

# REPORT ON INFLATION (OCTOBER 2020)

## SUMMARY

- Philippine inflation slightly accelerated to 2.5 percent in October 2020, maintaining year-to-date inflation at 2.5 percent. This remains below the midpoint of the central bank’s full year target of 2 to 4 percent for 2020.
- Seasonally adjusted month-on-month inflation increased to 0.4 percent.
- Food and non-alcoholic beverages inflation rose to 2.1 percent in October 2020 from 1.5 percent in September, while non-food inflation eased to 2.3 percent from 2.5 percent.
- Inflation in both NCR and AONCR accelerated to 2.5 percent in October 2020. For the fifth consecutive month, Bicol registered the highest inflation rate at 4.1 percent.
- In ASEAN-5 countries, Indonesia’s headline inflation rate remained unchanged at 1.4 percent. Others have yet to release inflation figures for October, but Thailand and Malaysia both recorded deflation at -0.7 and -1.4 respectively for September 2020 while Singapore posted 0 percent or nil growth.
- Although inflation has been benign with a year-to-date headline inflation of 2.5 percent, upward inflationary pressures remain such as the adverse impact of inclement weather and the lingering presence of African Swine Fever (ASF) in the country. In general, however, the overall inflation outlook remains subdued.

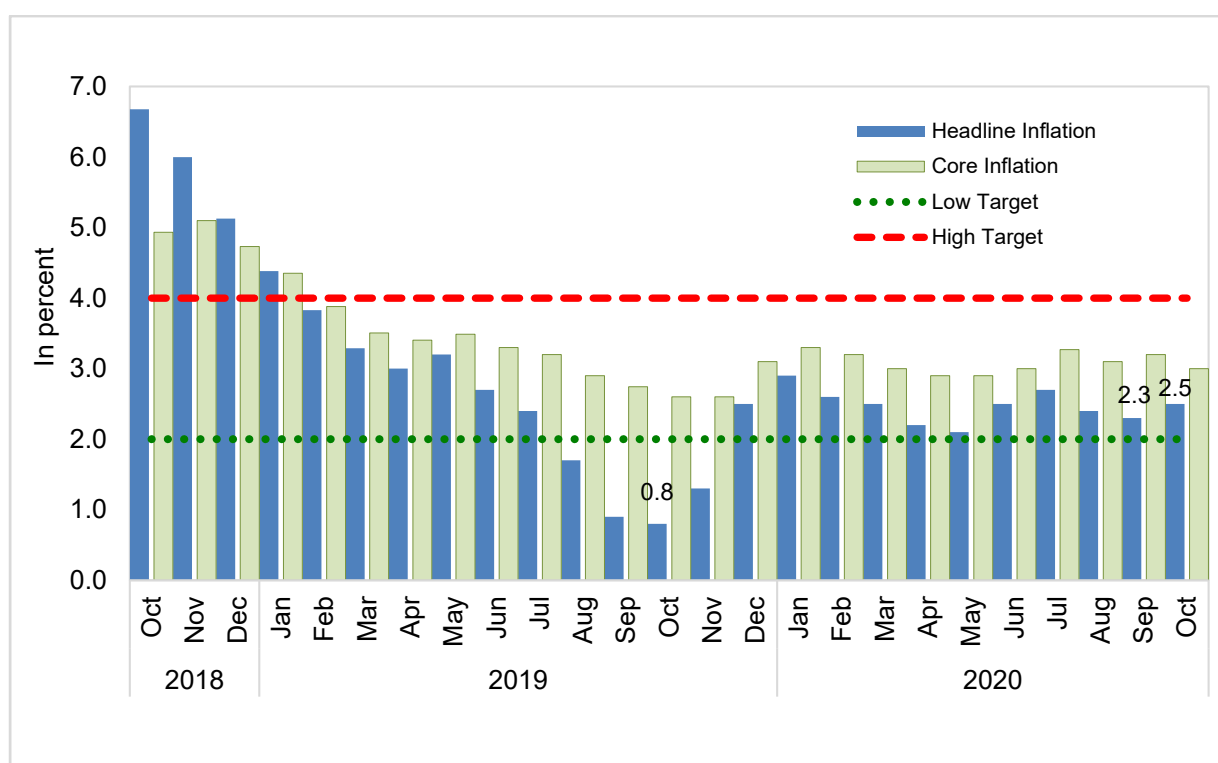
**Year-on-year inflation rates  
(2012=100)**

	Oct 2020	Sep 2020	YTD 2020
<b>Philippines</b>			
<b>Headline</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Core	3.0	3.2	3.1
Bottom 30%	2.9	2.8	2.7
<b>NCR</b>			
Headline	2.5	2.2	2.0
<b>AONCR</b>			
Headline	2.5	2.4	2.7

## 1. The country's overall inflation inched up to 2.5 percent in October 2020, while seasonally adjusted month-on-month inflation increased to 0.4 percent.

Headline inflation accelerated to 2.5 percent in October 2020 from 2.3 percent in the previous month, albeit faster than the 0.8 percent inflation recorded in October 2019 (see Figure 1). The latest inflation outturn is slightly above the 2.4 percent median forecast of the private sector and remains well within the 1.9 to 2.7 percent forecast range of the *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas* (BSP).<sup>1</sup> **The October 2020 inflation outturn brings year-to-date inflation to 2.5 percent.** This is well within the 2 to 4 percent inflation target range of the government for 2020.

**Figure 1. Headline inflation rates: October 2018 to October 2020**



<sup>1</sup> <https://www.bworldonline.com/inflation-seen-slightly-faster-in-oct/>

The faster inflation in October 2020 was mainly driven by the increase in the price index of food and non-alcoholic beverages, along with the elevated transport inflation (see Table 1). Among the sub-groups, prices of meat and fish increased markedly from the previous month, while prices of vegetables registered weaker declines.

**Table 1. Year-on-year (y-o-y) headline inflation rates<sup>2</sup> in the Philippines (in percent, 2012=100)**

Commodity group	Oct 2020		Sep 2020	
	Y-O-Y	M-O-M	Y-O-Y	M-O-M
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	2.5	0.3	2.3	0.1
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	2.1	0.8	1.5	-0.1
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	11.3	0.8	12.9	0.0
Clothing and Footwear	1.7	0.1	1.8	0.1
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	0.9	-0.1	1.2	-0.3
Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House	3.7	0.1	3.7	0.1
Health	2.7	0.1	2.8	0.2
Transport	7.9	-0.2	8.3	2.0
Communication	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1
Recreation and Culture	-0.6	0.0	-0.5	-0.3
Education	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.9
Restaurant and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	2.4	0.2	2.3	0.2

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Among the major contributors to October 2020 inflation are non-food items such as transport services, actual rentals for housing, and tobacco. Several food commodities such as meat, fish, and fruit were also among the top 10 contributors to overall inflation during the reference month (see Table 2).

<sup>2</sup> The month-on-month (m-o-m) inflation figures cited in Table 1 are not seasonally-adjusted.

**Table 2. Top 10 contributors to inflation in October 2020 (in percentage points)**

<b>Commodity group</b>	<b>Oct 2020</b>
Transport Services	0.7
Actual Rentals for Housing	0.3
Meat	0.3
Tobacco	0.3
Fish	0.2
Catering Services	0.2
Personal Care	0.1
Goods and Services for Routine Household Maintenance	0.1
Fruit	0.1
Alcoholic Beverages	0.1
<b>TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO INFLATION</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Others (e.g., education, clothing & footwear, furnishings, communications, recreation)	0.1
<b>OVERALL INFLATION</b>	<b>2.5</b>

On a month-on-month (m-o-m) seasonally-adjusted basis, overall prices grew by 0.4 percent in October 2020 from nil growth in September 2020. This was primarily driven by the higher m-o-m inflation in food & non-alcoholic beverages (0.9 percent in October 2020 from -0.4 percent in September 2020) and alcoholic beverages & tobacco (0.7 percent from 0.1 percent).

Core inflation<sup>3</sup> decelerated to 3.0 percent in October 2020 from 3.2 percent in the preceding month. Meanwhile, inflation for the bottom 30 percent of households slightly increased to 2.9 percent from 2.8 percent in the previous month.

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<sup>3</sup> The official core inflation measure is defined as the rate of change of headline Consumer Price Index (CPI) after excluding selected food and energy items in the overall CPI index whose underlying price movements are generally characterized by short-term volatile movements. It is a measure of the broad or underlying trend or movement in the average consumer prices. Source: BSP.

## 2. Food and non-alcoholic beverages inflation rose to 2.1 percent, while non-food inflation eased to 2.3 percent.

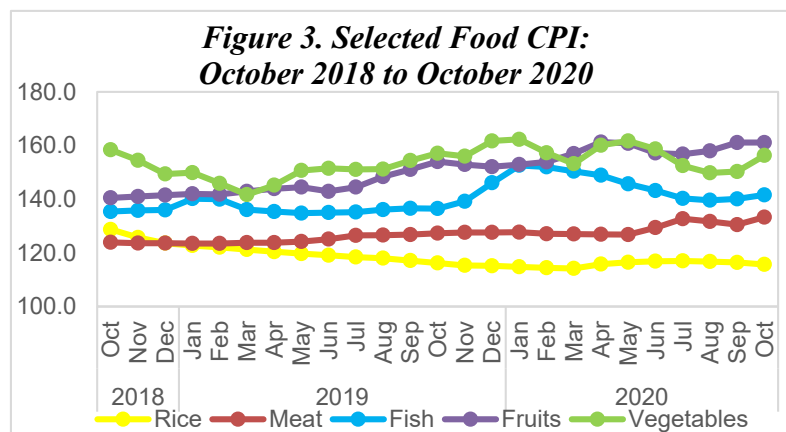
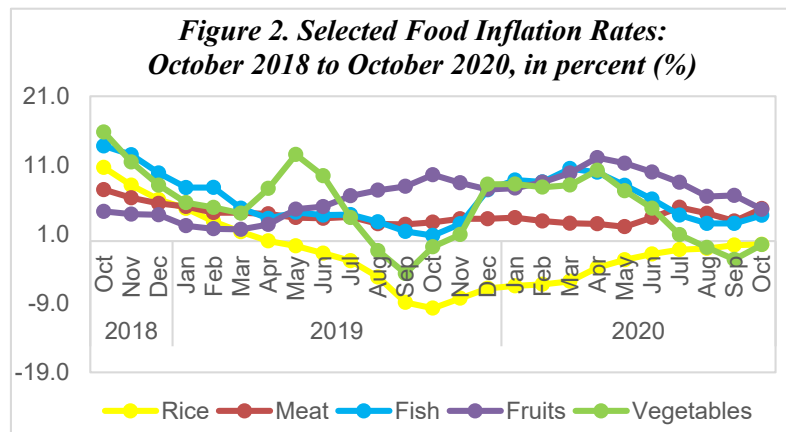
### Food

Food and non-alcoholic beverages inflation accelerated to 2.1 percent in October 2020 from 1.5 percent in September 2020 and -0.9 percent in October 2019. On a m-o-m seasonally-adjusted basis, the price index for food and non-alcoholic beverages increased by 0.9 percent in October 2020, after registering a 0.4 percent decline for two consecutive months.

Specifically, food inflation edged up to 2.1 percent in October 2020 from 1.5 percent in September 2020.

This was mainly due to faster price adjustments in meat (4.7 percent in October 2020 from 2.9 percent in September 2020) and fish (3.7 percent from 2.6 percent), as well as the softer deflation in vegetables (-0.5 percent from -2.7 percent).

The hike in meat prices was partly driven by lower pork production due to the African Swine Fever (ASF) outbreak. The increase in the suggested retail prices for pork *kasim* (from PHP 260.00/kg from PHP 230.00/kg) and *liempo* (PHP 280/kg from PHP 250.00/kg)<sup>4,5</sup> and the possible withholding of pork products in the market by traders<sup>6</sup> also partially contributed to the increase in meat prices during the reference month. To some extent, the agricultural damage and losses as



<sup>4</sup> [https://www.da.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/ac07\\_s2020.pdf](https://www.da.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/ac07_s2020.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> [https://www.da.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/ac14\\_s2020.pdf](https://www.da.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/ac14_s2020.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.da.gov.ph/agri-chief-orders-probe-on-high-pork-prices/>

a result of Typhoons ‘*Pepito*’ and ‘*Quinta*’ may have also pushed food inflation during the reference month upwards.

On the other hand, softer inflation rates were recorded for fruits (4.6 percent from 6.6 percent), milk, cheese, & eggs (2.2 percent from 2.4 percent), other food products (4.8 percent from 5.1 percent), other cereals, flour, cereal preparation, bread, pasta, & other bakery products (2.2 percent from 2.3 percent), and sugar, jam, honey, chocolate & confectionery (0.2 percent from 0.3 percent), while corn (-1.3 percent from -0.6 percent) posted a steeper decline during the reference month.

### Non-food

Non-food inflation eased to 2.3 percent in October 2020 from 2.5 percent in September 2020, albeit faster than the 1.5 percent recorded in October 2019. This was mainly driven by the deceleration in the price increase of housing & utilities (0.9 percent in October 2020 from 1.2 percent in September 2020) and transport (7.9 percent from 8.3 percent).

The moderation in housing & utilities inflation can be attributed to the larger drop in the price index of electricity, gas & other fuels (-2.6 percent from -1.9 percent) which was mainly pulled down by the significant deceleration in liquefied natural gas (2.2 percent from 5.7 percent). Moreover, slightly larger deflation rates were also recorded in electricity (-6.0 percent from -5.9 percent) and kerosene (-18.4 percent from -17.8 percent).

Meanwhile, the slowdown in transport inflation was largely on account of the double-digit deflation in petroleum & fuels for personal transport equipment (-13.5 percent from -10.7 percent). Based on the data from the Department of Energy (DOE), domestic pump prices of unleaded gasoline (-12.2 percent from -9.5 percent) and diesel (-21.5 percent from -18.6 percent) registered higher y-o-y reductions during the reference month.

Among non-food items, slower inflation rates were also observed for health (2.7 percent from 2.8 percent) and clothing & footwear (1.7 percent from 1.8 percent), while recreation & culture (-0.6 percent from -0.5 percent) posted a slightly larger deflation during the reference month. In contrast, faster price adjustments were recorded in restaurants and miscellaneous goods & services (2.4 percent from 2.3 percent) and education (1.2 percent from 1.0 percent). Inflation rates for

furnishing, household equipment & routine maintenance of the house (3.7 percent) and communication (0.4 percent) remain unchanged from the previous month.

On a m-o-m seasonally adjusted basis, non-food inflation decelerated to 0.1 percent in October 2020 from 0.3 percent in September 2020.

### **3. Inflation in both the National Capital Region (NCR) and areas outside the National Capital Region (AONCR) accelerated to 2.5 percent in October 2020. For the fifth consecutive month, Bicol registered the highest inflation rate at 4.1 percent.**

Overall inflation in NCR accelerated to 2.5 percent in October 2020, up from 2.2 percent in September 2020 and 1.3 percent in October 2019. This was driven primarily by faster price adjustments in food & non-alcoholic beverages (2.6 percent in October 2020 from 1.4 percent in September 2020), housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels (0.7 percent from 0.6 percent), and restaurant and miscellaneous goods & services (1.6 percent from 1.5 percent). These were partly tempered by the slowdown in the price increases of clothing & footwear (1.1 percent from 1.2 percent), transport (11.1 percent from 11.5 percent), and alcoholic beverages & tobacco (7.9 percent from 10.4 percent), while deflation was reported for recreation & culture (-0.1 percent from 0 percent). Inflation was the same from the previous month for communication (0.2 percent), education (0.6 percent), health (3.0 percent), and furnishing, household equipment & routine maintenance of the house (5.6 percent).

Similarly, inflation in AONCR slightly inched up to 2.5 percent in October 2020 from 2.4 percent in the preceding month and 0.7 percent in October 2019. This stemmed mainly from higher inflation in food & non-alcoholic beverages (2.0 percent in October 2020 from 1.6 percent in September 2020), restaurant & miscellaneous goods & services (2.7 percent from 2.6 percent), and education (1.4 percent from 1.1 percent), offsetting slower inflation in other commodities. Weaker price adjustments were recorded in furnishing, household equipment & routine maintenance of the house (3.1 percent from 3.2 percent), clothing & footwear (1.9 percent from 2.0 percent), health (2.6 percent from 2.7), transport (7.0 percent from 7.3 percent), alcoholic beverages & tobacco (11.9 percent from 13.3 percent), housing, water, electricity, gas, & other fuels (1.0 percent from 1.4

percent), and recreation & culture (-0.9 percent from -0.7 percent). Meanwhile, inflation for communication remained steady at 0.4 percent for the fifth consecutive month.

In AONCR, the following regions registered highest inflation rates: Bicol, SOCCSKSARGEN, Cagayan Valley, Ilocos Region, BARMM, Davao Region, Eastern Visayas, and Central Visayas. Meanwhile, inflation in Northern Mindanao, CALABARZON, and Central Luzon remained unchanged from the previous month (see Table 3).

Among the regions, Bicol registered the highest inflation rate at 4.1 percent, although this was a deceleration from the 4.5 percent inflation recorded in September 2020. Most commodities in the Bicol region posted slower inflation rates during the reference month such as housing, water, electricity, gas, & other fuels (1.2 percent in October 2020 from 1.8 percent in September 2020), alcoholic beverages & tobacco (10.4 percent from 21.1 percent), health (2.0 percent from 2.2 percent), clothing & footwear (3.1 percent from 3.2 percent), furnishing, household equipment & routine maintenance of the house (2.9 percent from 3.1 percent), and recreation & culture (1.2 percent from 1.6 percent). Only food & non-alcoholic beverages (1.7 percent from 1.6 percent) accelerated during the period. On the other hand, inflation for transport (37.4 percent), communication (0.5 percent), education (0.1 percent), and restaurant and miscellaneous goods & services (4.3 percent) remain unchanged from the preceding month.

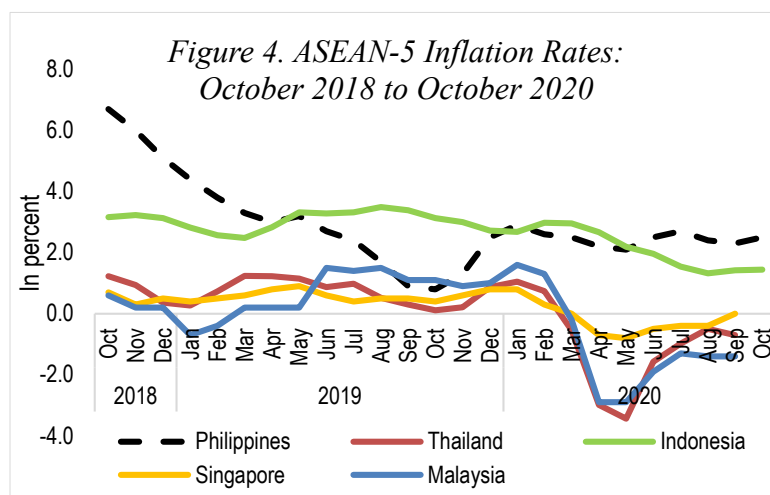


**Table 3. Y-O-Y regional inflation rates (in percent, 2012=100)**

<b>Regions</b>	<b>Oct 2020</b>	<b>Sept 2020</b>	<b>YTD 2020</b>
NCR- National Capital Region	2.5	2.2	2.0
AONCR - Areas outside the NCR	2.5	2.4	2.7
CAR - Cordillera Administrative Region	1.5	1.6	2.5
I - Ilocos Region	2.7	2.5	2.5
II - Cagayan Valley	3.0	2.9	2.6
III - Central Luzon	2.4	2.4	2.8
IV-A - CALABARZON	2.6	2.6	2.5
IV-B - MIMAROPA Region	3.0	3.2	3.0
V - Bicol Region	4.1	4.5	3.8
VI - Western Visayas	2.5	2.8	3.0
VII - Central Visayas	1.3	1.1	2.1
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1.9	1.8	1.8
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1.9	2.2	2.7
X - Northern Mindanao	2.6	2.6	2.0
XI - Davao Region	2.0	0.8	1.7
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	3.3	3.1	3.0
XIII - Caraga	3.1	3.2	2.8
BARMM – Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	2.4	2.3	2.4

4. In October 2020, Indonesia's headline inflation rate remained unchanged at 1.4 percent. Other ASEAN-5 economies have yet to release inflation figures for October, but Thailand and Malaysia both recorded deflation at -0.7 percent and -1.4 percent, respectively, in September 2020 while Singapore posted 0 percent or nil growth.

Indonesia's headline inflation stood at 1.4 percent in October 2020, unchanged from the previous month's rate. The increase in the price index of food, drinks & tobacco (2.3 percent in October 2020 from 1.8 percent in September 2020) was offset by the weaker price adjustments in food services & restaurants (2.1 percent from 2.4 percent), housing & utilities (0.6 percent from 0.7 percent), and transport (-0.8 percent from -0.7 percent).<sup>7</sup> This brought year-to-date inflation for Indonesia to 2.1 percent near the low end of



**Table 4. Y-O-Y ASEAN-5 inflation rates (in percent)**

	Oct 2020	Sep 2020	YTD 2020
Philippines	2.5	2.3	2.5
Indonesia	1.4	1.4	2.1
Thailand	Not yet available	-0.7	-1.0
Malaysia	Not yet available	-1.4	-1.0
Singapore	Not yet available	0.0	-0.2

the government's target of 2 to 4 percent for the year due to subdued demand as a result of COVID-19. On 13 October 2020, the Bank Indonesia held its key policy rate steady at 4.00 percent for the third consecutive time, to maintain the stability of the rupiah exchange rate on the back of a low inflation environment.<sup>8</sup>

The latest inflation figures from Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore are only until September 2020. Both Thailand and Malaysia experienced deflation recording -0.7 percent and -1.4 percent respectively for September 2020. This is the seventh

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2020/11/02/1664/inflasi-terjadi-pada-oktober-2020-sebesar-0-07-persen--inflasi-tertinggi-terjadi-di-sibolga-sebesar-1-04-persen-.html>

<sup>8</sup> [https://www.bi.go.id/en/ruang-media/siaran-pers/Pages/sp\\_227520.aspx](https://www.bi.go.id/en/ruang-media/siaran-pers/Pages/sp_227520.aspx)

consecutive month of deceleration for the two countries. In particular, Thailand's overall consumer price index fell by 0.7 percent in September 2020 on the back of the larger drop in transport cost (-5.0 percent in September 2020 from -4.5 percent in August 2020) and a slowdown in food prices (1.4 percent from 1.6 percent).<sup>9</sup>

Malaysia's consumer price index also declined year-on-year by 1.4 percent in September 2020, similar to the previous month's rate. Although faster inflation rates were recorded in food & non-alcoholic beverages (1.4 percent in September 2020 from 1.3 percent in August 2020) and alcoholic beverages & tobacco (0.5 percent from 0.3 percent), these were offset by the deceleration in inflation of miscellaneous goods & services (2.7 percent from 3.1 percent), recreation services & culture (0.1 percent from 0.6 percent), and education (0.7 percent from 1.1 percent).<sup>10</sup> On 3 November 2020, the Bank Negara Malaysia kept its key policy rate at 1.75 percent noting the significant improvement in economic activity for the third quarter.<sup>11</sup>

Meanwhile, after five consecutive months of deflation, overall consumer prices in Singapore posted 0 percent or nil growth in September 2020 from a 0.4 percent decline in August 2020. Prices have declined at a slower pace for private transport (-0.1 percent in September 2020 from -2.3 percent in August 2020), services (-0.1 percent from -0.5 percent), and electricity & gas (-14.2 percent from -14.6 percent). Year-to-date inflation for Singapore settled at -0.2 percent, within the revised forecast range of -0.5 to 0 percent (from an earlier estimate of -1.0 to 0 percent) of the Monetary Authority of Singapore. The revision was made on 23 October 2020 amid weak global and domestic demand.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> <https://tradingeconomics.com/thailand/inflation-cpi>

<sup>10</sup> [https://www.dosm.gov.my/v1/index.php?r=column/cthemeByCat&cat=106&bul\\_id=dmY4OU45UzlwY3Z6MW NtZ2pSV3hsdz09&menu\\_id=bThzTHQxN1ZqMVF6a2I4RkZoNDFkOT09](https://www.dosm.gov.my/v1/index.php?r=column/cthemeByCat&cat=106&bul_id=dmY4OU45UzlwY3Z6MW NtZ2pSV3hsdz09&menu_id=bThzTHQxN1ZqMVF6a2I4RkZoNDFkOT09)

<sup>11</sup> [https://www.bnm.gov.my/index.php?ch=en\\_press&pg=en\\_press&ac=5141&lang=en](https://www.bnm.gov.my/index.php?ch=en_press&pg=en_press&ac=5141&lang=en)

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.mas.gov.sg/-/media/MAS/EPG/CPD/2020/Inflation202009.pdf>

## 5. Inflation outlook and policy implications

The BSP has maintained its inflation forecast of 2.3 percent in 2020, 2.8 percent in 2021, and 3.0 percent in 2022, well within the government's target range of 2 to 4 percent annually until 2022.<sup>13</sup> While inflation has been benign at 2.5 for October 2020 due to stable supply, as well as weaker demand caused by COVID-19, upward inflationary pressures remain such as the adverse impact of inclement weather and the lingering presence of African Swine Fever (ASF) in the country.

### Food supply

Latest projections from the Department of Agriculture (DA) show that the supply of key food products will likely remain sufficient until the end of the year. For instance, the stock of rice by end-December is expected to last for 102 to 104 days while vegetables may last for 19 days.<sup>14</sup> However, agricultural damage caused by the recent onslaught of typhoons and the occurrence of La Niña may put food supply at risk.

A key strategy for food security during uncertain times is to prolong the shelf life of agricultural goods. This may come by way of introducing proper technology. There is also a need to increase investments in warehouses and cold storage facilities in strategic locations. To improve efficiency in the distribution and delivery of essential goods, the government can continue to forge linkages and partnerships among producers, farmer cooperatives & associations, and retail outlets to address supply and logistics bottlenecks. For this purpose, the government may continue supporting digital platforms such as *e-Kadiwa*, *Kadiwa Agribiz Portal*, and other agriculture caravans. In addition, it is also important to expedite the disbursement of the Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Fund (RCEF), particularly its mechanization component, to help boost domestic rice productivity, improve competitiveness, and facilitate the shift towards high value crops.

Meanwhile, the continued presence of ASF has resulted in tighter supply and higher prices of pork in Luzon. As of 30 October 2020, a total of 375,104 swine were already culled in 33 cities or provinces.<sup>15</sup> The DA is already sourcing pork

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<sup>13</sup> Based on BSP statement during the Q3 2020 Inflation Report online press briefing held on 29 October 2020.

<sup>14</sup> DA Presentation during the Meeting of the Task Group on Food Security held on October 22, 2020

<sup>15</sup> Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI) – ASF updates as of October 30, 2020

supplies from Visayas and Mindanao to help ease meat prices in Luzon.<sup>16</sup> Moreover, the government will strictly implement biosecurity measures and food safety protocols to curb the spread of highly contagious animal diseases in farms and to guarantee the safe consumption of meat products.

### [Adverse weather conditions](#)

In its latest climate advisory,<sup>17</sup> the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) cautioned that a moderate-to-strong La Niña may persist until April 2021. In addition, three to seven tropical cyclones may enter or develop in the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) from November 2020 to April 2021. Moreover, the ongoing La Niña may further enhance the northeast monsoon or *Amihan* which can trigger flashfloods and rain-induced landslides over susceptible areas.<sup>18</sup>

Based on the preliminary estimates of the DA as of 3 November 2020, the combined amount of damage and losses from Typhoon ‘*Quinta*’ and Super Typhoon ‘*Rolly*’ already reached PHP 4.6 billion, which mostly affected rice, corn, high value crops, fisheries, livestock, irrigation, and agri-facilities located in Luzon and some regions in Visayas and Mindanao.<sup>19</sup>

In this regard, the government and the private sector are encouraged to tap local producers in nearby provinces or regions to make up for the lost harvest in these disaster-stricken areas. To hasten the recovery of the agriculture sector, the government can fast track the release of DA’s Quick Response Fund and other production support assistance such as the distribution of seeds, fingerlings, medicines, and biologics, among others, to affected farmers and fisherfolk. Likewise, affected farmers are encouraged to tap the Survival and Recovery (SURE) loan program of the government. Lastly, insured crops may also be swiftly acted upon to compensate for losses.

In line with the aforementioned points, concerned government agencies and local government units (LGU) are advised to prioritize the ongoing relief and rehabilitation efforts for heavily devastated areas to ensure business continuity and the unhampered delivery of goods and services across the country. Since the country is expected to face inclement weather in the coming months, the national

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<sup>16</sup> <https://www.da.gov.ph/more-shipments-of-hogs-frozen-pork-from-vis-min-to-ease-supply-prices-in-luzon/>

<sup>17</sup> <https://pubfiles.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/climps/climateforum/climateoutlook.pdf>

<sup>18</sup> <http://bagong.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/press-release/77>

<sup>19</sup> *Based on the Department of Agriculture’s Virtual Presser as of 03 November 2020.*

government may explore areas to strengthen its coordination with LGUs and further improve the country's disaster preparedness and response.

### [Global oil prices](#)

The slower recovery in global demand due to the resurgence of COVID-19 cases and lockdown measures in many countries have continued to weigh down international oil prices. The higher oil output and lifting of exports restrictions in Iraq and Libya in September 2020 also pulled down global oil prices. These slightly countered the production cuts made by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and its allies (OPEC+) since May 2020. In this regard, Dubai crude oil future prices fell to USD 38.36/bbl for November 2020 (from an earlier quotation of USD 41.70/bbl<sup>20</sup>) and is expected to close at USD 38.72/bbl by the end of the year.<sup>21</sup> Nonetheless, the OPEC+ remains committed to ensure market stability and full conformity to its production cuts of 7.7 mb/d until December 2020 before tapering off to 5.8mb/d in 2021 until April 2022.<sup>22</sup> The OPEC+ is scheduled to meet on 16 to 17 November 2020 to discuss recent developments in the global oil market.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> Dubai Crude Oil (Platts) Financial Futures Quotes as of 1 October 2020. Retrieved from <https://www.cmegroup.com/trading/energy/crude-oil/dubai-crude-oil-calendar-swap-futures.html>

<sup>21</sup> Dubai Crude Oil (Platts) Financial Futures Quotes as of 2 November 2020. Retrieved from <https://www.cmegroup.com/trading/energy/crude-oil/dubai-crude-oil-calendar-swap-futures.html>

<sup>22</sup> Press release on the 23<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the Joint Ministerial Monitoring Committee of the OPEC. 19 October 2020. [https://www.opec.org/opec\\_web/en/press\\_room/6170.htm](https://www.opec.org/opec_web/en/press_room/6170.htm)

<sup>23</sup> [https://www.opec.org/opec\\_web/en/press\\_room/6170.htm](https://www.opec.org/opec_web/en/press_room/6170.htm)