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Appendix 1

Table 2. Data extraction of the selected studies

No	Authors, year of publication, and country	Design	Setting	Intervention model	Duration	Results	Components of ChatGPT in the research skills development
1	Pham et al. (Year not specified), ASEAN-5 (including Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore, etc.)	Quantitative econometric study (Non-linear Autoregressive Distributed Lag / N-ARDL model)	Macroeconomic setting of ASEAN-5 inflation-targeting and non-targeting economies	Exchange rate pass-through (ERPT) under inflation targeting vs non-targeting regimes, analyzing exchange rate shocks on inflation	Quarterly data from 2000:Q1 to 2019:Q4	Exchange rate shocks significantly affect inflation across ASEAN-5 countries. Evidence of asymmetric effects was found in the Philippines, Indonesia, and Singapore. Oil price shocks were identified as the most influential driver of inflation. Effects vary in short-run and long-run dynamics, with policy implications for monetary stability.	(1) Exchange rate pass-through effects on inflation (2) Asymmetric response of inflation to currency shocks (3) Impact of oil price shocks (4) Influence of money supply and output growth (5) Monetary policy implications for price stability
2	Jackie D. Urrutia, Gerald O. Bariga, & Julius Christian M. Putong (Year not specified), Philippines	Quantitative (econometric and machine learning approach)	Macroeconomic analysis using national data (Philippine Statistics Authority)	Forecasting exchange rate using Multiple Linear Regression (MLR) and Multi-Layer Feed Forward Neural Network	Data: 2007–2018; Forecast: 2018–2023	Balance of Payments and Imports were identified as significant predictors of exchange rate. MFFNN outperformed MLR	(1) Exchange rate forecasting accuracy (2) Identification of key macroeconomic predictors (3) Model comparison (MLR vs MFFNN) (4) Policy relevance

				(MFFNN) with macroeconomic variables (e.g., inflation, imports, BOP, interest rate)		in forecasting accuracy, making it the more reliable model for predicting exchange rate trends in the Philippines.	for monetary planning (5) Anticipation of currency depreciation trends
3	Danielle Marie P. Pama, Herbert L. Peliglorio, & Anna Corinna Pizarro-Uy (Year not specified), Philippines	Quantitative (time-series econometric analysis using ARDL)	Macroeconomic analysis using Philippine national data	Analysis of inflation behavior in relation to economic indicators (unemployment rate, money supply, policy rate, exchange rate) using ARDL cointegration technique	Quarterly data from 2003 to 2020	Inflation showed a significant positive relationship with the policy rate in the short run. Other variables such as unemployment, money supply, and exchange rate were analyzed but showed varying	(1) Inflation dynamics and determinants (2) Short-run relationship with policy rate (3) Role of macroeconomic indicators (4) Time-series behavior of inflation (5) Implications for monetary policy
4	Suraj E. S., Parth Thakkar, & Nitha K. P. (Year not specified), Comparative study: India, Singapore (developing) and China, United States (developed)	Quantitative empirical analysis	Cross-country macroeconomic analysis (developed vs. developing economies)	Examination of macroeconomic determinants (current account balance, foreign direct investment, inflation, exports) affecting exchange rate volatility	Approximately 20-year period (implied)	Macroeconomic variables significantly explain exchange rate volatility. In developing countries, current account balance and foreign direct investment were the most influential factors. Inflation also showed significant influence (notably in India). China maintained low	(1) Exchange rate volatility determinants (2) Role of current account balance (3) Impact of foreign direct investment (4) Influence of inflation on volatility (5) Export strength and currency stability

						volatility due to strong export performance.	
5	Jackie D. Urrutia, Mary Rose G. Herrera, & Merianne O. Nicolas (Year not specified), Philippines	Quantitative (machine learning and econometric forecasting study)	Macroeconomic forecasting using Philippine economic data	Inflation forecasting using Multiple Linear Regression (MLR) and Multilayer Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) models	Forecast period: 2019 -2023 (data context not fully specified)	Recurrent Neural Network outperformed Multiple Linear Regression in forecasting inflation. Money supply and government expenditure were significant predictors of inflation in the Philippines.	(1) Inflation forecasting accuracy (2) Model comparison (MLR vs RNN) (3) Identification of key economic predictors (4) Monetary policy implications (5) Forecasting of inflation trends
6	Hyunjoo Kim Karlsson & Kristofer Månsson (2024), Asian economies (multi-country: including major oil-importing Asian economies)	Quantitative econometric study (MIDAS and wavelet analysis)	Macroeconomic analysis of Asian economies	Analysis of the causal relationship between oil prices and economic activity using Mixed Data Sampling (MIDAS) and wavelet analysis	1998Q1-2019Q4	Oil prices have a significant causal effect on economic activity. Short-term oil price shocks tend to increase economic activity, while long-term effects become negative for most economies. China shows a different pattern due to its unique oil market structure.	(1) Oil price impact on economic activity (2) Short-term vs long-term economic response (3) Causal relationship dynamics (4) Country-specific differences (5) Implications for energy and macroeconomic policy
7	Oanh Kim Thi Tran & Anh Viet Hong Nguyen (2024), Southeast Asia	Quantitative econometric study (Bayesian VAR model)	Macroeconomic analysis of Southeast Asian economies	Spillover effects of international monetary policy (US, Japan, China) on	Not specified	Monetary policy shocks from the US, Japan, and China significantly affect Southeast Asian economies. Pegged	(1) Inflation response (2) Interest rate transmission (3) Economic growth

				inflation, interest rates, and economic growth		exchange rate regimes show stronger responses, while trade openness increases sensitivity. Results align with the Mundell-Fleming trilemma framework	impact (4) Exchange rate regime sensitivity (5) Capital and trade openness effects
8	Cristeta Bagsic, Veronica Bayangos, Ramon Moreno, & Hazel Parcon-Santos (Year not specified), Philippines	Quantitative econometric study	Banking sector (Philippines)	Analysis of currency depreciation and foreign exchange position effects on bank lending behavior	Not specified	Currency depreciation increases bank lending when banks hold stronger net foreign asset positions. Effects are stronger for foreign and large banks and depend on magnitude and duration of depreciation.	Currency depreciation increases bank lending when banks hold stronger net foreign asset positions. Effects are stronger for foreign and large banks and depend on magnitude and duration of depreciation.
9	Beckmann & Czudaj (2002–2023), 29 economies (global dataset)	Quantitative econometric (survey-based empirical analysis)	Foreign exchange markets (global economies)	Analysis of expectations of macroeconomic fundamentals (GDP, inflation, interest rates, current accounts) and their effect on exchange rate expectations	2002–2023	Inflation expectations lead to currency depreciation; GDP growth expectations lead to appreciation; fundamentals are more important in long-term horizons; pessimistic forecasts rely more on fundamentals than optimistic ones	(1)Exchange rate expectations (2)Inflation expectations effect (3) GDP-growth expectations (4) Forecast behavior differences (5) Expectation formation mechanism
10	Pham, Nguyen, Nasir, & Huynh (2000–2019 data period), ASEAN-5	Quantitative econometric study (NARDL model)	Macroeconomic setting (ASEAN-5 inflation targeting and non-targeting economies)	Exchange rate pass-through (ERPT) analysis under inflation targeting vs non-targeting	2000Q1–2019Q4	Exchange rate shocks significantly affect inflation. Asymmetric effects observed in Singapore, Philippines, and Indonesia. Oil price shocks are the most	(1) Exchange rate pass-through to inflation (2) Asymmetric exchange rate effects (3) Oil price shock influence

	countries (Singapore, Philippines, Indonesia, etc.)			regimes using nonlinear ARDL		influential determinant of inflation. Effects differ across regimes and time horizons.	(4) Monetary policy regime differences (5) Short-run vs long-run inflation dynamics
11	Anderl & Caporale (Developed & emerging economies, 2023)	Quantitative econometric study (NARDL vs ARDL comparison)	Cross-country macroeconomic analysis (developed and emerging economies)	Impact of economic policy uncertainty (EPU) and oil price uncertainty (OPU) on inflation	Monthly data from 1990s–Aug 2022	Both EPU and OPU significantly affect inflation, with stronger effects under nonlinear models. EPU shocks (especially negative ones) have stronger inflationary impact than OPU.	(1) Inflation response to uncertainty shocks (2) Role of EPU and OPU (3)Asymmetric effects (4) Monetary policy uncertainty linkage (5) Inflation expectation anchoring
12	Ji (China, year not specified)	Quantitative econometric study (Vector Autoregressive model with distribution chain pricing)	Macroeconomic pricing system (China)	Exchange rate pass-through (ERPT) to Domestic inflation across production stages	Not specified	Currency appreciation reduces inflation at early production stages, but consumer price effects are moderate. Monetary policy stability can reduce long-term pass-through.	(1) Producer price inflation effects (2) Consumer price transmission (3) Exchange rate shock impact (4) Inflation stability role (5) Monetary policy influence on ERPT
13	Finck & Tillmann (Year not specified), Asian emerging economies (six countries)	Quantitative econometric study (VAR models with sign restrictions)	Macroeconomic setting of six Asian emerging market economies	Analysis of inflation dynamics and output–inflation trade-off using VAR models identifying domestic and global shocks	Not specified	Global shocks explain a significant portion of inflation and output variation. Monetary policy has limited influence. Domestic shock- driven output correlates positively with inflation, while global demand shocks steepen the inflation–output relationship. Oil-related	(1) Inflation dynamics decomposition (2) Output–inflation trade-off (3) Domestic vs global shock effects (4) Oil price shock influence (5) Global demand shock impact

						components flatten the Phillips curve (not significantly).	(6) Monetary policy effectiveness (limited) (7) Phillips curve behavior in small open economies
14	Wiseman, Luckstead, & Durand-Morat (Year not specified), USA	Quantitative econometric study (NARDL model)	Macroeconomic trade setting (Southeast Asian rice import markets: Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, China imports from Thailand)	Analysis of asymmetric exchange rate pass-through in rice trade using nonlinear autoregressive distributed lag (NARDL) model	2007–2014	Importing countries' state trading enterprises generally do not behave as profit-maximizing agents when responding to exchange rate volatility. Exchange rate fluctuations significantly influence rice import behavior.	(1) Exchange rate pass-through in rice trade (2) Import behavior of state trading enterprises (3) Asymmetric response to currency volatility (4) Trade flow adjustments in rice markets (5) Market inefficiency in profit maximization behavior