Preparations for the rollout of Apple’s latest iPhones are rippling through Asian economies, boosting revenues at component makers and helping underpin electronics exports from some nations. As the WSJ’s Eva Dou, Fanny Liu and Mayumi Negishi report:

The Cupertino, Calif., company is asking suppliers to manufacture up to 80 million units, about a third higher than initial orders last year for the iPhone 5S and 5C, according to people familiar with the matter. Apple is expected to launch two larger iPhone models in the fall and has been sourcing parts from across Asia ahead of the start of production in August, they say.

Apple hasn’t publicly named the suppliers and didn’t respond to requests for comment. But analysts expect companies from Taiwan, Japan and South Korea that supplied earlier versions of the iPhone to produce key components like displays, camera lenses and microprocessors. Already, some of those companies are announcing increased earnings or forecasts, and economists and analysts are talking about an Apple effect on whole sectors and economies.

Asian suppliers have other smartphone customers, so they are benefiting from general growth in the smartphone market. But for a number of the companies, Apple is the biggest customer.

In Japan, one government official estimated the new iPhone could raise quarterly demand for the country’s electronics exports by 5%.

Taiwan’s export orders, an early indicator of actual exports, were at their strongest in 17 months in June. Industrial production in June, released Wednesday, was up 8.6% on year, above expectations, led by double-digit gains in semiconductor output, which some analysts put down to increased Taiwanese
Apple is becoming a more major contributor to Taiwan’s economy,” said Arthur Liao, a tech analyst with Fubon, a Taiwan-based brokerage.

Previous launches of the iPhone have boosted large swaths of Asia’s electronics supply chain. The 5S cost Apple around $200 in materials per phone. The most expensive components are the display and casing, both over $40 each. The phone retails for over $600 without a contract.

Credit Suisse analyst Randy Abrams estimates iPhone production will bring Taiwan’s companies $17.9 billion to $26.9 billion in revenue this year. The bank estimates Apple will pay Taiwanese firms around $100 to $150 per iPhone for components and assembly.

To be sure, the Apple effect can’t turn around an economy. Taiwan’s growth remains sluggish due to its ailing personal
computer business. Many analysts point out the impact of a big
Apple order often wears out after a quarter. Still, Tim Condon,
an economist with ING in Singapore, believes Taiwan’s exports,
which have remained flat since 2011, are finally getting a boost
due to the iPhone.