

SAFEGUARDING PRICE STABILITY AMID CHALLENGING TIMES

FELIPE M. MEDALLA Governor **Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas**

PH Dialogue Romulo Hall, Philippine Embassy Washington D.C. 14 October 2022

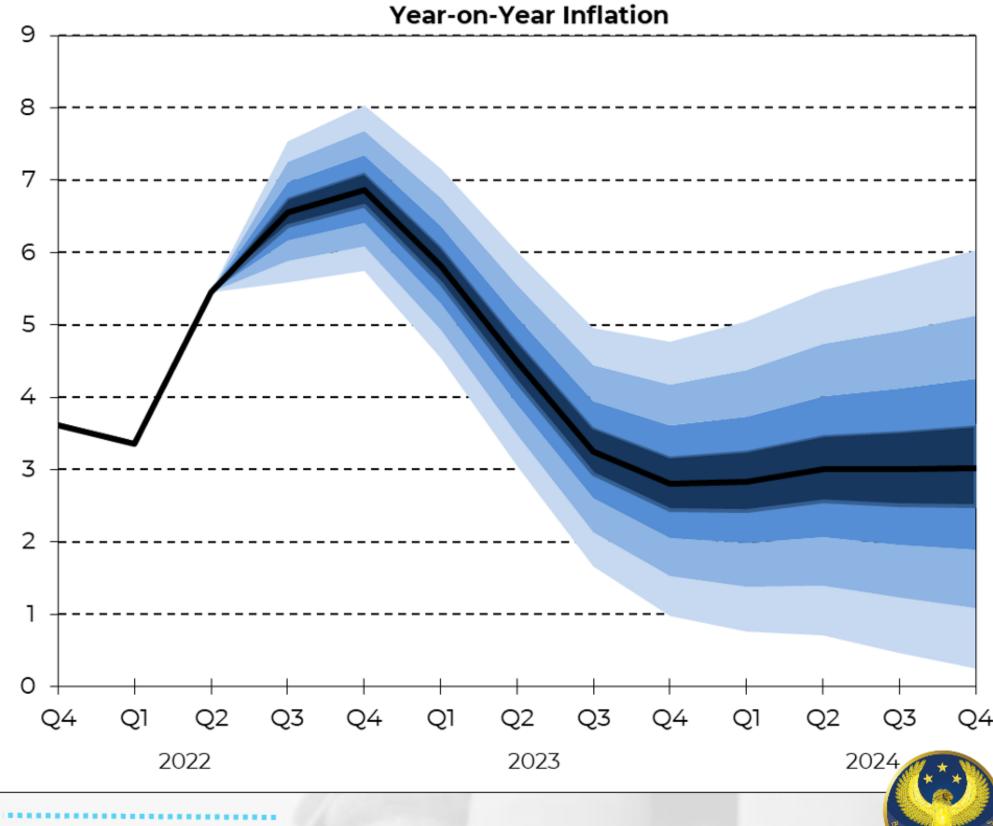
Classification: GENERAL



Bringing inflation to a targetconsistent path

Year	18 Aug 2022 MB Meeting	22 Sep 2022 MB Meeting
2022	5.4	5.6
2023	4.0	4.1
2024	3.2	3.0

BSP Year-on-Year Inflation Forecast Q4 2022 – Q4 2024 as of 22 September 2022 Monetary Board Policy Meeting



Source: BSP staff computations

Interest rate differentials narrow in favor of the US Dollar

Date	BSP Policy Rates ¹	
	Level (1)	Increase / (Decrease) (2)
Jan 27*	2.00	•••
Feb 17**	2.00	•••
Mar 17*	2.00	•••
Mar 24**	2.00	•••
May 5*	2.00	•••
May 19**	2.25	25 bps
Jun 16*	2.25	•••
Jun 23 *	2.50	25 bps
Jul 14**	3.25	75 bps
Jul 28*	3.25	•••
Aug 18**	3.75	50 bps
Sep 22	4.25	50 bps
TOTAL INCREASE/(DEC	REASE)	225 bps

Source: BSP and US Federal Reserve

¹ Overnight RRP Rate^{*} US FOMC Meeting

** MB Meeting

US Federal Funds Rate		Differential
Level (Upper Limit) (3)	Increase / (Decrease) (4)	(1) – (3)
0.00 - 0.25	•••	2.00 - 1.75
0.00 - 0.25	•••	2.00 - 1.75
0.25 - 0.50	25 bps	1.75 - 1.50
0.25 - 0.50	•••	1.75 - 1.50
0.75 - 1.00	50 bps	1.25 - 1.00
0.75 - 1.00	•••	1.50 - 1.25
1.50 - 1.75	75 bps	0.75 - 0.50
1.50 - 1.75	•••	1.00 - 0.75
1.50 - 1.75	•••	1.75 - 1.50
2.25 - 2.50	75 bps	1.00 - 0.75
2.25 - 2.50	•••	1.50 - 1.25
3.00 - 3.25	75 bps	1.25 - 1.00
	300 bps	



Peso movements remain in line with regional peers

Year-to-date Appreciation (+)/Depreciation (-) of Asian and Major Currencies against the US dollar (In percent, as of 4 Oct 2022)

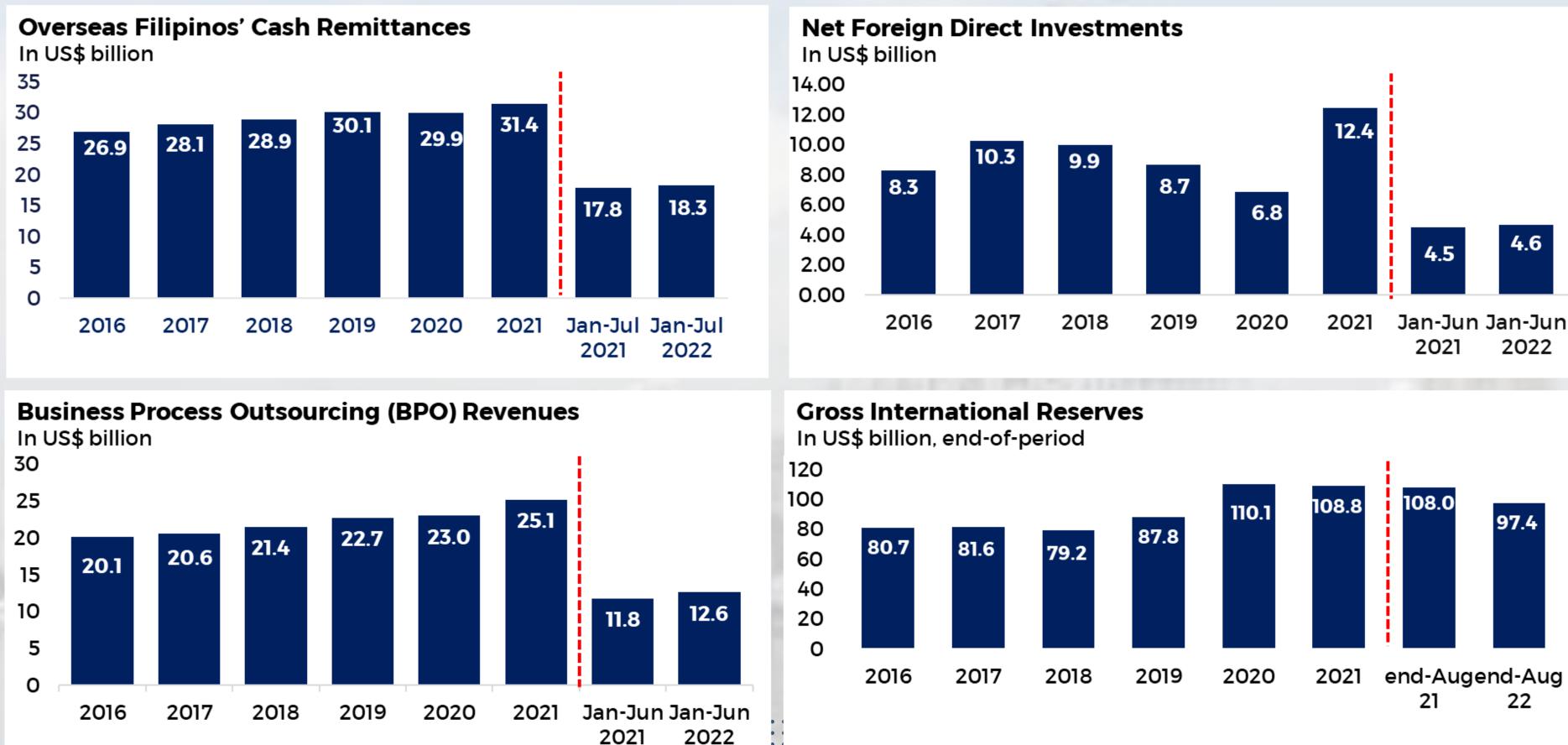
Singaporean Dollar		
Indonesian Rupiah		
Swiss Franc		
Indian Rupee		
Australian Dollar		
Malaysian Ringgit		
Chinese Yuan		
Thai Baht		
New Taiwan Dollar		
Philippine Peso		
Euro		
British Pound		(15.8
New Zealand Dollar		(15.8
South Korean Won		(16.57)
Japanese Yen	(20.44) 💻	
		i

-250 -200 Note: Based on last done deal transaction (closing price) as of 4:00 pm Manila Time Data on Chinese Yuan as of 30 Sept 2022





Robust external accounts cushion against global spillovers



Pragmatic use of expanded toolkit to bring inflation to target-consistent path

1 Adjust interest rates 2 Let the peso serve as a shock absorber **3** Sell reserves Back non-monetary measures by the National Government 4



Country-specific policies

Depreciation (%)

YTD (end-Dec 2021 to available data as of 30 September 2022)

S. Korea*	-16.91	150***	-5.76	-26.69
Philippines*	-13.0	225	-10.43	-11.35
Taiwan*	-12.83	50	-0.53	-2.93
Thailand*	-12.18	25	-12.59	-30.98
Malaysia*	-10.09	75	-7.43	-8.69
India**	-8.88	140	-9.37	-59.36
Indonesia*	-6.37	75	-8.77	-12.70

Source: Bloomberg, CEIC, Central Bank Websites *with GIR data as of August 2022 **with GIR data as of July 2022 ***Since August 2021, the Bank of Korea has raised their policy rate by 200 bps.

Note: Based on last done deal transaction (closing price) as of 4:00 pm Manila Time

Absolute change in policy rate (bps)	% change in GIR	Absolute change in GIR (in billion)
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The Philippine Banking System

Banks sustain solid footing amid COVID-19 pandemic



16.2% Adequate capital buffer Capital Adequacy Ratio (Solo) As of Q2 2022





6.8% Ample liquidity Domestic liquidity/M3

As of August 2022



99.2%

High coverage ratio of non-performing loans As of July 2022





g System OVID-19 pandemic

99.2% Assets further expanded As of July 2022

12.2% Lending continued As of August 2022



Strategic initiatives and policy priorities





Strengthen Corporate and Risk Governance of Banks

Advance **Sustainable Finance**





Promote digital transformation of the financial system







BSP is committed to bringing inflation back to a target-consistent path



The banking system is sound and stable, and capable of supporting economic growth





