

BusinessWorld





PHILIPPINE STOCK EXCHANGE'S 10 MOST ACTIVE STOCKS BY VALUE TURNOVER • MAY 19, 2023 (PSEi snapshot on S1/2; article on S2/2)

P0.028 P140.000 P34-050 P694.000 P27.100 P1,293.000 P148.500 BPI P105.500 P929.000 P4.470 P874,855,013 Value P587,768,200 P566,139,720 P298,256,940 Value P217,428,415 Value P175,787,010 Value P156,034,203 Value P153,168,825 Value P134,423,550 P127,331,980 **▼** -6.667% P0.250 **0.740**% P11.000 1.611% -P0.250 ▼ -0.914% P18.000 **1.412**% -P1.800 **▼** -1.198% P0.500 **0.476**% P2.000

Diokno rejects legislated wage hike

By Luisa Maria Jacinta C. Jocson Reporter

BDO

A P150 INCREASE in the daily minimum wage will likely stoke inflation, Finance Secretary Benjamin E. Diokno said.

"The implication of the P150 increase... will increase inflation by 1.4 percentage points. Who will benefit from this? Who will suffer?" Mr. Diokno said at a press briefing on Friday.

Senate President Juan Miguel F. Zubiri earlier said a committee had already "approved in principle" the measure seeking a P150 across-the-board wage hike for all private sector workers.

However, Mr. Diokno said policy makers must take into account the impact of a legislated wage hike on inflation, which remains elevated.

"With inflation this year is now estimated at 5.5%, what would hap-

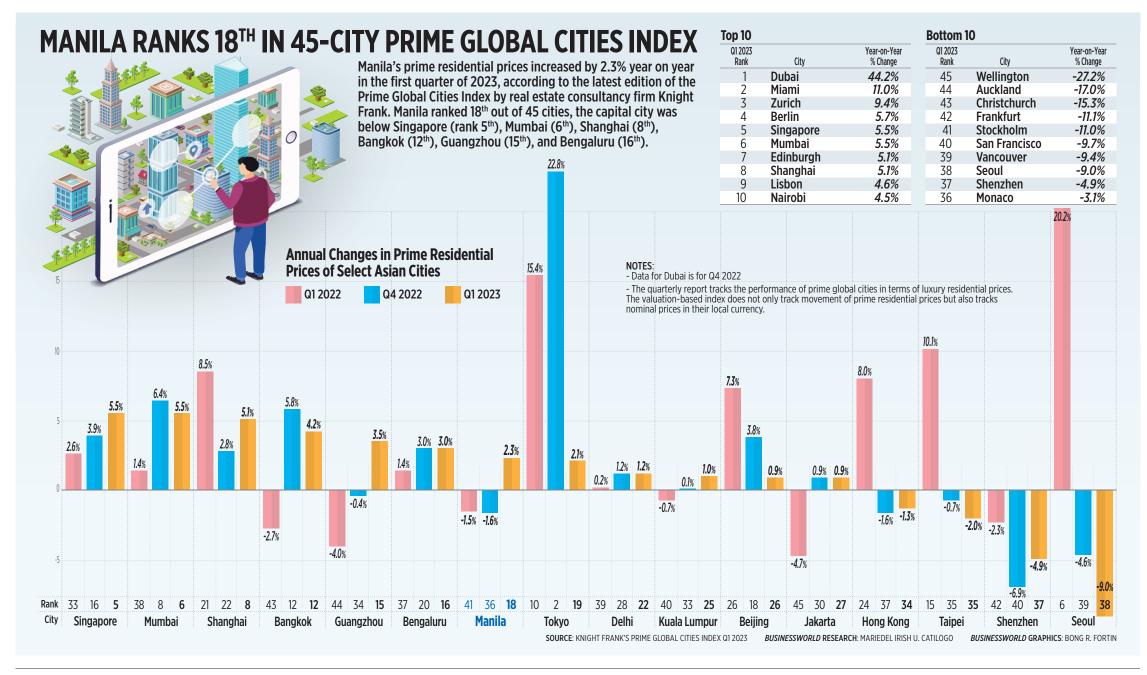
pen if it's up by 1.4 percentage points? Inflation could reach 6.9%. That's the implication. So you have to explain to the policy makers what are the implications of a higher-than-expected wage increase," he said.

Headline inflation slowed for a third straight month in April to 6.6% from

7.6% in March. However, inflation averaged 7.9% in the first four months of the year, still above the BSP's 5.5% full-year forecast and the 2-4% target range.

The Finance chief also warned that a P150 wage increase may create more unemployment.

Wage, S1/13



BusinessWorld Economic Forum 2023 set to explore sustainable, digital future

DIGITALIZATION and sustainability are dominating the current conversations about transforming the

Digitalization and sustainability can be

achieved hand-in-hand in building a more

This is the central idea to be explored

at the BusinessWorld Economic Forum, the

meaningful, resilient future.

future. While industries see the need to revolutionize processes and services through digital technologies, it is also vital for them to ensure a sustainable future.



award-winning premier business event from the Philippines' leading business newspaper and multimedia

content provider, on Thursday (May 25) at the Grand Hyatt Manila in Bonifacio Global City, Taguig. With the theme

"The Digital Future: Accelerating Business and Sustainability," the one-day forum will bring together policy makers, industry leaders, and top executives to discuss sustainable development and digital transformation.

Central to the discussion will be how digital can be the key to a future that fully embraces sustainability and achieves greater financial inclusion.

Department of Information and Communications Technology Secretary Ivan John E. Uy will deliver the keynote address on "Enabling Digital Transformation for an Inclusive, Sustainable Future," while Riccardo Puliti, regional vice-president for Asia and the Pacific at International Finance Corp., will tackle the topic "Digital Technology as a Catalyst for Greater Financial Inclusion."

Forum, S1/10

Economists lower 2023 inflation forecast

PRIVATE SECTOR economists lowered their inflation outlook for this year, with most expecting the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) to begin trimming policy rates by the fourth quarter of this year.

Based on the results of the BSP's survey of private economists in May, analysts now see average inflation for 2023 settling at 5.8%, versus 6% in the April survey. This is slightly higher than the BSP's revised 5.5% full-year forecast.

The economists' mean inflation forecasts for 2024 and 2025 were kept at 3.6% and 3.5%, respectively. According to the BSP, analysts expect inflation to breach the 2-4% target range due to the impact of supply shocks.

"Risks to the inflation outlook remain tilted to the upside due to elevated prices of goods and services brought on by supply chain disruptions," the BSP said in its latest Monetary Policy Report.

Headline inflation slowed for a third straight month in April, easing to 6.6% from 7.6% in March. For the first four months of the year, inflation averaged 7.9%, higher than the 3.7% seen a year ago.

The BSP said these supply-side disruptions may be driven by weather distur-

bances such as the El Niño phenomenon as well as geopolitical tensions like the Russia-Ukraine war and global trade restrictions

"A few analysts also cited the continued recovery of private consumption given improved labor market conditions, as well as second-round effects, particularly higher transport fares and utility rates as potential upside risks to inflation," it added.

The Philippine economy expanded by 6.4% in the first quarter, slower than the 8% expansion during the same period a year ago. Household consumption, Inflation, S1/13

BoP deficit narrows in April

THE PHILIPPINES' overall balance of payments (BoP) position stood at a \$148-million deficit in April, narrower than the \$415-million gap in the same month a year ago.

Data released by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) on Friday showed the BoP gap in April was a reversal of the \$1.27-billion surplus in March.

April also saw the widest deficit since the \$895-million gap in February.

"The BoP deficit in April 2023 reflected outflows arising mainly from the National Government's (NG) payments of its foreign currency debt obligations," the BSP said in a statement.

The BoP measures the country's transactions with the rest of the world at a given time. A deficit means more funds fled the economy than what went in, while a surplus shows that more money entered the Philippines.

For the January-to-April period, the BoP posted a \$3.31-billion surplus, significantly higher than the \$79-million surfeit a year ago.

"Based on preliminary data, the cumulative BoP surplus reflected inflows that stemmed mainly from personal remittances, net foreign borrowings by the NG, and foreign direct investments," the BSP said.

The BoP as of end-April reflects final gross international reserves (GIR) of \$101.8 billion, up by 0.3% from \$101.5 billion a month prior.

The central bank said this is due to the upward revaluation adjustments in BSP gold holdings and foreign currency de-

gold holdings and foreign currency denominated assets.

The dollar buffer is enough to service 7.6 months' worth of imports of goods and

payments of services and primary income.

The GIR can also cover up to six times the short-term external debt based on original maturity and 4.1 times based on

ING Bank N.V. Manila Senior Economist Nicholas Antonio T. Mapa said the more modest BoP deficit in April was in line with the current account deficit.

residual maturity.

"Although the current account balance remains in shortfall, the narrowing of the trade gap versus last year could have helped in limiting the current account deficit and overall BoP balance," he said in a Viber message.

Latest BSP data showed the current account deficit stood at \$17.8 billion last year, wider than the \$5.9-billion shortfall seen in 2021.

The BSP is now looking at the current account balance ending the year at a \$17.1-billion deficit, equivalent to -4% of gross domestic product (GDP).

"We could see narrower trade deficits in the coming months versus last year. Trade deficits last year were wider partly due to the outsized increase in energy imports due to surging commodity prices," Mr. Mapa said.

The trade-in-goods deficit widened to \$4.93 billion in March, from the \$3.91-billion shortfall in the previous month and the \$4.59-billion deficit in March last year.

The country's trade deficit in 2022 stood at \$58.24 billion, the largest since 1991.

"Improving BoP (position) possibly re-

"Improving BoP (position) possibly reflects smaller trade deficits and resilient remittances. Exports fell sharply in the first quarter, but we expect it to improve moving forward," China Banking Corp. Chief Economist Domini S. Velasquez said in a Viber message.

Deficit, S1/13