Philippine Economic Updates

Vol. 1-2025. Februa

Highlights of Positive Credit Ratings Actions in 2024

S&P raises rating outlook to 'Positive' from 'Stable'; affirms the Philippines' credit rating at 'BBB+'

Cites effective policymaking, fiscal reforms, and improved infrastructure, which have sustained strong economic growth over the past decade. R&I upgrades the Philippines credit rating to 'A-'; outlook 'Stable'

Upgrade reflects macroeconomic stability, high economic growth path, and favorable fiscal outlook.

	Philippines' Credit Ratings As of 30 January 2025	S&P (November 2024)	R&I (August 2024)
S&P	Affirmed at BBB+/Positive - Nov 2024	Solid economic outlook anchored by infrastructure drive and pro-business policies	• Economy's fast growth with service industry and manufacturing bases expanding
Moody's	Affirmed at Baa2/Stable - Aug 2024	policies Ongoing ease-of-doing-business, investment, and tax reforms should 	 OF remittances and FDI inflows remain stable. FX reserves stand at a sufficient level. Thus. external risk is limited.
R&I	Upgraded to A-/Stable – Aug 2024	benefit growth over the next 3-4 years.	Administration has been working on
Fitch	Affirmed at BBB/Stable – June 2024	• Expectation that the administration will continue to adhere to well -	initiatives to secure economic stability, accelerate infrastructure development, expand investments, and create
JCR	Affirmed at A-/Stable – Mar 2024	established medium-term fiscal framework	employment.
			• Fiscal deficit/GDP to decline to a level almost in line with the government target

Economy continues to be strong underpinned by robust domestic demand

- 2024 GDP growth of 5.6%:
 - Government spending: +7.2%
 - Investments on public and private construction: +7.5%
 - Household consumption: +4.8%
 - Industry on robust construction: +5.6%
 - Services on accommodation and food services, human health, and social activities., financial and insurance activities, and transportation and storage: +6.7%
 - Lower than 6.0-6.5% target due to typhoon-related disruptions in the last quarter of the year



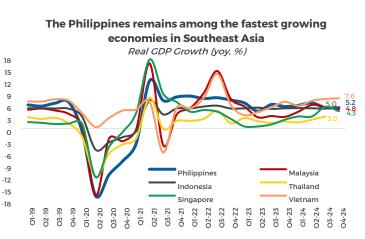
Real GDP Growth (yoy, %)



Growth drivers for 2025: easing inflation, infrastructure Flagship Projects, Luzon Economic Corridor, strategic free trade agreements, tapping green minerals, Electric Vehicle Incentives Strategy, among others

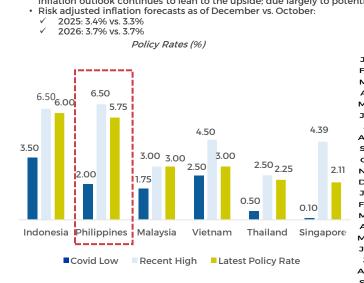
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Robust labor situation: 3.2% unemployment rate in Nov 2024 vs 3.6% in the same period in 2023; 10.8% underemployment rate in Nov 2024 vs 11.7% in Nov 2023, 12.6% in Oct 2024.



2024 inflation within target; BSP continues easing cycle

- 2024 average inflation rate of 3.2% falls within BSP's target range of 2.0-4.0%. Headline inflation rose to 2.9% year-on-year in December 2024 from 2.5% in November owing to faster increases in rent and energy prices.
- BSP reduced policy rate by 25 basis points to 5.75% in December 2024. Total of 75 basis points starting August 2024. Balance of risks to the inflation outlook continues to lean to the upside; due largely to potential upward adjustments in transport fares and electricity rates.



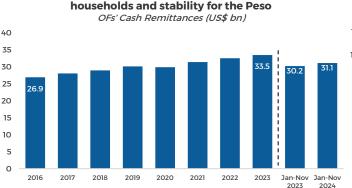
			PI of Select			
	IN	MY	РН	SG	тн	VN
Jan-23	5.1	3.7	8.7	6.6	5.0	4.9
Feb-23	5.4	3.7	8.6	6.3	3.8	4.3
Mar-23	5.0	3.4	7.6	5.5	2.8	3.4
Apr-23	4.4	3.3	6.6	5.7	2.7	2.8
May-23	4.1	2.8	6.1	5.1	0.5	2.4
Jun-23	3.5	2.4	5.4	4.5	0.2	2.0
Jul-23	3.1	2.0	4.7	4.1	0.4	2.1
Aug-23	3.4	2.0	5.3	4.0	0.9	3.0
Sep-23	2.3	1.9	6.1	4.1	0.3	3.7
Oct-23	2.6	1.8	4.9	4.7	-0.3	3.6
Nov-23	3.0	1.5	4.1	3.6	-0.4	3.4
Dec-23	2.8	1.5	3.9	3.7	-0.8	3.6
Jan-24	2.6	1.5	2.8	2.9	-1.1	3.4
Feb-24	2.8	1.8	3.4	3.4	-0.8	4.0
Mar-24	3.0	1.8	3.7	2.7	-0.5	4.0
Apr-24	3.0	1.8	3.8	2.7	0.2	4.4
May-24	2.8	2.0	3.9	3.1	1.5	4.4
Jun-24	2.5	2.0	3.7	2.4	0.6	4.3
Jul-24	2.1	2.0	4.4	2.4	0.8	4.4
Aug-24	2.1	1.9	3.3	2.2	0.4	3.5
Sep-24	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	0.6	2.6
Oct-24	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.4	0.8	2.9
Nov-24	1.5	1.8	2.5	1.6	0.9	2.8
Dec-24	1.6	1.7	2.9	1.6	1.2	2.9

Headline CDI of Selected ASEAN countries

*High end of GDP growth target for 2025

Source: NEDA, DBM, PSA, Bloomberg, BSP, CEIC, and other Central Bank Websites





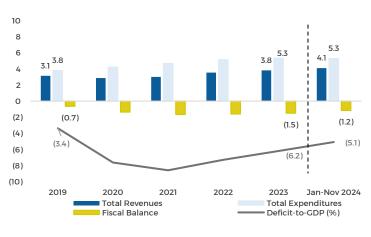
Remittances are a steady source of income for

Strong loan expansion led by household consumption

Sectors	Nov 2024 (PHP bn)	Share to Total (Net of RRPs,%)	Growth (%)
Loans to Productive Sector	10,814.6	85.3	9.8
Real Estate Activities	2,568.7	20.3	10.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles	1,444.1	11.4	9.0
Manufacturing	1,296.1	10.2	5.2
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air-Conditioning Supply	1,394.7	11.0	9.6
Financial and Insurance Activities	1,042.7	8.2	4.4
Construction	508.7	4.0	11.9
Information and Communication	674.4	5.3	9.8
Transportation and Storage	484.2	3.8	28.6
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	229.3	1.8	7.1
Others	1,171.7	9.2	14.1
Loans to Household Consumption	1,539.7	12.1	23.3
Loans to Residents, net of RRP Agreements	12,354.3	97.5	11.4
Loans to Non-Residents	321.7	2.5	3.9
Total Loans to Residents and Non-Residents, net of RRP	12,676.0	100.0	11.1

Efficient mobilization and utilization of resources to help achieve fiscal sustainability

National Government (NC) Expenditure, Revenue, and Deficit (PHP tn)



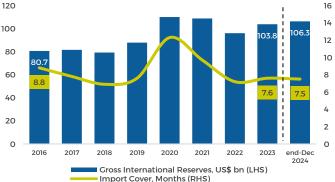
Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding off Deficit-to-GDP ratio is as of Sept 2024

For further information, please reach out to us at the contact details below. We strive for accuracy, but please contact us if you note any errors.

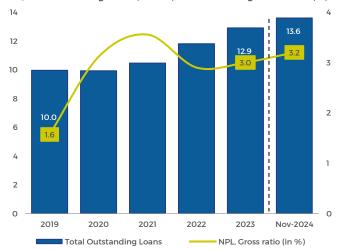
Investor Relations Group

Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas A. Mabini St. cor. P. Ocampo St. Malate Manila, Philippines 1004 Tel: (632) 8708-7487 (632) 5303-1581 E-mail: iro-pmiu@bsp.gov.ph Webpage: https://www.bsp.gov.ph/Pages/IRO.aspx Foreign exchange reserves continue to provide strong external buffer

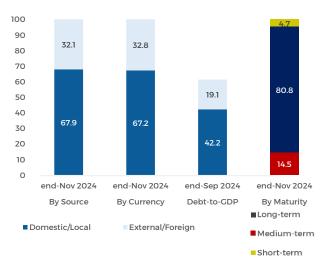
Gross International Reserves (US\$ bn); Import Cover (months)



Improving loan demand; keeping asset quality manageable U/KBs Outstanding Loans (PHP tn), Non-Performing Loans Ratio (%)



Debt structure remains resilient National Government Outstanding Debt (% share)



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