

STOCK MARKET	ASIAN MARKETS	WORLD MARKETS	PESO-DOLLAR RATES	ASIAN MONIES-US\$ RATE	WORLD CURRENCIES	DUBAI CRUDE OIL
PSEi OCTOBER 25, 2022 OPEN: 6,038.11 HIGH: 6,073.41 LOW: 6,020.88 CLOSE: 6,073.41 VOL.: 0.306 B VAL(P): 4.369 B 44.62 pts, 0.74% 30 DAYS TO OCTOBER 25, 2022	OCTOBER 25, 2022 JAPAN (NIKKEI 225) 27,250.28 ▲ 275.38 1.02 HONG KONG (HANG SENG) 15,165.59 ▼ -15.10 -0.10 TAIWAN (WEIGHTED) 12,666.12 ▼ -190.86 -1.48 THAILAND (SET INDEX) 1,601.60 ▲ 10.28 0.65 S.KOREA (KSE COMPOSITE) 2,235.07 ▼ -1.09 -0.05 SINGAPORE (STRAITS TIMES) 2,984.15 ▲ 14.20 0.48 SYDNEY (ALL ORDINARIES) 6,798.60 ▲ 19.20 0.28 MALAYSIA (KLSE COMPOSITE) 1,444.41 ▼ -2.01 -0.14	OCTOBER 24, 2022 Dow Jones 31,499.620 ▲ 417.060 NASDAQ 10,952.612 ▲ 92.896 S&P 500 3,797.340 ▲ 44.590 FTSE 100 7,013.990 ▲ 44.260 Euro Stoxx50 3,453.240 ▲ 38.970	FX OPEN P58.870 HIGH P58.780 LOW P58.870 CLOSE P58.870 W.AVE. P58.824 VOL. \$561.00 M SOURCE : BAP 9.00 cny\$ 30 DAYS TO OCTOBER 25, 2022	OCTOBER 25, 2022 LATEST BID (0900GMT) JAPAN (YEN) 148.870 ▲ 149.430 HONG KONG (HK DOLLAR) 7.850 ▼ 7.849 TAIWAN (NT DOLLAR) 32.342 ▼ 32.353 THAILAND (BAHT) 38.290 ▼ 38.200 S. KOREA (WON) 1,437.060 ▲ 1,443.450 SINGAPORE (DOLLAR) 1.424 ▼ 1.425 INDONESIA (RUPIAH) 15,620 ▼ 15,585 MALAYSIA (RINGGIT) 4.733 ▲ 4.736	OCTOBER 25, 2022 US\$/UK POUND 1.1352 ▲ 1.1313 US\$/EURO 0.9870 ▲ 0.9817 \$/AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR 0.6308 ▲ 0.6284 CANADA DOLLAR/US\$ 1.3733 ▲ 1.3732 SWISS FRANC/US\$ 1.0020 ▲ 1.0019	FUTURES PRICE ON NEAREST MONTH OF DELIVERY \$90.70/BBL 30 DAYS TO OCTOBER 21, 2022

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PHILIPPINE STOCK EXCHANGE'S 10 MOST ACTIVE STOCKS BY VALUE TURNOVER • OCTOBER 25, 2022 (PSEi snapshot on S1/2; article on S2/2)

Code	Value	Change	%
ICT	P165.900	P597,843,386	-4.928%
ALI	P26.400	P381,099,220	0.000%
SM	P780.000	P346,267,870	1.961%
AC	P640.000	P248,522,305	-1.840%
SMPH	P32.800	P189,388,880	1.705%
BPI	P93.350	P177,907,472	2.022%
BDO	P123.000	P148,200,890	1.653%
DMC	P10.480	P137,727,944	0.000%
TEL	P1,554.000	P137,251,780	1.238%
SCC	P41.300	P133,565,000	-0.362%

Climate inaction puts economy at risk

By Luisa Maria Jacinta C. Jocson Reporter

THE IMPACT of climate change is likely to slash the Philippines' gross domestic product (GDP) by as much as 13.6% by 2040 if there is no action by the government and private sector, the World Bank said on Tuesday.

"Damages from climate change are a threat to the Phil-

ippine economy. It is likely to reduce GDP substantially, but the range of possible outcomes is wide," World Bank Lead Economist Souleymane Coulibaly said at a briefing on its Philippines Country Climate Development Report.

Mr. Coulibaly said World Bank estimates showed the Philippines may see a 3.2% average loss in GDP by 2030, and as much as a 5.7% loss in GDP by 2040.

"However, the impact could be much worse reaching 13.6% in 2040 if no actions are taken... with the worst effects in capital-intensive industries," he added.

World Bank Country Director for the Philippines Ndiame Diop said that the Philippines is "uniquely vulnerable" to climate change.

"In 2022, the Philippines ranked number one among the countries most affected by ex-

treme weather events...climate change is often called a silent crisis, but in the Philippines, it is not silent. It's an imposing problem and a real threat," he added.

Climate-related hazards have caused P506.1 billion in losses and damage to the Philippines over the past decade, the Department of Finance (DoF) said last year.

Signs of climate change can be seen through rising temperatures, longer and more intense

droughts, more severe tropical storms and increasing sea levels.

The Philippines is struck by around 20 tropical cyclones every year, but has seen much stronger typhoons in recent years.

"Temperatures in the Philippines will continue to rise by the end of the 21st century. Rainfall patterns will change and intensify, and extreme weather will become more frequent. Without action, climate change will im-

pose substantial economic and human costs, affecting the poorest households the most," Mr. Diop said.

Stefano Pagiola, World Bank senior environmental economist, said climate change poses major risks for development in the Philippines and that policy inaction would result in substantial economic and human costs, especially for the poor.

Climate, S1/11

Top business groups support POGO closure

THREE MAJOR business groups on Tuesday said they supported the total closure of Philippine Offshore Gaming Operators (POGOs), citing the spike in crime and money laundering risks associated with the sector.

The Foundation for Economic Freedom (FEF), Makati Business Club (MBC), and the Management Association of the Philippines (MAP) in a joint statement said the "social and reputational costs of government sponsorship of operations that are globally frowned upon far outweigh any economic benefits."

"Since the COVID-19 pandemic, the POGO industry has significantly declined by 50% to 70%. This suggests that now is the best time to terminate their operations. The total ban will only result in temporary economic strains, as opposed to the enduring socioeconomic consequences and heavier disruption if we do not act now," the business groups said.

A recent spike in crimes involving POGOs have sparked a debate on whether the sector's

economic benefits outweigh the social costs.

Finance Secretary Benjamin E. Diokno last month said he is in favor of the discontinuation of POGOs, citing the reputational cost since these offshore gaming operations are already banned in China and Vietnam.

Also, the FEF, MBC and MAP noted the lack of effective regulation of POGOs in the previous years, which resulted in taxation and monitoring issues with the Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corp. (PAGCOR). PAGCOR issues the licenses to offshore gaming operators.

"Conflicting mandates and the lure of corruption have rendered it and other involved government agencies incapable of effectively regulating POGOs. Crimes like money laundering, kidnaping, bribery, prostitution, human and drug trafficking — all associated with the gambling industry — impact on our record of law and order, and our reputation," the business groups said.

POGO, S1/11

The Entrepreneur Of The Year Philippines 2022 has concluded its search for the country's most undaunted and unstoppable entrepreneurs. Entrepreneur Of The Year Philippines is a program of the SGV Foundation, Inc., with the participation of co-presenters the Asian Institute of Management, the Department of Trade and Industry, the Philippine Business for Social Progress, and the Philippine Stock Exchange. BusinessWorld will feature each finalist in the next few weeks.

The transformation integrator

Allyxon T. Cua
President and CEO
Accent Micro Technologies, Inc.

EY Entrepreneur Of The Year
2022 Philippines

ALLYXON T. CUA, president and chief executive officer (CEO) of Accent Micro Technologies, Inc. (AMTI), was born into a low middle-income family. Despite this, he learned resilience and determination from his parents, which made him strive for greatness. After graduating from Mapua University, Mr. Cua decided to stay in the Philippines unlike most of his schoolmates who left to work in the United States. He wanted to provide opportunities for Filipinos so they would not have to leave the country.

Founded in 1997, AMTI is now a multibillion-peso business, one of the most dynamic and diversified companies in the local technology landscape, and a digital transformation enabler. AMTI was initially incorporated to distribute Dell computers, a one-brand personal computer (PC) company at a time when unbranded or "clone" computers had an overwhelming PC market share.

Integrator, S1/5

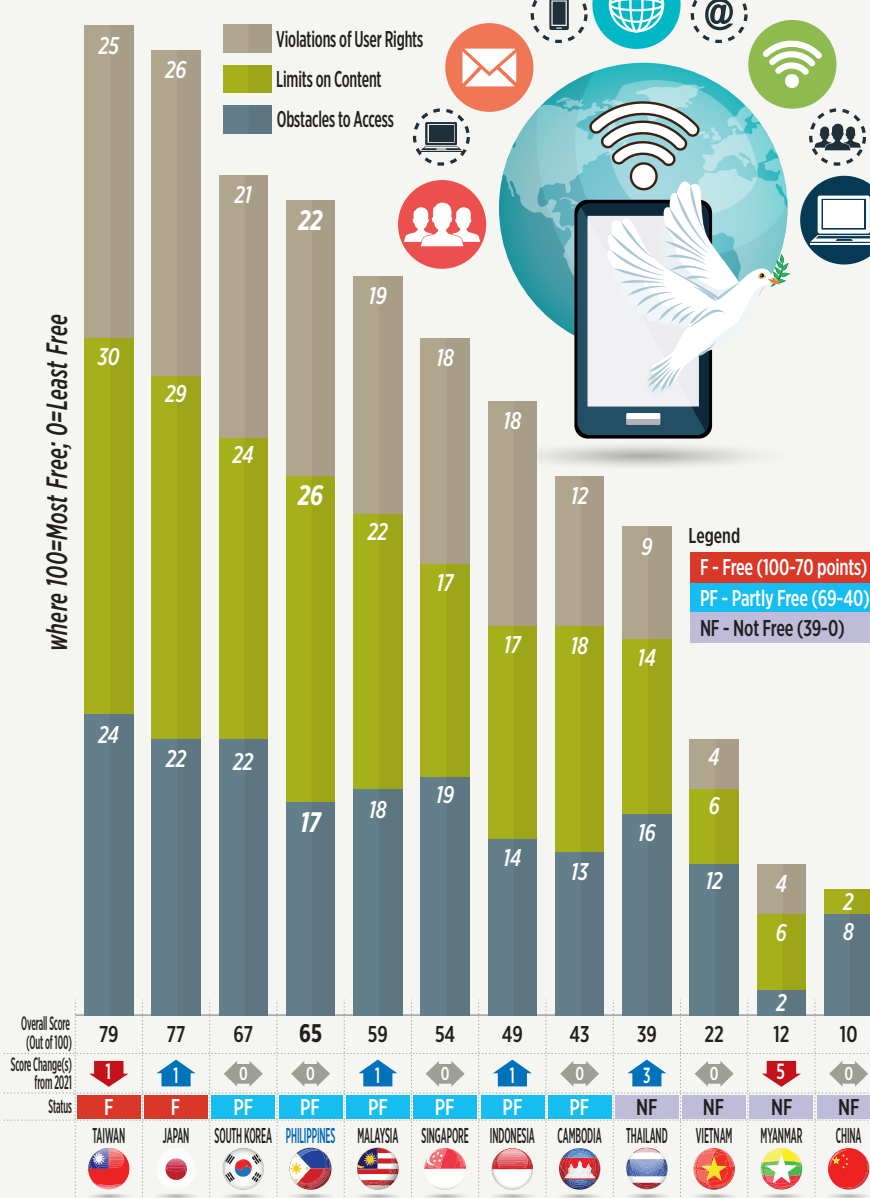


AMTI
Technology that Transforms Businesses

FREEDOM HOUSE PHILIPPINES' INTERNET FREEDOM 'PARTLY FREE'

The Philippines scored 65 out of 100, where 100 means a country is free, and gaining a "Partly Free" status in the 12th edition of Freedom on the Net report by nonprofit organization Freedom House. The study assesses human rights through internet freedom in 70 countries whether they are considered Free, Partly Free, or Not Free. The Philippines performed better than other countries in select East and Southeast Asia region, only below of Taiwan, Japan, and South Korea.

2022 Freedom on the Net Scores of Select East and Southeast Asia Countries



NOTES:
Ratings are determined through an examination of three broad categories:
A. OBSTACLES TO ACCESS: Assesses infrastructural, economic, and political barriers to access; government decisions to shut off connectivity or block specific applications or technologies; legal, regulatory, and ownership control over internet service providers; and independence of regulatory bodies.
B. LIMITS ON CONTENT: Examines legal regulations on content; technical filtering and blocking of websites; other forms of censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy and diversity of the online environment; and the use of digital tools for civic mobilization.
C. VIOLATIONS OF USER RIGHTS: Details legal protections and restrictions on free expression; surveillance and privacy; and legal and extralegal repercussions for online activities, such as prosecution, extrajudicial harassment and physical attacks, or cyberattacks.

Top 10			Bottom 10		
Country	Overall Score (Out of 100)	Score Change(s) from 2021	Country	Overall Score (Out of 100)	Score Change(s) from 2021
Iceland	95	↓ 1	China	10	↓ 0
Estonia	93	↓ 1	Myanmar	12	↓ 5
Costa Rica	88	↑ 1	Iran	16	↓ 0
Canada	87	↓ 0	Cuba	20	↓ 1
Taiwan	79	↓ 1	Vietnam	22	↓ 0
United Kingdom	79	↓ 1	Russia	23	↓ 7
Georgia	78	↑ 1	Saudi Arabia	24	↓ 0
Germany	77	↓ 2	Pakistan	26	↑ 1
Japan	77	↓ 1	Egypt	27	↑ 1
Australia	76	↑ 1	Ethiopia	27	↓ 0

SOURCE: FREEDOM HOUSE'S FREEDOM ON THE NET 2022: COUNTERING AN AUTHORITARIAN OVERHAUL OF THE INTERNET (HTTPS://FREEDOMHOUSE.ORG/REPORT/FREEDOM-ON-THE-NET/2022/COUNTERING-AUTHORITARIAN-OVERHAUL-INTERNET) BUSINESSWORLD RESEARCH: BERNADETTE THERESA M. GADON BUSINESSWORLD GRAPHICS: BONG R. FORTIN

BSP may respond point by point to Fed's next hike

THE BANGKO SENTRAL ng Pilipinas (BSP) may have to respond to the US Federal Reserve point by point as the rate differential has become too narrow.

"If I'm the only one voting, I will match the next Fed increase. The interest rate differential has become too narrow," BSP Governor Felipe M. Medalla said at a forum hosted by the Bankers Association of the Philippines.

"Given our inflation level, given what is happening to the exchange rate, we, in this case, must respond to the Fed point by point," he added.

The BSP governor said the Monetary Board is likely to deliver another 75-basis-point (bp) hike at its next rate-setting meeting on Nov. 17.

This as the US Federal Reserve is expected to deliver its fourth 75-bp rate hike at its next policy meeting on Nov. 1-2.

"If they do 75 (bps), we do 75. If they do 50, we do 50. If they do 100, we do 100," Mr. Medalla added.

The BSP has so far raised the key policy rate by 225 bps to 4.25% this year to tame inflation and slowdown the peso's decline.

"I personally believe we must be a little bit more aggressive in increasing rates also because I think the economy can withstand it," the BSP chief said.

The economy expanded by 7.8% in the first half of the year, still above the government's 6.5-7.5% full-year target. Third-quarter gross domestic product (GDP) data is scheduled to be released on Nov. 10.

The Philippine peso hitting P61 against the US dollar is "not the end of the world," Mr. Medalla was quoted as saying by Reuters.

Mr. Medalla also told reporters on the sidelines that as long as there is volatility in the foreign exchange market, the BSP will intervene.

The peso ended trading at P58.78 per dollar on Tuesday, appreciating by nine centavos from its P58.87 close on Monday, based on data from the Bankers Association of the Philippines. Year to date, the peso has weakened by P7.78 or 13.2% from its Dec. 31, 2021 close of P51.

"Our reserves are more than adequate despite recent intervention," Mr. Medalla said.

The gross international reserves (GIR) stood at \$95.01 billion as of end-September, falling by 2.4% from the \$97.44 billion as of end-August, data from the central bank showed.

Finance Secretary Benjamin E. Diokno earlier said the government will not allow the peso to breach the P60-per-dollar level.

Meanwhile, the BSP expressed its support to the National Government's (NG) initiatives in boosting the supply of essential food commodities and in addressing supply-side pressures that are driving inflation.

"The overall supply of agricultural commodities continues to be restricted by low farm productivity and high production costs, worsened by global supply disruptions, persistent animal diseases, uncertainties due to the Ukraine-Russia conflict, and tariff and non-tariff restrictions on agricultural trade," the BSP said in a statement on Tuesday.

"Addressing high inflation requires a whole-of-government approach to protect vulnerable sectors of the economy from the impact of high prices. Targeted measures by the NG to improve farm productivity and address bottlenecks for key food items are crucial in mitigating supply-side pressures on inflation." — Keisha B. Ta-asan with Reuters