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## Study on the Effects of AFTA-CEPT Scheme on Manufacturing Industries

*Virginia S. Pineda*

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GLOBALLY COMPETITIVE PHILIPPINE ECONOMY

STUDY ON THE EFFECTS OF AFTA-CEPT  
SCHEME ON MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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# A STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF THE AFTA-CEPT ON PHILIPPINE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Common Effective Preferential Tariffs (CEPT) scheme of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) provides for a progressive reduction of tariffs on ASEAN products to the zero to five percent range by year 2003. This will benefit Philippine exporters to ASEAN. The lower CEPT rates makes the country's products cheaper in these markets, thus stimulating greater demand. The increase in exports to ASEAN would depend on the price elasticity of demand.

In the Philippine market, lower tariff on inputs sourced from ASEAN would decrease production cost of using local industries. On the other hand, the lower CEPT rates could adversely affect domestic producers competing with imports from ASEAN. Cheaper ASEAN imports could result in lower market share, production, and prices of competing local goods.

Considering the CEPT's benefits to Philippine exporters and its possible negative effects on local manufacturers, this study aims to analyze the impact of the CEPT on Philippine manufacturing industries, identify gainers and vulnerable industries, and specify policies for improving global competitiveness.

The paper gives a background on AFTA-CEPT in the next section, followed by a brief review of Philippine-ASEAN trade. The fourth section describes the methods used for classifying and determining gainers and vulnerable industries under the CEPT. Section 5 presents the impact of the CEPT on the effective protection of the manufacturing sector and identifies commodities/industries which are gainers, non-vulnerable, and vulnerable to ASEAN competition. The last section summarizes the findings and discusses some adjustment measures and policies for improving global competitiveness.

## 2. BACKGROUND ON AFTA-CEPT

At the Fourth ASEAN Summit in January 1992, the ASEAN Heads of Governments agreed to establish an ASEAN Free Trade Area by year 2008. The target date was advanced to 2003 during the ASEAN Economic Ministers (AEM) Meeting in September 1994.

AFTA has the following objectives: (1) to increase intra-ASEAN trade and facilitate further opening of ASEAN economies; (2) to attract outside direct investors to ASEAN and to promote investment by ASEAN investors; and (3) to make ASEAN's manufacturing sectors more efficient and competitive within the liberalizing global market.

The main implementing mechanism of AFTA is the Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT) scheme. Under the CEPT, tariffs on ASEAN manufactured goods and agricultural products will be progressively reduced to the zero to five percent range. This will be completed by 1998-2000 (originally 2000-2003) for 15 product groups under the fast track schedule and by 2000 to 2003 (originally 2003-2008) for goods under the normal track schedule. To avail of the preferential tariffs, at least 40 percent of the value of the product must be of ASEAN origin. In

addition to tariff reductions, member countries are to eliminate quantitative restrictions immediately, and non-tariff barriers over five years for products included in the CEPT.

Initially, each ASEAN member may exclude certain products from the CEPT coverage under the following categories: (1) unprocessed agricultural products; (2) general exceptions, particularly those with health and security reasons; and (3) temporary exclusions for "sensitive products" that would be subject to review by the eighth year or year 2001. For excluded products, the ASEAN member would not enjoy AFTA benefits.

During the September 1994 AEM meeting, the Ministers have decided to eliminate the temporary exclusion list. Products under that list will be transferred to the inclusion list in five equal annual installments of 20 percent, starting January 1, 1996. Unprocessed agricultural products, which were previously excluded from the CEPT, will also have items for inclusion, temporary exclusion and sensitive list.

The Philippines' 1996 CEPT package totalled 4,694 tariff lines, of which 4,380 lines were under the Inclusion List and 314 lines were previously excluded from the CEPT. The latter consisted of 155 lines from the temporary exclusion list and 159 lines from unprocessed agriculture. About 562 more tariff lines in the temporary exclusion list will be transferred to the inclusion list from 1997-2000. Of the remaining lines in unprocessed agriculture, 203 lines are in temporary exclusion list and 25 are in sensitive list.

### **3. PHILIPPINE-ASEAN TRADE**

Philippine trade with ASEAN has been minimal. ASEAN constituted an average of 10.79 percent of the country's exports and 11.49 percent of its imports from 1993-1995 (Table 1).

The Philippines was a net importer from ASEAN, with an average trade deficit of US\$ 1.16 billion from 1993-1995. Its exports to and imports from ASEAN during the same period averaged US\$ 1.5 billion and US\$ 2.66 billion, respectively.

### **4. METHODOLOGY**

The objective of the study is to find out which would gain most and which would be most vulnerable to the CEPT. The obvious gainers are net exporters to ASEAN. Hence, the first step is to categorize commodities into those wherein the Philippines is a net exporter to and wherein it is a net importer from ASEAN. The latter may be further subdivided into net exporters to the world and net importers from the world. In the case of net exporters to the world, the CEPT is not expected to have adverse impact considering the country's international competitiveness in such products.

The next task is to identify from among the net importers from ASEAN and the world which industries would be vulnerable to competition. An industry is considered vulnerable if it is high-cost, its effective protection dropped significantly under the CEPT, and it produces goods wherein Philippine imports from ASEAN are substantial. Using these criteria, vulnerable (and non-vulnerable) industries are determined as follows:

(1) Net importers from ASEAN and the world are classified into high-cost and low-cost industries based on their Domestic Resource Cost/Shadow Exchange Rate (DRC/SER) ratios. The DRC/SER ratio is used to indicate competitiveness. Low-cost industries (with  $DRC/SER \leq 1.2$ ) are considered as competitive and non-vulnerable.

(2) High-cost industries (with  $DRC/SER > 1.2$ ) are sifted further according to the changes in Effective Protection Rate (EPR). Those with higher or same EPR under the CEPT are deemed as non-vulnerable.

(3) High cost industries with significant EPR reduction are ranked based on the share of competing ASEAN imports in the Philippines' total imports of the particular products. The greater the EPR reduction and the higher the share of ASEAN imports, the more vulnerable the industry would be under the CEPT. To gauge the significance of vulnerable industries, we derive their proportion to total manufacturing output and employment. Concerning industries with minimal EPR reductions under CEPT, those with already low EPRs even without the CEPT may also be regarded as vulnerable.

Following the above process, we computed the difference between exports to and imports from ASEAN and the world at 3-digit PSCC (Philippine Standard Commodity Classification). Commodities were then grouped according to the country's trade balance, as follows:

#### **A. Net exporter to ASEAN**

Philippine exporters to ASEAN markets will gain most from the CEPT. The ASEAN-wide tariff reduction will improve their price-competitiveness and encourage greater demand for their products.

#### **B. Net importer from ASEAN and net exporter to world**

Since the Philippines is world-competitive in these products and has existing markets, the CEPT is not likely to have negative impact. It could even stimulate exports to ASEAN markets.

#### **C. Net importer from both ASEAN and the world**

Under this group, there could be vulnerable industries. By making imports from ASEAN cheaper, the CEPT could have unfavorable effects on competing locally-manufactured goods, such as decreases in market share, prices, and production.

For commodities wherein the Philippines was net importer from both ASEAN and the world, corresponding industries were derived from the 1992 NSO Annual Survey of Establishments. Indicators were computed for the industries, as follows:

**(1.) Effective Protection Rate (EPR)** - to take into account the combined effect on value added of tariff changes on output and inputs. Tariffs provide protection by raising the prices of imports in the domestic market. This enables local producers to increase their output prices and market shares, resulting in higher value added. However, tariffs on inputs raise production costs and reduce value added. The EPR measures net protection or net increase in value added due to tariffs. Two sets of EPRs were computed:

- a. EPRs at non-CEPT rates using data from the tariff and customs code which are up to the year 2000.
- b. EPRs at CEPT rates utilizing data from the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI).

**(2.) Domestic Resource Cost/Shadow Exchange Rate (DRC/SER) Ratio** - to provide an indication of competitiveness. The DRC concept is an application of social cost-benefit analysis to tradable goods production. In such activity, both domestic and foreign costs are incurred. Benefits are in terms of foreign exchange earned through exports or saved through production of import substitutes. The DRC measures the social cost of domestic resources used per unit of net foreign exchange earned or saved (benefits less foreign costs) by the activity. Since domestic costs are in local currency and net benefits are in foreign exchange, the DRC can be considered as the activity's own exchange rate in the same way that the IRR (internal rate of return) is the activity's own rate of return to capital. Just as the IRR is compared with the opportunity cost of capital, the DRC is compared with the SER to gauge the activity's efficiency in earning or saving foreign exchange. The SER represents the opportunity cost of domestic resources used in all activities producing tradable goods. It indicates society's valuation of foreign exchange which is not necessarily equal to the official or market exchange rate due to government intervention or market distortions. For 1992, the SER was estimated to be 20 percent higher than the official or market exchange rate. A DRC less than the SER (or  $DRC/SER < 1$ ) indicates efficiency. The lower the DRC relative to the SER, the more efficient an activity is. Following previous studies (Tecson, 1996), we consider an industry as competitive if its DRC/SER ratio is less than or equal to 1.2.

Based on the DRC/SER ratios, the industries were grouped into:

- a) **Competitive industries** - those with DRC/SER ratios less than or equal to 1.2
- b) **Uncompetitive industries** - those with DRC/SER ratios greater than 1.2

Uncompetitive industries were further subdivided into those with higher or same effective protection rates and those with lower EPRs under the CEPT. Higher EPRs are possible as a result of decreases of tariffs on inputs. In such cases, industries gain from the CEPT.

Industries with lower EPRs were classified into those with minimal and with significant EPR reduction. If the EPRs under the CEPT are lower by four or more percentage points, the reduction is considered significant. The industries with substantial EPR reduction were then

ranked according to the EPR levels and the ASEAN share in imports. An EPR rate above 20 percent in 1996 under CEPT is considered high. Also, a 15 percent share of ASEAN in Philippine imports is deemed relatively high.

To assess the importance of industries with significant tariff reduction, their employment and output value and respective shares in total manufacturing employment and output are presented. These data were derived from the 1988 Census of Establishments which has wider coverage than the Annual Survey of Establishments.

## **5 EFFECTS OF THE CEPT ON MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**

### **5.1 Effective protection of the manufacturing sector**

For the whole manufacturing sector, the estimated average EPRs based on CEPT rates are slightly lower than those at non-CEPT rates, by about two percentage points (Table 2). EPRs at CEPT rates are 11.92 percent for 1996 and 7.27 percent for year 2000. These are very close to the EPRs at non-CEPT rates of 13.86 percent for 1996 and 9.22 percent for year 2000.

At the 3-digit PSIC (Philippine Standard Industrial Classification) level, metal furniture and fixtures, fabricated metal products, and glass products showed greatest EPR reduction (by 13-20 percentage points) while transport equipment has slightly higher EPR under the CEPT, by around two percentage points.

### **5.2 Possible net gainers**

#### **5.2.1 Commodities wherein the Philippines is net exporter to ASEAN**

The Philippines will gain most from the CEPT in commodities wherein it is a net exporter to ASEAN (Table 3). From 1993-1995, exports to and imports from ASEAN of these products averaged US\$ 1.263 billion and US\$ 497 million, respectively, yielding a trade surplus of US\$ 766 million for the country. The ASEAN tariff reduction will make our exports more price-competitive in these markets and increase the demand for Philippine products.

The higher the country's net exports to ASEAN, the greater would be its gains from the CEPT. Excluding special and unclassified transactions and goods, the top five commodities in terms of net exports included semi-conductor devices, fertilizers, motor vehicle parts and accessories, fixed vegetable fats and oils, and copper.

#### **5.2.2 Products where the Philippines is net importer from ASEAN and net exporter to the world**

Exports to non-ASEAN markets are not affected by the CEPT but exports to ASEAN could increase due to the tariff reduction. Thus, the CEPT can be expected to have positive impact on total exports of commodities wherein the Philippines is net importer from ASEAN and net exporter to the world (Table 4).



From 1993 to 1995, the country incurred an average deficit of US\$ 116 million in its trade with ASEAN on these products. The CEPT could therefore be a threat to producers competing with ASEAN imports in the domestic market. (Products where net imports and proportion of ASEAN imports were highest included sugar and molasses/honey, cocoa, and animal or vegetable fats and oil.) On the other hand, the Philippines registered a surplus of US\$ 1.27 billion in its trade with the world on these commodities. If the country can be competitive in the world market, it can also compete with ASEAN imports in the domestic market.

### **5.3 Non-vulnerable industries**

In commodities where the Philippines is a net importer from both ASEAN and the world, the CEPT could adversely affect certain local producers competing with ASEAN imports (Table 5). However, some industries can be considered not vulnerable to ASEAN competition. These include competitive industries as well as uncompetitive industries with same or higher effective protection or minimal EPR reduction under the CEPT.

#### **5.3.1 Competitive Industries**

An industry is considered competitive if its DRC/SER ratio is less than or equal to 1.2. The list of industries which meet this criterion are shown in Table 6. Many of the industries are in food manufacturing, paper and printing, chemicals, fabricated metal products, and electrical machinery.

#### **5.3.2 Industries with higher or same EPRs under the CEPT**

The CEPT could raise the effective protection of industries. This results when tariff reduction on inputs is greater than on outputs. In such cases, producers gain from the CEPT. If the effective protection rates based on CEPT rates are almost the same as those based on non-CEPT rates, then CEPT does not pose any threat to the industry. The list of industries with higher or same effective protection are shown in Table 7. Most of these industries are in manufacture of food, non-electrical machinery, and transport equipment.

### **5.4 Vulnerable industries**

An industry can be considered vulnerable to ASEAN competition and could be adversely affected by the CEPT if it is uncompetitive, its effective protection fell significantly under the CEPT and is relatively low, and the proportion of ASEAN imports is high.

The greater the EPR reduction and the higher the share of ASEAN in total imports of the particular commodities, the more vulnerable the industry would be to competition. Exceptions, however, are industries which continue to have relatively higher EPRs (20 percent or more in 1996) even with significant EPR reduction under CEPT. Among these are manufactures of metal containers, chocolate and cocoa products, household equipment, meat processing, and paints. (See Table 8).

Industries with EPRs below 20 percent in 1996 under CEPT are ranked according to the share of competing ASEAN imports in total Philippine imports of the particular products. The proportion of imports from ASEAN is relatively high (about 15 percent or more) in hardboard and particleboard, glass containers, food products, non-metallic mineral products, and general hardware. In 1988, these five industries constituted only 0.87 percent and 1.08 percent of total manufacturing employment and output, respectively.

On the whole, industries with significant EPR reduction accounted for only about 5 percent and 4 percent shares of total manufacturing employment and output, respectively, which are very minimal.

Among industries with minimal EPR reduction, many already have low EPRs even without the CEPT (Table 9). These may be deemed vulnerable. However, except for food and beverage, the industries (such as textiles, chemicals, iron and steel, non-electrical machinery) are in the capital and intermediate goods sectors. Since they are sources of inputs, the low EPRs of these industries is consistent with the policy of minimizing the cost of inputs for using downstream industries and helping them become cost-competitive.

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Under the Common Effective Preferential Tariffs (CEPT) scheme of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA), tariffs on ASEAN products will be progressively reduced to the zero to five percent range by year 2003. Such tariff reduction benefits Philippine exporters to ASEAN markets but could also adversely affect local producers competing with ASEAN imports in the domestic market.

This study aimed to analyze the impact of the CEPT on Philippine manufacturing industries, identify gainers and vulnerable industries, and specify policies for improving global competitiveness.

The effects of the CEPT on protection of manufacturing industries is measured by comparing effective protection rates (EPRs) with and without the CEPT. The obvious gainers from the CEPT are producers of commodities wherein the Philippines is a net exporter to ASEAN. On the other hand, an industry is considered vulnerable to ASEAN competition if it has high costs (i.e., with DRC/SER ratio  $> 1.2$ ), its effective protection falls significantly under the CEPT (by 4 percentage points or more) and is relatively low (less than 20 percent in 1996 under CEPT), and the proportion of ASEAN imports is high (15 percent or more). Based on these criteria, the main findings of the paper are as follows:

### 1. EPR

In terms of effective protection, the estimated average EPRs of manufacturing based on CEPT rates are slightly lower than those at non-CEPT rates, by about two percentage points. EPRs at CEPT rates are 12 percent for 1996 and 8 percent for year 2000. These are very close to the EPRs at non-CEPT rates of 14 percent for 1996 and 10 percent for year 2000.

## 2. Gainers, Non-vulnerable, and Vulnerable Industries

On the whole, industries with significant EPR reduction accounted for only about 5 percent and 4 percent shares of total manufacturing employment and output, respectively, which are very minimal. In other words, an overwhelming majority of industries with about 95 percent share of manufacturing employment and output will either be gainers or non-vulnerable to ASEAN competition under the CEPT.

Among the gainers, the top five commodities are semi-conductor devices, fertilizers, motor vehicle parts and accessories, fixed vegetable fats and oils, and copper. Regarding the vulnerable industries, the greater the EPR reduction and the higher the share of ASEAN in total imports of the particular commodities, the more vulnerable the industry would be to competition. Industries with significant EPR reduction under the CEPT as well as low EPR, and with high ASEAN share in imports include hardboard and particleboard, glass containers, food products, non-metallic mineral products, and general hardware.

Concerning specific adjustment measures for vulnerable industries, these can be addressed better at the industry-level. In general, high-cost firms/ industries with significant EPR reduction under the CEPT would have to improve their efficiency. Those unable to do so could contract, close down or shift to other product lines or business. But there could also be expansion as efficient firms get a share of the market of contracting firms. Some labor/capital displacements could take place but this is part of ASEAN-wide industrial restructuring towards greater efficiency. Training assistance, better information system on job availability, and livelihood financing programs could facilitate the adjustment process.

The Department of Labor and Employment's adjustment measures to GATT-WTO are also applicable to AFTA-CEPT. These include training for skills upgrading and retraining for displaced industrial workers, productivity improvement programs, and establishment of a computerized network of public employment service offices (PESO). The PESO is a community-based facility aimed at providing information and referral services, including self-employment, to employment seekers, especially displaced workers. Instead of introducing new measures, attention could focus more on information dissemination and efficient implementation of the existing safety nets to ensure that they reach their intended beneficiaries.

Measures to improve global competitiveness of Philippine industries have already been identified and discussed in many studies, such as those by Intal (1997) and Medalla and others (1995).

The country's comparative advantage is in labor-intensive products. Rising labor costs, labor unrest, and low productivity erodes competitiveness. Policies should be geared towards productivity improvement, productivity-linked wage adjustments, acceleration of skills development, and strengthening of labor and management relations.

Export competitiveness could be enhanced by providing exporters easier access to credit, technology and information assistance, incentives for research and development, training, and

market development, and avoiding peso overvaluation. Policy reforms should include measures increasing the automaticity of the duty drawback system and granting equivalent tax credits for locally-produced inputs.

Global competitiveness of industries could be fostered through greater investment in physical infrastructure and human capital, promotion of private investment in infrastructure in priority areas based on market-oriented user charges, reduction of transaction costs by streamlining import, export and other business procedures and by more extensive use of computers, and maintenance of financial and price stability.

TABLE 1 PHILIPPINE EXPORTS TO AND IMPORTS FROM ASEAN AND THE WORLD (AVERAGE FOR 1993-1995)

COMMODITIES WHEREIN THE PHILIPPINES IS:	Exports to ASEAN	Exports to World	ASEAN Share in Exports (%)	Imports from ASEAN	Imports from World	ASEAN Share in Imports (%)	Net Exports to ASEAN	Net Exports to World
Net Exporter to ASEAN & Net Exporter to World	1,077,350,003	9,575,107,200	11.25	436,736,007	5,423,532,865	8.05	640,613,996	4,151,574,335
Net Exporter to ASEAN & Net Importer from World	185,584,867	364,686,384	50.89	60,321,225	830,588,542	7.26	125,263,642	(465,902,158)
Subtotal	1,262,934,870	9,939,793,584	12.71	497,057,232	6,254,121,407	7.95	765,877,638	3,685,672,177
Net Importer from ASEAN & Net Exporter to World	50,373,713	2,019,551,131	2.49	166,507,774	752,051,637	22.14	(116,134,061)	1,267,499,494
Net Importer from ASEAN & Net Importer from World	187,770,419	1,948,966,239	9.63	2,001,091,304	16,293,173,704	12.28	(1,813,320,885)	(14,344,207,465)
TOTAL VALUE/AVERAGE SHARE	1,501,079,002	13,908,310,954	10.79	2,664,656,310	23,299,346,748	11.44	(1,163,577,308)	(9,391,035,794)

Exports in US\$ FOB; Imports in US\$ CIF

TABLE 2 EFFECTIVE PROTECTION RATES (EPR) AT 3-DIGIT PSIC

PSIC	DESCRIPTION	EPR (%)			
		NON-CEPT 1996	CEPT 1996	NON-CEPT 2000	CEPT 2000
311	Food	9.10	7.15	4.29	5.06
312	Other food	41.45	40.25	38.95	40.74
313	Beverages	30.65	23.93	19.95	13.32
314	Tobacco	31.96	32.52	23.10	16.47
321	Textiles	5.21	4.63	1.81	1.70
322	Apparel	2.09	2.31	0.59	0.46
323	Leather products	20.06	18.61	13.93	9.40
324	Footwear	-2.10	-2.09	-1.32	-0.58
331	Wood products	11.69	8.64	7.19	3.80
332	Furn. & fixt., exc. metal	4.62	1.05	3.41	0.21
341	Paper products	20.07	18.35	9.82	8.86
342	Printing, publishing	7.89	0.20	7.25	-0.64
351	Industrial chemicals	-0.57	-0.69	-1.18	-0.89
352	Other chemicals	18.69	16.78	11.97	8.67
353	Petroleum refining	22.92	22.96	12.73	12.80
354	Coal products	-0.35	-0.06	-0.10	0.25
355	Rubber products	18.33	14.03	11.62	9.03
356	Plastic products	17.01	12.66	13.64	6.27
361	Pottery & china	12.40	11.80	7.45	3.61
362	Glass products	24.95	11.58	17.36	4.59
363	Cement	0.64	0.64	1.93	1.93
369	Other nonmetal mineral product	20.58	13.40	10.21	8.54
371	Iron & steel	4.87	4.14	2.41	2.47
372	Nonferrous metal basic product	1.23	1.23	1.32	1.33
381	Fabricated metal products	52.57	37.99	33.04	14.90
382	Machinery except electrical	1.39	1.09	1.24	0.90
383	Electrical machinery	4.92	2.75	3.28	1.68
384	Transport equipment	21.78	24.38	15.28	16.32
385	Professional equipment	17.51	14.06	7.33	3.95
386	Furniture & fixtures, metal	34.42	14.16	24.78	11.43
390	Other manufacturing	4.54	3.75	3.27	1.68
	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	13.86	11.92	9.22	7.27

TABLE 3 COMMODITIES WHEREIN THE PHILIPPINES IS NET EXPORTER TO ASEAN

PSCC	DESCRIPTION	NET EXPORTS TO ASEAN (US\$ FOB)	ASEAN SHARE IN EXPORT (%)
<b>A. NET EXPORTER TO ASEAN &amp; TO THE WORLD</b>			
931	special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	350,281,504	14.11
776	thermionic cold cathode/photocathode valves & tubes; diodes, transistors, similar semiconductor devices; photosensitive SCDs; light-emitting diodes; piezo-electric crystals, electronic ICs & microassemblies; parts	138,086,158	17.40
422	fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated other than soft	49,905,571	9.87
971	gold, non-monetary	33,669,629	17.97
682	copper	26,552,349	10.46
231	natural rubber, balata, gutta-percha, guayule, chicle & other natural gums	8,888,287	54.25
344	petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons, nes	3,848,947	6.91
071	coffee and coffee substitutes	3,762,268	46.54
635	wood manufactures nes	2,817,089	2.57
036	crustaceans, mollusks, aquatic invertebrates, in shell or not, fr/ch/frz, drd/slt/bm/ckd	2,666,897	0.93
058	fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations (excl fruit juices)	2,634,472	2.89
593	explosives and pyrotechnic products	2,596,403	56.30
884	optical goods nes	2,437,725	21.43
037	fish, crustaceans, mollusks, other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved nes	1,743,850	1.42
288	nonferrous base metal waste and scrap, nes	1,632,662	7.29
689	miscellaneous nonferrous base metals used in metallurgy and cermets	1,570,295	50.23
845	articles of apparel, of textile fabrics, whether or not knitted or crocheted nes	1,460,598	0.58
899	miscellaneous manufactured articles nes	1,174,410	1.77
844	women's or girl's garments of textile fabrics, knitted or crocheted	813,718	0.93
831	trunks, suitcases, briefcases, school satchels; binocular, camera, musical instrument, spectacle, gun cases; holsters, similar containers; travelling bags, handbags, etc; wallets, purses, tool bags, sports bags; jewelry boxes, powder boxes, cutlery cases, etc.; of leather, plastic, textile, fiber, paperboard; travel sets for personal toilet, sewing or shoe or clothes cleaning	813,373	1.26
851	footwear	632,400	1.61
059	fruit and vegetable juices, unfermented and not containing added spirit, sweetened or not	454,206	2.67
843	men's or boy's garments of textile fabrics, knitted or crocheted	428,138	0.43
897	jewellery, goldsmith's and silversmith's wares, other articles of precious or semi-precious materials nes	400,016	1.12
062	sugar confectionery	369,851	39.26
223	oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whole or broken, for the extraction of other fixed veg. oils	219,024	2.34
245	fuel wood and wood charcoal	140,436	1.37
057	fruit and nuts, fr/drd	137,524	0.45
246	wood in chips or particles and wood waste	128,912	26.37
269	worn clothing and other worn textile articles; rags	122,154	17.22
265	vegetable textile fibers, raw or processed but not spun; waste of these fibers	105,122	0.51
658	made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials nes	49,603	1.20
281	iron ore and concentrates	44,664	13.68
291	crude animal materials, nes	19,410	1.19
035	fish, drd/slt/brn/smk	5,062	1.63
961	coin not being legal tender	1,270	11.57
	<b>AVERAGE</b>		11.25
<b>B. NET EXPORTER TO ASEAN &amp; NET IMPORTER FROM THE WORLD</b>			
562	fertilizers	57,981,983	90.08
784	parts and accessories of the motor vehicles in 722, 781, 782, and 783	51,019,202	38.93
655	knitted or crocheted fabrics (incl. tubular knits nes, pile and open-worked fabrics) nes	5,272,964	32.90
054	vegetables, fr/ch/frz or prsvd, legumes, roots, tubers, other edible veg. prods nes, fr/drd	3,579,962	28.96
656	tulles, lace, embroidery, ribbons, trimmings and other small wares	2,704,296	22.77
282	ferrous waste and scrap; remelting ingots of iron or steel	1,693,794	45.43
524	other inorganic chemicals; organic and inorganic compounds of precious metals	1,088,727	44.81
044	maize (excl. sweet com), unmilled	1,036,936	94.01
725	paper mill and pulp mill machinery, machines for the manufacture of paper articles, parts	392,387	34.40
122	tobacco, manufactured (whether or not containing tobacco substitutes)	325,048	22.66
891	arms and ammunition	82,030	14.95
811	prefabricated buildings	81,852	18.79
553	perfumery, cosmetics or toilet preparations (excl. soaps)	4,372	34.00
583	monofilament whose x-sect. dimension > 1mm, rods, sticks, profile shapes, of plastics	89	22.87
	<b>AVERAGE</b>		50.89

TABLE 4 NET IMPORTER FROM ASEAN &amp; NET EXPORTER TO WORLD

PSCC	DESCRIPTION	NET EXPORTS TO ASEAN	NET EXPORTS TO WORLD	ASEAN SHARE IN IMPORTS (%)
061	sugars, molasses and honey	(33,487,771)	14,059,522	44.93
773	equipment for distributing electricity nes	(24,754,308)	168,040,952	13.22
752	automatic data processing machines and units; magnetic or optical readers; machines for transcribing data onto data media in coded form & for processing such data nes	(16,007,467)	83,770,417	25.18
072	cocoa	(10,406,763)	1,903,336	73.48
761	TV receivers combined or not with radio receivers or sound or video rec/rep apparatus	(7,460,368)	9,237,804	25.02
431	animal or vegetable fats & oils, processed waxes, & inedible mixtures or preps of these nes	(5,361,678)	4,682,641	73.48
034	fish, fr/ch/frz	(4,555,570)	12,675,999	10.51
848	articles of apparel and clothing accessories of other than textile fabrics; headgear of all materials	(2,398,857)	11,828,522	34.05
292	crude vegetable materials, nes	(1,961,675)	41,065,010	24.31
894	baby carriages, toys, games, and sporting goods	(1,828,623)	143,644,205	8.60
821	furniture and parts; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	(1,595,837)	213,500,176	21.80
287	ores and concentrates of base metals, nes	(1,386,083)	6,095,361	46.34
762	radiobroadcast receivers, combined or not with sound rec/rep apparatus or a clock	(1,170,223)	84,030,446	28.81
842	women's or girl's garments of textile fabrics, not knitted or crocheted	(1,127,268)	169,335,938	39.46
687	tin	(1,099,091)	2,851,778	85.12
697	household equipment of base metal nes	(910,692)	6,175,258	8.85
846	clothing accessories of textile fabrics, whether or not knitted or crocheted (other than for babies)	(490,364)	12,404,532	3.59
841	men's or boy's garments of textile fabrics, not knitted or crocheted	(70,935)	147,896,172	8.21
883	cinematograph film, exposed and developed, with sound track or not, or consisting only of sound track	(28,948)	6,261,075	2.17
666	pottery	(19,067)	44,144,032	5.69
896	works of art, collector's pieces and antiques	(10,231)	308,608	8.02
667	pearls, precious and semiprecious stones, worked or unworked	(2,242)	4,990,967	2.72
289	ores and concentrates of precious metals; waste, scrap & sweepings of precious metals	0	61,842,017	0.00
284	nickel ores and concentrates; nickel mattes, nickel oxide; sinters, other intermediate prods	0	16,754,726	0.00
AVERAGE FOR 1993-1995		(116,134,061)	1,267,499,494	22.14



TABLE 5 NET IMPORTER FROM ASEAN &amp; NET IMPORTER FROM WORLD

PSCC	DESCRIPTION	ASEAN SHARE IN EXPORTS (%)	ASEAN SHARE IN IMPORTS (%)
001	live animals other than fish	14.75	1.45
011	meat of bovine animals, fr/ch/frz	0.00	1.83
012	other meat and edible meat offal, fr/ch/frz	0.00	27.48
016	meat and edible offal, slt/brn/drd/smk, edible flours & meals of meat & offal	1.14	11.16
017	meat & edible offal, prepared or preserved, nes	30.50	7.07
022	milk and cream and milk products, other than butter & cheese	19.78	1.66
023	butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	0.00	5.08
024	cheese and curd	12.07	0.42
025	eggs, burds & egg yolks, fr/drd or preserved, swtnd or not; egg albumin	0.00	3.34
041	wheat and meslin, unmilled	0.00	0.00
042	rice	0.00	88.24
043	barley, unmilled	0.00	0.00
045	cereals, unmilled	0.00	0.19
046	meal and flour of wheat and flour of meslin	0.00	0.29
047	other cereal meals and flours	0.00	11.41
048	cereal preps and preps of flour or starch of fruit and vegetables	3.26	8.75
056	vegetables, roots, tubers, prepared or preserved nes	1.96	5.47
073	chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa, nes	19.46	8.94
074	tea and mate	0.00	33.33
075	spices	21.91	41.76
081	feeding stuff for animals (excl. unmilled cereals)	1.38	2.46
091	margarine and shortenings	2.93	23.86
098	edible products and preparations, nes	31.08	33.42
111	non-alcoholic beverages nes	0.57	44.30
112	alcoholic beverages	7.79	1.69
121	tobacco, unmanufactured; tobacco refuse	1.99	2.41
211	hides and skins (except furskins), raw	0.00	0.29
222	oil seeds and oleaginous fruits of a kind used for the extraction of soft vegetable oils	0.00	14.34
232	synthetic rubber, reclaimed rubber; waste, parings & scrap of unhardened rubber	79.63	7.08
244	cork, natural, raw and waste	0.00	12.76
247	wood in the rough or roughly squared	0.00	28.42
248	wood, simply worked, and railway sleepers of wood	24.82	63.35
251	pulp and waste paper	0.08	12.71
261	silk	0.00	28.42
263	cotton	34.02	2.12
264	jute & other textile bast fibers, nes, raw or processed but not spun; tow & waste of these fibers	0.00	0.00
266	synthetic fibers suitable for spinning	2.47	5.82
267	other manmade fibers suitable for spinning and waste of manmade fibers	2.14	14.28
268	wool and other animal hair (incl. wool tops)	0.00	10.23
272	fertilizers; crude	70.55	2.34
273	stone, sand and gravel	8.23	42.22
274	sulphur and unroasted pyrites	0.00	8.70
277	natural abrasives, nes (incl. industrial diamonds)	0.00	2.85
278	other crude materials	9.77	16.23
283	copper ores and concentrates; copper mattes, cement copper	0.00	47.33
285	aluminum ores and concentrates	100.00	2.72
321	coal whether or not pulverized, but not agglomerated	0.00	44.29
322	briquettes, lignite and peat	0.00	0.00
325	coke and semi-coke of coal, lignite, or of peat, whether or not agglomerated; retort carbon	0.00	0.03
333	petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	0.00	10.95
334	petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; preps nes containing 70% or more of these, these being the basic constituents of the preps	14.85	43.88
335	residual petroleum products, nes and related materials	51.88	10.75
342	liquified propane and butane	11.90	8.86
345	coal gas, water gas, producer gas and similar gases	0.00	45.54
411	animal oils and fats	0.00	0.59
421	fixed vegetable fats and oils, soft, crude, refined or fractionated	98.04	89.60
511	hydrocarbons, nes and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	3.80	10.82
512	alcohols, phenols, phenol-alcohols, and their derivatives	7.82	46.62
513	carboxylic acids and their anhydrides, halide, peroxides & peroxyacids; their derivatives	25.71	12.51
514	nitrogen-function compounds	8.22	16.89
515	organo-inorganic compounds, heterocyclic compounds, nucleic acids and their salts	11.61	12.75
516	other organic chemicals	6.84	12.18
522	inorganic chemical elements, oxides and halogen salts	51.32	26.04
523	metallic salts and peroxy salts, of inorganic acids	20.56	3.96
525	radioactive and associated materials	0.00	6.52
531	synthetic organic coloring matter and color lakes, preps based on these	22.07	12.71
532	dyeing and tanning extracts, synthetic tanning materials	0.85	3.59
533	pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	19.98	19.81

TABLE 5 NET IMPORTER FROM ASEAN &amp; NET IMPORTER FROM WORLD

PSCC	DESCRIPTION	ASEAN SHARE IN EXPORTS (%)	ASEAN SHARE IN IMPORTS (%)
541	medicinal and pharmaceutical products, other than medicaments of 542	3.40	12.01
542	medicaments (incl. veterinary)	43.62	8.50
551	essential oils, perfume and flavor materials	40.05	14.71
554	soap, cleansing and polishing preparations	12.30	17.37
571	polymers of ethylene in primary forms	20.60	14.71
572	polymers of styrene, in primary forms	12.59	10.59
573	polymers of vinyl chloride or other halogenated olefins, in primary forms	2.93	12.74
574	polyacetals, other polyethers, epoxide resins; polycarbonates, alkyd resins, other polyesters in primary forms	3.64	19.27
575	other plastics, in primary forms	15.56	16.38
579	waste, parings and scrap, of plastics	0.71	1.84
581	tubes, pipes and hoses of plastic	9.13	4.47
582	plates, sheets, film, foil, and strip of plastics	4.85	15.20
591	insecticides, fungicides, anti-sprouting prods, disinfectants etc in forms for retail sale or as preps	95.02	8.37
592	starches, inulin, and wheat gluten; albuminoidal substances; glues	21.10	13.76
597	prepared additives for mineral oils and the like; for hydraulic transmissions, lubricating preps etc	81.54	36.33
598	miscellaneous chemical products nes	12.35	15.29
611	leather	0.00	2.87
612	manufactures of leather or of composition leather, nes; saddlery and harness	0.67	9.91
613	furskins, tanned or dressed, with or without head, tail or paws, not assembled	0.00	0.53
621	materials of rubber	4.22	32.92
625	rubber tires, interchangeable tire treads, tire flaps and inner tubes for wheels of all kinds	11.91	30.25
629	articles of rubber, nes	7.01	8.36
633	cork manufactures	0.00	2.83
634	veneers, plywood, particle board and other wood, worked, nes	5.11	49.43
641	paper and paper board	66.17	5.55
642	paper and paperboard cut to size or shape, and articles of paper and paper board	11.72	14.87
651	textile yarn	6.12	12.84
652	cotton fabrics, woven (excl. narrow or special fabrics)	49.12	5.55
653	fabrics, woven, of manmade textiel materials (excl. narrow or special fabrics)	0.81	7.14
654	other textile fabrics, woven	12.84	1.17
657	special yarns, special textile fabrics and related products	10.27	15.66
659	floor coverings, etc.	2.18	6.10
661	lime, cement, and fabricated construction materials (except glass and clay materials)	25.63	6.86
662	clay construction materials and refractory construction materials	26.70	13.59
663	mineral manufactures nes	34.76	15.80
664	glass	17.35	23.89
665	glassware	23.76	37.40
671	pig iron, spiegeleisen, sponge iron, iron or steel granules and powders and ferroalloys	0.20	44.42
672	ingots and other primary forms of iron or steel; semi-finished products	0.00	0.00
673	flat-rolled products of iron or nonalloy steel, not clad, plated or coated	29.46	2.67
674	flat-rolled products of iron or nonalloy steel, clad, plated or coated	6.31	2.36
675	flat-rolled products of alloy steel	27.89	4.03
676	iron or steel bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections (incl. sheet pilings)	0.03	5.56
677	rails and railway track construction material, of iron or steel	0.00	2.51
678	wire of iron or steel	55.59	35.16
679	tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, and tube or pipe fittings, of iron or steel	1.43	9.97
681	silver, platinum and other metals of the platinum group	0.82	17.00
683	nickel	0.00	7.13
684	aluminum	17.74	16.29
685	lead	21.40	4.45
686	zinc	0.00	4.39
691	structures and parts of structures nes, of iron, steel or aluminum	15.18	7.55
692	metal containers for storage or transport	18.11	27.07
693	wire products (excl. insulated electrical wiring) and fencing grills	80.16	19.62
694	nails, screws, nuts, bolts, rivets, staples, etc. of iron, steel, copper, aluminum (excl. copper heads)	0.54	10.69
695	tools for use in the hand or in machines	1.50	11.39
696	cutlery	0.28	14.60
699	manufactures of base metal nes	16.22	12.72
711	steam or other vapro generating boilers, super heated water boilers, auxiliary plants; parts	0.00	2.96
712	steam turbines and other vapor turbines, parts nes	0.00	0.96
713	internal combustion piston engines, parts nes	23.59	6.81
714	engines and motors, nonelectric; parts nes of these	0.00	1.62
716	rotating electric plants and parts thereof, nes	24.97	8.72
718	other power generating machinery and parts nes	100.00	20.39
721	agricultural machinery (excl. tractors) and parts	72.59	6.79
722	tractors	1.23	0.59
723	civil engineering equipment and contractors' plant and equipment	2.39	15.91
724	textile and leather machinery, and parts nes	34.45	2.77

TABLE 5 NET IMPORTER FROM ASEAN &amp; NET IMPORTER FROM WORLD

PSCC	DESCRIPTION	ASEAN	ASEAN
		SHARE IN EXPORTS (%)	SHARE IN IMPORTS (%)
726	printing and bookbinding machinery and parts	29.74	3.93
727	food processing machines	35.97	8.77
728	other machinery and equipment specialized for particular industries and parts nes	31.24	9.14
731	machine tools for working any material by removing metal or other material	42.74	17.58
733	machine tools for working metal, sintered metal carbides or cermets, without removing material	46.19	4.42
735	parts nes and accessories for machines in 731 and 733, incl. tool holders, attachments etc	16.54	3.80
737	metalworking machinery and parts nes	29.16	3.20
741	heating and cooling equipment and parts nes	5.71	11.82
742	pumps for liquids with measuring device or not, liquid elevators, parts	3.33	6.99
743	pumps, air, other gas compressors & fans, ventilating hoods w/fans, centrifuges, filtering app, parts	45.30	29.99
744	mechanical handling equipment and parts nes	74.08	7.43
745	other nonelectrical machinery, tools and mechanical apparatus, parts nes	14.54	5.36
746	ball or roller bearings	68.21	51.71
747	taps, cocks, valves, similar appliances for pipes, boiler shells, tanks vats and the like	3.49	11.78
748	transmission shafts and cranks; bearing housings and plain shaft bearings; gears and gearings; ball screws; gear boxes & other speed changers; flywheels & pulleys; clutches & shaft couplings; parts	0.47	9.31
749	nonelectric parts and accessories of machinery, nes	19.37	10.11
751	office machines	54.73	10.45
759	parts and accessories for use solely with machines under 751 and 752	17.15	18.49
763	sound recorders or reproducers; TV image and sound rec/rep; prepared unrecorded media	4.17	27.12
764	telecommunications equipment nes and parts nes and accessories of apparatus under 76	5.33	7.47
771	electric power machinery and parts	20.71	9.17
772	electrical apparatus for switching/protecting electr circuits/making connections to or in electr. circuits	15.19	10.00
774	electr.resistors; printed circuits; boards, panels, other bases for these, for electr. control or distribution	0.00	6.43
775	electro-diagnostic apparatus for medical,surgical, dental or veterinary sciences; radiological apparatus	10.98	13.48
778	household type, electrical and nonelectrical equipment nes	7.98	14.37
781	electrical machinery and apparatus nes	51.62	0.74
782	motor cars and other motor vehicles, for the transport of persons, incl. station wagons and racing cars	79.14	0.68
783	motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special purpose motor vehicles	0.00	0.37
785	road motor vehicles nes	1.99	3.05
786	motorcycles (incl. mopeds) and cycles; motorized and non-motorized; invalid carriages	0.87	5.72
791	trailers & semi-trailers;other vehicles, not mechanically propelled; specially designed and equipped transport containers	0.00	2.13
792	railway vehicles and associated equipment	2.35	6.29
793	aircraft and associated equipment; spacecraft and launch vehicles, parts	18.11	41.89
812	ships, boats, and floating structures	4.34	6.96
813	sanitary, plumbing and heating fixtures and fittings, nes	2.73	8.94
871	lighting fixtures and fittings nes	0.00	7.01
872	optical instruments and apparatus nes	1.91	19.75
873	instruments and appliances nes for medical, dental, surgical, or veterinary purposes	3.27	4.62
874	meters and counters nes	5.31	11.42
881	measuring, checking, analyzing and controlling instruments and apparatus nes	4.90	3.09
882	photographic apparatus and equipment nes	0.10	4.62
885	photographic and cinematographic supplies	33.16	7.67
892	watches and clocks	8.87	7.68
893	printed matter	4.00	11.92
895	articles, nes, of plastics	3.64	9.58
898	office and stationery supplies nes	8.69	17.45
	musical instruments, parts and accessories; records, tapes, other sound or similar recordings		
	AVERAGE	9.63	12.28

TABLE 6 COMPETITIVE INDUSTRIES (NET IMPORTER FROM BOTH ASEAN &amp; THE WORLD)

PSIC	DESCRIPTION	DRC/SER (1992)
	<b>FOOD</b>	
31121	Processing of fluid milk & cream	1.11
31122	Powdered, condensed, evap milk	1.12
31223	Rice noodles	0.95
31244	Popcorn and poprice	1.02
31281	Prepared feeds for animals	1.04
31282	Fish meal feed	0.99
31293	Flavoring extracts and food coloring	1.05
	<b>BEVERAGES</b>	
31330	Malt liquors & matt	0.84
	<b>TEXTILES</b>	
32119	Spinning, weaving, texturizing, n.e.o.	1.04
32141	Carpets & rugs	1.08
	<b>PAPER PRODUCTS, PRINTING, PUBLISHING</b>	
34113	Paper mills	1.08
34140	Articles of paperboard	0.67
34190	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard articles	1.04
34210	Printing of newspapers & periodicals	0.77
34220	Printing & publishing of books	0.93
	<b>INDUSTRIAL &amp; OTHER CHEMICALS</b>	
35111	Inorganic acids, alkalies	0.90
35115	Organic acids & acid compounds	0.76
35131	Synthetic resins	1.15
35140	Pesticides, insecticides	1.09
35220	Drugs & medicines	0.80
35231	Soaps & synthetic detergents	1.04
35291	Waxes & polishing preparations	0.83
35296	Adhesives and glues	1.08
	<b>COAL PRODUCTS</b>	
35400	Miscellaneous products of petroleum & coal	0.57
	<b>RUBBER PRODUCTS</b>	
35511	Tires & tubes	0.80
35512	Retreading plants	0.87
	<b>IRON &amp; STEEL, NON-FERROUS METAL BASIC PRODUCTS</b>	
37121	Rolling mills	0.96
37123	Galvanized steel tinplates	0.88
37220	Non-ferrous smelting and refining	1.14
37230	Non-ferrous rolled products	0.97
	<b>FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS</b>	
38123	Sheet metal component for boilers	1.12
38141	Metal stamping, pressing & spinning mills	1.12
38151	Wire nails	1.09
38191	Metal sanitary ware & plumbing	1.13
	<b>MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL</b>	
38236	Manufacture of metal-treating machinery	0.94
38292	Mech power transmission equipment	0.86
38298	Domestic and agricultural refrigerators	0.97
	<b>ELECTRICAL MACHINERY</b>	
38312	Electric generating sets	0.78
38313	Transformers	1.09
38314	Switch gears & protective equipment	1.16
38322	Gramophone records	0.86
38323	Electrical communications eqpt.	0.70
38324	Radio & TV transmitting, signalling etc. eqpt.	0.98
38325	Parts & supplies for radio, T.V.	1.08
38329	Radiographic, fluoroscopic and other x-ray eqpt etc.	1.02
38339	Electrical appliances & housewares	0.94
38340	Primary cells & batteries	0.83
38350	Electrical accumulators	0.81
38391	Electrical lamps & fluorescent tubes	0.78
	<b>PROFESSIONAL EQUIPMENT</b>	
38514	Fluid & liquid-measuring & control equipment	0.97
38521	Photographic equipment & accessories	0.53
	<b>OTHER MANUFACTURING</b>	
39021	Pianos	0.71
39070	Stationers', artists' supplies	1.14

TABLE 7 INDUSTRIES WITH HIGHER OR SAME EFFECTIVE PROTECTION UNDER CEPT  
(NET IMPORTER FROM BOTH ASEAN & THE WORLD)

PSIC	DESCRIPTION	DRC/ SER 1992	EPR (%)			
			NON-CEPT 1996	CEPT 1996	NON-CEPT 2000	CEPT 2000
FOOD						
31111	Slaughtering	2.96	22.00	22.14	21.29	21.47
31131	Butter and cheese	1.48	36.21	38.34	19.32	20.40
31180	Milled rice & corn	1.58	19.68	19.76	19.93	20.03
31190	Flour milling except cassava	1.63	20.56	24.42	10.69	12.99
31222	Biscuits	1.36	48.11	46.41	32.16	34.22
31291	Starch and its products	1.53	15.06	17.79	12.49	15.22
TOBACCO						
31440	Cured tobacco leaves	1.21	28.83	29.68	18.44	19.32
TEXTILE						
32131	Industrial bags	1.49	8.17	9.16	1.66	1.68
32151	Cordage, rope and twine	1.59	37.15	37.22	18.49	18.56
32152	Nets, excl. mosquito nets	1.36	24.19	24.19	12.08	12.08
32170	Fiber batting, padding, etc.	5.66	4.80	4.83	3.88	3.91
32199	Misc. textiles, nec.	2.69	4.73	4.74	3.84	3.85
LEATHER PRODUCTS						
32329	Products of leather & leather subs.	1.82	29.84	35.10	27.32	23.06
PAPER PRODUCTS						
34120	Containers & boxes of paper & paperboard	2.00	41.12	47.06	18.99	24.93
34130	Articles of paper	1.29	22.53	23.66	17.02	18.24
INDUSTRIAL & OTHER CHEMICALS						
35114	Industrial alcohols	1.37	-0.55	-0.26	-0.50	0.46
35295	Inks	1.28	3.69	4.69	0.60	0.87
PETROLEUM REFINING						
35300	Petroleum refineries	1.22	22.92	22.96	12.73	12.80
GLASS PRODUCTS						
36201	Flat glass	4.07	71.81	74.17	48.86	48.89
CEMENT						
36300	Cement	1.68	0.64	0.64	1.93	1.93
NONFERROUS METAL BASIC PRODUCTS						
37210	Gold & other precious metal refining	2.09	-0.00	0.01	0.28	0.29
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL						
38233	Machine tools & accessories	2.75	-0.09	-0.08	-0.05	0.01
38241	Food machinery	1.30	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.10
38256	Computing & accounting machine	1.96	0.90	0.96	1.04	1.10
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT						
38430	Motor vehicles	1.54	70.49	78.56	56.00	61.38
38461	Mfr. and assembly of motorcycles	2.02	138.51	159.01	112.22	125.93
38462	Bicycles & tricycles	1.47	40.59	43.19	31.29	33.02
38463	Motorcycle engines & parts	1.58	32.18	33.32	24.37	25.13
38470	Aircraft	2.53	2.20	2.20	2.21	2.21

TABLE 8 INDUSTRIES WITH SIGNIFICANT EPR REDUCTION UNDER CEPT

PSIC	DESCRIPTION	DRC/ SER 1992	EPR (%)			ASEAN SHARE IN IMPORTS (%)	% SHARE IN MFG LABOR 1988	% SHARE IN MFG OUTPUT 1988	
			NON-CEPT 1996	CEPT 1996	NON-CEPT 2000				CEPT 2000
38139	Mfr. of metal containers	1.23	43.59	34.93	28.39	16.72	27.07	0.22	0.10
31241	Chocolate bars, cocoa products	1.76	42.78	28.77	26.26	19.17	8.94	0.20	0.17
38332	Electric fan, vacuum cleaner, etc.	1.59	32.46	26.36	22.26	18.91 )	13.48	0.12	0.09
38331	Household electrical cooking equipment	1.28	26.82	21.58	17.81	14.78 )		0.11	0.07
31114	Meat processing, preserving and canning	1.83	46.23	20.68	16.34	17.31	7.28	0.73	0.71
35211	Paints	1.47	51.86	33.75	21.56	8.66	19.81	0.30	0.64
38111	Cutlery	2.88	50.34	25.22	33.06	9.67	14.60	0.05	0.05
38112	Hand tools	13.31	44.90	23.82	29.57	9.47	11.39	0.05	0.01
35592	Industrial & molded rubber products	1.60	28.11	22.63	13.20	7.73	32.92	0.26	0.11
33130	Hardboard & particleboard	1.95	45.76	4.92	31.12	8.66	43.06	0.06	0.07
36202	Glass containers	1.81	25.84	11.47	18.18	4.20	37.40	0.46	0.61
31299	Food prods, nec (condiments, soups/broths)	1.58	43.39	12.67	7.28	9.56	33.42	0.16	0.25
36999	Non-metallic mineral products	1.46	16.95	9.15	7.30	6.07	15.80	0.17	0.13
38113	General hardware	1.24	30.78	17.38	19.81	7.39	15.00	0.02	0.01
35603	Plastic industrial supplies	1.65	16.06	12.08	12.61	6.02	13.61	0.23	0.28
34112	Pulp mills	1.83	17.86	13.06	7.65	3.74	12.71	0.06	0.09
34111	Integrated pulp, paper, paperboard	1.64	15.13	11.39	6.96	4.23	7.71	0.13	0.15
38530	Watches & clocks	1.54	21.08	16.99	8.84	4.75	7.67	0.35	0.05
32115	Weaving	1.90	11.65	7.40	5.87	4.02	6.08	0.84 *	0.41
32310	Tanning and leather finishing	1.27	17.37	11.26	8.34	2.21	2.87	0.15	0.03
AVERAGE SHARE							14.87	4.45	3.92

\* Output and employment of weaving are lumped with those of texturizing

TABLE 9 INDUSTRIES WITH MINIMAL EPR REDUCTION UNDER CEPT  
(NET IMPORTER FROM BOTH ASEAN & THE WORLD)

	DESCRIPTION	DRC/ SER 1992	EPR (%)			
			NON-CEPT 1996	CEPT 1996	NON-CEPT 2000	CEPT 2000
FOOD						
31142	Canned & preserved vegetable sauces	2.59	8.46	6.27	4.26	3.17
31221	Breads, cakes, pastries	1.61	43.38	41.34	28.15	28.51
31225	Snack products	1.73	39.19	37.79	26.01	27.09
BEVERAGES						
31311	Distilled & refined alcoholic liquors	1.28	32.19	30.47	21.69	19.42
TEXTILES						
32112	Fiber & filament	3.45	-1.39	-1.39	-0.54	-0.49
32111	Integrated textiles	1.69	5.41	4.93	1.61	1.63
32113	Spinning	1.64	4.66	3.86	0.81	0.83
32114	Texturizing Mills	1.94	10.81	7.21	5.61	4.07
32116	Finishing	2.81	10.97	8.01	5.55	4.48
WOOD PRODUCTS						
33140	Wood drying & preserving	1.29	7.09	7.16	4.17	1.86
INDUSTRIAL & OTHER CHEMICALS						
35112	Inorganic salts & compounds	1.30	1.09	0.78	0.56	0.70
35113	Industrial gases	1.72	3.00	2.37	1.78	1.79
35119	Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals	1.22	0.12	-0.27	-0.14	-0.12
35132	Man-made fibers exc. glass	2.54	6.28	5.52	2.92	2.94
35133	Industrial gases	1.70	6.16	5.51	2.40	2.49
POTTERY AND CHINA						
36103	Vitreous china plumbing, fittings & fixtures	1.36	11.74	11.12	7.15	3.94
OTHER NONMETAL MINERAL PRODUCTS						
36910	Structural clay products	1.26	14.71	13.94	10.93	8.58
IRON & STEEL						
37122	Iron & steel pipes & tubes	1.34	4.75	4.12	2.30	2.31
37129	Steel works & rolling mills	2.75	5.96	5.13	2.82	2.84
37131	Cast iron manufacturing	2.21	3.77	2.43	2.50	2.52
37132	Cast steel	1.45	4.04	2.38	2.65	2.66
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL						
38221	Farm tractors	2.92	7.41	5.51	6.22	3.67
38222	Machine implements for crop production	3.32	7.18	5.34	6.45	3.58
38232	Metal-working machinery	1.93	0.76	0.54	0.59	0.64
38234	Dies, jigs, fixtures & molds	1.85	0.59	0.40	0.45	0.47
38239	Manufacture of metal and woodworking machinery	11.81	0.77	0.50	0.59	0.60
38291	Pumps, compressors, & blowers	1.34	6.67	5.69	5.81	3.82
38293	Sewing & embroidery machine	1.69	0.82	0.59	0.77	0.57
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY						
38315	Electrical industrial control devices	1.54	10.24	10.07	6.93	4.61
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT						
38411	Boats & motorboats	3.56	5.88	3.89	5.92	3.93
38412	Manufacture of marine engines & parts	1.65	5.04	2.78	5.82	3.56
38414	Shipbuilding, including passenger vessels	1.91	5.93	3.92	5.96	3.96
PROFESSIONAL EQUIPMENT						
38516	Surgical, dental, orthopedic equipment	1.32	8.46	5.40	4.58	3.57
38519	Professional & scientific measuring & contr. devices	2.37	7.89	5.15	4.33	3.42
OTHER MANUFACTURING						
39040	Surgical, dental, medical supplies	1.38	21.79	20.08	7.88	5.85

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