0.8	7.9	1.9	18.2	8.3	3.7	3.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	15.9	14.9	3.1	7.6	1.8	1.8	32.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.8

Import Commodities	FOB value, in 1000 US dollars	% of Total Import(2)	Russia	North America			EU						ASEAN							East Asia						West Asia						Australia
				United State	Canada	Subtotal	United Kingdom	Germany	France	Netherlands	Others	Subtotal	Singapore	Malaysia	Thailand	Indonesia	Vietnam	Others	Subtotal	Japan	South Korea	Taiwan	China	Hong Kong	Subtotal	Saudi Arabia	UAE	Iran	Oman	Israel	Subtotal	
Food & Live Animals	1,759,686	5.1	0.0	33.9	4.8	38.8	0.9	2.2	1.4	5.3	5.1	14.8	3.4	1.6	3.3	2.3	6.3	0.1	17.1	0.3	1.2	0.9	5.4	0.8	8.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	20.3
Beverages & Tobacco	131,577	0.4	0.0	30.3	0.1	30.5	3.0	0.1	2.2	2.1	10.3	17.7	13.5	1.5	3.1	1.5			19.6	3.1	1.6	0.2	12.8	13.1	30.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	
Crude Materials, inedible, except fuels	647,648	1.9	0.0	26.1	5.6	31.6	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.0	1.0	4.0	1.9	5.7	3.6	14.6	1.7	0.0	27.5	7.7	1.5	6.5	4.8	3.4	23.9	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.1	2.8	10.1	
Mineral Fuels, lubricants & relative mat <sup>1</sup>	3,713,273	10.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	6.7	4.8	0.8	2.8	0.0		15.1	0.7	3.3	0.3	0.9	0.3	5.5	27.1	22.5	21.4	5.8	0.0	76.7	2.0	
Animal & Veg Oils, fats & waxes	63,618	0.2		3.4	4.5	7.9	2.0	2.6	1.2	0.7	5.2	11.7	11.2	56.5	2.7	2.0			72.5	0.5	1.4	0.5	1.0	0.9	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	
Chemicals & related products	2,424,512	7.0	0.5	12.0	0.4	12.4	3.0	4.5	2.3	1.8	4.9	16.6	11.4	4.7	5.7	5.4	0.2	0.0	27.3	15.6	10.3	6.2	3.8	2.5	38.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.9	3.0
Manuf Goods classified chiefly by mat <sup>1</sup>	2,958,881	8.6	7.2	6.3	0.9	7.2	0.8	1.9	0.6	0.5	3.7	7.5	3.1	3.8	3.4	5.9	0.5	0.0	16.7	17.6	12.0	14.6	6.4	6.8	57.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	3.1
Machinery & Transport Equipment	12,148,207	35.2	0.0	17.2	0.2	17.4	1.5	2.7	1.4	1.2	5.4	12.1	7.8	4.0	2.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	30.0	10.7	5.9	1.3	4.0	52.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.4	0.6
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	971,368	2.8	0.0	18.8	0.6	19.4	2.0	3.3	1.0	1.4	3.3	11.0	6.8	3.9	2.7	1.6	0.4	0.0	15.4	17.5	4.6	7.2	8.7	14.2	52.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.7	
Others, not specified	5,264,747	15.3	0.0	33.4	0.2	33.7	0.6	3.0	1.1	0.2	3.6	8.4	7.4	2.2	2.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	12.7	23.4	4.7	9.6	1.2	5.1	43.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	
Total	30,083,517	87.2	0.8	17.7	0.7	18.4	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.1	4.0	9.9	7.0	3.8	2.8	2.3	0.5	0.0	16.5	20.0	7.8	6.5	2.6	4.0	40.9	3.5	2.9	2.6	0.7	1.1	10.8	2.7

Source: Philippines (Republic), National Statistics Office Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines, 2000. Manila, c2001, Volume I: Imports, Table 12, Volume II: Exports, Table 12-1 作成。

Notes: (1) In the original table, Switzerland and Hungary as non-EU countries are listed; however, they account for a small proportion of a few items.

(2) The total import amount is based on revised figures since fiscal year 2001.

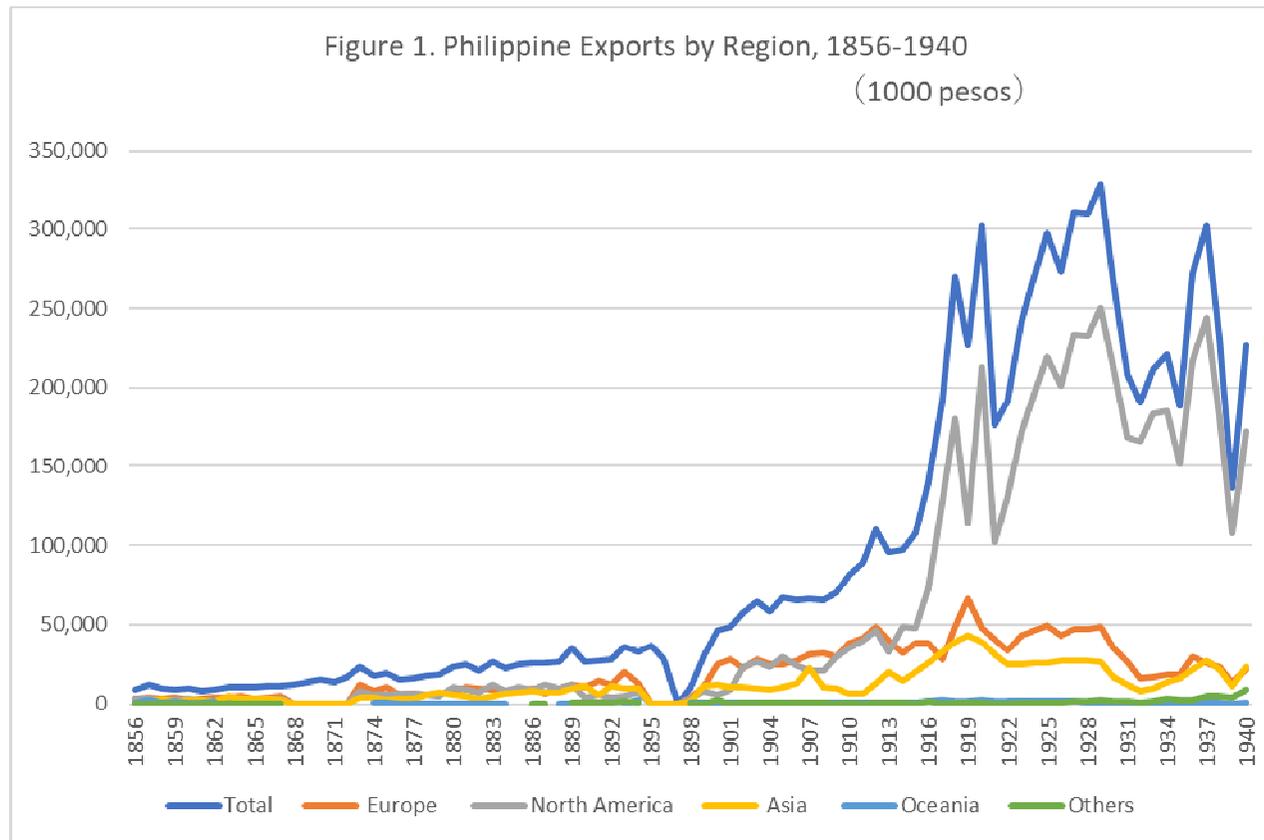
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Table 16. Major Export and Import Commodities by Country/Region, 2010

Export Commodities	FOB value, in 1000 US dollars	% of Total Export	Russia	North America						EU						ASEAN						East Asia						West Asia				India	Oceania																																													
				United State			Canada			Subtotal			United Kingdom			Germany			Netherlands			Bergium			Others			Subtotal			Singapore			Malaysia			Thailand			Indonesia			Vietnam			Others			Subtotal			Japan		South Korea		Taiwan		China		Hong Kong		Subtotal		Saudi Arabia		UAE		Iran		Subtotal		Australia		New Zealand		Subtotal		
				United State	Canada	Subtotal	United Kingdom	Germany	Netherlands	Bergium	Others	Subtotal	Singapore	Malaysia	Thailand	Indonesia	Vietnam	Others	Subtotal	Japan	South Korea	Taiwan	China	Hong Kong	Subtotal	Saudi Arabia	UAE	Iran	Subtotal	Australia	New Zealand		Subtotal																																													
Live animal products	351,999	0.7	0.0	17.7	1.3	19.0	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.1	4.3	5.9	2.8	7.3	7.3	7.0	1.4	0.2	25.9	26.8	1.4	4.5	1.0	13.6	47.3	0.2	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5																																													
Vegetable products	686,586	1.3	1.0	9.3	1.8	11.1	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.8	6.1	16.2	3.4	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.2	5.5	40.9	6.1	1.1	3.4	2.0	53.6	0.5	1.8	6.7	9.0	0.2	1.5	1.9	3.4																																														
Animal or Vegetable Fats	597,257	1.2	0.1	44.0	0.3	44.3	0.0	0.0	34.4	0.0	6.9	41.4	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.0	1.8	5.8	1.5	0.3	3.5	0.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1																																														
Prepared food stuffs	1,234,193	2.4	0.1	31.6	3.0	34.6	4.2	5.4	2.6	1.3	4.4	18.0	4.2	3.1	6.6	1.7	4.8	0.4	20.9	4.0	10.5	2.4	1.1	2.5	20.5	1.6	2.3	0.2	4.1	0.1	1.4	0.3	1.7																																													
Mineral products	1,146,183	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	11.7	4.2	9.8	1.2	1.3	0.1	28.3	19.5	13.4	10.6	22.1	0.7	66.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.6	0.0	1.6																																													
Chemical products	748,960	1.5	0.5	7.7	1.2	8.9	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.8	1.9	4.9	1.7	4.2	4.4	4.7	13.2	1.1	29.3	35.0	4.1	3.0	5.2	1.4	48.7	0.5	1.3	0.0	1.8	1.5	4.2	0.3	4.5																																													
Plastics, rubber articles	548,663	1.1	0.1	10.8	0.2	10.9	2.0	3.1	0.9	0.3	12.4	18.7	4.2	6.1	3.6	6.4	4.5	0.1	24.9	16.3	1.5	4.2	17.0	2.0	40.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.8	3.0	0.2	3.2																																													
Raw hides and skins	95,783	0.2	0.2	19.6	2.3	21.9	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.5	6.3	8.1	0.2	57.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	58.0	9.0	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.2	11.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3																																														
Wood, wood charcoal & cork articles.	904,402	1.8	0.0	3.4	0.1	3.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	92.0	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.2	93.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3																																													
Wood pulp and scrap of paper	171,127	0.3	0.1	4.5	0.2	4.7	5.1	1.4	8.6	0.1	3.7	18.9	5.1	3.9	4.6	1.0	12.0	1.2	27.8	9.6	3.4	4.0	3.7	3.3	23.9	2.4	1.3	0.3	4.0	16.9	3.7	0.0	3.7																																													
Textiles and textile articles	1,156,569	2.2	0.1	73.4	2.3	75.7	2.7	1.1	1.7	0.4	2.5	8.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.9	4.4	1.5	0.7	1.6	0.6	8.8	0.2	4.4	4.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.6																																														
Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sticks	42,094	0.1	0.2	23.7	2.1	25.8	1.8	3.9	2.4	0.2	7.9	16.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.9	50.1	0.6	0.1	1.1	1.0	53.0	0.2	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.6	0.2	1.7																																														
Articles of stone, plaster & metals	143,198	0.3	0.0	16.4	0.4	16.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.7	1.2	4.6	1.4	1.9	1.1	1.9	1.9	0.2	8.3	42.7	5.4	5.3	3.4	1.3	57.9	1.2	0.8	0.0	2.0	0.2	9.7	0.5	10.2																																													
pearls, precious stones & metals	272,437	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.5	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.9	12.9	0.2	7.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	8.3	7.7	0.6	14.8	0.1	53.9	77.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2																																														
Base metals and their articles	1,213,974	2.4	0.0	4.3	0.3	4.6	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.2	3.6	2.9	1.7	17.0	2.8	4.0	0.0	28.5	8.4	19.1	5.1	21.2	5.3	59.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.7	1.2	2.3	0.0	2.3																																													
Machinery and mechanical appliances	16,128,223	31.3	0.0	21.6	0.6	22.2	0.2	6.2	20.1	0.1	2.1	28.7	5.4	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	8.0	15.2	4.6	3.3	4.1	12.9	40.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5																																													
Vehicles, aircraft and vessels	1,595,953	3.1	0.0	4.7	0.0	4.8	1.7	38.0	0.3	0.1	1.2	41.3	0.8	1.7	22.1	5.0	2.1	0.0	31.8	14.3	0.1	1.8	2.6	0.3	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.4	0.0	0.4																																														
Optical, precision, medical equipment	495,560	1.0	0.0	24.0	1.7	25.7	1.1	4.4	5.7	3.6	4.5	19.4	2.6	1.8	7.2	3.2	0.1	0.0	14.9	18.9	1.3	2.0	6.1	6.9	35.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.2	2.7	0.1	2.8																																													
Arms and ammunition	16,091	0.0	0.0	78.0	0.0	78.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.1	17.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	19.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7																																														
Other manufactured articles	279,007	0.5	1.0	39.2	1.3	40.5	4.8	2.7	8.4	0.9	8.6	25.3	0.9	2.4	1.0	2.1	0.5	0.0	6.9	13.1	1.3	0.6	3.4	0.8	19.3	1.0	1.3	0.0	2.3	0.3	4.2	0.2	4.4																																													
Works or art; antiques	8,467,848	16.4	0.2	12.4	0.3	12.7	0.9	8.6	1.8	4.4	2.1	17.7	15.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	17.4	0.0	17.4	14.8	5.1	4.7	17.2	8.8	50.6	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.1	4.4	0.0	4.4																																													
Total	36,296,106	70.5	0.1	18.6	0.7	19.2	0.8	6.9	10.3	1.4	2.5	21.9	6.8	1.4	3.4	0.9	1.0	0.0	13.7	17.1	5.0	3.6	8.1	8.9	42.7	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.9																																													

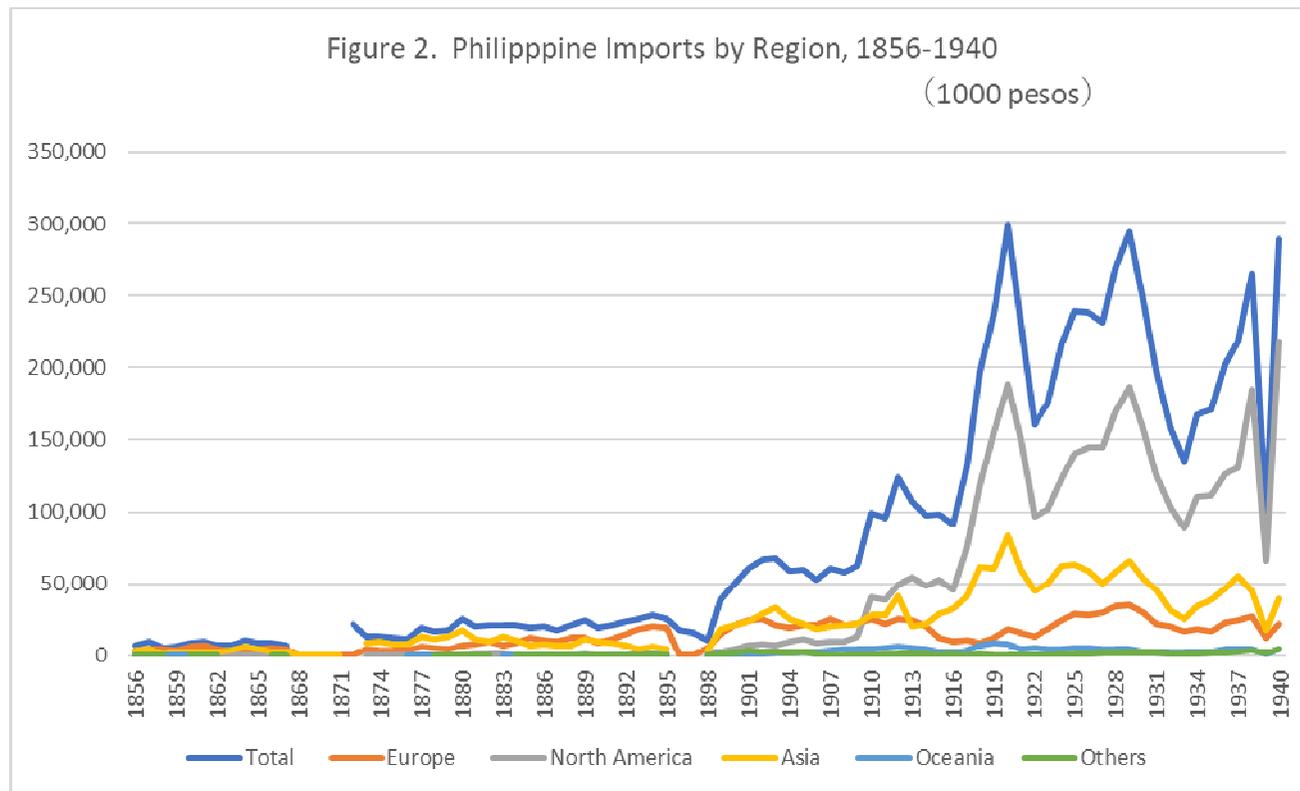
Import Commodities	FOB value, in 1000 US dollars	% of Total Import	Russia	North America						EU						ASEAN						East Asia						West Asia				India	Oceania																																																						
				United State			Canada			Subtotal			United Kingdom			Germany			France			Netherlands			Bergium			Italy			Ireland			Othes			Sutotal			Singapore			Malaysia			Thailand			Indonesia			Vietnam			Others			Subtotal			Japan		South Korea		Taiwan		China		Hong Kong		Subtotal		Saudi Arabia		UAE		Iran		Subtotal		Australia		New Zealand		Subtotal		
				United State	Canada	Subtotal	United Kingdom	Germany	France	Netherlands	Bergium	Italy	Ireland	Othes	Sutotal	Singapore	Malaysia	Thailand	Indonesia	Vietnam	Others	Subtotal	Japan	South Korea	Taiwan	China	Hong Kong	Subtotal	Saudi Arabia	UAE	Iran		Subtotal	Australia	New Zealand	Subtotal																																																			
Live animal products	1,136,541	2.1	0.9	19.7	3.9	23.7	0.5	1.6	3.6	2.7	0.8	0.1	0.8	2.4	12.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.8	0.0	5.1	1.1	1.0	1.8	3.6	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	12.0	29.7	41.6																																																				
Vegetable products	2,329,567	4.2	0.9	14.9	3.4	18.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.3	3.9	0.7	0.0	14.7	1.5	49.8	0.5	67.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	2.9	0.1	3.0																																																					
Animal or Vegetable Fats	162,999	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	5.5	7.5	4.9	63.7	1.4	12.2	0.2	82.4	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.0	2.1	6.1																																																						
Prepared food stuffs	1,872,348	3.4	0.0	22.5	1.0	23.5	0.4	1.8	1.3	3.3	0.9	2.1	2.8	2.4	15.0	7.0	7.8	16.7	9.1	2.4	0.1	43.0	0.4	4.0	0.4	8.5	0.2	13.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.8	1.8	1.3	3.1																																																				
Mineral products	9,856,185	17.9	3.4	0.1	1.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	8.0	4.8	7.2	0.6	0.1	38.3	1.5	5.0	5.9	2.7	0.1	15.2	24.0	13.5	0.8	38.3	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.9																																																						
Chemical products	3,591,876	6.5	0.3	6.6	0.9	7.5	1.7	4.3	3.0	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.3	2.8	17.0	8.9	4.0	6.2	7.0	1.4	0.1	27.6	13.3	6.6	4.7	14.6	0.8	40.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.2	3.1	0.1	3.3																																																				
Plastics, rubber articles	1,629,823	3.0	0.1	4.8	0.4	5.3	0.4	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.6	5.0	12.3	8.3	14.5	7.0	0.9	0.0	43.1	15.1	9.9	5.1	10.7	1.8	42.5	1.7	0.3	2.0	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.9																																																				
Raw hides and skins	74,056	0.1	0.0	4.8	0.0	4.9	2.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.0	2.0	0.5	6.1	16.0	0.3	1.4	2.4	5.2	25.3	3.6	5.2	17.3	29.3	6.0	61.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.1	0.1																																																							
Wood, wood charcoal & cork articles.	151,953	0.3	0.0	10.5	14.9	25.5	0.1	4.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0	5.8	4.9	35.9	4.5	0.7	0.6	46.6	7.7	0.4	0.4	9.1	0.5	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	2.8	3.9																																																					
Wood pulp and scrap of paper	768,988	1.4	0.0	18.0	1.2	19.3	2.2	4.1	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	7.8	16.7	6.5	4.8	3.9	8.7	0.4	0.0	24.3	6.2	5.0	6.5	10.3	3.0	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.8	3.5	7.3																																																				
Textiles and textile articles	706,254	1.3	0.3	6.1	0.1	6.2	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.0	3.0	6.6	1.1	1.6	10.9	3.5	3.1	0.1	20.2	4.6	10.6	9.3	27.4	11.6	63.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.2	0.0																																																					

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Sources and Notes: See Table 1. For 1868-71 & 1896年: Benito J. Legarda, Jr., *After Galleons: Trade, Economic Change and Entrepreneurship in the Nineteenth-Century Philippines*, Quezon City: Ateneo de Manila University, 1999, pp.107-109.

[Nagano2023]



Sources and Notes: See Table 2. For 1868-71 & 1896: Benito J. Legarda, Jr., After Galleons: Trade, Economic Change and Entrepreneurship in the Nineteenth-Century Philippines, Quezon City: Ateneo de Manila University, 1999, pp.107-109.



