### P25 BUSINESSVORIC i metro 1anila. A NEWSPAPER IS A PUBLIC TRUST

| STOCK MARKET  | ASIAN MARKETS  | WORLD MARKETS   | PESO-DOLLAR RATES  | ASIAN MONIES-US\$ RATE  | WORLD CURRENCIES   | DUBAI CRUDE OIL  |  |
|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| 6860         PSEi           6749         0PEN:         6,844.61           6638         HIGH:         6,931.55           6527         20.12 prs.         0.29%           6416         20.12 prs.         0.29%           30 DAYS TO FEBRUARY 8, 2024         VAL(P):         6.891 B | FEBRUARY 9, 2024         CLOSE         NET         %           JAPAN (Nikkei 225)         36,897.42         34.14         0.09           HONG KONG (HANG SENG)         15,746.58         -131.49         -0.83           TAIWAN (WEIGHTED)*         18,096.07         36.14         0.20           THALAND (SET INDEX)         1,388.37         -0.23         -0.02           S.KOREA (KSE COMPOSITE)**         2,620.32         10.74         0.41           SINGAPORE (STRATTS TIMES)         3,138.30         -4.61         -0.15           SYDNEY (ALL ORDINARIES)         7,644.80         5.60         0.07           MALYSIA (KLSE COMPOSITE)         151.2.28         -0.08         -0.01           *CLOSING PRICE AS OF FEBRUARY 5, 2024         **         -0.08         -0.11 | FEBRUARY 9, 2024         CLOSE         NET           Dow Jones         38,671.690         ▼         -54.640           NASDAQ         15,990.664         ▲         196.949           S&P 500         5,026.610         ▲         28.700           FTSE 100         7,572.580         ▼         -22.900           EURO STOXX50         4,215.590         ▼         -5.270 | 56.20         FX           55.58         ОРЕN         P55.980           65.98         ИНСН         P55.980           66.94         ИСИ         P55.910           96.72         ОРЕN         P55.916           67.10         3.90 стуз         VOL.         \$1,195.60 M           30 DAYS TO FEBRUARY 8, 2024         SOURCE : BAP | FEBRUARY 9, 2024<br>LATEST BID (0900GMT)         PREVIOUS           JAPAN (YEN)         149.300         V         148.690           HONG KONG (HK DOLLAR)         7.819         7.821         7.821           TAIWAN (NT DOLLAR)         31.368         31.381         31.381           THAILANO (BAHT)         35.890         V         35.830           S. KOREA (WON)         1,330.070         V         1,329.750           SINGAPORE (DOLLAR)         1.346         V         1.345           INDONESIA (RUPIAH)         15,630         15,630           MALAYSIA (RINGGIT)         4.760         4.766 | FEBRUARY 9, 2024           CLOSE         PREVIOUS           US\$/UK POUND         1.2626         ▼         1.2629           US\$/Euro         1.0782         ▲         1.0779           US\$/Aust DOLLAR         0.6523         ▲         0.6508           CANADA DOLLAR/US\$         1.3458         ▼         1.3464           Swiss FRANC/US\$         0.8745         ▲         0.8724 | PUTURES PRICE ON NEAREST<br>MONTH OF DELIVERY<br>84.00 \$81.05/BBL<br>80.00<br>78.00<br>74.00<br>74.00<br>74.00<br>\$1.73<br>30 DAYS TO FEBRUARY 9, 2024 |  |
| VOL. XXXVII • ISSUE 140   |  | MONDAY • FEBRUAR  | Y 12, 2024 • www.bworld  | online.com  | S1/1-10  | • 3 SECTIONS, 20 PAGES   |  |
| PHILIPPINE STOCK EXCHANGE'S 10 MOST ACTIVE STOCKS BY VALUE TURNOVER • FEBRUARY 8, 2024 (PSEi snapshot on S1/2; article on S2/2)   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |
| BDO         P153.600         BPI           Value         P990,533,841         Value           P3.600         ▲         2.400%         P0.800  | P571,266,548 Value P559,386,688 Va   | LI P34.900 URC<br>lue P442,257,185 Value P<br>.400 🛦 1.159% -P0.100 V   | 437,500,185 Value P428,072,285 V   | AC P700.000 SM P915.<br>alue P408,283,090 Value P371,44<br>15.000 ▼ -2.098% P5.000 ▲ 0  | 48,655 Value P363,089,356 V  | MONDE P9.950<br>Value P193,963,763<br>20.270 ▲ 2.789%  |  |

# **BSP may keep rates steady — poll**

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

THE BANGKO SENTRAL ng Pilipinas (BSP) is widely expected to keep its policy rate at a 16-year high for a third straight meeting on Thursday amid upside risks to inflation and as economic growth remains robust, analysts said.

The Monetary Board is also not expected to cut borrowing costs ahead of the US Federal Reserve as a narrower interest rate differential with the US could cause the peso to weaken further, they said.

A Business World poll of 17 analysts held last week showed 15 analysts expect the Monetary Board to maintain its target reverse repurchase (RRP) rate at a 16year high of 6.5% at its review this week. The BSP has kept its key rate at this level for two straight meetings since November.

On the other hand, two analysts said the BSP may cut the policy rate by 25 basis points (bps) to 6.25% at the Feb. 15 meeting after inflation slowed in January.

"We expect the BSP to remain on hold at its next meeting. Although inflation slowed to a more than three-year low of 2.8% in January, this is largely due to base effects," Makoto Tsuchiya, an economist from Oxford Economics, said in an e-mail.

Headline inflation fell to 2.8% in January from 3.9% in December and 8.7% in the same month a year ago, marking the slowest print since the 2.3% in October 2020.

January was also the second straight month that inflation was within the BSP's 2-4% target range. The consumer price index for the month was below the 3.1% median estimate in a Business-World poll.

Finance Secretary and Monetary Board member Ralph G. Recto told reporters on the sidelines of an event on Thursday that the BSP may not deliver any more rate hikes this year amid slowing inflation.

"Inflation is on its way down. Assuming it continues to go down and is within the (2-4%) range, then realistically, what will happen next is the lowering of interest rates," he said in mixed English and Filipino.

However, Philippine National Bank (PNB) economist Alvin Joseph A. Arogo said inflation

may still pick up in the coming months, which could give the BSP a reason to keep rates elevated for now.

"Although headline inflation was within the 2-4% target range during the past two months, we think that the risk of a transient reacceleration is material enough due to the threats from El Niño, Middle East conflict escalation, and lagged impact of minimum wage hikes," he said.

Colegio de San Juan de Letran Graduate School Associate Professor Emmanuel J. Lopez likewise said the inflation outlook remains uncertain as the agriculture sector has started to feel the effects of El Niño.

Oil price hikes may also lead to higher transport costs of delivering goods and food products, he said. Poll, S1/3



on Policy Rates

(February 2024)



#### **PDEx expects bond** issuances to exceed P400B this year

CORPORATE BOND issuances this year may surpass the Philippine Dealing & Exchange Corp.'s (PDEx) initial target of P400 billion amid expectations of increased offerings by the banking sector, its top official said.

"(The outlook) is a more robust year compared to last year... I think (we will surpass)," PDEx President and Chief Executive Officer Antonino A. Nakpil said on the sidelines of a listing ceremony last week when asked if they can hit the P400-billion target for 2024

## Growth, fiscal goals need to be 'more realistic,' says DoF chief

THE DEVELOPMENT Budget Coordination Committee (DBCC) may need to adjust its growth and fiscal targets to be "more realistic," Department of Finance (DoF) Secretary Ralph G. Recto said last week.

"We're discussing that right now because I think we have to come up with more realistic targets," Mr. Recto told reporters on the sidelines of an event on Thursday.

"Don't you think we need some adjustment there? I think we need to. Something more realistic but still high for 2024 and beyond," he added. trillior The government is targeting gross domestic product (GDP) growth of 6.5-7.5% this year and 6.5-8% from 2025 to 2028 under the 20% of GDP. DBCC's latest macroeconomic assumptions and medium-term fiscal and growth goals.

"The fiscal plan was made when (Ferdinand R. Marcos, Jr.) became president in 2022. There was no war in the Middle East, the Ukraine war had just begun. Thereafter, prices of food and oil rose," Mr. Recto said. "That plan was done way back a year and a half ago.

It's always under review and more so today." The DBCC expects the National Government's budget deficit to hit P1.39 trillion this year, equivalent to 5.1% of GDP. Broken down, revenues are expected to reach P4.24 trillion while disbursements are seen to hit P5.63

The full-year goal is almost double the P209 billion in issuances seen in 2023, but below the P508 billion raised in 2022.

'We started with [around] P70 billion just within February. We'll be at P82 billion after this week. It is a very good start for the first quarter," Mr. Nakpil added.

Big companies and the banking sector will drive the increase in fundraising as they expect interest rates to begin going down later this year, he said.

"There's a lot of maturities that are going to occur. The

banks in particular usually have an incentive to reissue their bonds again. That will be driving the growth. We believe the banks are coming back," Mr. Nakpil said. – **Revin** 

Mikhael D. Ochave

**FULL STORY** 

Read the full story by scanning the QR code with your smartphone or by typing the link <tinyurl.com/27ftbn4n>

The economy grew by 5.6% in 2023, slower than the 7.6% expansion in 2022. It also fell short of the government's 6-7% goal for the year.

"We are reviewing all of that. It's a six-year term for the President and we've finished one year and a half. We know what's happening globally, so we have an idea of something more realistic," the DoF chief said in mixed English and Filipino.

National Economic and Development Authority Secretary Arsenio M. Balisacan earlier said it could be too early to adjust their economic growth targets.

"It's only the first (quarter) of the year and now you want to say reduce the 6.5% - that's too defeatist," he said.

Meanwhile, the Finance chief said the entire medium-term fiscal framework is also under review.

Under the fiscal framework, revenues are

programmed to account for 15-16% of GDP, while expenditures are equivalent to around

Mr. Balisacan also said earlier that the contraction in state spending in the fourth quarter was "intentional" due to the government's fiscal consolidation plan. In the fourth quarter, government spending contracted by 1.8%, a reversal of the 6.7% growth in the previous quarter and 3.3% a year ago.

Mr. Recto noted that the government is not planning on cutting back on its expenditures.

"I'm not considering slower spending. At the very least we will keep the spending level at whatever it is right now under the DBCC program. Hopefully, we can even improve it. For as long as the deficit is going down and your debt-to-GDP ratio is going down, that's what is important," he added.

The DBCC last reviewed its targets in December. Its next meeting is scheduled in March.

Growth, S1/3

### Nonmonetary measures needed to address rice inflation as prices may continue to climb

THE AGGRESSIVE rate hikes of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) over the past two years have helped stabilize inflation, but nonmonetary measures are still needed, especially as rice prices remain high.

Rice prices continue to be a "serious concern" as this could cause headline inflation to breach the 2-4% target anew in the second quarter, Monetary Board member V. Bruce J. Tolentino said.

"The Philippines produced a record level of rice in the past season. But work on pushing productivity must continue, because there is significant unmet demand for rice, and many are hungry," he told BusinessWorld in a text message.

Rice production and agricultural productivity must grow faster and surpass the expansion in the population and per capita consumption, he said.

"Increasing productivity is a medium- to long-term effort that requires consistent and faithful effort," Mr. Tolentino said, adding that the government should invest in scientific research and development for the long term.

Latest data from the Philippine Statistics Authority showed headline inflation eased to 2.8% in January from 3.9% in December and 8.7% in the same month in 2023.

This was the slowest inflation point since the 2.3% seen in October 2020 and was below the 3.1% median estimate in a BusinessWorld poll.

January also marked the second straight month that the consumer price index (CPI) was within the BSP's 2-4% annual goal following 20 consecutive months of above-target inflation.

The central bank sees headline inflation averaging 3.7% this year, slower than the 6% print in 2023, and easing further to 3.2% in 2025.

Meanwhile, the central bank's risk-adjusted forecasts show that inflation could settle at 4.2% this year, above the 2-4% target, and could slow to 3.4% in 2025.

The BSP has kept its policy rate unchanged at a 16-year high of 6.5% for two straight meetings since November. This was after it hiked benchmark borrowing costs by a cumulative 450 basis points

(bps) from May 2022 to October 2023 to help bring down the CPI.

"I am happy that the monetary policy decisions made over the last year have helped to manage and bring down inflation," Mr. Tolentino said.

"(But) rice prices continue to be high due to the dynamics of reduced global supplies due to India's ban on rice exports, plus the emerging impact of fertilizer supply constraints arising from the war in Ukraine," he added.

In January, rice inflation quickened to 22.6% in January from 19.6% in December. This is the highest rice inflation in nearly 15 years or since 22.9% in March 2009.

Rice, S1/3

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