

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEVELOPMENTS

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First Quarter 2012 Developments

Overall BOP Position

BOP position sustains surplus in Q1 2012. The country's balance of payments position remained in surplus in the first quarter of 2012 at US\$1.2 billion. This was, however, lower by 64.4 percent compared to the US\$3.5 billion surplus in the same quarter a year ago, as both the current and capital and financial accounts yielded lower net inflows during the quarter. The surplus in the current account was boosted mainly by higher inflows from overseas Filipino (OF) remittances and business process outsourcing (BPO) services transactions while the net inflows in the capital and financial account emanated largely from increased foreign direct investments. After economic activity across the globe slowed down markedly at the end of 2011 due to the heightened sovereign debt crisis in some parts of the euro area, global economic prospects have gradually improved during the quarter. The threat of a sharp worldwide slowdown eased with improved activity in the U.S. and the policy measures undertaken by the European Central Bank to foster the proper functioning of the euro area economy (e.g., offering of cheap loans to European banks, the approval of a new financing package for Greece, bold efforts of Italy and Spain to implement economic reforms). A fragile economic recovery is underway, but the risks remain elevated amid high unemployment, slow growth, continued economic woes in Europe, and higher oil prices. Nonetheless, growth in Asia is anticipated to gain momentum with economic activity remaining relatively solid in most emerging and developing Asian economies while weak recovery will likely persist in major advanced economies (Table 1).

	Q1		Growth Rate (%)
	2012	2011	
Current Account	882	960	-8.1
Capital & Fin'l Account	962	3656	-73.7
Net Unclassified Items	-601	-1123	46.5
Overall BOP	1243	3493	-64.4

Current Account

Current account remains in surplus during the quarter. The current account registered a surplus of US\$882 million, equivalent to 1.6 percent of GDP. This was, however, 8.1 percent lower than the surplus of US\$960 million in the comparable quarter in 2011. The surplus in the current account was sustained by net receipts in current transfers and services, which more than compensated for the higher net payments in the income account and the widening of the trade-in-goods deficit.

**❖ Trade-in-Goods**

Trade-in-goods deficit posts a modest increase. The trade-in-goods deficit widened slightly by 2.2 percent to US\$4.0 billion compared to the US\$3.9 billion deficit posted last year, as the increment in imports level (by US\$748 million) was higher than that in exports (by US\$661 million). Merchandise trading activity slowly rebounded in the first quarter of the year, with both exports and imports of goods registering growth of 5.5 percent and 4.7 percent, respectively. This favorable outcome could be attributed to the gradual improvement in global economic prospects following a string of encouraging economic indicators on the U.S. economy (e.g., improved employment numbers, rising business confidence) and better policy measures adopted to address the euro area sovereign debt crisis.

❖ Exports of Goods

Exports of goods gradually pick up. Exports of goods rose to US\$12.7 billion in Q1 2012 from US\$12.0 billion in the same quarter a year ago. The improvement in exports performance was due mainly to higher shipments of manufactured goods, notably electronic products, machinery and transport equipment, wood manufactures, garments, and processed food and beverages (Table 2.1).¹ This positive development in the country's trading activity with the rest of the world was supported by sustained demand from major trading partners, notably Japan, the U.S., China, Hong Kong and Singapore.

For Q1 2012, the following major commodity groups contributed to higher export receipts:

- Manufactured products exports increased by 7.6 percent to US\$11.2 billion compared to US\$10.4 billion a year ago. The uptrend was due mainly to higher shipments of electronic products, particularly semiconductors and electronic data processing, and other electronics. Comprising more than 60 percent of total manufactured products exports, electronic exports rose by 5.9 percent to US\$7.2 billion. Increased shipments of semiconductors, representing 68.4 percent of total electronics exports, were driven by higher export volume of semiconductor parts and devices even as export prices contracted. Sustained demand from the U.S. and some Asian countries (i.e, China, Vietnam, South Korea, Thailand, and Indonesia) helped shore up export revenues from semiconductors. This development is consistent with the improvement in the book-to-bill ratio to 1.12 in March 2012 from 0.95 in the comparable period last year.² Month-on-month global sales of semiconductors in March 2012 (as reported by the Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA)) also showed a modest growth of 1.5 percent across major markets

¹ Based on BPM5 concept (i.e., excluding from the National Statistics Office (NSO) foreign trade figures those goods that did not involve change in ownership)

² Book-to-bill ratio is the ratio of three-month moving average bookings to three-month moving average shipments.



(i.e., Europe, the U.S., Japan and Asia Pacific).³ Other growth drivers of electronics exports were telecommunication, office equipment, consumer electronics and communication/radar equipment. Meanwhile, other manufactured products exports which recorded increments during the quarter were as follows:

- ✓ Exports of machinery and transport equipment expanded by 34.9 percent to reach US\$1 billion due to increased shipments of motorized vessels for the transport of goods and persons, and other parts of air conditioning machines.
- ✓ Wood manufactures exports, valued at US\$468 million, posted a growth of 34.5 percent due to strong demand from Japan for builder's joinery and carpentry of wood, including cellular wood panels during the quarter. Wood products exporters continued to benefit from the ongoing infrastructure projects involving repair works as a result of the natural disasters that struck Japan last year.
- ✓ Processed food and beverages exports climbed by 23.2 percent to US\$329 million compared to US\$267 million last year in view of increased shipments of powdered milk, chewing gum, tuna in airtight containers and frozen poultry to some countries in Asia, Europe and the U.S.
- ✓ Garments exports grew by 1.3 percent to US\$476 million on account of continued demand by the U.S. for children's and infants' wear, dresses of synthetic fibers, cotton shirts and trousers.
- ✓ Exports of travel goods and handbags posted the highest growth of 450 percent to reach US\$22 million in Q1 2012 from only US\$4 million in Q1 2011 on account of increased demand from the U.S. and Canada.
- ✓ Other manufactured products likewise reported upward trends, including iron & steel (by 14.6 percent), baby carriages, toys, games & sporting goods (by 16.2 percent), textile yarns /fabrics (by 2.3 percent), and furniture and fixtures (by 2.7 percent).
- Sugar and products exports increased appreciably to US\$48 million from US\$23 million a year ago, mainly as a result of higher exports of centrifugal and refined sugar to the U.S., China, Korea, and Japan.
- Fruits and vegetables exports grew by 24.1 percent to US\$247 million due mainly to increased demand for bananas (by 9.7 percent), canned pineapple (by 89.3 percent), and pineapple juice (50 percent). Shipments of these products benefited from favorable world prices and strong demand from the U.S., Japan, Korea and Singapore. Bananas were the leading exports

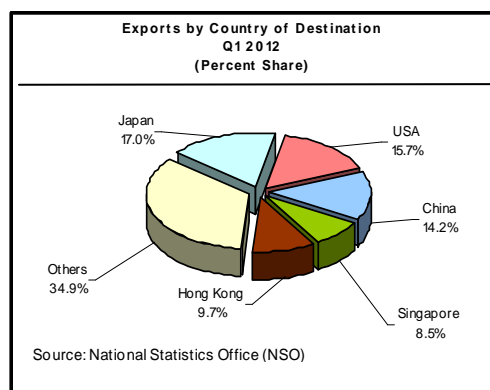
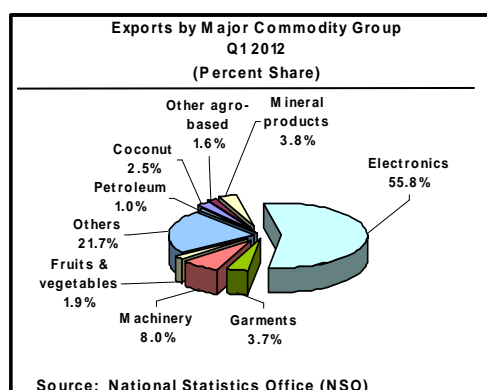
³ The Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA) is the voice of the U.S. semiconductor industry, America's number-one export industry over the last five years and a bellwether measurement of the U.S. economy. The SIA works to encourage policies and regulations that drive innovation, business activity and international competition in order to maintain a thriving semiconductor industry in the United States.

in this major commodity group, accounting for 45.7 percent (or US\$113 million), of total fruits and vegetables exports.

- Other agro-based products exports rose by 8.6 percent to US\$203 million due mainly to the 39.5 percent increment in shipments of fresh or preserved fish.
- Forest products exports improved by 50 percent due to higher world prices of lumber at US\$62/cubic meter from US\$33/cubic meter a year ago.

On the other hand, the following commodities posted lower shipments during the quarter:

- Coconut products exports decreased by 38.9 percent to US\$328 million due to lower sales of coconut oil (by 48.2 percent) and copra meal/cake (by 14.3 percent) following the decline in export volumes and price of coconut oil. The slump in coconut oil exports was due to persistent weak demand from major markets such as the U.S., U.K., and Japan given the availability of cheaper substitutes such as palm oil.
- Petroleum products exports declined by 17.9 percent owing to lower shipments of other fuel oils and lubricating greases, as demand from Australia and most Asian countries contracted.
- Mineral products exports fell by 5.1 percent to US\$487 million from US\$513 million in the same period last year due to the decline in shipments of copper metal (by 27.3 percent) and iron ore agglomerates (by 33.3 percent) following lower export volumes and prices of these commodities. The top export markets for these mineral products were Japan, Thailand, and Korea.



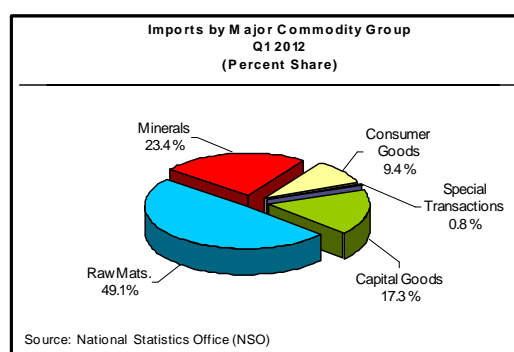
❖ Imports of Goods

Imports of goods moderately improve.

Imports of goods registered a modest growth of 4.7 percent to US\$16.7 billion in Q1 2012 due to higher purchases of capital goods and mineral fuels and lubricants indicating the continued expansion of domestic economic activity (Table 2).⁴ The improvement registered in these major import commodity groups more than offset the decline in

⁴ Based on BPM5 concept (i.e., excluding from the National Statistics Office (NSO) foreign trade figures those goods that did not involve change in ownership); imports per BOP also reflect: a) upward adjustments on the valuation of consigned raw materials; b) OF remittances in kind; and c) military imports, among others.

the procurement of raw materials and intermediate, and consumer goods. Capital goods imports rose by 19.5 percent to US\$2.9 billion due largely to higher procurement of power generating and specialized machines (by 1.8 percent), telecommunication equipment and electrical machines (by 16.7 percent), office and EDP machines (by 28 percent), professional, scientific, photographic equipment and optical goods (by 10.8 percent), and land transport equipment (by 4.1 percent). Aircraft, ships & boats registered the highest increment as purchases expanded by more than threefold to US\$300 million from the same quarter a year ago due to the reflecting program of two airline companies. Similarly, imports of mineral fuels and lubricants grew by 37 percent to US\$3.9 billion, mainly on account of higher import volume and import price of petroleum crude. The import price of petroleum crude in Q1 2012 increased from US\$101.52/barrel in Q1 2011 to US\$103.34/barrel in Q1 2012 while import volume went up by 37.8 percent. Meanwhile, imports of raw materials and intermediate goods, aggregating US\$8.1 billion, were lower by 9.3 percent, dragged down by the contraction in the purchases of materials/accessories for the manufacture of electrical and electronic products following lower prices of raw material inputs even as import volume increased. Raw material inputs to the production of electronics exports which comprised 52 percent of semi-processed raw materials fell by 15.5 percent during the quarter. Consumer goods imports also registered a downtrend of 7 percent to US\$1.6 billion due to lower purchases of non-durable consumer goods (by 4.9 percent), specifically dairy products (by 3.4 percent). Lower purchases of home appliances also contributed to reduced imports of consumer goods.



Trade-in-Services

Net receipts in services considerably improve. Net receipts in trade-in-services increased by 12 percent to US\$1.1 billion in Q1 2012 from US\$956 million in the comparable quarter last year as a result of higher net receipts in BPO-related transactions, particularly computer and information services (11.8 percent), and miscellaneous business, professional, and technical services (3.5 percent), as well as construction services (233.3 percent). The improvement in the performance of the services account could also be attributed to lower net payments in travel, financial, personal,

cultural and recreational, and government services. These positive developments more than offset the higher net payments in transportation (e.g., freight services in line with higher imports of goods), royalties and license fees, insurance, and communication services (Table 3).

Export revenues from BPO-related transactions aggregating US\$2.8 billion remained the major growth driver for the services sector of the country. The outlook for the BPO industry remained buoyant, with revenues expected to grow by 19 percent to reach US\$13 billion in 2012, according to the Business Processing Association of the Philippines (BPA/P). Increased demand for services in both the voice and non-voice segments is anticipated as BPO companies seek to become more competitive and focused in their core operations. The industry's voice segment remains a preferred customer care provider given the high level of English proficiency while the prospects of the non-voice segment continue to expand as more companies are in need of new services involving complex skills, such as information management, software development, and financial and health services.

Income

Income account registers higher net payments. The income account recorded higher net payments in Q1 2012 amounting to US\$256 million compared to US\$99 million a year ago. The weak performance of this account was due to increased net payments in investment income which more than offset the higher earnings of resident OF workers of US\$1.5 billion, reflecting a 15.2 percent increment from the year-ago level. Net payments in investment income rose by 25.1 percent during the quarter, mainly on account of increased outlays for: a) dividends to foreign direct investors (by 124.4 percent); b) interest on bonds issued abroad by the National Government (NG) (by 9.4 percent) and banks (by 70 percent); and c) interest on foreign loans by local corporations (by 25.4 percent).

Current Transfers

OF remittances boost the current transfers account. Net receipts in current transfers amounted to US\$4.1 billion, higher by 1.3 percent than the year-ago level of US\$4 billion. Current transfers during the quarter drew support from the steady remittance flows from non-resident OFs amounting to US\$4 billion, or a growth of 2.6 percent. Robust cash transfers in the first quarter of 2012 were driven by the sustained demand for Filipino manpower in various foreign labor markets and by the continued expansion of banks' presence across the globe through tie-ups established by local financial institutions with foreign and local money transfer operators, mobile phone service operators and pawnshops (Table 5).

**Capital and Financial Account**

The capital and financial account sustains net inflows. The capital and financial account yielded net inflows of US\$962 million in the first three months of 2012, although lower by 73.7 percent than the US\$3.7 billion net inflows recorded in the same period last year. Capital inflows moderated during the quarter, reflecting continued concerns over the sovereign debt crisis in some parts of Europe. The downgrade of sovereign credit ratings of some European countries by Standard and Poor's (S&P) in January and by Fitch and Moody's in February resulted in some volatility in the market which caused risk aversion among investors. Net inflows of portfolio investments during the quarter slowed down year-on-year. Other investments, on the other hand, posted higher net outflows. These developments more than outweighed the increase in net inflows in the direct investment and capital accounts. On the domestic front, the low inflation environment and the BSP's accommodative monetary policy stance during the quarter helped improve investor sentiment.

▪ Direct Investments

Direct investments post higher net inflows. Net inflows of direct investments reached US\$696 million in the first quarter of the year, higher than the US\$406 million net inflows in the same quarter last year. Contributing largely to the trend was the surge in foreign direct investments, which increased to US\$850 million during the review quarter from US\$493 million posted in Q1 last year. In particular, equity capital yielded higher net inflows of US\$931 million from US\$151 million last year. On a gross basis, inflows of equity capital reached US\$1 billion in Q1 2012 due largely to significant investments in the manufacturing sector. Strong macroeconomic fundamentals and favorable growth prospects of the country encouraged expansions in business operations of multinationals. Investments were also infused in the financial and insurance activities, real estate, and wholesale and retail trade sectors. The increase in equity capital more than compensated for the 67 percent decline in reinvested earnings and the reversal of other capital (consisting mainly of intercompany borrowing/lending between foreign direct investors and their subsidiaries/affiliates in the Philippines) to a US\$111 million net outflow during the quarter. Meanwhile, residents' investments abroad increased by 77 percent to US\$154 million in the first quarter of the year from US\$87 million in the comparable period last year (Table 7).

▪ Portfolio Investments

Portfolio investments continue to yield net inflows. Portfolio investments registered net inflows of US\$1.3 billion in the review quarter. This was, however, about half of the US\$2.7 billion net inflows registered in the same quarter last year. Developments in the external sector resulted in volatility in portfolio inflows. In addition, both the Philippine Emerging Market Bond Index Plus (EMBI+) and credit default swap (CDS) spreads widened relative to last year's level,



reflecting increased risk aversion.⁵

The following were the major sources of inflows:

- a) Subscription by non-residents to the bonds flotation of the NG (US\$1.5 billion), banks (US\$722 million), and local private corporations (US\$500 million);⁶ and
- b) Non-residents' net placements in equity securities issued by banks (US\$151 million) and domestic corporations (US\$248 million).

Meanwhile, major outflows during the review quarter included:

- a) Residents' net placements in bonds and notes issued by non-residents (US\$635 million);
- b) Redemption of maturing bonds/notes issued by local private corporations (US\$239 million);
- c) Placements of residents in money market instruments issued by non-residents (US\$224 million);
- d) Net purchase by residents through secondary market trading of Philippine debt papers originally issued abroad by the NG (US\$118 million), local banks (US\$154 million), and local private corporations (US\$109 million); and
- e) Net withdrawal by non-residents of their placements in money market instruments issued by domestic private corporations (US\$141 million).

▪ Other Investments

Other investments register higher net outflows. The other investment account posted US\$1.1 billion net outflows in the review quarter, significantly higher than the US\$351 million net outflows in the same quarter last year.

The following transactions accounted for the outflows during the quarter:

- a) Residents' net placements of currency and deposits abroad (US\$646 million);
- b) Net repayment of loans to non-residents by local banks (US\$596 million);
- c) Non-residents' net withdrawal of currency and deposits in local banks and corporates (US\$165 million); and
- d) Settlement of local banks' accounts payables to non-residents (US\$132 million).

Meanwhile, the following inflows partly mitigated the above outflows:

- a) Trade credits extended by non-residents to resident counterparties (US\$292 million); and
- b) Settlement of local banks' accounts receivables from non-residents (US\$189 million).

⁵ The Emerging Markets Bond Index Plus (EMBI+) Philippine spread refers to the extra yield that investors demand to hold Philippine debt securities over U.S. Treasuries. Meanwhile, Credit Default Swap (CDS) spread refers to the cost of insuring the country's 5-year sovereign bonds against default.

⁶ Bonds flotation of the NG pertains to Global Bonds due 2037 which were issued in January 2012.



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Financial Derivatives

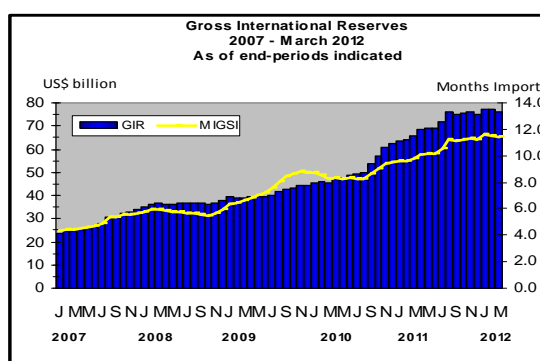
Financial derivatives' trading posts net gains. Trading in financial derivatives registered a net gain of US\$59 million in the first three months of the year, significantly lower than the US\$895 million net gains posted in the same period in 2011 due to increased volatility in the exchange rate which reduced the gains in forward transactions (Table 9).

Capital Account

Net capital account inflows continue to rise. Net inflows in the capital account increased to US\$41 million during the review quarter from the US\$32 million level in the same period a year ago on account of higher transfers to the National Government consisting mostly of Official Development Assistance grants (Table 6).⁷

Reserve Assets

Gross international reserves remain at comfortable level. The country's gross international reserves (GIR) reached US\$76.1 billion as of end-March 2012, reflecting a 15.4 percent (US\$10.1 billion) increase from the year-ago GIR level of US\$66 billion (Table 12). At this level, reserves could sufficiently cover 11.4 months' worth of imports of goods and payments of services and income. It was also equivalent to 10.9 times the country's short-term external debt based on original maturity and 6.4 times based on residual maturity.⁸ The sustained increase in the GIR level for the first quarter of 2012 was due mainly to inflows arising from foreign currency deposits by the NG of the proceeds from various program loans, the BSP's foreign exchange operations, income from investments abroad of the BSP, and revaluation gains on the BSP's gold holdings. These inflows were partially offset, however, by payments by the NG and the BSP for their maturing foreign exchange obligations, foreign currency withdrawals by the authorized agent banks (AABs), as well as revaluation loss on foreign currency-denominated reserves.



⁷ The capital account consists largely of capital transfers. Capital transfers involve the change in the stock of assets attributed to transactions such as disposal and acquisition of fixed assets. By contrast, current transfers involve transactions that affect the level of disposable income and influence consumption of goods and services.

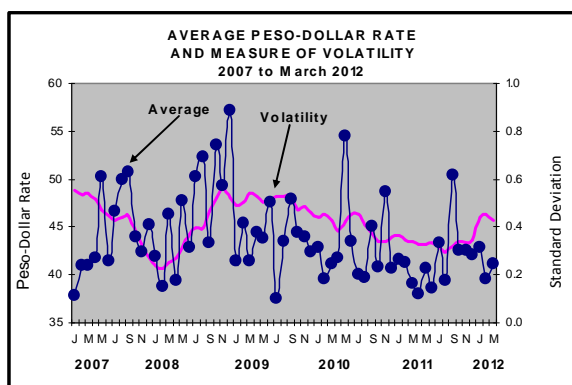
⁸ Residual maturity refers to outstanding short-term debt based on original maturity plus principal payments on medium- and long-term loans of the public and private sectors falling due in the next 12 months.

In terms of asset component, reserves were largely in the form of foreign investments (83.5 percent), with the balance in gold (13.7 percent), SDRs (1.7 percent), foreign exchange (0.4 percent), and reserve position in the Fund (0.7 percent). By currency composition, foreign currency reserves (excluding gold) were held in US dollars (72.6 percent), Japanese yen (16.4 percent), euros (4.3 percent), and other foreign currencies (6.7 percent).⁹

Exchange Rate

The peso remains resilient amid challenging global conditions. The peso-dollar exchange rate averaged ₱43.05/US\$1 in the first quarter of 2012, appreciating by 1.7 percent relative to the ₱43.80/US\$1 average in the same period last year.¹⁰ Sound domestic economic fundamentals backed by sustained foreign exchange inflows arising mainly from OF remittances, foreign direct investments, and proceeds from BPO revenues continued to support the peso against the dollar despite the fragilities in the global economic recovery and persistent financial strains that spill over from the euro area.

Exchange rate volatility increases. The peso continued to be resilient, but was not immune to volatility as the ongoing sovereign debt crisis in the eurozone heightened global risk aversion. The local currency exhibited volatility during the period in review, indicated by the higher standard deviation of the peso's movement at ₱0.50, from the ₱0.36 posted in the same quarter in 2011. On a daily basis, the peso-dollar exchange rate traded within the ₱42.19/US\$1 to ₱44.25/US\$1 band for the first three months of 2012.



Peso weakens against the basket of currencies of MTPs and competitor countries in both the broad and narrow series in Q1 2012. On a year-on-year basis, the peso's average nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) index appreciated against the baskets of currencies of major trading partners (MTPs) and competitor countries in both the broad and narrow series by 2.5 percent, 2.9 percent and 3.4 percent, respectively.¹¹ In terms of the real effective exchange rate (REER), the peso lost external price competitiveness against the baskets of currencies of MTPs and competitor countries in both the broad and

⁹ Similar to end-2011, the bulk of reserves was also held in U.S. dollars (75.2 percent).

¹⁰ Dollar rates or the reciprocal of the peso-dollar (reference) rates were used to compute for the year-on-year percent change.

¹¹ The NEER index represents the weighted average exchange rate of the Philippine peso vis-à-vis three baskets of foreign currencies of major trading partners and competing countries (i.e., broad and narrow economies). Major trading partners include the U.S., Japan, European Monetary Union and the U.K. The broad basket is composed of the currencies of Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Hong Kong, while the narrow basket is composed of the currencies of Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand.



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narrow series as the nominal appreciation of the peso translated to an increase in the REER indices of the peso against these baskets by 3.4 percent, 2.2 percent and 3.0 percent, respectively, during the review period.¹²

EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE INDICES OF THE PESO							
For periods indicated							
December 1980=100							
		NEER			REER		
		MTP ^{1/}	CC		MTP ^{1/}	CC	
			Broad ^{2/}	Narrow ^{3/}		Broad ^{2/}	Narrow ^{3/}
2010	Jan	12.79	36.50	78.23	79.99	136.89	173.97
	Feb	12.87	36.54	78.18	80.57	136.06	172.85
	Mar	13.10	36.46	77.75	81.98	136.52	172.64
	Qtr 1	12.92	36.50	78.05	80.84	136.49	173.15
	Apr	13.55	36.80	78.34	85.21	137.31	172.62
	May	13.55	36.64	77.76	85.23	138.18	175.67
	Jun	13.44	36.29	76.50	84.82	138.01	173.32
	Qtr 2	13.52	36.58	77.53	85.09	137.83	173.87
	Jul	13.12	35.97	75.67	83.93	137.21	170.49
	Aug	13.32	36.42	76.73	85.39	139.27	173.63
	Sep	13.50	36.90	77.85	85.52	138.75	173.62
	Qtr 3	13.31	36.43	76.75	84.95	138.41	172.58
	Oct	13.40	37.09	78.67	84.43	137.36	173.50
	Nov	13.46	37.01	78.58	85.64	138.61	173.24
	Dec	13.52	36.92	78.42	86.27	137.62	172.39
	Qtr 4	13.46	37.01	78.56	85.45	137.86	173.04
Ave	Jan-Dec	13.30	36.63	77.72	84.08	137.65	173.16
2011	Jan	13.38	36.52	78.10	85.36	135.50	170.56
	Feb	13.41	36.74	78.43	86.00	136.33	171.57
	Mar	13.32	36.52	77.37	85.20	136.08	170.14
	Qtr 1	13.37	36.59	77.97	85.52	135.97	170.76
	Apr	13.33	36.29	77.12	85.29	135.08	168.62
	May	13.32	36.10	76.61	85.32	135.91	171.93
	Jun	13.21	35.96	76.44	85.06	136.54	172.65
	Qtr 2	13.29	36.12	76.72	85.22	135.84	171.07
	Jul	13.39	36.17	77.01	87.41	137.66	174.02
	Aug	13.42	36.50	77.50	87.49	138.98	175.06
	Sept	13.41	36.80	78.07	86.47	138.52	174.59
	Qtr 3	13.40	36.49	77.53	87.12	138.39	174.56
	Oct	13.31	37.19	78.76	86.08	138.95	175.46
	Nov	13.43	37.46	79.80	87.34	140.78	176.99
	Dec	13.46	37.46	79.98	87.35	139.37	176.43
	Qtr 4	13.40	37.37	79.51	86.92	139.70	176.29
Jan-Dec	13.36	36.64	77.93	86.20	137.47	173.17	
2012	Jan	13.55	37.37	79.87	87.85	138.58	175.16
	Feb	13.76	37.70	80.63	88.68	138.82	175.27
	Mar	13.83	37.85	81.26	88.82	139.51	176.94
	Qtr 1	13.71	37.64	80.59	88.45	138.97	175.79
Memo Items: % Change, y-o-y							
2010	Qtr 1	-1.60	-19.03	-18.34	3.59	-12.10	-14.19
	Qtr 2	4.32	-12.90	-12.08	9.79	-6.07	-8.15
	Qtr 3	6.06	-9.60	-8.53	11.37	-3.51	-5.94
	Qtr 4	6.24	-7.01	-4.73	10.30	-1.80	-2.85
	Jan-Dec	3.66	-12.35	-11.21	8.74	-6.02	-7.98
2011	Qtr 1	3.48	0.25	-0.10	5.79	-0.38	-1.38
	Qtr 2	-1.70	-1.26	-1.04	0.15	-1.44	-1.61
	Qtr 3	0.68	0.16	1.02	2.55	-0.01	1.15
	Qtr 4	-0.45	0.97	1.21	1.72	1.33	1.88
	Jan-Dec	0.45	0.03	0.27	2.52	-0.13	0.01
2012	Qtr 1	2.54	2.87	3.36	3.43	2.21	2.95

1/ Major trading partners: USA, Japan, European Monetary Union (EMU) and United Kingdom

2/ Competing countries (broad basket): Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, Thailand, and Indonesia.

3/ Competing countries (narrow basket): Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand.

¹² The REER index is derived from the NEER index by adjusting for inflation differentials.

1 PHILIPPINES: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

in million U.S. dollars

	2012 p			Q1		Growth Rate %	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	2012 p	2011	2012 p	2011
CURRENT ACCOUNT	148	865	-131	882	960	-8.1	-42.6
(Totals as percent of GNI)				1.2	1.4		
(Totals as percent of GDP)				1.6	1.9		
Goods and Services	-957	-717	-1250	-2924	-2952	0.9	-62.8
(Totals as percent of GNI)				-3.9	-4.3		
(Totals as percent of GDP)				-5.2	-5.8		
Export	5568	5625	5633	16826	15824	6.3	6.3
Import	6525	6342	6883	19750	18776	5.2	12.5
Goods 1/	-1465	-981	-1549	-3995	-3908	-2.2	-33.2
(Totals as percent of GNI)				-5.3	-5.7		
(Totals as percent of GDP)				-7.1	-7.6		
Credit: Exports	4057	4353	4272	12682	12021	5.5	8.1
Debit: Imports	5522	5334	5821	16677	15929	4.7	13.3
Services	508	264	299	1071	956	12.0	-14.8
Credit: Exports	1511	1272	1361	4144	3803	9.0	1.0
Debit: Imports	1003	1008	1062	3073	2847	7.9	7.7
Income	-211	259	-304	-256	-99	-158.6	71.1
Credit: Receipts	602	591	636	1829	1635	11.9	12.1
Debit: Payments	813	332	940	2085	1734	20.2	-3.7
Current Transfers	1316	1323	1423	4062	4011	1.3	4.8
Credit: Receipts	1393	1401	1504	4298	4228	1.7	4.8
Debit: Payments	77	78	81	236	217	8.8	4.3
CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	335	-210	837	962	3656	-73.7	462.5
Capital Account	12	12	17	41	32	28.1	52.4
Credit: Receipts	21	21	25	67	53	26.4	39.5
Debit: Payments	9	9	8	26	21	23.8	23.5
Financial Account	323	-222	820	921	3624	-74.6	476.2
Direct Investment	774	29	-107	696	406	71.4	1.5
Debit: Assets, Residents' Investments Abroad	4	29	121	154	87	77.0	-69.7
Credit: Liabilities, Non-Residents' Investments in the Phil.	778	58	14	850	493	72.4	-28.2
Portfolio Investment	1431	-954	825	1302	2674	-51.3	3666.2
Debit: Assets, Residents' Investments Abroad	277	655	13	945	-432	318.8	-134.8
Credit: Liabilities, Non-Residents' Investments in the Phil.	1708	-299	838	2247	2242	0.2	71.0
Financial Derivatives	-15	64	10	59	895	-93.4	2337.5
Debit: Assets, Residents' Investments Abroad	-17	-86	-21	-124	-983	87.4	-1435.9
Credit: Liabilities, Non-Residents' Investments in the Phil.	-32	-22	-11	-65	-88	26.1	15.4
Other Investment	-1867	639	92	-1136	-351	-223.6	-277.3
Debit: Assets, Residents' Investments Abroad	1924	-406	-1100	418	607	-31.1	-62.5
Credit: Liabilities, Non-Residents' Investments in the Phil.	57	233	-1008	-718	256	-380.5	-85.9
NET UNCLASSIFIED ITEMS	381	-67	-915	-601	-1123		

1 PHILIPPINES: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

in million U.S. dollars

	2012 p			Q1		Growth Rate %	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	2012 p	2011	2012 p	2011
OVERALL BOP POSITION	864	588	-209	1243	3493	-64.4	175.3
(Totals as percent of GNI)				1.6	5.1		
(Totals as percent of GDP)				2.2	6.8		
Debit: Change in Reserve Assets	867	591	-205	1253	3503	-64.2	173.7
Credit: Change in Reserve Liabilities	3	3	4	10	10	0.0	-9.1
Use of Fund Credits	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Short-term	3	3	4	10	10	0.0	-9.1
Memo Items:							
Change in Banks' Net Foreign Assets (NFA)	-1251	165	430	-656	2825	-123.2	382.2
OF Cash Remittances	1612	1643	1757	5012	4755	5.4	5.9
of which channeled thru the banking system	1557	1587	1698	4842	4595	5.4	5.9
Basic Balance	542	1120	-641	1021	2166	-52.9	-9.7
Net Unclassified Items as Percent of Total Trade	4.0	-0.7	-9.1	-2.0	-4.0		

^P - Preliminary

1/ - Data on goods import for 2009 and 2010 were adjusted to reflect preliminary adjustments on the valuation of raw materials for electronics and garments exports.

Technical Notes:

- Balances in the current and capital and financial accounts excluding reserves are derived by deducting debit entries from credit entries.
- Overall BOP position is determined by deducting change in reserve liabilities from change in reserve assets.
- Net unclassified items is an offsetting account to the overstatement or understatement in either receipts or payments of the recorded BOP components 'vis-à-vis' the overall BOP position.
- Change in Banks' NFA as a BOP entry is derived by deducting foreign assets from foreign liabilities, consistent with the principle described in technical note No. 1. This includes assigned capital of foreign banks in local branches that are converted to pesos. Starting March 2008, the computation of the change in banks' NFA includes the NFA of Thrift Banks.
- Basic balance represents a BOP position that excludes transactions that are volatile and are in the short run susceptible to being reversed. It is derived using the following formula: Overall BOP position less (Net portfolio investments + net short-term liabilities) less errors and omissions. In the old BOP series, all transactions in assets and liabilities of commercial banks were deemed to be long-term. With the refinements in the new series on the maturity structure of KBs' transactions, short-term financial transactions of KBs are now excluded from the basic balance.

2 GOODS

in million U.S. dollars

	2012 p			Q1		Growth Rate %	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	2012 p	2011	2012 p	2011
GOODS	-1465	-981	-1549	-3995	-3908	-2.2	-33.2
EXPORTS	4057	4353	4272	12682	12021	5.5	8.1
IMPORTS	5522	5334	5821	16677	15929	4.7	13.3
General Merchandise	-1517	-1103	-1595	-4215	-4101	-2.8	-30.6
General Merchandise Exports, fob	3311	3540	3587	10438	9599	8.7	10.1
Exports of goods in trade statistics, fob	4123	4430	4323	12876	12218	5.4	7.8
Adjustments	-812	-890	-736	-2438	-2619	6.9	-0.3
For Coverage	-66	-77	-51	-194	-197	1.5	7.5
For Classification	-746	-813	-685	-2244	-2422	7.3	-1.0
For Valuation	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
For Timing	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
General Merchandise Imports, fob	4828	4643	5182	14653	13700	7.0	15.5
Imports of goods in trade statistics, fob	5134	4996	5371	15501	15612	-0.7	22.2
Adjustments	-306	-353	-189	-848	-1912	55.6	-109.2
For Coverage	42	22	53	117	110	6.4	-47.1
For Classification	-694	-691	-639	-2024	-2229	9.2	-1.5
For Valuation	346	316	397	1059	207	411.6	-80.7
For Timing	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Goods for processing: (On consignment)	87	111	71	269	256	5.1	-6.2
Exports	735	750	661	2146	2347	-8.6	-0.8
Imports	648	639	590	1877	2091	-10.2	-0.1
Processing Abroad:	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Exports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Imports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Processing in the compiling economy	87	111	71	269	256	5.1	-6.2
Exports	735	750	661	2146	2347	-8.6	-0.8
Imports	648	639	590	1877	2091	-10.2	-0.1
Repairs on goods:	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Goods procured in ports by carriers	-46	-52	-49	-147	-138	-6.5	-50.0
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	-100.0
Imports	46	52	49	147	138	6.5	36.6
Nonmonetary Gold	11	63	24	98	75	30.7	226.1
Exports	11	63	24	98	75	30.7	226.1
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Held as a store of value (Gold Bullion)	11	33	24	68	44	54.5	214.3
Exports	11	33	24	68	44	54.5	214.3
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Others (Industrial Gold)	0	30	0	30	31	-3.2	244.4
Exports	0	30	0	30	31	-3.2	244.4
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0

^P - Preliminary

Adjustments to general merchandise exports/imports:

For coverage: Returned goods and temporary exports/imports are deducted from NSO totals.

For classification: a) Exports and imports on consignment are reclassified from general merchandise to goods for processing

b) Industrial gold and gold bullion are reclassified from general merchandise to non-monetary gold

c) Repairs on goods cover repair activity on goods provided to or received from non-residents on ships, aircrafts, etc.

n.a. - data not available

2.1 EXPORTS BY MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS

for periods indicated

volume in 000 metric tons; unit price in U.S.\$/m.t.; fob value in million U.S. dollars

Commodities	January - March						Growth Rates (%)					
	Volume	2012 p/ Price	Value	Volume	2011 p/ Price	Value	Volume	2012 Price	Value	Volume	2011 Price	Value
Coconut Products			328			537			-38.9			72.7
Copra	..	1179	--	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-100.0	-
Coconut Oil	171	1420	242	261	1789	467	-34.5	-20.6	-48.2	-26.7	145.4	80.3
Desiccated Coconut	26	2506	66	23	2337	53	13.0	7.2	24.5	-11.5	100.6	76.7
Copra Meal/Cake	61	205	12	74	190	14	-17.6	7.9	-14.3	-65.9	118.4	-26.3
Others			6			2			200.0			-33.3
Sugar and Products			48			23			108.7			-8.0
Centrifugal & Refined	76	533	40	26	670	18	192.3	-20.4	122.2	-31.6	60.3	12.5
Molasses	70	93	6	28	163	5	150.0	-42.9	20.0	-52.5	13.2	-37.5
Others			1			1			0.0			0.0
Fruits and Vegetables			247			199			24.1			32.7
Canned Pineapple	54	984	53	29	939	28	86.2	4.8	89.3	-6.5	12.1	7.7
Pineapple Juice	22	569	12	15	542	8	46.7	5.0	50.0	7.1	9.5	14.3
Pineapple Concentrates	6	1073	6	7	1273	9	-14.3	-15.7	-33.3	0.0	19.5	12.5
Bananas	431	262	113	467	220	103	-7.7	19.1	9.7	20.7	6.8	28.8
Mangoes	5	741	4	5	699	4	0.0	6.0	0.0	-16.7	2.9	0.0
Others			57			48			18.8			84.6
Other Agro-Based Products			203			187			8.6			37.5
Fish, Fresh or Preserved	25	4197	106	26	2964	76	-3.8	41.6	39.5	23.8	-4.7	15.2
Of which: Shrimps & Prawns	1	10880	9	1	7692	10	0.0	41.4	-10.0	0.0	32.9	11.1
Coffee, Raw, not Roasted	..	4607	--	..	16242	--	-	-71.6	-	-	1049.5	-
Abaca Fibers	5	256	1	2	1307	3	150.0	-80.4	-66.7	-33.3	15.0	0.0
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	8	2627	21	9	2647	25	-11.1	-0.8	-16.0	28.6	5.0	38.9
Natural Rubber	8	1423	12	10	1676	17	-20.0	-15.1	-29.4	11.1	47.9	70.0
Ramie Fibers, Raw or Processed	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seaweeds, Dried	5	2519	13	6	2199	14	-16.7	14.6	-7.1	200.0	40.2	366.7
Rice	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others			50			52			-3.8			48.6
Forest Products 1/			9			6			50.0			0.0
Logs	0	35	--	1	39	--	-100.0	-10.3	-	-	-	-
Lumber	92	62	6	85	33	3	8.2	87.9	100.0	-6.6	13.8	0.0
Plywood	3	901	2	5	678	3	-40.0	32.9	-33.3	-16.7	51.0	0.0
Veneer Sheets/Corestocks	1	48	753	--	-	-93.6	-	-	39.4	-
Others			1			--			-		-	-
Mineral Products			487			513			-5.1			31.2
Copper Concentrates	53	1249	66	39	1527	60	35.9	-18.2	10.0	-23.5	26.0	-1.6
Copper Metal	22	7648	165	24	9403	227	-8.3	-18.7	-27.3	-11.1	34.9	20.7
Gold 2/	19	1699	32	26	1202	31	-26.9	41.3	3.2	188.9	14.5	210.0
Iron Ore Agglomerates	720	23	16	885	27	24	-18.6	-14.8	-33.3	1.1	0.0	0.0
Chromium Ore	41	50	2	24	101	2	70.8	-50.5	0.0	-41.5	48.5	-33.3
Nickel			0			0			-			-
Others			206			169			21.9			61.0
Petroleum Products			124			151			-17.9			98.7
Manufactures			11171			10382			7.6			3.7
Electronic Products			6750			6396			5.5			-1.9
Other Electronics			430			386			11.4			-2.0
Garments			476			470			1.3			16.3
Textile Yarns/Fabrics			45			44			2.3			15.8
Footwear			3			3			0.0			0.0
Travel Goods and Handbags			22			4			450.0			-81.0
Wood Manufactures			468			348			34.5			61.1
Furniture & Fixtures			38			37			2.7			5.7
Chemicals			435			504			-13.7			32.6
Non-Metallic Mineral Manufactures			41			47			-12.8			14.6
Machinery & Transport Equipment			1036			768			34.9			-0.3
Processed Food and Beverages			329			267			23.2			6.4
Iron & Steel			47			41			14.6			-2.4
Baby Carr., Toys, Games & Sporting Goods			43			37			16.2			-2.6
Basketwork, Wickerwork, & Other												
Articles of Plaiting Materials			13			12			8.3			9.1
Misc. Manufactured Articles, n.e.s.			122			100			22.0			31.6
Others			872			917			-4.9			19.7
Special Transactions			259			218			18.8			-4.4
TOTAL EXPORTS, as per NSO Foreign Trade Statistics			12876			12218			5.4			7.8
Conceptual and coverage adjustments			-194			-197			1.5			7.5
TOTAL EXPORTS, BPM5			12682			12021			5.5			8.1

.. Less than one thousand metric tons

1/ Volume in 000 cubic meters; unit price in US\$/cu.m.

-- Less than one million US\$

2/ Volume in 000 troy ounces; unit price in US\$/oz t.

P Preliminary

Components may not add up to total due to rounding.

2.2 IMPORTS BY MAJOR COMMODITY GROUP

for the periods indicated

volume in 000 metric tons; unit price in U.S.\$/mt; f.o.b. value in million U.S. dollars

Commodities	January - March						Growth Rates (%)					
	2012 p/		Value	2011 p/		Value	2012			2011		
	Volume	Price		Volume	Price		Volume	Price	Value	Volume	Price	Value
Capital Goods			2863			2395			19.5			-1.1
Power Generating & Specialized Machines			875			860			1.8			24.6
Office & EDP Machines			524			409			28.0			-35.0
Telecommunication Eqpt. & Elect. Mach.			708			606			16.7			15.7
Land Transport Eqpt. excl. Passenger Cars & Motorized Cycle			311			299			4.1			33.6
Aircraft, Ships & Boats			300			91			229.4			-58.1
Prof. Sci. & Cont. Inst.; Photographic Eqpt. & Optical Goods			144			130			10.8			-5.6
Raw Materials & Intermediate Goods			7972			8809			-9.5			24.4
Unprocessed Raw Materials			670			710			-5.7			50.0
Wheat	681	275	187	622	311	193	9.5	-11.6	-3.3	4.2	34.2	39.7
Corn	94	378	35	22	387	8	333.3	-2.2	317.4	-36.5	11.0	-29.5
Unmilled cereals excl. rice & corn			3			3			3.1			-41.8
Crude materials, inedible			401			474			-15.4			66.5
Pulp & waste paper			14			24			-41.1			96.5
Cotton	2	2143	4	4	2602	11	-53.5	-17.6	-64.3	67.0	67.5	179.9
Syn. fibers	9	2345	20	10	2679	26	-6.8	-12.5	-21.9	-18.2	55.5	27.2
Metalliferous ores			224			274			-18.2			78.3
Others			138			140			-1.1			47.0
Tobacco, unmanufactured			44			32			39.1			-6.0
Semi-Processed Raw Materials			7302			8089			-9.8			22.6
Feeding stuffs for animals	507	396	201	1141	171	195	-55.6	131.9	3.2	241.6	-57.6	44.9
Animal & vegetable oils & fats			145			97			48.8			114.9
Chemical			1597			1657			-3.6			39.5
Chemical compounds			432			447			-3.3			46.1
Medicinal & pharmaceutical chemicals			224			246			-9.1			31.9
Urea	124	378	47	133	373	49	-6.5	1.4	-4.9	35.9	26.2	71.5
Fertilizer excl. urea	183	343	63	200	330	66	-8.5	4.0	-4.4	-20.0	14.9	-8.2
Artificial resins			428			413			3.5			65.1
Others			404			436			-7.2			26.5
Manufactured goods			1271			1376			-7.6			46.8
Paper & paper products	217	851	185	236	839	198	-8.0	1.4	-6.5	9.7	37.8	51.2
Textile yarn, fabrics & made-up articles			157			175			-10.4			65.5
Non-metallic mineral mftures.			108			106			2.3			29.6
Iron & steel	401	893	358	431	786	339	-7.1	13.6	5.5	20.8	10.4	33.3
Non-ferrous metals			185			252			-26.7			64.1
Metal products			166			193			-14.2			37.8
Others			113			112			0.6			59.2
Embroideries			238			219			8.7			37.6
Mat/Acc for the mfr. of elect. eqpt.			3849			4554			-15.5			9.9
Iron ore, not agglomerated	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mineral Fuels & Lubricant			3870			2824			37.0			31.7
Coal, Coke	1564	93	146	1611	81	130	-2.9	15.3	12.4	14.3	13.6	29.9
Petroleum Crude 1/	24.33	103.34	2514	17.65	101.52	1792	37.8	1.8	40.3	13.4	33.3	51.1
Others 1/	9.05	133.69	1209	7.77	116.12	902	16.5	15.1	34.0	-19.6	30.7	5.2
Consumer Goods			1707			1599			6.7			-20.7
Durable			820			769			6.7			21.5
Passenger cars & motorized cycle			466			437			6.6			11.1
Home appliances			69			75			-7.5			22.3
Misc. manufactures			285			257			10.8			44.0
Non-Durable			887			831			6.8			-39.9
Food & live animals chiefly for food			812			776			4.6			-42.4
Dairy products	75	2671	201	83	2498	208	-9.9	6.9	-3.4	-2.5	20.6	17.6
Fish & fish preparation	62	875	55	52	770	40	19.2	13.7	37.4	-16.7	7.3	-10.6
Rice	101	276	28	4	897	3	2629.8	-69.2	744.1	-99.7	39.9	-99.6
Fruits & vegetables			92			72			28.0			20.6
Others			436			453			-3.8			41.5
Beverages & tobacco mfture.			18			14			32.6			16.3
Articles of apparel, access.			56			41			37.8			76.4
Special Transactions			148			191			-22.7			5.5
Articles temporarily imported & exported			57			51			11.1			-24.7
Others			91			140			-35.0			23.7
TOTAL IMPORTS 2/			16560			15819			4.7			14.3
Conceptual and Coverage Adjustments 3/			117			110			6.4			-46.9
TOTAL IMPORTS, BPM5			16677			15929			4.7			13.3

1/ Volume in million barrels; unit price in U.S.\$/barrel

-- Less than one million US dollars

- - Less than one thousand metric tons

2/ Include valuation adjustments to NSO data.

p/ Preliminary

Note: Valuation adjustments include:

a.) Adjustments to NSO's raw material imports for electronics exports for 2011 and 2012.

b.) Adjustments to NSO's raw material imports for garments for 2011 and 2012.

Components may not add up to total due to rounding

3 SERVICES

in million U.S. dollars

	2012 p			Q1		Growth Rate %	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	2012 p	2011	2012 p	2011
SERVICES	508	264	299	1071	956	12.0	-14.8
EXPORTS	1511	1272	1361	4144	3803	9.0	1.0
IMPORTS	1003	1008	1062	3073	2847	7.9	7.7
Transportation	-283	-305	-339	-927	-897	-3.3	-8.2
Exports	135	119	124	378	337	12.2	10.1
Imports	418	424	463	1305	1234	5.8	8.7
of which: Passenger	9	-6	-6	-3	-6	50.0	81.3
Exports	74	60	60	194	181	7.2	23.1
Imports	65	66	66	197	187	5.3	4.5
of which: Freight	-254	-262	-284	-800	-773	-3.5	-14.0
Exports	41	44	43	128	120	6.7	8.1
Imports	295	306	327	928	893	3.9	13.2
of which: Other	-38	-37	-49	-124	-118	-5.1	0.8
Exports	20	15	21	56	36	55.6	-25.0
Imports	58	52	70	180	154	16.9	-7.8
Travel	3	-37	0	-34	-70	51.4	27.1
Exports	302	267	293	862	766	12.5	6.2
Imports	299	304	293	896	836	7.2	2.3
Communication services	1	0	-5	-4	3	-233.3	-93.5
Exports	32	21	16	69	64	7.8	-25.6
Imports	31	21	21	73	61	19.7	52.5
Construction services	6	2	0	8	-6	233.3	-140.0
Exports	10	3	9	22	10	120.0	-47.4
Imports	4	1	9	14	16	-12.5	300.0
Insurance services	-29	-27	-29	-85	-65	-30.8	-20.4
Exports	5	7	7	19	20	-5.0	11.1
Imports	34	34	36	104	85	22.4	18.1
Financial services	-13	-7	-4	-24	-36	33.3	-80.0
Exports	3	3	4	10	5	100.0	-64.3
Imports	16	10	8	34	41	-17.1	20.6
Computer and Information services	214	191	174	579	518	11.8	47.6
Exports	228	200	189	617	548	12.6	44.6
Imports	14	9	15	38	30	26.7	7.1

3 SERVICES

in million U.S. dollars

	2012 p			Q1		Growth Rate %	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	2012 p	2011	2012 p	2011
Royalties and license fees	-32	-38	-50	-120	-102	-17.6	-3.0
Exports	1	1	0	2	0	0.0	-100.0
Imports	33	39	50	122	102	19.6	2.0
Other business services	657	504	570	1731	1679	3.1	-10.3
Exports	789	648	715	2152	2046	5.2	-7.5
Imports	132	144	145	421	367	14.7	7.6
Merchanting and other trade-related services	2	1	2	5	2	150.0	-33.3
Exports	2	1	2	5	2	150.0	-33.3
Imports				0	0	0.0	0.0
Operational leasing services	-30	-31	-30	-91	-78	-16.7	-9.9
Exports	1	1	2	4	5	-20.0	150.0
Imports	31	32	32	95	83	14.5	13.7
Misc. business, professional and technical services	685	534	598	1817	1755	3.5	-9.5
Exports	786	646	711	2143	2039	5.1	-7.7
Imports	101	112	113	326	284	14.8	6.0
Personal, cultural and recreational services	2	-2	-1	-1	-6	83.3	-20.0
Exports	6	3	4	13	7	85.7	-22.2
Imports	4	5	5	14	13	7.7	-7.1
Audio-Visual and related services	0	1	0	1	1	0.0	150.0
Exports	2	2	2	6	6	0.0	0.0
Imports	2	1	2	5	5	0.0	-37.5
Other personal, cultural and recreational services	2	-3	-1	-2	-7	71.4	-133.3
Exports	4	1	2	7	1	600.0	-66.7
Imports	2	4	3	9	8	12.5	33.3
Government services, n.i.e.	-18	-17	-17	-52	-62	16.1	-5.1
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Imports	18	17	17	52	62	-16.1	5.1

^p - Preliminary

4 INCOME

in million U.S. dollars

	2012 p			Q1		Growth Rate %	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	2012 p	2011	2012 p	2011
INCOME	-211	259	-304	-256	-99	-158.6	71.1
RECEIPTS	602	591	636	1829	1635	11.9	12.1
PAYMENTS	813	332	940	2085	1734	20.2	-3.7
Compensation of emp. incl. border, seasonal, and other workers	496	509	538	1543	1339	15.2	12.0
Receipts	496	509	538	1543	1339	15.2	12.0
Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Investment Income	-707	-250	-842	-1799	-1438	-25.1	6.6
Receipts	106	82	98	286	296	-3.4	13.0
Payments	813	332	940	2085	1734	20.2	-3.7
Direct Investment Income	-425	-122	-271	-818	-453	-80.6	17.3
Receipts	2	4	1	7	31	-77.4	10.7
Payments	427	126	272	825	484	70.5	-16.0
Income on Equity	-418	-122	-271	-811	-439	-84.7	14.8
Receipts	2	4	1	7	31	-77.4	10.7
Payments	420	126	272	818	470	74.0	-13.4
Dividends and distributed branch profits	-399	-120	-262	-781	-348	-124.4	24.0
Receipts	2	4	1	7	31	-77.4	10.7
Payments	401	124	263	788	379	107.9	-22.0
Reinvested earnings and undistributed branch profits	-19	-2	-9	-30	-91	67.0	-59.6
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Payments	19	2	9	30	91	-67.0	59.6
Income on debt (interest)	-7	0	0	-7	-14	50.0	57.6
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Payments	7	0	0	7	14	-50.0	-57.6

4 INCOME

in million U.S. dollars

	2012 p			Q1		Growth Rate %	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	2012 p	2011	2012 p	2011
Portfolio Investment Income	-253	-87	-507	-847	-854	0.8	-0.7
Receipts	74	64	83	221	218	1.4	17.8
Payments	327	151	590	1068	1072	-0.4	3.8
Income on Equity (dividends)	-2	-40	-413	-455	-498	8.6	-24.8
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Payments	2	40	413	455	498	-8.6	24.8
Monetary authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
General government	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Banks	0	-19	-1	-20	0	0.0	100.0
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Payments	0	19	1	20	0	0.0	-100.0
Other sectors	-2	-21	-412	-435	-498	12.7	-34.2
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Payments	2	21	412	435	498	-12.7	34.2
Income on debt (interest)	-251	-47	-94	-392	-356	-10.1	20.7
Receipts	74	64	83	221	218	1.4	17.8
Payments	325	111	177	613	574	6.8	-9.5
Bonds and notes	-251	-47	-94	-392	-356	-10.1	20.7
Receipts	74	64	83	221	218	1.4	17.8
Payments	325	111	177	613	574	6.8	-9.5
Monetary authorities	62	58	76	196	189	3.7	19.6
Receipts	62	58	76	196	189	3.7	19.6
Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
General government	-286	-93	-146	-525	-480	-9.4	10.1
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Payments	286	93	146	525	480	9.4	-10.1
Banks	0	-8	-9	-17	-10	-70.0	-42.9
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Payments	0	8	9	17	10	70.0	42.9
Other sectors	-27	-4	-15	-46	-55	16.4	16.7
Receipts	12	6	7	25	29	-13.8	7.4
Payments	39	10	22	71	84	-15.5	-9.7

4 INCOME

in million U.S. dollars

	2012 p			Q1		Growth Rate %	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	2012 p	2011	2012 p	2011
Money market instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Monetary authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
General government	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Banks	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Other investment income	-29	-41	-64	-134	-131	-2.3	8.4
Receipts	30	14	14	58	47	23.4	-4.1
Payments	59	55	78	192	178	7.9	-7.3
Monetary authorities	16	7	7	30	21	42.9	-8.7
Receipts	16	8	7	31	22	40.9	-8.3
Payments	0	1	0	1	1	0.0	0.0
General government	-18	-34	-39	-91	-96	5.2	2.0
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Payments	18	34	39	91	96	-5.2	-2.0
Banks	9	2	-5	6	7	-14.3	40.0
Receipts	12	3	5	20	19	5.3	11.8
Payments	3	1	10	14	12	16.7	0.0
Other sectors	-36	-16	-27	-79	-63	-25.4	13.7
Receipts	2	3	2	7	6	16.7	-25.0
Payments	38	19	29	86	69	24.6	-14.8

^p - Preliminary

5 CURRENT TRANSFERS

in million U.S. dollars

	2012 p			Q1		Growth Rate %	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	2012 p	2011	2012 p	2011
CURRENT TRANSFERS	1316	1323	1423	4062	4011	1.3	4.8
RECEIPTS	1393	1401	1504	4298	4228	1.7	4.8
PAYMENTS	77	78	81	236	217	8.8	4.3
General government	17	5	8	30	76	-60.5	35.7
Receipts	28	13	19	60	101	-40.6	9.8
Payments	11	8	11	30	25	20.0	-30.6
Other sectors	1299	1318	1415	4032	3935	2.5	4.3
Receipts	1365	1388	1485	4238	4127	2.7	4.6
Payments	66	70	70	206	192	7.3	11.6
Workers' remittances	1290	1312	1409	4011	3909	2.6	4.3
Receipts	1290	1312	1409	4011	3909	2.6	4.3
Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Other transfers	9	6	6	21	26	-19.2	8.3
Receipts	75	76	76	227	218	4.1	11.2
Payments	66	70	70	206	192	7.3	11.6

^P - Preliminary

6 CAPITAL ACCOUNT

in million U.S. dollars

	2012 p			Q1		Growth Rate %	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	2012 p	2011	2012 p	2011
CAPITAL ACCOUNT	12	12	17	41	32	28.1	52.4
RECEIPTS	21	21	25	67	53	26.4	39.5
PAYMENTS	9	9	8	26	21	23.8	23.5
Capital transfers	13	13	17	43	34	26.5	47.8
Receipts	21	21	25	67	53	26.4	39.5
Payments	8	8	8	24	19	26.3	26.7
General government	13	13	13	39	32	21.9	33.3
Receipts	13	13	13	39	32	21.9	33.3
Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Debt forgiveness	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Other	13	13	13	39	32	21.9	33.3
Receipts	13	13	13	39	32	21.9	33.3
Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	0	0	4	4	2	100.0	300.0
Receipts	8	8	12	28	21	33.3	50.0
Payments	8	8	8	24	19	26.3	26.7
Migrants transfers	1	0	4	5	5	0.0	0.0
Receipts	8	8	12	28	21	33.3	61.5
Payments	7	8	8	23	16	43.8	23.1
Debt forgiveness	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Other	-1	0	0	-1	-3	66.7	-200.0
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	-100.0
Payments	1	0	0	1	3	-66.7	50.0
Acquisition/disposal of nonproduced, nonfinancial assets	-1	-1	0	-2	-2	0.0	0.0
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Payments	1	1	0	2	2	0.0	0.0

^P - Preliminary

7 DIRECT INVESTMENT

in million U.S. dollars

	2012 p			Q1		Growth Rate %	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	2012 p	2011	2012 p	2011
DIRECT INVESTMENT	774	29	-107	696	406	71.4	1.5
ASSETS : Residents' Investments Abroad	4	29	121	154	87	77.0	-69.7
Equity capital	4	29	121	154	87	77.0	-69.7
Claims on affiliated enterprises	4	29	121	154	87	77.0	-69.7
Placements	5	30	129	164	94	74.5	-68.6
Withdrawals	1	1	8	10	7	42.9	-41.7
Liabilities to affiliated enterprises	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Reinvested earnings	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other Capital	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Claims on affiliated enterprises	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Liabilities to affiliated enterprises	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
LIABILITIES : Non-residents' Investments in the Philippines	778	58	14	850	493	72.4	-28.2
Equity capital	769	77	85	931	151	516.6	143.5
Claims on direct investors	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Liabilities to direct investors	769	77	85	931	151	516.6	143.5
Placements	791	132	94	1017	176	477.8	18.9
Withdrawals	22	55	9	86	25	244.0	-70.9
Reinvested earnings	19	2	9	30	91	-67.0	59.6
Claims	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Liabilities	19	2	9	30	91	-67.0	59.6
Other Capital	-10	-21	-80	-111	251	-144.2	-55.8
Claims on direct investors	-69	-65	100	-34	32	-206.3	136.8
Liabilities to direct investors	-79	-86	20	-145	283	-151.2	-41.2

Notes: Balance is derived by deducting assets from liabilities.

^P - Preliminary

n.a. - data not available

8 PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT

in million U.S. dollars

	2012 p			Q1		Growth Rate %	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	2012 p	2011	2012 p	2011
PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT	1431	-954	825	1302	2674	-51.3	3666.2
ASSETS : Residents' Investments Abroad	277	655	13	945	-432	318.8	-134.8
Equity securities	0	77	9	86	1	8500.0	-66.7
Monetary Authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
General Government	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Banks	0	2	0	2	0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	0	75	9	84	1	8300.0	-66.7
Placements	0	75	9	84	4	2000.0	33.3
Withdrawals	0	0	0	0	3	-100.0	0.0
Debt securities	277	578	4	859	-433	298.4	-135.0
Bonds and notes	265	463	-93	635	-643	198.8	-152.2
Monetary Authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
General Government	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Banks	262	321	-17	566	-619	191.4	-185.3
Other sectors	3	142	-76	69	-24	387.5	-104.8
Money-market instruments	12	115	97	224	210	6.7	3400.0
Monetary Authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
General Government	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Banks	-8	86	72	150	141	6.4	150.7
Other sectors	20	29	25	74	69	7.2	-75.7
LIABILITIES : Non-residents' Investments in the Philippines	1708	-299	838	2247	2242	0.2	71.0
Equity securities	286	81	32	399	-95	520.0	-17.3
Banks	0	0	151	151	15	906.7	108.5
Other sectors	286	81	-119	248	-110	325.5	-214.6
Placements	1153	1389	1433	3975	2456	61.8	76.7
Withdrawals	867	1308	1552	3727	2566	45.2	98.3
Debt securities	1422	-380	806	1848	2337	-20.9	67.9
Bonds and notes	1422	-380	947	1989	2332	-14.7	67.4
Monetary Authorities	-4	1	1	-2	15	-113.3	-70.6
General Government	1069	-357	461	1173	1259	-6.8	-16.8
Banks	509	-158	327	678	927	-26.9	368.2
Other sectors	-152	134	158	140	131	6.9	135.4
Money-market instruments	0	0	-141	-141	5	-2920.0	600.0
Monetary Authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
General Government	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Banks	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	0	0	-141	-141	5	-2920.0	600.0

Notes: Balance is derived by deducting assets from liabilities.

P - Preliminary

9 FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES

in million U.S. dollars

	2012 p			Q1		Growth Rate %	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	2012 p	2011	2012 p	2011
FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES	-15	64	10	59	895	-93.4	2337.5
Monetary Authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
General Government	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Banks	-14	63	10	59	897	-93.4	2093.3
Other sectors	-1	1	0	0	-2	100.0	-140.0
ASSETS	-17	-86	-21	-124	-983	87.4	-1435.9
Monetary Authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
General Government	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Banks	-16	-85	-21	-122	-982	87.6	-2183.7
Other sectors	-1	-1	0	-2	-1	-100.0	95.2
LIABILITIES	-32	-22	-11	-65	-88	26.1	15.4
Monetary Authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
General Government	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Banks	-30	-22	-11	-63	-85	25.9	3.4
Other sectors	-2	0	0	-2	-3	33.3	81.3

Notes: Balance is derived by deducting assets from liabilities.

^p - Preliminary

10 OTHER INVESTMENT

in million U.S. dollars

	2012 p			Q1		Growth Rate %	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	2012 p	2011	2012 p	2011
OTHER INVESTMENT	-1867	639	92	-1136	-351	-223.6	-277.3
ASSETS : Residents' Investments Abroad	1924	-406	-1100	418	607	-31.1	-62.5
Trade credits	-1	0	-1	-2	-1	-100.0	0.0
General government	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Long-term	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Short-term	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	-1	0	-1	-2	-1	-100.0	0.0
Long-term	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Short-term	-1	0	-1	-2	-1	-100.0	0.0
Loans	1115	-641	-511	-37	-353	89.5	-223.9
Monetary authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Long-term	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Short-term	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
General government	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Long-term	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Short-term	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Banks	1142	-610	-503	29	-360	108.1	-271.1
Long-term	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Short-term	1142	-610	-503	29	-360	108.1	-271.1
Other sectors	-27	-31	-8	-66	7	-1042.9	158.3
Long-term	0	0	0	0	6	-100.0	300.0
Short-term	-27	-31	-8	-66	1	-6700.0	111.1
Currency and deposits	957	174	-485	646	240	169.2	112.6
Monetary Authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
General Government	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Banks	473	181	-363	291	-504	157.7	79.8
Other sectors	484	-7	-122	355	744	-52.3	25.3
Other Assets	-147	61	-103	-189	721	-126.2	-80.1
Monetary authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Long-term	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Short-term	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
General government	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Long-term	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Short-term	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Banks	-147	61	-103	-189	721	-126.2	-80.1
Long-term	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Short-term	-147	61	-103	-189	721	-126.2	-80.1
Other sectors	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	-100.0
Long-term	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Short-term	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	-100.0

10 OTHER INVESTMENT

in million U.S. dollars

	2012 p			Q1		Growth Rate %	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	2012 p	2011	2012 p	2011
LIABILITIES : Non-residents' Investments	57	233	-1008	-718	256	-380.5	-85.9
in the Philippines							
Trade credits	174	-113	231	292	-106	375.5	-109.9
General government	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Long-term	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Drawings	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Repayments	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Short-term	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	174	-113	231	292	-106	375.5	-109.9
Long-term	0	-1	0	-1	0	0.0	0.0
Drawings	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	-100.0
Repayments	0	1	0	1	0	0.0	-100.0
Short-term	174	-112	231	293	-106	376.4	-109.9
Loans	-415	142	-439	-712	-126	-465.1	-147.4
Monetary authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Other long-term	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Drawings	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Repayments	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
General government	-42	148	-126	-20	-191	89.5	-716.1
Long-term	-42	148	-126	-20	-191	89.5	-716.1
Drawings	30	333	50	413	210	96.7	-50.4
Repayments	72	185	176	433	401	8.0	2.3
Short-term	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Banks	-396	45	-245	-596	-335	-77.9	-1188.5
Long-term	-363	52	-238	-549	-314	-74.8	-1552.6
Drawings	1	54	7	62	166	-62.7	654.5
Repayments	364	2	245	611	480	27.3	1070.7
Short-term	-33	-7	-7	-47	-21	-123.8	-200.0
Other sectors	23	-51	-68	-96	400	-124.0	53.3
Long-term	28	-49	-66	-87	384	-122.7	16.4
Drawings	150	15	5	170	782	-78.3	21.8
Repayments	122	64	71	257	398	-35.4	27.6
Short-term	-5	-2	-2	-9	16	-156.3	123.2
Currency and deposits	367	-33	-499	-165	249	-166.3	-43.8
Monetary Authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
General Government	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Banks	406	10	-462	-46	244	-118.9	-49.8
Other sectors 1/	-39	-43	-37	-119	5	-2480.0	111.6
Other Liabilities	-69	237	-301	-133	239	-155.6	497.5
Monetary Authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Long-term	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Short-term	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
General Government	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Long-term	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Short-term	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Banks	-67	237	-302	-132	240	-155.0	485.4
Long-term	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Short-term	-67	237	-302	-132	240	-155.0	485.4
Other sectors	-2	0	1	-1	-1	0.0	0.0
Long-term	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Short-term	-2	0	1	-1	-1	0.0	0.0

Notes: Balance is derived by deducting assets from liabilities.

P - Preliminary

1/ - This consists mainly of OBUs. Consistent with the treatment in the Monetary and Financial Statistics, OBUs are considered as resident non-bank corporations and not as banks since their deposit liabilities are not included in broad money. Entries represent deposit liabilities to non-residents.

11 OVERALL BOP POSITION: TRANSACTIONS IN RESERVE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

in million U.S. dollars

	2012 p			Q1		Growth Rate %	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	2012 p	2011	2012 p	2011
CHANGE IN NET RESERVES	864	588	-209	1243	3493	-64.4	175.3
CHANGE IN RESERVE ASSETS	867	591	-205	1253	3503	-64.2	173.7
Monetary gold	1	156	1759	1916	-291	758.4	-391.0
Special drawing rights	168	0	0	168	0	0.0	0.0
Reserves position in the Fund	0	0	40	40	99	-59.6	0.0
Foreign Exchange	698	435	-2004	-871	3695	-123.6	213.1
Currency and deposits	-573	1683	-2629	-1519	-2474	38.6	-325.5
With monetary authorities				0	0	0.0	0.0
With banks				0	0	0.0	0.0
Securities	1271	-1248	625	648	6169	-89.5	7332.5
Equities	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Bonds and notes	1271	-1248	625	648	6169	-89.5	7332.5
Money market instruments and financial derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Other claims	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CHANGE IN RESERVE LIABILITIES	3	3	4	10	10	0.0	-9.1
Use of Fund Credit and loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Short-term	3	3	4	10	10	0.0	-9.1

Notes: Balance is derived by deducting liabilities from assets.

P - Preliminary