

RIETI-TID2022 (SITC Classification)

1. Basic concept

The RIETI Trade Industry Database (RIETI-TID) is based on the United Nations Comtrade Database and classifies all trade goods based on the integrated broad categories of the Japanese Input-Output table, and further organizes them by production process for each industry. In creating this database, we have focused on industries with active trade transactions within the region in order to understand the manufacturing activities in East Asia.

Figure1: Overview of RIETI-TID2022

Country and region (73)	<p>[Asia] Japan, China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam, Brunei (Darussalam), Cambodia, India</p> <p>[North America] USA, Canada, Mexico</p> <p>[Europe] United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Netherlands, Austria, Belgium, Greece, Luxembourg, Finland, Sweden, Ireland, Portugal, Denmark, Poland, Czech Rep., Slovakia, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Slovenia, Estonia, Cyprus, Malta, Romania, Bulgaria, Russian Federation, Turkey, Norway, Croatia</p> <p>[South America] Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia</p> <p>[Oceania] Australia, New Zealand</p> <p>[Middle East] Iran, Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates</p> <p>[Africa] Egypt, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Nigeria, Republic of South Africa</p>
Period	1980-2022 (Data for some countries for certain years are missing.)
Content	The export value and import value of the countries and regions are organized by partner country (including group and global total), industry (13 sectors), production process (five stages), and year.
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All values of exports and imports used in RIETI-TID are cost insurance and freight (CIF)-based apart from Taiwan. For each country's imports from Taiwan, the value of each country's exports as announced by the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance, Taiwan, is multiplied by 1.1 and is converted to CIF. For 2019, it was found that this conversion process had not been performed, and this has been corrected. ● Retroactive corrections have been made to the Taiwan SITC data up to 2017 as some omissions were found in the reclassification of Taiwan Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance data from HS classification to SITC classification when compiling the Taiwan SITC data. ● The data for Taiwan includes re-imports and re-exports since 2006. ● Trade value with countries other than the 73 target countries and regions has been categorized as the "RoW" (Rest of the World). In 2018, a tabulation error was identified in RoW's import/export figures and has been corrected. ● Due to data limitations, Belgium and Luxembourg are treated as one country for data purposes. This also applies to the Czech Republic and Slovakia. ● Data of the following countries from 1995 to 2021 are available: Croatia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Nigeria, Republic of South Africa. For Taiwan, the data from 2008 to 2022 are available. ● Newly added countries are included in the RoW for the period 1980-1994. ● For 2022 data, reported data for Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Iran, Iraq, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela have not yet been published and are therefore not reflected. ● Trade values have been converted from the national currency into U.S. dollars using nominal exchange rates.

	(The exchange rate of the target country by year can be found on the UN Comtrade website.) ⇒ https://comtradeplus.un.org/
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Updates and corrections for 2022 data

For the 2017-2020 data, the following is a list of countries that have had changes in their total imports. The figures published in the past are replaced with the figures after the recent RIETI-TID2022 update.

	2020 (RIETI-TID2020)	2020 (RIETI-TID2022)
Argentina	39,590,584,332	39,595,028,080
Australia	199,878,597,187	198,334,239,507
Austria	154,694,340,079	154,905,960,672
Belgium-Luxembourg	306,360,985,538	308,083,163,804
Bolivia	6,939,956,773	6,940,146,614
Brazil	157,053,264,490	157,239,930,697
Brunei Darussalam	4,517,872,548	4,517,943,904
Bulgaria	32,077,820,706	32,443,222,918
Cambodia	18,258,598,299	18,259,461,000
Canada	380,961,474,619	381,711,379,691
Chile	56,695,977,919	56,660,897,307
China	1,707,185,727,579	1,766,655,825,636
China, Hong Kong SAR	492,273,772,686	529,488,201,579
Colombia	41,249,440,501	41,250,534,185
Croatia	25,041,050,526	25,131,811,213
Cyprus	8,326,519,294	8,332,226,117
Czechoslovakia	220,036,061,239	236,259,312,555
Denmark	91,332,771,307	90,262,043,555
Ecuador	17,191,601,121	17,140,079,891
Egypt	58,948,768,426	58,966,107,616
Equatorial Guinea	1,890,900	1,890,900
Estonia	15,112,884,648	15,167,344,962
Finland	59,322,282,482	59,364,346,958
France	551,915,607,206	552,066,658,599
Gabon	1,035,100	3,333,231,097
Germany	1,050,340,923,074	1,054,529,762,459
Greece	52,135,051,343	52,325,719,556
Hungary	102,059,293,306	102,498,742,917
India	352,071,637,470	352,003,259,283
Indonesia	133,180,509,014	133,303,183,522
Iran	88,986,700	36,434,392,948
Iraq	63,696,600	63,698,800
Ireland	87,529,708,671	90,643,486,120
Israel	59,590,547,600	59,932,384,500
Italy	407,560,712,322	412,175,536,207
Japan	590,912,076,176	601,217,311,446
Kuwait	27,693,105,023	27,694,197,148

Latvia	15,975,739,614	15,993,575,566
Lithuania	30,830,563,337	30,841,947,321
Malaysia	175,158,831,325	181,101,306,612
Malta	5,121,856,880	5,616,827,960
Mexico	339,147,851,096	339,324,366,276
Netherlands	446,741,260,748	447,356,591,603
New Zealand	35,574,571,123	35,406,236,210
Nigeria	54,230,622,495	54,448,097,141
Norway	78,252,060,564	78,561,899,051
Oman	61,384,400	27,316,287,403
Paraguay	9,924,526,479	9,924,616,018
Peru	35,159,076,694	35,159,467,084
Philippines	86,097,397,080	93,081,248,093
Poland	238,890,059,377	239,360,602,965
Portugal	75,917,804,270	75,745,816,029
Qatar	23,610,534,423	23,611,079,719
Rep. of Korea	423,509,328,698	432,981,072,777
Rest of the World	843,041,005,209	976,676,680,646
Romania	88,680,665,482	88,853,848,655
Russian Federation	212,981,610,881	212,122,601,979
Saudi Arabia	121,539,467,752	121,570,714,290
Singapore	279,649,364,460	295,607,991,535
Slovenia	35,108,635,649	35,236,674,654
South Africa	59,743,248,603	60,848,955,753
Spain	302,719,890,258	302,440,627,435
Sweden	138,078,547,310	138,137,965,279
Taiwan	219,686,398,000	282,308,373,000
Thailand	191,872,135,493	193,363,604,763
Turkey	196,657,845,867	196,898,767,683
United Arab Emirates	203,006,241,208	203,081,647,432
United Kingdom	601,471,935,472	601,707,139,080
Uruguay	7,387,257,072	7,387,824,394
USA	2,201,473,066,338	2,203,413,253,861
Venezuela	13,406,800	13,410,100
Viet Nam	225,490,630,388	226,528,209,063

	2019 (RIETI-TID2020)	2019 (RIETI-TID2022)
Argentina	46,096,040,422	46,096,165,822
Australia	208,103,885,531	208,108,802,531
Austria	165,709,875,947	165,807,923,347
Belgium-Luxembourg	333,710,688,518	333,905,605,218
Bolivia	9,450,692,636	9,450,694,836
Brazil	183,251,469,096	183,392,724,496
Brunei Darussalam	4,232,904,534	4,232,904,534
Bulgaria	34,527,389,256	34,548,857,956
Cambodia	19,498,497,025	19,498,627,925
Canada	427,948,739,354	427,973,420,054
Chile	66,245,384,257	66,245,409,557
China	1,754,393,914,558	1,790,123,582,158
China, Hong Kong SAR	502,538,122,773	531,946,362,073
Colombia	49,754,359,566	49,754,610,366
Croatia	26,641,879,439	26,641,898,139
Cyprus	8,821,913,627	8,821,920,227
Czechoslovakia	231,034,961,061	231,052,906,461
Denmark	91,800,176,717	91,812,480,217
Ecuador	19,727,632,544	19,727,632,544
Egypt	77,245,877,011	77,259,563,211
Equatorial Guinea	1,930,042,614	1,930,042,614
Estonia	16,041,126,637	16,041,385,137
Finland	64,257,608,476	64,286,001,676
France	607,271,670,741	607,380,072,441
Gabon	2,164,080,469	2,164,080,469
Germany	1,097,048,353,189	1,098,231,019,289
Greece	58,350,802,842	58,351,025,042
Hungary	105,903,615,055	105,979,622,855
India	461,339,790,497	461,403,356,197
Indonesia	162,450,980,122	162,520,464,922
Iran	34,426,023,905	34,426,023,905
Iraq	44,852,582,187	44,852,582,187
Ireland	88,092,825,005	88,176,383,205
Israel	64,794,418,300	64,975,495,900
Italy	458,186,150,463	458,243,538,563
Japan	676,585,450,138	685,498,686,338
Kuwait	32,761,200,717	32,761,294,217
Latvia	16,281,003,552	16,289,460,352
Lithuania	32,879,363,432	32,897,592,632
Malaysia	190,555,160,498	195,708,760,598

Malta	8,050,661,243	8,052,745,743
Mexico	404,265,366,701	404,479,027,401
Netherlands	475,035,531,082	475,564,750,982
New Zealand	40,614,354,887	40,615,006,087
Nigeria	45,081,753,098	45,081,760,798
Norway	82,498,541,925	82,500,422,925
Oman	48,435,113,697	48,435,122,497
Paraguay	11,892,830,263	11,892,836,863
Peru	41,250,154,180	41,250,176,180
Philippines	112,538,281,833	115,269,834,833
Poland	231,970,524,036	232,057,365,736
Portugal	87,161,797,970	87,402,458,170
Qatar	26,425,545,854	26,425,570,054
Rep. of Korea	470,429,738,646	478,095,255,846
Rest of the World	1,031,834,316,910	1,032,052,247,410
Romania	93,075,647,879	93,117,079,379
Russian Federation	234,046,325,464	234,075,780,164
Saudi Arabia	132,203,287,640	132,203,496,640
Singapore	314,999,597,935	328,222,534,035
Slovenia	36,417,452,984	36,420,055,584
South Africa	75,743,613,675	75,745,648,675
Spain	348,320,929,747	348,329,707,747
Sweden	147,942,620,620	147,976,528,120
Taiwan	227,907,052,000	281,887,610,000
Thailand	202,947,306,435	204,258,507,535
Turkey	179,615,034,587	179,726,714,287
United Arab Emirates	240,602,782,459	240,603,639,359
United Kingdom	655,352,465,372	655,399,049,272
Uruguay	8,067,338,105	8,067,364,505
USA	2,347,874,744,285	2,349,538,704,385
Venezuela	17,574,281,546	17,574,281,546
Viet Nam	222,749,169,707	223,450,970,807

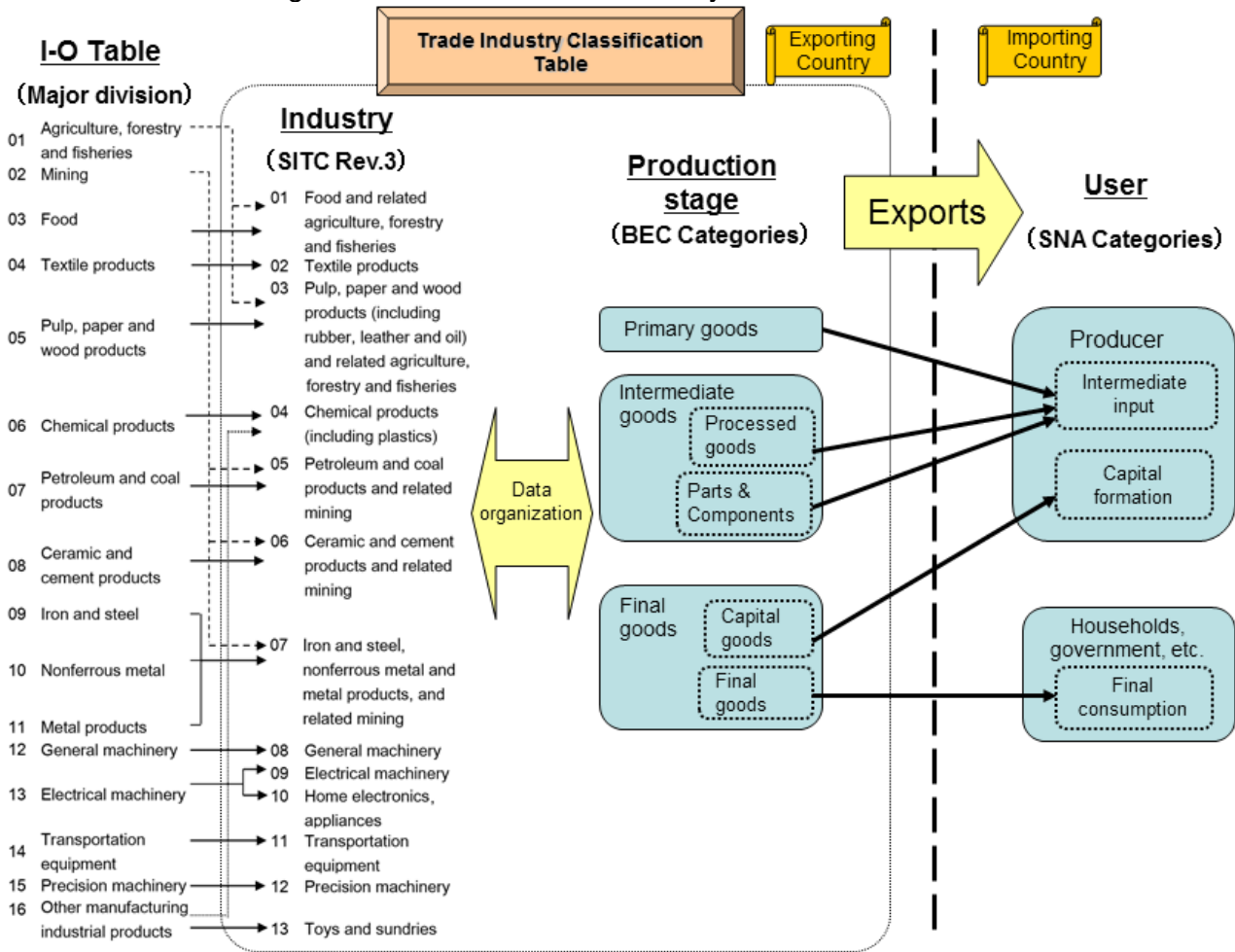
	2018 (RIETI-TID2019)	2018 (RIETI-TID2022)
Argentina	61,484,596,197	61,484,596,197
Australia	220,493,361,089	220,493,375,389
Austria	176,069,175,577	176,069,175,577
Belgium-Luxembourg	467,316,361,935	467,316,361,935
Bolivia	9,767,012,837	9,767,012,837
Brazil	166,673,624,592	166,673,624,592
Brunei Darussalam	4,080,469,276	4,080,469,276
Bulgaria	35,039,443,128	35,039,443,128
Cambodia	16,895,457,672	16,895,457,672
Canada	434,187,800,147	434,187,800,147
Chile	72,370,952,469	72,370,952,469
China	1,812,368,830,465	1,812,368,830,465
China, Hong Kong SAR	579,385,983,541	579,385,983,541
Colombia	49,641,649,178	49,641,649,178
Croatia	26,868,884,567	26,868,884,567
Cyprus	10,553,654,043	10,553,654,043
Czechoslovakia	263,612,510,661	263,612,510,661
Denmark	96,247,677,484	96,247,677,484
Ecuador	22,464,808,910	22,464,808,910
Egypt	81,029,428,832	81,029,428,832
Equatorial Guinea	971,763,092	971,763,092
Estonia	17,798,524,036	17,798,524,036
Finland	67,439,041,940	67,439,041,940
France	636,269,235,228	636,269,235,228
Gabon	2,465,466,248	2,465,466,248
Germany	1,179,234,688,568	1,179,234,690,768
Greece	61,923,398,215	61,923,398,215
Hungary	105,869,581,512	105,869,581,512
India	487,925,448,226	487,925,448,226
Indonesia	180,112,399,641	180,112,399,641
Iran	38,023,960,104	38,023,960,104
Iraq	47,801,667,031	47,801,667,031
Ireland	99,926,185,443	99,926,185,443
Israel	71,591,182,700	71,591,182,700
Italy	486,431,674,532	486,431,674,532
Japan	709,113,804,721	709,113,804,721
Kuwait	34,991,932,567	34,991,932,567
Latvia	17,238,322,835	17,238,322,835
Lithuania	33,451,791,029	33,451,791,029
Malaysia	207,493,600,303	207,493,602,503

Malta	6,942,604,831	6,942,604,831
Mexico	414,749,203,015	414,749,203,015
Netherlands	483,268,783,167	483,268,783,167
New Zealand	42,097,612,589	42,097,612,589
Nigeria	42,426,102,247	42,426,102,247
Norway	83,742,302,771	83,742,302,771
Oman	25,834,663,912	25,834,663,912
Paraguay	12,790,420,580	12,790,420,580
Peru	42,062,514,708	42,062,514,708
Philippines	115,671,727,841	115,671,727,841
Poland	252,536,925,487	252,536,925,487
Portugal	93,180,489,987	93,180,489,987
Qatar	29,421,103,611	29,421,103,611
Rep. of Korea	505,055,360,289	505,055,360,289
Rest of the World	1,040,426,175,889	1,031,734,767,989
Romania	94,418,209,466	94,418,209,466
Russian Federation	228,345,110,646	228,345,110,646
Saudi Arabia	123,980,660,698	123,980,660,698
Singapore	341,105,102,010	341,105,102,010
Slovenia	35,088,230,040	35,088,230,040
South Africa	82,648,032,854	82,648,032,854
Spain	368,719,983,833	368,719,983,833
Sweden	157,895,588,379	157,895,588,379
Taiwan	272,557,565,000	281,253,712,000
Thailand	234,500,182,157	234,500,182,157
Turkey	195,438,471,642	195,438,471,642
United Arab Emirates	238,626,111,085	238,626,111,085
United Kingdom	633,178,787,260	633,178,787,260
Uruguay	8,753,725,481	8,753,725,481
USA	2,402,019,078,590	2,402,019,100,590
Venezuela	10,798,668,538	10,798,668,538
Viet Nam	209,445,635,377	209,445,635,377

	2017 (RIETI-TID2018)	2017 (RIETI-TID2022)
Argentina	62,849,679,985	62,860,477,585
Australia	206,470,544,653	206,672,535,453
Austria	160,730,979,088	160,747,013,788
Belgium-Luxembourg	317,039,746,040	317,176,594,840
Bolivia	9,138,766,393	9,138,605,793
Brazil	143,332,439,064	143,406,464,664
Brunei Darussalam	3,020,235,825	3,020,504,225
Bulgaria	31,501,769,362	31,503,869,262
Cambodia	13,787,028,956	13,790,234,356
Canada	409,033,588,735	409,117,271,235
Chile	63,759,690,896	63,765,305,296
China	1,570,845,830,267	1,578,786,330,967
China, Hong Kong SAR	534,458,327,307	539,453,999,307
Colombia	44,503,322,559	44,530,546,459
Croatia	23,302,701,128	23,303,983,728
Cyprus	9,127,260,760	9,128,047,260
Czechoslovakia	231,567,006,446	231,620,744,746
Denmark	87,172,268,347	87,220,277,847
Ecuador	19,295,996,470	19,304,085,870
Egypt	65,139,728,879	65,160,844,479
Equatorial Guinea	800,333,631	800,485,431
Estonia	15,321,271,991	15,325,334,291
Finland	60,637,198,999	60,656,076,099
France	590,399,866,958	590,474,419,458
Gabon	2,062,388,607	2,064,458,807
Germany	1,068,783,352,247	1,069,063,702,647
Greece	53,767,517,235	53,773,188,835
Hungary	93,907,330,592	93,919,493,292
India	421,271,001,623	421,417,347,823
Indonesia	149,651,849,337	149,699,778,537
Iran	46,348,716,843	46,464,595,243
Iraq	43,948,655,647	43,998,124,847
Ireland	83,097,487,631	83,112,554,331
Israel	64,305,393,600	64,333,321,500
Italy	436,362,551,392	436,619,697,292
Japan	631,221,890,940	634,020,680,340
Kuwait	32,678,415,447	32,689,356,047
Latvia	14,849,775,767	14,849,567,867
Lithuania	29,799,950,493	29,806,657,193
Malaysia	187,466,187,697	187,796,322,997

Malta	6,607,815,616	6,608,772,616
Mexico	374,339,499,900	374,413,791,700
Netherlands	430,334,145,800	430,922,307,000
New Zealand	38,504,083,929	38,586,520,129
Nigeria	30,876,681,048	30,877,199,148
Norway	82,357,622,523	82,374,636,223
Oman	23,215,946,407	23,215,704,407
Paraguay	11,351,384,709	11,352,495,709
Peru	38,715,728,458	38,720,745,558
Philippines	101,042,124,588	102,319,176,188
Poland	205,051,635,812	205,139,566,512
Portugal	76,853,624,316	76,858,993,416
Qatar	28,664,435,393	28,669,213,793
Rep. of Korea	441,504,755,468	443,004,045,568
Rest of the World	1,034,183,707,940	1,034,460,896,940
Romania	78,996,343,421	79,001,127,321
Russian Federation	247,567,211,467	247,680,019,767
Saudi Arabia	124,634,149,355	124,683,525,055
Singapore	306,455,118,398	307,379,261,398
Slovenia	30,111,821,078	30,119,886,278
South Africa	74,066,814,467	74,094,072,467
Spain	333,043,994,004	333,066,667,204
Sweden	142,282,094,047	142,291,768,547
Taiwan	252,339,986,000	253,464,907,000
Thailand	208,481,872,105	208,781,648,505
Turkey	207,857,924,572	207,928,964,772
United Arab Emirates	246,798,199,697	246,631,822,497
United Kingdom	605,401,768,262	605,515,555,562
Uruguay	8,310,008,994	8,314,386,994
USA	2,216,765,622,705	2,218,523,426,005
Venezuela	9,962,317,392	9,974,154,492
Viet Nam	193,424,128,387	193,836,766,987

Figure 2: Structure of Trade Industry Classification Table



2. Industry classification:

In order to appropriately reflect the trade structures under which the production process has been divided, merely grouping the trade goods by production stage is insufficient. Classification for each industry is also required since the extent of division and the economic characteristics of production for all goods are diverse. Industries were organized into 13 sectors based on the classification of the manufacturing businesses, including “Agriculture, forestry and fisheries,” and “Mining” in the integrated classification (32 sectors) of Japan’s input-output (I-O) table (Figure 3). The classification is detailed below to reflect the progress toward the inter-process division of labor in East Asia more accurately.

- A) “Agriculture, forestry and fisheries” and “Mining,” which represent the production of primary goods and materials, are not classified as independent industries as they are in the Japanese I-O table, but are organized as industries upstream of each respective manufacturing industry. More specifically, “Food” and “Pulp, paper and wood products” are categorized as “products related to agriculture, forestry and fishery.” Also, “Chemical products,” “Petroleum and coal products,” “Ceramic and cement products,” “Iron and steel,” “Nonferrous metal,” and “Metal products” are categorized as “products related to mining.”
- B) “Nonferrous metal” and “Metal products” were combined into one category as their production processes have numerous similarities. In addition, “Iron and steel” is also included in the same industry as it can only be categorized as “Processed goods” in the Broad Economic Categories (BEC) classification.
- C) “Electrical machinery” was divided into “Electrical machinery” and “Home electronics, appliances,” considering the circumstances of the inter-process division of labor in East Asia.
- D) “Other manufacturing industrial products” was renamed “Toys and sundries” to reflect the

specific goods in this industry. Although plastics are classified as “Other manufacturing products” in the I-O table, they are included in “Chemical products” and not in “Toys and sundries,” in view of the production process.

Figure 3: Trade Industry Classification Table

Industry	Production stage				
	Primary	Intermediate goods		Final goods	
		Processed goods	Parts & Components	Capital goods	Consumption goods
01 Food and related agriculture, forestry and fisheries	●	●		●	●
02 Textile products	●	●	●		●
03 Pulp, paper and wood products (including rubber, leather and oil) and related agriculture, forestry and fisheries	●	●	●		●
04 Chemical products (including plastics)	●	●			●
05 Petroleum and coal products, related mining	●	●			
06 Ceramic and cement products, related mining	●	●			●
07 Iron and steel, nonferrous metal and metal products, related mining	●	●	●	●	●
08 General machinery		●	●	●	●
09 Electrical machinery		●	●	●	
10 Home electronics, appliances		●	●	●	●
11 Transportation equipment	●		●	●	●
12 Precision machinery		●	●	●	●
13 Toys and sundries		●	●	●	●

Source: Classification by Broad Economic Categories (BEC), UN Statistics Division

3. Classification of trade goods by production stage:

We employ the BEC classification system in order to classify all of the trade goods by production stage. According to the UN Statistics Division’s website, “BEC was developed in such a way as to provide elements which enable the construction of aggregates approximately comparable to those for the three basic classes of goods in the 1968 System of National Account (SNA).¹ A number of sub-categories were established to supplement these main categories. The sub-categories reflect the various end-uses of commodities.” Based on the classification of BEC, we organized trade goods into three categories (five subcategories) which are further classified according to the SNA’s standard. Figure 4 shows the profile of the classification. Below we briefly describe the classification of each category.²

“Primary goods” are materials to be used for food and beverages and in industrial supplies. These goods mainly turn into “Intermediate goods” through the first stage of the manufacturing process in the respective industry. Defined as materials for intermediate input, primary goods cover only goods for industrial use, excluding those used in household consumption. This is due to the main objective of the grouping seen in Figure 4, which is to divide trade goods based on the production stage.

“Intermediate goods” are trade goods that represent intermediate inputs along the path toward becoming final products. These goods are manufactured goods (processed or assembled) that are produced from primary goods but still are not yet final products. This category has two subcategories, “Processed goods” and “Parts & Components,” each respectively defined on the basis of BEC. These two subcategories were created because the goods in each subcategory are considered to have undergone different extents of manufacturing and different production processes, and tend to have different shares in specific industries.

¹ The BEC classification corresponds to the classification based on the “use of basic products” in the 1968 SNA (Intermediate Consumption, Final Consumption and Gross Capital Formation).

² Please refer to “China’s Integration in Asian Production Networks and its Implications,” (F. Lemoine. et. al., (2004)) for the classification by production stage.

“Final goods” is defined here as goods used by the producer (as the intermediate input) and goods consumed by households and the government. The two types of goods in this category are “Capital goods” and “Consumption goods,” which are listed as separate categories under SNA since this standard classifies commodity goods according to the main user. They both fall within the one category of “Final goods” because, under the Trade Industry Classification, the primary focus is on the stages of the manufacturing process, not on the end-users of the goods. Even so, this classification is still considered convenient for subsequent studies such as analyzing the relationships among domestic production, consumption, and trade because the classification is associated with SNA and can allow for identification of the end-users. Figure 3 shows the structure of Trade Industry Classification Table.

Figure 4: Classification Table of Trade Goods by Production Stage³

Category	Sub-category	BEC code	BEC Title
Primary goods		111	Food and beverages, primary, mainly for industry
		21	Industrial supplies, n.e.s., primary
		31	Fuels and lubricants, primary
Intermediate goods	Processed goods	121	Food and beverages, processed, mainly for industry
		22	Industrial supplies, n.e.s., processed
		32	Fuels and lubricants, processed
	Parts & Components	42	Parts and accessories of capital goods, except transport equipment
53		Parts and accessories of transport equipment	
Final goods	Capital goods	41	Capital goods, except transport equipment
		521	Other industrial transport equipment
	Consumption goods	112	Food and beverages, primary, mainly for household consumption
		122	Food and beverages, processed, mainly for household consumption
		51	Passenger motorcars
		522	Other non-industrial transport equipment
		61	Durable consumer goods n.e.s.
		62	Semi-durable consumer goods n.e.s.
63	Non-durable consumer goods n.e.s.		

4. About SITC Classification

RIETI-TID used the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) data of the UN Comtrade Database. Although the classification is a bit rougher,⁴ it reflects the raw materials used in production, production stages, product descriptions, technological progress, and other factors as its characteristics, which is appropriate for reflecting the inter-process division of labor.⁵

³ This classification table represents the traded goods in BEC categories that are linked to the criteria of the System of National Accounts (SNA) and classified by process stage (cf. the research results of CEP II). Since SNA divides the data by user (producer, household, etc.), “capital goods (capital formation)” and “consumption goods (final consumption)” are separated; however, “capital goods” are considered part of “final goods” in this case, based on the idea that international trade is organized by stage of the production process. For BEC code 32, 321-motor spirits may be divided into “household consumption” and “use of other industrial transport equipment”; however, this distinction is not made in this case.

⁴ While the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) uses a six-digit classification, SITC uses up to a five-digit classification.

⁵ The characteristics of the SITC classification are described on the UN website as follows: “The commodity groupings of SITC reflect (a) the materials used in production, (b) the processing stage, (c) market practices and uses of the products, (d) the importance of the commodities in terms of world trade, and (e) technological changes.” The characteristics of the HS classification are as follows: “The HS contributes to the harmonization of customs and trade procedures and the non-documentary trade data interchange in connection with such procedures, thus reducing the costs related to international trade” (World Customs Organization). “In the HS, goods are classified by what they are, and not according to their stage of fabrication, their use, or origin. The Harmonized System nomenclature is logically structured by economic activity or component material” (University of British Columbia). HS is commonly used for economic analysis because it comprises about 5,000 commodity groups (each identified by a six-digit code), greatly exceeding the SITC’s approximately 3,100 groups.