

Trade gap shrinks to \$4.2B in Jan.

P0.000

0.000%

By Abigail Marie P. Yraola Deputy Research Head

6.302%

-P4.800

-3.091%

P83.000

THE PHILIPPINES' trade deficit in goods narrowed sharply in January, as exports returned to positive territory while imports growth contracted, the Philip-

pine Statistics Authority (PSA) reported on Tuesdav.

-P0.500

-0.051%

P7.400

2.454%

Preliminary data from the PSA showed the country's trade-ingoods balance – the difference between exports and imports reached a deficit of \$4.22 billion in January, 24% smaller than the \$5.56-billion deficit in January last year.

Month on month, the trade gap ballooned from the revised \$4.18 billion in December.

P0.000

January saw the widest trade deficit since the \$4.77-billion gap in November 2023.

Total outbound sales of the country's goods rose by 9.1% year on year to \$5.94 billion in January, a turnaround from the 10.6% decline in the same month last year and the 0.5% dip in the previous month.

0.000%

P0.100

0.085%

January ended four straight months of exports decline and marked the fastest growth in 14 months or since the 14.1% in No-

vember 2022. Meanwhile, merchandise imports fell by 7.6% year on year to \$10.16 billion in January, a re-

versal of the 4.2% growth a year earlier and a sharper drop than the -3.5% in December.

0.806%

-P4.500

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-0.675%

The imports decline was the biggest in four months or since the 14.1% decline in September 2023.

The Development Budget Coordination Committee (DBCC) projects a 5% and 7% growth in exports and imports, respectively, this year.

"Goods exports were boosted by higher semiconductor exports, which grew both sequentially and annually given the turn in the chip cycle and support from the AI (artificial intelligence) demand," Makoto Tsuchiya, economist from Oxford Economics Japan, said in an e-mail.

P0.060

Trade, S1/3

8.108%

PHILIPPINE MERCHANDISE TRADE PERFORMANCE (January 2024) Free on board (FoB) value, in \$ billion



'Temperature shock' poses persistent inflation risk

By Luisa Maria Jacinta C. Jocson Reporter

RISING TEMPERATURES and climate shocks such as the El Niño weather event could fan inflationary pressures and reduce economic output growth over the next few years, according to a study by economists at the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP).

In a discussion paper titled "Macroeconomic effects of temperature shocks in the Philippines: Evidence from impulse responses by local projections," BSP economists said the inflationary effect of temperature shocks was "significantly" persistent up to the fourth year after a shock.

"A 1-degree Celsius increase in annual mean temperature leads to persistent inflationary pressures up to four years, with a cumulative increase of 0.77 percentage point (ppt)

in headline inflation after the initial shock," they said.

The paper, authored by BSP Monetary Policy Research Group economists Jean Christine A. Armas, Ranelle Jasmin L. Asi, Dyan Rose L. Mandap, and Gabrielle Roanne L. Moral, also showed that the effect of temperature shocks could increase headline inflation by 0.46 ppt in the short term and up to 0.81 ppt in the long term.

'Temperature,' S1/3

US wants to help PHL double the number of its chip-making plants

By Justine Irish D. Tabile Reporter

AMERICAN COMPANIES are looking to invest in the Philippines' semiconductor industry with the aim of doubling the number of existing packaging, testing, and assembly facilities, the US Department of Commerce said on Tuesday.

"The US companies realized that our chip supply chain is way too concentrated in just a few countries in the world," US Commerce Secretary Gina M. Raimondo told a business forum in Makati City on Tuesday.

"Why do we allow ourselves to buy so many chips from only one or two countries? That is why we need to diversify. And that moment is now, and that is an opportunity for the Philippines," she added.

Chip-making, S1/3