

3194	Soap and other cleaning compounds	.42	.71
2095	Coffee	.41	.69
3321	Glass containers	.43	.76
3021	Tires and tubes	.48	.94
3673	Household sewing machines	.65	1.84
2411	Shoes, except rubber	.67	2.04
3322	Flat glass	.70	2.36
3341	Cement	.72	2.63
3722	Radios, phonographs and TV	.79	3.79
2141	Soft drinks	.87	6.62
3011	Rubber shoes, slippers and boots	.91	10.07
3542	Metal closures and crowns	1.10	
2081	Candy, cocoa and chocolate products	1.19	
2211	Cigarettes	1.21	
2094	Vegetable lard and margarine	1.34	

where U = the Soligo-Stern measure of the implicit rate of protection
and T = Power's own measure of protection.

The formulae are:

$$U_i = \frac{t_i - \sum_j a_{ji} t_j}{V_i / V_i \cdot (t_i - \sum_j a_{ji} t_j)}$$

$$T_i = \frac{t_i - \sum_j a_{ji} t_j}{V_i / V_i}$$

The t 's represent the proportions by which the system of protection permits the actual domestic prices of the outputs of various industries to exceed their free trade prices.

Y_i represents the output of any industry.

$\sum_j a_{ji} Y_i$ represents the intermediate inputs, valued at given world prices.

V_i represents the value added at free trade prices.

The computations however cover the post 1962 period, not the decade of the 1950's. Moreover, the tariffs were in large measure redundant; for example, food products, which were the largest part of industrialization, may seem to have enjoyed high nominal as well as effective protection. Yet prices of Philippine-made food items were and are lower than those of comparable products abroad. Other examples of locally-produced items where the tariff protection is redundant are soft drinks, soap, cigarettes,

Table I. GNP, Exports, Population, and Per Capita GNP
in the Philippines: 1947-1971.^{1/}
(selected years)

Year	GNP (million pesos)	Exports (million US\$)	Population ^{2/} (thousand persons)	Per Capita GNP (pesos)
1947	4,166	---	18,781	222
1948	4,928	---	19,139	258
1954	8,226	400.5	22,868	360
1955	8,801	400.6	23,568	373
1960	11,229	560.4	27,088	414
1961	11,961	499.5	27,903	429
1965	14,734	768.5	31,417	469
1966	15,618	828.2	32,363	483
1970 ^{3/}	20,914	1,061.7	36,590	572
1971	22,272	1,136.4	37,691	591

^{1/} GNP is in million pesos at constant 1955 prices, per capita GNP in pesos, 1955 prices, exports in million U.S. dollars, and population in thousand persons.

^{2/} These estimates of population are based on the 1948, 1960 and 1970 censuses.

^{3/} Since 1970, the National Economic and Development Authority has published revised GNP data--using 1967 prices. For Tables I and II, the figures from the revised data have been deflated using the implicit price deflators of the Office of Statistical Coordination and Standards to give values in 1955 prices.

Sources: For 1947-1966, The Statistical Reporter, Office of Statistical Coordination and Standards, National Economic Council, Vol. XIII, No. 2, April-June, 1969 and Vol. XIV, No. 2, April-June, 1970.

For 1970-1971, The National Income Accounts, 1967 to 1972, National Economic and Development Authority, National Income Series, No. 1, February 12, 1973.

For 1954-1966, Central Bank of the Philippines Statistical Bulletin, Vol. XXII, December, 1970, pp. 195-217.

For 1970-1971, Central Bank of the Philippines Statistical Bulletin, Vol. XXIV, December, 1970, pp. 215-222.

Table II. Total NNP and Per Cent Distribution of NDP by Sector: 1947-1971.^{1/}
(selected years)

(in million pesos at constant 1955 prices)

Year	NNP	Agriculture	Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying	Infrastructure ^{2/}	Commerce and Services
1947	3,699	42.85	8.43	11.14	38.52
1948	4,342	38.62	11.70	13.47	37.36
1954	7,221	36.81	16.60	9.33	38.73
1955	7,687	35.34	17.50	9.22	39.66
1960	9,864	31.81	19.75	8.24	41.36
1961	10,433	31.59	19.48	8.44	41.24
1965	12,634	30.37	18.79	8.87	42.54
1966	13,349	30.67	19.21	8.51	42.22
1970	17,316	32.14	21.68	6.87	40.83
1971	18,196	31.01	22.55	7.12	40.30

^{1/} Please see Footnote 3 in Table I.

^{2/} The infrastructure sector is taken to include construction, transportation, communication, storage and utilities.

Sources: For 1947-1966, The Statistical Reporter, Office of Statistical Coordination and Standards, National Economic Council, Vol. XIII, No. 2, April-June, 1969 and Vol. XIV, No. 2, April-June, 1970.

For 1970-1971, The National Income Accounts, 1967 to 1972, National Economic and Development Authority, National Income Series, No. 1, February 12, 1973.

**Table III. Growth Rates of Net Domestic Product
by Industrial Origin: 1953-1972.
(selected years)
(in million pesos at current prices)**

Industrial Classification	1953 to 1954	1960 to 1961	1965 to 1966	1969 to 1970	1971 to 1972
1. Agriculture, Fishery, and Forestry	3.8	8.0	11.8	17.6	7.6
2. Mining and Quarrying	(3.1)	3.8	31.9	59.4	15.8
3. Manufacturing	7.3	9.7	8.1	28.9	21.6
4. Construction	(20.3)	13.2	(0.6)	(12.1)	32.0
5. Transportation, Communication, Storage and Utilities	13.7	4.8	10.5	14.1	5.1
6. Commerce	6.4	6.3	11.3	19.5	13.6
7. Services	5.2	7.8	8.9	12.2	11.3
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT at factor cost	3.9	8.0	10.0	18.3	12.7

Sources: For 1953-1966, The Statistical Reporter, Office of Statistical Coordination and Standards, National Economic Council, Vol. XIII, No. 2, April-June, 1969.
For 1969-1972, The National Income Accounts, 1967 to 1972, National Economic and Development Authority, National Income Series, No. 1, February 12, 1973.

Table IV. Per Cent Distribution of Net Value Added in
Manufacturing by Type of Product: 1956-1971.
(selected years)

Industrial Classification	1956	1961	1966	1971
Food except beverages	30.5	30.4	25.8	28.7
Beverages	6.8	6.1	8.7	7.4
Tobacco	5.2	4.2	4.6	5.1
Textiles	3.4	4.5	4.5	4.7
Footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods	11.4	7.8	7.1	4.8
Wood, cane and cork except furniture	4.7	4.1	4.6	3.6
Furniture and fixtures	2.3	1.5	1.6	0.9
Paper and paper products	1.6	2.1	2.2	3.5
Printing, publishing and allied products	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.1
Leather and leather and fur products, except footwear and other wearing apparel	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
Rubber products	1.4	3.2	3.3	3.3
Chemicals and chemical products	6.6	7.2	10.1	10.5
Non-metallic mineral products, except products of petroleum and coal	3.2	3.2	4.3	2.9
Metallic products, except machinery and transport equipment ^{1/}	4.2	6.2	6.9	5.3
Machinery, except electrical machinery	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	1.9	3.0	3.6	3.9
Transport equipment	1.9	3.1	3.0	2.9
Miscellaneous manufactured products ^{2/}	9.0	7.7	4.9	8.2

^{1/}Includes basic metal products.

^{2/}Includes products of petroleum and coal.

Sources: The Statistical Reporter, Office of Statistical Coordination and Standards, National Economic Council, Vol. XIII, No. 2, April-June, 1969 and Vol. XVI, No. 2, April-June, 1972.

Table V. Growth Rates of Net Value Added in Manufacturing
by Type of Product: 1956 - 1969.

(selected years)
(in million pesos at current prices)

PSIC Code	Industrial Classification	1956 to 1957	1960 to 1961	1965 to 1966	1969 to 1970
20	Food, except beverages	5.4	10.0	2.5	35.8
21	Beverages	8.4	9.1	14.0	23.5
22	Tobacco	34.2	16.7	6.0	6.5
23	Textiles	47.9	12.9	2.6	9.5
24	Footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods	3.1	2.8	8.4	17.0
25	Wood, cane and cork except furniture	21.2	17.1	7.4	(14.5)
26	Furniture and fixtures	0.0	0.0	22.2	7.1
27	Paper and paper products	26.1	2.0	16.7	63.9
28	Printing, publishing and allied products	38.3	1.3	(9.2)	15.9
29	Leather and leather and fur products, except footwear and other wearing apparel	25.0	(10.0)	0.0	8.3
30	Rubber products	80.0	15.2	21.3	46.0
31	Chemicals and chemical products	1.1	9.7	19.5	44.8
33	Non-metallic mineral products, except products of petroleum and coal	0.0	19.0	4.2	(7.1)
35	Metallic products, except machinery and transport equipment	31.0	1.4	15.3	4.0
36	Machinery, except electrical machinery	25.9	4.4	22.2	34.5
37	Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	50.0	2.9	6.8	40.5
38	Transport equipment	22.2	35.2	15.7	21.0
39	Miscellaneous manufactured products ^{2/}	(1.6)	14.6	1.8	69.2
TOTAL: NET VALUE ADDED		13.1	9.7	8.1	26.1

^{1/}Includes basic metal products.

^{2/}Includes products of petroleum and coal.

Sources: The Statistical Reporter, Office of Statistical Coordination and
Standards, National Economic Council, Vol. XIII, No. 2, April-June,
1969 and Vol. XVI, No. 2, April-June, 1972.

Table VI. Distribution of Philippine Imports
Classified According to End Use.
(selected years)

Year	Total Imports (Million US\$)	Equipment (Per cent)	Unprocessed Raw Materials Semi-Processed Raw Materials and Supplies (Per cent)	Total Imports of Producer Goods (Per cent)	Consumer Goods (Per cent)
1949	585.9	9.9	52.8	62.7	37.3
1950	341.9	10.0	62.0	72.0	28.0
1955	547.7	9.0	70.6	80.0	20.5
1960	603.9	25.2	61.0	86.1	14.0
1965	807.6	18.8	63.0	81.5	19.0
1970	1,090.1	18.8	74.3	93.1	6.9
1971	1,185.9	17.0	73.0	91.0	9.0

Sources: Central Bank of the Philippines Economic Indicators, December, 1969, p. 42.

Central Bank of the Philippines, "Estimates of Imports Classified According to End Use for 1970 and 1971".

Table VII. BOI-CB Foreign Investment Survey:
National Summary of Paid Up Capital.

	Values (in million pesos)			
	1955	1960	1965	1970
Subsector A	421.955	917.962	1,930.894	5,412.252
Subsector B	15.080	50.992	109.777	160.329
Subtotal A and B	437.036	968.955	2,040.672	5,572.582
Subsector C	181.048	368.554	925.352	1,682.604
Total A, B and C	618.084	1,337.509	2,966.025	7,255.187

	Percentage Shares			
	1955	1960	1965	1970
Subsector A	68.26	68.63	65.10	74.59
Subsector B	2.43	3.81	3.70	2.20
Subtotal A and B	70.70	72.44	68.80	76.80
Subsector C	29.29	27.55	31.19	23.19
Total A, B and C	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Compound Annual Rates of Growth

	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1955-1970
Subsector A	16.8	16.0	23.0	18.5
Subsector B	28.0	16.6	7.9	17.1
Subtotal A and B	17.3	16.1	22.0	18.5
Subsector C	15.3	20.1	12.7	16.0
Total A, B and C	16.7	17.3	19.6	17.8

Note:

Subsector A consists of firms which are 60-100% Filipino-owned.
Subsector B consists of firms which are 51.0-59.9% Filipino-owned.
Subsector C consists of firms which are 0-50.9% Filipino-owned.

Source: BOI-CB Foreign Investment Survey. (Mimeographed.)

Table VIII-A. Philippines: Assets of Top 150 Corporations and Multinational Corporations, 1967-1972.

Year	Total Assets of Top 150 Corporations		Total Assets of Multinational Corporations		Total Assets of Non-Multinational Corporations	
	Amount (million pesos)	Percentage of total	Amount (million pesos)	Percentage of total	Amount (million pesos)	Percentage of total
1967	8,959.5	100.0	2,433.6	27.16	6,525.9	72.84
1968	10,329.1	100.0	2,711.5	26.25	7,617.6	73.75
1969	12,720.8	100.0	2,781.7	21.87	9,939.1	78.13
1970	17,051.6	100.0	3,966.0	23.26	13,085.6	76.74
1971	18,113.8	100.0	4,438.8	24.51	13,675.0	75.49
1972	22,138.2	100.0	4,696.8	21.22	17,441.4	78.78

Source: Business Day; 1000 Largest Corporations, various volumes, (Quezon City: Enterprise Publications, Inc.).

Table VIII-B. Philippines: Sales of Top 150 Corporations and Multinational Corporations, 1967-1972.

Year	Total Sales of Top 150 Corporations		Total Sales of Multinational Corporations		Total Sales of Non-Multinational Corporations	
	Amount (million pesos)	Percentage of total	Amount (million pesos)	Percentage of total	Amount (million pesos)	Percentage of total
1967	9,118.9	100.0	2,568.7	28.17	6,550.2	71.83
1968	10,469.0	100.0	3,024.3	28.89	7,444.7	71.11
1969	11,002.8	100.0	2,856.5	25.96	8,146.3	74.04
1970	14,448.6	100.0	3,714.5	25.71	10,734.1	74.29
1971	17,911.4	100.0	4,608.7	25.73	13,302.7	74.27
1972	18,941.2	100.0	4,588.9	24.23	14,352.3	75.77

Source: See Table VIII-A.

Table VIII-C. Philippines: Compound Rates of Growth of Assets and Sales of Top 150 Corporations and Multinational Corporations, 1967-1972.

	1972 (in million pesos)	1967	Compound Rates of Growth (in per cent)
Assets of			
Multinational Corporations	4,696.8	2,433.6	14.1
Assets of non-			
Multinational Corporations	17,441.4	6,525.9	22.0
Assets of Top 150 Corporations	22,138.2	8,959.5	19.9
Sales of			
Multinational Corporations	4,588.9	2,568.7	12.3
Sales of non-			
Multinational Corporations	14,352.3	6,550.2	17.0
Sales of Top 150 Corporations	18,941.2	9,118.9	15.7

Source: See Table VIII-A.

Table IX. Number of Managers, by Country, in Southeast Asia.

Country	Estimated 1971	Projected 1980
Indonesia	173,000	263,000
Khmer Republic	8,900	19,600
Laos	600	1,200
Malaysia	125,000	190,000
Philippines	300,000	600,000
Singapore	21,500	35,000
Thailand	110,000	150,000
Vietnam	9,700	15,100
TOTAL	748,000	1,274,000

Source: Cresap, McCormick and Paget, Management Development Needs in Southeast Asia, March, 1972.

Table X. Per Cent Distribution of Philippine Exports by Commodity Groups, 1949-1973.

Year	Total Exports (in Million US\$)	Agriculture ^{2/} Per Cent	Logs & Lumber Per Cent	Minerals ^{4/} Per Cent	Manufactured Articles ^{5/} Per Cent	Unclassified Items, Returned Goods, Special Transactions & ϵ / Statistical Discrepancy ^{6/} Per Cent	Re-Exports Per Cent
1949	247.9	67.04	1.33	5.16	21.78	0.40	4.24
1950	331.0	69.18	3.23	3.93	22.30	0.60	0.76
1951	427.4	72.18	4.05	6.20	17.10	0.05	0.44
1952	345.7	66.07	5.47	10.10	18.17	0.09	0.14
1953	398.3	66.51	7.26	8.86	17.05	0.23	0.03
1954	400.5	67.27	8.89	8.86	12.76	0.07	2.15
1955	400.6	65.13	10.36	10.08	13.58	0.07	0.75
1956	453.2	62.49	10.79	12.58	13.90	0.02	0.22
1957	431.1	61.75	10.46	12.71	14.61	0.05	0.42
1958	492.8	60.15	14.14	10.69	14.67	0.02	0.32
1959	529.5	57.05	15.18	10.37	16.43	0.72	0.24
1960	560.4	58.51	16.34	10.99	13.28	0.61	0.27
1961	499.5	53.59	18.50	11.49	15.92	0.18	0.32
1962	556.0	48.52	20.29	9.71	20.83	0.14	0.50
1963	727.1	48.89	21.03	9.54	20.02	0.11	0.40
1964	742.0	47.12	19.28	8.77	24.45	0.11	0.28
1965	768.5	44.22	21.08	10.76	23.60	0.10	0.23
1966	828.2	37.52	24.72	13.93	23.52	0.16	0.16
1967	821.5	35.92	25.83	14.13	21.28	0.23	2.59
1968	857.7	33.86	25.25	15.11	24.76	0.87	0.17
1969	854.6	31.70 ^{3/}	26.44	20.03	21.27	0.19	0.36
1970	1,061.7	32.01 ^{3/}	23.53	22.18	21.57	0.28	0.43
1971	1,136.4	35.52 ^{3/}	19.88	20.67	22.66	0.53	0.74
1972	1,105.5 ^{1/}	37.02 ^{3/}	16.05	20.98	24.92	0.67	0.36
1973	1,886.3 ^{1/}	29.54 ^{3/}	17.97	17.78	29.92	4.72	0.07

1/ The data for 1973 are not strictly comparable with the previous series because beginning 1973, the Central Bank ceased the processing of data for exports and so the data for 1973 are those compiled by the National Census and Statistical Office. There were changes in coverage of the classifications; for example--the Central Bank used the net-value added approach i.e., excluded raw material imports for embroidery and for any industry that intended to re-export the finished products. The National Census and Statistics Office used the gross-value added approach.

2/ Agriculture includes the following: sugar (centrifugal); tobacco; fruits and vegetables; hides, skins, fur skins, undressed; oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels; cork; textile fibers not manufactured into yarns, thread, or fabric; animal and vegetable crude materials inedible; live animals, chiefly for food; pulp and waste paper; crude rubber including synthetic and reclaimed. Excluded are canned pineapple, desiccated coconut, copra meal or cake. These items are classified under manufactured articles, except as noted below.

3/ Including copra meal or cake, which were previously classified under manufactured articles.

4/ Minerals consist of metaliferous ores and metal scrap; mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials; crude fertilizers, minerals, except precious stones.

5/ Manufactured articles comprise the following items: sugar preparations; food and miscellaneous food preparations; beverages; chemicals; manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials; animal and vegetable oils and fats; miscellaneous manufactured articles; machinery and transport equipment; desiccated coconut; plywood and other wood manufactures.

6/ Unclassified items include fish and fish preparations; cereal and cereal preparations; meat and meat preparations.

Special transactions include articles temporarily exported, samples and articles for exhibit.

It will be noted that in 1973, returned goods and special transactions accounted for 3.59 per cent of total exports, compared to 0.09 per cent in 1972.

Sources: For 1949-1969, Central Bank of the Philippines Statistical Bulletin, December, 1970, pp. 195-217.

For 1970-1973, Central Bank of the Philippines Statistical Bulletin, December, 1973, pp. 215-222.

Table XI. Per Cent Distribution of Census Value Added: 1956-1970.
(selected years)
(at current prices in thousand pesos)

Year	Establishments with 5 or more workers (1)			Establishments with 20 or more workers (2)			$\frac{(2)}{(1)} \times 100$
	All manufacturing industries	Heavy manufacturing industries	Light manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Heavy manufacturing industries	Light manufacturing industries	
1956	1,028,823	32.78	67.21	919,665	34.36	65.64	89.4
1960	1,762,857	36.98	63.02	1,631,711	38.02	61.93	92.56
1962	2,199,883	38.92	61.07	2,099,566	39.71	60.29	95.44
1965	2,873,888	38.26	61.74	2,706,167	39.08	60.92	94.18
1970	6,348,247	41.47	58.53	6,047,150	41.34	58.66	95.26

Source: Manufacturing Statistics of the Philippines 1956-1970, I.D.E. Statistical Data Series No. 13,
Institute of Developing Economies, (Tokyo, Japan: Asian Economic Press, Ltd., 1974), p. 11.