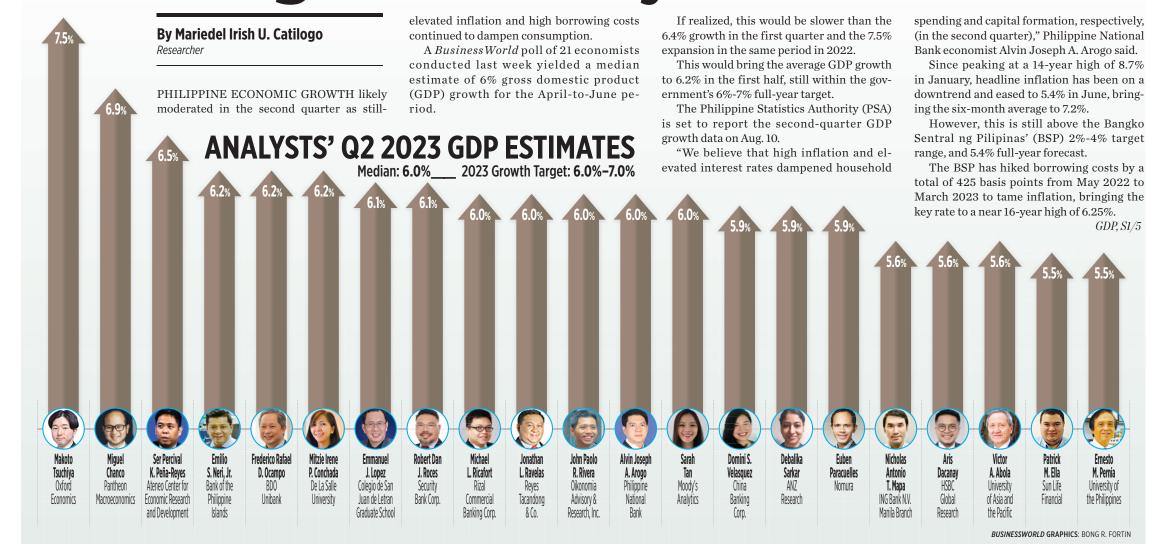


PHILIPPINE STOCK EXCHANGE'S 10 MOST ACTIVE STOCKS BY VALUE TURNOVER • AUGUST 4, 2023 (PSEi snapshot on S1/4; article on S2/2)

P117.000 P1,275.000 P28.400 P908.500 P34.000 P141.000 P5.500 **ACEN** P202.000 P55.000 P607.000 P513,064,835 P236.209.555 P448,112,970 **Value** P551,398,733 **Value** P525,159,480 Value P316,367,008 P307,577,042 P257,890,640 P723.177.560 Value P339.700.302 Value Value Value **▲** 3.084% P0.950 -1.900% -P3.500 **▼** -0.384% **2.874**% -P5.600 **▼** -3.820% P0.200 3.774% -P6.000 **▼** -2.885% -P3.600 **▼** -6.143% -P35.000 ▼ -2.672%

# Q2 GDP growth likely slowed further



#### Farm output may have expanded in 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter

agricultural output likely saw an improvement in the second quarter due to favorable weather conditions and low base effects.

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"I would think there was some improvement this year due to better (sunnier) weather in the second quarter," Raul Q. Montemayor, national manager of Federation of Free Farmers, said in a Facebook Messenger chat.

He noted that agricultural output is coming from a "low base" as it shrank by 0.6% in the second quarter of 2022.

In the first quarter, the value of production in the agriculture and fisheries sector expanded by 2.1%. Agriculture contributes about a 10<sup>th</sup> of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) and a fourth of jobs.

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) is set to release second-quarter farm output data on Aug. 9, a day before the GDP data.

The Department of Agriculture set a 2.3%-2.5% agricultural

output growth target for this year. "The (gross value added) in real terms has been declining constantly since 2018. If ever there is an improvement this year, we would still end up lower in real terms compared with 2018," he

In 2022, the gross value added (GVA) of the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector stood at P1.78 trillion or 8.9% of the GDP — the lowest contribution over the last five years. In 2018, agriculture accounted for 9.7% of GDP.

"Declining GVA in real terms (constant 2018 prices) means a decline in output. The hog and poultry sectors are still recovering from the (African swine feup as an increase in output (compared with low base levels)," Mr. Montemayor said.

He noted that crops and fisheries output is also declining or stagnating.

"It may be due to the continuous entry of imports which depress farmgate prices and discourage farmers/fishers from expanding their production. Or the support being given is not enough, or the wrong one, or is not properly delivered," Mr. Montemayor said.

Elias Jose M. Inciong, president of the United Broiler Raisers Association, said production volume may have been higher in the second quarter.

"There might be a decline in terms of value as farmgate prices were unusually low for a second quarter," he said in a Viber message.

He noted that in April, the farmgate price of chicken on a liveweight basis reached P89 per kilogram which is below the production cost.

Alfred Ng, vice-president of the National Federation of Hog Farmers, Inc., said there was higher production in the second quarter amid hog repopulation efforts in areas which were stricken by the African swine fever.

Mr. Ng said there is currently a surplus in pork supply as reflected by the decline in liveweight prices.

"From P200 per kilogram during the first quarter, it had gone down to P150 backyard and P160-P170 commercial which some farmers claim they are losing money as feeds remain high and gas prices are up again," he said. Farm output, S1/3

## Remolona sees upside risks to inflation outlook

POSSIBLE SUPPLY constraints at a nearly 16-year high of tion exceeding the BSP's 2-4% affecting key food items threattrend in Philippine inflation, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) Governor Eli M. Remolona said on Friday.

Mr. Remolona said the central bank sees inflation returning to the 2-4% target range by yearend, in the absence of supply shocks.

"We want to get to the target range without overshooting it too much," he told reporters. "I think we will overshoot a little bit pero hindi kami madadapa [but we won't trip]."

Asked if the Philippine economy would be able to handle another rate hike, Mr. Remolona said: "I think we're very close to our full capacity at this point."

The Monetary Board kept its key policy rate unchanged 6.25% at its last two meetings. It has hiked borrowing costs by 425 basis points from May 2022 to March 2023 to tame inflation.

"If we're going to hike, we have to be very careful not to hike too much. Siguro kaunti lang muna [maybe just a bit], but if we're going to cut, there [should be] room to cut, so wait until Aug. 17 (Monetary Board meeting)," Mr. Remolona added

Headline inflation cooled to a 16-month low of 4.7% in July from 6.4% in the same month in 2022. Core inflation also eased to 6.7%, the lowest this year.

For the seven-month period, inflation averaged 6.8%, still higher than the 5.4% forecast by the central bank. It also marked the 16th straight month of inflatarget band.

Mr. Remolona said there are several risks to the inflation outlook.

"We are more worried about Vietnam, which is a big source [of the country's rice imports]. El Niño is beginning to hit Vietnam, they're experiencing droughts, so that's more worrisome," Mr. Remolona said in mixed English and Filipino.

Rice export prices have been going up as supply tightened due to India's ban on white rice exports. India is the world's biggest rice exporter, followed by Thailand and Vietnam.

The Philippines is one of the world's biggest rice importers and usually buys rice mainly from Vietnam.

Jonathan L. Ravelas, senior adviser at Reyes Tacandong &

Co., said Philippine inflation is seen to maintain its downward side risks remain.

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"The recent introduction of restrictive trade policies on certain food commodities by neighboring countries, the impact of typhoons Egay and Falcon in the country, as well as extended oil output and export cuts by major oil producers, have introduced new upside risks to near-term inflation," he said.

"These risks add to existing concerns about potential changes in domestic price policies amid ongoing supply constraints of key food items and currency fluctuations," he added.

Security Bank Corp. Chief Economist Robert Dan J. Roces said rising food prices in July are a red flag.

Inflation, S1/9

### PHL faces challenges in securing 'A' credit rating

THE PHILIPPINES is still determined to secure an "A" sovereign credit rating before the end of the Marcos administration, although Finance Secretary Benjamin E. Diokno said it may be more challenging amid uncertainties in the global markets.

"Given the current global environment, getting an 'A' rating promises to be challenging," he told reporters in a press chat on Friday.

Last week, Fitch Ratings downgraded the US debt rating to "AA+" from "AAA" due to a likely fiscal deterioration over the next three years and growing government debt burden.

"At a time of uncertainty in the global market, the Philippines is doing quite well," Mr. Diokno said. "Our ultimate goal is to get an 'A' rating before the end of the President's term."

The Philippines currently falls short of the "A" rating across three major debt watchers, with Moody's Investors Service rating the country at "Baa2," S&P Global Ratings at "BBB+," and Fitch Ratings at "BBB."

All three have assigned a "stable outlook" for the Philippines, indicating that no rating changes may

occur in the next 12 to 18 months. "An upgrade to 'A' rating will result in improved perception of the local and international business and financial communities on the country and will help reduce the government's borrowing cost," Mr. Diokno said.

"In turn, this will increase investment due to higher investor confidence and will eventually help in achieving the country in its longterm economic plans," he added. The Philippines' outstanding

sovereign debt hit a record P14.15 trillion as of end-June.

Finance Undersecretary Zeno Ronald R. Abenoja said interest payments constitute about 10-11% of the government's budget.

For next year, the government's debt service program is set at P1.91

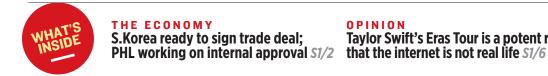
trillion, of which P670.47 billion will go to interest payments.

"With the credit rating upgrade, it will lower the borrowing cost of the government that will provide savings for the National Government," Mr. Abenoja said.

He also said that the savings from lower borrowing costs could be allocated to the government's priority projects.

Meanwhile, BSP Governor Eli M. Remolona said the credit default swap (CDS) spread of the Philippines on a five-year horizon is around 69-70 bps, which mirrors a CDS spread of a country with an "A" rating.

Credit rating, S1/3



#### OPINION

