

# BSP likely to pause at next meeting

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

THE PHILIPPINE central bank is more likely to keep its key policy rate unchanged than hike by

25 basis points (bps) at its Nov. 16 meeting, its governor said.

Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) Governor Eli M. Remolona, Jr. said on Friday that while a rate hike is always possible, upcoming economic data would still dictate its next policy move.

"I'm not really sure if a 25bp hike would be justified. There's a good chance we won't hike. There's a good chance we will pause. There's a chance we might hike but 50 bps is a bit of a stretch," he told reporters.

The Monetary Board resumed tightening monetary policy as it delivered a 25-bp rate hike in an off-cycle move last Thursday. This brought the key interest rate to a fresh 16year high of 6.5%.

Rates on the overnight deposit and lending facilities were also raised by 25 bps to 6% and 7%, respectively. The BSP's first policy move in seven months brought the cumulative rate increases since May 2022 to 450 bps.

Mr. Remolona said a "really bad" development on inflation may prompt the Monetary Board to hike rates by 50 bps at its Nov. 16 meeting, but he does not expect that to happen.

BSP, S1/5

### **Philippines still needs to** address deficiencies in 'dirty money' controls

(BSP) will continue to address deficiencies in its efforts against money laundering and terrorism financing as the Philippines remained on the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) "gray list," an official said.

THE BANGKO Sentral ng Pilipinas strategic deficiencies against money laundering, terrorist financing and proliferation financing.

## Debt service bill swells in August

### By Luisa Maria Jacinta C. Jocson Reporter

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT'S (NG) debt service bill nearly tripled in August due to a spike in amortization payments, according to the Bureau of the Treasury (BTr).

The BTr settled P141.618 billion with domestic lenders and P4.741 billion with foreign creditors.

Meanwhile, interest payments jumped by 38.65% to P42.668 billion in August from P30.773 billion in the same month a year

sees fighting chance to hit exports target

**Industry group** 

PHILIPPINE EXPORTS are

"We continue to do our usual onsite examination and off-site surveillance to ensure banks' compliance with the AML (anti-money laundering) law and BSP rules and regulations," BSP Deputy Governor Chuchi G. Fonacier said in a Viber message.

In a report released on Saturday, the FATF said the Philippines is still in its gray list of jurisdictions under increased monitoring for "dirty money" risks after failing to address

The Philippines has been on the gray list since June 2021.

Government officials earlier expressed hope the Philippines can exit the gray list by January 2024. Inclusion in the FATF's gray list can affect a country's reputation and investment ratings, as well as limit trade opportunities.

After a three-day plenary session in Singapore, the dirty money watchdog said the Philippines still needs to address five out of the 18 deficiencies in anti-money laundering/combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) controls. 'Dirty money,' S1/5

Data from the BTr showed that debt payments surged by 176.77% to P189.027 billion in August from P68.297 billion in the same month a year ago.

Month on month, debt service payments shot up by 193.7% from P64.358 billion in July.

In August, principal payments accounted for more than three-fourths or 77.4% of the total debt service bill.

Amortization payments soared by 290% to P146.359 billion during the month from P37.524 billion in the same month a year ago.

earlier.

Interest paid on domestic debt increased by 44.86% to P29.536 billion. Domestic debt consisted of P17.85 billion in fixed-rate Treasury bonds, P8.883 billion in retail Treasury bonds, and P2.763 billion in Treasurv bills.

Interest on foreign debt rose by 26.48% to P13.132 billion.

In the first eight months, debt service payments climbed by 70% to P1.16 trillion from P682.85 billion in the same period a year ago.

The bulk (66.53%) of the debt service bill in the January-to-August period consisted of principal payments.

Debt, S1/5

| 02 202<br>Total Breache  |                        | 201,223                 | 198,041                 | 153,177                 | Surfshark<br>PHILIPPINES RANKS 20 <sup>TH</sup> GLOBALLY<br>WITHOUST DATA BREACHES IN Q2<br>The Philippines ranked 20 <sup>th</sup> out of 161 countries<br>with a total of 207,688 leaked accounts in the<br>second quarter of 2023, surging more than<br>fourfold quarter on quarter, based on the latest<br>data breach statistics produced by virtual private<br>network service provider Surfshark. It led the |                      |                        |                        |                            |                          |                       |                          |                     |                        |                          | Top 5<br>02 2023 GI<br>Ranking (/<br>1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5             | 61)<br>Unite<br>Russ<br>Spai<br>Fran<br>Turk  | 022023<br>Total Breaches<br>49,823,245<br>15,277,996<br>3,724,924<br>3,444,592<br>2,750,117   |  |
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| Q2 2023 Glob   |                        | 21                      | 22                      | 20                      |   | 77                   | 70                     |                        | 50                         |                          | 17,846                | 4,749                    | 4,292               | 2,767                  | 2,755                    | 161-ranke  | d countries.<br>1,857   | au were not inc   | 274  |
| Q2 2023 Glob<br>Ranking (/16<br>% Change froi<br>Previous Quarte<br>Countr | 7 315.4<br>Philippines | 21<br>212.6<br>THAILAND | 22<br>414.2<br>MALAYSIA | 28<br>70.6<br>INDONESIA | 34<br>-81.2<br>CHINA  | 37<br>-89.9<br>Japan | 38<br>7.4<br>SINGAPORE | 45<br>-79.8<br>VIETNAM | 58<br>-97.0<br>SOUTH KOREA | 64<br>-71.2<br>HONG KONG | 74<br>-99.6<br>TAIWAN | 111<br>320.6<br>MONGOLIA | 113<br>37.5<br>LAOS | 121<br>59.2<br>MYANMAR | 122<br>120.2<br>CAMBODIA | 129<br>693.5<br>TIMOR-LESTE  | -95.2<br>BRUNEI   |   | 156<br>-60.6<br>North Korea  |
|  |                        |                         |                         | $\subseteq$             |   |                      | -                      | V                      | Source: S                  | urfshark's Data          | Breach Statis         | stics Q2 2023            | BusinessWol         | r/d Research: E        | Sernadette The           | rese M. Gadon  | Business  | World Graphic   | s: Bong R. Fo  |

showing signs of a recovery, despite elevated inflation and rising pump prices, an official of the Philippine Exporters Confederation, Inc. (Philexport) said.

"It is recovering, it is going up. Slowly but surely, it is increasing, but not as fast as we would like it to be," Sergio R. Ortiz-Luis, Jr., president and chief executive officer of Philexport, told reporters last Thursday.

He expressed hope that Philippine exports would achieve the target under the Philippine Export Development Plan (PEDP) 2023-2028. Under the PEDP, the country's total merchandise and services exports are projected to reach \$126.8 billion in 2023.

"I think we should be achieving near to it. I think we have a fighting chance to meet the targets. Although [still] lower than last year, it is increasing now," Mr. Ortiz-Luis said.

He said the industry now expects to hit its target of \$150 billion in export value in three years.

"(Target was moved) because of the challenges that are happening. We did not anticipate the prices of fuel (going up) and although the inflation is going down, it was not as low as what was projected before, which is around 4%," he said.

Headline inflation quickened to 6.1% in September from 5.3% in August, marking the 18<sup>th</sup> straight month that inflation exceeded the central bank's 2-4% target. Year to date, inflation averaged 6.6%.

The Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) sees average inflation at 5.8% for 2023.

Mr. Ortiz-Luis noted exporters are again facing challenges from rising fuel costs. "We cannot control some of the challenges, for example the fuel cost, we were so happy when it went down, but now, it is going up again."

Exports, S1/5