



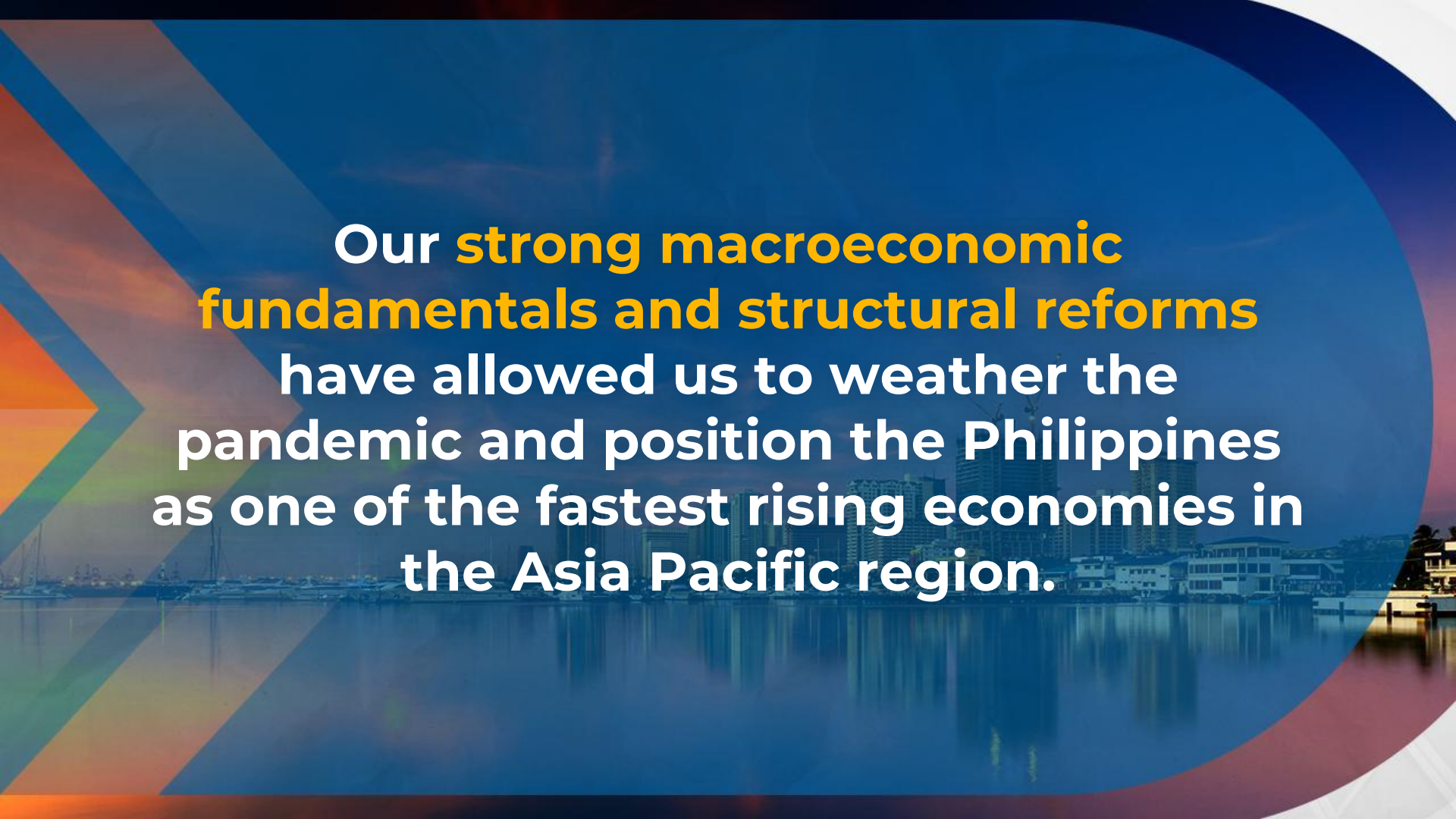
KEYNOTE MESSAGE

BENJAMIN E. DIOKNO
SECRETARY OF FINANCE

PHILIPPINE ECONOMIC BRIEFING FRANKFURT
JANUARY 23, 2023



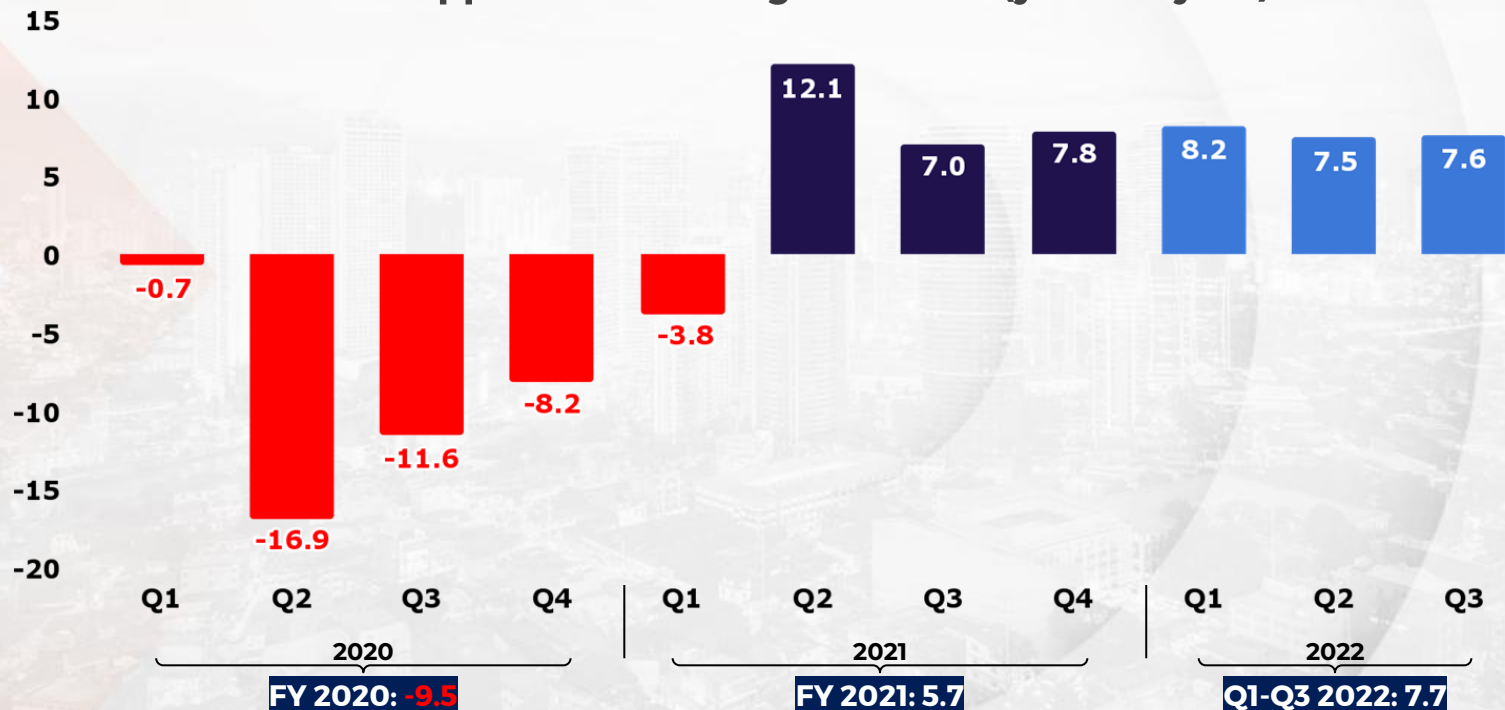
**The Philippines
emerged from the pandemic
with an important story to tell.**



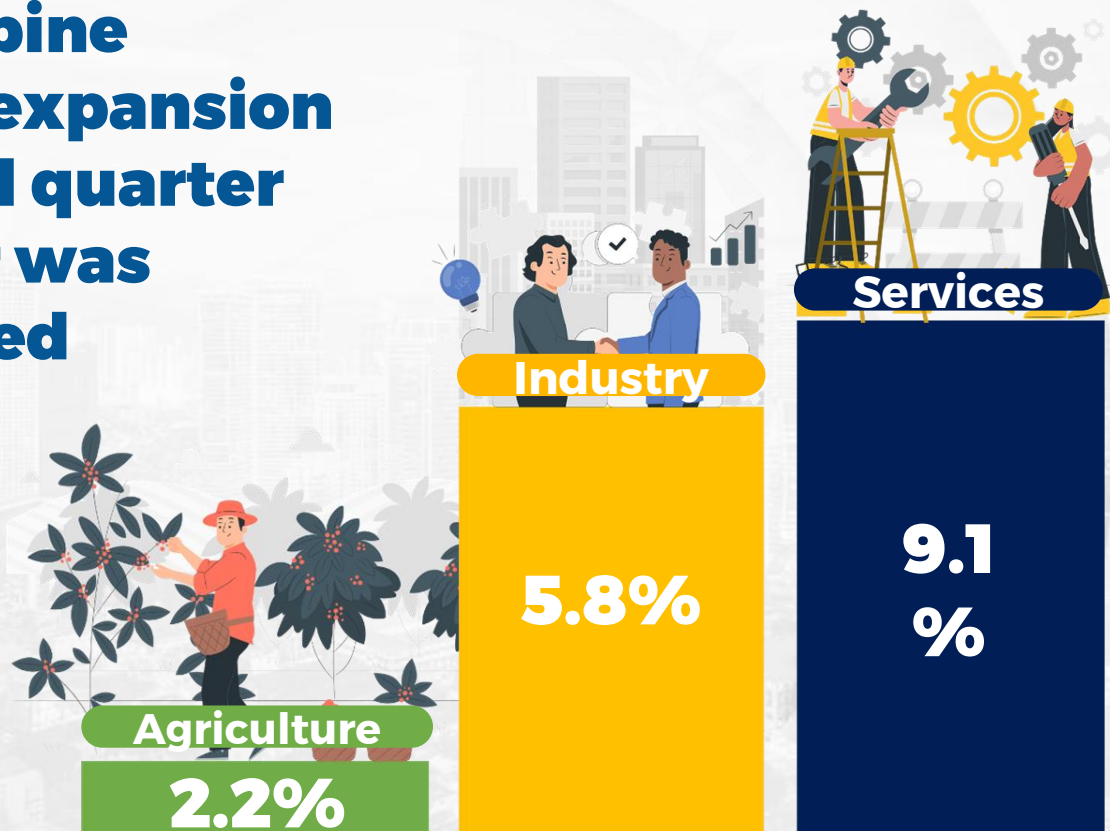
Our strong macroeconomic fundamentals and structural reforms have allowed us to weather the pandemic and position the Philippines as one of the fastest rising economies in the Asia Pacific region.

The Philippine economy experienced a dramatic recovery

Philippines' Real GDP growth rate (year-on-year)



The Philippine economic expansion in the third quarter of the year was broad-based



RECORD-LOW UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

November 2022 Employment Situation

Unemployment Rate

4.2% ↓

Employment Rate

95.8% ↑

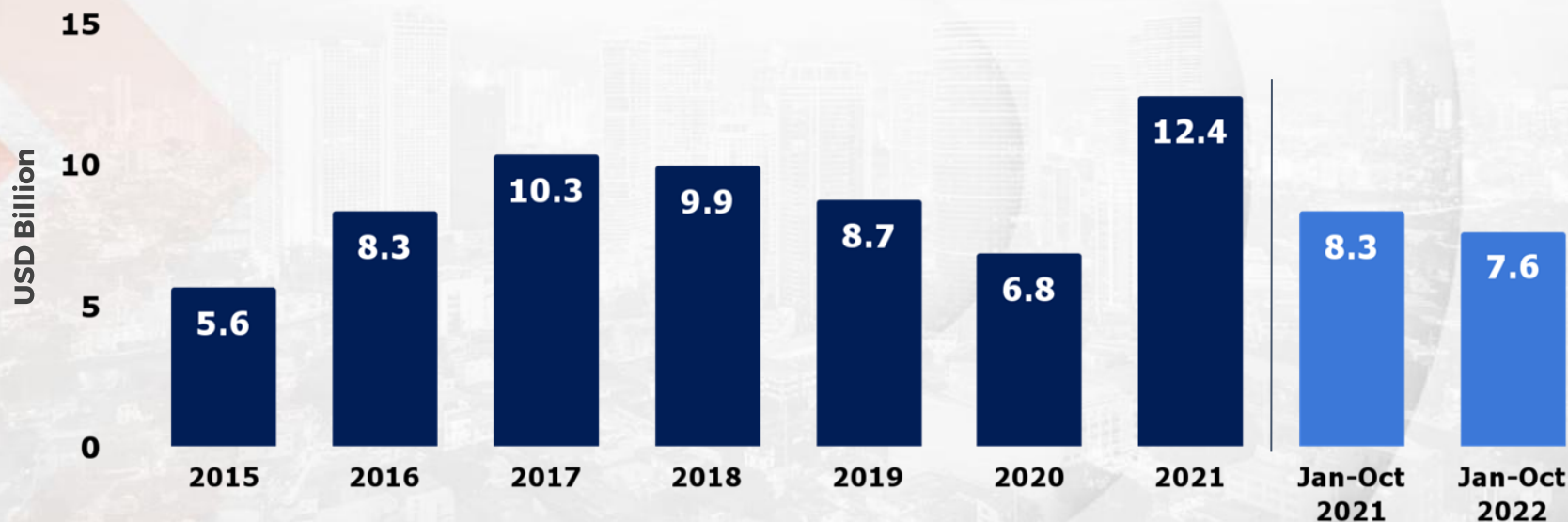
**Labor Force
Participation Rate**

67.5% ↑



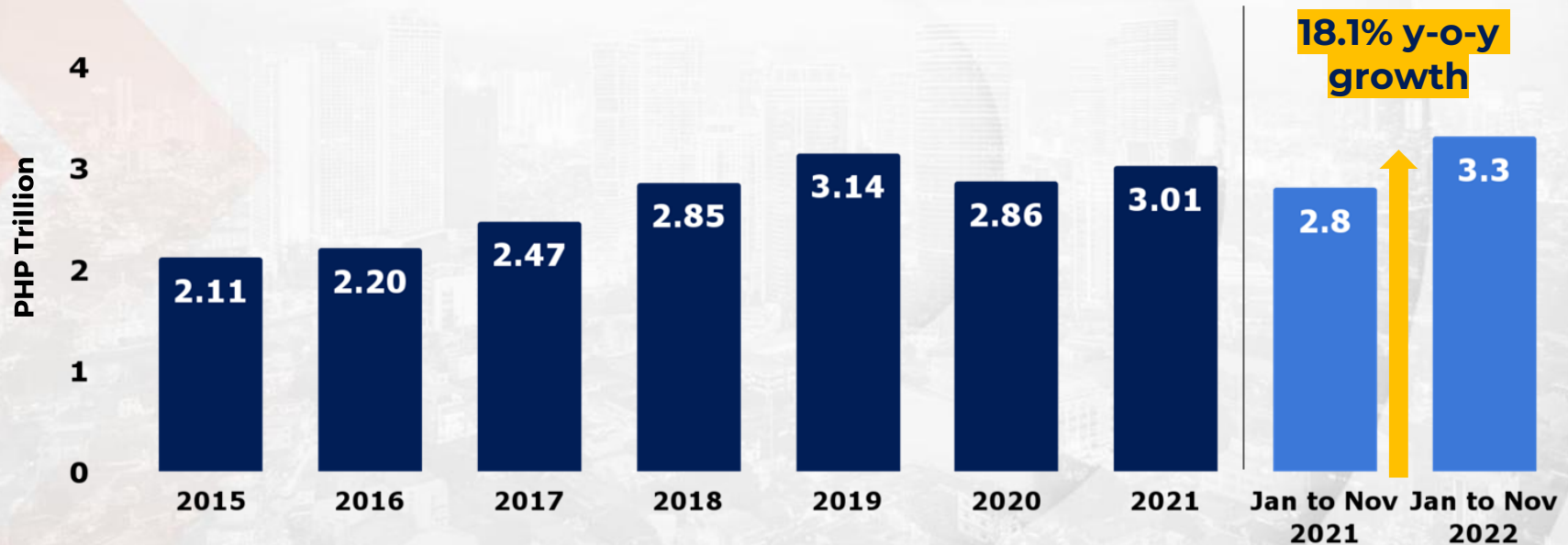
Foreign direct investments are soaring

Net Foreign Direct Investment Inflows (in USD billion)



We are poised to overshoot our revenue targets

Total Revenue Collection (in PHP Trillion)





**Our dramatic recovery was
the result of deliberate, well-crafted
structural reforms and the resolve
to recalibrate policies during times
of crises.**

The Philippine government is highly attuned to ongoing global risks



Slowing world economy

Analysts predict a global recession in 2023. The IMF expects one third of the world economy to be in recession.



Geopolitical tensions

Tensions such as the prolonged war in Ukraine pose socioeconomic consequences on a global scale



Stubbornly high inflation

Global prices of fuel, food, and other commodities are rising due to supply chain constraints



Post-pandemic scarring

The pandemic's lingering effects on education, labor market, and pandemic-stricken industries



Monetary tightening



Improved production



**Temporary relaxation of
trade restrictions**



**Continued linkages of farmers
and fishers to consumers**



**Targeted support to
vulnerable sectors**

The Development Budget Coordination Committee's revised growth assumptions remain ambitious and achievable

Year	Growth Assumptions (% of GDP)
2022	6.5 to 7.5
2023	6.0 to 7.0
2024 - 2028	6.5 to 8.0

Marcos administration's 8-point socioeconomic agenda in the near and medium term

ROBUST ECONOMY, INCLUSIVE, AND RESILIENT SOCIETY

PROTECT THE PURCHASING POWER OF FAMILIES



Ensure Food Security



Reduce Transport and Logistic Cost



Reduce Energy Cost

REDUCE VULNERABILITY AND MITIGATE SCARRING FROM THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC



Tackle Health



Strengthen Social Protection



Address Learning Losses

ENSURE SOUND MACROECONOMIC FUNDAMENTALS



Improve Bureaucratic Efficiency



Ensure Sound Fiscal Management

CREATE MORE JOBS, QUALITY JOBS, GREEN JOBS



Promote Investments



Expand Digital Infrastructure



Improve Infrastructure



Encourage R&D and Innovation



Ensure Energy Security



Pursue a Green and Blue Economy



Increase Employability



Establish Livable and Sustainable Communities

NEAR-TERM AGENDA

MEDIUM-TERM AGENDA

PHILIPPINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023-2028

A Plan for Economic and Social Transformation

The PDP aims to **reinvigorate job creation and accelerate poverty reduction** by steering the economy back to its high-growth trajectory and effect economic and social transformation for a **prosperous, inclusive, and resilient society.**



Medium-Term Fiscal Framework



Reduce the fiscal deficit.

Bring down the deficit-to-GDP ratio to 3.0 percent by 2028.



Promote fiscal sustainability.

Debt-to-GDP ratio will be reduced from the current 63.7 percent to less than 60 percent by 2025



Enable robust economic growth.

With its high multiplier effects, we will sustain high infrastructure spending at 5 to 6 percent of GDP annually.

Structural reforms to open the economy, improve ease of doing business, and allow modern, transformative industries to take root and grow

**Corporate Recovery and
Tax Incentives for
Enterprises Act**



**Amendments to the
Foreign Investments Act**



**Amendments to the
Retail Trade
Liberalization Act**



**Amendments to the
Public Service Act**



Renewable Energy Sector Liberalization

Economic liberalization measures now open up key sectors to international participation



Amendments to the Retail Trade Liberalization Act

- Lowered the minimum paid-up capital requirement for foreign corporations from USD 2.5 million to USD 500,000.
- Simplified the qualification requirements of foreign retailers.



Amendments to the Foreign Investments Act

- Mandated a review of the Foreign Investment Negative List every two years.
- Liberalized the practice of professions.
- Enhanced transparency in monitoring foreign investments.



Amendments to the Public Service Act

- Opened up public services to 100 percent foreign ownership, and retain public utilities as majority Filipino-owned, subject to the 60-40 ownership rule.

The Corporate Recovery & Tax Incentives for Enterprises Act transformed the structure of our corporate income tax system

Provides hefty corporate income tax rate cuts



Provides 10-ppt cut in the corporate income tax rate of domestic MSMEs (from 30 percent to 20 percent), and 5-ppt reduction (from 30 percent to 25 percent) for other corporations

Provides more flexibility in the grant of fiscal and non-fiscal incentives



Provides an enhanced incentives package that is performance-based, time-bound, targeted, and transparent

Incentivizes innovation, R&D, and advanced tech



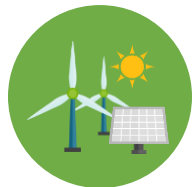
Identifies priority industries, projects, and activities that can be granted fiscal incentives through the Strategic Investment Priority Plan



We have created a more
competitive and enabling environment
for **public-private partnerships**.

The revised IRR of the **Build-Operate-Transfer Law** will allow us to leverage
PPPs and direct more public resources to
critical areas of development and
governance.

The renewable energy sector is now open to full foreign ownership



Increase share of renewable energy in power mix

We target to achieve 35 percent and 50 percent share of renewable energy in the power generation mix by 2030 and 2040, respectively.



ASEAN Plan of Action on Energy Cooperation

In the second phase of the APAEC, the Department of Energy will focus on cross-cutting issues such as decarbonization, energy transition, and digitalization of the energy sector.

Key targets

- Developing a common gas market
- Reducing energy intensity by 32 percent in 2025
- Increasing renewable energy share to 23 percent in total primary energy supply and to 35 percent in installed power generation capacity to 35 percent by 2025



**Explore opportunities in
telecommunications, airports, toll
roads, agribusiness, renewable
energy, and shipping**



MAHARLIKA INVESTMENT FUND

The Philippines' first sovereign wealth fund

The Maharlika Investment Fund will serve as an investment vehicle for funds from both public and private sectors in the Philippines and abroad



Tool to diversify PH financial portfolio



Utilized for infrastructure development



Commercially viable projects to create jobs, increase incomes, and promote growth



Consistent and stable investment returns for the future generations



**Our strong economic base
is a fertile ground for your
investments.**

**Join us in this transformative journey
and become a part of the Philippine
growth story.**



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