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**China's Long-Term International Trade Statistics:  
By Commodity, 1952-1964 and 1981-2000**

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1952-1964 and 1981-2000**

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**Abstract**

International trade has been a key engine driving Chinese economic growth in recent decades. Yet, long-term analyses of China's trade are still difficult because the country's trade statistics for the post-war period up to the mid-1980s have many shortcomings. For example, official customs statistics published by the Chinese government during this period, if they were published at all, do not provide any breakdown by commodity classification. Against this background, we recently compiled new statistics of China's trade during 1952-1964 and 1981-2000 at the 3-digit level of the Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 1 (SITC-R1). The statistics for 1952-1964 and 1981-1987 are based on data we purchased from China's National Statistical Bureau. The data for 1988-2000 are compiled from the Commodity Trade Statistics of the United Nations (UN Comtrade) as a part of our joint work with scholars at the Institute of Development Economics, Japan External Trade Organization (IDE-JETRO). In this paper, we provide an overview of existing statistics of China's international trade and present our newly compiled statistics.

## 1. Introduction

International trade has been a key engine driving Chinese economic growth in recent decades. Yet, long-term analyses of China's trade are still difficult because the country's trade statistics for the post-war period up to the mid-1980s have many shortcomings. For example, official customs statistics published by the Chinese government during this period, if they were published at all, do not provide any breakdown by commodity classification.

Against this background, we recently compiled new statistics of China's trade during 1952-1964 and 1981-2000 at the 3-digit level of the Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 1 (SITC-R1). The statistics for 1952-1964 and 1981-1987 are based on data we purchased from China's National Statistical Bureau.<sup>1</sup> The data for 1988-2000 are compiled from the Commodity Trade Statistics of the United Nations (UN Comtrade) as a part of our joint work with scholars at the Institute of Development Economics, Japan External Trade Organization (IDE-JETRO).<sup>2</sup> In this paper, we provide an overview of existing statistics of China's international trade and present our newly compiled statistics.

The paper is organized as follows. The next section provides a brief historical overview of China's official trade statistics and then describes China's official customs statistics today. Customs statistics were not published before 1984 (Custom statistics for the period after 1979 were published later). However, both Japanese IDE and American CIA have tried to estimate statistics for that period. We will explain these two set of estimates in Section 3. Section 4 reports our new trade statistics. Section 5 concludes with a discussion of remaining problems with the trade statistics we have

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<sup>1</sup> The compilation of the statistics for 1952-64 and 1981-87 was conducted as a part of the Ministry of Education COE Program "Asia Long-Term Historical Statistical Database" headed by Konosuke Odaka of Hosei University.

<sup>2</sup> This work is partly funded by the Ministry of Education 21st Century COE Program "Research Unit for Statistical Analysis in Social Sciences" headed by Osamu Saito of Hitotsubashi University.

compiled.

## **2. A brief history of China's trade statistics and description of customs statistics today**

In China, Customs is responsible for the collection, compilation and dissemination of the country's external merchandise trade statistics - known as Customs statistics. Customs statistics have a history of nearly 150 years, dating back to 1854. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, along with the changes of China's economic and trade system, China's official trade statistics have undergone four stages of development as follows:

1949-1956: After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, international trade was principally conducted by private companies until the mid-1950s. During this period Customs statistics, which were compiled by the General Administration of Customs, were the only kind of trade statistics in China. Like those in other countries, the customs statistics are based on importers' and exporters' customs declarations. But Customs statistics have not been made to public and only used within government or exchanged with some countries.

1957-1965: foreign trade was run exclusively by state-run trading companies during this period and there existed two kinds of trade statistics in China: customs statistics and *Foreign Trade Business Statistics* (FTBS). FTBS was based on reports from Chinese trade companies and was compiled by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation (now the Ministry of Commerce). Because FTBS were compiled mainly in order to monitor trading companies' activities and control China's international trade, they suffer from various shortcomings that make them unsuitable for international comparisons. For example, their coverage differ from the customs statistics of other countries and they contain neither data by country nor by commodity.

1966-1978: customs statistics were regarded redundant and discontinued during the "Cultural

Revolution.”

1979-present: Shortly after taking the open-door policy, the government decided to resume the customs statistics. The publication of Customs statistics was started in 1984. Customs statistics with detailed commodity classification is only available from the mid 1980s. Even aggregated level Customs statistics are available only for the period after 1980.

We now turn to a detailed description of the customs statistics.

#### 1) Coverage

A detailed description of the coverage of China’s customs statistics is provided in *The System of Chinese Customs Statistics*. There are two conditions for commodities to be recorded in custom statistic. The first is that the commodities must go through Chinese border. The second condition is that the movement of commodities must lead to increase or decrease in endowment of resources in China. It means that not only exports and imports of goods by economic transaction, but also goods transferred by foreign aid program, goods donated by compatriots in Hong Kong and Macau and Chinese with foreign citizenships are recorded in the customs statistics.

On the other hand, the following commodities are excluded from customs statistics:

- Goods in transit that do not enter Chinese customs territory;
- Temporary imports or exports of goods that are subsequently re-exported or re-imported within a specified period;
- Goods on lease for a period of less than one year;
- Goods carried into bonded warehouses;
- Returned exported goods.

2) Valuation

Exports are valued on an FOB basis and imports on a CIF basis in the statistics.

3) Timing of recording

Exports and imports are recorded when the day they clear customs.

4) Commodity Classification

The commodity classification used in the customs statistics is provided in an official document entitled *Commodity Classification for China Customs Statistics (CCCCS)*. The CCCS was based on the Standard International Trade Classification Revision 2 in 1980-1991 and since then has been based on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS). Commodity codes in the CCCS consist of 8 digits. The first 6 digits in the current CCCS are identical to the codes in the HS, while the last 2 digits is a China-specific subheading for the purpose of tariff, trade statistics and trade policy measures.

5) Identification of trade partner countries and regions in the customs statistics

Partner countries are identified following international conventions, with the country of origin being recorded for imports and the country of final destination being recorded for exports. The country of origin is the country in which goods have been cultivated, mined or manufactured. If two or more countries were involved in the making of the product, the place where the last substantial work or processing occurred is recorded as the country of origin. (The country of final destination refers to the country in which the goods are consumed, utilized or further processed or manufactured. When the final destination cannot be identified, the last country or region to which the goods are

shipped is considered as the country of destination.

An important issue related to the identification of partner countries is that statistics on bilateral trade flows recorded in China and the partner country are inconsistent. For example, in many years, Chinese customs statistics report a deficit in the country's trade with Japan, while Japanese trade statistics show a Japan has a deficit in its trade with China. Similar discrepancies can be found in China's trade with the United States and probably other countries as well. According to Chinese customs statistics, China recorded a trade deficit with the U.S. before 1992, while U.S. trade statistics show a large American trade deficit with China. Chinese customs statistics show a surplus for China in its trade with the U.S. from 1993 onward, but the amount is much smaller than the deficit by the U.S. in its trade statistics.

There are several factors which are likely to contribute to the large discrepancies between China's trade statistics and those of Japan or the United States. These factors include the fact that in the statistics of each country, exports and imports of each country are recorded on an FOB and CIF basis, differences in the timing of recording, transit trade, and statistical errors. Among these, probably the most important factor is the transit trade via Hong Kong. Before China's economic liberalization and opening up to the outside world, most Chinese trade, including that with Japan and the U.S., passed through Hong Kong. And Hong Kong's role as the dominant entrepot for China's trade continued for a while even after the reforms. Goods that are exported from China to Japan via Hong Kong are treated in Chinese customs statistics as exports to Hong Kong if the final destination is unknown, while custom statistics in Japan may identify the same goods as originating from China. Similarly, in the case of goods that are exported from Japan to China via Hong Kong, Chinese customs statistics will record these goods as originating from Japan, while Japanese customs will treat as the Hong Kong as the final destination if they do not know that the goods will be shipped on

to China. Thus, the main reason for the discrepancies appears to be difficulties in correctly identify the final destination of exports as a result of their transit via Hong Kong. The same problem, of course, also explains the discrepancies between China's trade statistics and those of the U.S. as well as other countries.

### **3. Previous estimates of China's trade statistics for the period before the mid-1980s**

Customs statistics were not published before 1984. The only Chinese statistics available for that period are the unreliable FTBS. However, both Japanese IDE and American CIA have tried to estimate statistics for that period. So we will explain these two set of estimates in this section.

Since the late 1950s, estimation of Chinese trade, based on data from its partner trade, was started in Japan and US. In Japan the Institute of Development Economics (IDE) started estimating Chinese trade for every two year from 1964 to 1978. After Chinese official customs statistics is published, IDE made estimation for period of 1979 through 1983, with intention of checking how accurate its estimates were (IDE, 1987). In US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) estimated China's exports and imports by commodity for several years before China made the customs statistics public (Directorate of Intelligence, Central Intelligence Agency, 1984).

A comparison of the methodologies employed by the IDE and the CIA estimation of China's trade statistics is provided in Table 1. The two estimates have much in common: both are based on trade data provided by China's trading partner countries and the data come from similar sources, namely the trade statistics compiled by the UN, the OECD and individual countries. The classification of commodities is also the same, i.e. SITC-R1. The statistics, however, differ in many other respects, such as the number of Chinese partner countries used in the estimation, the valuation of exports and imports, the years covered, the degree of details, etc.

Insert Table 1



The IDE estimates have many weaknesses, as the IDE has emphasized itself. These weaknesses include: (1) incomplete coverage of China's trading partners, leading to an underestimation of both exports and imports; (2) the valuation of Chinese exports on a CIF basis and imports on an FOB basis; (3) the failure to take transactions through third countries into account. The drawback of the CIA estimates when compared with those of the IDE are that (1) they include fewer years of estimation; (2) data on some of China's partner countries are not available; and (3) commodities are classified at a relatively aggregated level.

It is interesting to compare the export and import data estimated by the IDE and the CIA with official Chinese statistics, which were subsequently made public. A comparison, however, is feasible only at a relatively aggregated level of commodity classification.

The results of this exercise are shown in Table 2. Several points emerge from the Table. First, the three statistics are closer in exports than in imports. For instance, the ratio of the CIA's estimate of total exports to the official figure is 0.977 for 1981 and 1.052 for 1982. The closeness is somewhat surprising in light of the large potential for discrepancies between the two statistics due to differences in the time transactions were recorded, statistical errors, etc.

Insert Table 2

Second, the gap between imports in official Chinese statistics and CIA estimates is relatively small, but there are large gaps between the IDE estimates and the other two statistics. IDE estimates of total imports are well below official Chinese statistics, especially in the later years. Two factors contribute to this discrepancy. One is the valuation of exports and imports: Official Chinese statistics use CIF to measure imports, while the CIA converted FOB data to CIF data using information on trade cost; in contrast, IDE valued imports on an FOB basis. The second factor is that official customs statistics cover all, or nearly all, trading partners, while the IDE estimates do not include a

number of trading partners due to problems with data availability. The CIA estimates also tend to underestimate Chinese total imports when compared with the official customs statistics, but the gap is much smaller than in the IDE estimation. It seems that the closeness of the CIA estimates to China's customs statistics, relative to the IDE estimates, mainly is the result of the better coverage of trade partners in the CIA estimation.

Third, the discrepancy between both the IDE and CIA estimates and official statistics for the period before 1981 is very similar to that for period after 1981 in terms of magnitude and the direction of the discrepancy, indicating that the figures of total exports and imports based on FTBS are reliable.

#### **4. New Database on China's Trade: by Commodity**

In order to solve various problems with China's existing trade statistics, we newly construct a database for China's trade during the periods 1952–1964 and 1980–2000. We use the SITC-R1 (3-digit level) for the classification of commodities. The sources and the method of constructing the database are as follows.

##### 1) 1952-1964

We obtained the original data of China's Customs statistics from the National Bureau of Statistics of China. The statistics are classified on the basis of China's original industry code at the most disaggregated level. We aggregated the original data into SITC-R1 classification (3-digit level), using the concordance table for China's Customs statistics and SITC-R1.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> The concordance table for original commodity classification and SITC-R1 classification is available upon request.

2) 1980-1987

We obtain the original data of China's Customs statistics from the National Bureau of Statistics of China classified according to the SITC-R2 (6-digit level). The data are aggregated into SITC-R1 classifications at the 3-digit level (using the concordance table developed by IDE.

3) 1988-2000

For the period 1988–2000 we rely on the database constructed by Mr. Yosuke Noda of the IDE. The database is based on the COMTRADE database compiled by the United Nations, which uses the SITC-R2 (6-digit level) commodity classification for the period 1988–1991 and the SITC-R3 (6-digit level) commodity classification for the period 1992–2000. Mr. Noda converted and aggregated each commodity in SITC-R2 and R3 into SITC-R1 3-digit level, using the concordance table developed by IDE. In cases where a commodity in SITC-R2 or R3 falls into more than category in the SITC-R1 the value of the commodity is equally divided between SITC-R1 categories.

Appendix Tables A1-A5 present the estimation results of China's trade at the SITC-R1 2-digit level aggregated from our 3-digit level data.<sup>4</sup> Figures 1 and 2 present the shares of export and import commodities respectively for 1952-64 and 1981-2000 at the SITC-R1 1-digit level. Two messages are evident from these figures. The figures allow two major observations. The first is a shift in China's export orientation. While in the 1950s, food products (SITC-0) and minerals

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<sup>4</sup> Data at the 3-digit SITC-R1 (3-digit level) and by trade partner for 1952-1964 and 1981-2000 are available upon request.

(SITC-2) accounted for the largest share of exports, a gradual increase in the share of labor-intensive products (SITC-8) can be observed during the 1960s.

#### Figures 1 and 2

The second is that China imported machinery (SITC-7) as early as the 1950s, indicating that China already put a high priority on the import of capital goods fifty years ago. Notice, however, this observation is obscured by imports of food products around 1962 because of the severe famine.

### **5. Work to be done in the future**

While the trade data we have compiled should help in long-term analyses of Chinese trade, much remains to be done.

For example, in the present paper, we did not attempt to estimate trade data for 1966-1980. As we have already explained in section 2, Chinese government did not compile its Customs statistics for 1966-1978 and probably it is impossible to get official statistics. Possible ways around this problem would be to revise the CIA or the IDE estimates or to compile entirely new estimates following the CIA and/or IDE methodology. Fortunately, since we have detailed trade data based on China's official Customs statistics (which have not been published) for the 1950s and the 1960s and the early 1980s, we can check reliability and biases of the CIA and the IDE estimates for these periods. Appendix Table A6 shows a comparison of our data based on the customs statistics with the CIA estimates at the two-digit level. The comparison shows that the quality of the CIA estimates is very high. Based on this type of comparison, we could create our own estimates on China's trade structure for the period 1966-1980.

A second task for the future is to compare our results with Chinese trade statistics for the pre-war period.

As a part of the Ministry of Education COE Program, “Asia Long-Term Historical Statistical Database” headed by Konosuke Odaka of Hosei University and the Ministry of Education 21st Century COE Program “Research Unit for Statistical Analysis in Social Sciences” headed by Osamu Saito of Hitotsubashi University, Professor Hajime Kose of Ryukoku University has already compiled trade statistics for China by country and by commodity at the SITC-R1 three-digit level for the pre-war period. A comparison of his trade statistics with our own may provide valuable insights into how China’s development process in the 1940s and 1950s was affected by the Japanese invasion, China’s Civil War and the Communist Revolution.

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# Figure 1. Export

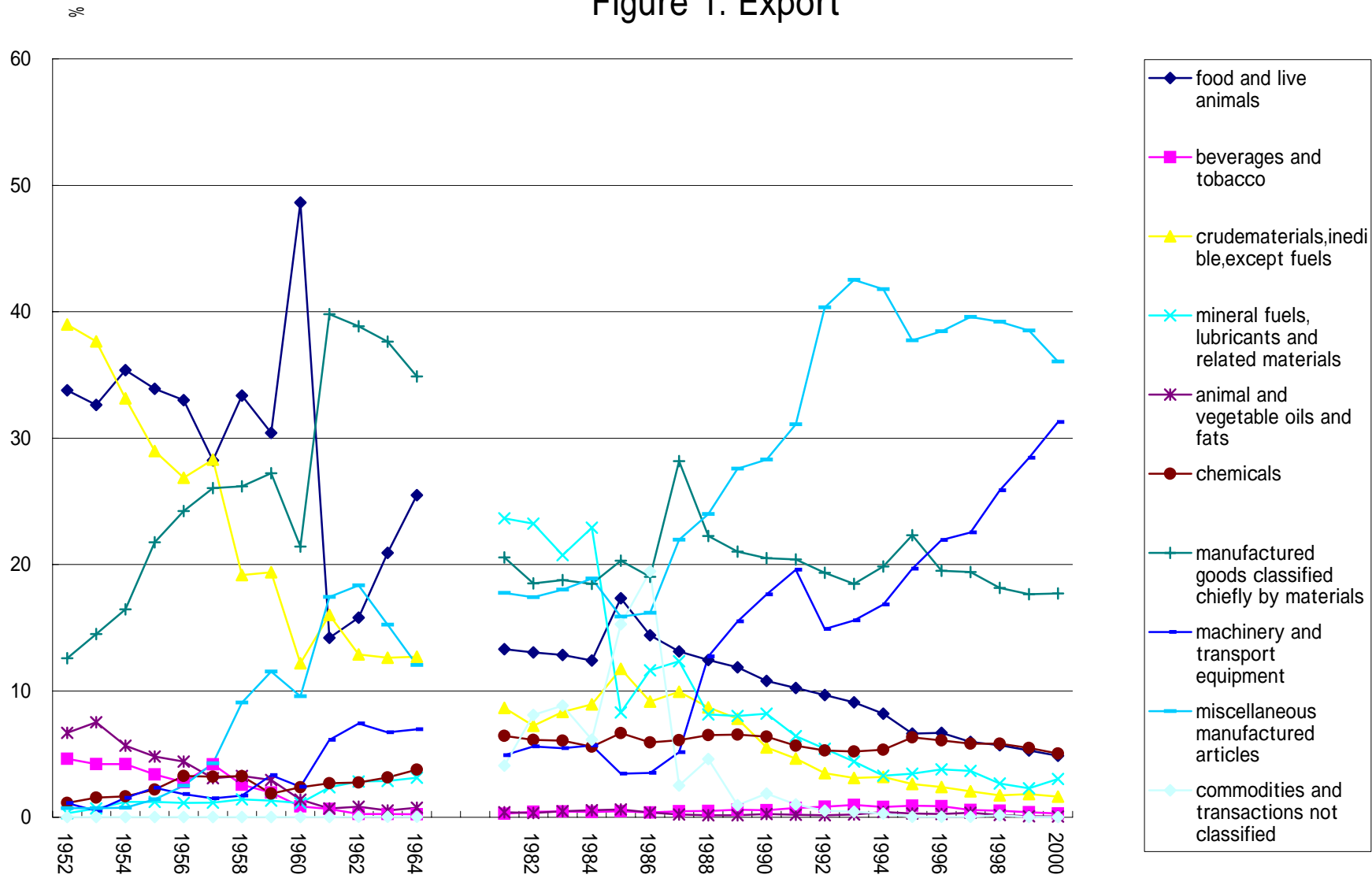


Figure 2. Import

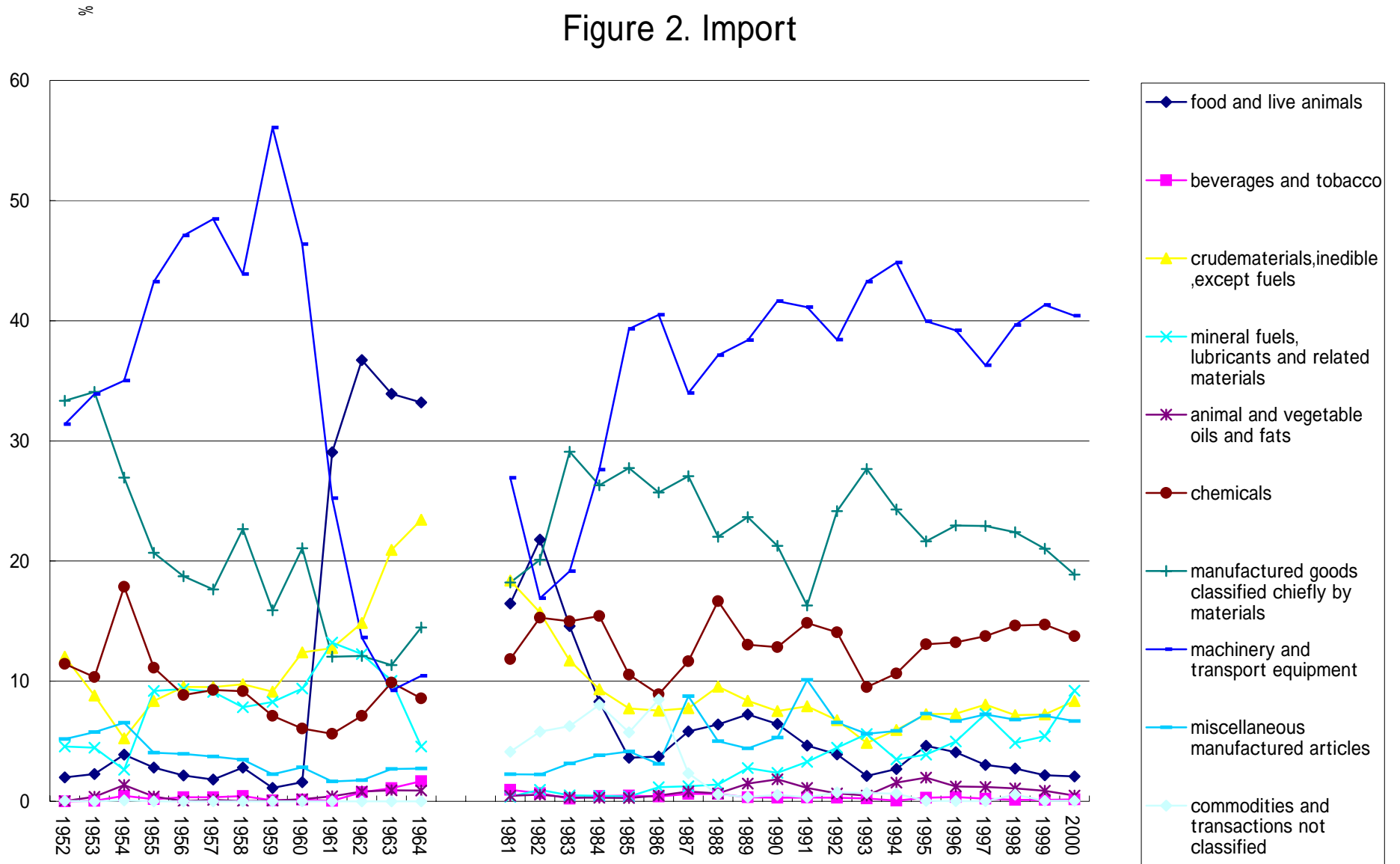


Table 1: A comparison of IDE and CIA estimation methods of Chinese Trade

	Method	Data sources	Coverage of partner countries	Classification of commodities	Valuation	Time period estimated	Data estimated	Limitations
IDE estimation	Exports are estimated by aggregating the imports of China's trade partner countries. Imports are estimated by aggregating the imports of China's trade partner countries.	Data from OECD, UN and individual trade partner countries.	Differ over time and incomplete due to data availability.	SITC Rev.1	CIF for exports and FOB for imports.	Every two years for the period 1964–1978 and every year for the period 1979–1983	(1) Total exports and imports, (2) their composition by partner country, (3) their composition by commodity; (4) exports and imports by country and commodity, (5) exports and imports by commodity and country.	(1) Poor coverage of partner countries; (2) CIF for exports and FOB for imports; (3) no adjustment for trade through third countries.
CIA estimation	The same as in the IDE estimation. In addition, values are estimated for countries of which trade data with China is not available.	Wider coverage than the IDE estimation.	Relatively better coverage as a result of estimation for countries of which trade data with China is not available.	SITC Rev.1	FOB for both exports and imports.	1970, 1975, and 1978–1982.	(1) Exports and imports for each first-digit SITS-R1 category, (2) some three and more-digit items.	Data is less detailed relative to the IDE estimates.



Table 2: A comparison of official Chinese customs statistics and IDE and CIA estimates

Year	Total exports and imports ( Unit : 1,000US\$ )						Ratio					
	Exports			Imports			Exports			Imports		
	CN	IDE	CIA	CN	IDE	CIA	IDE/CN	CIA/CN	CIA/IDE	IDE/CN	CIA/CN	CIA/IDE
1970	2,260,000	1,970,299	2,163,125	2,330,000	1,891,600	2,051,141	0.872	0.957	1.098	0.812	0.880	1.084
1971	2,640,000			2,200,000								
1972	3,440,000	2,962,129		2,860,000	2,359,337		0.861			0.825		
1973	5,820,000			5,160,000								
1974	6,950,000	6,013,119		7,620,000	6,219,249		0.865			0.816		
1975	7,260,000		7,120,634	7,490,000		6,818,344		0.981			0.910	
1976	6,850,000	6,607,584		6,580,000	5,042,083		0.965			0.766		
1977	7,590,000			7,210,000								
1978	9,750,000	9,704,614	10,169,520	10,890,000	9,213,163	10,331,095	0.995	1.043	1.048	0.846	0.949	1.121
1979	13,660,000	13,621,437	13,458,490	15,670,000	13,507,202	14,363,772	0.997	0.985	0.988	0.862	0.917	1.063
1980	18,270,000	18,505,150	18,874,962	19,550,000	17,889,770	19,179,615	1.013	1.033	1.020	0.915	0.981	1.072
1981	22,007,330	20,642,530	21,495,795	22,014,420	16,314,550	17,948,852	0.938	0.977	1.041	0.741	0.815	1.100
1982	22,347,920	20,420,820	23,501,229	19,292,990	14,572,820	16,632,964	0.914	1.052	1.151	0.755	0.862	1.141
1983	22,226,410	19,876,320		21,389,610	16,317,610		0.894			0.763		

Notes: (1) CN stands for Chinese official statistics; IDE and CIA stand for IDE and CIA estimates, respectively;

(2) Chinese official statistics are from administrative reports for the years 1970-1980 and from customs statistics for the years after 1980.



Table A2: China's imports by commodity: SITC-R, 2-digit level, 1952-1964 (unit: 1,000 Yuan)

Code (2-digit)	Name of items	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
00	Live animals	463	7,436	4,627	6,887	11,871	10,768	33,630	21,918	25,693	13,124	21,252	22,786	2,118
01	Meat and preparations	2	5	1,398	361	22	0	0	87	3	0	609	1,151	20
02	Dairy products and eggs	63	694	2,645	299	464	175	2,597	807	777	746	1,223	539	230
03	Fish and fish preparations	1,704	4,457	55,109	6,565	7,577	9,101	14,789	15,658	10,377	5,391	6,903	5,882	6,546
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	75	79	1,841	25,992	2,539	3,944	31,900	1,205	5,516	848,330	885,600	918,401	1,145,669
05	Fruit and vegetables	30	1,220	2,331	10,538	1,901	2,089	7,823	16,813	14,002	16,208	21,854	23,084	18,798
06	Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	43,370	40,809	22,906	43,058	57,068	42,977	50,638	12,530	37,421	441,150	262,896	187,673	156,855
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	2,230	5,502	73,856	8,325	9,392	9,956	7,250	8,029	6,547	6,043	6,533	4,220	14,054
08	Feeding-stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	0	0	0	0	0	156	1,596	1,391	1,077	1,196	960	1,124	1,091
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	0	0	318	31	54	17	40	69	20	35	295	50	85
11	Beverages	67	16	6,765	350	209	0	12	48	1	0	0	2	4
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	143	776	12,358	6,021	14,119	14,521	23,096	5,040	8,300	1,511	24,683	37,754	67,766
21	Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	0	5	16	356	1,076	1,230	675	62	179	1,243	603	556	76
22	Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	562	1,142	37	1,913	16,432	10,563	9,037	4,564	2,252	16,680	12,538	7,235	10,265
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	56,642	158,842	110,546	78,035	222,181	217,979	207,845	275,598	294,332	157,661	155,613	157,283	181,047
24	Wood, lumber and cork	887	2,467	1,667	3,884	4,259	4,911	7,515	14,773	13,223	15,482	25,966	44,753	48,013
25	Pulp and waste paper	20,475	26,195	35,117	2,313	4,428	6,448	11,339	4,082	19,465	30,121	20,598	22,658	45,387
26	Textile fibers (not manufactured into yarn, thread or fabrics) and their waste	202,221	34,200	44,955	199,198	123,592	139,849	181,712	219,233	339,457	242,756	188,497	374,920	527,355
27	Crude fertilizers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	3,198	4,177	6,350	6,292	9,715	4,240	21,609	42,729	44,938	38,560	20,127	39,413	60,871
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	31	234	96	602	965	7,389	16,807	26,466	36,477	29,366	38,225	44,219	47,069
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	5,414	5,914	23,408	10,634	19,881	20,338	64,721	52,190	36,808	52,556	26,422	27,548	29,580
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes	53	3	9	600	10,640	3,167	27,810	56,152	59,853	68,099	65,159	52,074	56,504
33	Petroleum and petroleum products	109,719	118,169	111,969	332,911	384,670	392,465	391,770	523,649	535,999	537,703	338,135	291,988	128,610
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Electric energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
41	Animal oils and fats	0	4	28,635	78	22	205	406	1,716	7,986	7,685	13,162	10,969	10,322
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	556	9,889	29,082	14,359	493	5,056	459	2,884	3,691	10,948	12,651	20,354	25,937
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	158	38	22	18	3	308	0	212	121	228	885	394	138
51	Chemical elements and compounds	37,805	37,097	73,265	80,673	26,127	40,129	50,710	90,687	75,833	43,555	29,187	31,476	45,255
52	Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum or natural gas	476	1,366	19,875	781	540	1,333	908	1,057	593	73	5,421	7,862	4,324
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	80,184	42,059	321,124	95,752	20,061	43,097	44,282	57,598	35,835	23,818	21,917	20,581	32,708
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	75,401	115,205	184,873	54,859	40,985	51,772	52,593	29,967	16,192	12,491	10,368	9,847	8,881
55	Essential oils and perfume materials, toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	594	693	8,061	6,694	2,155	2,334	2,153	6,049	3,459	865	1,367	9,218	17,573
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	60,478	63,429	111,899	141,845	224,190	195,741	254,805	180,389	147,994	117,215	118,863	223,832	178,041
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	3,625	4,554	6,247	1,771	5,542	10,795	22,396	55,531	37,359	31,684	30,210	18,246	29,185
58	Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins	2,496	5,158	11,258	8,533	8,869	15,797	15,915	23,311	28,281	6,547	6,248	9,256	15,302
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	13,941	3,990	21,089	12,651	45,917	41,673	46,918	54,007	38,541	21,175	10,213	9,116	16,015
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s. and dressed fur skins	1,591	136	30,901	641	201	209	553	1,118	532	3,420	3,539	3,026	4,695
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	51,330	17,834	18,999	7,400	4,748	4,097	4,779	4,141	3,454	475	1,377	1,882	1,510
63	Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	231	648	45,821	341	380	159	313	744	753	10	1,320	1,031	2,723
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	115,199	90,895	214,193	55,142	54,843	46,689	16,807	12,545	13,280	22,775	14,904	16,043	25,956
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products	110,859	57,490	72,449	98,152	174,434	154,591	152,099	140,995	102,505	66,406	44,431	49,333	89,031
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	10,949	11,721	129,123	9,623	33,574	16,880	16,998	20,824	29,669	12,343	8,106	15,423	31,679
67	Iron and steel	357,106	550,163	419,857	471,178	420,530	436,837	819,750	616,680	734,369	314,442	217,855	228,029	305,649
68	Non-ferrous metals	83,833	111,006	146,253	69,132	69,931	75,408	164,303	274,187	407,119	110,387	88,752	61,229	114,148
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	70,213	62,164	66,222	39,496	33,977	31,533	37,031	42,299	45,350	21,276	17,573	13,713	10,481
71	Machinery, other than electric	470,131	599,127	872,722	1,113,431	1,503,519	1,713,970	1,722,180	3,001,433	2,429,879	898,340	296,989	202,271	254,407
72	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	137,818	129,062	315,323	157,312	192,862	147,100	208,586	291,111	177,318	92,696	44,931	27,582	38,894
73	Transport equipment	146,549	168,995	298,157	300,018	295,390	245,234	417,565	635,221	336,642	165,527	106,276	87,403	129,924
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings	2,811	565	74	1,444	529	132	143	0	1	0	4	34	0
82	Furniture	0	0	0	8	56	35	318	222	451	153	331	267	93
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar articles	35	0	15	0	8	6	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
84	Clothing	477	9	162	312	631	197	331	56	102	3	1,057	4,608	5,273
85	Footwear	1,041	303	4	168	28	0	1	4	1	0	0	95	0
86	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods	114,173	144,087	157,874	132,609	147,960	139,242	171,334	141,074	160,402	60,924	45,842	77,753	93,726
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	6,029	7,512	119,094	12,212	17,831	22,751	13,300	15,722	18,590	14,520	10,268	9,481	11,755
90	Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind	812	9	3,630	68	357	35	374	29	6	2	17	0	0
	Total	2,404,252	2,647,549	4,244,626	3,631,864	4,229,749	4,345,629	5,352,524	7,004,912	6,349,026	4,583,945	3,289,078	3,435,669	4,051,636







