SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE)
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
First Regular Session)

SENATE

S. No. 858

Introduced by Senator Ralph G. Recto

AN ACT
SETTING A CEILING TO THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES TO ENSURE MACRO-ECONOMIC STABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Explanatory Note

The country's total outstanding debt as of 2015 is P5.9 trillion, of which P3.88 trillion is domestic and P2.07 trillion is foreign.[1] The rising total outstanding debt is attributable to the increasing domestic and foreign obligations and the impact of foreign exchange fluctuations.

The government's huge budget deficit results in a seemingly relentless borrowing to cover expenditures for needed infrastructure and services. Results from an IMF study provide support for the hypothesis that higher debt service crowds out public investment.[2] If left uncontrolled, the public debt can balloon to a magnitude that can wreak havoc on the fiscal balance. This can have a negative impact on the economy as a whole and with grave consequence on the quality of life of the people.

This bill proposes to put a cap on the indebtedness of the government at 50% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). From years 2010-2015, the debt-to-GDP ratio of the Philippines stood at 52.4%, 51.0%, 51.5%, 49.2%, 45.4%, and 44.8% respectively.[1] Though the debt-to-GDP ratio already went down to 44.8% in 2015, the proposed cap will simply secure the prevention of potential negative impacts of high public debt on economic activity. The debt ceiling may be breached only when there are extraneous events beyond the control of the government subject to Presidential certification, and approval of Congress.

Historically, our fiscal managers have never met the original program targets set forth in the national budget. Every year, they propose to Congress a formula on how they would finance the proposed expenditure program for the incoming year. But at the end of the year, the actual revenue collections fall short of the numbers in the Budget of Expenditures and Sources of Financing (BESF).

This proposed measure also puts a cap on the borrowings of the national government by mandating the Chief Executive to go back to Congress and seek authority to borrow more in the event that the national government fiscal deficit target submitted by the President is breached before the end of the fiscal year. It is essential that Congress should be closely guided by a borrowing program developed by the President to restore fiscal discipline before the country falls into another debt trap.

Hence, this bill proposes to compel our economic managers to be more accurate and prudent in their targets on the revenue and expenditure program. Likewise, this will allow Congress to assert its power of the purse.

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[1] *Source: http://www.treasury.gov.ph/statdata/yearly/yr_debtindicator.pdf* Accessed on June 30, 2016

[2] IMF Working Paper entitled, "External Debt, Public Investment, and Growth in Low-Income Countries" by *Benedict Clements, Rina Bhattacharya, and Toan Quoc Nguyen*

Moreover, the debt cap will compel the government to exercise prudence in spending and strengthen its fiscal management. Setting limits to borrowings will provide opportunities for better prioritization of programs and projects as it has to spend within available resources.

It is hoped that this measure will be seriously considered for immediate approval.

RALPH G. RECTO

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SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE)
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
First Regular Session)

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SENATE

S. No. 853

Introduced by Senator Ralph G. Recto

AN ACT
SETTING A CEILING TO THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES TO ENSURE MACRO-ECONOMIC STABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. This Act shall be known as the "*Government Indebtedness Cap Act of 2016*".

SEC. 2. The national government and any of its agencies, offices, GOCCs shall limit its total indebtedness which carry the sovereign guaranty of the Republic of the Philippines to an amount not exceeding fifty percent (50%) of the latest Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

SEC. 3. The debt ceiling provided herein may be temporarily breached when there are extraneous factors beyond its control including occurrence of catastrophic emergencies of national proportion, as may be declared by the President and upon consultation with both Houses of Congress. The presidential certification must specify the urgency and necessity of such breach, the period of time within which the government should offset the breach, as well as measures to cushion the effects of said breach to the national economy.

SEC. 4. In the event that the national government fiscal deficit target as indicated in the Budget of Expenditures and Sources of Financing (BESF) submitted by the President of the Republic of the Philippines to Congress, pursuant to Section 22, Article VI1 of the 1987 Constitution, is breached, the Government of the Philippines shall in no case borrow from foreign and/or domestic sources without the prior approval of the House of Representatives and concurrence by the Senate.

SEC. 5. The debt cap provided for in this Act shall not preclude the adoption of another debt policy option or a combination of debt options that will reduce the country's outstanding debt stock.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of Finance shall, within ten (10) days from the end of every quarter of the calendar year, submit to Congress a written report on the country's fiscal position and the modes of financing the government has undertaken during the period.

SEC. 7. All laws, decrees and orders or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in two (2) newspapers of national circulation.

Approved,