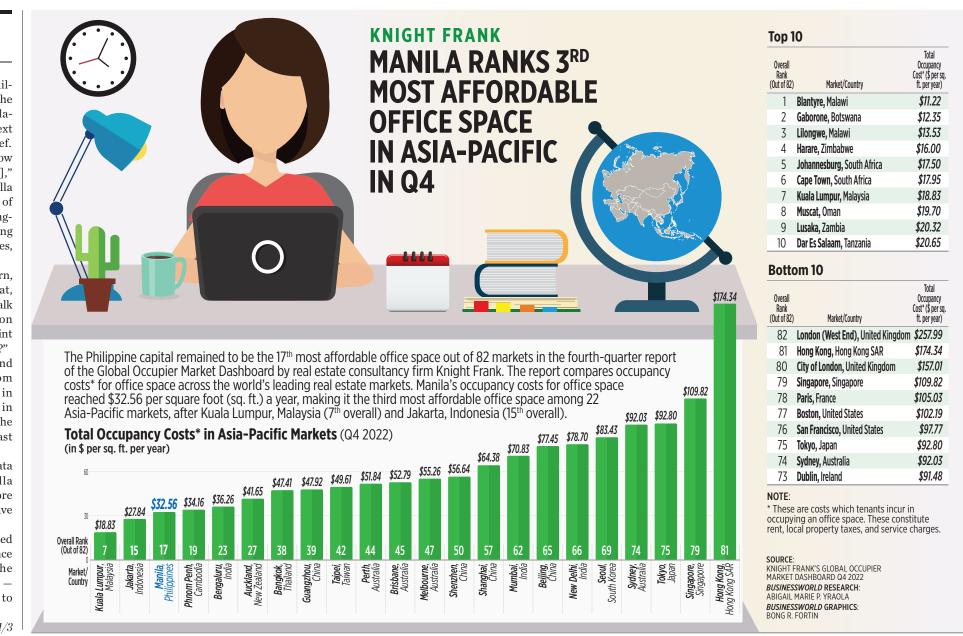


**By Keisha B. Ta-asan** *Reporter* 

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Philippine central bank may cut the key policy rate this year if inflation continues to ease in the next six months, according to its chief.

"We already have two very low month-on-month [inflation]," BSP Governor Felipe M. Medalla told reporters on the sidelines of an economic briefing in Washington D.C. on Wednesday evening (Manila time). "If that continues, then there's a reason to pause."

"If April has a similar pattern, then we have four more of that,



five more of that, we can even talk about cuts," he said. If inflation eases month on month by 0.2 point in the next six months, "why not?"

Inflation slowed for a second month to 7.6% in March from 8.6% in February, the slowest in six months. It averaged 8.3% in the first quarter, higher than the central bank's full-year forecast of 6% and its 2-4% target.

"We will need more good data points for cuts," Mr. Medalla said. "For a pause, just one more [month], because we already have two very good data points."

The Monetary Board has raised borrowing costs by 425 bps since May last year — including the 25-basis-point hike last month bringing the benchmark rate to 6.25%, the highest since 2007. *Prices*, *S1/3* 

## Filipino workers need 270 years to earn \$1M

FILIPINO WORKERS will need to work in the next 270 years to earn \$1 million (P55 million), based on the country's minimum wages, according to research firm Picodi. com.

The Philippines ranked 89<sup>th</sup> out of 102 countries in the time it would take for an average worker to earn a million dollars, based on a report dated April 12.

Picodi said it summed up all the money an average worker of each country took home and got the average to rank each of them.

Switzerland topped the list with the shortest time at 14 years and three months, followed by Singapore at 16 years and 11 months.

There was an almost 250-year gap between the Philippines and

eighth-ranked Australia's 24 years and 3 months to \$1 million.

It would take more than 600 years for a worker in Pakistan to earn the amount, 523 years and three months in Uganda and 519 years and a month in Nigeria, Picodi said.

The report should have also taken into account the cost of living in each country, Michael L. Ricafort, chief economist at Rizal Commercial Banking Corp. said in a Viber message.

"Relatively high inflation levels and the cost of food, housing and transportation may have contributed to the Philippines' low ranking," he said. "Countries that have a relatively higher cost of living would see a reduction in their purchasing power."

Workers, S1/3

Route investments from liberalization push to countryside, Marcos gov't told

## By Kyle Aristophere T. Atienza Reporter

THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT should ensure that foreign investments spurred by the liberalization of key public services benefit the countryside, economists said on Thursday.

"The amended Public Service Act is expected to push infrastructure further," Leonardo A. Lanzona, who teaches economics at the Ateneo de Manila University, said in a Facebook Messenger chat. "However, its impact will be significant only if it is directed to increase infrastructure in remote rural areas."

Investments, S1/3

## Gov't may sell dollar bonds to migrant Filipinos in May

THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT may launch next month a retail dollar bond offering that targets Filipino workers overseas, according to the national treasurer.

The decision to sell the bonds would be subject to market conditions, National Treasurer Rosalia V. de Leon told reporters on the sidelines of an economic briefing in Washington, D.C. on Wednesday evening Manila time.

"We're looking to have our second tranche of the retail dollar bonds," she said. "We look forward to a very successful launch again this time around."

Ms. De Leon said the diaspora of overseas Filipinos would find it easier to buy the retail bonds because they could do so through partner apps.

The government might sell \$1.5 billion worth of 5.5-year debt. "These are indicative terms and \$1.5 billion was the size of the last retail dollar bond so it is just a benchmark," she said in a Viber message after the event.

The Philippines' last retail dollar bond sale was in 2021, when it raised \$1.6 billion.

Last month, Finance Secretary Benjamin E. Diokno said the government was targeting to raise \$2 billion to \$3 billion from the retail dollar bond sale. Proceeds of the bond offer will be used to finance the national budget.

Ms. De Leon said they have no further plans so far to issue more global dollar bonds this year. But government economic managers would hold a roadshow trip to the Middle East.

Mr. Diokno earlier said that the government was eyeing other global bond offerings.

In January, the government raised \$3 billion from its second global bond offering under the government of President Ferdinand R. Marcos, Jr.

The state borrows from external and local sources to fund a budget deficit capped at 6.1% of the gross domestic product for 2023.

The government plans to borrow P2.207 trillion this year, 75% locally. The government plans to borrow P1.654 trillion domestically and P553.5 billion overseas. — **Keisha B. Ta-asan**