



Republic of the Philippines

Philippine Statistics Authority

LEYTE

SPECIAL RELEASE

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS IN LEYTE: FOURTH QUARTER OF 2020

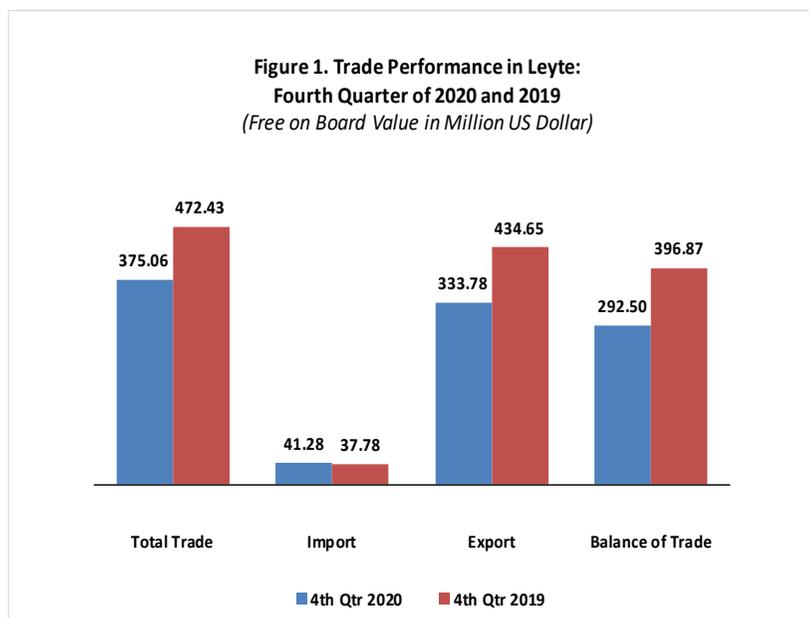
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Leyte's Trade of Goods declines to \$375.06 million in the Fourth Quarter of 2020

The total trade (imports plus exports) in Leyte for the fourth quarter of 2020 amounted to \$375.06 million, dropped by 20.6 percent compared to \$472.43 million total trade in the same period of 2019.

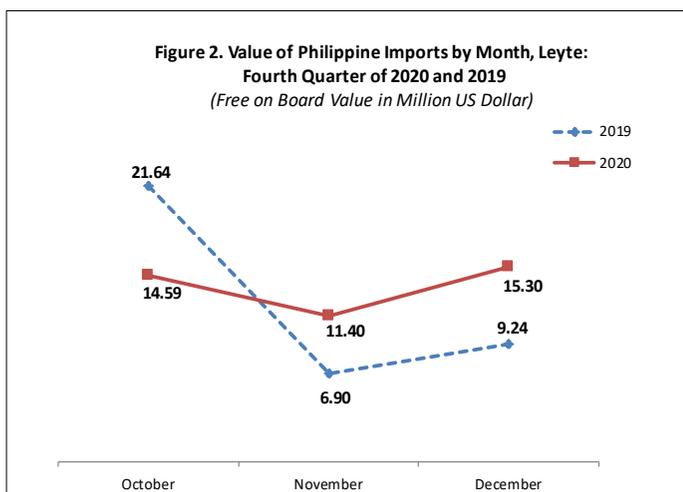
The total value of imports in the province posted at \$41.28 million during the quarter in review. This is 9.3 percent higher than \$37.78 million value of imports during the fourth quarter of 2019.



On the other hand, total value of exports slightly decreased by 23.2 percent amounted to \$333.78 million for the fourth quarter of 2020 from \$434.65 million in 2019.

The Balance of Trade (BoT) in goods during the reference quarter resulted a 26.3 percent decrease in surplus of \$292.50 million from a \$396.87 million in the same period of 2019.

Leyte's Value of Imports higher by 9.3 percent



The value of imports in Leyte increased by 9.3 percent, from \$37.78 million during the fourth quarter of 2019 to \$41.28 million in the same period of 2020.

On a monthly basis, the value of imports in October 2020 was significantly lower by 32.6 percent compared to \$21.64 million in October 2019. Meanwhile, the value of imports for November and December 2020 increased by 65.2 percent and 65.6 percent, respectively, from the reported values in the same period of 2019.

Table 1. Value of Imports by Month, Leyte: Fourth Quarter of 2020 and 2019
(Free on Board Value in million USD)

October		November		December		Fourth Quarter		Percent Change			
2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	October	November	December	4th qtr.
14.59	21.64	11.40	6.90	15.30	9.24	41.28	37.78	(32.6)	65.2	65.6	9.3

Total Exports in Leyte dropped to \$333.78 million

Leyte's exports dropped to \$333.78 million in the fourth quarter of 2020, significantly lower by 23.2 percent from \$434.36 million in 2019.

A different scenario in October was observed in the exports performance of the province. The value of exports in the said month was higher by 16.6 percent amounting to \$110.63 million compared to \$94.92 million in 2019. However, the value of exports in November and December 2020 amounting to \$78.68 million and \$144.47 million were significantly lower by 14.8 percent and 41.6 percent respectively, compared to the same quarter in 2019.

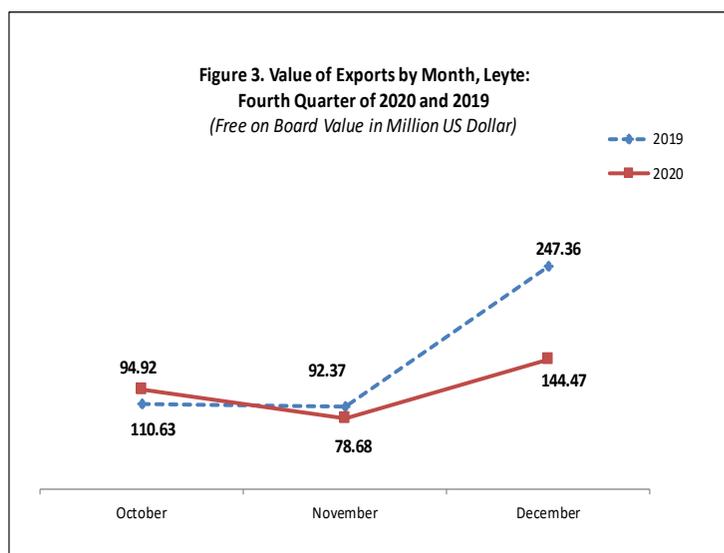


Table 2. Value of Exports by Month, Leyte: Fourth Quarter of 2020 and 2019
(Free on Board Value in million USD)

October		November		December		Fourth Quarter		Percent Change			
2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	October	November	December	4th qtr.
110.63	94.92	78.68	92.37	144.47	247.36	333.78	434.65	16.6	(14.8)	(41.6)	(23.2)

44 percent of Leyte's Total Imports passes through the Port of Tacloban

Eighteen million dollars value of imports in Leyte came from the port of Tacloban comprising 44.1 percent of the total imports of Leyte for the reference quarter. Industrial Development Estate (LIDE), a Special Export Processing Zone in Isabel, Leyte which include PASAR and PHILPHOS came next with 38.7 percent share amounting to \$16 million.

Meanwhile, both New Jubilee Agro-industrial Economic Zone/NJAI and Sub-port of Isabel comprised less than 15 percent of Leyte's total imports valuing at \$5.01 million and \$2.08 million, respectively (Table 4).

Only three ports in Leyte were reported to have export transactions in the fourth quarter of 2020 namely Leyte Industrial Development Estate– LIDE, Sub-port of Isabel and New Jubilee Agro-industrial Economic Zone/NJAI.

The port of LIDE posted an aggregate receipts from merchandise exports of \$252.72 million which is 75.7 percent of the total export of Leyte during the reference period. Sub-port of Isabel posted an aggregate receipts of \$78.68 million and the remaining 0.7 percent came from the port of New Jubilee Agro-industrial Economic Zone posting an aggregate receipts of \$2.38 million (Table 5).

Petroleum oils posted as Top Major Import in the Fourth Quarter of 2020

As seen in Table 6, the commodity group of petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing by weight 70% or more of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations; waste oils was the major import during the reference quarter with a total value of \$12.30 million. The second major import of the province was the commodity group of natural calcium phosphates, natural aluminum calcium phosphates and phosphatic chalk. The FOB value of this commodity group amounted to \$9.80 million which shared 23.5 percent of the total imports of the province. Meanwhile, Coconut, abaca (Manila hemp or *Musa textilis* Nee), ramie and other vegetable textile fibres, not elsewhere specified or included, raw or processed but not spun; tow, noils and waste of these fibres (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) commodity group ranked third valuing at \$4.43 million which shared 10.6 percent of the province's total imports in the reference quarter.

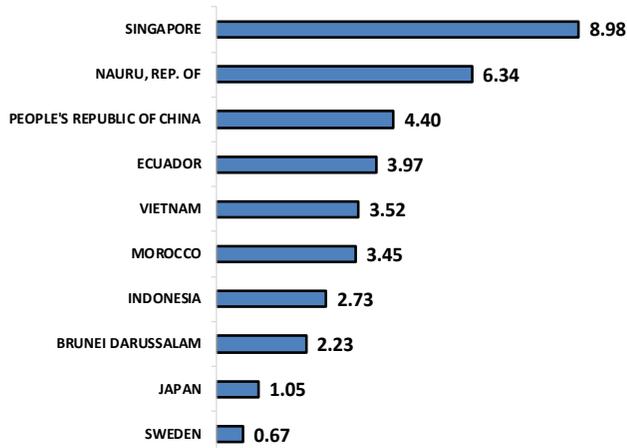
The commodity groups of petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons and Ammonia, anhydrous or in aqueous solution ranked fourth and fifth with a total value of \$3.31 million and \$1.98 million, respectively.

Meanwhile, the commodity group of refined copper and copper alloys, unwrought was the major export during the reference quarter valuing at \$246.68 million. This accounted for 95.5 percent of the province's total export revenue in the fourth quarter of 2020. The second major export commodity group was Mineral or chemical fertilisers containing two or three of the fertilising elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium; other fertilisers; goods of this Chapter in tablets or similar forms or in packages of a gross weight not exceeding 10 kg which amounted to \$8.75 million and shared 3.4 percent of the total export revenue.

Ranked third for the top exports commodity group were pulps of fibres derived from recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard or of other fibrous cellulosic material which recorded \$2.05 million export revenue or 0.8 percent of the total exports during the quarter in review. Completing the top five were the commodity groups of copper ores and concentrates, and sulphuric acid; oleum with export revenue of \$0.70 million and \$0.10 million, respectively (Table 7).

Singapore is Leyte’s Top Import Trading Partner

**Figure 4. Top 10 Import Trading Countries, Leyte:
Fourth Quarter of 2020
(Free on Board Value in Million US Dollar)**



About 21.7 percent of the imported goods of Leyte in the fourth quarter of 2020 came from Singapore with total value of \$8.98 million. Republic of Nauru ranked second posting a value of \$6.34 million, followed by People’s Republic of China with a total value of \$4.4 million.

The other countries which completed the top 10 import trading partners of Leyte include Ecuador (\$3.97 million), Vietnam (\$3.52 million), Morocco (\$3.45 million), Indonesia (\$2.73 million), Brunei Darussalam (\$2.23 million), Japan (\$1.05 million) and Sweden (\$0.67 million).

Exports Receipts to People’s Republic of China valued at \$131.61 million

People’s Republic of China was the top export market destination of Leyte in the fourth quarter of 2020 with an aggregate receipts of \$131.61 million or 39.4 percent of the total exports of Leyte.

The Republic of Korea was the second export trading partner of the province with total receipts of \$76.72 million. Thailand ranked third valuing at \$69.36 million, followed by Vietnam (\$35.78 million), Indonesia (\$13.49 million), and Malaysia (\$ 4.55 million).

The rest of the countries recorded less than \$1 million each of exports transactions.

**Figure 5. Top 10 Export Trading Countries, Leyte:
Fourth Quarter of 2020
(Free on Board Value in Million US Dollar)**

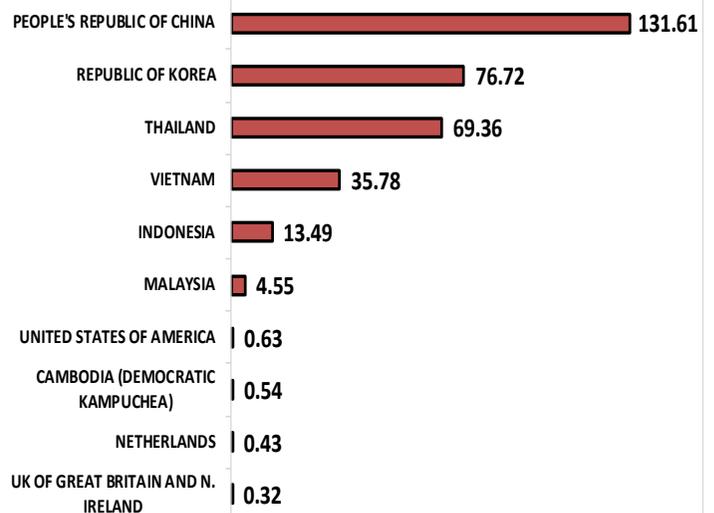


Table 3. Foreign Trade Statistics in Leyte :
Fourth Quarter of 2020 & 2019
(Free on Board Value in million USD)

Trade Statistics	4th Qtr 2020	4th Qtr 2019	Percent Change
Total Trade	375.06	472.43	(20.6)
Import	41.28	37.78	9.3
Export	333.78	434.65	(23.2)
Balance of Trade	292.50	396.87	(26.3)

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 4. Value of Philippine Imports in Leyte by Port:
Fourth Quarter of 2020
(Free on Board Value in million USD)

Name of Port	Value	% Share
Total	41.28	100
PORT OF TACLOBAN	18.19	44.1
LEYTE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ESTATE - LIDE (INCL. PASAR & PHILPHOS) SPECIAL EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE, ISABEL, LEYTE	16.00	38.7
NEW JUBILEE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL ECONOMIC ZONE / NJAI	5.01	12.1
SUB-PORT OF ISABEL	2.08	5.0

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 5. Value of Philippine Exports in Leyte by Port:
Fourth Quarter of 2020
(Free on Board Value in million USD)

Name of Port	Value	% Share
Total	333.78	100
LEYTE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ESTATE - LIDE (INCL. PASAR & PHILPHOS) SPECIAL EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE, ISABEL, LEYTE	252.72	75.7
SUB-PORT OF ISABEL	78.68	23.6
NEW JUBILEE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL ECONOMIC ZONE / NJAI	2.38	0.7

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

**Table 6. Value of Top 5 Imports by Commodity Group, Leyte:
Fourth Quarter of 2020**

(Free on Board Value in million USD)

Commodity Group	Value	% Share
Total	41.64	100.0
Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing by weight 70% or more of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations; waste oils	12.30	29.5
Natural calcium phosphates, natural aluminium calcium phosphates and phosphatic chalk	9.80	23.5
Wool, raw or washed (including the waste of the wool), not elsewhere specified or included, raw or processed but not spun; tow, noils and waste of these fibres (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)	4.43	10.6
Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	3.31	7.9
Ammonia, anhydrous or in aqueous solution	1.98	4.8
Other Commodities	9.82	23.6

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

**Table 7. Value of Top 5 Exports by Commodity Group, Leyte:
Fourth Quarter of 2020**

(Free on Board Value in million USD)

Commodity Group	Value	% Share
Total	258.31	100.00
Refined copper and copper alloys, unwrought	246.68	95.5
three of the fertilising elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium; other fertilisers; goods of this Chapter in tablets or similar forms or in packages of a gross weight not exceeding 10 kg	8.75	3.4
Pulps of fibres derived from recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard or of other fibrous cellulosic material	2.05	0.8
Copper ores and concentrates	0.70	0.3
Sulphuric acid; oleum	0.10	0.04
Other Commodities	0.03	0.01

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

EXPLANATORY NOTES

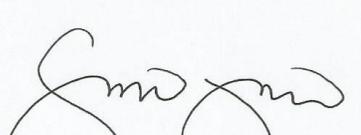
Foreign trade relates to the commerce between the Philippines and other countries by sea or air, whether for private or government use or for commercial purposes, as gifts, or samples. Foreign trade statistics are used for economic planning and for formulation of trade policies and measures. These statistics are also useful for computation of balance of payments, national accounts, and net terms of trade; trade promotions; monitoring of importation of taxable and duty-exempt items including imports under the Import Liberalization Program; and for inputs in bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations.

Foreign trade statistics are compiled by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) from copies of legally required documents submitted by importers and exporters to the Bureau of Customs. Exports and imports cleared through Philippine Exports Zone Authority (**PEZA**) forms are also included in the compiled data. PSA collects copies of the following accomplished forms:

1. Export Declaration (ED—DTI form)
2. Import Entry and Internal Revenue Declaration (BOC IEIRD Form 236)
3. Informal Import Declaration and Entry (BOC Form 177)
4. Single Administrative Documents (SAD)

The Philippines adopts the “**general**” trade system of recording foreign trade statistics and the customs frontier (not the national boundary) is used as the statistical frontier. Under this system, all goods entering any seaport or airport of the Philippines that are properly cleared by Customs or remaining under customs control are considered **imports**. These goods are imports regardless if they are for direct consumption, for merchandising, for warehousing, or for further processing. On the other hand, all goods leaving the country that are properly cleared through Customs are considered **exports**. A distinction, however, is made between exports of goods grown, mined, or manufactured in the Philippines (**domestic exports**) and exports of imported goods that do not undergo physical and/or chemical transformation in the Philippines (**re-exports**).

Since 1982, goods are considered imported on the date the carrying vessel or aircraft arrives at the port of unloading. In reverse, goods are considered exported on the date the carrying vessel or aircraft departs from the loading port.



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