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BusinessWord



STOCK MARKET	STOCK MARKET ASIAN MARKETS		WORLD MARKETS	PESO-DOLLAR RATES		ASIAN MONIES-US\$ RATE	W	ORLD CURRENCIES	DUBAI CRUDE OIL
PSEI 6980 6710 6440 6170 54.57 pts. 5900 0.81% 0VAL(P): 4.608 B	HONG KONG (HANG SENG) * 21,082.13 TAIWAN (WEIGHTED) * 16,552.57 THAILAND (SET INDEX) * 1,647.67 S.KOREA (KSE COMPOSITE) 2,670.65 SINGAPORE (STRAITS TIMES) 3,231.97 SYDNEY (ALL ORDINARIES) 7,238.80	▼ -212.81 -1.00 ▼ -122.52 -0.73 ▼ -12.34 -0.74 ▲ 11.66 0.44 ▲ 5.25 0.16 ▲ 62.90 0.88	CLOSE NET Dow Jones 32,899.700 ▼ -348.580 NASDAQ 12,012.734 ▼ -304.164 S&P 500 4,108.540 ▼ -68.280 FTSE 100 7,532.950 ▼ -74.710 EURO STOXX50 3,647.090 ▼ -5.430	52.75 H. L. C. C. C. S.	FX PPEN P52.820 IGH P52.700 OW P52.920 LOSE P52.860 V.AVE. P52.821 OL. \$1,128.30 M OURCE: BAP	JAPAN (YEN) 130.860 ▼ 1 HONG KONG (HK DOLLAR) 7.845 TAIWAN (NT DOLLAR) 29.361 ▼ THAILAND (BAHT) 34.300 ▲ S. KOREA (WON) 1,250.580 ▼ 1,2 SINGAPORE (DOLLAR) 1.376 ▼	29.830 US\$/UK pc 29.297 US\$/Euro 34.330 \$/Aust doll 49.210 Canada dol 1.375 Swiss Frank 4.389	CLOSE PREVIOUS OUND 1.2485 ▼ 1.2542 1.0718 ▲ 1.0687 LLAR 0.7206 ▲ 0.7196 LLAR/US\$ 1.2593 ▼ 1.2649	PUTUBES PORCE ON MEAREST MONTH OF DELIVERY 117.00 \$112.05/BBL 112.20 107.40 97.60 93.00 \$3.10 30 DAYS TO JUNE 3, 2022
VOL. XXXV • ISSUE 223			MONDAY • JUNE 6, 2022 • www.bworldonline.com				\$1/1-12 • 3 SECTIONS, 32 PAGES		

PHILIPPINE STOCK EXCHANGE'S 10 MOST ACTIVE STOCKS BY VALUE TURNOVER • JUNE 3, 2022 (PSEi snapshot on S1/4; article on S2/2)

P30.000 P128.500 P37.900 P37.000 P2,328.000 P1,937.000 P53.950 **BDO CNVRG P25.200** P206.400 P146,447,051 P501,082,700 P380,730,450 P251,866,925 Value P227,877,930 P210,351,155 P192,888,165 P190,033,760 P130,092,925 P126,252,384 Value P45.000 **A** 2.378% 4.352% P0.400 -P22.000 ▼ -0.936% **1.051**% -P0.400 ▼ -1.563%

May inflation likely surged past 5%

By Keisha B. Ta-asan

INFLATION likely surged past 5% in May as food and oil prices continued to climb amid tight global supply, according to ana-

A Business World poll of 16 analysts yielded a median estimate of 5.4% for May inflation, matching the midpoint of the 5-5.8% forecast by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP).

If realized, this would be the quickest since the 6.1% print in November 2018. It would also be

faster than the 4.9% print seen in April and 4.1% in May 2021.

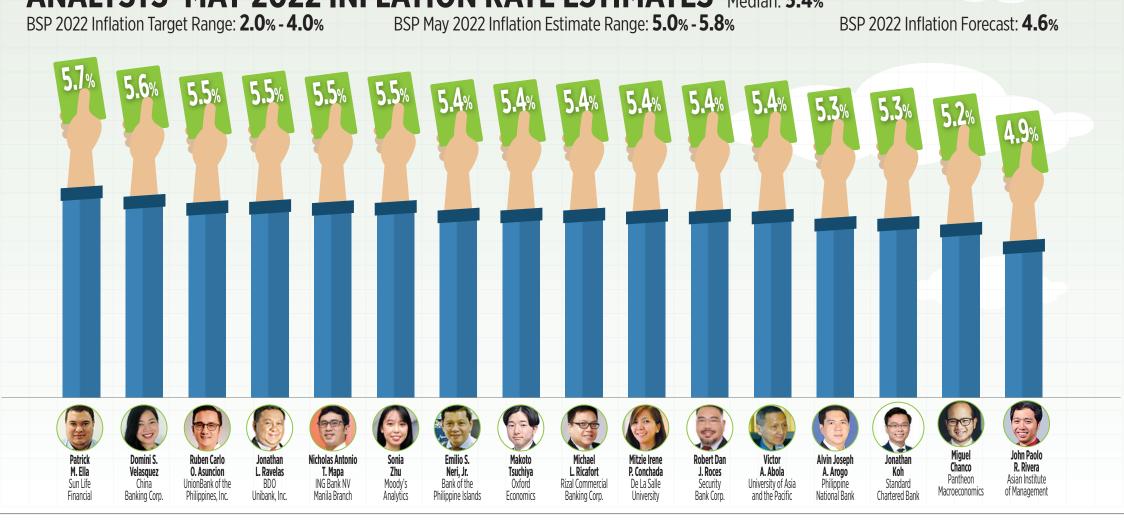
This would also exceed the BSP's 2-4% target band and the Development Budget Coordination Committee's inflation

rate assumption of 3.7-4.7% this year.

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) will release the May consumer price index (CPI) data

"Crude oil prices continue to rise and its effects are spreading to other consumer goods and services," Victor A. Abola, economist at the University of Asia and the Pacific, said. Inflation, S1/8

ANALYSTS' MAY 2022 INFLATION RATE ESTIMATES Median: 5.4%



Philippine history circles back with continuity president

By Kyle Aristophere T. Atienza Reporter

FERDINAND "BONGBONG" R. MARCOS, JR., 64, won the Philippine presidency by a landslide based on a message of unity and not much anything else.

He skipped debates, wary of traditional media known to bring up his father's two-decade autocratic rule and leaving both his staunch supporters and critics guessing about how he really plans to run the country once he's in control.

Mr. Marcos will start his six-vear rule on June 30, heralding the return to power of the country's most notorious political family that was driven

out by a popular street uprising in

He's widely seen as a continuity president, picking up from where President Rodrigo R. Duterte left off, including his infrastructure program that was delayed by a coronavirus pandemic and reviving remittances and a consumptionbased economy.

"While these programs led to some measure of success during President Rodrigo R. Duterte's time, it can prove disastrous when these are applied now," said Leonardo A. Lanzona, who teaches economics at the Ateneo de Manila University, citing the Philippines' rising debt.

He also said Mr. Marcos should address corruption that had slowly crept in the final part of the Duterte administration. "Unless corruption is checked, further declines in credit rat-

> ings are expected, making it more difficult to access funds from abroad."

Mr. Marcos faces a tricky balancing act of supporting economic recovery and containing the country's rising debt, Oxford Economics Lead

Economist Sian Fenner and Assistant Economist Makoto Tsuchiya said in a recent note.

The Philippines' budget deficit widened during the pandemic, as revenue collections remained lackluster.

The Philippine economy grew by 8.3% in the first quarter, slightly faster than government expectations, and

that could give Mr. Marcos time to adjust and think of his game plan.

But analysts said growth remains unstable, with consumer spending likely to be stunted by rising inflation, worsened by Russia's invasion of

Like Mr. Duterte, Mr. Marcos is likely to pursue closer trade and investment ties with China, even if a shift away from the United States is unlikely and will be frowned upon by Filipinos wary of China.

Aside from continuing Mr. Duterte's infrastructure program, the public should expect an economic recovery that highly relies on a 1980s labor export policy and consumer spending, said Emy Ruth Gianan, an economist at the Polytechnic University of the Philippines

President, S1/8

Gross borrowings fall 28% as of end-April

GROSS BORROWINGS dropped by 28% as of end-April, as the National Government saw lower financing requirements despite the prolonged pandemic.

Based on preliminary data from the Bureau of the Treasury (BTr), total gross borrowings stood at P1.18 trillion, lower than the P1.65 trillion seen in the same period last year.

For April alone, gross borrowings plunged by 62% to P101.26 billion year on year.

The government borrows from domestic and foreign sources in order to fund a budget deficit that has since grown due to the need to finance the country's pandemic response.

Domestic gross borrowings slumped by 37% to P66.38 billion in April, from P106.15 billion a vear ago.

The month saw the net issuance of Treasury bills (T-bills) amounting to P34 billion, where more repayments were made than debt incurred.

However, this was offset by fixed-rate Treasury bonds (Tbonds), which raised P100.38 billion.

Foreign gross borrowings plummeted by 78% to P34.88 billion in April. The government raised P28.55 billion from Samurai bonds and P6.33 billion from project loans during the month.

Borrowings, S1/8