OUR OUTLOOK IS STRONG

FINANCE SECRETARY CARLOS G. DOMINGUEZ III PHILIPPINE ECONOMIC BRIEFING-MANILA SEPTEMBER 18, 2018; BSP COMPLEX











BUILD BUILD

MORE RAILWAYS,
MASS URBAN
TRANSPORT, AIRPORTS
AND SEAPORTS

MORE BRIDGES
AND ROADS

NEW AND BETTER
CITIES



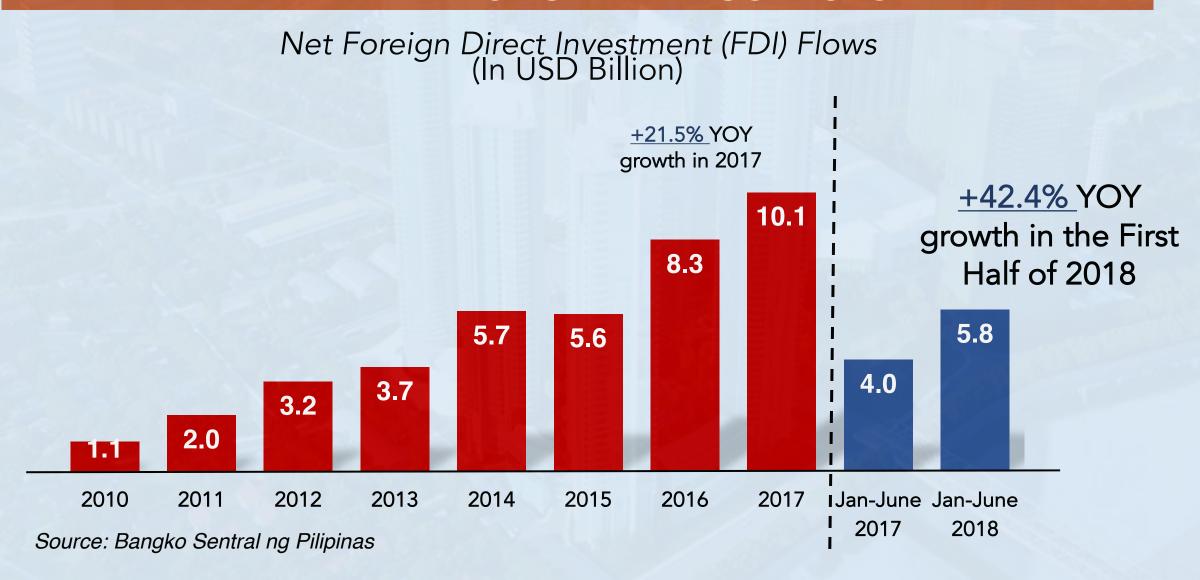
SHARE TO GDP BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE (%)

TYPE OF EXPENDITURE	SEMESTRAL		AVERAGE SHARE
	2017S1	2018S1	2010-2017
Capital Formation	25.4	27.4	21.3
A. Fixed Capital	25.5	27.2	21.5
a. Construction	12.8	13.6	11.1
Public Construction	4.0	4.6	2.7
Private Construction	8.9	9.0	8.4
b. Durable Equipment	10.7	11.6	8.4
c. Breeding Stock & Orchard Development	1.3	1.4	1.5
d. Intellectual Property Products	0.6	0.6	0.4
B. Changes in Inventories	(0.1)	0.1	(0.1)

*at current prices

Source: DOF Office of the Chief Economist (OCE)

RISING INVESTMENTS HIGHLIGHT CONFIDENCE IN PHILIPPINE GROWTH PROSPECTS



THE LATEST CREDIT RATING UPGRADES REFLECT DEEPENING INVESTOR CONFIDENCE ON THE DUTERTE WATCH

FITCH

Maintained the longterm credit rating of the Philippines to "BBB" with a stable outlook

MOODY'S

Kept the Philippines'
"Baa2" rating and
maintained the
outlook at stable

S&P

Maintained the
Philippines' BBB rating
and raised the outlook
from "stable" to
"positive"

RAM

Upgraded the
Philippines' global
credit rating by one
notch to "BBB2" with a
stable outlook

Source: Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas Investor Relations Office

THE TIGHT SPREADS OF OUR BOND ISSUANCES INDICATE CONFIDENCE IN OUR FISCAL AND DEBT MANAGEMENT

GLOBAL BONDS

- 2 billion US dollars
 10-year global bonds
- Issued on January 2018
- 37.8 basis points

PANDA BONDS

- 1.46 billion renminbi
 3-year Panda bonds
- Issued on March 2018
- 35 basis points

SAMURAI BONDS

- 154.2 billion yen multitranche Samurai bonds
- Issued on August 2018
- 34.7 basis points

Source: Bureau of the Treasury

COMPREHENSIVE TAX REFORM PROGRAM

The tax reform program seeks to make the tax system



It also seeks to create a LEVEL PLAYING FIELD FOR BUSINESS and GENERATE A RELIABLE REVENUE PROCESS to support both economic investments and more robust social services.

FISCAL PERFORMANCE

(From January to July 2018)

(In PHP Billion)

Particulars	2017	2018	Year on
Particulars	Jan-Jul	Jan-Jul	Year
Revenues	1,371.0	1,652.3	21%
Tax Revenues	1,243.6	1,472.5	18%
BIR	986.1	1,128.5	14%
BOC	245.3	331.5	35%
Other Offices	12.2	12.5	2%
Non-Tax Revenues	127.4	179.8	41%
BTR	61.2	77.9	27%
Other Offices	66.2	101.9	54%

Source: Bureau of the Treasury

IMPACT OF NEW TAX REFORM LAW ON TAXPAYERS' PERSONAL INCOME



Workers earning below PHP 250,000 (USD 4,500) annually are now exempted from paying personal income taxes



Workers earning <u>above</u>
PHP 250,000 (USD 4,500)
annually are now receiving about <u>a month's extra take-home pay each year</u>



Department of Finance made history in 2017 by collecting from a cigarette manufacturer a total of

USD 600 MILLION

for its non-payment of excise taxes and use of counterfeit tax stamps on its cigarette packs.

SSB EXCISE TAX



P6 per liter of volume capacity for SSBs using purely caloric, and purely non-caloric, or a mix of both

P12 per liter of volume capacity for others using purely HFCS or in combination w/ any caloric or non-caloric sweeteners

Products covered by SSB excise tax under TRAIN:



Sweetened juice drinks

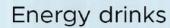
Sweetened tea

Other beverages:



All carbonated beverages with added sugar, including those with caloric and non-caloric sweeteners

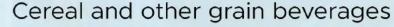
Flavored water





Sports drinks

Other powdered drinks not classified as milk.





Other non-alcoholic beverages that contain added sugar

KEY EXEMPTIONS: 3-in-1 coffee, milk, 100% natural juice

TAX REFORM PACKAGE 2 MAIN HIGHLIGHTS

Reduction of corporate income tax rates

This will bring our tax regime closer to the regional average, help us attract investments to fuel our economic growth, and benefit small and medium enterprises that employ the biggest number of Filipinos.

Rationalization of fiscal incentives

This will create a level playing field for our enterprises and attract new players to compete.

CURRENT TAX INCENTIVES SYSTEM



14 Investment promotion agencies (IPAs)



- 123 investment laws and 192 non-investment laws that provide tax incentives.
- Income Tax Holiday (ITH) is the centerpiece of the incentives system followed by the 5% Gross Income Earned (GIE) tax, and customs duty exemption. The GIE is given indefinitely and is in lieu of income, VAT, and local taxes.
- Since 2015, Tax Incentives Management and Transparency Act (TIMTA) law requires reporting of the tax incentives granted for registered investments.



• 50 years of picking winners thru the Investment Priorities Plan (IPP), which started in 1968 (RA 5186).

COMPARATIVE INCOME TAX HOLIDAY / SPECIAL RATE IN ASEAN COUNTRIES

	Country	Maximum years of incentives
	Philippines	4 + 8 extension + 5% Gross Income Earned (GIE) forever
	Brunei Darussalam	20
AAA	Cambodia	9
	Indonesia	20
	Lao PDR	20
*	Malaysia	5 + 5 extension
*	Myanmar	5 to 7
(:	Singapore	3
	Thailand	8
*	Vietnam	2 to 4

2015 ESTIMATED FOREGONE REVENUE DUE TO TAX INCENTIVES

Type of tax	Forgone revenue (in PHP billion)
Income tax	86
Customs duties	18
Sub total	104
Import VAT (gross)	160
Local VAT (gross)	37
Local Business Tax	TBD
Sub total	301
Leakage	43
Total	344

Source: DOF Strategy, Economics and Results Group

FOUR MAIN PRINCIPLES FOR TAX INCENTIVES



OTHER TAX REFORM PACKAGES

PACKAGE 1B	PACKAGE 2+	PACKAGE 3	PACKAGE 4
Proposed tax amnesty program which is complemented by tax transparency measures such as the lifting of bank secrecy laws in tax fraud cases; allowing the automatic exchange of information between the Philippines and its treaty partners; and adjustments to the Motor Vehicle Users' Charge (MVUC)	tobacco and alcohol products as well as an increase in the government's share from	valuation to make the system more equitable,	Rationalization of capital income taxation to address the multiple rates and different tax treatments and exemptions on capital income and other financial instruments

FISCAL PERFORMANCE

(From January to July 2018)

(In PHP Billion)

Particulars	2017	2018	Year on
Particulars	Jan-Jul	Jan-Jul	Year
Expenditures	1,576.0	1,931.7	23%
Surplus/ (Deficit)	(205.0)	(279.4)	36%
Primary Surplus/ (Deficit)	(8.8)	(69.0)	687%

Source: Bureau of the Treasury

	First Half of 2017	First Half of 2018
Deficit-to-GDP ratio	2.05%	2.34%

Source: DOF Office of the Chief Economist

RAPID ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSE FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

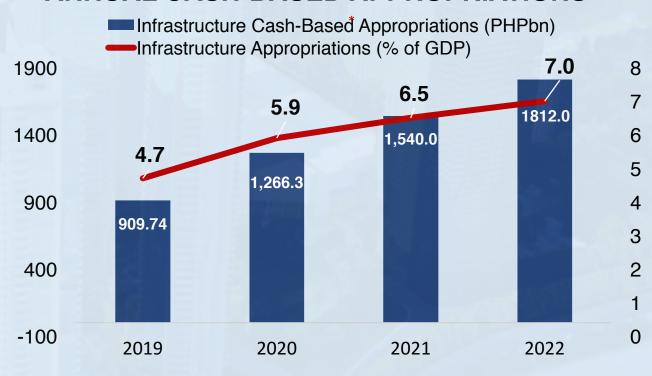
INFRASTRUCTURE DISBURSEMENT PERFORMANCE

(in PHP Billion)

	Program	Actual	Variance	Percent (%)
FY 2017	549.4	568.8	19.4	3.5
First Semester 2018	338.3	352.7	14.4	4.3

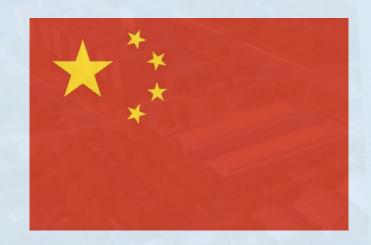
2017	2018	Year on
Jan-Jul	Jan-Jul	Year
297.5	437.2	47%

INFRASTRUCTURE SPENDING PROGRAM, ANNUAL CASH-BASED APPROPRIATIONS

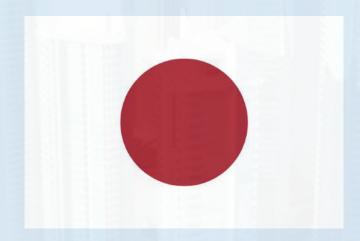


Source: Department of Budget and Management

Our ambitious infrastructure program benefits from expanded official development assistance (ODA) flows from our friends in the region



Committed **USD 9 BILLION** worth of aid and investments



Pledged **USD 9 BILLION** worth of investment and development aid package



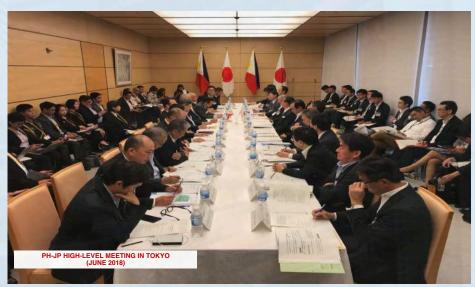
Pledged up to **USD 1 BILLION** in official development assistance

HYBRID PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) SCHEME



The government undertakes the projects using budget allocations, ODA and funds raised from bond flotation. The completed projects are then passed on to private partners for management or even acquisition.

HIGH-LEVEL MEETINGS AMONG GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND WITH ODA PARTNERS ARE HELD REGULARLY

















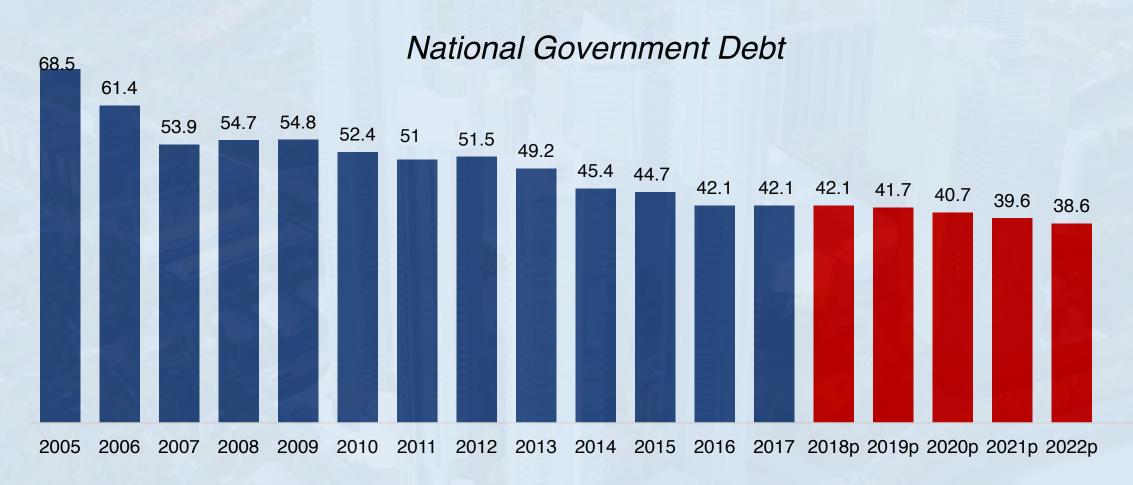
METRO MANILA SUBWAY PROJECT

THIS IS ONE OF THE SOFTEST WE HAVE EVER NEGOTIATED.

The 104.530 billion yen
(USD 935 million)-loan agreement for
the first tranche carries an interest rate
of 0.10% per annum for nonconsulting services and 0.01% per
annum for consulting services.

It will be payable in 40 years inclusive of a 12-year grace period.

SUSTAINED DECLINE IN DEBT-TO-GDP RATIO



Source: Bureau of the Treasury

Measures to mitigate inflationary pressures in the immediate term:



Ample importation of rice



Expedite procedures and removal of administrative constraints and non-tariff barriers for other food imports such as fish, sugar and meat



Encourage barter trade in the south where rice stocks have tightened recently

The policy reform measures are complemented by other pieces of legislation

NATIONAL ID SYSTEM

This was signed into law on August 6, 2018. This will pave the way for efficient services delivery, will enhance administrative governance, reduce corruption, curtail bureaucratic red tape, promote ease of doing business, and strengthen financial inclusion.

EASE OF DOING BUSINESS ACT OF 2018

This was signed into law on May 28, 2018. The new law creates a unified business application form to make it easier to put up or renew business licenses in the Philippines. It also features the establishment of a central business portal that will receive all business applications and the zero-contact policy to reduce corruption.





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