

PHILIPPINE STOCK EXCHANGE'S 10 MOST ACTIVE STOCKS BY VALUE TURNOVER • NOVEMBER 30, 2023 (PSEi snapshot on S1/2; article on S2/2)

ALI P133.500 P31.200 P664.000 P32.300 JFC URC SM P819.000 **BDO ICT** P215.800 P226.600 P113.000 P49.950 P103.300 **Value** Value Value Value P400,472,684 Value P782,351,823 P659,923,292 P630,335,520 P608,304,200 Value P561,948,290 Value P472,786,520 P436,080,083 P410,698,655 Value P335,451,079 P2.000 **A** 0.302% P1.050 -P7.000 **▼** -3.142% **3.483**% -P0.200 ▼ -0.615% -P7.200 ▼ -3.080% -P2.500 ▼ -2.165% -P29.000 ▼ -3.420% -P0.900 ▼ -1.770%

# BTr eyes less December borrowing

By Aaron Michael C. Sy Reporter

THE PHILIPPINE government plans to borrow less from the domestic market next month, the Bureau of the Treasury (BTr) said on Thursday, amid a shrinking budget deficit that eases the pressure to finance its debt.

The December borrowing plan is 73% lower than the P225-billion program in November and 60% less than what it raised this month, the BTr said in a memo posted on its website.

The government will borrow P20 billion via Treasury bills and P40 billion via Treasury bonds.

It will sell P3 billion each in 91- and 182-day securities, as well as P4 billion in 364-day T-bills on Dec. 4 and Dec. 11.

The Treasury will also auction off P20 billion each in 10-year and 15-year bonds on Dec. 5 and 12, respectively.

The lower borrowing coupled with a positive outlook for the Philippine economy would likely lead to high demand for both T-bills and T-bonds, analysts said.

The state is borrowing less next month given the shrinking budget gap, Domini S. Velasquez, chief economist at China Banking Corp., said in a Viber message.

Ms. Velasquez said the smaller borrowing via Treasury bills should boost the market rally and aid the decline in interest rates.

"This decision is influenced, in part, by the projected smaller budget deficit for 2023 compared with the initial program," she said. "As we approach the final months of the year, the government still has around P481.5-billion fiscal space available, which is unlikely to be fully utilized?

The Philippine government's budget deficit shrank in October as revenue growth outpaced spending, the Treasury bureau said on Wednesday. The fiscal gap

narrowed by 65.27% to P34.4 billion from P99.1 billion a year ago.

In the 10 months to October, the budget gap narrowed by 8.45% to P1.018 trillion from a year earlier. This was equivalent to 67.88% of the full-year P1.499-trillion deficit pro-

Revenue increased by 9.41% to P3.224 trillion, which was already 86% of the target for the year.

Borrowing, S1/5

## Philippines drops three places in global digital competitiveness index

By Justine Irish D. Tabile Reporter

THE PHILIPPINES dropped three spots in the global digital competitiveness index of the World Competitiveness Center of Swissbased International Institute for Management Development (IMD), finishing at the bottom of its Southeast Asian peers.

The country fell to 59th out of 64 economies, scoring 48.31 in IMD's 2023 World Digital Competitiveness Ranking.

This was the Philippines' lowest ranking since the index started in 2017. It was also among the lowest scorers at 13th place in the Asia-Pacific region, just ahead of Mongolia.

Singapore ranked the highest in the region with 97.4 points, followed by South Korea (94.8) and Taiwan (93.73). The three ranked third, sixth and ninth globally.

The index measures a country's capacity to adopt and explore new digital technologies to transform government practices, business models and society in general.

It measures a country's capacity in three key factors: knowledge or the quality of human capital, excellence of technological infrastructure and future readiness.

The Philippines ranked 63<sup>rd</sup> in the knowledge factor, 59<sup>th</sup> in future readiness and 51st in technology.

"In terms of technology, other countries are simply moving much faster than we are, thus

we continue to slip in the ranks," Jamil Paolo Francisco, executive director of the Asian Institute of Management Rizalino S. Navarro Policy Center for Competitiveness, said in an e-mail.

"We need to cultivate a regulatory environment that supports innovation and adoption of new digital technologies, including artificial intelligence (AI) to serve the needs of our industries and workers," he said, "We can also use these new technologies to improve the efficiency of government services and promote transparency."

The country continued to lag its peers because of its "rigidity in adopting digital technologies," Jose Caballero, senior economist at the IMD World Competitiveness Center, said in an e-mailed reply to questions.

"Looking at the three levels of readiness - adaptive attitudes, IT integration and business agility the Philippines' performance is deficient, which leads to a limited adoption of digital technologies," he said.

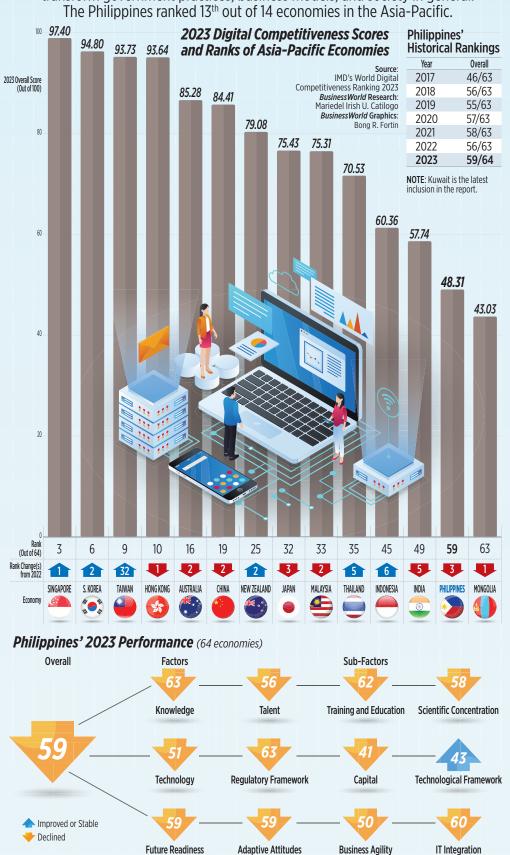
He added that the drop in the country's ranking was spurred by declines in all digital factors particularly in training and education, regulatory framework and IT integration.

The country's sluggish performance in indicators related to institutional efficiency, such as the impact of its immigration laws (from 31st to 38th) and the institutional support for the development and application of technology (from 46th to 53rd) were concerns, Mr. Caballero said.

Competitiveness, S1/5

#### **PHILIPPINES FALLS IN IMD's DIGITAL COMPETITIVENESS LIST**

The Philippines dropped three spots to 59th out of 64 economies with an overall score of 48.31 (out of 100) in the 2023 IMD World Digital Competitiveness Ranking by IMD World Competitiveness Center. This was its lowest ranking in the index since the report's debut in 2017. The index ranks economies based on the capacity of an economy to adopt and explore new digital technologies to transform government practices, business models, and society in general.



Top 10 Bottom 10 Score Score (Out of 100) 2023 Rank Rank Change(s) 2023 Rank Rank Change(s) (Out of 64) Economy (Out of 100) (Out of 64) Economy USA 100.00 64 Venezuela 22.55 **-** 1 2 Netherlands 98.10 63 Mongolia 43.03 Singapore 97.40 Colombia 45.09 3 62 Denmark 96.93 61 Argentina 46.33 5 Switzerland 96.24 60 Botswana 47.51 **●** 0 South Korea 94.80 **Philippines** 48.31 Sweden 94.12 58 South Africa **0** 48.61 Finland 94.05 57 49.70 Brazil Read the full story by scanning 9 Taiwan, China 93.73 56 Peru 50.17 the QR code with your Hong Kong SAR 93.64 Bulgaria 50.66

### PHL raises \$1B from Sukuk bonds

THE BUREAU of the Treasury has raised \$1 billion from the sale of 5.5year Sukuk bonds, it said on Thursday, citing high demand.

The amount was twice the benchmark size of at least \$500 million and matched the target mentioned by Finance Secretary Benjamin E. Diokno in July.

"The transaction is expected to be settled on Dec. 6," the Treasury bureau said in a statement.

"The pricing of the Sukuk bonds turned out to be cheaper compared with US Treasury yields," Michael L. Ricafort, chief economist at Rizal Commercial Banking Corp., said in a Viber message. "This could be favorable to investors because they would have access to relatively higher returns amid easing rates."

The issuance also benefits the government due to the lower rates, he said.

and Wakala structure with a Commodity Murabaha aspect, it said.

Under the Sukuk al-Ijara, the security will represent a contract that signifies ownership of assets. This means the debt may be traded on the market and is subject to risks related to the ability of a lessee to pay their dues, as well as to market risks related to pricing.

A Sukuk al-Murabaha is the sale of goods at a price that includes the base purchase price plus a margin of profit for the seller.

Murabaha, also referred to as costplus financing, is an Islamic financing structure where the seller and buyer agree to the cost and markup of an asset.

The markup takes the place of interest, which is illegal in Islamic law. Murabaha is not an interest-bearing loan but is an acceptable form of credit sale under Islamic law. A Sukuk al-Murabaha certificate cannot be traded on the secondary market.

The Sukuk bonds issued by the BTr were met with high demand as bids reached nearly five times the offer, the Treasury said. It set the profit at 5.045%.

"The success of our inaugural Sukuk issuance affirms the republic's significant standing in the international capital markets and underscores investors' conviction in our financial inclusion agenda," Mr. Diokno said in a statement.

"We hope this transaction will create positive momentum for Islamic banking and finance in the Philippines, and we look forward to the active participation of all stakeholders," he added.

After the Treasury launched the Sukuk offering, Fitch Ratings, Moody's **Investors Service** 

and S&P Global Ratings rated the bonds "BBB," "Baa2," and "BBB+," matching their ratings for Philippine sovereign debt. -**Aaron Michael** C. Sy



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## Goldilocks meets Santa as global stocks power to best month in three years

LONDON – November has shaped up to be a fairytale month for equities, with the festive Santa rally investors traditionally hope for coming early as traders bet on a Goldilocks scenario of inflation falling and central banks lowering interest rates.

MSCI's world stock index was set to close the month up almost 9%, its best performance since November 2020, when markets cheered the arrival of COVID-19

Easing inflation has boosted talk that the US Federal Reserve, the European Central Bank (ECB) and others are done with aggressive rate hikes, lifting bonds and stocks while hurting the dollar.

Global bond prices have soared, with an ICE BofA index of global investment-grade bonds in major markets set to return almost 4% in November, the best month on record going back to 1997.

Yields on US Treasuries, which move in the opposite direction to prices, are set for the biggest monthly drop since 2008.

That's taken the sting out of a summer bond rout, while major stock markets are on track to reverse 2023's sharp falls.

But there's a caveat, warn investors, cautioning that equities could be ignoring the recession risks that typically bode well for safe-haven government debt. -

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