

KEYNOTE MESSAGE

BENJAMIN E. DIOKNOSECRETARY OF FINANCE

ECONOMIC POLICY FORUMJANUARY 31, 2023

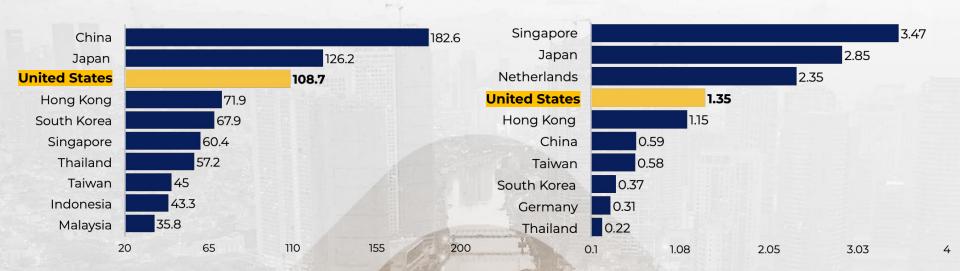
The US is a top trading partner and major source of foreign direct investments for the Philippines

The Philippines' Top Trading Partners

(Total Trade from 2016-2021, in USD billions)

The Philippines' Top Sources of FDIs

(Total FDIs from 2016-2021, in USD billions)

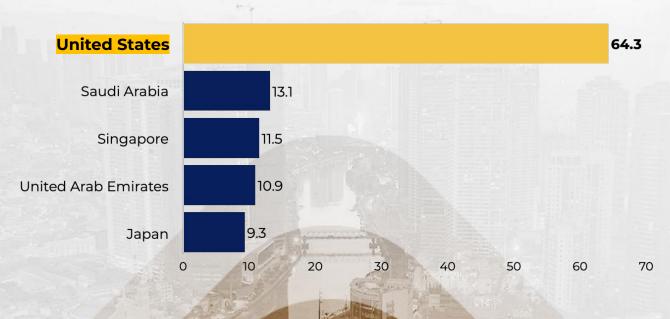


Data Source: BSP and PSA

The US is the Philippines' biggest source of overseas Filipino remittances

The Philippines' Top Sources of OF Remittances

(Total Cash Remittances from 2016-2021, in USD billions)



Stronger international cooperation is the quickest path to recovery and shared prosperity.

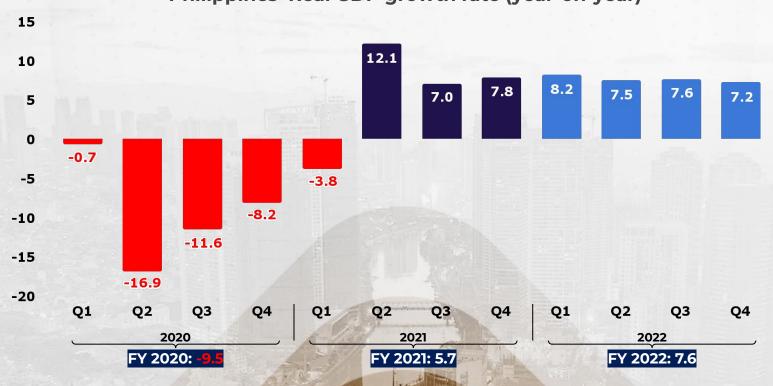


Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity



The Philippines is eager to share its promising future with the world

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



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

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



Strengthe n 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

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

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.

Key areas of cooperation







The Philippines boasts of a young population and a world-class workforce ready for the new economy.

Collaboration is key in a time of 'polycrisis'

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





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