5						
STOCK MARKET	ASIAN MARKETS	WORLD MARKETS	PESO-DOLLAR RATES	ASIAN MONIES-US\$ RATE	WORLD CURRENCIES	DUBAI CRUDE OIL
7120 OPEN: 6,936.10 6890 HIGH: 6,945.30 LOW: 6,832.92 6730 116.11 prs. 6600 1.66% VOL:: 0.817 B 30 DAYS TO APRIL 27, 2022 VAL(P): 8.782 B	APRIL 27, 2022  JAPAN (NIKKEI 225) 26,386.63 ▼ -313.48 -1.17 HONG KONG (HANG SENG) 19,946.36 ■ 11.65 0.06 TAIWAN (WEIGHTED) 16,303.35 ▼ -341.44 -2.05 THAILAND (SET INDEX) 1,660.18 ▼ -8.79 -0.53 S.KOREA (KSE COMPOSITE) 2,639.06 ▼ -29.25 -1.07 SYDNEY (ALL ORDINARIES) 7,261.20 ▼ -56.80 -0.78 MALAYSIA (KLSE COMPOSITE) 1,585.98 ▼ -10.70 -0.67	APRIL 26, 2022  CLOSE  Dow Jones  33,240.180  ▼ -809.280  NASDAQ  12,490.743  ▼ -514.109  S&P 500  4,175.200  ▼ -120.920  FTSE 100  7,386.190  Luro Stoxx50  3,632.430  ▼ -24.340	50.90 FX  51.40 OPEN P52.350 HIGH P52.100 LOW P52.375 CLOSE P52.120 92.90 W.AVE. P52.261 53.40 13.00 crvs VOL. \$1,654.05 M 30 DAYS TO APRIL 27, 2022 SOURCE : BAP	S. Korea (won) 1,265.900 ▼ 1,253.780 SINGAPORE (DOLLAR) 1.380 ▼ 1.373	APRIL 27, 2022  US\$/UK POUND 1.2559  ▼ 1.2714 US\$/EURO 1.0598 ▼ 1.0694 \$/AUST DOLLAR 0.7152 ▼ 0.7205 CANADA DOLLAR/US\$ 1.2845 ■ 1.2741 SWISS FRANC/US\$ 0.9651 ■ 0.9583	FUTURES PRICE ON NEAREST MONTH OF DELIVERY 120.00 \$99.55/BBL 112.00 96.00 88.00 \$0.15 30 DAYS TO APRIL 26, 2022

THURSDAY • APRIL 28, 2022 • www.bworldonline.com **S1/1-10 • 2 SECTIONS, 34 PAGES** VOL. XXXV • ISSUE 196

PHILIPPINE STOCK EXCHANGE'S 10 MOST ACTIVE STOCKS BY VALUE TURNOVER • APRIL 27, 2022 (PSEi snapshot on S1/5; article on S2/2) SM P851.000 ALI P34.000 P732.000 P128.400 P36.000 P39.900 P218.600 P105.000 P1.560 P216,822,765 P162,575,690 Value P409,320,275 P205,508,914 P434,078,420 Value P346,772,495 Value P262,003,973 Value P219,019,555 Value Value P195,866,650 Value P183,412,362 -P1.200 -P26.000 ▼ -3.430% -P2.600 ▼ -1.985% -P0.500 -P2.800 ▼ -6.557% -P4.400 ▼ -1.973% -P2.100 **▼** -1.047% **▼** -3.409% **▼** -1.370% **1.020**%

## NG budget deficit narrows in March

## BSP to scale back policy support as economy recovers, Diokno says

THE PHILIPPINE central bank will take into account the pace of economic recovery as it pursues monetary policy normalization.

"The Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) is mindful that as the economy recovers and gradually returns to normal, the extraordinary measures will need to be scaled back," BSP Governor Benjamin E. Diokno said in a speech at the virtual Philippine Singapore Business Investment Summit on Wednesday.

"The timing and conditions of BSP's exit strategy for its pandemic interventions will continue to be guided by the inflation and growth outlook over the medium term, the state of public health, and domestic and global risks to the economy," he added.

Mr. Diokno on Monday told Bloomberg the central bank may consider increasing policy interest rates at its June 23 meeting as

the economy likely expanded by around 6-7% in the first quarter. First-quarter economic data

will be released on May 12. BSP officials previously said

they will assess the need for a rate hike in the second half of 2022.

Last month, the BSP kept policy rates untouched at record lows even as it raised its inflation forecast for 2022 to a beyondtarget at 4.3% as oil and commodity prices surged.

Mr. Diokno previously said he would want to see about four to six quarters of consecutive economic growth before adjusting policy rates.

If Philippine gross domestic product (GDP) expands in the first quarter, this will mark the fourth successive quarter of economic growth following the pandemic-induced recession.

Diokno, S1/4



A TOKEN of the virtual currency Bitcoin is seen placed on a monitor that displays binary digits in this illustration picture, Dec. 8, 2017.

## BSP to launch digital currency pilot project

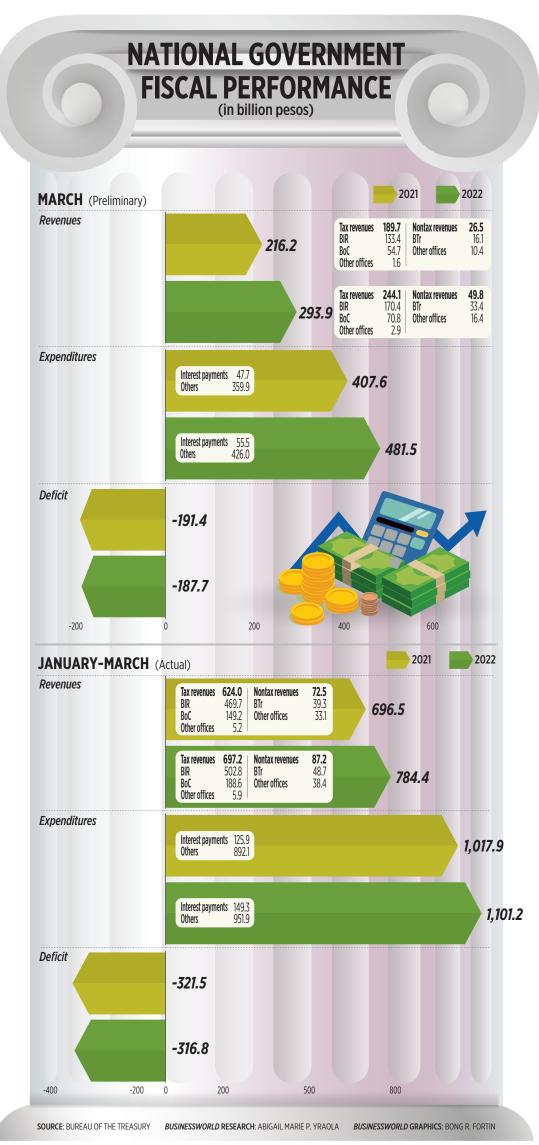
THE BANGKO SENTRAL ng Financial Inclusion Policymakers' Pilipinas (BSP) is currently working on a pilot project that will test the use of wholesale central bank digital currency (CBDC) for largevalue financial transactions among selected financial institutions.

"The pilot project covers the experimentation of the CBDC's use to transfer large-value financial transactions on a 24 [hours] by 7 [days] basis, across a limited number of financial institutions but possibly covering both banks and nonbank institutions," BSP Governor Benjamin E. Diokno said in his speech at the Alliance for Roundtable at the 2022 International Monetary Fund-World Bank Spring Meetings held on Tuesday.

Project CBDCPH is a major step for the country's central bank and the finance industry "to better understand the opportunities and risks of wholesale CBDCs," Mr. Diokno said.

He said wholesale CBDCs may have value in addressing some pain points, particularly in large cross-border foreign currency transfers done through the national payment system.

Currency, S1/4



**By Tobias Jared Tomas** 

THE NATIONAL Government's (NG) budget gap narrowed in March as revenue collection and spending grew by double digits, the Bureau of the Treasury (BTr) reported on Wednesday.

Data from the BTr showed the Philippines' budget deficit shrank by 1.97% to P187.7 billion in March, from P191.4 billion in the same month in 2021.

Month on month, the fiscal gap widened from the P105.8billion deficit in February.

Government spending accelerated by 18.14% year on year to P481.55 billion in March, due to higher national tax allocation releases and budgetary support for government-owned and -controlled corporations.

Starting this year, local government units are given a bigger share in national tax collections, alongside the transfer of basic services, due to the Mandanas

The BTr said expenditures also increased as the Department of Education and the Commission on Higher Education released funds for scholarship programs, while the Department of Public Works and Highways and the Department of National Defense implemented capital outlay projects.

Primary expenditures, or spending net of interest payments, went up by 18.35% to P426 billion in March.

Interest payments incre by 16.54% to P55.5 billion.

Meanwhile, state revenues jumped by 35.96% to P293.9 billion year on year in March, as the economy gradually reopened after pandemic restrictions eased.

During the month, tax revenues rose by 28.69% to P244.1 billion, and nontax revenues surged by 88% to P49.8 billion.

Metro Manila and other areas were downgraded to the most lenient alert level starting March, as coronavirus infections plunged.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) collected P170.4 billion, up by 27.76% year on year, while the Bureau of Customs (BoC) collected P70.8 billion, up by 29.33%.

The Treasury reported P33.4 billion in revenues in March, surging by 107% from a year ago, due to higher dividend remittances, income from bond sinking fund investments and the National Government share from the Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corp.'s income.

Budget deficit, S1/8

## Poor nations face four times more climate change risk, S&P warns

POORER COUNTRIES' economies will be four times more exposed to climate risks than richer peers by 2050, according to an S&P Global Ratings analysis.

Around 12% of low to lower middle-income nations' economic output will be under threat, compared with 3% for high and upper middle-income states, the ratings agency said in a report based on a "moderate" scenario. South Asia is particularly at risk - 10 times more so than Europe due to its exposure to storms,

floods and rising sea levels. Countries located around

the equator and small island states, typically more exposed to physical climate risks, also tend to have poorer, less diversified economies and weaker institutions. That means their economic losses are likely to be higher and

more persistent given they have less capacity to adapt, S&P found.

"Climate finance is needed to help build resilience of developing countries to climate change to which they have contributed relatively little," said authors including Marion Amiot. "International cooperation and support can help the most vulnerable countries to finance a rising adaptation gap."

Bond markets have already been adapting to the threat of climate change, with borrowers issuing record volumes of green bonds and investors often paying a so-called "greenium" in the rush to grab them. Progress has been slower in quantifying the climate risks for individual nations, and in any case models may be of limited use given many sovereign bonds won't mature for decades.

S&P does not consider this analysis as part of its base case for sovereign ratings, citing the uncertainty of the projections. The S&P analysis does not assess socalled transition risks, which refer to the economic costs of moving toward a greener economy, or associated governments and communities' adaptation efforts.

"It's quite difficult to quantify the impacts of adaptation methods currently," said Paul Munday, primary analyst on the report. "That being said, it is reasonable to assume countries will try to adapt to issues such as rising sea levels.'

The study is mainly based on a scenario that projects an average temperature increase of 1.8°C, versus the Paris Agreement's aim of limiting a temperature rise to "well below" 2°C. — *Bloomberg* 



THE ECONOMY **UNESCO** says girls outperforming male counterparts in math, reading \$1/2 THE NATION 3.6M expired shots under COVAX to be replaced, says DoH \$1/10

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