

COUNTRY:	PHILIPPINES		
YEAR:	2018		
General information	Legal Basis		<p>2.1.1 Commonwealth Act 591 (An Act to create a Bureau of the Census and Statistics to consolidate Statistical Activities of the Government therein)</p> <p>2.1.2 Presidential Decree 418 (Reconstituting the Bureau of Census and Statistics of the Department of Trade under the administrative supervision of the National Economic and Development Authority to be known as the National Census and Statistics Office)</p> <p>2.1.3 Executive Order 121 (Reorganization Act of the Philippine Statistical System) Renames the National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO) to National Statistics Office (NSO) which shall be the major statistical agency responsible for generating general purpose statistics and undertaking such censuses and surveys as maybe designated by the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)</p> <p>2.1.4 Executive Order 5 – Authorizes the Office to delegate more substantive and administrative functions to the field offices to transform them from a mere data collection arm to statistical producing units.</p> <p>2.1.5 Executive Order 352 - Designation of Statistical Activities That Will Generate Critical Data for Decision-Making of the Government and the Private Sector WHEREAS, Executive Order No. 121, which was issued in January 1987, created the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) as the policy-making and coordinating body of the decentralized Philippine Statistical System.</p> <p>2.1.6 Pursuant to Section 32 of Republic Act No. 10625, An act reorganizing the Philippine Statistical System, repealing for the purpose executive order numbered one hundred twenty-one, entitled “Reorganizing and Strengthening the Philippine Statistical System and for other purposes”, otherwise known as the “Philippine Statistical Act of 2013”.</p>
	Organisation		<p>The agreed lead responsibility for compiling IMTS is [Philippine Statistics Authority].</p> <p>Other organisations involved in collection or responsible for part of IMTS are [Bureau of Customs and Philippine Economic Zone Authority – collection point for trade source]</p>

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Methodology	Source of data		Import Document – it is a declaration of imported goods prepared by a customs broker in a prescribed form properly filled up in an import entry form submitted to Bureau of Customs (BOC). It contains all goods entering any of the seaports and airports of entry of the Philippines properly cleared by Bureau of Customs (BOC). Export Document – it is a declaration of exported goods prepared by a customs broker on a prescribed form properly filled up in an export declaration form submitted to the Bureau of Customs (BOC). It contains all goods leaving any of the seaports and airports of the Philippines properly cleared by Bureau of Customs (BOC). Electronic data files provided by BOC and duly recognized Value-Added Service Provider (for export). Electronic files are provided by BOC to PSA on a monthly basis as prescribed in the Memorandum of Agreement of PSA and BOC signed in July 2015.
	Conceptual framework		Describe the conceptual framework and the links with the main United Nations' recommendations, (contained in the International Merchandise Trade Statistics Concepts and Definitions, last revision published in 2010).
	Time of recording		In the Philippines, goods are recorded at the time they enter and leave the country. Since 1982, goods are considered imports on the date the carrying vessel or aircraft arrives at the port or airport of unloading. On the other hand, goods are considered exports on the date the carrying vessel or aircraft departs at the port or airport of loading.
	Trade system		The Philippines adopts the “General” trade system of recording foreign trade statistics and 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 or remaining under the Bureau of Customs (BOC) control are considered imports, the goods maybe for direct consumption, for merchandising, for warehousing or for further processing. On the other hand, all goods leaving the country, which are properly cleared through the (BOC), 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).
	Coverage		<p>3.5.1 Goods included</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ships and Aircrafts - Non-monetary gold - Banknotes and Securities and coins not in circulation - Goods imported/exported thru foreign aid - Samples and donations - Goods imported and exported by the Armed forces of the Philippine (Military goods) - Personal effects - Goods on consignment - Media, whether or not recorded, publications - Animals for the zoo, for breeding and the like <p>3.5.2 Goods excluded</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goods in-transit to foreign countries - Issued currency notes and coins - Fish and other marine products landed by the Philippine vessels direct from the sea - Goods imported by, or on behalf of diplomatic services and armed forces - Mails - Expose cinematographic films imported or exported on rental basis - Personal effects of passengers on which no duty was paid - Store and fuel purchased abroad by ships and aircrafts of Philippine registry - Goods sent through parcel post - Goods less than \$25 Fob value
	Definitions and Classifications	Products	<p>In the Philippines, the 2015 Philippine Standard Commodity Classification (PSCC) coding system was used beginning with the January 2017 series of Foreign Trade Statistics (FTS). The move is in compliance with PSA Resolution No. 03, series of 2005 entitled "Approving and Adopting the 2004 Philippine Standard Commodity Classification" by all concerned government agencies and instrumentalities.</p> <p>The PSCC is a classification system for all imports and exports commodities being used for tariff and statistics purposes. The 2015 PSCC is an integration of the ASEAN Harmonized Tariff Nomenclature (AHTN) that was based on the 2012 version of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) issued by the World Customs Organization.</p> <p>The 2015 PSCC is a 10-digit classification system. The first 6-digit level adheres to the HS code; the 7th and 8th digit level corresponds to the ASEAN subheading and commodity description (AHTN); and, the 9th and 10th</p>

			digit level are assigned to commodities that are not in one-to-one correspondence with the AHTN. New export products have also been incorporated in the latest classification system as per request by various agencies.
		Countries	<p>Although no single method of attributing partner country is ideal, attribution by origin for imports meets what is considered to be a priority application of international merchandise trade statistics, namely, matters of trade policy and related economic analysis. Consequently, it is recommended.</p> <p>a. that in the case of imports, the country of origin be recorded;</p> <p>b. that in the case of exports, the country of last known destination be recorded.</p>
		Customs procedures	<p>The CPC is one of the variables contained in the Philippines IMTS data file. It is a four digits' code where the first two digits represent the Requested Procedure (RP) and the last two digits represent the immediately Preceding Procedure (PP) to which the importation/ exportation was processed. One general procedure corresponds to one import entry/ export declaration. For shipments covering more than one general procedures (i.e. home consumption and temporary import under bond), the shipment should be covered by the same number of import entries/ export declarations.</p>
	Valuation		<p>Valuation of goods in the Philippines is Free on Board (FOB). For imports, Cost-Insurance-Freight (CIF) valuation could also be determine as the data on freight and insurance are readily available in the Import Entry Revenue Declaration (IERD). On the other hand, NSO refers to the company invoice attached to Export Declaration (ED) to determine the FOB value. However, the value of goods is adjusted depending on the terms of delivery declared in the company invoice.</p>
Main discrepancies with international standards			<p>Goods Included in the Philippine IMTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animals for the zoo, for breeding and the like <p>Goods Excluded in the Philippines IMTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish and other marine products landed by the Philippine vessels direct from the sea • Goods imported by, or on behalf of diplomatic services and armed forces • Mails • Expose cinematographic films imported or exported on rental basis • Personal effects of passengers on which no duty was paid • Store and fuel purchased abroad by ships and aircrafts of Philippine registry • Goods sent through parcel post • Goods less than \$25 Fob value

<p>Plans for improvement</p>			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adoption of the ISO 3166 Alpha 2 for country code (2-digit); However, maintain the numeric coding for country but do exists a reference file that convert numeric code to alpha code. 2. Adoption of the 2015 PSCC which is aligned with the 2012 AHTN. 3. Bridge table between 2015 PSCC and 2017 AHTN is being established. 3. Include Goods dispatched or received through postal services; Fish Catch, minerals from the seabed and salvage; and International Deliveries of PAL, Cebu Pacific, Air Asia abroad. 4. Addition of Customs Procedure Code, Net Weight or supplementary unit, mode of transport (as to air or sea), Preferential Treatment, Terms of Delivery (consider the 2010 INCOTERMS) and the removal of other variables that is hard to get and update like registry number, nationality of vessel and others. 5. Process all documents regardless of FOB Value. Threshold (i.e. less than 25 US dollars) will be applied during the tabulation. 6. Implementation of an electronic processing sheet (e-T8) for hard copies of ED. 7. Full adoption of the electronic data-files provided by BOC on a monthly basis both for export and import. 8. Data Quality and Data Dissemination. 9. Validity and Consistency Check (in-house system was developed). 10. Reclassification of major grouping.
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For further details, please kindly visit IMTS Methodological Handbook here:

https://cdn.aseanstats.org/public/docs/metadata/imts/detail/Methodology_Handbook_PH_2018.pdf