

The Philippine Economy in 2024 Prospects and Challenges

Francisco G. Dakila, Jr.

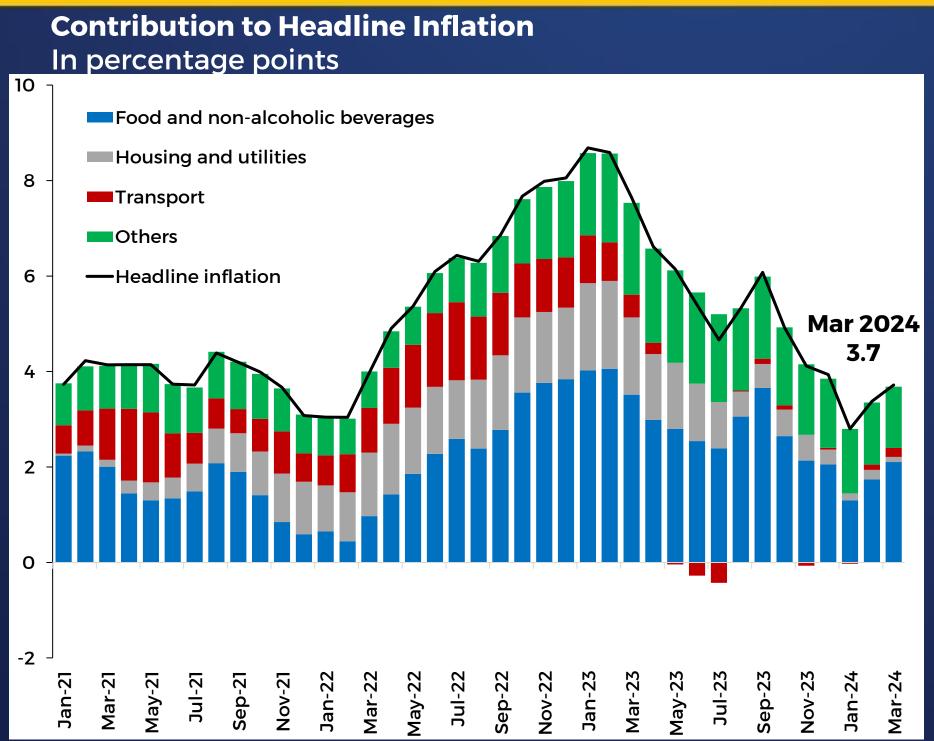
Deputy Governor Monetary and Economics Sector Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas



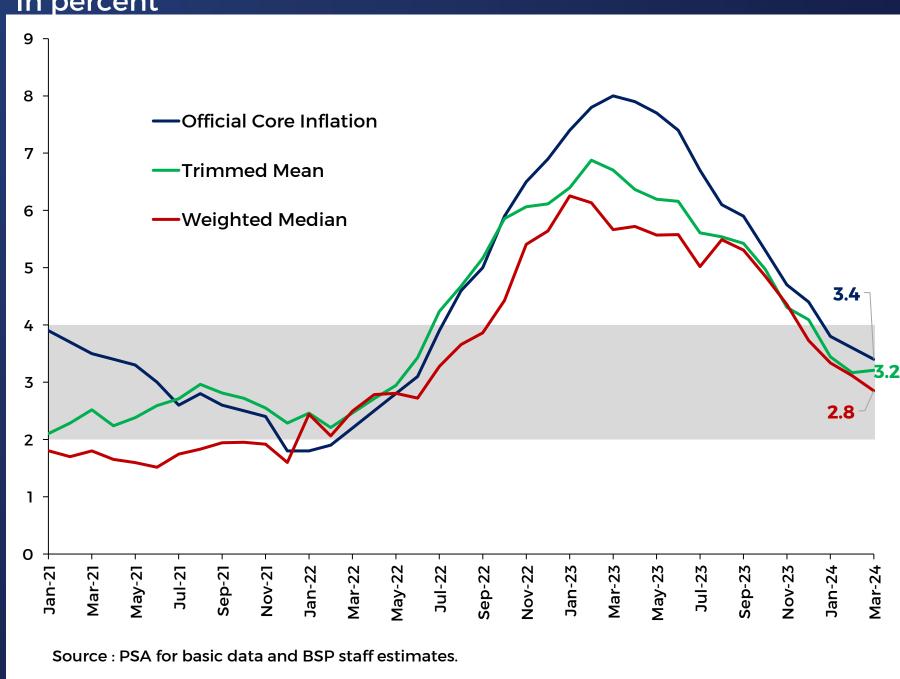
BSP's policy actions and thrusts continue to be anchored on its core



Supply-side factors continue to drive inflation



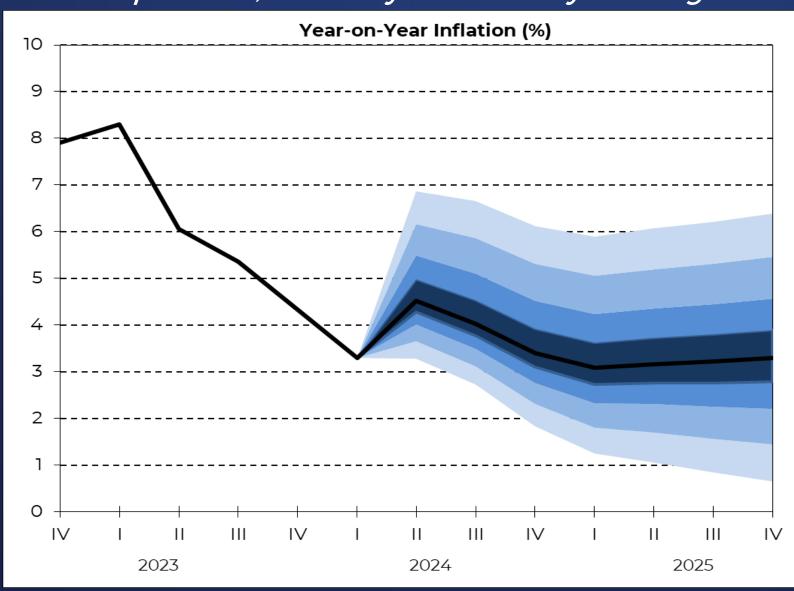
Core Inflation MeasuresIn percent



Sources: PSA and BSP staff calculations

Inflation is seen to settle at the upper end of the target range in 2024

BSP Year-on-Year Baseline Inflation Forecast As of 8 April 2024, Monetary Board Policy Meeting

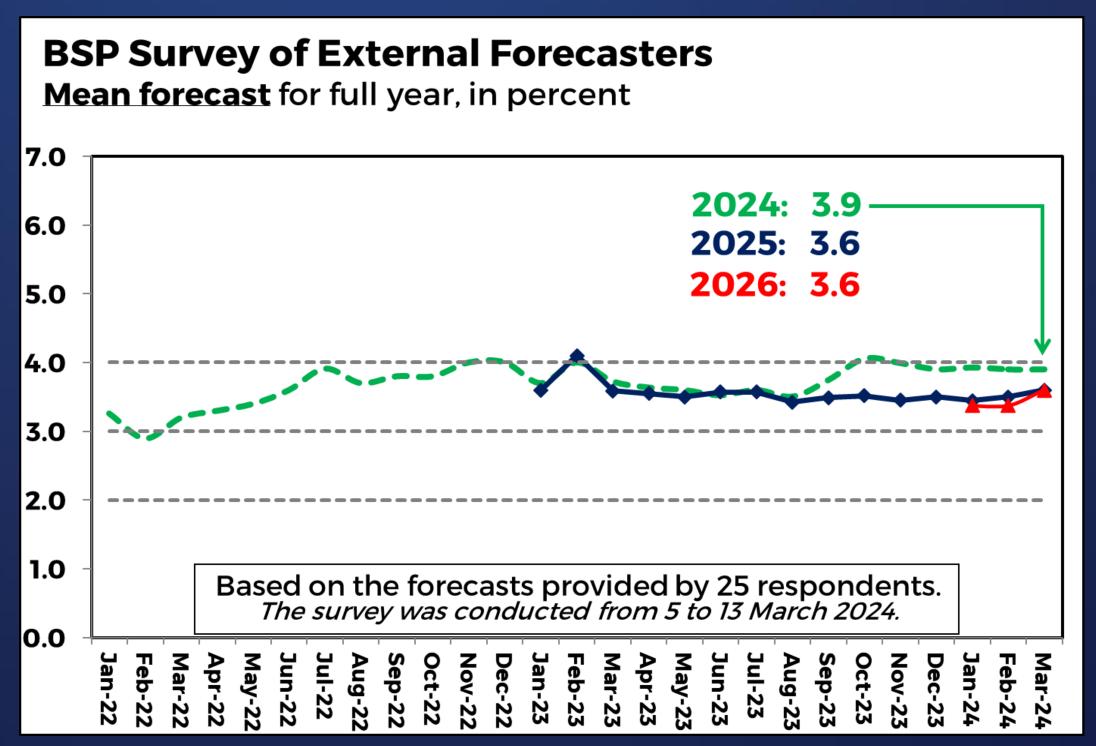


Year	Baseline		BSP Risk-Adjusted Inflation Projections		
	Feb 2024	Apr 2024	Feb 2024	Apr 2024	
	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	
2024	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	
2025	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.5	

Upside risks

Higher transport charges
Higher domestic food prices
Higher electricity rates
Higher global oil prices
Potential minimum wage adjustments

Inflation expectations are still broadly anchored



Source: BSP

Non-monetary measures remain crucial for sustained disinflation

SHORT-TERM STRATEGIES

- Alleviating impact of El Niño
- Timely and sufficient importing of key commodities
- Augmenting and pursuing programs related to energy conservation and efficiency, as well as food security
- Implementation of targeted cash transfers and subsidies towards vulnerable stakeholders
- Continuous monitoring of relevant developments and coordination with the private sector

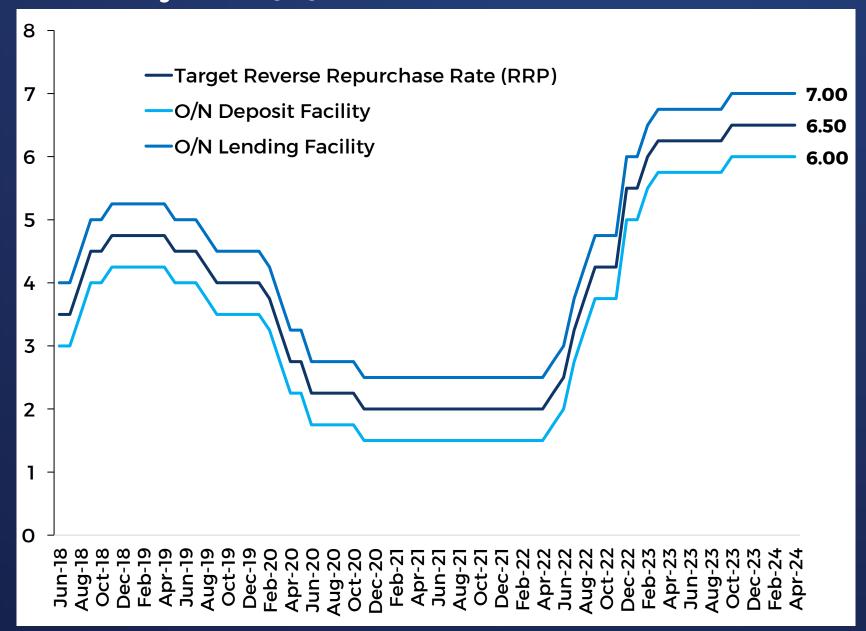
MEDIUM- TO LONG-TERM STRATEGIES

- Strengthening of local food systems
- Improving digital and physical infrastructure
- Enabling regulatory system conducive to investments and ease in doing business
- Creating and facilitating adoption of improved technology
- Safeguarding energy, food, and water security



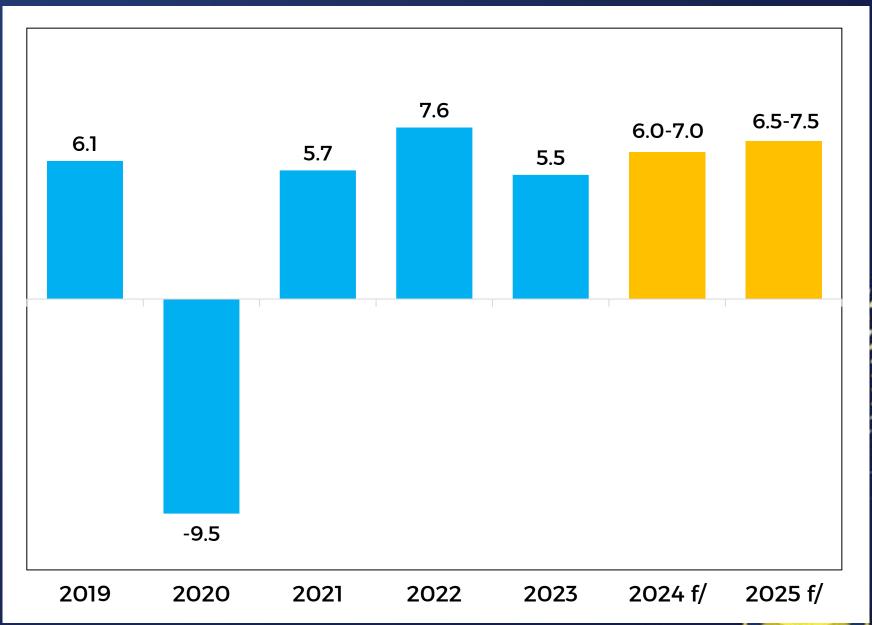
Growth momentum remains intact over the medium term

BSP Policy Rates (%)



Source: BSP

Real GDP growth (%)



f- GDP growth targets by the Development Budget Coordination Committee (DBCC)

Sources of Basic Data: PSA and DBCC

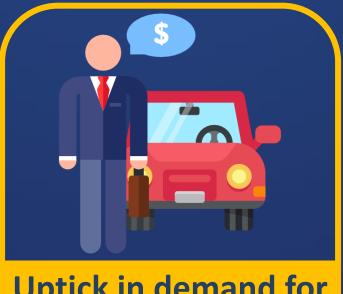
Recent data points to the economy's strength



Recovery in Services

23.2%

YoY increase in accommodation and food services for 2023



Uptick in demand for vehicles

429,807
Units sold
for 2023,
exceeding
annual target



Resurgence in Tourism

5.45 million
International
tourist arrivals
for 2023

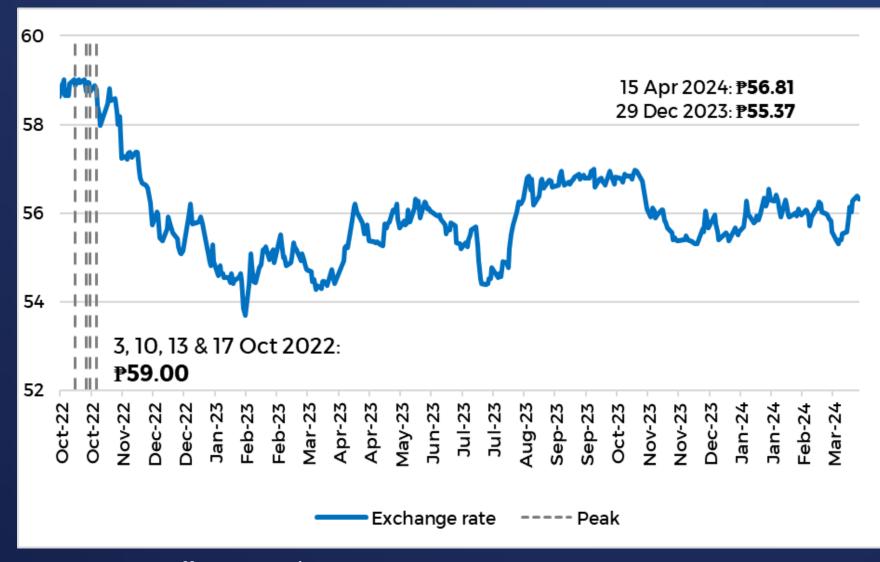


3.5%
Unemployment rate for February 2024

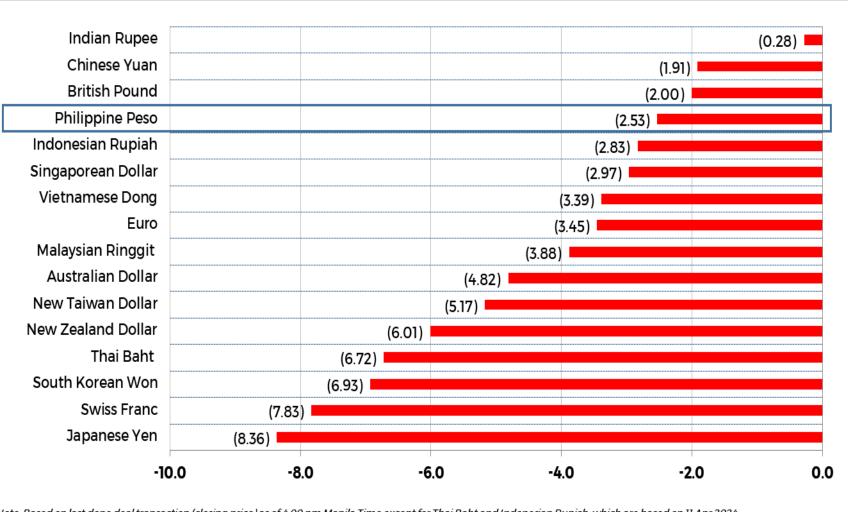


Foreign exchange rate depreciation remains moderate

Peso per US dollar Exchange RateClosing prices as of 15 April 2024



YTD movement against the USD as of 15 April 2024



Note: Based on last done deal transaction (closing price) as of 4:00 pm Manila Time except for Thai Baht and Indonesian Rupiah, which are based on 11 Apr 2024 and 05 Apr 2024, respectively, as 15 Apr 2024 is a holiday/no transaction.

Source: BSP staff computation



Structural sources of foreign exchange inflows from overseas Filipino (OF) remittances and business process outsourcing (BPO) revenues



OVERSEAS FILIPINO REMITTANCES

US\$33.5 Billion

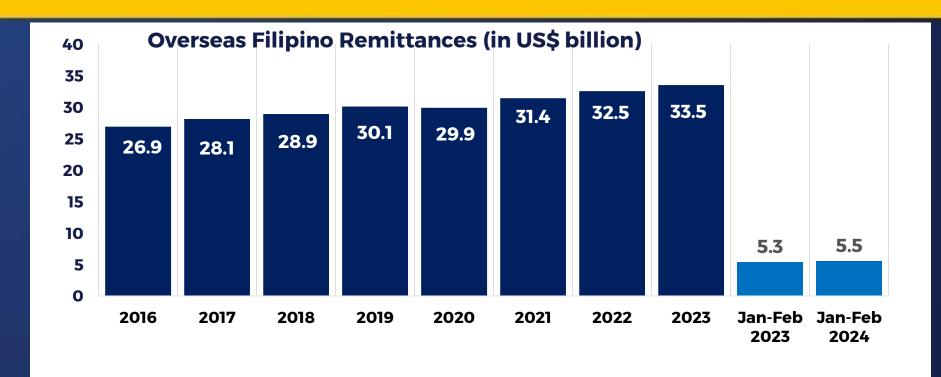




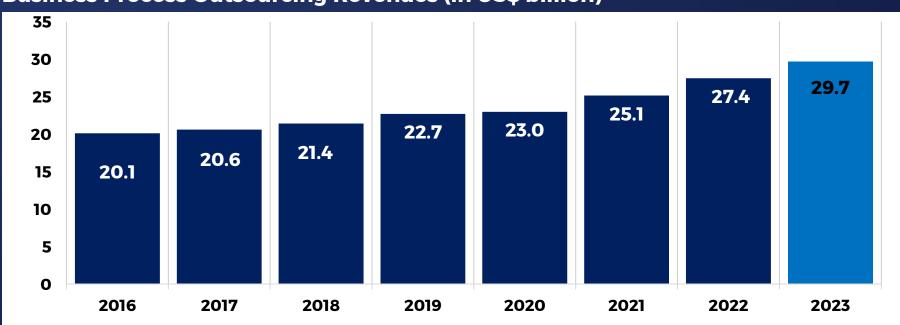
BUSINESS PROCESS
OUTSOURCING REVENUES

US\$29.7 Billion



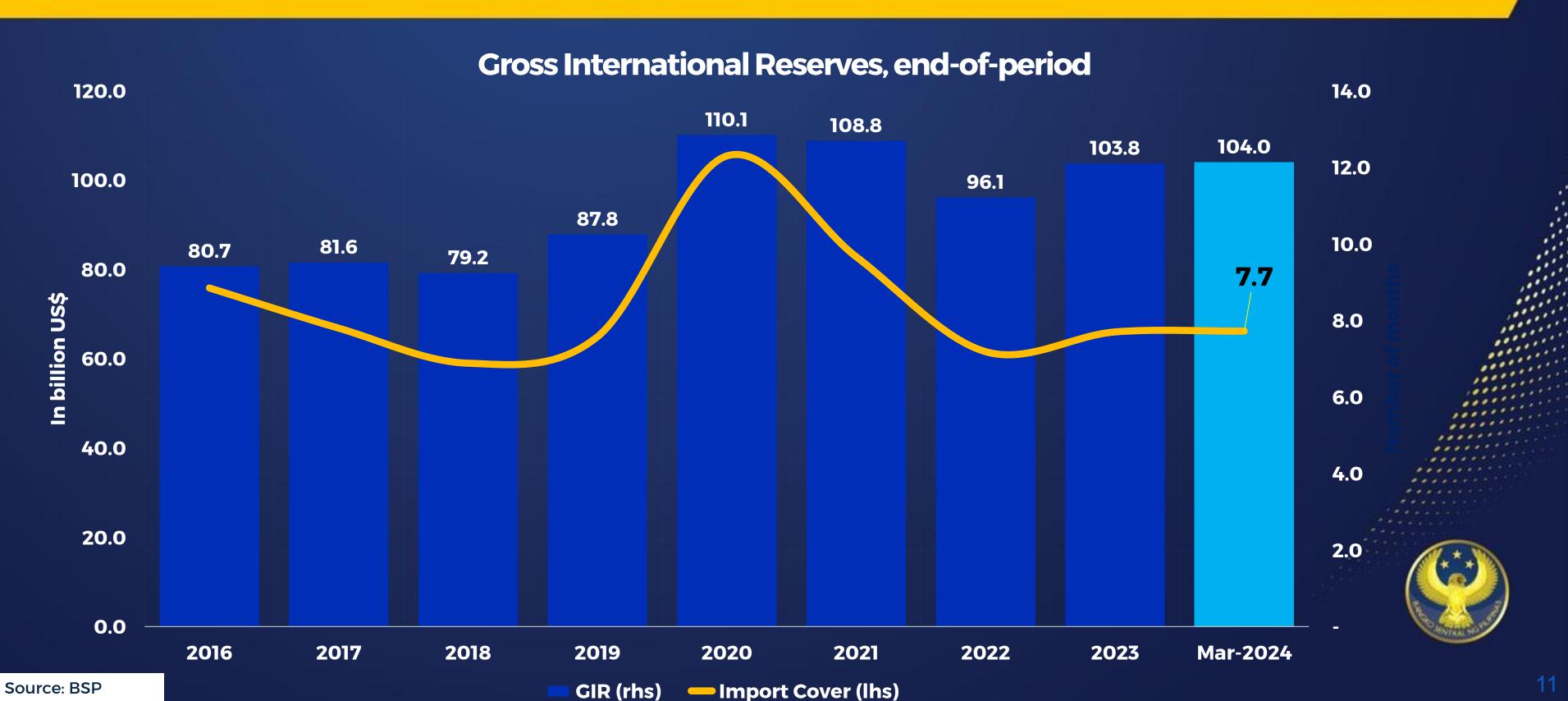


Business Process Outsourcing Revenues (in US\$ billion)





Gross International Reserves provide ample liquidity to cushion against external headwinds



Current account deficit to narrow in the near term following robust services exports and steady OF remittances

	Actual		Projections	
	2022	2023	2024	2025
Overall BOP Position (% of GDP) ^{1/}	-1.8	0.8	0.1	-0.1
Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	-4.5	-2.6	-1.3	-1.1
Good Exports, growth rate (%), BPM6 concept	6.4	-4.1	3.0	6.0
Goods Imports, growth rate (%), BPM6 concept	19.0	-5.0	4.0	7.0
OF Cash Remittances, growth rate (%)	3.6	2.9	3.0	3.0
Net Foreign Direct Investments (US\$ billion)	9.5	8.9	9.0	9.0

1/The BOP deficit in January-February 2024 amounted to US\$936 million, which was a reversal from the US\$2.2 billion surplus recorded in January-February 2023.



Philippine banking system stays resilient



Steady asset growth

Assets further expanded

₱25.0 T 9.6% yoy growth

As of February 2024 p/



Sustained Lending

Lending continued

₱13.5 T 9.1% yoy growth

As of February 2024 p/



Stable Deposits

Deposits grew

₱18.7 T 7.9% yoy growth

As of February 2024 p/



Strong Earnings

Sustained profitability

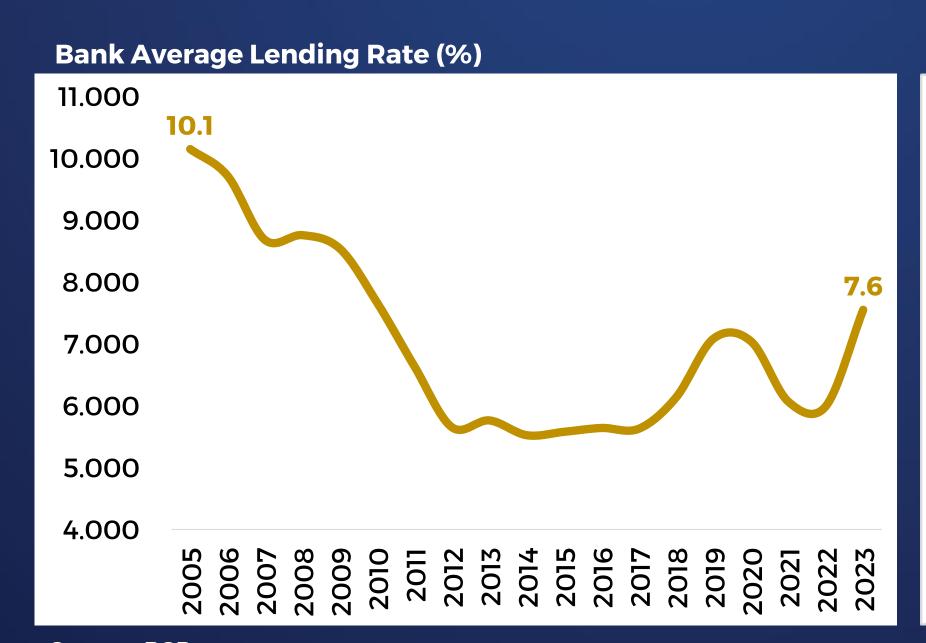
₱356.5 B 15.0% yoy growth

For the period ending

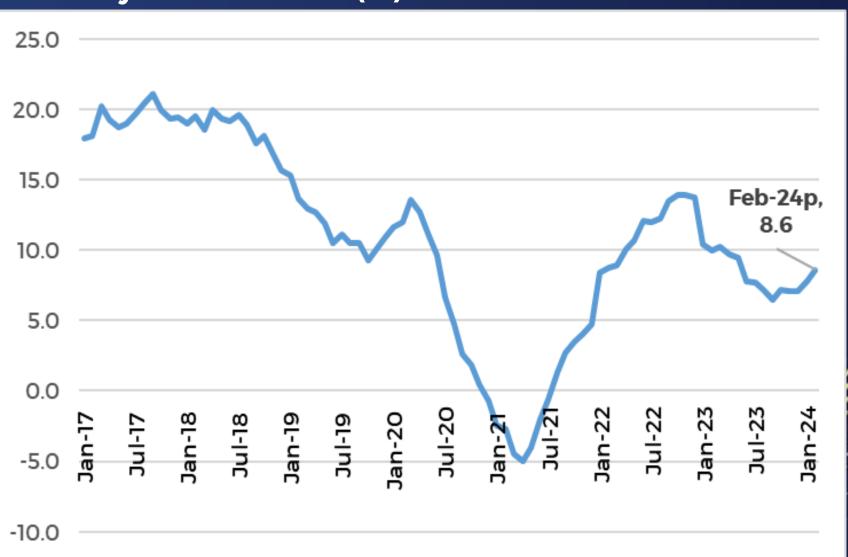
December 2023



Banks lend support to domestic recovery



UKB Lending Year-on-year Growth Rate(%)

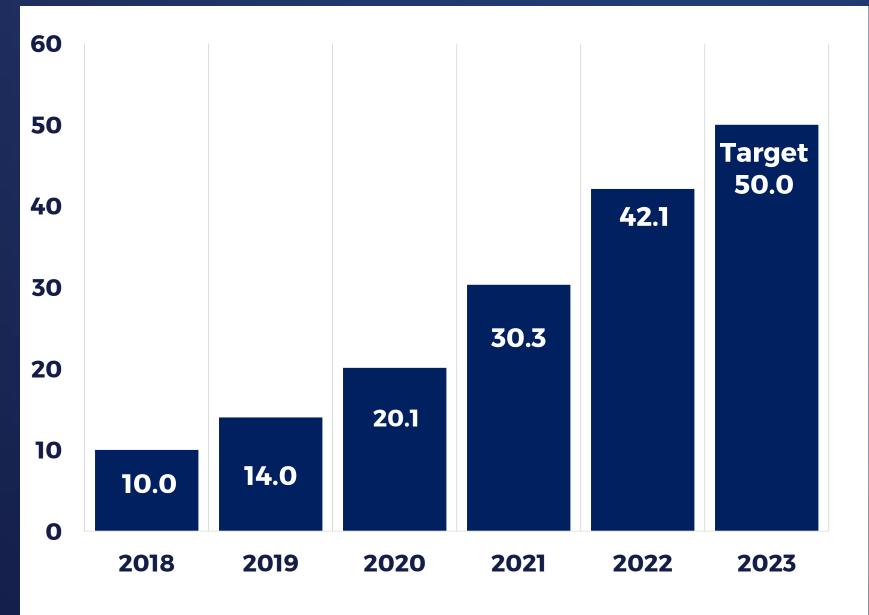


Source: BSP

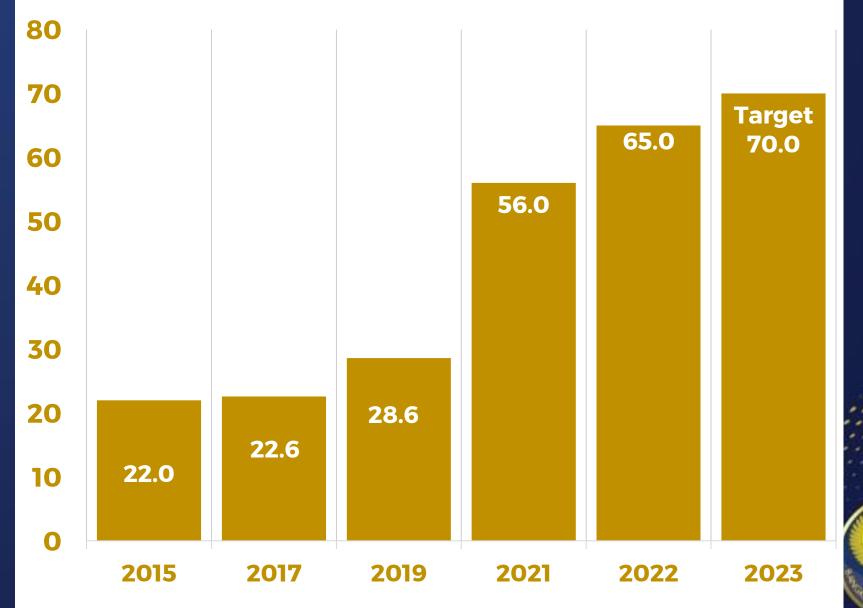


Digital payments facilitate greater financial inclusion

Share of digital payments to total transactions (in %)



Percentage of Filipino adults with formal financial accounts (in %)



Structural reforms support the long-term growth prospects of the Philippines

SUSTAINED SPENDING ON KEY INFRA PROJECTS

Infrastructure programs yield high multipliers by generating employment, enhancing productivity, and providing long-term utility

RESILIENT O.F. REMITTANCES

OF remittances bolster the economy's FX reserves and increase household incomes

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INCREASED INVESTMENTS

Legislations including the Foreign Investments Act, Strategic Investment Priority Plan, and Retail Trade Liberalization Act are expected to boost investments in the succeeding quarters

DEMOGRAPHIC SWEET SPOT

Low dependency ratio and a welleducated young population can help support savings and investments



STRONG DEMAND FOR EXPORTS

Strong demand for IT-BPM services and electronic components provides the economy with a steady stream of employment opportunities and FX earnings





Key Takeaways

THE BSP MAINTAINS ITS TIGHT MONETARY POLICY SETTINGS AMID PREVAILING INFLATION CONDITIONS

While inflation remains within the target range, keeping monetary policy settings tight remains appropriate given upside risks to inflation outlook. Continued progress in non-monetary measures will remain crucial in addressing supplyside pressures on inflation.

DOMESTIC ECONOMIC GROWTH PROSPECTS REMAIN INTACT OVER THE MEDIUM-TERM

Recent indicators suggest that domestic growth prospects remain largely intact over the medium term, even as overall activity continues to respond to tighter financial conditions

RESILIENT EXTERNAL ACCOUNTS CUSHION AGAINST GLOBAL SPILLOVERS

Robust external account, alongside ample policy space, will continue to cushion against potential global spillovers in domestic inflation and growth outlook.



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