

STOCK MARKET ASIAN MARKETS WORLD MARKETS **PESO-DOLLAR RATES** АЗ Л. JUNE 30, 2022 LATEST BID (0900GMT) JAPAN (YEN) 136.240 /ЧК доццая) 7, 846 - 2, 729 ASIAN MONIES-US\$ RATE CURRENCIES DUBAI CRUDE OIL JUNE 30, 2022 JUNE 29, 2022 JUNE 30, 2022 FX MONTH OF DELIVERY 52.15 6800 PSEi CLOSE NET % PREVIOUS 136.140 7.847 CLOSE NET CLOSE PREVIOUS
 CLOSE
 NEI
 %

 26,393.04 \checkmark -411.56
 -1.54

 21,859.79 \leftarrow -137.10
 -0.62

 14,825.73 \checkmark -414.40
 -2.72

 1,569.32 \checkmark -16.86
 -1.06

 2,332.64 \checkmark -45.35
 -1.91

 3,111.49 \checkmark -23.28
 -0.75

 6,568.10 \checkmark -132.10
 -1.97

 1,444.22 \checkmark -7.26
 -0.50
JAPAN (NIKKEI 225) P55.060 6540 DOW JONES 31,029.310 82.320 53.12 OPEN US\$/UK POUND 1.2128 🔻 1.2181 OPEN: 6.321.04 117.20 Hong Kong (Hang Seng) P54.800 NASDAQ 11,177.893 🔻 -3.647 HIGH ▼ 54.09 US\$/Euro 1.0424 1.0515 6280 \ HIGH: 6,337.34 29.708 TAIWAN (NT DOLLAR) 29.729 TAIWAN (WEIGHTED) 112.40 3,818.830 🔻 S&P 500 -2.720 LOW P55.140 0.6878 0.6876 \$/Aust dollar LOW: 6,140.22 THAILAND (SET INDEX) THAILAND (BAHT) 35.310 35.170 55.06 7,312.320 🔻 FTSE 100 -11.090 CLOSE P54.975 1,298.410 1,297.740 107.60 S. KOREA (WON) CLOSE: 6.155.43 S.KOREA (KSE COMPOSITE) CANADA DOLLAR/US\$ 1.2913 1.2869 3.504.110 🔻 56.03 P54.970 SINGAPORE (STRAITS TIMES) EURO STOXX50 -1.310 🔺 W.AVE. SINGAPORE (DOLLAR) 1.391 ▼ 1.389 SWISS FRANC/US\$ 0.9567 0.9531 2.34% VOL.: 0.794 B 14,895 14,849 NDONESIA (RUPIAH) SYDNEY (ALL ORDINARIES) 8.50 ctvs VOL. \$1,248.20 M \$1.04 30 DAYS TO JUNE 30, 2022 VAL(P): 6.352 B MALAYSIA (RINGGIT) 4.406 4.398 MALAYSIA (KLSE COMPOSITE) 30 DAYS TO JUNE 30, 2022 SOURCE : BAP 30 DAYS TO JUNE 29, 2022 FRIDAY • JULY 1, 2022 • www.bworldonline.com S1/1-12 • 2 SECTIONS, 16 PAGES VOL. XXXV • ISSUE 242 NULLINDING CTOCK EXCHANCES IN MACT ACTIVE CTOCKS BY VALUE TURNAVED . UNE 70, 2022 (DSE: spanshot on S1/2; article on S2/2)

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URC	P111.000	BDO	P110.500	ALI	P25.500	ICT	P184.000	SM	P782.000	SMPH	P36.550	TEL	P1,680.000	CNVRG	P21.150	MOND	E P13.000	BPI	P84.800
Value	P520,736,933	Value	P484,537,470	Value	P474,364,350	Value	P421,826,545	Value	P332,510,735	Value	P327,556,010	Value	P287,419,430	Value	P276,828,145	Value	P257,742,972	Value	P181,346,214
P3.000	▲ 2.778%	-P3.800	▼ -3.325%	-P1.300	▼ -4.851 %	-P11.900	▼ -6.075%	-P38.000	▼ -4.634%	P0.450	▲ 1.247%	-P85.00	0 🔻 -4.816%	-P0.650	▼ -2.982%	-P0.180	▼ -1.366%	-P1.600	▼ -1.852%

BSP may consider bigger rate hikes

THE Philippine central bank would consider bigger key rate increases to support the peso and amid faster inflation, according to its new chief.

"The key really is what's the momentum of inflation," Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) Governor Felipe M. Medalla told reporters on Wednesday night.

Still, he expects consumer spending to boost economic growth in the second quarter, citing the influx of people at malls.

"People are actually almost unafraid of COVID," he said. "To the extent the rising cases do not result in clogging the hospitals, then we'll be fine."

Inflation likely quickened to 5.7-6.5% in June amid spiraling oil and food prices, higher electricity rates and a weaker peso, his predecessor Benjamin E. Diokno said on Thursday.

This is well above the central bank's 2-4% target this year.

"The continued increase in domestic oil prices, upward adjustment in electricity rates, higher prices of key food items and peso depreciation are the primary sources of inflationary pressures during the month," Mr. Diokno told reporters in a Viber message. "These could be offset in part by

lower prices of LPG and fish." "The BSP will continue to monitor closely emerging price developments to enable timely intervention to arrest the emergence of further second-round effects, consistent with its mandate of price and financial stability," he added. Rate hikes, S1/9

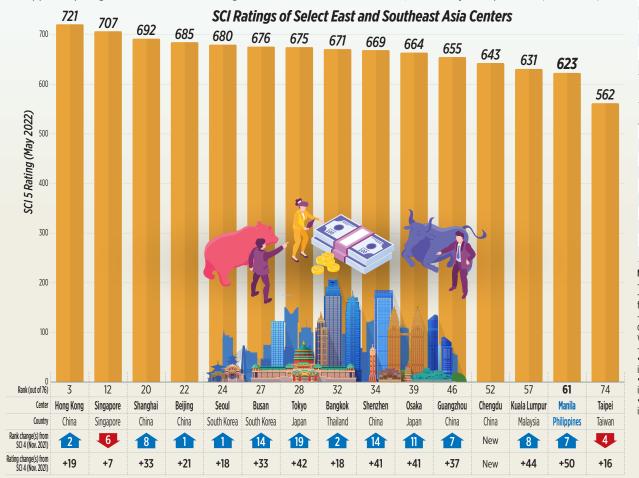
Marcos takes power 36 years after father's popular ouster

By Kyle Aristophere T. Atienza and Alyssa Nicole O. Tan Reporters

FERDINAND R. MARCOS, JR. took his oath as Philippine president on Thursday, completing a remarkable comeback for a political dynasty that was ousted by a popular uprising in 1986.

MANILA SECOND LOWEST IN EAST AND SOUTHEAST ASIA IN SMART CENTER RANKI

Manila rose seven spots to 61st out of 76 ranked centers in the fifth edition of the Smart Centers Index (SCI) by Long Finance Initiative. The index rated the innovation and technology offerings of commercial and financial centers. The Philippine capital got the second lowest rating of 623 in East and Southeast Asia, ahead only of Taipei's 562 (74th overall). **Top 10** Rank change(s) from SCI 5 Rating Rating change(s) from SCI 4 (Nov. 2021) (May 2022) SCI 4 (Nov. 2021) Rank Center New York, United States 746 +15 London, United Kinadom 0 736 +6 3 Hong Kong, China 2 721 +19 4 Zurich, Switzerland 716 +20 ß



Copennagen , Dennark	5	/15	+20	
Boston, United States	10	713	+26	
Cambridge, United Kingdom	3	712	+5	
Lugano, Switzerland	4	711	+20	
San Francisco, United States	1	710	+24	
Los Angeles, United States	3	709	+19	
	Boston, United States Cambridge, United Kingdom Lugano, Switzerland San Francisco, United States	Boston, United States 10 Cambridge, United Kingdom 5 Lugano, Switzerland 1 San Francisco, United States 1	Boston, United States11Cambridge, United Kingdom5Lugano, Switzerland1San Francisco, United States1	Boston, United States 1 713 +26 Cambridge, United Kingdom 3 712 +5 Lugano, Switzerland 1 +20 San Francisco, United States 1 +24

Bottom 10

Rank (out of 76)	Center	Rank change(s) from SCI 4 (Nov. 2021)	SCI 5 Rating (May 2022)	Rating change(s) from SCI 4 (Nov. 2021)
76	New Delhi, India	4	472	+26
75	Mumbai, India	4	501	+43
74	Taipei, Taiwan	4	562	+16
73	Bahrain, Bahrain	New	576	New
72	Cayman Islands, Cayman Islands	23	585	-39
71	Stuttgart, Germany	5	593	+13
70	Rome, Italy	1	598	+37
69	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	2	600	+21
68	Moscow, Russia	Į0	604	-7
67	Athens, Greece	New	605	New

NOTES:

The SCI is updated every six months.

The latest edition of the index was compiled using 134 instrumental factors and combined with 2,083 assessments from 296 respondents. Out of 131 commercial and financial centers researched for the SCL5 only 76 were included. According to the report, only those centers which received at least 10 assessments were included Three dimensions used in the index:

 Innovation Support - the approach taken to regulation and support for the innovation and technology industry provided by the commercial ecosystem. • Creative Intensity - the extent to which technology and innovative industries are embedded in the economy of the center Delivery Capability - the quality of the work being undertaken in the field in the center.

> SOURCE: Z/YEN GROUP'S LONG FINANCE AND DISTRIBUTED FUTURES' THE SMART CENTERS INDEX 5 BUSINESSWORLD RESEARCH: ANA OLIVIA A. TIRONA and BERNADETTE THERESE M. GADON BUSINESSWORLD GRAPHICS: BONG R. FORTIN

Exodus of nurses continues in virus-stricken Philippines

VINCENT GIAN N. SALAZAR, 26, fulfilled his lifelong dream by moving to the US as a healthcare practitioner in 2021, when the Philippines was reeling from the sting of a global coronavirus pandemic.

The California-based Filipino now earns 10 times what he used to get as a medical technologist at a hospital in the Philippine capital.

"I continued my medical profession in another country to advance my career, which is difficult to do in our country," he said in a Facebook Messenger chat.

The pandemic that has killed more than 60,000 Filipinos and 6.4 million people worldwide has tested the limits of Filipino health workers toiling at local hospitals. Many of them have since left the country to pursue greener

pastures overseas.

FOCUS Some nurses in private hospitals in the provinces get as low as about P5,000 a month, said Robert Mendoza, president of the Alliance of Healthcare Workers

In 2020, the Philippine government raised the starting salary of nurses in state-owned hospitals to about P32,000 (\$582) from P22,000. But some of the higher-ranking nurses got demoted and had to settle for their old rates.

Cristy V. Donguines is one of the country's health workers who had

been through the worst of the pandemic.

For many months, she depended on the goodwill of their

village patrol that took her to a meeting place in Bulacan province northwest of Manila so she could share a ride with a co-worker for a nearly two-hour journey to reach Jose Reyes Memorial Medical Center in downtown Manila.

"If the government can afford to double the salary of policemen, it should also be able to do the same for frontline health workers," she said by telephone.

Local health workers had to sacrifice a lot especially every

time a surge in coronavirus infections took place, many of them having to isolate themselves after being exposed to the virus. Transmitting the virus to their loved ones was a constant fear.

"More importantly, at the height of the pandemic, they had to accept greater risk of being sick or even death, with very minimal increase in compensation," Domini S. Velasquez, chief economist at China Banking Corp., said in an e-mail.

Nurses, S1/12

In a speech that echoed his unity campaign slogan, Mr. Marcos, 64, vowed to fulfill his promises to Filipinos without any excuses, including giving them better lives. He urged the people to work with his government. adding that "we will go very far under my watch."

"You will not be disappointed, so do not be afraid," Mr. Marcos, better known as "Bongbong," said at his inauguration ceremony, with his sister Imee, a senator, and 92-year-old mother Imelda seated close by.

Mr. Marcos won the May 9 election by a landslide and clinched a comeback for his family, which is still facing court cases involving ill-gotten wealth and unpaid taxes.

He thanked Filipinos for what he called "the biggest electoral mandate in the history of Philippine democracy."

Mr. Marcos praised his father's rule, but said his own presidency was not about the past, but a better future.

"I once knew a man who saw what little had been achieved since independence... But he got it done sometimes with the needed support, sometimes without," he said in his 30-minute speech.

"So will it be with his son. You will get no excuses from me," he said. "No looking back in anger or nostalgia."

Ferdinand E. Marcos ruled the Philippines from 1965 for more than two decades, almost half of it under martial rule, until his overthrow by a "people power" revolt that sent his family into exile in the United States. He died in Hawaii three years later.

On Sept. 23, 1972, he announced on national television that he had placed the country under Martial Law, citing an alleged communist threat.

Proclamation 1081, which was dated two days earlier, abolished Congress and allowed him to consolidate power by extending his tenure beyond the two presidential terms allowed by the 1935 Constitution.

Marcos, S1/11