

STOCK MARKET	ASIAN MARKETS	WORLD MARKETS	PESO-DOLLAR RATES	ASIAN MONIES-US\$ RATE	WORLD CURRENCIES	DUBAI CRUDE OIL	
6700 6520 6340 6160 5980 5980 5980 5980 81.02 pts. 1.3% 30 DAYS TO SEPTEMBER 13, 2023 6700 PSEi OPEN: 6,235.82 HIGH: 6,239.40 LOW: 6,149.18 CLOSE: 6,149.18 VOL: 0.741 B VAL(P): 4.734 B	SEPTEMBER 13, 2023 CLOSE NET % JAPAN (Nikkei 225) 32,706.52 ▼ -69.85 -0.21 HONG KONG (HANG SENG) 18,009.22 ▼ -16.67 -0.09 TAWAN (WEIGHTED) 16,581.51 ▲ 8.80 0.05 THAILAND (SET INDEX) 1,535.31 ▼ -10.19 -0.66 S.KOREA (KSE COMPOSITE) 2,534.70 ▼ -1.88 -0.07 SINGAPORE (STRAITS TIMES) 32,18.93 ▲ 4.47 0.14 SYDNEY (ALL ORDINARIES) 7,153.90 ▼ -53.00 -0.74 MALAYSIA (KLSE COMPOSITE) 1,453.54 0.15 0.01	SEPTEMBER 12, 2023 NET Dow JONES 34,645.990 ▼ -17.730 NASDAQ 13,773.615 ▼ -144.279 S&P 500 4,461.900 ▼ -25.560 FTSE 100 7,527.530 ▲ 30.660 EURO STOXX50 3,964.530 ▼ -1.660	54.40 55.84 56.56 56.64 56.64 57.28 57.28 57.20 57.20 57.20 57.00 56.00 56.600 LOW 56.600 LOW 56.600 LOW 56.600 LOW 56.6730 CLOSE 56.6730 VOL. \$1,024.70 M 30 DAYS TO SEPTEMBER 13,2023 SOURCE : BAP	SEPTEMBER 13, 2023 LATEST BID (0900GMT) PREVIOUS JAPAN (YEN) 147.340 146.800 HONG KONG (HK DOLLAR) 7.825 7.830 TAIWAN (NT DOLLAR) 31.983 32.057 THAILAND (BAHT) 35.740 35.620 S. KOREA (WON) 1,328.810 1,327.680 SINGAPORE (DOLLAR) 1.361 1.362 INDADRSIA (RIPAH) 15,365 15,335 MALAYSIA (RINGGIT) 4.677 4.675	SEPTEMBER 13, 2023 CLOSE PREVIOUS US\$/UK POUND 1.2468 ▼ 1.2469 US\$/Euro 1.0711 ▲ 1.0718 US\$/Aust dollar 0.6410 ▼ 0.6423 Canada dollar/US\$ 1.3556 ▼ 1.3577 Swiss Franc/US\$ 0.8925 ▲ 0.8915	PUTURES MICC ON NEAREST MONTH OF DELIVERY 93.00 \$92.35/BBL 90.60 86.20 85.80 83.40 81.00 \$0.75 30 DAYS TO SEPTEMBER 12, 2023	
VOL. XXXVII • ISSUE 36 THURSDAY • SEPTEMBER 14, 2023 • www.bworldonline.com S1/1-10 • 2 SECTIONS, 14 PAGES							
PHILIPPINE STOCK EXCHANGE'S 10 MOST ACTIVE STOCKS BY VALUE TURNOVER • SEPTEMBER 13, 2023 (PSEi snapshot on S1/3; article on S2/2)							
BDO P130.000 BPI Value P426,587,811 Value P	P107.800 SM P801.000 T P417,055,914 Value P391,643,975 Value 0.279% -P19.000 ▼ -2.317% -P	EL P1,147.000 SMPH Ilue P350,526,815 Value P2		MER P361.000 ICT P207 alue P197,337,116 Value P195,8 5.200 ▲ 0.894% -P2.000 ▼		GTCAP P591.000 /alue P137,387,585	

Credit growth further slows in July

By Keisha B. Ta-asan Reporter

CREDIT GROWTH slowed for a fourth straight month in July, as high interest rates took its toll, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) data showed.

Data from the BSP showed outstanding loans of universal

and commercial banks, net of reverse repurchase (RRP) placements with the central bank, rose by 7.7% to P11 trillion in July, from P10.21 trillion a year earlier.

The 7.7% bank lending growth in July was slower than 7.8% in June, and the 11.9% expansion in July 2022. It was also the weakest increase since April.

China Banking Corp. Chief Economist Domini S. Velasquez said the slower credit growth reflects the cumulative impact of the aggressive monetary policy tightening of the central bank.

The BSP hiked borrowing costs by 425 basis points from May 2022 to March 2023 to curb inflation, bringing the key policy rate to a near 16-year high of 6.25%.

"This is compounded by a slowdown of economic activities,

with spending moderating from the highs of revenge spending post-pandemic," Ms. Velasquez said.

Philippine gross domestic product (GDP) expanded by a slower-than-expected 4.3% in the second quarter, as household consumption growth slowed. For the first six months, GDP growth averaged 5.3%, still below the government's 6-7% target this year.

Security Bank Corp. Chief Economist Robert Dan J. Roces said consumers and businesses are more cautious in borrowing as inflation remains elevated and interest rates remain high.

Inflation eased to 4.7% in July but marked the 16th straight month that inflation exceeded the BSP's 2-4% target band. For the first seven months, inflation averaged 6.8%. "Additionally, anticipation of future monetary policy shifts by the BSP, with the stance of a hawkish hold, could influence borrowing decisions," Mr. Roces said.

The BSP has kept policy rates unchanged for a third meeting in August. However, stubborn inflation has increased pressure on the central bank to maintain its hawkish stance.

Credit, S1/9

Banks' bad loan ratio steady in July

THE BANKING INDUSTRY'S nonperforming loan (NPL) ratio remained steady in July despite high borrowing costs and elevated inflation.

Based on data from the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), the Philippine banking sector's gross NPL ratio stood at 3.43% as of end-July, unchanged from end-June. It is also lower compared with the 3.57% NPL ratio in July 2022.

The July ratio was the lowest in three months or since 3.41% in April. The NPL ratio was on the rise in the first five months of the year to 3.46% as of end-May but declined to 3.43% in June.

Bad loans rose by 4.5% to P439.328 billion as of July from P420.255 billion a year earlier. It also inched up by 0.68% from P436.371 billion seen as of end-June.

Meanwhile, banks' total loan portfolio increased by 8.8% to P12.81 trillion as of end-July from P11.77 trillion a year ago. It was also up by 0.6% from P12.73 trillion at end-June.

Loans are considered nonperforming once they remain unpaid for at least 90 days after the due date. They are deemed as risk assets given borrowers are unlikely to settle such loans. "We're pleased to see that despite slower economic growth in the second quarter, still elevated inflation, and sustained rapid expansion in consumer credit growth, that overall industry bad loan ratios continue to be muted," Bank of the Philippine Islands Lead Economist Emilio S. Neri, Jr. said.

		O			
Country	Working D	Pays Needed to Afford a New iPhone			
Türkiye		123.7			
Philippines each		79.5			
Brazil	66.6				
India		55.9			
Vietnam		55.6			
Thailand	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	45.0			
Mexico	40.	.8			
Montenegro	33.6	How many days			
Malaysia	30.7	does a Filipino			
Greece	28.0				
Hungary	26.9	need to work to buy			
Slovakia	25.2	the latest iPhone?			
Portugal	25.1	An average Filipino must work for			
China	23.5	79.5 days - and spend all of his or her			
Latvia	23.5	earnings — to buy the latest iPhone			
Poland	23.2	15 Pro, according to the latest edition of the iPhone Index by research firm			
	£3.2	of the Privite Index by research IIIII			

WTO plans to fix Appellate Body paralysis by 2024

By Norman P. Aquino Special Reports Editor

GENEVA — The World Trade Organization (WTO) is on track to fix its dispute settlement process by 2024, its chief economist said, amid criticisms that the global trade body is being stymied by its reliance on the consensus system.

"The WTO has resolved to fix this by 2024," WTO Chief Economist Ralph Ossa told reporters at the launch of the WTO Global Trade Report in Geneva on Tuesday.

Ensuring that the 164-member trade organization has a fully functional dispute settlement system by next year is a "high priority," he added, without providing more details.

The global economy is said to be edging closer to survival-of-the-fittest mode as major economies skirt the post-World War II trading system in favor of a more restrictive and transactional approach to world commerce.

US President Joseph R. Biden, Jr. has kept his predecessor's tariffs on steel, aluminum and about \$200 billion worth of Chinese imports, all illegal under the WTO rules. He has also kept the paralysis of the sevenmember WTO Appellate Body, which stopped functioning in December 2019 after the US blocked the appointment of new members, citing "judicial overreach" among other issues. This has led to most panel reports being appealed into the void and leaving the disputes unresolved. As a result, members can't enforce WTO obligations through complaints against alleged trade violations. The Philippines and Thailand did manage to settle their trade dispute over Manila's cigarettes in June last year without the Appellate Body after more than a decade of litigation. Globalization - and WTO - critics have said the WTO's consensus system needs to be replaced by a new negotiating model that meets 21st century problems including climate change, environmental destruction, low labor standards, human rights and corruption. They are also calling for bilateral and plurilateral deals to level the playing field. Ministers in June committed to work toward reforming the organization to improve its functions through an open, transparent and inclusive process. The WTO's General Council and its subsidiary bodies will conduct the work, review progress and consider decisions on reform to be submitted to the 13th Ministerial Conference in Abu Dhabi in February.

Bad loan ratio, S1/9

Board approves P33 hike in daily wages in Central Visayas

A REGIONAL wage board has approved a P33 hike in the daily minimum wages of private sector workers in Central Visayas, the Department of Labor and Employment (DoLE) said on Wednesday.

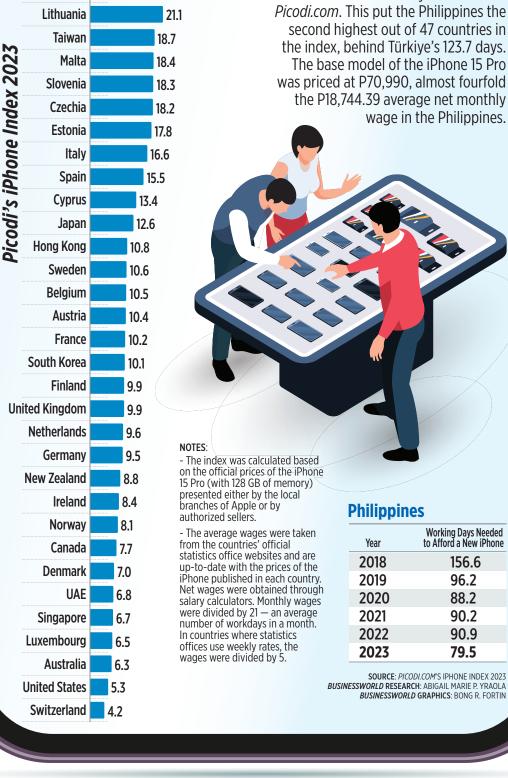
The Regional Tripartite Wages and Productivity Board (RTWPB) in Region VII issued a wage order on Sept. 5 that will provide a 7.6% to 8.6% increase in the region's daily minimum wages. The pay hike will take effect in the Central Visayas Region on Oct. 1.

DoLE said in a statement that around 346,946 minimum wage workers will directly benefit from the wage increase, while 399,572 employees earning above minimum wage will also benefit as companies are expected to correct the wage distortion.

Nonagriculture workers in Class A areas will see their minimum wage increase to P468 from the current P435, while those in Class B will see wages go up to P430 from P397. Workers in Class C areas will receive a minimum wage of P420 from P387.

Meanwhile, workers in agriculture and nonagriculture establishments with less than 10 workers living in Class A areas will receive a daily wage of P458 from the current P425. Workers in Class B areas will get a daily wage of P425 from P392, while those in Class C will receive a minimum wage of P415 from P382.

Class A covers the cities of Carcar, Cebu, Danao, Lapu-Lapu, Mandaue, Naga; including municipalities of Compostela, Consolacion, Cordova, Lilo-an, Minglanilla and San Fernando. *Wages*, *S1/9*



The Ministerial Conference is the topmost decision-making body of the WTO.

Ministers also committed to discuss and address challenges and concerns about the WTO's dispute settlement system.

The WTO on Tuesday said geopolitical tensions and recent crises have spurred protectionist policies that are slowly eroding the world's trading system and could ultimately fragment the global economy.

In its annual Global Trade Report, it called for "re-globalization" — a renewed drive toward a broader and more inclusive integration to more economies, people and issues.

The WTO is being hindered by its reliance on the consensus system and getting 164 members to agree on anything is a tall order, said Arthur E. Appleton, a partner at Appleton Luff — International Lawyers and adjunct professor at the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies. *WTO*, *S1/9*