

# Philippines Electronics Exports Boom 2026: Can It Compete with Malaysia and Vietnam?

The Philippines' electronics exports are rising swiftly because the world will require more semiconductors, processors, and digital devices in 2025 and 2026. Electronics are still the most important aspect of the country's export sector. They make up more than half of all exports and are what drives trade growth.

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Import Globals

As global supply chains become more diverse under the “China+1” policy, the Philippines is becoming a more popular place to make things. But the most important question is whether it can genuinely compete with big players in the region like Vietnam and Malaysia, which already have a strong grip on electronics exports.

### The Electronics Export Boom in the Philippines

Based on [Philippines Import Data](#) by Import Globals, electronics, notably semiconductors and electronic parts, will remain be the Philippines' greatest export in 2025 and 2026. There is a significant need for electrical parts all

across the world, from semiconductors for cars to smartphones. This has caused exports to expand at an all-time high.

Recent data showed that Philippine exports grew by more than 20% from one year to the next in late 2025. Most of this happened because of electronics, notably semiconductors and computers that analyze data.

The semiconductor industry in this country has been important for a long time, and it is one of the top chip exporters in the world. The Philippines is an important part of global electronics supply chains because it has been putting together, testing, and packing electronics for decades.

Also, the sector is expected to keep increasing, with the semiconductor market growing even more in 2026 as corporations throughout the world move their operations to different places.

## **Why the Philippines Is Getting More Popular**

There are a number of things that are helping the Philippines' electronics export boom:

### 1. High demand around the world

AI, electric cars, consumer electronics, and 5G technologies are all becoming more popular, which has greatly boosted the need for semiconductors and electrical parts. The Philippines is a vital supplier in this ecosystem, which is good for the country.

### 2. A skilled workforce

Based on **Philippines Export Data** by Import Globals, the Philippines has an edge in electronics manufacturing, especially in back-end semiconductor operations, because it has a large, English-speaking, and technically qualified workforce.

### 3. Change in the China+1 supply chain

Companies around the world are becoming less reliant on China and looking into Southeast Asia. This change has opened up new ways for the Philippines to get more investment and sell more goods abroad.

### 4. Trade Position That Is Strategic

The Philippines is a good place for electronics production and export growth because of lower tariffs and good trade circumstances, especially for high-tech exports.

## **Competitors are Malaysia and Vietnam**

### **Vietnam: The Star That Is Rising the Fastest**

Vietnam's export economy is rising quickly, and electronics, smartphones, and other consumer items are driving this expansion. It has attracted significant global manufacturers by having good infrastructure, big investment plans, and the ability to build goods on a large scale.

Vietnam's strength is that it can handle large-scale production. This is why many of the world's greatest tech companies opt to do business there.

## **Malaysia: The Semiconductor Hub That Is Already There**

Based on Philippines customs data by Import Globals, Malaysia has a lot of experience in the electronics business, especially when it comes to creating semiconductors and putting together complicated devices. It has a strong network of suppliers and logistics networks, and it is well-connected to worldwide supply chains.

Malaysia is stronger than many of its neighbors in the area because it has better technology and industrial methods.

## **The Philippines has a lot of problems**

The Philippines is getting bigger, but it still has a lot of challenges with its infrastructure that make it less competitive:

### **1. Manufacturing on a Small Scale**

Vietnam has big factories for making things, but the Philippines doesn't. This makes it harder for the Philippines to compete in making a lot of things.

### **2. Problems with infrastructure and logistics**

According to Import Globals' data on imports to the Philippines, it is less competitive than Malaysia and Vietnam since it costs more to ship and utilize electricity.

### **3. Where it fits in the Value Chain**

Based on Philippines trade data by Import Globals, the Philippines is still largely focused on assembly and testing instead of high-end semiconductor design or manufacture, which limits the value it can give.

### **4. Limits on Investment**

Foreign direct investment has been slower than that of competitors, which makes it tougher for the economy to thrive in the long run, even when there are chances.

## **Can the Philippines compete?**

Vietnam and Malaysia are bigger, more connected, and have greater technology than the Philippines. But it has a unique place in the world of electronics.

Based on Philippines import data by Import Globals, the Philippines may not be able to compete directly in mass production, but it might become a center of excellence for novel chip design, semiconductor assembly, and testing. The country might be able to rise up the value chain if it spends money on the right things, like infrastructure, innovative ideas, and educating its personnel.

We're getting a rare chance because of the worldwide push to make supply chains more varied. By the end of the decade, the Philippines could catch up with its regional rivals if it uses its resources wisely.

## **To sum up**

The Philippines' electronics exports will rise sharply in 2026, which shows that there is a lot of demand around the world and that the country is already a leader in creating semiconductors. Vietnam is the biggest country, while Malaysia is the most advanced in terms of technology. However, the Philippines is still an essential element of the global electronics supply chain.

The country needs to improve its infrastructure, attract more foreign investment, and manufacture items that are worth more in order to compete. If these issues are resolved, the Philippines might evolve into a more robust and competitive hub for electronics exports in Southeast Asia. Import Globals is a leading data provider of Philippines import export trade data.

## **FAQs**

1. What causes the Philippines to export electronics?

More over half of all exports are made up of semiconductors, integrated circuits, and electronic parts.

2. What makes Vietnam the top country for exporting electronics?

Vietnam has a bigger manufacturing base, better infrastructure, and a lot of foreign money coming in.

3. What makes Malaysia a favorable place to trade electronics?

Malaysia is known for creating chips that are worth a lot of money and semiconductors that are new.

4. Can the Philippines become the world's biggest exporter of electronics?

Yes, but in order to compete on a global basis, it needs to improve its infrastructure, investment, and technology.

5. Where to get detailed Philippines export data?

Visit [www.importglobals.com.Philippines Export Dat](http://www.importglobals.com.Philippines Export Dat)