

2019 ANNUAL REPORT

NAVIGATING THE **NEW** GLOBALIZATION

Local Actions for Global Challenges



Philippine Institute for Development Studies
Surian sa mga Pag-aaral Pangkaunlaran ng Pilipinas

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About the Institute



THE PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE for Development Studies (PIDS) was created on September 26, 1977 by virtue of Presidential Decree 1201 as an agency attached to the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA). It is organized as a nonstock, nonprofit government corporation.

PIDS serves as the Philippine government's primary socioeconomic policy think tank performing policy-oriented research on various aspects of the Philippine economy to assist the government in formulating plans and policies that are based on research evidence.

Based on this mandate, it is the mission of PIDS to serve the interests of the Filipino people through the provision of rigorous analyses of policy issues that can guide policymakers and leaders in decisionmaking.

PIDS is ranked as one of the best think tanks in the world in the *Global Go To Think Tank Index Report* annually published by the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program of the University of Pennsylvania.

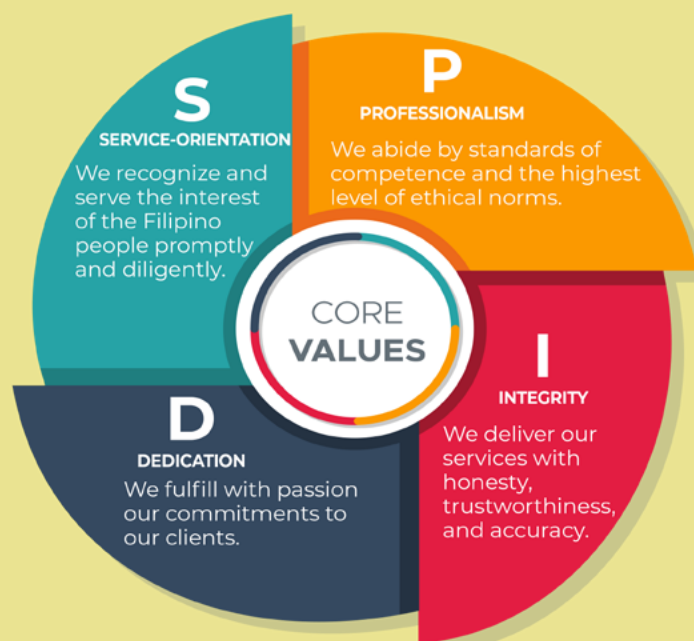
Our Vision

By 2025, PIDS is the country's foremost think tank and a globally recognized policy research organization.

Our Mission

To provide relevant, reliable, and timely policy research to guide policymaking and enable informed public discourse in the country.

Our Core Values



President's Message

2019 SAW THE PIDS raise the bar.

We became ISO 9001:2015 certified. We embarked on this challenge not just to comply with the requirements for the grant of the Performance-Based Bonus (PBB) but more importantly, to ensure that our systems and processes are aligned with international standards. The technical terms and new jargons that we all had to learn as well as the tedious processes that we had to go through for months, even years, to develop our quality management system, reflected our commitment for continual improvement and enhanced client satisfaction. It took us five years to get here but this achievement just shows that hard work really pays off. A sincere thanks to everyone at PIDS for your efforts, contributions, and sacrifices.

Despite the substantial amount of time that we had to devote to prepare for the ISO certification, our efforts to pursue our mandate of conducting policy research remained unhampered. We were able to complete 40 research studies in 2019, a number of which covered relevant topics such as the Rice Tariffication Law, Free Irrigation Service Act, *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program, Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education Act, senior high school program, cash-based budgeting, universal health care, performance-based bonus scheme, and many more. By the end of 2019, a total of 39 research projects are in progress.

In the area of knowledge dissemination, we published two books this year. The first one, *Harnessing the Fourth Industrial Revolution: Creating Our Future Today*, is a compilation of the presentations made by local and international experts during the Fourth Annual Public Policy Conference (APPC). The second one, *Outside Looking In: Gendered Perspectives in Work and Education*, is the Institute's first book on gender and development. It features five PIDS studies that tackle the challenges confronting Filipino men and women in the education and labor sectors.

Other publications that were released this year include the first issue of the *Philippine Journal of Development* Volume 44, 6 issues of *Research Paper Series*, 3 issues of *Economic Policy Monitor*, 14 policy notes, 38 discussion papers, and 4 issues of *Development Research News* (which adopted a new look to attract more readers).

We continued to explore innovative ways to communicate with our clients, particularly in terms of disseminating the



results of our studies. We kept on distributing printed copies of our new publications to our key networks in government, higher education institutions, research institutes, private sector, nongovernment organizations, local government units (LGUs), and international organizations. Furthermore, we enhanced our use of online tools, which include our website, social media pages, and knowledge databases.

Our efforts are producing good results. The PIDS website had an average of 46,806 unique visits per month—a 31-percent increase from the previous year. In 2019, we incorporated a publication download survey in our website to get the voice of our clients. It was encouraging to know that most of them consider our knowledge resources accurate, enlightening, objective, and factual. We found from their feedback that our publications were particularly useful in formulating policies, preparing their theses and research papers, conducting research studies, and developing programs or projects.

The same is true for our social media presence. With the rollout of our infographic series called “Policy Issue at a Glance” (PIAAG) in 2018 as well as the graphic and video versions of our “Fact Friday”, together with our constant livestreaming of PIDS events, updating of new publications, press releases, and event photos, our Facebook page gained 7,000+ more organic followers. By the end of 2019, we had 19,000 followers from more than 12,000 in 2018. Our Twitter community also increased to 1,890 followers. For the entire year, we released a total of 12 PIDS Updates e-newsletter, 10 issues of PIAAG, and 53 Fact Fridays using our online platforms. The Socioeconomic Research Portal for the Philippines or SERP-P also saw an increase of 163 additional publications contributed by its partner-institutions.

We are also grateful to the media for regularly featuring our research outputs. Our studies and researchers were cited in 352 articles, both online and in print, in 2019. We also disseminated a total of 53 press releases featuring our completed studies, publications, and events to our media networks.

We maintain our engagement with the public through the conduct of events ranging from public seminars and fora to high-level symposia and international conferences. In 2019, we organized a total of 23 local and regional events, some of which were in partnership with congress, and international and nongovernment organizations.

This year’s 17th Development Policy Research Month (DPRM) celebration was another well-attended and insightful event, following the tradition of past celebrations which focused on forward-looking topics. With the world facing a new kind of globalization, coined as “New Globalization” by PIDS and characterized by volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity, we believed this theme would be a good focus for the DPRM. Thus, our theme this year centered on “Navigating the New Globalization: Local Actions for Global Challenges (*Paglalayag sa Bagong Globalisasyon: Lokal na Pagkilos sa mga Pandaigdigang Hamon*)” to emphasize that if the challenges of this New Globalization, such as global trade restructuring, trade wars, worsening poverty and inequality, underprovision of global public goods, erosion of trust and social cohesion, and proliferation of disinformation, remain unmanaged, the country’s efforts to sustain its rapid economic growth could be weakened. During the month-long celebration, we conducted a series of activities, including media guesting and interviews with various radio and TV programs to promote the topic. A total of 167 institutions consisting of government agencies, schools and universities, civil society organizations, private sector agencies, and LGUs all over the Philippines participated in the DPRM.

To ensure that even those in the provinces were part of the conversation, PIDS, together with the Mindanao

Development Authority (MinDA) and the Mindanao State University-GenSan, held the Mindanao Policy Research Forum (MPRF) in General Santos City. This year’s MPRF carried the theme “Navigating the Challenges of the New Globalization: Local Actions for Mindanao” to highlight Mindanaoans’ insights on how the region can face the challenges of the New Globalization and take advantage of its opportunities. This is the fifth year of PIDS and MinDA’s partnership for the MPRF.

In addition, I would like to share with you how proud I was of this year’s APPC, the main and culminating activity of the DPRM. For its fifth year, the APPC gathered local and international experts and policy analysts from various fields to discuss the benefits and challenges of the New Globalization. A total of 417 people attended this year’s APPC—by far the biggest conference organized by the Institute. This achievement would not have been possible if not for the support of the 2019 DPRM steering committee members and the 2019 APPC sponsors. We also had a wider media coverage of the APPC this year through the help of the Radio TV Malacañang Network and the Philippine Information Agency.

As part of our outreach activities, our research fellows continued to assist our policymakers in crafting evidence-based policies by giving their inputs to proposed legislations or participating in congressional meetings or hearings, technical committees, or working groups. The law institutionalizing the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program was also signed in 2019 and PIDS was designated to take part in its implementation by serving as the program’s impact evaluation arm.

Before I end, let me take this opportunity to remember our colleague and dear friend, Dr. Ponciano Intal Jr., PIDS president from 1991 to 1998, who passed away in September. Pons, as we fondly called him, made an indispensable contribution to the institution building of PIDS and the advancement of policy research and ASEAN studies in the Philippines and the Asia-Pacific region.

The years ahead will be tougher as we tackle the challenges of the New Globalization, but one thing will remain the same—our commitment to serve the Filipino people through policy research. We have raised the bar in 2019 and we will strive to continue to do so, guided by our mission, vision, and core values.

On behalf of PIDS, I would like to thank you all for your continued support.

Mabuhay!

CELIA M. REYES
President



2020–2025

Research Agenda

Catching FIRe as the Global Economy Reshapes

IN RESPONSE TO the demand for systematic and comprehensive studies that can guide and support planning and policymaking, the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) regularly crafts a five-year research agenda to have an objective prioritization of prevailing domestic and global issues that affect the country.

The new research agenda 2020–2025 covers emerging policy issues that need to be studied thoroughly not only by PIDS but by other research and academic institutions as well. Anchored on the *AmBisyon Natin 2040* as a guiding vision, the report proposes topics revolving on the following major themes: Fourth Industrial Revolution (FIRe), climate change, trading arrangements, competition framework, and inequality.

The agenda was crafted by an external team of experts consisting of Dr. Mario Lamberte (project leader), Dr. George Manzano, and Dr. Alvin Culaba (members). The methodology included desk review, key informant interviews with key officials and representatives of government agencies, academe, private sector, civil society, and international organizations, and focus group discussions with PIDS research fellows and management committee.

You may download the full version of the PIDS research agenda at <http://bit.ly/pidsagenda2020>.

Research

Activities

40 PROJECTS COMPLETED IN 2019



4

AGRICULTURE, NATURAL
RESOURCES, AND ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT



19

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT,
LABOR MARKETS, AND POVERTY



4

INSTITUTIONS, LAW,
AND ECONOMICS



1

MACROECONOMICS, FINANCE,
AND GROWTH



4

PUBLIC ECONOMICS
AND GOVERNANCE



1

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY,
AND INNOVATION



5

TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY



2

PASCN RESEARCH STUDIES
(TDAP AND RESEARCH GRANTS)

39 ONGOING PROJECTS BY END OF 2019



4

AGRICULTURE, NATURAL
RESOURCES, AND ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT



14

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT,
LABOR MARKETS, AND POVERTY



3

MACROECONOMICS, FINANCE,
AND GROWTH



8

PUBLIC ECONOMICS
AND GOVERNANCE



3

REGIONAL, URBAN, AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT



5

TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY



2

PASCN RESEARCH STUDIES
(TDAP AND RESEARCH GRANTS)

COMPLETED STUDIES

AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Towards a More Inclusive Agricultural Insurance Program

Given that a third of the country's workforce depend on agriculture, efforts to mitigate the effects of natural calamities, pests, and other shocks and agricultural risks are crucial. One such effort is agricultural insurance, which the government provides through the Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation (PCIC). Looking into the agricultural insurance programs administered by the PCIC, the study finds that there is a need to improve penetration rates and targeting of beneficiaries. Penetration rates may be enhanced through partnerships between PCIC and more local government units in providing information dissemination and assistance to their constituents. There is also a need to address the errors of inclusion and exclusion in the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture, which is used for targeting beneficiaries of free agricultural insurance. Moreover, there is a need to enhance the environment for private companies that are willing to offer agricultural insurance.

Assessment of the Free Irrigation Service Act

The country's irrigation systems have had a long history of recovering maintenance cost from farmers. The Free Irrigation Service Act (FISA) of 2018 was a radical departure from this policy. Assessing the law, this study finds that the main benefit to farmers from free irrigation is the savings from paying the irrigation service fee in the case of the national irrigation systems (NIS) and the subsidy for operations and maintenance (O&M) in the case of communal irrigation systems (CIS). However, it also underscores that while beneficiaries of free irrigation are poorer than average, a large majority of potential beneficiaries are nonpoor. Hence, to achieve equity objectives, the study argues that targeted transfers are probably superior to in-kind transfers such as free irrigation. For the effective implementation of the law, the study provides several recommendations, such as: (1) continue to pursue irrigation management transfer within the context of free irrigation for both NIS and CIS, based on transparent maintenance standards for irrigators' associations (IAs); (2) provide for sustained and increasing O&M subsidy, but make it available only on a performance basis; (3) explore water saving as a performance criterion in O&M subsidy provision; (4) transform NIA into a service-providing agency specializing in technical assistance to IAs, contract design, and performance monitoring; and

(5) introduce a mandatory review comparing FISA with other social assistance and social protection schemes in achieving equity objectives.

Answering Critical Questions on Mining in the Philippines (Phase 2)

The study finds that the People's Small-scale Mining Act of 1991 (Republic Act [RA] 7076) has been unsuccessful in its intention to promote, develop, protect, and rationalize viable small-scale mining activities in order to generate employment opportunities and provide a more equitable sharing of the nation's wealth and natural resources. Even after three decades since its issuance, most small-scale mining operations, particularly for precious metals and nonmetals, are deficient in terms of operational transparency and legal compliance. Small-scale mining in the country has also been beset with policy and tenurial overlaps in mineralized areas aggravated by enforcement issues among stakeholders. Existing activities are largely informal and black-market operations remain pervasive. Given these challenges, the study recommends reforming RA 7076 to properly regulate small-scale mining activities and promote legal compliance and formalization. Strategic sectoral direction is also suggested, including the formulation of horizontal and vertical roadmaps. This, the study underscores, should start with a comprehensive profiling at the community, municipal, and provincial levels. Such would enhance regulatory compliance by small-scale mining operators, ensure social protection among mining workers, and facilitate enforcement among relevant bureaucratic units.

Welfare Impacts of Rice Tariffication

The Rice Liberalization Act (RA 11203), signed in February 2019, reverses decades-long quantitative restrictions on rice importation administered by the National Food Authority (NFA). The Act goes further by dismantling interventionist policy in the rice industry by divesting the NFA of its regulatory powers. This study takes a long-term perspective by conducting ex ante impact assessment based on a computable general equilibrium model with welfare effects disaggregated by income decile. Under liberalization, rice imports are far larger than under the interventionist policy. Farm-gate and retail prices are significantly lower under liberalization, hence, farmers are worse off under liberalization, while consumers are better off. Moreover, on the side of farmers, the policy causes a fall in *palay* output as well as area harvested. The study recommends continuous enforcement of RA 11203 while focusing on efforts to provide offsetting compensation for losers of the reform. It also urges the government to investigate the state of competition in rice marketing and diligently enforce competition policy in the rice industry.



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, LABOR MARKETS, AND POVERTY

3rd Wave Impact Evaluation of the *Pantawid Pamilya*

This study reassesses the short-term and intermediate-term impact on health, education, household welfare, and other socio-behavioral domains of the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program (4Ps). Using a regression discontinuity design to analyze program impact, results indicate the 4Ps' desirable impact on most of the target education and health outcomes among children and pregnant women. The program has also shown positive impacts on household welfare such as income and food security; large positive impacts on community participation, and awareness of basic means to mitigate vulnerabilities such as disaster preparedness among adults; and strong impact on "grit" or determination among children. However, some of the results are also unexpected and are inconsistent with previous evaluations. A randomized control trial cohort study using the original Wave 1 sample was also conducted to analyze lock-in effects of program inputs on education and health outcomes of specific cohorts. The assumption is that time-critical inputs are likely to have a larger effect when provided during a specific time period (the first 1,000 days of life) than if provided outside that period. Findings show that timely exposure to the program benefits results in lower prevalence of severe underweight and prevalence of illness with diarrhea and fever. No significant impact in the birth interval and proportion of women was found in the control and treatment groups that achieved the ideal birth spacing duration of at least 18 months. Small

impacts on education outcomes were observed among the cohort of children 5 or 6 years old in February 2009 to January 2012.

Gender Equity in Education: Helping the Boys Catch Up

Assessing gender equity in education in the Philippines, this study argues that unlike the global stylized characterization, there is a need for a more nuanced view of gender equity in the country. In the past, Filipino males were somewhat more educated than females. Since the mid-1970s, however, males are lagging behind females and the education gender gap is widening. It also argues that gender equality advocacy should go beyond the stereotypical focus on girls' education and pay more attention to issues that are hurting boys' education. Failure to pursue win-win strategies to address gender bias in education working against boys will mean the country is foregoing valuable opportunities to raise equity and economic returns to its investment in education. This paper suggests conducting further studies to deepen current understanding of boys' educational issues and developing tools for effectively removing existing impediments to schooling and learning.

Understanding the Educational Mobility of Men and Women and the Schooling Progression of Boys and Girls in the Philippines: A Regional Perspective

Current global and local trends show boys have consistently underperformed in the academic front. However, patterns at the regional level reveal that there are regions in which men

have comparable schooling years with women. Adopting a regional perspective and using a cohort-based analysis, this paper analyzes patterns of intergenerational educational mobility and children's schooling progression. Results indicate substantial differences between sons and daughters, with daughters notably outperforming sons in terms of educational mobility and human capital accumulation. However, sons are not necessarily lagging behind, as there are regions in which sons have either achieved persistently good or markedly improved human capital outcomes, with the educational attainment of mothers and their labor force participation appearing to play important roles. Such information can be of great use not only in the targeting of educational investments but also in understanding the importance of good learning practices at home and school. Results also point to the importance of family environments in the education of the youth, especially boys, and how the availability of household resources affects the educational mobility of children and human capital outcomes.

Counting Women's Work in the Philippines

Men and women play important and complementary roles in the economy. However, the activities they perform are often valued differently, if at all. The study provides new estimates of the value of men's and women's work in the Philippines using the National Transfer Account and the National Time Transfer Account frameworks. It finds that once the value of unpaid home production is considered, the contribution

of women is closer to parity relative to those by men, as opposed to using only the value of paid market work. This is despite the fact that home production activities, which are largely performed by women, are paid lower market wages. Additionally, a strong association between parental time and child schooling outcomes is documented, which further emphasizes the contribution of unpaid housework in the economy. Developing policies to allow greater participation of both men and women in home production may be crucial, such as longer paid parental time off from work for both male and female parents, and more flexible working hours.

"Starting Where the Children Are": A Process Evaluation of the Mother Tongue-based Multilingual Education (MTB-MLE) Implementation

This study determines the progress of the MTB-MLE program since the passage of the Enhanced Basic Education Act of 2013 (RA 10533). The program has a solid pedagogical foundation and embodies the concept of a learner-centered education. However, it has to deal with linguistic diversity in the classroom, which challenges the primary model of implementation that assumes that a child is exposed to only one "mother tongue", rather than several. The program is also being hampered by procurement issues and lack of designated funds for operational activities. While almost all of the schools surveyed are implementing the program, only less than 10 percent have done the four activities required for its implementation, namely, orthography,

Counting the Unpaid Home Production Work

Overall, the value of **unpaid home production activities** in 2015 was estimated at **PHP 2.5 trillion**, with **women contributing about 75% of the value**.



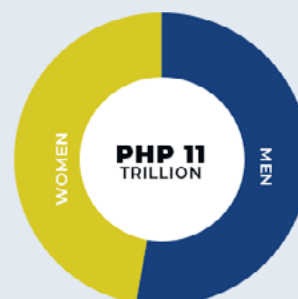
SOURCE: Authors' calculations.

Conventional national accounts-based estimates put the value of aggregate labor income at **PHP 9.3 trillion**, with **men contributing 60% of the value**.



CONVENTIONAL ESTIMATES

However, combining the values of the paid market work and unpaid home production activities raises the country's aggregate labor income to **PHP 11 trillion**, with **women contributing 47% of the value**.



PAID + UNPAID ACTIVITIES

SOURCE: Authors' calculations.

grammar, dictionary, and big books. The study recommends improving the implementation in terms of program logic, service delivery and utilization, and program organization. It also underscores the need for better appreciation of the existing conceptual problems that hampers its effective implementation and the cooperation of all stakeholders (school officials, teachers, and parents, among others) for the program to succeed.

Examining the Women's Low Labor Market Participation Rate in the Philippines: Is Housework the Missing Link?

While the Philippines has achieved several milestones to advance gender equality, there are areas that will benefit from further government interventions. One such area is female participation in the labor market, which rarely improved in the last 26 years. The lackluster participation of women in the labor force is a continuing concern as reflected in the space devoted to it in the Philippine Development Plans and legislations designed to support working women. However, other important factors remain to be addressed, such as the role of housework. This study finds that housework (or nonmarket work) affects both men's and women's participation in market work. However, it also finds a bigger increase in women's market work participation when they are not engaged in housework and a bigger decrease when their spouses do not share in it. It highlights the importance of policies that will help families in home production and care economy, such as: (1) provision of child-care services that coincide with the eight-hour work load; (2) ensuring that good-quality services are provided in child-development centers; (3) promotion of work-life balance through a four-day work week; and (4) designing of systems for elderly care to accommodate the eventual rise of the elderly population in the country.

Towards Inclusive Social Protection Program Coverage in the Philippines: Examining Gender Disparities

This paper examines people's access to social protection by looking at the coverage of various social protection programs such as Government Service Insurance System (GSIS) for government workers, Social Security System (SSS) for private sector workers, and Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth). Social protection is directly linked to formal employment, income, and government programs and policy. Slightly more men than women (18% vs 14%) have access to both social insurance schemes (SSS/GSIS) and PhilHealth. Majority (54%) of women who do not have social insurance are not in the labor force. Efforts to improve women's access to social protection require a more holistic and integrative approach, while that for men may benefit from more targeted mechanisms.

Situation of Senior Citizens in the Philippines

Who are the SENIOR CITIZENS?

Senior citizens are defined in Republic Act 9994 as those persons aged **60 years or over**.



Many senior citizens struggle with poverty

IN 2015,

ABOUT
900,000

or (13.2%) of
SENIOR CITIZENS
belong to households
classified as

INCOME POOR

ABOUT
300,000

or (4.3%) of
SENIOR CITIZENS
belong to households
classified as

FOOD POOR

ABOUT
3.8 M

or (51%) of
SENIOR CITIZENS
completed at most

**ELEMENTARY
EDUCATION**

SOURCES: Authors' estimates using merged Family Income and Expenditure Survey and Labor Force Survey, PSA; 2015 Census of Population and Housing

Most senior citizens are in NCR and Regions 3 and 4-A



4 in every **10**

SENIOR CITIZENS
reside in the National Capital
Region (NCR), Region 3,
and Region 4-A



SOURCE: Facts on Senior Citizens: Results of the 2015 Census of Population, PSA

Silver Linings for the Elderly in the Philippines: Policies and Programs for Senior Citizens

With the declines in fertility rate and mortality rate, the Philippines is facing an increasing share of senior citizens in its population. Its proportion of persons aged 60 and above is 7.4 percent in 2015 and is projected to increase to 15.9 percent by 2045. Senior citizens have a higher prevalence of various medical conditions and comorbidities. They are also less economically active compared to younger people. The projected increase in the number of senior citizens thus entails greater support from government in terms of health care and income security for the elderly population. The

study discusses the various laws passed by the Philippine government to address the needs of senior citizens. It also looks at several social protection programs of the government for this group, such as mandatory PhilHealth coverage, retirement benefits and pension through SSS and GSIS for those previously involved in the formal economy, and social pension program for indigent senior citizens.

The Philippines' Voluntary National Review on the Sustainable Development Goals

This study seeks to describe where the country stands in several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), namely, SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), and SDG 17 (partnerships) by examining baseline data and recent historical data on SDG indicators, as well as other supporting indicators. It points out the extent of availability of national-level data but also notes gaps in disaggregated data needed to design policies for addressing equity issues and ensuring no one is left behind. Overall, the VNR report recognizes successes in some areas, such as increasing access to education, growing quantity and quality of employment, reduced income inequality, and climate actions. However, it also takes note of mixed success and challenges in some areas, namely, peace, justice, and strong institutions, ensuring quality of learning, and lifelong learning systems. The achievements in the SDGs are borne out of concerted actions for inclusiveness and social equality, but more can be done to harness partnerships

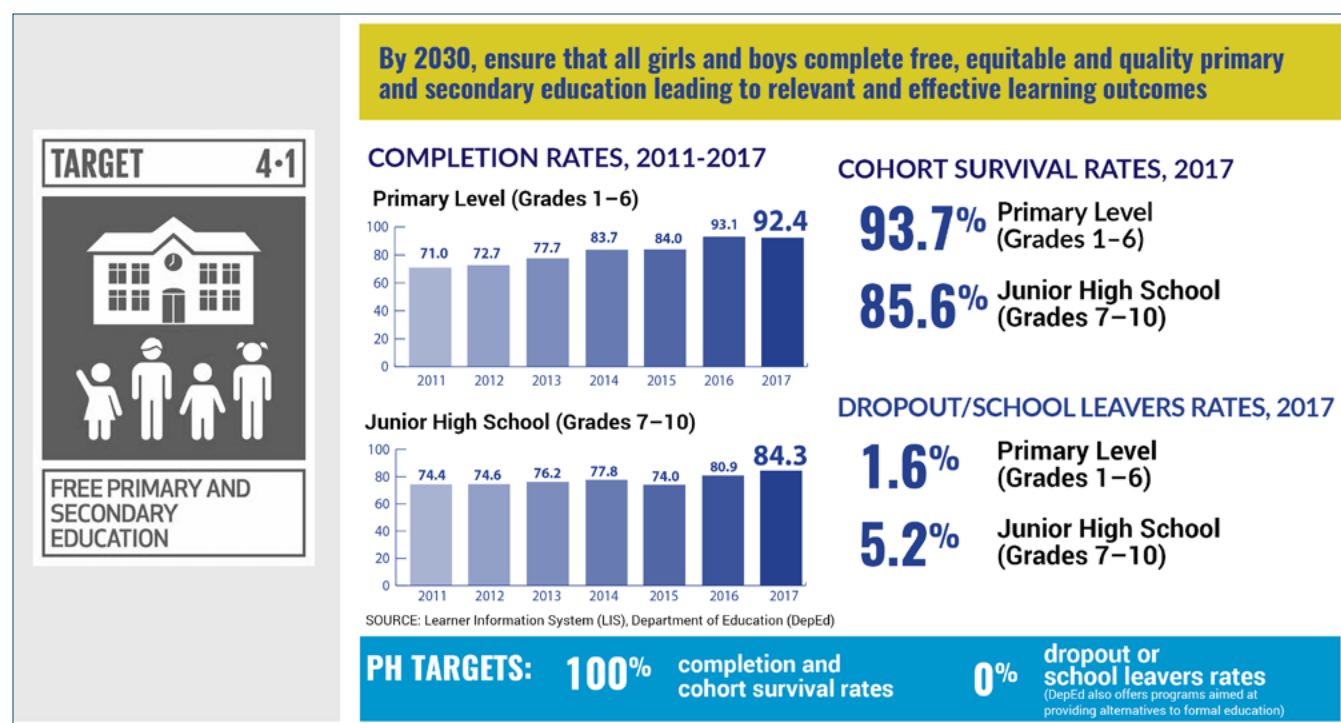
within a whole-of-nation framework to ensure coherence and efficiency of programs and initiatives.

Status of Senior High School Implementation: A Process Evaluation

This process evaluation is intended to determine the extent of implementation of the Senior High School program and identify best practices, issues, and areas for improvement. It looks at three specific components: program theory, service delivery and utilization, and program organization. Findings reveal notable gains, such as enrollment exceeding expectations, the high continuation rate among Grade 10 graduates, the graduates of the technical-vocational-livelihood track finding employment after graduation, and the success in forging partnerships with different sectors in implementing the program. However, program implementers, teachers, parents, and students reported various challenges, including inadequate resources (facilities, qualified teachers, teaching materials), difficulties in implementing the curriculum due to insufficient guidelines and inadequate materials, and the students' limited choice in terms of track and strand due to the limited programs offered by the schools.

Socioeconomic Profile of Sustainable Livelihood Program Participants: Evidence from a Household Survey

The Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) is a livelihood assistance program of the Department of Social Welfare





"Initiatives must be designed to improve health and nutrition knowledge of parents, to provide safe environments for children, and to promote sustainable livelihoods so that households can better provide nurturing care."

and Development targeting working-age members of poor households. The study looks into the socioeconomic profile of households targeted by the program. Sample households were found to be largely poor or near-poor, and, on average, derive most of their income from salaries and wages. They also have limited formal borrowing and savings. Furthermore, female spouses who are not in the labor force or are employed but underemployed comprise the majority of potential beneficiaries. In summary, SLP attracts economically inactive or underemployed female members of poor or near-poor households seeking self-employment to augment household income while maintaining time to perform housework. The findings suggest that the program is successful in targeting economically disadvantaged households that stand to benefit from access to additional income-generating opportunities.

Too Early, Too Late: Timeliness of Child Vaccination in the Philippines

The Philippine Expanded Program for Immunization (EPI) has focused primarily on immunization coverage as metric of performance. However, an equally important indicator of effective vaccine delivery remains unmeasured—the timeliness of administration. This study, which provides critical inputs for a more comprehensive assessment of the EPI, answers the basic policy question of whether routine child vaccination is administered according to national schedule. Findings show that the coverage for childhood vaccination fluctuated over the last 25 years, a trend not usually observed in most other countries. In 2014, the basic vaccination coverage in the Philippines dipped to 65 percent, the lowest level since 1990. Provision of routine childhood vaccination is predominantly public—about 95 percent of vaccinated children obtained their vaccines from public facilities. Moreover, a large percentage of children, albeit vaccinated, had untimely administration. Only 10 percent had

complete and timely basic vaccination. Overall, the Philippine EPI has shown inconsistent performance in both coverage and timeliness in the past two decades. The study urges the government to monitor both coverage and timeliness of child vaccination.

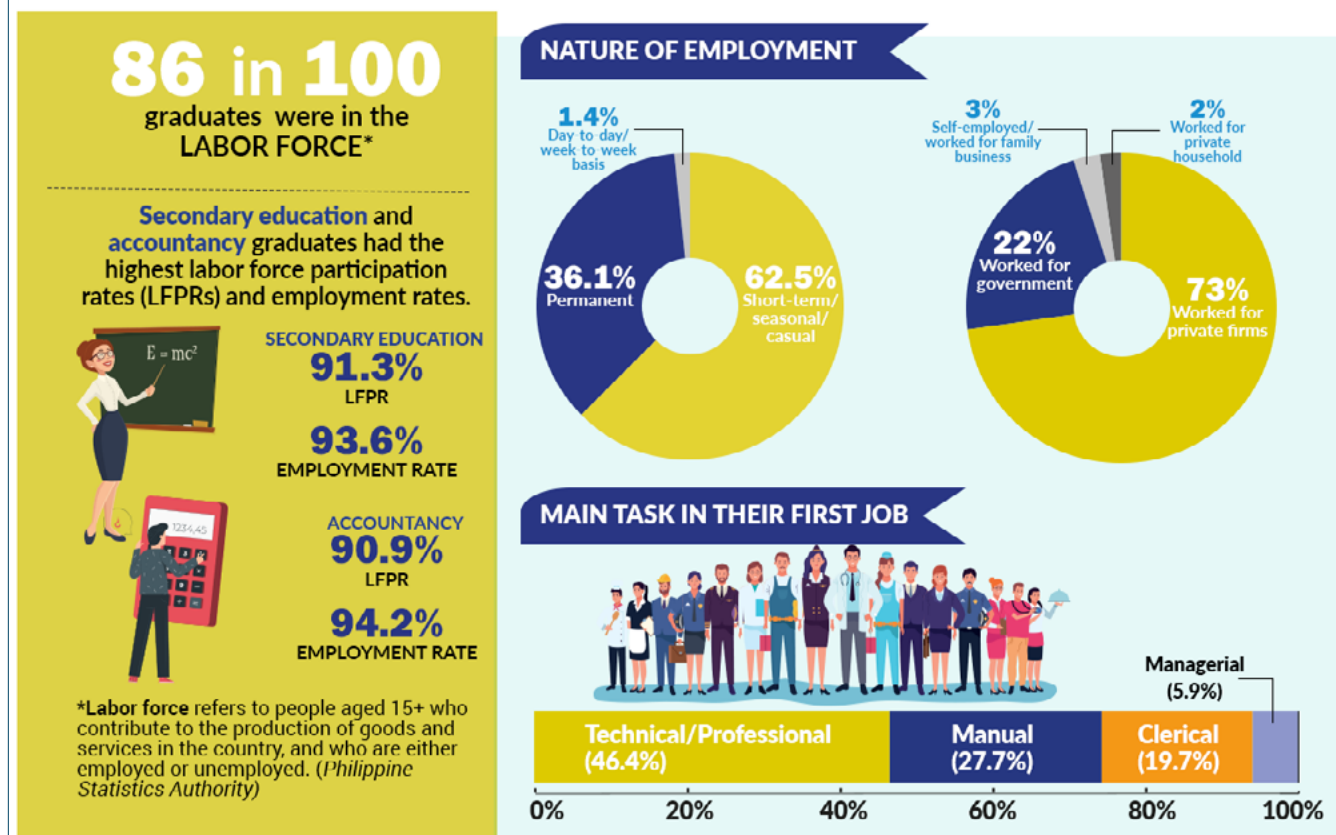
Financing Universal Health Care in an Ageing Philippines

The study shows how an ageing Philippines may impact the magnitude and direction of the resource requirement needed to finance one of the government's newest mandates—the Universal Health Care Act. Population ageing will require more resources, but faster ageing does not necessarily require heavier burden among taxpayers if shared more broadly. While it may be imperative to expand human capital investments on children to fully harness the second wave of demographic dividends, it may also be prudent to "ageing-proof" government financing to ensure the fiscal sustainability and generational equity of government services.

The Philippine Graduate Tracer Study 4

Graduate tracer studies are important for assessing the education experience and its impact on the post-tertiary education lives of college graduates. This study reports on the results of the fourth Philippine Graduate Tracer Survey (GTS). Covering graduates from academic year 2009 to 2011, this GTS round piloted several study design improvements and administrative arrangements aimed at capacitating the Commission on Higher Education (CHED). Results show that graduates are motivated by the prospect of immediate employment and career advancement in their choice of baccalaureate programs. They are concentrated in a few courses, and except for nursing and information technology-related courses, their courses are not the high-paying ones. For graduates of courses without

How Employable Are Our Graduates?



professional license requirement, the median length of working on their first job from graduation is five months. It takes 12 months to start on their first job for those who took license-requiring courses. Only 86 out of 100 are economically active. Overall, only 50.3 percent of graduates who took courses with professional license requirement and are employed during the reference period are in jobs that match their degree. Both graduates and employers agree on the skills gaps that are preventing graduates from achieving their preferred occupations. These include communication, critical thinking, and problem-solving skills. It was also found that the socio-political life of college graduates is not an active one. Finally, there is empirical evidence on the association between positive college experience and better employability, stronger sense of citizenship, less predisposition to political action, and better life satisfaction.

Situation Analysis of ECCD-F1KD Initiatives in the Province of Samar

This study aims to contribute in determining appropriate strategies for early childhood care and development (ECCD) interventions for the first 1,000 days in a child's life by conducting a situation analysis in selected local government

units (LGUs) in the province of Samar. Results emphasize, among others, the need for (1) greater focus and resources to address current malnutrition problems and prevent malnutrition among children in the future; (2) more integrated planning among local offices and clearer delineation of roles for ECCD F1KD initiatives; (3) objective metrics during planning and implementation; and (4) capacity building of LGUs in monitoring and evaluation. The capacity of the human resources and health infrastructure must also be improved through ample training and compensation for personnel, as well as rethinking deployment of health workers and positioning of health facilities to improve access to health and nutrition services. Finally, initiatives must be designed to improve health and nutrition knowledge of parents, to provide safe environments for children, and to promote sustainable livelihoods so that households can better provide nurturing care.

ECCD-F1KD Situation Analysis in Selected KOICA-UNICEF Municipalities in Northern Samar

Interventions in the first 1,000 days (F1KD) of life are crucial for the development of infants and young children since this is the period when the brain develops the fastest. This paper

is a situation analysis of the F1KD initiatives in selected Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)-assisted municipalities in Northern Samar. It examines the context, practices, and implementation of F1KD programs in these areas. Using the Nurturing Care Framework, this paper finds there is a need to strengthen the human resources working in health and nutrition through the provision of training, creation of plantilla position for program managers, hiring of frontline workers with higher qualifications alongside increases in incentives, and the restoration of the abolished Provincial Nutrition Office to improve the delivery of health and nutrition services. In addition, there is a need to continue collaboration with stakeholders through better coordination and strengthening of interlocal health zones. LGUs should craft livelihood programs by exploring tie-ups with social enterprises, crafting appropriate nutrition-sensitive programs, and strengthening of the monitoring of such. LGUs should also ensure that poor constituents are 4Ps beneficiaries by ensuring that their constituents are advised of the conduct of the *Listahanan*, that live births are recorded at the local registry, and that families are assisted in going through the process of delayed registration.

A Situational Analysis of Distal Factors Affecting Early Childhood Care and Development in the First 1,000 Days of Life in Zamboanga del Norte

The study reports on the situation analysis conducted for Zamboanga del Norte vis-a-vis development of strategies to improve ECCD outcomes as well as address the challenges surrounding health and nutrition in the first 1,000 days of life. The province's high poverty incidence and topography cascade to other distal and proximal factors that ultimately influence child nutrition outcomes. Local governments

may benefit from having closer coordination among its different offices, strengthening the technical capacity on monitoring, and investing on properly calibrated measuring equipment to capture a more accurate picture of the health and nutrition status of their constituents, in order to provide more holistic services at scale. Local governments also need to invest in careful and thoughtful planning of development programs and resources, and tap the expertise of professional health human resources (HHRs) deployed under the national government's HHR deployment program to capacitate community volunteers. There may be a need to scale down rather than scale up the number of services that local governments provide in light of the limited resources available to them. The ECCD-F1KD program delivery channels may need to be localized and adapted to the local context to gain wider acceptance among the target population. Local governments may leverage on existing programs to intensify communicating the importance of ECCD-F1KD and the availability of different interventions. Mainstreaming of the ECCD checklist can be enhanced. Reducing poverty by improving household incomes may improve nurturing care practices.

Who Are the Health Workers and Where Are They? Revealed Preferences in Location Decision among Health Care Professionals in the Philippines

Health human resource (HHR) is critical in the delivery of healthcare services. However, the available evidence on their geographic distribution and availability remain quite limited in terms of the scope of the groups studied (mostly physicians) and global reach (mainly in English-speaking developed countries). This paper aims to bridge this gap in the literature by assessing the supply of a broader set of healthcare

"It may be prudent to explore alternative modes of service delivery, particularly on the use of technology solutions, and certification of some primary healthcare skills that may be done by other groups of healthcare professionals, instead of relying on the limited supply of physicians."



workers in the Philippines and analyzing the different factors that affect their location decision. Similar to other countries, there are indications that HHRs in the Philippines are more likely to locate in regions where their earnings potential may be greatest and close to the communities where they were trained. However, there is no empirical support that HHRs from ethnolinguistic minorities are more likely to work in areas with higher ethnic concentrations. Large disparities in HHR density that is masked by national-level statistics were also documented. Indeed, data over the last 25 years show increasing polarization in the spatial distribution across all cadres of HHRs in the Philippines. Boosting household incomes through local economic development appears to be essential in ensuring the economic viability of any professional practice, particularly in health care. Moreover, there may be a need to reassess common and deep-rooted beliefs on healthcare professional practice. Although altruistic motives among healthcare practitioners to serve in rural areas may be important in recruiting HHR for rural practice, it may not necessarily be the most sustainable. Lastly, it may be prudent to explore alternative modes of service delivery, particularly on the use of technology solutions, and certification of some primary healthcare skills that may be done by other groups of healthcare professionals, instead of relying on the limited supply of physicians.

Process Evaluation of the Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education Act (RA 10931): Status and Prospects for Improved Implementation

In 2017, the government enacted the Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education Act (RA 10931), more popularly known as the Free Tuition Law. It mandates all public higher education institutions (HEIs) and government-run technical-vocational institutions to provide free quality tertiary education to eligible Filipino students to increase access to tertiary education, particularly for students from poorer households. These goals are intended to be achieved through the implementation of four component programs: free tuition and other school fees in public higher education institutions, free tuition in training institutes under the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, tertiary education subsidy, and student loan program. This study assesses the program design and objectives of the law and how these are understood by the key stakeholders of the program, as well as their experiences in the first year of the law's implementation. The study found that although the objectives of the law are well-understood, there is a mixed view of whether these can be achieved, and various concerns were raised regarding the design, implementation, and sustainability of the program. Both the Unified Financial Assistance System for Tertiary Education Act (UniFAST) implementers and HEIs encountered challenges in the implementation of the law; however, these were generally attributed to birthing pains of the program. CHED-UniFAST should strengthen the monitoring of the

quality of HEIs and compliance with quality standards. It should also leverage the subsidy to promote the quality of HEIs. It should also craft clear and definite policies and release the corresponding guidelines to HEIs within a reasonable period. CHED-UniFAST should also ensure that they have adequate manpower for the effective implementation of the program. The program design should also be reassessed with regard to the objective of the law to provide greater equity in access to tertiary education.

INSTITUTIONS, LAW, AND ECONOMICS

Issues Paper on Philippine Digital Commerce Market

Traditional market boundaries are being reshaped as digital technologies can now connect various market participants from different jurisdictions and transform industries through new products and business models. To assist the Philippine Competition Commission (PCC) in navigating an increasingly complex environment, this paper reviews the digital commerce landscape in the Philippines. It presents the policy, regulatory, and institutional framework for the development of e-commerce in the country. It also looks at examples of digital commerce adoption in five sectors: consumer markets, hotel and accommodation, travel, public transport, and financial services. Using the distribution channel model, the key players are identified and possible bottlenecks or constraints to competition are determined. Issues for further analysis and/or action by the PCC are then recommended. These include, among others, clarifying competition issues with logistics and telecommunications regulators, understanding the cross-ownership and vertical relationships in the digital commerce ecosystem and the potential for anticompetitive conduct involving affiliated firms, looking into possible exclusive arrangements that may be promoting single-homing which could prevent competition in multisided markets, and understanding how privileged access to infrastructure and data could be used as a barrier to competition.

Issues Paper on Land-based Public Transportation

This paper studies the competitive landscape of the land-based public transport industry of both passenger transport and goods transport. The current land-based public transportation sector (LBPTS) in the Philippines remains highly fragmented and regulated. In Metro Manila, substitution in the intramodal competition (PUJ vs PUJ) is greater than substitution in the intermodal competition (Grab vs Taxi, MRT3 vs PUB). The multimodal nature of LBPTS also allows for complementarity among different transportation modes. The current prevailing structures and conditions of LBPTS provide low service quality at the expense of



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the commuting public. To address these issues, the paper recommends: (1) strengthening the interagency council on traffic; (2) reviewing and amending existing functions of regulatory agencies with conflicting powers; (3) assessing the enforcement of existing policies; (4) providing complementary infrastructure facilities and promoting transit-oriented development to support the mass transit system; and (5) devising road-pricing strategies once an efficient public transport/mass transit system is in place to encourage private car users to shift to public transport.

Issues Paper on the Agricultural Credit Market in the Philippines

This paper finds that agricultural credit market in the Philippines for small agricultural producers is affected by two factors that serve as constraints to market competition. These are (1) conduct factors, which include differences in preferences between suppliers and demanders (such as interest rates, transactions costs, and paperwork requirements); and (2) external factors, which include exclusivity agreements and monopolistic or monopsonistic positions of some credit suppliers (such as exclusive purchasing of agricultural outputs). Government interventions must not focus only on mandating banks and other suppliers to provide credit; it must also allow them to adjust their preferences to meet those of small farmers and livestock producers. Further actions are needed to reduce the dominance of some entities, firms, and individuals in certain agricultural markets, as some entities are able to use their dominance of such markets to also increase their dominance in agricultural credit markets by imposing exclusivity agreements.

Issues Paper on the Grocery and Supermarket Retail Business

The grocery and supermarket retail industry is growing in terms of the number of outlets and retail value. This growth reflects the changing profile of consumers in terms of income level, preference, and lifestyle. Groceries and supermarkets have adapted to households' desire to find goods and other essentials in a one-stop-shop place. This paper finds, however, that there are very few or almost no new players in the market especially for supermarket store formats. One potential issue related to this would be the emergence of horizontal mergers, which needs to be monitored as it can raise competitive concerns. The paper suggests monitoring the competition in terms of changes in market shares, as well as in the prices of products. It also recommends further investigating the relationship between distributors, dealers, wholesalers, and retailers.

MACROECONOMICS, FINANCE, AND GROWTH

JPEPA, a Decade After: Evaluating the Effects in Philippine Exports Using the Synthetic Control Method (SCM)

This paper explores the use of Synthetic Control Method to understand the effects of the Japan-Philippines Economic Partnership Agreement (JPEPA) on Philippine exports without being hampered by the limitations in existing approaches.

The results reveal that Philippine exports benefited from the agreement. Investigating the effects at the sector level, however, yields varying results. The paper recommends for the Philippines to sustain its competitive advantage by providing further support to key sectors, and identify the factors that would allow other potential industries to expand their markets to Japan. It is also suggested that the country focus on addressing the nontariff barriers to the Japanese market using the mechanisms available in JPEPA. Lastly, the Philippines needs to lessen the impact of distance by improving its logistics and reducing the cost of doing business.

PUBLIC ECONOMICS AND GOVERNANCE

A Note on the 2019 President's Budget

The introduction of cash-based budgeting (CBB) by the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) in the proposed 2019 national budget places the country alongside developed countries that are using the CBB system. However, replicating budget reforms adopted by developed countries should be deliberated carefully as these reforms have been designed to address their particular problems, hence, may not be applicable to developing countries. Even if these reforms are relevant, developing countries might not have the administrative capacity and other preconditions to effectively implement such reforms. In this light, this paper assesses the shift to CBB and its implications on the proposed 2019 national budget. The shift from obligation-based to the annual CBB scheme has merits because CBB promotes fiscal discipline and accountability. Nevertheless, government agencies have been facing perennial issues (e.g., delays in

procurement process, late submission of billing claims from contractors, and factors beyond the control of government units like calamities, among others) that affect their disbursement performance. If not properly addressed, these issues may put the adoption of CBB in vain. It is important for the DBM to reconsider the adoption of CBB and pay attention to the contextual factors that have been affecting the disbursement performance of government agencies/units.

Process Evaluation of the Performance-Based Bonus (PBB) Scheme

In 2012, the government adopted a Performance-Based Incentive System (PBIS) for employees in the public sector, to reward exemplary performance, align personnel efforts with organizational targets, and improve service delivery in the bureaucracy. The Performance-Based Bonus (PBB), a component of PBIS, is a top-up bonus for groups and individuals who have contributed the most to the accomplishment of department/agency/government-wide performance. This study looks into whether the PBB is achieving its design objectives and, in turn, examines whether it is worth pursuing given budgetary implications. The results paint a mixed picture of the PBB with various public sector personnel expressing a wide array of views on whether and to what extent PBB actually improves public service. Many respondents view the scheme as an effective means of incentivizing more work, although not necessarily resulting in better-quality services. Some immediate improvements are suggested, such as the effective cascading of information about the rationale for the PBB as a reform measure. The study deems it critical for the government to revisit the policy objectives at the agency, team, and staff levels.

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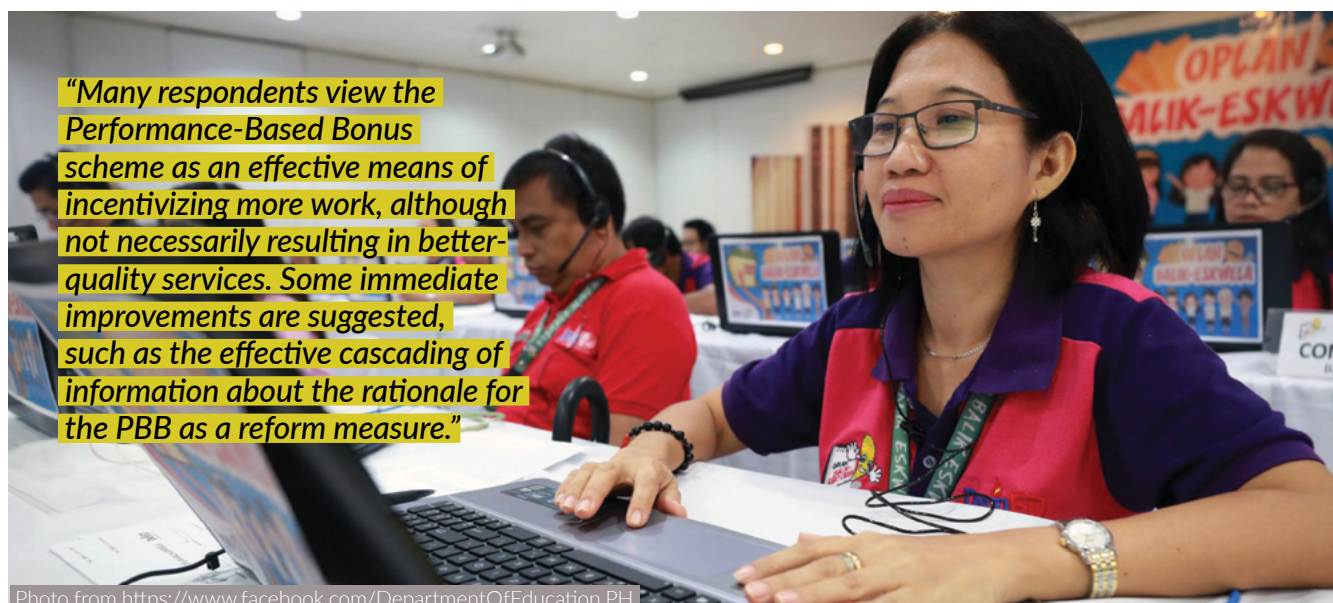


Photo from <https://www.facebook.com/DepartmentOfEducation.PH>

How Do Municipalities Plan?

Almost all municipalities had the required local municipal plans

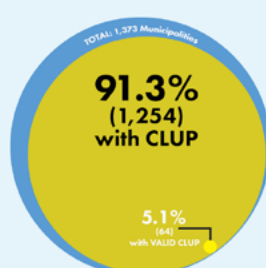
Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP)

Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP)

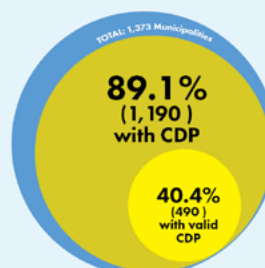
Local Development Investment Program (LDIP)

However, these plans were mostly not updated

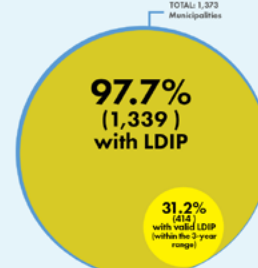
ONLY ABOUT
1 in 20
MUNICIPALITIES HAD
VALID CLUP



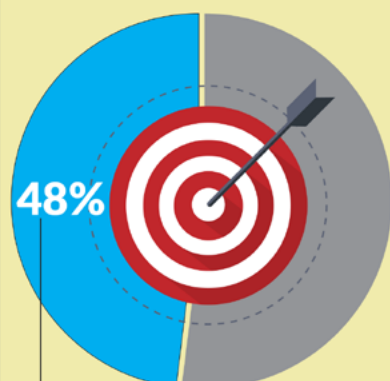
ONLY ABOUT
4 in 10
MUNICIPALITIES HAD
VALID CDP



ONLY ABOUT
3 in 10
MUNICIPALITIES HAD
VALID LDIP

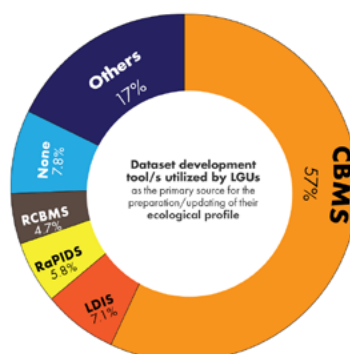


The VISION of the municipalities was found to be collectively determined.



Municipalities whose VISION was identified by their LOCAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

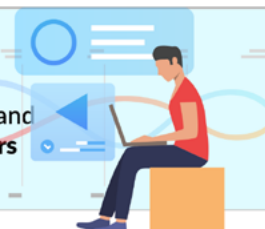
More than half of municipalities used the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) to gather data for the preparation or updating of their ecological profile.



Dataset Development Tools	Percentage Share
Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS)	57.0%
Local Development Indicator System (LDIS)	7.1%
Rationalized Planning Indicator and Data Set (RaPIDS)	5.8%
Rapid Community-Based Monitoring System (RCBMS)	4.7%
None	7.8%
Others	17.6%

ABOUT
8 in 10
MUNICIPALITIES

allocated budget for the conduct of data gathering and resort to hiring enumerators for data collection.



SOURCE: Authors' compilation

Assessment of the Philippine Local Government Planning and Budgeting Framework

Delivering public goods and services involves identifying people's needs and designing relevant policies and programs to address those needs. For these to happen, policy and program interventions require budgetary allocations. This study examines the current mechanism of delivering local goods and services—the planning and budgeting framework

for local governments. It answers the question, "How do local governments deliver goods and services?" and, consequently, "How can the current process be improved?" Findings show that municipalities, in general, appear to follow the planning process prescribed by the Department of the Interior and Local Government. However, less than half of them have updated local development plans. Also, there are crucial steps in the planning-budgeting framework that are not strictly complied with or which municipalities use other methods

to comply with, which ultimately has implications on both the quality and feasibility of interventions. Examples include not consistently preparing project briefs for interventions and using different methods of prioritizing programs. The study also finds evidence of weak monitoring and evaluation instruments, which affect the quality of plans and investment programs and, consequently, the ability to deliver basic goods and services. Evidence also shows that majority of municipalities tap national government resources to finance investment programs but, at the same time, they do not spend the mandated development spending, which delays development. Some recommendations that build on current reform efforts include: (1) continue convergence efforts in oversight agencies; (2) continue moving toward integrated management information systems for real-time monitoring; (3) strengthen monitoring and evaluation; and (4) ensure development spending follows the mandate.

Philippine Statistical System in the Wake of the Emerging Data Revolution and Digitization

This study examines how the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) fares in the production and communication of official statistics required for national development planning, especially given growing digitization and the emerging data revolution. It also describes governance issues and factors (open data, data privacy, and institutional frameworks) that affect trust and credibility of statistical services, the data ecosystem, and the enabling environment in which the PSS operates. The study points out that there are limited mechanisms for external review of PSS work since statistics policy is formulated by an interagency Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) Board rather than an expert committee. The conversion of technical committees into interagency committees for various sectoral statistics further limits outside expert inputs. The quality of agriculture and industry statistics needs improvement with PSA still relying on procedures carried out by the former Bureau of Agricultural Statistics and on account of defective sampling frames among businesses. While seemingly, budgets have increased in recent years for the PSA, this is largely for the implementation of the PhilSys (national ID system). Technical competence in the PSS has weakened, as evidenced from various international (and local) assessments, as well as from failure to release results of the recent agriculture census. The Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute, like its predecessor organization, does more training than research, and in both cases, these do not fully address the needed skills to lead and conduct statistics research and development. Finally, the benefits and harms that the Civil Registration System and the PhilSys do and will do to official statistics need critical and objective re-examination with the view to recommend whether these systems should stay with the PSA.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION

Determinants of E-Commerce Adoption of Philippine Businesses

This study investigates the determinants of e-commerce adoption using the PSA's Survey of Information and Communications Technology as well as the Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry. The study finds that internal factors, such as firm size, availability of computers, access to the internet, and firm use of information and communications technology (ICT) in other aspects of firm operations, primarily determine e-commerce adoption in the Philippines. Further, external factors, such as the growth rate of the industry in which the firm belongs and the market share of the firm, have no statistically significant effects on e-commerce adoption. Given these results, this study recommends that bottlenecks caused by uncertainty and security concerns be addressed. Government agencies also need to support e-commerce adoption by micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), as well as assist firms in adopting ICT. The government can also help provide access to finance to firms intending to adopt e-commerce. Reducing the cost and improving the quality of internet services should also be pursued.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

The Evolution of APEC and Its Contribution to Philippine Trade and Investment

When the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) was inaugurated in 1989, the goal was to promote free and open trade and advance sustainable economic growth within the bounds of Asia-Pacific communities. The structure of APEC has rapidly grown, even without initially having a long-term plan, as manifested in the rapid expansion of its activities, ranging from economic and social cooperation to the facilitation and liberalization of trade and investments. Looking into its contribution to Philippine trade and investment, this study finds that APEC has facilitated in shaping the business environment of the country. It has helped to address issues on logistics bottlenecks, mining and natural disasters, and cost of doing business, and improved the competitiveness of these sectors. Among the trade facilitation initiatives of APEC include the APEC Business Travel Card, best practices on e-commerce, use of paperless trading, and customs-business partnership.

Perception Survey in the Philippines on APEC

This study assesses the perception of Philippine stakeholders on APEC to provide inputs to the post-2020 APEC visioning process. Results indicate that APEC's achievement of its economic goals is rated more highly compared to its environmental and social goals. Stakeholders are also more optimistic about APEC providing better trade and investment in the region than in terms of achieving environmental and social objectives. Further, stakeholders generally perceive that services need increased priority than products. Interestingly, government stakeholders view APEC as having a weak influence on their respective policies despite government being the primary participant in APEC. Also, stakeholders generally find that the APEC Business Travel Card is less beneficial. These results point to the need to increase awareness of APEC, maximize participation in APEC by adopting policies and best practices, strengthen the participation of Philippine stakeholders in seeking APEC project funding, and review the requirements on the issuance of an APEC Business Travel Card for Philippine citizens.

Performance of Philippine Services Trade: An Update

Services trade is expected to be the new driver of global trade as it grows further in the coming years with the adoption of new technologies and rising incomes, among others. To some extent, the Philippines has already gained a foothold in services trade, having achieved significant success in the business process outsourcing sector. Moreover, there are new opportunities particularly in digital trade, the creative industries, and, possibly, telemigration. Recently, however, Philippine services exports have been growing at a pace much slower compared to past performance and also lower than global and regional trends. In terms of accessing foreign services, the supply of services through commercial presence (Mode 3) in the Philippines is still limited as the foreign direct investment (FDI) regime of the country remains highly restrictive. With increasing deficit in the use of licensing fees, it is possible that nonequity-based activities are substituting for FDI and Mode 3 supply. Further disaggregation of trade data and the compilation of Foreign Affiliates Trade Statistics for the Philippines, together with firm- and industry-level analysis, will be useful in examining the components of services trade and evolving trends and patterns in specific subsectors.

Regional Analysis of the Philippine Services Sector

In the Philippines, services account for 60 percent of gross domestic product and almost 57 percent of employment. Across regions and subsectors, however, the contribution of services varies. To examine the patterns at the regional and subsectoral level, a simple shift-share technique is used that decomposes changes into three factors: the national share (growth effect), the industry mix (sectoral effect), and the regional shift (competitive effect). Focusing on changes in employment, the shift-share decomposition reveals that the overall growth of the economy from 2012 to 2018 had a positive impact on all sectors and regions. The sectoral effects were negative in a few industries, however, namely, accommodation and food service activities, arts entertainment and recreation, and education. Industry-specific factors in education services were quite strong that the dynamism of the economy failed to offset the industry mix effect. It was the only sector that registered lower total employment during the period. In terms of the regional shift effects, 109 out of the total 204 regional service industries (53.43%) displayed locational disadvantages. Shift share is a purely descriptive tool and further analysis will be needed to explain the factors that influence sectoral changes and a region's economic potential and constraints.

Impact of Government Incentives on MSME Innovation

Using the 2015 Survey of Innovation Activities of Establishments, this paper presents a profiling of innovation activities and characteristics of surveyed MSMEs in the Philippines and estimates the impact of government incentives on their innovation behavior and outcomes. Findings indicate that more MSMEs undertake knowledge management and organizational and marketing innovation than product or process innovation. Receipt of government financial support for innovation activities was found to have a positive impact on organizational and marketing innovation. The study recommends: (1) strengthening the technological capacity of MSMEs as it is an important characteristic to the decisionmaking for and implementation of innovation activities; (2) studying the provision of financial support for innovation activities; (3) continuing to provide support and incentive programs for process upgrading, even if financial research and development incentives are to be formalized; and (4) conducting further research on impact of incentives on innovation using a bigger dataset of MSMEs and more detailed information on incentives received and used by enterprises.



"To allow the growth and maturity of the still-infant analytics industry, there is a need to address the current lack of a common definition of the analytics profession among stakeholders. The study further endorses the promotion of government-industry-academe linkages to expand the existing market for data science and analytics workforce in the country."

PASCN RESEARCH STUDIES

Assessing the Readiness of Filipino MRA-supported Professions to Participate in the Mobility of Skilled Labor in the ASEAN Region: Lessons for APEC Economies

This study finds that mutual recognition arrangements (MRAs) have compelled sending countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to upgrade their educational systems, training, accreditation, certifications, licensing, and professional regulatory frameworks to enforce higher standards in the conduct of professional service. Filipino professionals are already comparable with most of the requirements of the different MRAs. The educational system and work qualifications in the Philippines, including education and licensure, are now comparable with those of other ASEAN member-states. However, there is still a need to reform domestic regulations to liberalize highly restrictive professions. Also, to enhance the readiness of Filipino professionals, they must be able to secure opportunities for continuous active practice of their profession in the Philippines by refining how continuous professional development (CPD) is conducted and earned. The study emphasizes that CPD should be developmental rather than regulatory.

Assessing the Alignment of Philippine Higher Education with the Emerging Demands for Data Science and Analytics Workforce

Rapid advancement in technology has allowed for far-reaching use of data. This has consequently led to an increasing demand for data science and analytics (DSA) professionals. However, recent studies show that such demand is often not met in many economies. The study uses the Analytics Association of the Philippines' (AAP) Professional Maturity Model as analytical framework to know the DSA skills required by the industry and the DSA skills with which academic institutions equip their students. The study points to a misalignment between the demand and supply of the DSA workforce in the country. Specifically, there are DSA competencies—both sought by employers and required by the analytical framework of the study—that are not supplied by the identified DSA-related undergraduate programs. To allow the growth and maturity of the still-infant analytics industry, there is a need to address the current lack of a common definition of the analytics profession among stakeholders. The study further endorses the promotion of government-industry-academe linkages to expand the existing market for DSA workforce in the country.

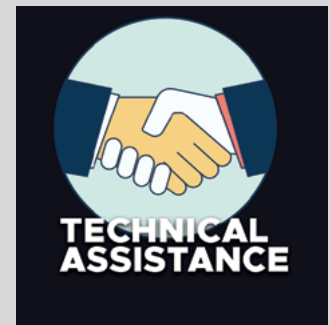
Philippine APEC Study Center Network

The Philippine APEC Study Center Network (PASCN) is a regular component project of PIDS. Established on November 23, 1996 by virtue of Administrative Order 303, it is the Philippines' response to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Leaders' Education Initiative that called on member-economies to foster regional cooperation among higher education and research institutes on key regional economic challenges. PASCN is one of the APEC Study Centers (ASCs) forming the APEC Study Centers Consortium (ASCC).

PASCN MEMBERS:



MAJOR PROGRAMS:



TWO STUDIES WERE completed in 2019 and their outputs were released as PIDS Discussion Papers (DP) and Policy Notes (PN). These are: (1) “Assessing the Readiness of Filipino MRA-supported Professions to Participate in the Mobility of Skilled Labor in the ASEAN Region: Lessons for APEC Economies” (DP 2019-12), with a corresponding Policy Note on “Improving Human Resource through Mutual Recognition in ASEAN” (PN 2019-12) and (2) “Assessing the Alignment of Philippine Higher Education with the Emerging Demands for Data Science and Analytics Workforce”(DP 2019-34). A technical workshop was organized on May 20 to give the research grantees an opportunity to present their studies.

Under the Thesis and Dissertation Assistance Program, the draft research papers of two ongoing studies were presented in a technical workshop on November 25 at PIDS to solicit comments from stakeholders. Maria Kristina O. Paler of University of the Philippines (UP) Los Baños presented her

dissertation on “Characterization of Marine Plastic Pollution in Tañon Strait, Central, Philippines”, while Madonna C. Daquigan of UP Baguio presented her thesis on “Biomass-Carbon Stock Mapping of Mangrove Forest in Bued, Alaminos, Pangasinan, Using Geographical Information System (GIS) and Remote Sensing”. Discussants from the Biodiversity Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and PIDS; members of the Review Committee (Silliman University, UP); and participants from agencies comprising the Technical Board on APEC Matters (TBAM), private sector, and nongovernment organizations provided helpful comments to the researchers.

As part of PASCN’s Information Dissemination and Publication Program, the Secretariat conducted the Regional Symposium on “Disruptive Technologies: Opportunities, Challenges and Risks” on January 23 at the University of San Carlos, Talamban Campus, Cebu City. The following



day, the PASCN project director made a presentation on “Going Digital: From Innovation to Inclusive Growth in the Philippines” at the 1st Central Visayas Research Application and Utilization Forum on Sustainable Development Goals: Putting Science, Technology, and Innovation at the Forefront of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Tourism for Inclusive Economic Growth in Central Visayas organized by NEDA Region 7 and held in CIT, Cebu City. In addition, the annual PASCN General Assembly was held on April 3 at the PIDS Conference Hall with the theme “The Global Economic Environment: A Symposium on the Global Economy and What It Means for the Philippines”. Organized as a joint forum between PIDS and Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research (CIER), the event served as a venue to discuss national and regional issues, particularly how disruptions in the global economy are affecting the Philippines and how it can find cooperation with neighboring countries in the region.

In terms of publications, an issue under the PIDS Research Paper Series was released during the year. Titled “Obstacles of Philippine SMEs’ Participation in Global Value Chains” (RPS 2019-05), it is one of the research studies completed in 2018. The condensed manuscripts of two previously completed PASCN studies were also accepted for publication in the *Philippine Journal of Development*, namely: (1) “Effect of Supply Chain Integration on the Business Performance and Competitiveness of the Philippine Small and Medium Enterprises” by Elaine Borazon and Vivien Supangco (UP Diliman) and (2) “Duration of Export Relationships of Philippine MSMEs” by Mark Edison Bautista and George Manzano (University of Asia and the Pacific).

Moreover, the PASCN continued to network and participate in the ASCC annual conference. For 2019, John Paolo Rivera (Asian Institute of Management-Dr. Andrew L. Tan Center for Tourism) presented his PASCN-funded research on “Assessing the Readiness of Filipino MRA-supported Professions to Participate in the Mobility of Skilled Labor in the ASEAN Region: Lessons for APEC Economies” on May 13–14 at the Universidad Diego Portales in Viña del Mar, Valparaíso, Chile.

Through its Technical Assistance Program, the PASCN continued to provide support to government agencies particularly the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) by participating in the TBAM meetings (February 7, April 11, July 25, and October 24) and the subcluster on Regional Economic Integration, Trade and Investment (REITI) meetings (February 13 and August 1).

Moreover, the project director provided research and documentation support to the DFA-APEC National Secretariat (ANS) and Philippine APEC Vision Group (Ph-AVG) Committee during their brainstorming meetings (January 11 and July 29), the First AVG Meeting (March 4–6 in Santiago, Chile), consultation meetings for the Online Perception Survey and the Joint Multi-Stakeholder Consultation on the Philippines Post-2020 Vision for APEC (July 9 and September 18), and the Multi-Stakeholder Consultation on Post-2020 Vision for APEC (October 14).

The PASCN Secretariat also participated in the consultation meetings with relevant TBAM agencies to discuss possible collaborative projects for APEC funding. These include the meeting with DTI on a possible study and forum on the prospects for trade and protection of traditional knowledge on medicine (January 29) and with DFA-ANS in the Briefing on APEC Funding and Preparing Concept Notes (February 21).

The Secretariat also participated in DTI’s Interagency Meeting in Preparation for the 25th PH-Taiwan Joint Economic Conference (September 25) and One Country, One Voice Forum on International Trade (December 4). It helped organized the PIDS-CIER Forum on PH-Taiwan Economic Cooperation Agreement Joint Feasibility Studies (December 12).

For its operational matters, the Secretariat organized two Steering Committee Meetings (February 26 and November 25) and Planning Meeting (November 27). The proposed research work and activities were presented during the annual PIDS Research Planning Workshop (November 20).

Knowledge Dissemination

IN 2019, the Institute continued implementing changes and innovations in the conduct of its knowledge dissemination activities. A new look was adopted for the Development Research News, the Institute's quarterly newsletter, to attract more readers. In addition to its regular publications, the production of infographics and videos featuring insights and lessons from PIDS studies was intensified. Client satisfaction surveys for PIDS publications and events were institutionalized to gather feedback from stakeholders as part of the Institute's continuing effort to improve the quality and delivery of its knowledge products and services. The year also saw the strengthening of the Institute's online presence as evidenced by the dramatic increase of its Facebook followers.





PUBLICATIONS

Books

PIDS released two books in 2019. The first book, *Harnessing the Fourth Industrial Revolution: Creating Our Future Today*, is a compilation of the presentations made by local and international experts during the Fourth Annual Public Policy Conference (APPC). The presentations centered on the opportunities, challenges, and potential impacts of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (FIRE) and provided recommendations on how to mitigate the risks and reap the benefits brought by the FIRE.

The second book, *Outside Looking In: Gendered Perspectives in Work and Education*, is the Institute's first book on gender and development. The book articulates the salient challenges confronting men and women today and features five studies on the apparent lag in the education of boys, the gender differences in educational mobility, the important roles of housework in the economy, the effects of nonmarket work, such as housework on labor market participation, and the gender pay gap in agriculture.

Research Paper Series

Six issues of the Research Papers Series (the Institute's peer-reviewed monograph series) were published in 2019.

Two closely associated studies were released early in the year that assessed the performance of government programs specifically aimed for the agrarian reform sector. *Implementing Sugarcane Block Farming for Increased Income and Productivity* assessed the performance of sugarcane block farming as a land consolidation model for increasing farm productivity and income of sugarcane farmers. Meanwhile, *Recommendations toward Successful Agribusiness Venture Arrangement* looked into the implementation of selected agribusiness venture arrangements, particularly for banana and pineapple farmers.

Forest Protection in the Philippines: Policy Evolution and Sector Outcomes examined three forest protection initiatives of the government, namely, tenurial arrangements, apprehension and enforcement mechanisms, and the National Greening Program.

Meanwhile, *Senior High School and the Labor Market: Perspectives of Grade 12 Students and Human Resource Officers* assessed the likelihood of achieving the employment and entrepreneurship objectives of the senior high school program.

Obstacles of Philippine SMEs' Participation in Global Value Chains determined the challenges and enablers of connecting small and medium enterprises to global value chains.

Lastly, *Facilitating Structural Transformation through Product Space Analysis: The Case of Philippine Exports* assessed the

sophistication content of the country's existing export portfolio and identified products that result in a more diversified and high value-added mix of export commodities.

Philippine Journal of Development

The first issue of volume 44 of the journal was released during the year. The four articles featured in the issue tackled the fertilizer markets in the Philippines, the intersection between chronic poverty and weather variability, the impact of social protection programs on the health of Filipino children, and the effects of foreign linkages on the innovation activity of manufacturing firms.

Economic Policy Monitor

Three issues of the Economic Policy Monitor (EPM) were released in 2019: (1) *Considerations in Designing a Federal Government System (2016–2017)*; (2) *Preparing the Philippines for the Fourth Industrial Revolution (2017–2018)*; and (3) *Understanding the New Globalization (2018–2019)*. An annual publication started in 2010, the EPM tackles present and future development challenges that have consequences for the Philippines. It also provides an assessment of the country's economic performance in the past year and the outlook for the current year, as well as an analysis of policies implemented in key economic sectors.

Policy Notes Series

Fourteen Policy Notes were published on various topics, including education, financial services, health, irrigation, and impact of government policies, such as the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion and the performance-based incentive system.

Discussion Paper Series

Thirty-eight Discussion Papers were released in 2019 with topics ranging from agriculture, education, environment and natural resources, finance, health, gender and development, housing, and trade and industry, among others. The series mostly constitutes outputs of PIDS research projects, in preliminary form, and circulated online to make them immediately available to stakeholders and to encourage discussion and solicit comments for their further refinement.

Development Research News

Four issues of the Development Research News were published in 2019. The banner stories highlighted the importance of regulations as a system to further develop

human progress rather than as a set of fixed directives, the need to address gender disparity in basic education given the poor school performance of Filipino boys, and the governance and policy issues faced by some sectors, such as mining, forestry, agriculture, health, and education. The last issue underscored one of the key messages of the Annual Public Policy Conference, which is the threat faced by the Philippines and middle-income countries due to poor investments in global health. News on other equally important PIDS researches and activities were also featured in the newsletter.

See Annex C for a complete list of PIDS publications produced in 2019.

CIRCULATION AND DISTRIBUTION

Except for online publications that do not have print versions, such as the Discussion Paper Series and PIDS Updates, printed copies of PIDS publications were distributed to key networks of the Institute, such as government agencies, local government units, academe, congress, nongovernment organizations (NGOs), international organizations, and private sector.

Printed copies of PIDS publications were distributed to regular recipients and subscribers as follows: books (472 recipients), Economic Policy Monitor (472 recipients), Research Paper Series (493 recipients), *Philippine Journal of Development* (513 recipients), Policy Notes (956 recipients), and Development Research News (1,762 recipients). The number of recipients for the Policy Notes, Research Paper Series, and books vary based on the subject/topic of each publication.

Library Services

The PIDS Library continuously provided support to PIDS staff as well as students and researchers from the academe and other organizations. In 2019, the Institute acquired 16 new titles, which were added to the library collection.

ELECTRONIC AND SOCIAL MEDIA

PIDS website

The PIDS website was regularly updated with fresh content particularly new publications, press releases, information on forthcoming and past events, including e-files of seminar presentations, videos of PIDS seminars, outreach activities, and highlights of visits to PIDS. The website had an average of 46,806 unique visits per month in 2019, 31 percent higher than in 2018. The most visited sections were publications, press releases, and employment opportunities.

Knowledge Databases

SOCIOECONOMIC RESEARCH PORTAL FOR THE PHILIPPINES

The Socioeconomic Research Portal for the Philippines (SERP-P) is a PIDS project started in 2000 to strengthen the link between the government and research institutions and to set up a repository of socioeconomic research information. The SERP-P network is composed of more than 50 partner-institutions from academe, research, government, international organizations, and NGOs.

In 2019, 163 new publications were added to the SERP-P database. Majority of these publications came from PIDS, SEARCA, Asian Institute of Management-Rizalino S. Navarro Policy Center for Competitiveness, Congressional Policy and Budget Research Department (CPBRD), University of the Philippines Los Baños Center for Strategic Planning and Policy Studies (UPLB CSPPS), National Economic and Development Authority Region III, Mindanao Development Authority, and National Tax Research Center (NTRC). With these additions, there are now a total of 6,849 materials in the SERP-P database contributed by 4,485 authors. SERP-P had an average of 51,194 unique visits per month in 2019, 81 percent higher than in 2018.

SERP-P Promotional Activities

The production and distribution of the e-newsletters SERP-P News (quarterly) and SERP-P Monthly continued in 2019. Each issue of SERP-P News put into spotlight a certain socioeconomic issue and also featured a researcher and SERP-P partner-institution. The four issues of SERP-P News released in 2019 featured various topics, such as financial inclusion, land reform, climate change, and mining. Partner-institutions were also featured in the issues, namely, CPBRD, UPLB CSPPS, Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development, and NTRC.



Meanwhile, SERP-P Monthly contained new SERP-P resources, upcoming events of SERP-P partner-institutions, featured publications, career opportunities, and other relevant announcements.

SERP-P also conducted reorientation sessions for existing partners to encourage them to participate in enriching the database. The team completed a total of five reorientation sessions for the following SERP-P partner-institutions: UP School of Urban and Regional Planning, University of San Carlos and University of San Carlos Office of the Population Studies, Silliman University, UP National Center for Transportation Studies, and NTRC.

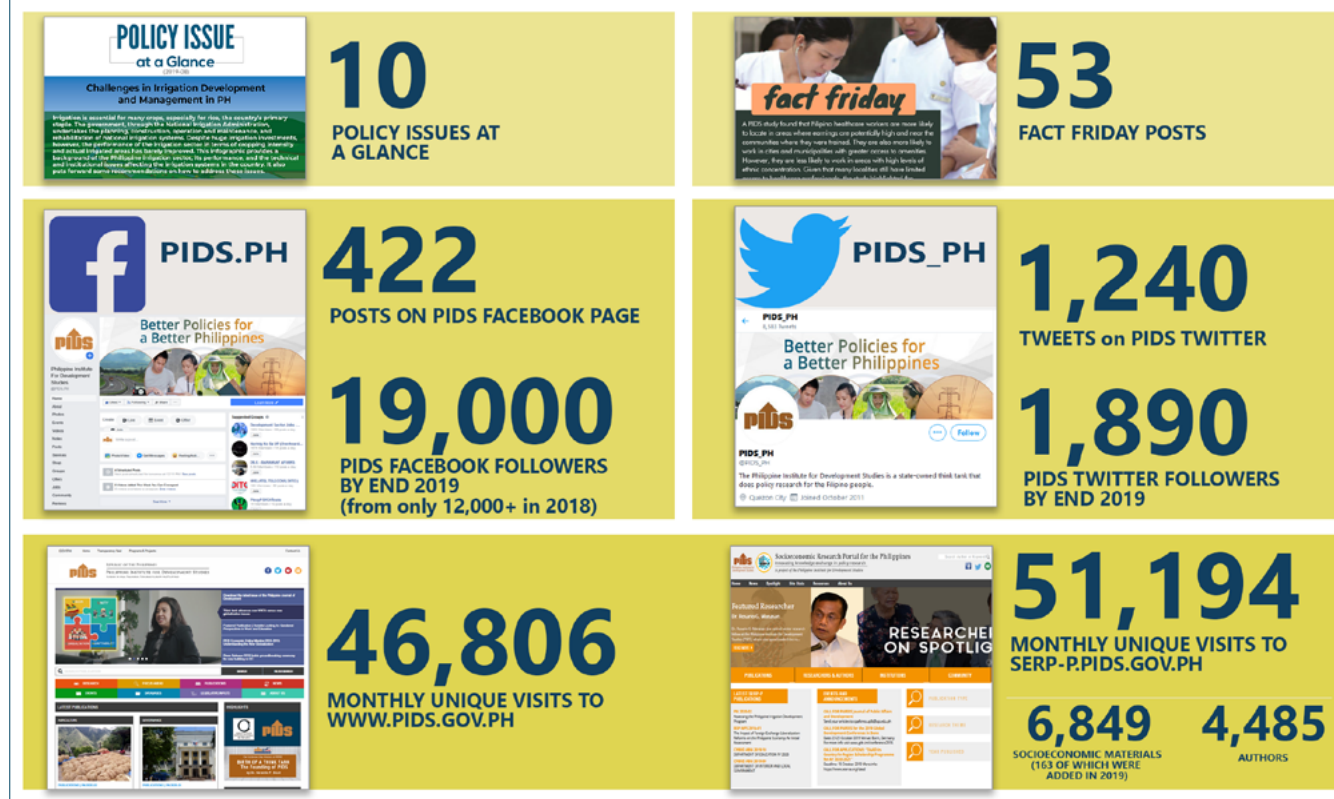
In 2019, SERP-P also welcomed the Polytechnic University of the Philippines into the SERP-P Network. The partnership was formalized with the signing of a memorandum of understanding on June 11 at the PIDS office in Quezon City.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATABASES

PIDS continuously updates its online economic and social databases, namely, Economic and Social Database (ESD) and GIS-based Philippine Socioeconomic Profile. ESD stores and maintains Philippine economic and social indicators both at the national and subnational levels, with some indicators presented in long-time series. The GIS-based Philippine Socioeconomic Profile, meanwhile, contains spatial data on the following indicators presented in a geographical format: economic and social indicators, and core local poverty indicators from the Community-Based Monitoring System. These indicators may be viewed at the national, regional, provincial, district, municipal, and barangay levels. Both databases are constantly upgraded to make their interfaces more user-friendly and their contents more relevant to the research community and the general public.

The image displays two screenshots of PIDS online databases. The top screenshot shows the 'Economic and Social Database (ESD)' homepage, which includes a 'CONTENT'S' sidebar with categories like Philippine Data, Key Indicators, Economic Statistics, Social Statistics, Core Local Poverty Indicators from CBMS, Congressional District Level Data, and Poverty Data. The main content area describes the ESD as a repository of economic research information, constantly upgraded to be user-friendly and relevant to the research community and the public. The bottom screenshot shows the 'GIS-based Philippine Socioeconomic Profile' homepage. It features a 'Geographic Information Systems' section explaining its purpose in providing spatial data. Below this, a row of color-coded maps is shown, each representing a different indicator: Economic Indicators, Demographic Indicators, Poverty Indicators, Housing and Basic Amenities, Education Indicators, Health Indicators, Core Local Poverty Indicators from CBMS, Congressional District Level Map, and Other Indicators. A legend at the bottom explains the color coding: dark green for good performance, light green for average, and dark red for poor performance.

Online and Social Media Initiatives



PIDS Facebook

The PIDS Facebook was regularly updated with feeds of new publications, infographics, seminar announcements, press releases, live stream of PIDS fora, and significant quotes delivered by PIDS resource speakers during seminars. In 2019, the Institute had 422 posts on its Facebook page and more than 19,000 organic followers from only 12,000+ in 2018.

PIDS Twitter

A total of 1,240 tweets were made, consisting of new PIDS publications, forthcoming seminars, and infographics. Live tweeting was also done during PIDS events. PIDS Twitter had a total of 1,890 followers by the end of 2019.

Online Publications

Twelve PIDS Updates were released in 2019. PIDS Updates is an electronic newsletter that features new PIDS publications,

forthcoming events, database updates, and press releases, among others. It is circulated via email blast to PIDS contacts and subscribers.

Ten issues of the **Policy Issue at a Glance** came out. This publication series, started in 2018, is an online infographic that features policy issues and research data culled from completed PIDS studies. The chosen format is intended not just to reach the online community but also to disseminate PIDS studies in a more catchy and easy-to-understand format. It is accessible through the PIDS website and social media pages.

Fifty-three **Fact Friday** posts were released during the year. Also launched in 2018, Fact Friday is a weekly online series that features teasers of findings from PIDS studies to encourage viewers to read the full study. It is also circulated through the PIDS website and social media pages.

Annex D gives a complete list of the electronic and social media materials produced by the Institute in 2019.

23 SEMINARS AND EVENTS ORGANIZED IN 2019



SEMINARS AND EVENTS

In 2019, the Institute organized and conducted 23 events.

Among these events were the public seminars which served as venues to discuss and disseminate the findings of completed research projects and the activities held during the Development Policy Research Month (DPRM) celebration, particularly the Annual Public Policy Conference.

The Institute also organized a seminar in partnership with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; another with the Asian Development Bank and National University of Singapore. A legislative forum on the Rice Tariffication Law and Free Irrigation Service Act was also held in the House of Representatives in collaboration with the Congressional Policy and Budget Research Department.

See Annex E for a complete list of PIDS seminars and events.

MEDIA ENGAGEMENTS

PIDS experts were also interviewed in various television and radio programs to discuss and share their insights on certain policy issues. They guested in 4 radio and 3 television programs and appeared in the online media program of the Civil Service Commission. They also served as panelists in the kick-off press conference of the DPRM held in Manila and the

press conference during the Fifth Mindanao Policy Research Forum held in General Santos City.

See Annex F for the list of media engagements.

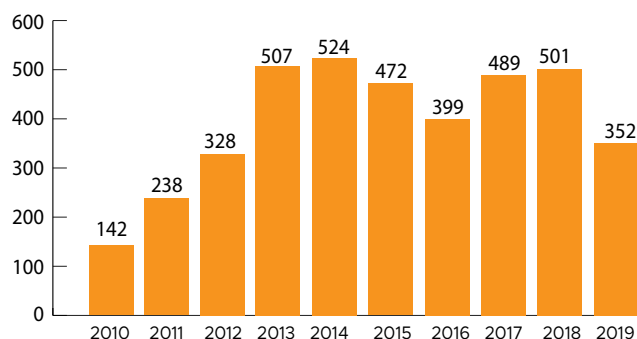
PRESS RELEASES

A total of 53 press releases were disseminated to the media and posted on the PIDS website and social media pages. These articles were based on the completed studies, publications, and events of the Institute.

Based on media monitoring, PIDS studies or researchers were cited in 352 articles in online and print media in 2019.

See Annex G for the list of press releases.

PIDS media exposure 2010–2019



Feedback on PIDS Publications

On April 27, 2019, PIDS added a brief survey to the publications section of its website. This is to determine who are downloading PIDS publications, their reason for doing so, and their comments/suggestions about the publication or PIDS knowledge resources, in general.

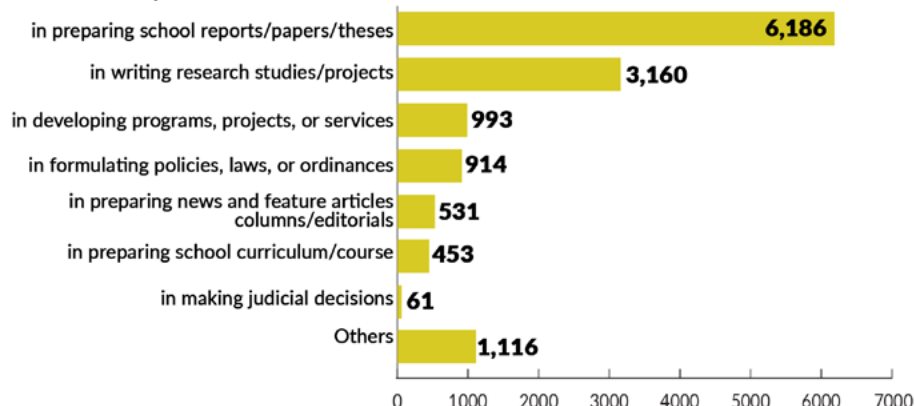
13,444

website visitors who downloaded PIDS publications from April 27 to December 31, 2019



WHY DOWNLOAD

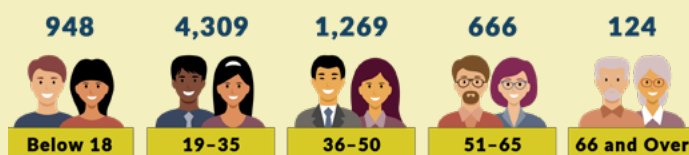
To use the publication



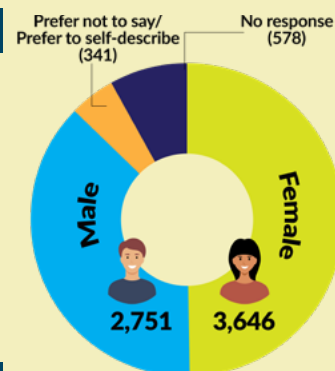
WHO DOWNLOADS

The total is not the same as the number of people who downloaded PIDS publications because once a visitor has entered his/her email address, the profile questions no longer appear the next time he/she attempts to download a publication.

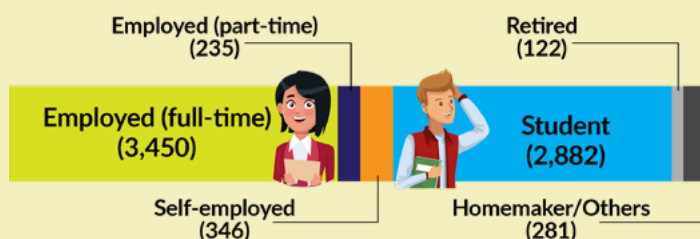
Age



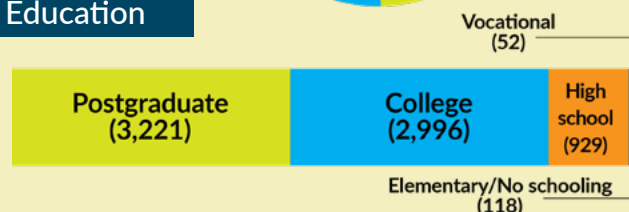
Gender



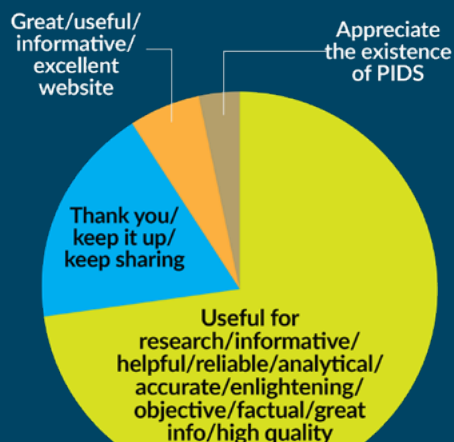
Occupation



Education



WHAT PEOPLE SAY ABOUT PIDS PUBLICATIONS, WEBSITE, OR THE INSTITUTE



Some specific comments received

"I always look forward to receiving your newsletter and reading your research work. Very authoritative. Very helpful in my work. More power!"

"Your publication has been a huge help to many people especially those in the government. PIDS is truly in the service of the nation."

"I really admire the work of PIDS people because it provides me latest research and wide range of perspective in Philippine affairs as well as in the local government. Beneficial to us in giving reliable inputs to local policymaking."

"I'm amazed at how rich your resources are. Kudos!"

"Thankful for PIDS, a prime research agency of government!"

"Good that we have a think tank like your organization. Keep up the good work."

PIDS Corners

TWENTY-FIVE PIDS Corners across the country (13 in Luzon, 6 in the Visayas, and 6 in Mindanao) were set up since the project was launched in July 2006. The PIDS Corners, usually established in a university or an LGU-based library, serve as links between local libraries and the PIDS for dissemination and promotion of PIDS publications and web-based resources. The Corners are regularly supplied with free PIDS publications for use by the students, faculty members, employees, and other decisionmakers in the locality. In 2019, a total of 4,321 students, faculty members, and other library users used the PIDS publications in 12 PIDS Corners—as reported by their librarians.



1. Mariano Marcos State University, Batac City, Ilocos Norte
2. Cagayan State University, Carig, Tuguegarao City
3. University of the Philippines, Baguio City
4. Central Luzon State University, Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija
5. Knowledge for Development Center, House of Representatives, Quezon City
6. University of Rizal System, Antipolo City Campus
7. De La Salle University, Dasmariñas City
8. Dasmariñas Public Library
9. Southern Luzon State University, Lucban, Quezon
10. City College of Calapan, Oriental Mindoro
11. Bicol University, Legazpi City, Albay
12. Sorsogon State College, Sorsogon City
13. Central Philippines University, Iloilo City
14. Bacolod City Public Library
15. Eastern Visayas State University, Tacloban City, Leyte
16. University of San Carlos, Talamban Campus, Cebu City
17. Bohol Provincial Library and Information Center, Tagbilaran City
18. Silliman University, Dumaguete City
19. Butuan City Public Library
20. NEDA 10 Knowledge Center, Cagayan De Oro City
21. Bukidnon State University, Malaybalay City
22. Mindanao State University, Marawi City
23. University of Southeastern Philippines, Davao City
24. Western Mindanao State University, Zamboanga City
25. Palawan State University, Puerto Princesa City



Development Policy Research Month



THE WORLD IS facing a new kind of globalization—one that is characterized by volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity or VUCA, hence, the term “New Globalization” coined by PIDS. These characteristics can be attributed to the many challenges that come along with the New Globalization, notably the issues arising from global trade restructuring, trade wars, worsening poverty and inequality, underprovision of global public goods, erosion of trust and social cohesion, and proliferation of disinformation.

These challenges, if not managed well, can result in the slowdown of the global economy. They can also have detrimental impacts on the Philippines by weakening the country's ability to sustain its rapid economic growth and attain its long-term development vision of a *Matatag, Maginhawa at Panatag na Buhay Para Sa Lahat*, stipulated in the *AmBisyon Natin 2040*, as well as its commitments under the Sustainable Development Goals.

This prompted the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) to devote the 17th Development Policy Research Month (DPRM) celebration on the theme “Navigating the New Globalization: Local Actions for Global Challenges” or in Filipino, “*Paglalayag sa Bagong Globalisasyon: Lokal na Pagkilos sa mga Pandaigdigang Hamon*”. The DPRM is a PIDS-led event held every September to promote awareness of the importance of policy research in the formulation of evidence-based plans, policies, and

DPRM Steering Committee 2019

CHAIR:

- PIDS

MEMBERS (PERMANENT):

- National Economic and Development Authority
- Civil Service Commission
- Philippine Information Agency
- *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas*
- Department of the Interior and Local Government
- Presidential Management Staff

MEMBERS (ADDITIONAL):

- Department of Health
- Department of Trade and Industry-Bureau of International Trade Relations
- Department of Labor and Employment
- Department of Foreign Affairs-Office of the Undersecretary for International Economic Relations
- Department of Budget and Management
- Climate Change Commission
- Senate Economic Planning Office
- Congressional Policy and Budget Research Department



programs. Pursuant to Presidential Proclamation 247, the month-long celebration aims to develop a strong culture of research and encourage the use of research data in policymaking and program planning in the country.

The month-long DPRM celebration kicked off with a press conference on September 4 at Novotel in Quezon City. Various speakers from different line agencies were invited to the press conference to explain to members of the media the implications of the New Globalization for the country as well as the measures being undertaken by the government to counter its adverse effects. A series of media guesting and interviews in different radio and TV programs were also organized by PIDS in partnership with the Philippine Information Agency (PIA) to shed light on the theme.

Moreover, to get a sense of how local stakeholders view the New Globalization particularly in Mindanao, the PIDS and the Mindanao Development Authority (MinDA), in partnership with the Mindanao State University in General Santos City, held the Fifth Mindanao Policy Research Forum (MPRF), which carried the theme "Navigating the Challenges of the New Globalization: Local Actions for Mindanao". The 2019 MPRF was attended by officials and scholars from Central Mindanao and nearby provinces who shared their

insights on how to face the VUCA challenges of the New Globalization and ways on how Mindanaoans can take advantage of its opportunities. Started in 2015, the MPRF is a regular event jointly conducted by PIDS and MinDA as part of the DPRM.

As with previous celebrations, the Institute invited national government agencies (NGAs), research and academic institutions, private sector agencies, NGOs, and all the LGUs in the country to participate in the DPRM by displaying the DPRM banner/streamer within their office premises, sharing the DPRM and APPC websites and promotional materials with their stakeholders, and organizing activities or events related to the theme or policy research. To reinforce the invitation, the CSC and the DILG issued their respective memorandum circulars enjoining NGAs and LGUs to participate in the DPRM.

A total of 167 institutions, mostly LGUs, participated in the celebration. The nature of their engagement is shown in Annex H.

For the culminating activity and highlight of the DPRM, the Institute spearheaded the Fifth Annual Public Policy Conference (see separate article).



Fifth Annual Public Policy Conference

RECENT EVENTS HAVE exposed the increasing influence of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (FIRe) on global welfare. FIRe has fostered a more complex system and the convergence of technologies, blurring the lines between physical, digital, and biological systems. More recently, technological developments have coincided with global economic and political changes, paving the way for a new global architecture dubbed by experts as Globalization 4.0 or “New Globalization” as the Institute has termed it.

In 2019, PIDS dedicated its Fifth Annual Public Policy Conference (APPC), the main and culminating activity of the DPRM, to the understanding of this emerging brand of globalization and the interrelated challenges it carries with it. With the theme, “Navigating the New Globalization: Local Actions for Global Challenges”, the event convened experts and policy analysts from various fields to shed light on the New Globalization.

In her opening remarks, PIDS President Celia M. Reyes anchored the need to analyze the New Globalization on the country’s long-term development vision indicated in *AmBisyon Natin 2040*, as well as its targets and commitments under the Sustainable Development Goals. She said the country’s failure to manage the challenges of the New Globalization might have detrimental impacts on the Philippines by weakening the country’s ability to sustain its rapid economic growth. Meanwhile, Socioeconomic Planning Secretary Ernesto Pernia, in his keynote message, emphasized the need to cultivate a high-trust society in this era of technological revolution. Despite the air of great volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity, he saw cooperation and unity as potent tools to make any reform work. “People must first believe in this society, in the administration,” he said.

Despite the daunting challenges that come with the New Globalization, experts have encouraged Filipinos to adopt a more optimistic view toward it. Richard Edwin Baldwin, professor of international economics at the Geneva-based Graduate Institute and one of the speakers during the APPC’s morning plenary, argued that the long-run future of work still means more human, local jobs, and a richer, more generous society.

For his part, Calum Cameron, a digital innovation consultant at Estonia’s Proud Engineers, urged the Philippines to aspire to be a digital nation. In pursuing to be one, the Philippine government should, among others, ensure the Filipinos’

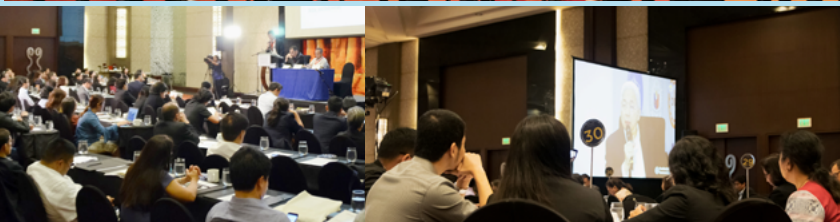
access to the internet. He also emphasized the need to establish a strong digital identity for people to assert their rights to access information. The Estonian scholar also argued that the New Globalization is everybody’s business, and as such, everyone must work together in adapting to its developments.

Completing the roster of distinguished speakers for the morning plenary was former Supreme Court Associate Justice Antonio Carpio, who discussed the geopolitical issues in the West Philippine Sea.

This year’s conference adopted the format of previous APPCs by having breakout sessions to discuss specific issues. Thus, four sessions were held in the afternoon on the challenges of the New Globalization, namely, issues from global trade restructuring, worsening inequality, underprovision of global public goods (GPGs), and weakening of social cohesion and trust.

A key message that emerged from the session on global trade restructuring is the potential opportunity that the Philippines and other emerging economies may gain from the trade wars, which is trade redirection. Kristina Baris of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), however, cautioned that such opportunity is not automatic because it depends on the ability of the country to attract foreign businesses and investments. For Imelda Tiongson, trustee at Fintech Alliance Philippines, expensive taxes slapped on businesses are to be blamed for the reluctance of foreign players to enter the Philippine market. The revision of the decades-old National Internal Revenue Code is recommended, primarily its provisions on corporate income tax. According to Executive Director Ma. Corazon Dichosa of the Board of Investments, the country’s competitiveness may also be improved by reforming its laws on equity and foreign restrictions and providing more incentives to foreign and local investors.

For the breakout session on worsening inequality, experts agreed that despite the rise in global income, inequality has undeniably persisted. To mitigate this problem, Lucas Chancel, director at the Paris School of Economics, urged the government to pour investments into programs promoting universal access to education and health. Meanwhile, Donghyun Park, principal economist at ADB, revealed that today’s inequality is multifaceted, with technological progress, globalization, and market deregulation as main drivers. Those who have access to develop skills have an obvious advantage over those who are less skilled. He thus urged the government and the private



sector to help the affected sectors through the provision of worker training and retraining, and social protection.

The third session presented the multilayered problems related to the provision of GPGs. It particularly focused on the threat faced by middle-income countries, such as the Philippines, due to poor investments in global health. In his presentation, Gavin Yamey, director of the Center for Policy Impact in Global Health based at the Duke Global Health Institute in Durham, North Carolina, revealed that behind such threat is the so-called “middle-income dilemma”. This means that while the middle-income countries have already reached a national income level that disqualifies them from receiving official development assistance, they are still housing around 70 percent of the world’s poor. Experts have predicted a declining trend in the provision of GPGs, which further threatens the welfare of those in middle-income countries. Nonetheless, small wins have been noted, particularly in the manner local governments are responding to insufficient funding to GPGs. For instance, Susan Pineda-Mercado, special presidential envoy of the Philippines for Global Health Initiatives, cited the case of the health promotion board of the City of Balanga, Bataan, which is the first to utilize a part of their tobacco taxation to fund promotion and education campaigns on smoking prevention. Yamey also agreed with taxation at the global level as an efficient mechanism to close the global financing gap for health.

Meanwhile, the fourth session dealt with the weakening of social cohesion and trust. Experts in this session agreed that globalization is a disruptive process that often brings with it the unequal distribution of wealth and power, leading to disenchantment, pessimism, cynicism, and the erosion of trust in institutions. A big factor in the erosion of public trust in institutions is the increasing use of social media platforms as a vehicle for propaganda with the intent of influencing social outcomes. Social media has increasingly become a platform for the proliferation of misinformation, disinformation, and “malinformation”, sharpening the sociopolitical divide in the process. Given the power and influence of social media in shaping sociopolitical narratives and outcomes, experts such as Jonathan Ong, associate professor at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst, urged the government to educate the public on how exactly these alternative media platforms

are used to manipulate public opinion and propagate disinformation. They also prodded the government to safeguard media platforms from being exploited as a vehicle of disinformation.

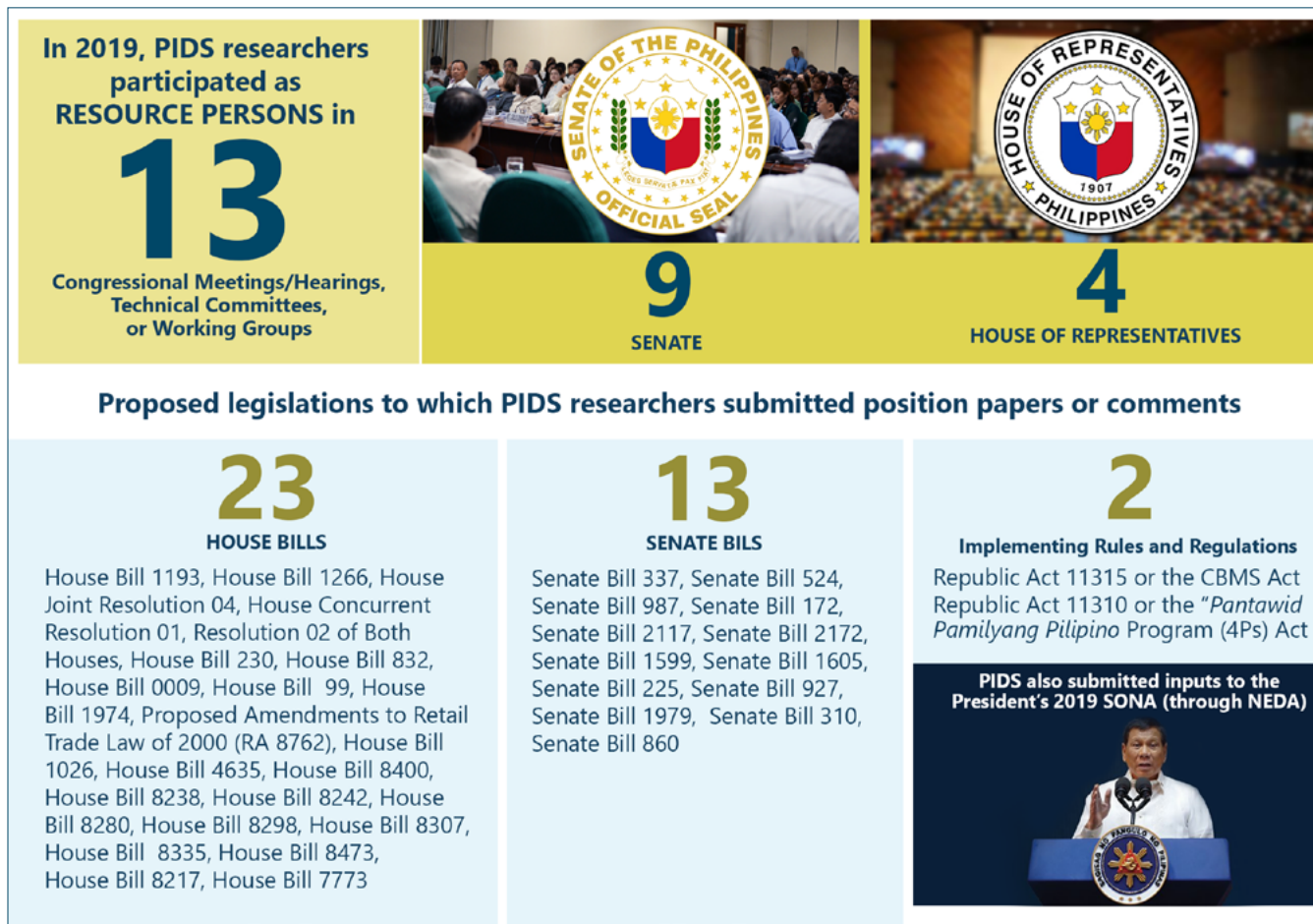
In the afternoon plenary, experts discussed how various stakeholders can work together to navigate the turbulent seas of the New Globalization. They reflected on the four major features discussed in the breakout sessions and provided their insights. One of the key messages highlighted is the need to promote and protect the economic interests of the Philippines in the global market. Another is to support the growth of micro, small, and medium enterprises by ensuring their access to finance, technology, and markets.

In his closing remarks, Senator Aquilino Pimentel III, chair of the Senate Committees on Foreign Relations and Trade, Commerce, and Entrepreneurship, expressed that the country’s success in the New Globalization requires promoting a culture of science. He highlighted the need to invest in science and technology and transform the Philippines into a nation of scientists, inventors, programmers, and innovative manufacturers. He likewise expressed his willingness, as a legislator, to work with stakeholders and those affected by change in planning how to address the challenges of the New Globalization.

A one-day exhibit also ran alongside the APPC that featured the knowledge products of the DPRM steering committee members and the APPC sponsors, namely, *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas*, Department of Foreign Affairs-Office of the Undersecretary for International Economic Relations, Department of the Interior and Local Government, National Economic and Development Authority, Philippine Competition Commission, Department of Trade and Industry, and Asian Development Bank.

A total of 417 people participated in the 2019 APPC. This number includes the speakers (29), general audience (343), PIDS organizing committee and support staff (26), and exhibitors (19). Among the general audience, the largest contingent was from government (51%) followed by academe (16%) and private sector/civil society (10%). There were slightly more female than male participants (51% vs 49%).

Policy Influence



COMMENTS/POSITION PAPERS SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS IN 2019:

- Comments on House Bill 1193, authored by Rep. Lord Allan Jay Q. Velasco, titled "An Act Establishing the Philippine Energy Research and Policy Institute, Defining Its Objectives, Powers and Functions, and Appropriating Funds Therefor"; and House Bill 1266, authored by Rep. Luis Raymund F. Villafuerte Jr., titled "An Act Establishing the Philippine Energy Research and Policy Institute, Defining Its Objectives, Powers and Functions, and Appropriating Funds Therefor". (Prepared by Marife Ballesteros)
- Comments on House Joint Resolution 04, titled "Calling Congress to Convene for the Purpose of Considering Proposals to Amend or Revise the Constitution, Upon a Vote of Three-Fourths of All Members". (Prepared by Marife Ballesteros and Sonny Domingo)
- Comments on House Concurrent Resolution 01, titled "Proposing Amendments to Certain Provisions of the 1987 Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines, Particularly on Article VI, X, XII, XIV, and XVI"; and Resolution 02 of Both Houses, titled "Resolution of Both Houses Proposing Amendments to Certain Economic Provisions of the 1987 Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines, Particularly on Articles II, XIV, and XVI". (Prepared by Jose Ramon Albert, Marife Ballesteros, Roehlano Briones, Sonny Domingo, Francis Mark Quimba, Ramonette Serafica, and Charlotte Justine Sicat)
- Comments on House Bill 230, authored by Rep. Alfred Vargas of the 5th District of Quezon City, titled "An Act Institutionalizing the Participation of Civil Society Organizations in the Preparation and Authorization

Process of the Annual National Budget, Providing Mechanisms Therefor, and for Other Purposes”; and House Bill 832, authored by Rep. Gabriel H. Bordado Jr. of the 3rd District of Camarines Sur, titled “An Act Creating a System of Partnership Between Local Governments and Civil Society Organizations through the Establishment of a People’s Council in Every Local Government Unit, Prescribing Its Powers and Functions”. (Prepared by Charlotte Justine Sicat)

- Comments on House Bill 0009 introduced by Rep. Alan Peter Cayetano and titled “An Act Establishing a National Economic Decentralization Plan in All Regions of the Philippines and Other Purposes”. (Prepared by Connie Dacuycuy and Marife Ballesteros)
- Comments on House Bills 99 and 1974 titled “An Act Institutionalizing Industry Cluster-based Programs and Projects through Interlocal Cooperation and People’s Participation and for Other Purposes”. (Prepared by Francis Mark Quimba)
- Comments (and additional remarks) on the proposed amendments to the Retail Trade Law of 2000 or Republic Act 8762. (Prepared by Ramonette Serafica)
- Comments on the Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act 11315, otherwise known as the “Community-Based Monitoring System Act”. (Prepared by Celia Reyes)
- Comments on Senate Bill 337, authored by Sen. Cynthia A. Villar, titled “Bamboo Industry Development in the Philippines”, and Senate Bill 524, authored by Sen. Juan Miguel F. Zubiri and titled, “Bamboo Industry Development in the Philippines”. (Prepared by Roehlano Briones)
- Comments on Senate Bill 987, authored by Sen. Emmanuel D. Pacquiao, titled “An Act Increasing the Excise Tax of Heated Tobacco Products and Vapor Products, Amending for this Purpose Sections 144(B), 144(C), 147, and 150 of the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as Amended, and for Other Purposes”; and House Bill 1026, authored by Rep. Joey S. Salceda et al. titled “An Act Amending Sections 141, 142, 143, 144, 147, 150, 152, 263, 265, and Adding a New Section 290-A to Republic Act 8424, as Amended, Otherwise Known as the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997”. (Prepared by Charlotte Justine Sicat)
- Comments on Senate Bill 172, titled “An Act Establishing the Philippine Energy Research and Policy Institute, Defining Its Objectives, Powers and Functions, Providing Funds Therefor, and for Other Purposes”. (Prepared by Marife M. Ballesteros)
- Comments on House Bills 4635, 8238, 8242, 8280, 8298, 8307, 8335, and 8473, to amend Republic Act 7432, as amended, titled “An act to Maximize the Contribution of Senior Citizens to National Building, Grant Benefits and Special Privileges and for Other Purposes”. (Prepared by Aubrey Tabuga)
- Comments and recommendations on the consolidated enrolled house bills House Bill 8217 and Senate Bill 2172, titled “An Act Institutionalizing a Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) in All Cities and Municipalities and Appropriating Funds Therefor”. (Prepared by Celia Reyes)
- Comments on House Bill 7773 and Senate Bill 2117 titled “An Act Institutionalizing the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program”. (Prepared by Aniceto Orbeta Jr. and Vicente Paqueo)
- Comments on Draft IRR of Republic Act 11223 titled “An Act Instituting Universal Health Care for All Filipinos, Prescribing Reforms in the Health Care System, and Appropriating Funds Therefor”. (Prepared by Michael Ralph Abrigo)
- Comments on Senate Bill 1599 titled “An Act Raising the Excise Tax on Tobacco Products and Amending for the Purpose Pertinent Sections of the National Internal Revenue Code, As Amended”. (Prepared by Janet Cuenca)
- Comments on Senate Bill 1605 titled “An Act Increasing the Excise Tax on Tobacco Products and Amending for the Purpose Section 145 of Republic Act 8424, Otherwise Known as the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as Amended by Republic Act 9334 and Republic Act 10351, and for Other Purposes”. (Prepared by Janet Cuenca)
- Comments on House Bill 8400 titled “An Act Establishing the Fiscal Regime for the Mining Industry”, authored by Reps. Suansing (E.), Quimbo, Panganiban, Macapagal-Arroyo, Santos-Recto, Barzaga, Tan (A.), Escudero, Bolilia, Enverga, Suansing (H.), Arenas, Pichay, Garcia (G.), Garin (S.), Noel, Pimentel, Salon, Romualdo, Arcillas, Lee, Erice, Calderon, Tambunting, Batocabe, Zubiri, Savellano, Paduano, Aquino-Magsaysay, Deloso-Montalla, and Nieto. (Prepared by Sonny Domingo)
- Comments on Senate Bill 225 titled “An Act Establishing the Fiscal Regime and Revenue-Sharing Arrangement for Large-Scale Metallic Mining”. (Prepared by Sonny Domingo)
- Comments on Senate Bill 927 titled “An Act Establishing the Fiscal Regime and Revenue-Sharing Arrangement for Large-Scale Metallic Mining, and for Other Purposes”. (Prepared by Sonny Domingo)

Comments on Senate Bill 1979 titled “An Act Amending Chapter VII Title VI and Section 151, and Creating New Sections 151-A and 151-B, of Republic Act 8424, Otherwise Known as the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as Amended, and for Other Purposes”. (Prepared by Sonny Domingo)

- Comments on Senate Bill 310 introduced by Sen. Juan Miguel F. Zubiri titled “An Act Institutionalizing Good Manners and Right Conduct and Character Education in the Curriculum of Elementary and Secondary Level” and Senate Bill 860 introduced by Sen. Joel Villanueva titled “An Act Instituting Values Education in the K-12

Curriculum and Enhancing the *Edukasyon sa Pagpapakatao* Program by Incorporating the Teaching of Good Manners and Right Conduct and Including Character-Building Activities”. (Prepared by Aniceto Orbeta Jr.)

- Inputs to the President’s 2019 State of the Nation Address. (Submitted to the National Economic and Development Authority)

See Annex I for the List of Engagements of PIDS Fellows in Congressional Meetings/Hearings/Technical Committees/Working Groups in 2019.

PIDS and the 4Ps

On April 17, 2019, Republic Act (RA) 11310, also known as the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program (4Ps), was signed by President Rodrigo Duterte, making it a permanent poverty reduction and human capital investment program of every administration. The law states that conditional cash transfers shall be provided “to poor households for a maximum period of seven years, to improve the health, nutrition, and education aspects of their lives”.

The 4Ps—the country’s version of the conditional cash transfer program popularized in Latin America—was started by the Arroyo administration in 2008 and was continued by succeeding administrations. The program provides education and health grants to eligible poor families with certain conditionalities, such as school attendance of children-beneficiaries, regular preventive health checkups and vaccines, parents’ attendance to family development sessions, and availing of pre- and post-natal care by pregnant women. It is implemented by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).

Since its launch, the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) has kept close watch of the 4Ps and provided useful inputs toward the refinement of the program design and implementation. It has conducted several studies and released some policy notes (see list). One of these studies, published in 2013, urged the government to extend the program’s coverage to older children given the significant school dropouts found among teenagers (aged 15–18) due to high education costs or to look for work. Under the original design of the 4Ps, once a child reaches 15 years of age, he/she is no longer eligible to receive the education grant amounting to PHP 300 per month. The PIDS authors—Celia Reyes and Aubrey Tabuga—argued that “deepening the program” by extending the coverage to up to 18 years old (taking into account the K–12) will enable 4Ps children to finish at least high school. The importance of this recommendation was recognized by the Aquino administration that beginning January 2014, the 4Ps was extended to poor households with children aged 15–18 years

old and enrolled in secondary education

In addition, the PIDS has also been involved in the third wave impact evaluation of the program. The findings of the evaluation show that, overall, the 4Ps continues to deliver on its objective of improving the health and education outcomes of children of beneficiary households. A key finding is that the program resulted in increased enrollment of children aged 12 to 17 years old—the age group that is at high risk of dropping out. The program has also been observed to result in higher utilization of most healthcare services for both children and pregnant women.

Recognizing the vital role of the PIDS in policy research and as the Philippine government’s main socioeconomic think tank, RA 11310 designated the Institute to “conduct an impact assessment to evaluate the effectiveness of the 4Ps, the veracity of the list of household-beneficiaries, and the program implementation” (Section 10). The 4Ps thus becomes part of the regular research program of the Institute. It will also continue to respond to the requests of the DSWD and members of Congress for advice and review of draft legislations and policies related to the program.

PIDS Publications on the 4Ps

- Social Protection and Access to Health Care among Children in the Philippines (DP 2017-36)
- *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino*, Boon or Bane? (DP 2016-56)
- Promoting Inclusive Growth through the 4Ps (RPS 2015-01)
- After Five Years of *Pantawid*, What Next? (DP 2013-41)
- *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program: Why “Deepening” Matters in Achieving Its Human Capital Objectives (PN 2013-02)
- Conditional Cash Transfer Program in the Philippines: Is It Reaching the Extreme Poor? (DP 2012-42)
- *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program and School Attendance: Early Indications of Success (PN 2011-19)
- Make Deliberate Haste in Rolling Out the 4Ps (PN 2008-09)

PIDS Employees Association



THE YEAR 2019 has been an active and fruitful year for the Philippine Institute for Development Studies Employees Association (PIDSEA), marked by various activities geared toward employee engagement.

As an opening salvo, PIDSEA helped organize the PIDS Team Building Activity, which was held on May 8–9 at the Bakasyunan Resort and Conference Center, Tanay, Rizal. The organization-wide team building was proposed by PIDSEA to help enhance the communication, interaction, and camaraderie among the employees.

Few months after, the PIDSEA, with the assistance of the new employees and the PIDS Sports Committee, led the PIDS Employees Day on September 24. It has been a long-established custom to hold this event as part of the PIDS founding anniversary celebration. The Employees Day was a day of simple festivity and pure fun as the employees participated in the indoor games and potluck party. The celebration continued the next day with the PIDS Sportsfest, which was a way for the employees to foster their competitive spirit, creativity, and teamwork.

PIDSEA also supported two major endeavors in December. The first activity was the PIDS-led outreach activity on December 12 that targeted the less fortunate kids of Parish of Kristong Hari located in Commonwealth Avenue, Quezon City. The second activity was the PIDS Kids Christmas Party on December 19 that PIDSEA co-organized with the Administrative and Finance Department.

In 2019, PIDSEA continued to implement the Collective Negotiation Agreement between PIDS Management and the Association, which upholds the commitment of both parties to promote the welfare and interest of PIDSEA members through various privileges and benefits. The Management also continued to provide PIDSEA members with an opportunity to represent the Association in various regular and ad hoc committees of the Institute, which is a testament of its steadfast support to the Association.

All these activities would not have been possible without the cooperation of the PIDS Management and staff.

PIDS Provident Fund

PHP 48.066 M
TOTAL ASSETS

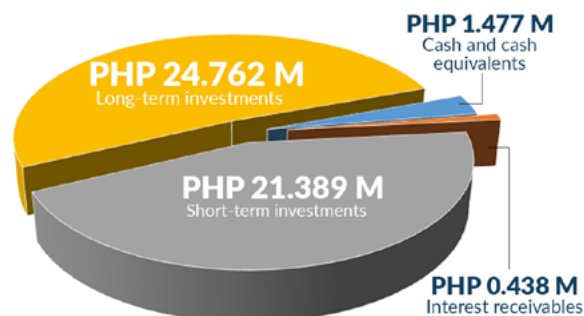
PHP 44.809 M
MEMBERS' EQUITY
(consists of members' contribution,
that of PIDS, and the dividends)

PHP 1.689 M
REVENUES EARNED

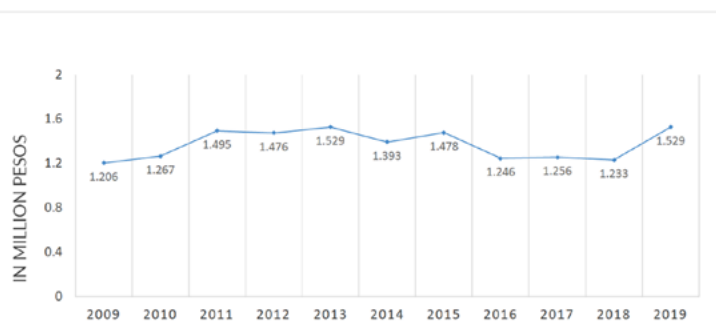
PHP 1.529 M
NET INCOME
(less operating expenses and share
in net income paid to resigned members)

NOTE: All amounts are as of December 2019.

Asset distribution by class of asset, 2019



Net income, 2009–2019



THE PIDS PROVIDENT Fund was established on April 29, 1999. It was registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 25, 2000. It was organized to establish and maintain a fund, the sources of which are derived from the contributions of its members and counterpart contributions of PIDS. All earnings from its investment operations are distributed to the members as benefits. The PIDS provided the Fund with seed money worth PHP 2 million as authorized by the PIDS Board Resolution 97-05, s. 1997 dated July 24, 1997. The PIDS Provident Fund Inc. was conceived to complement the GSIS and Pag-IBIG Fund benefits of PIDS employees. Its primary objective is to provide additional benefits to retired, resigned, or separated PIDS employees.

As of December 31, 2019, the Fund has a total membership of 74 permanent PIDS member-employees and 2 coterminous PASCN employees.

The 19th Annual Members' Meeting of the PIDS Provident Fund, held on April 1, 2019 at the PIDS Conference Hall, was highlighted by the following activities: (1) presentation of the annual report and audited financial statements by the Fund president; (2) proposed declaration of dividends;

and (3) election of level representatives to the Board of Trustees.

For calendar year (CY) 2019, the Fund paid provident fund benefits in the total amount of PHP 7.209 million to nine employees who resigned/retired from PIDS.

In terms of financial position, the Fund's assets increased by 3 percent from PHP 46.665 million in 2018 to PHP 48.066 million in 2019.

The members' equity increased by 2.81 percent in 2019, from PHP 43.583 million in 2018 to PHP 44.809 million in 2019. The members' equity consists of members' contributions, that of PIDS, and the dividends.

In terms of revenue generation for CY 2019, the Fund earned revenues of PHP 1.689 million, slightly higher by PHP 0.136 million compared to the total revenues of PHP 1.553 million in CY 2018. The Fund spent PHP 0.151 million in operating expenses and paid share in net income to resigned members in the amount of PHP 0.009 million during the year. Thus, the Fund had a net income of PHP 1.529 million in 2019, higher than the PHP 1.233 million net income in 2018.

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Socioeconomic Planning Secretary
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MS. RENEE ANN JOLINA C. AJAYI
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Eastern Mediterranean University
(Cyprus)
MA Development Management
Development Academy
of the Philippines

Research Fellows



DR. MICHAEL RALPH M. ABRIGO
Senior Research Fellow

PhD Economics
University of Hawaii at Manoa

(population and health economics, applied economic modeling, impact evaluation)



DR. CONNIE B. DACUYCUY
Senior Research Fellow

PhD Economics
Kyoto University (Japan)

(household, family and gender issues, poverty analysis, applied economic modeling)



DR. JOSE RAMON G. ALBERT
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State University of New York at Stony Brook

(statistical analysis especially on poverty measurement and diagnostics, agricultural statistics, survey design, data mining, statistical analysis of missing data)



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Charles Sturt University (Australia)

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UP School of Economics

(agriculture, CGE modeling, rural development)



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PhD Economics
UP School of Economics
Postdoctoral, Harvard University

(impact evaluation, demographic economics, social sector issues, applied economic modeling, information and communications technologies)



DR. FRANCIS MARK A. QUIMBA
Senior Research Fellow

PhD Development Economics
National Graduate Institute for
Policy Studies (Japan)

(rural development, international
development)



DR. AUBREY D. TABUGA
Research Fellow

PhD Public Policy
National University of Singapore

(public policy analysis, social
economics of migration,
institutional economics, social
policy)



DR. RAMONETTE B. SERAFICA
Senior Research Fellow

PhD Economics
University of Hawaii

(services and trade in services)



DR. VALERIE GILBERT T. ULEP
Research Fellow

PhD Health Policy and Health
Economics, McMaster University
(Canada)

(health economics, health
insurance, econometrics and
economic evaluation)



**DR. CHARLOTTE JUSTINE
D. SICAT**
Research Fellow (on secondment
from UP Diliman)

PhD Business Administration
UP Diliman

(public economics, economics of
regulation, industrial organization,
finance, health and labor
economics)



DR. VICENTE B. PAQUEO
Distinguished Visiting
Research Fellow

PhD Economics
UP School of Economics
Postdoctoral, Princeton
University

(education, social protection,
health economics)

ANNEX A

Completed Studies

STUDY TITLE	PROJECT DIRECTOR(S)	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS/ AUTHORS
AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT		
Towards a More Inclusive Agricultural Insurance Program	Celia Reyes Aubrey Tabuga	Celia Reyes Aubrey Tabuga Nicoli Arthur Borromeo Arkin Arboneda Carlos Cabaero
Assessment of the Free Irrigation Service Act	Roehlano Briones	Roehlano Briones Roberto Clemente Arlene Inocencio Roger Luyun Jr. Agnes Rola
Answering Critical Questions on Mining in the Philippines (Phase 2)	Sonny Domingo	Ludwig John Pascual Sonny Domingo Arvie Joy Manejar
Welfare Impacts of Rice Tariffication	Roehlano Briones	Roehlano Briones
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, LABOR MARKETS, AND POVERTY		
3rd Wave Impact Evaluation of the <i>Pantawid Pamilya</i>	Aniceto Orbeta Jr.	Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Kris Ann Melad Nina Victoria Araos Celia Reyes Vicente Paqueo
Gender Equity in Education: Helping the Boys Catch Up	Aniceto Orbeta Jr.	Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Vicente Paqueo
Understanding the Educational Mobility of Men and Women and the Schooling Progression of Boys and Girls in the Philippines: A Regional Perspective	Connie Dacuycuy	Connie Dacuycuy Lawrence Dacuycuy
Counting Women's Work in the Philippines	Michael Ralph Abrigo	Michael Ralph Abrigo Kris Abrigo
"Starting Where the Children Are": A Process Evaluation of the Mother Tongue-Based Multilingual Education (MTB-MLE) Implementation	Aniceto Orbeta Jr.	Jennifer Monje Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Kris Abrigo Erlinda Capones
Examining the Women's Low Labor Market Participation Rate in the Philippines: Is Housework the Missing Link?	Connie Dacuycuy	Connie Dacuycuy
Towards Inclusive Social Protection Program Coverage in the Philippines: Examining Gender Disparities	Aubrey Tabuga	Aubrey Tabuga Carlos Cabaero
Silver Linings for the Elderly in the Philippines: Policies and Programs for Senior Citizens	Aubrey Tabuga	Celia Reyes Arkin Arboneda Ronina Asis

STUDY TITLE	PROJECT DIRECTOR(S)	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS/ AUTHORS
The Philippines' Voluntary National Review on the Sustainable Development Goals	Jose Ramon Albert	Celia Reyes Jose Ramon Albert Aubrey Tabuga Arkin Arboneda Jana Flor Vizmanos Carlos Cabaero
Status of Senior High School Implementation: A Process Evaluation	Aniceto Orbeta Jr.	Karen Dominique Brillantes Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Kris Abrigo Erlinda Capones Justine Beatrice Jovellanos
Socioeconomic Profile of Sustainable Livelihood Program Participants: Evidence from a Household Survey	Marife Ballesteros	John Paul Corpus Marife Ballesteros Aniceto Orbeta Jr.
Too Early, Too Late: Timeliness of Child Vaccination in the Philippines	Valerie Gilbert Ulep	Valerie Gilbert Ulep Jhanna Uy
Financing Universal Health Care in an Ageing Philippines	Michael Ralph Abrigo	Michael Ralph Abrigo
The Philippine Graduate Tracer Study 4	Aniceto Orbeta Jr.	Melba Tutor Aniceto Orbeta Jr. James Matthew Miraflor
Situation Analysis of ECCD-F1KD Initiatives in the Province of Samar	Aubrey Tabuga	Aubrey Tabuga Carlos Cabaero
ECCD-F1KD Situation Analysis in Selected KOICA-UNICEF Municipalities in Northern Samar	Aubrey Tabuga	Connie Dacuycuy Lora Kryz Baje Maria Alma Mariano
A Situational Analysis of Distal Factors Affecting Early Childhood Care and Development in the First 1,000 Days of Life in Zamboanga del Norte	Aubrey Tabuga	Michael Ralph Abrigo Zhandra Tam
Who Are the Health Workers and Where Are They? Revealed Preferences in Location Decision among Health Care Professionals in the Philippines	Michael Ralph Abrigo	Michael Ralph Abrigo Danica Aisa Ortiz
Process Evaluation of the Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education Act (RA 10931): Status and Prospects for Improved Implementation	Aniceto Orbeta Jr.	Ma. Kristina Ortiz Kris Ann Melad Nina Victoria Araos Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Celia Reyes
INSTITUTIONS, LAW, AND ECONOMICS		
Issues Paper on Philippine Digital Commerce Market	Ramonette Serafica	Marie Antoinette Rosete Ramonette Serafica Peter Jeff Camaro Arjan Paulo Salvanera
Issues Paper on Land-based Public Transportation	Ramonette Serafica	Enrico Basilio
Issues Paper on the Agricultural Credit Market in the Philippines	Ramonette Serafica	Marites Tiongco Jerome Sidney Campos Ma. Ella Oplas Arjan Paulo Salvanera
Issues Paper on the Grocery and Supermarket Retail Business	Ramonette Serafica	Mitzie Marie Conchada Deborah Kim Sy

STUDY TITLE	PROJECT DIRECTOR(S)	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS/ AUTHORS
MACROECONOMICS, FINANCE, AND GROWTH		
JPEPA, a Decade After: Evaluating the Effects in Philippine Exports Using the Synthetic Control Method (SCM)	Francis Mark Quimba	Mark Anthony Barral Francis Mark Quimba
PUBLIC ECONOMICS AND GOVERNANCE		
A Note on the 2019 President's Budget	Janet Cuenca	Janet Cuenca
Process Evaluation of the Performance-Based Bonus (PBB) Scheme	Jose Ramon Albert	Jose Ramon Albert Ronald Mendoza Janet Cuenca Gina Opiniano Jennifer Monje Michael Pastor Mika Muñoz
Assessment of the Philippine Local Government Planning and Budgeting Framework	Charlotte Justine Sicat	Charlotte Justine Sicat Maria Alma Mariano Angel Faye Castillo Catharine Adaro Ricxie Maddawin
Philippine Statistical System in the Wake of the Emerging Data Revolution and Digitization	Jose Ramon Albert	Jose Ramon Albert Jana Flor Vizmanos
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION		
Determinants of E-Commerce Adoption of Philippine Businesses	Francis Mark Quimba	Francis Mark Quimba Sylwyn Calizo Jr.
TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY		
The Evolution of APEC and Its Contribution to Philippine Trade and Investment	Francis Mark Quimba	Francis Mark Quimba Mark Anthony Barral
Perception Survey in the Philippines on APEC	Francis Mark Quimba	Francis Mark Quimba Sylwyn Calizo Jr.
Performance of Philippine Services Trade: An Update	Ramonette Serafica	Ramonette Serafica
Regional Analysis of the Philippine Services Sector	Ramonette Serafica	Ramonette Serafica Jean Colleen Vergara
Impact of Government Incentives on MSME Innovation	Francis Mark Quimba	Francis Mark Quimba Maureen Ane Rosellon
PASCN RESEARCH STUDIES (TDAP AND RESEARCH GRANTS)		
Assessing the Readiness of Filipino MRA-supported Professions to Participate in the Mobility of Skilled Labor in the ASEAN Region: Lessons for APEC Economies		John Paolo Rivera Cynthia Cudia Tereso Tullao Jr.
Assessing the Alignment of Philippine Higher Education with the Emerging Demands for Data Science and Analytics Workforce		Brenda Quismorio Maria Antoinette Pasquin Claire Tayco

ANNEX B

Ongoing Studies

STUDY TITLE	PROJECT DIRECTOR(S)
AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	
Structure, Dynamics, and Outlook for Agricultural Employment and Wages: Evidence from a Rural Household Survey in the Philippines	Roehlano Briones
Assessing the Resurgent Irrigation Development Program of the Philippines	Roehlano Briones
Baseline and Endline Study on Convergence on Value Chain Enhancement for Rural Growth and Empowerment (CONVERGE)	Roehlano Briones
Study on Stakeholder Attitudes towards Rice Self-Sufficiency	Roehlano Briones
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, LABOR MARKETS, AND POVERTY	
Assessment of the Implementation of the Tertiary Education Subsidy under Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education Act	Aniceto Orbeta Jr.
A Study on the Employability of SHS Graduates	Aniceto Orbeta Jr.
Qualitative Follow-up Study on the Third Impact Evaluation of <i>Pantawid Pamilya</i>	Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Celia Reyes
Study on <i>Pantawid Pamilya</i> Cash Grants' Benefit Level, Frequency, and Modality	Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Celia Reyes
Profiling of High-Quality Elementary and Secondary Schools in the Philippines	Aniceto Orbeta Jr.
Improving the Chances of Success in Assisting the Poor Households through Better Beneficiary Sorting and Employment Facilitation in the Philippines	Marife Ballesteros Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Celia Reyes
The Future Science and Technology Human Resource Requirements in the Philippines: A Market Labor Analysis	Jose Ramon Albert
Review of Indigenous Peoples Policy and Institutional Grounding	Sonny Domingo
ECCD-F1KD Situation Analysis in KOICA-UNICEF Project Areas	Aubrey Tabuga Connie Dacuycuy Michael Ralph Abrigo
Assessment of Credit Demand of Small Farmers and Fisherfolk	Connie Dacuycuy Marife Ballesteros
Process Evaluation of Selected Programs of the DOH: National Immunization Program	Valerie Gilbert Ulep
Process Evaluation of Selected Programs of the DOH: Human Resources for Health Deployment Program	Michael Ralph Abrigo
Process Evaluation of Selected Programs of the DOH: Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health (RPRH) Law Fifth Year Implementation Review	Michael Ralph Abrigo Valerie Gilbert Ulep
PBED Youthworks PH Policy Research Series on Youth NEET and Training and Skilling Landscape in the Philippines	Aniceto Orbeta Jr.
MACROECONOMICS, FINANCE, AND GROWTH	
Estimation of the Philippine Macroeconometric Model	Celia Reyes Connie Dacuycuy Francis Mark Quimba Michael Ralph Abrigo

STUDY TITLE	PROJECT DIRECTOR(S)
Impact of the Tax Reform Package on Various Sectors	Celia Reyes Connie Dacuycuy Francis Mark Quimba Michael Ralph Abrigo
Quarterly Macroeconometric Model	Celia Reyes Connie Dacuycuy Francis Mark Quimba Michael Ralph Abrigo
PUBLIC ECONOMICS AND GOVERNANCE	
Assessment of the 2020 President's Budget	Janet Cuenca
Conduct of Baseline Study on Policy and Governance Gaps for the Local Government Support Fund Assistance to Municipalities (LGSF-AM)	Charlotte Justine Sicat
An Assessment of the Performance Challenge Fund and The Seal of Good Local Governance: Perceptions from Municipalities	Charlotte Justine Sicat
The Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) as a Local Planning Tool: Results from the PIDS-DILG Baseline Study on Policy and Governance Gaps for the Local Government Support Fund Assistance to Municipalities (LGSF-AM) Program	Charlotte Justine Sicat
PIDS Survey on the Effects of the Performance-Based Bonus (PBB) Scheme	Jose Ramon Albert
Assessment of the Land Records Digitalization Programs of the DENR and LRA	Marife Ballesteros
An Analysis of Regulatory Policies on Solid Waste Management in the Philippines: Ways Forward	Sonny Domingo
Fiscal Sustainability in Light of SC Ruling on IRA	Rosario Manasan
REGIONAL, URBAN, AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	
Action-Ready Climate Knowledge to Improve Disaster Risk Management for Smallholder Farmers in the Philippines	Celia Reyes Sonny Domingo
The Role of Networks in the Access and Utilization of Weather and Climate Information: The Case of Upland Farming Communities	Aubrey Tabuga
Assessing Resiliency through Network Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA)	Sonny Domingo
TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY	
Impact of FTA on Women	Francis Mark Quimba
Joint Feasibility Study on the Possible Economic Cooperation Agreement between the Philippines and Taiwan	Francis Mark Quimba
Repercussions of Mega Trade Deals to the Philippines	Francis Mark Quimba
Economic Integration and Firm Competitiveness: Tariff Utilization for the Philippines	Francis Mark Quimba
Economic Integration and Firm Competitiveness: FTA and Value Chain for the Philippines	Francis Mark Quimba
PASCN RESEARCH STUDIES (TDAP AND RESEARCH GRANTS)	
Biomass-Carbon Stock Mapping of Mangrove Forest in Bued, Alaminos, Pangasinan, Using Geographical Information System (GIS) and Remote Sensing	Madonna Daquigan
Characterization of Marine Plastique Pollution in Tañon Strait, Central Visayas, Philippines	Maria Kristina Paler

ANNEX C

Publications

CODE	TITLE	AUTHORS
BOOKS		
Book 2019-01	Harnessing the Fourth Industrial Revolution: Creating Our Future Today (Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Public Policy Conference 2018)	Philippine Institute for Development Studies
Book 2019-02	Outside Looking In: Gendered Perspectives in Work and Education	Connie Dacuycuy
RESEARCH PAPER SERIES		
RPS 2019-01	Implementing Sugarcane Block Farming for Increased Farm Income and Productivity	Blanquita Pantoja Joanne Alvarez Flordeliza Sanchez
RPS 2019-02	Recommendations toward Successful Agribusiness Venture Arrangement	Blanquita Pantoja Joanne Alvarez Flordeliza Sanchez
RPS 2019-03	Forest Protection in the Philippines: Policy Evolution and Sector Outcomes	Sonny Domingo Arvie Joy Manejar
RPS 2019-04	Senior High School and the Labor Market: Perspectives of Grade 12 Students and Human Resource Officers	Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Marites Lagarto Ma. Kristina Ortiz Danica Aisa Ortiz Maropsil Potestad
RPS 2019-05	Obstacles of Philippine SMEs' Participation in Global Value Chains	Jamil Paolo Francisco Tristan Canare Jean Rebecca Labios
RPS 2019-06	Facilitating Structural Transformation through Product Space Analysis: The Case of Philippine Exports	Connie Dacuycuy Ramonette Serafica
PHILIPPINE JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT		
PJD Vol. 44 No. 1		
	Spatial Integration Analysis of the Regional Urea Fertilizer Markets in the Philippines	Ivory Myka Galang
	Chronic Food Poverty and Weather Variability in the Philippines	Connie Dacuycuy Lora Kryz Baje
	Social Protection and Demand for Health Care Among Children in the Philippines	Michael Ralph Abrigo Vicente Paqueo
	Impact of Foreign Linkages on Innovation Activity of Manufacturing Firms in CALABARZON	Francis Mark Quimba Sylwyn Calizo Jr.
ECONOMIC POLICY MONITOR		
EPM 2016-2017	Considerations in Designing a Federal Government System	Philippine Institute for Development Studies
EPM 2017-2018	Preparing the Philippines for the Fourth Industrial Revolution	Philippine Institute for Development Studies
EPM 2018-2019	Understanding the New Globalization	Philippine Institute for Development Studies

CODE	TITLE	AUTHORS
POLICY NOTES		
PN 2019-01	Pressures on Public School Teachers and Implications on Quality	Clarissa David Jose Ramon Albert Jana Flor Vizmanos
PN 2019-02	ICT Regulation and Regulatory Authority	Lai-Lynn Barcenas
PN 2019-03	Taxation in Financial Services under TRAIN	Geminiano Sandoval Jr.
PN 2019-04	Challenges in the Philippine Mining Industry	Eligia Clemente
PN 2019-05	Financial Sector Development: A Review	Melanie Milo
PN 2019-06	Mobilizing Local Governments to Prevent Child Stunting	Alejandro Herrin Michael Ralph Abrigo Zhandra Tam Danica Aisa Ortiz
PN 2019-07	Issues on Communal Irrigation Systems in the Philippines	Roger Luyun Jr. Dulce Elazegui
PN 2019-08	Evaluation of National Irrigation Systems in the Philippines	Roberto Clemente Arthur Fajardo Vicente Ballaran Jr. Julie Carl Ureta
PN 2019-09	Strengthening Institutional Links for Irrigation Water Governance	Agnes Rola
PN 2019-10	Impacts of TRAIN Fuel Excise Taxes on Employment and Poverty	Czar Joseph Castillo Ramon Clarete Marjorie Muyrong Philip Tuaño
PN 2019-11	Effects of TRAIN Fuel Excise Taxes on Goods and Prices	Czar Joseph Castillo Ramon Clarete Marjorie Muyrong Philip Tuaño
PN 2019-12	Improving Human Resource through Mutual Recognition in ASEAN	John Paolo Rivera Cynthia Cudia Tereso Tullao Jr.
PN 2019-13	Challenges in the Implementation of the PBB Scheme in NGAs	Gina Opiniano
PN 2019-14	Issues and Concerns in the Implementation of PBB at DepEd	Jennifer Monje
DISCUSSION PAPERS		
DP 2019-01	Gender Equity in Education: Helping the Boys Catch Up	Vicente Paqueo Aniceto Orbeta Jr.
DP 2019-02	Counting Women's Work in the Philippines	Michael Ralph Abrigo Kris Abrigo
DP 2019-03	Understanding the Educational Mobility of Men and Women and the Schooling Progression of Boys and Girls in the Philippines: A Regional Perspective	Lawrence Dacuycuy Connie Dacuycuy
DP 2019-04	A Note on the 2019 President's Budget	Janet Cuenca
DP 2019-05	Examining the Women's Low Labor Market Participation Rate in the Philippines: Is Housework the Missing Link?	Connie Dacuycuy
DP 2019-06	'Starting Where the Children Are': A Process Evaluation of the Mother Tongue-Based Multilingual Education (MTB-MLE) Implementation	Jennifer Monje Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Kris Abrigo Erlinda Capones

CODE	TITLE	AUTHORS
DP 2019-07	The Evolution of APEC and its Role in Philippine Trade and Investment	Francis Mark Quimba Mark Anthony Barral
DP 2019-08	Understanding the New Globalization: Implications for the Philippines	Roehlano Briones Michael Ralph Abrigo Connie Dacuycuy Francis Mark Quimba
DP 2019-09	Silver Linings for the Elderly in the Philippines: Policies and Programs for Senior Citizens	Celia Reyes Arkin Arboneda Ronina Asis
DP 2019-10	The Philippines' Voluntary National Review on the Sustainable Development Goals	Celia Reyes Jose Ramon Albert Aubrey Tabuga Arkin Arboneda Jana Flor Vizmanos Carlos Cabaero
DP 2019-11	Towards Inclusive Social Protection Program Coverage in the Philippines: Examining Gender Disparities	Aubrey Tabuga Carlos Cabaero
DP 2019-12	Assessing the Readiness of Filipino MRA-supported Professions to Participate in the Mobility of Skilled Labor in the ASEAN Region: Lessons for APEC Economies	John Paolo Rivera Cynthia Cudia Tereso Tullao Jr.
DP 2019-13	Status of Senior High School Implementation: A Process Evaluation	Karen Dominique Brillantes Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Kris Abrigo Erlinda Capones Justine Beatrice Jovellanos
DP 2019-14	Assessment of the Free Irrigation Service Act	Roehlano Briones Roberto Clemente Arlene Inocencio Roger Luyun Jr. Agnes Rola
DP 2019-15	Process Evaluation of the Performance-Based Bonus (PBB) Scheme	Jose Ramon Albert Ronald Mendoza Janet Cuenca Gina Opiniano Jennifer Monje Michael Pastor Mika Munoz
DP 2019-16	Welfare Impacts of Rice Tariffication	Roehlano Briones
DP 2019-17	Philippine Statistical System in the Wake of the Emerging Data Revolution and Digitization	Jose Ramon Albert Jana Flor Vizmanos
DP 2019-18	Assessment of the Philippine Local Government Planning and Budgeting Framework	Charlotte Justine Sicat Maria Alma Mariano Angel Faye Castillo Catharine Adaro Ricxie Maddawin
DP 2019-19	Performance of Philippine Services Trade: An Update	Ramonette Serafica
DP 2019-20	Socioeconomic Profile of Sustainable Livelihood Program Participants: Evidence from a Household Survey	John Paul Corpus Marife Ballesteros Aniceto Orbeta Jr.
DP 2019-21	Too Early, Too Late: Timeliness of Child Vaccination in the Philippines	Valerie Gilbert Ulep Jhanna Uy

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DP 2019-22	Answering Critical Questions on Mining in the Philippines: Phase 2	Ludwig John Pascual Sonny Domingo Arvie Joy Manejar
DP 2019-23	Financing Universal Health Care in an Ageing Philippines	Michael Ralph Abrigo
DP 2019-24	Determinants of E-Commerce Adoption of Philippine Businesses	Francis Mark Quimba Sylwyn Calizo Jr.
DP 2019-25	Regional Analysis of the Philippine Services Sector	Ramonette Serafica Jean Colleen Vergara
DP 2019-26	Philippine Graduate Tracer Study 4	Melba Tutor Aniceto Orbeta Jr. James Matthew Miraflor
DP 2019-27	Impact of Government Incentive on MSME Innovation	Francis Mark Quimba Maureen Ane Rosellon
DP 2019-28	Situation Analysis of Distal Factors Affecting Early Childhood Care and Development in the First 1000 Days of Life in Zamboanga del Norte	Michael Ralph Abrigo Zhandra Tam
DP 2019-29	ECCD-F1KD Situation Analysis in Selected KOICA-UNICEF Municipalities in Northern Samar	Connie Dacuycuy Lora Kryz Baje Maria Alma Mariano
DP 2019-30	Situation Analysis of ECCD-F1KD Initiatives in the Province of Samar	Aubrey Tabuga Carlos Cabaero
DP 2019-31	Situation Analysis of ECCD-F1KD Initiatives in Selected UNICEF-KOICA Provinces	Michael Ralph Abrigo Connie Dacuycuy Aubrey Tabuga Lora Kryz Baje Carlos Cabaero Zhandra Tam
DP 2019-32	Who Are the Health Workers and Where Are They? Revealed Preferences in Location Decision among Health Care Professionals in the Philippines	Michael Ralph Abrigo Danica Aisa Ortiz
DP 2019-33	JPEPA, a Decade After: Evaluating the Effects in Philippine Exports Using the Synthetic Control Method	Mark Anthony Barral Francis Mark Quimba
DP 2019-34	Assessing the Alignment of Philippine Higher Education with the Emerging Demands for Data Science and Analytics Workforce	Brenda Quismorio Maria Antonette Pasquin Claire Tayco
DP 2019-35	Perception Survey in the Philippines on APEC	Francis Mark Quimba Sylwyn Calizo Jr.
DP 2019-36	Process Evaluation of the Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education Act (RA 10931): Status and Prospects for Improved Implementation	Celia Reyes Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Ma. Kristina Ortiz Nina Victoria Araos Kris Ann Melad
DP 2019-37	Expanding Health Insurance for the Elderly of the Philippines	Michael Ralph Abrigo Timothy Halliday Teresa Molina
DP 2019-38	Towards a More Inclusive Agricultural Insurance Program	Celia Reyes Aubrey Tabuga Nicoli Arthur Borromeo Arkin Arboneda Carlos Cabaero

CODE	TITLE	AUTHORS
DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH NEWS		
DRN 2019 Vol. 37 No. 1	Increase technology adoption, review regulations, PH advised	PIDS Research Information Staff
DRN 2019 Vol. 37 No. 2	Improve performance of boys in PH educ—PIDS study	PIDS Research Information Staff Sylwyn Calizo Jr. Arvie Joy Manejar
DRN 2019 Vol. 37 No. 3	Corruption, IP issues beset PH mining	PIDS Research Information Staff
DRN 2019 Vol. 37 No. 4	Poor global health financing hurts PH, rest of ASEAN	PIDS Research Information Staff Christine Ruth Salazar

ANNEX D

Electronic and Social Media Materials

DATE	TITLE
PIDS UPDATES (E-NEWSLETTER)	
January	New publications, past and forthcoming events, press releases, infographics
February	New publications, past and forthcoming events, press releases, infographics
March	New publications, past and forthcoming events, press releases, infographics
April	New publications, past and forthcoming events, press releases, infographics
May	New publications, past and forthcoming events, press releases, infographics
June	New publications, past and forthcoming events, press releases, infographics
July	New publications, past and forthcoming events, press releases, infographics
August	New publications, past and forthcoming events, press releases, infographics
September	New publications, past and forthcoming events, press releases, infographics
October	New publications, past and forthcoming events, press releases, infographics
November	New publications, past and forthcoming events, press releases, infographics
December	New publications, past and forthcoming events, press releases, infographics
POLICY ISSUE AT A GLANCE INFOGRAPHICS	
January	The Philippine Electric Power Industry after the EPIRA
February	Defining and Profiling the Middle Class
March	How to Help Boys Catch Up: Closing the Gender Gap in Basic Education
April	Are Senior HS Graduates Ready for the Job Market and Are Firms Ready to Take Them?
May	How Has the PH Government Spent on Social Protection?
June	Forest Protection In The PH: What Have We Accomplished?
July	Valuing Women's Work In the Philippines
September	Challenges in Irrigation Development and Management in the Philippines
October	Silver Linings for Seniors in the Philippines
November	How is the Philippines Faring in SDG Achievement? (Goal 4: Quality Education)
FACT FRIDAY INFOGRAPHICS	
January 4	<p>A PIDS study found that despite identifying employment and entrepreneurship as a rationale for the K-12 program, three-quarters of grade 12 students still plan to proceed to higher education. Interviews revealed they are not confident they will get a job after graduating from senior high school.</p> <p>Know more about the PIDS study titled "Senior High School and the Labor Market" at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6762.</p>
January 11	<p>A PIDS study found that men are more likely than women to have SSS/GSIS and PhilHealth especially among workers in the rural areas. Men in the services sector and the agricultural sector have a higher likelihood of having social insurance than women. However, in the industry sector, men have relatively lower access to social insurance than women.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled "Social Protection for Men and Women in the Philippines: Some Insights for Improving Program Design of Social Insurance Schemes" at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6737.</p>

DATE	TITLE
January 18	<p>A PIDS study said the proposed rightsizing program in government should be grounded on economic principles. It should be aimed at defining the core functions, mandates, and strategies of agencies and at minimizing duplications and overlaps. Its operationalization should include regular reviews of their roles, functions, and programs to be able to anticipate and incorporate the changing needs of citizen clienteles.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled “Economic Principles for Rightsizing Government” at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6759.</p>
January 25	<p>A PIDS study found that among out-of-school children (OOSC), boys outnumber girls. The study revealed that 2 in every 3 OOSC in the Philippines aged 5–15 years in 2017 were boys. Their main reason for leaving school is lack of interest followed by high cost of education. Other reasons found include illness/disability, lack of nearby schools, and being employed.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled “Boys Are Still Left Behind in Basic Education” at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6769.</p>
February 1	<p>A PIDS study found that Filipinos’ strong family ties facilitate international labor migration. Households with past migration engagement are more likely to have someone in the family to also migrate abroad. This is through the provision of financial resources, migration-related information, and job referrals. The study concluded that international migration in the Philippines is an intergenerational phenomenon.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled “Migrant Networks in the Context of Temporary Labor Migration” at https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1854.pdf.</p>
February 8	<p>A PIDS study found that the costs of irrigation investments in the Philippines are too large in comparison with expected benefits. This is consistent with the findings of other PIDS studies that saw considerable gaps between potential and actual benefits of irrigation. It recommends stricter project evaluation at the feasibility stage to arrive at accurate projections concerning the benefits of proposed irrigation projects.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled “Benefit-Cost Analysis of the Resurgent Irrigation System Program of the Philippines” at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6760.</p>
February 15	<p>A PIDS study found that both the agriculture and manufacturing sectors are highly regulated by nontariff measures (NTMs). Nevertheless, the same study saw a negative correlation between NTMs and the growth of imports and exports, implying that NTMs are not necessarily barriers to trade. It concurs with the findings of an International Trade Centre study that the obstacles are actually procedural barriers such as numerous administrative requirements, redundant documents, informal payments, and unusually high fees and charges.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled “Non-Tariff Measures in the Philippines” at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6736.</p>
February 22	<p>A PIDS study found that aside from the regular full-time teaching load of public school teachers, they also perform several additional administrative or student support roles. These include paperwork on seminars and trainings, and implementation of various government programs such as cash transfer, immunization, deworming, feeding, population census, and election, among others. These roles restrict their time for actual teaching, which affects the overall quality of education in the country. Given these, the study urges the government to address human resource distribution at the Department of Education.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled “Pressures on Public School Teachers and Implications on Quality” at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6779.</p>
March 1	<p>A PIDS study found that electronic money transfers have been increasing in the Philippines, but digital adoption rate, especially for mobile payments, is relatively low compared with other countries in the region. The adoption of digital mobile transactions has been slow due to the inefficient telecommunication services in the country, lack of awareness, and perceived security risk. The study recommends for the government, through the <i>Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas</i> and in collaboration with the private sector, to intensify education and literacy campaigns on digital finance and to continue supporting and testing business models by companies that introduce innovations in the digital financial market. It also underscores the urgent need to address infrastructure and interoperability issues.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled “E-Finance in the Philippines: Status and Prospects for Digital Financial Inclusion” at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6722.</p>

DATE	TITLE
March 8	<p>A PIDS study found that trust in institutions is a multidimensional concept. Aside from customer satisfaction and quality of governance, Filipinos' level of education and membership in socio-civic groups influence their trust in the local government. Those with higher levels of education like a postgraduate degree are less likely to develop trust easily as they are likely to be more informed of the political process and thus may be more critical of the local government. Those who are affiliated with civic organizations like religious/social/cultural and self-help groups are more trustful of the local government than those who belong to a development group or NGO particularly if it performs the role of monitoring or analyzing the work of local institutions.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled "Learnings from the BUB: What Factors Determine the Level of Institutional Trust in the LGUs?" at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6730.</p>
March 15	<p>A PIDS study estimated the annual cost of disasters to the country's economy to be around PHP 85-422 billion, which is equivalent to 1-3 percent of gross domestic product at 2014-2016 levels. A total of 12.1 million Filipinos are affected by natural and human-induced disasters per year. To mitigate the impact, the study recommends strengthening of institutional structures to address perennial issues on the expediency of disaster response and insufficient support to disaster victims, as well as enhancing of civil and community protection. It also underscores the need to promote a whole-of-government approach in addressing disasters and to enhance the participation of the private sector, civil society organizations, and other community stakeholders.</p> <p>Know more about the publication titled "Institutional Issues on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management" at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/5890.</p>
March 22	<p>A PIDS study found that the significant decrease in the country's forest cover may have been caused by lax legislation promoting extractive industries. From 2000 to 2010, policies are mostly focused on establishing extractive industries like timber and lumber businesses, contracting, and land conversion, resulting in significant forest degradation. To counter the repercussions brought by earlier policies, the study urges that the Sustainable Forest Management Bill be passed to campaign for more sustainable methods of forest management. It adds that people on the ground, especially the enforcement personnel, need to be strengthened and be provided with enough incentives to relatively ease the burden of enforcement.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled "Forest Protection in the Philippines" at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6767.</p>
April 5	<p>A PIDS study found that participatory governance through the Local Housing Board (LHB) is still evolving. Many cities that have institutionalized their LHBs have not yet maximized the latter's potential as a tool to increase community participation in housing delivery. Only the Quezon City LHB has effectively implemented participatory governance, which has led to a more acceptable socialized housing. The study recommends to strengthen the involvement of people's organizations in the decision-making process, enhance community participation in the board selection, and improve transparency in the discussion of issues and decisions of the LHB.</p> <p>Know more about the PIDS publication titled "Participatory Governance in the Public Provision of Housing: The Case of Local Housing Boards in the Philippines" at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6731.</p>
April 12	<p>A PIDS study found that despite the country's growing economy, the proportion of Filipinos living in poverty has not been significantly reduced. Poverty reduction and social protection programs are more curative than preventive, and have typically used one-size-fits-all strategies. The study urges the government to build an enabling environment for shared action and responsibility among local governments and other stakeholders. It also argues that poverty reduction programs should not only cure poverty but also prevent it, or at least mitigate its harm to people who are at risk. It also favors differentiated rather than one-size-fits-all interventions to manage the risks among various poverty-vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled "Why Vulnerability Assessment Matters for Poverty Reduction" at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6491.</p>

DATE	TITLE
April 19	<p>A PIDS study revealed that community people treat their local government officials, particularly those at the barangay and provincial levels, with high regard, generally considering them worthy of their trust and as a source of assistance in times of need. Public trust in government and strengthened solidarity are aspects of social capital that can increase community participation in the development programs run by the government. Implementing programs with transparency and accountability is important to gain public trust. The involvement of citizens in program planning and implementation can also help build among them a sense of ownership and a common purpose.</p> <p>Know more about the PIDS publication titled “Exploring the Presence of Cognitive Social Capital in Philippine Communities” at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6763.</p>
April 26	<p>A PIDS study found that only 552 or barely a third of the total number of cities and municipalities in the country have approved comprehensive land use plans (CLUPs). Moreover, these plans were still not the enhanced plans with inputs from climate and disaster risk assessment. The study urges local government units to enhance their major planning documents such as the CLUP and to reflect their climate change and disaster risk reduction and management initiatives in the CLUP and the Comprehensive Development Plan for proper planning and investment programming.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled “Disaster Preparedness and Local Governance in the Philippines” at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6766.</p>
May 3	<p>A PIDS study on price control implementation during a disaster or emergency situation underscores that price control should not exceed 60 days. This duration is intended to protect businesses and manufacturers. Extending it may cause the disruption of the flow of commodities and principles of the free market. The study urges local government units to strengthen their Local Price Coordinating Councils for better imposition and monitoring of price freeze in case of emergencies or disasters. It also argues that all food items, not just basic commodities, should be included in the imposition of price control.</p> <p>Know more about the publication titled “Welfare Issues in Price Control on Occasions of Calamities, Emergencies, and Like Occurrences” at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/5892.</p>
May 10	<p>A PIDS study found that the educational attainment of mothers influences their sons’ schooling outcomes. Sons of educated working mothers are highly likely to achieve advanced schooling, the highest of which are in Ilocos, CAR, and Caraga and the lowest of which are in MIMAROPA, CALABARZON, and SOCCSKSARGEN. Meanwhile, sons of less-educated working mothers are more likely to be delayed in schooling, and this is pronounced in all Visayas regions and some Luzon regions such as MIMAROPA, CALABARZON, and Bicol. These results imply that the contribution of women’s education goes beyond their current generation but extends to rearing future productive citizens.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled “Understanding the Educational Mobility of Men and Women and the Schooling Progression of Boys and Girls in the Philippines: A Regional Perspective” at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6809.</p>
May 17	<p>A PIDS study that looked at the National Transfer Account and the National Time Transfer Account frameworks showed that while men work and earn more from paid market activities, women contribute more time on unpaid housework. The value of unpaid housework—such as childcare, eldercare, and house chores like cleaning, cooking, and washing—constitutes roughly one-fifth of the country’s gross domestic product. Developing policies and strategies to motivate men to spend more time on unpaid housework is crucial to compensate for the potential void that may arise from having more women engaging in paid work outside the home. These may include making working hours more flexible and providing longer paid parental leave to both male and female parents.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled “Counting Women’s Work in the Philippines” at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6808.</p>

DATE	TITLE
May 24	<p>A PIDS study that looked at the Philippine Mining Act (PMA) of 1995 and the Indigenous People's Rights Act (IPRA) found several institutional issues affecting the implementation of mining laws in the country and contributing to the destruction of the environment. One of these is the overlapping functions of agencies handling mining concerns. This situation creates an opportunity for enterprising government employees to extract facilitation fees from mining companies and for the latter to avoid the required permits. The study urges the government to review its mining policies and come up with harmonized implementing guidelines for all agencies involved to eliminate personal tendencies to relax rules.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled "Challenges in the Philippine Mining Industry" at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/683.</p>
May 31	<p>A PIDS study found that growership arrangements for agrarian reform beneficiaries (ARBs) appear to be more successful if farmers are bonded as a cooperative. It also underscored the importance of providing ARBs with access to capital, technology, and needed inputs to enable them to become tillers and entrepreneurs of their own lands. Capacity building of cooperatives to strengthen their managerial, financial, and marketing abilities is also important.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled "Recommendations toward Successful Agribusiness Venture Agreement" at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6834.</p>
June 7	<p>A PIDS study found that there are local factors limiting the progress in addressing child undernutrition in the country. Maternal, neonatal, child health, and nutrition interventions have not produced sufficient national impact due to the lack of alignment of local government priorities with national targets. This is aggravated by inadequate local data for priority setting and limited local resources for health and nutrition.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled "Mobilizing Local Governments to Prevent Child Stunting" at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6861.</p>
June 14	<p>A PIDS study notes that the Philippines has significantly lagged behind other member-states in the ASEAN region, particularly Malaysia and Thailand, in terms of financial deepening, access, and efficiency. Its banking system, however, fared better with respect to financial stability. In fact, the Philippines' banking sector has proven to be resilient in the face of global financial crises, supported by a strong regulatory and supervisory framework. The study recommends drawing up a comprehensive and detailed strategic plan that would help identify the needed reforms, such as a review of the domestic regulations affecting trade and investment in financial services.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled "Financial Sector Development: A Review" at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6836.</p>
June 21	<p>A PIDS study found that national government expenditures on social protection have been increasing. The bulk of these expenditures went to the <i>Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program</i> (4Ps), <i>Kapit Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan</i>–Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (KALAHI-CIDDS), and Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP). It also highlighted that there have been some improvements in the design of programs with similar objectives such as the DepEd's School-based Feeding Program that evolved from various feeding programs until it was consolidated as one program. The study urges the government to continuously improve the coherence of social protection programs with fragmented and overlapping objectives across agencies.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled "A Public Expenditure Review of Social Protection Programs in the Philippines" at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6733.</p>

DATE	TITLE
June 28	<p>A PIDS study found that housework affects women's participation in paid work in the marketplace. Women are more likely to participate if they are less engaged in unpaid care and housework at home. The study highlights the importance of crafting policies that will help families in home production and care economy. Some of these are the provision of quality and affordable childcare services, promoting work-life balance through flexi-time work arrangement and four-day work week, and designing support systems for elderly care. Policies that will enhance the presence of working men in the home and increase their involvement in child-rearing are also recommended.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled "Examining the Women's Low Labor Market Participation Rate in the Philippines: Is Housework the Missing Link?" at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6862.</p>
July 5	<p>A PIDS study found a link between chronic poverty and weather variability. Households that usually experience weather events such as typhoons are more likely to be poor for an extended period. This probability is also higher for households in rural areas. To address the adverse effects of weather fluctuations, the study urges local governments to invest in climate-smart agriculture that fits the needs of the community and to take advantage of funding sources such as the People's Survival Fund to implement climate change adaptation programs.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled "Measure and Determinants of Chronic and Transient Poverty in the Philippines" at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/5838.</p>
July 12	<p>A PIDS study found that the Philippines' aging population is rising. Citing United Nations data, the study projected that the elderly, aged 65 and older, will already comprise at least seven percent of the total population by 2032. This rising number of old people may pose a heavy burden on the country's resources as income tax, health insurance premiums, and pension contributions, as a proportion of the total population, may decline as a result of the demographic shift. This may affect the sustainability of services that the government provides. However, an aging population and increased life expectancy may also open up possibilities for economic growth in terms of higher savings and investments.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled "Are We Missing Out on the Demographic Dividend? Trends and Prospects" at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6756.</p>
July 19	<p>A PIDS study found several technical issues in the performance of communal irrigation systems (CIS) in the country. These include frequent delays and inequitable water flow distribution. Some CIS investments also did not take into account the recurrent costs associated with the operation and maintenance activities of dams and control systems. On the issue of water distribution, the study urges concerned government agencies and the academe to identify potential sites for diversion dams and storage reservoirs. It also calls for the revival of the shelved proposal for the institution of the National Water Resources Management Office under the Office of the President.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled "Issues on Communal Irrigation Systems in the Philippines" at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6866.</p>
August 2	<p>A PIDS study found that from the mid-70s, more females than males in the Philippines were completing college education. This could be attributed to a number of factors, such as the pressure on boys particularly those in rural and agricultural areas to drop out of school to help their parents earn the needed income, the parents' reliance on their daughters to study conscientiously, keep stable jobs, and provide more consistent support in their old age, and the growth of job opportunities for women. The study recommends improving the educational status of males at a faster rate. It also highlights that raising the academic performance of one gender group should not be at the expense of the other gender category.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled "Gender Equity in Education: Helping the Boys Catch Up" at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6807.</p>

DATE	TITLE
August 9	<p>A PIDS study found that the implementation of the Electric Power Industry Reform Act (EPIRA) resulted in improved reliability, quality, and affordability of electric supply. Since EPIRA, there was a decline in the proportion of households experiencing power outages. However, there is still a need to increase investment in power generation for a more reliable and stable electricity supply. To sustain this, the study urges the Department of Energy to undertake generation mapping, as a policy and regular practice, and implement optimal decisionmaking on the location of the generation plants. It should also develop a sustainable and optimal energy mix policy and demand-side management practices.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled "The Philippine Electric Power Industry under EPIRA" at https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidspn1819.pdf.</p>
August 16	<p>A PIDS study found that the presence of multiple agencies in the irrigation sector, which are not necessarily linked to one another, weakens the management of the irrigation systems due to fragmented decisionmaking and implementation. Monitoring and evaluation is also weak. The study suggests crafting an integrated irrigation development plan and connecting various actors/agencies involved in managing water resources.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled "Strengthening Institutional Links for Irrigation Water Governance" at https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidspn1909.pdf.</p>
August 23	<p>A PIDS study found that there are significant inequalities in opportunities in accessing basic services such as education and access to safe water and electricity within and among ethnic groups in the Philippines. The study recommends strengthening the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer Program to address the low access to secondary education and health care among vulnerable Filipinos such as itinerant indigenous families and those that are displaced by natural and man-made disasters.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled "Inequality of Opportunities among Ethnic Groups in the Philippines" at https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1742.pdf.</p>
August 31	<p>The Development Policy Research Month (DPRM) is celebrated every September to encourage the use of data and evidence in planning and policymaking among the country's leaders and the public at large. It also aims to raise the public's literacy on socioeconomic issues.</p> <p>The DPRM is led by the Philippine Institute for Development Studies, the country's foremost socioeconomic think tank, pursuant to Presidential Proclamation 247 signed in 2002. This year's DPRM theme is "Navigating the New Globalization: Local Actions for Global Challenges" or in Filipino, "<i>Paglalayag sa Bagong Globalisasyon: Lokal na Pagkilos sa mga Pandaigdigang Hamon</i>".</p> <p>Know more about the DPRM celebration this September 2019 at https://dprm2019.pids.gov.ph.</p>

DATE	TITLE
	<p>What are the four features of the New Globalization?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global trade restructuring: The New Globalization has brought significant transformations in global trade because of new innovations brought by the Fourth Industrial Revolution (e.g., AI, automation, blockchain, 3D printing, Internet of Things). These have further reduced the cost and increased efficiency in doing business. However, they may pose uncertainties for both businesses and workers. For instance, the scope of global value chains (GVCs) may become narrower as the parts of a product can already be produced closer to home or within a country's borders, hence, there will be a shift from complex GVCs to simple GVCs. 2. Worsening inequality: While new technologies have improved connectivity, increased productivity, and benefited trade, they have also exacerbated income inequality. Within a country, the educated and the skilled, and those who can access technology, stand to gain. 3. Threats to the provision of global public goods: Disenchantment with globalization has led many large countries to turn inward. Another source of uncertainty is the rise in protectionist and populist policies. The multilateral trading system is also under threat. 4. Erosion of social cohesion and trust: Globalization, once seen as a force to strengthen social cohesion, has inadvertently contributed to the erosion of trust as a result of worsening inequality. The persistence of corruption has also led to pessimism and distrust in government institutions. These are aggravated by sowing misinformation, dis-information, and mal-information using new forms of media. <p>Know more about the New Globalization and its features. Download the PIDS study, "Understanding the New Globalization: Implications for the Philippines", at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6872.</p>
September 6	
September 13	<p>Extreme protectionism resulting in trade tensions between countries affect both producers and consumers. The ongoing tension between the United States and China, which has already escalated into a trade war, could benefit the Philippines and other ASEAN countries, according to some analysts. With electronics and electrical (E&E) equipment forming the foundation of the country's export basket, the manufacturing sector stands to gain as the E&E industry is highly integrated into the global value chain. However, this opportunity is possible if the Philippines could attract foreign investments and businesses from tariff-affected countries.</p> <p>Know more about trade wars and other features of the New Globalization, and the opportunities they bring to the Philippines, during the 17th Development Policy Research Month (DPRM) celebration this September 2019 with the theme "Navigating the New Globalization: Local Actions for Global Challenges". Visit the DPRM website at https://dprm2019.pids.gov.ph.</p>
September 20	<p>Studies show that countries that are socially cohesive and have high trust in their institutions perform better economically. When governments have the trust of their citizens, it is easier for them to implement policies that are needed to achieve their development goals and citizens' aspirations.</p> <p>However, the widening inequality between the rich and the poor and the persistence of corruption have all resulted in people feeling disenchanting and dissatisfied, causing erosion of trust and confidence in their institutions that may lead to social conflicts. New communication platforms such as social media can also either unite or polarize societies more.</p> <p>Know more about the weakening of social cohesion and trust and other features of the New Globalization. Download the PIDS study, "Understanding the New Globalization: Implications for the Philippines", at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6872.</p> <p>For more information, watch the live stream of Parallel Session 4 from the recently concluded Fifth Annual Public Policy Conference (APPC) https://web.facebook.com/PIDS.PH/videos/396565707908120.</p>

DATE	TITLE
September 27	<p>The application of modern technologies in manufacturing and the deepening of the internal division of labor in emerging economies, notably Brazil, India, China, and South Africa, have expanded the range of goods and services that can be produced domestically. This favors simple global value chains (GVCs). The shift from complex to simple GVCs means fewer countries engaged in the value chain—in terms of producers, distributors, and retailers—which can affect local businesses. The challenge for the Philippines then is how to improve the manufacturing sector's competitiveness and competitive advantage in production, value-added generation, and innovation, especially those of the small and medium enterprises.</p> <p>Know more about emerging trade structures and other features of the New Globalization, and the opportunities they bring to the Philippines, through this year's celebration of the 17th Development Policy Research Month (DPRM) with the theme "Navigating the New Globalization: Local Actions for Global Challenges".</p> <p>Visit the DPRM website (https://dprm2019.pids.gov.ph) and download the PIDS study, "Understanding the New Globalization: Implications for the Philippines" (https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6872).</p> <p>While new technologies have enhanced connectivity, increased productivity, and benefited trade, they have also exacerbated income inequality within and among countries, with the rich ones getting more. Within a country, the educated and the skilled, and those who can access technology, stand to gain.</p> <p>The rising income inequality over the last 30 years can be explained by the deregulation of labor markets, financial deepening, and globalization in trade, capital, and finance.</p>
October 4	<p>Inequality will be most evident in the labor sector because as the Fourth Industrial Revolution progresses, only countries that have the means to adapt to the demands of rapid technological changes (e.g., low-skilled labor being replaced by automation) will be able to move forward.</p> <p>Know more about worsening inequality trends and other features of the New Globalization, and the opportunities they bring to the Philippines, through this year's celebration of the 17th Development Policy Research Month (DPRM) with the theme "Navigating the New Globalization: Local Actions for Global Challenges".</p> <p>Visit the DPRM website (https://dprm2019.pids.gov.ph) and download the PIDS study, "Understanding the New Globalization: Implications for the Philippines" (https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6872).</p>
October 11	<p>Global Public Goods (GPGs) are goods whose benefits transcend countries, people, and generations. Examples of GPGs are peace and security, global health, sustainable development, and environmental management. Because they are global in nature, the collective participation of countries is necessary for these goods to be effectively and efficiently provided.</p> <p>The New Globalization, as well as coordination and cooperation failures, can give rise to Global Public Bads (GPBs) that can expose societies to unnecessary risks and endanger their economic progress, biological and cultural integrity, and the personal safety of their citizens. Examples of GPBs are pollution and other environmental problems as international trade becomes easier and less costly, spread of communicable diseases as international travel becomes more accessible, terrorism and human trafficking as borders become more open, and proliferation of fake news and disinformation as the Internet and social media make information-sharing faster and easier.</p> <p>Know more about GPGs and GPBs and other features of the New Globalization through this year's celebration of the 17th Development Policy Research Month (DPRM) with the theme "Navigating the New Globalization: Local Actions for Global Challenges".</p> <p>Visit the DPRM website (https://dprm2019.pids.gov.ph) and download the PIDS study, "Understanding the New Globalization: Implications for the Philippines" at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6872.</p>

DATE	TITLE
October 18	<p>The use of fake accounts and the spread of disinformation on social media are widespread in many parts of the world. With the ubiquity of the internet and social media, fake news and untruths are now easier to propagate. They have contributed to populism, discontent, racism, nationalism, and anti-establishment sentiments that sharpen the sociopolitical divide. These issues underscore the importance of crafting inclusive strategies for raising information literacy among the different sectors of society. Information literacy should start in homes and schools. These are places where critical thinking and fact-checking should be first taught.</p> <p>Know more about the proliferation of fake news and other features of the New Globalization through this year's celebration of the 17th Development Policy Research Month (DPRM) with the theme "Navigating the New Globalization: Local Actions for Global Challenges".</p> <p>Visit the DPRM website (https://dprm2019.pids.gov.ph/) and download the PIDS study, "Understanding the New Globalization: Implications for the Philippines" at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6872.</p>
October 25	<p>Another form of global public good (GPG) is the multilateral trading system (MTS) such as the World Trade Organization which aims to make trade among countries freer and fairer. With rising populism and protectionism, the MTS is now under threat. Nevertheless, the support for a liberalized trading environment and the MTS remains strong. This can be seen in Asian governments continuing to support the MTS. Another good indication is the continued cooperation toward the ratification of the Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership despite the departure of the United States.</p> <p>Know more about multilateral trading systems and other features of the New Globalization through this year's celebration of the 17th Development Policy Research Month (DPRM) with the theme "Navigating the New Globalization: Local Actions for Global Challenges".</p> <p>Visit the DPRM website (https://dprm2019.pids.gov.ph/) and download the PIDS study, "Understanding the New Globalization: Implications for the Philippines" at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6872.</p>
November 1	<p>A PIDS study found that the first four years of the export relationship between Philippine MSMEs and their trade partners is a critical period. Beyond four years, the risk of failure among MSMEs declines and they have a higher chance of survival. This finding serves as a guide for government in implementing programs that can facilitate greater and sustainable participation of Philippine MSMEs in the global market.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled "Duration of Export Relationships of Philippine MSMEs" at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6164.</p>
November 8	<p>A PIDS study found that the <i>Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino</i> Program (4Ps), together with the government's social health insurance (SHI) program, has contributed to increased hospital visits for consultation, treatment, and confinement of poor Filipino children. These programs were also found to have reduced poor families' out-of-pocket spending for health care.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled "Social Protection and Demand for Health Care among Children in the Philippines" at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6897.</p>
November 15	<p>A PIDS study found that environmental issues still hound the Philippine mining sector more than 20 years after the passage of the Philippine Mining Act. Audits conducted by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) found that several mine areas lack the proper environmental plans. Uncontrolled degradation remains rampant. The partner-agencies of DENR in the implementation of the Mining Act, such as the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, were also reported to be suffering from institutional issues, such as not having enough personnel, which affect the performance of their functions.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled "Challenges in the Philippine Mining Industry" at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6835.</p>

DATE	TITLE
November 22	<p>[VIDEO] A PIDS study says poor Filipino women are more prone to HIV/AIDS than their rich counterparts. This is due to their low level of awareness of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). PIDS urges the government to improve young women's access to reproductive health information through sex education programs and the use of social and mainstream media. The study finds that increasing their knowledge of STDs can prevent the spread of diseases and help the government save as much as PHP 25 million every year.</p> <p>This is based on the PIDS discussion paper titled "HIV/AIDS Knowledge and Sexual Behavior of Female Young Adults in the Philippines". Download the publication at https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1733.pdf.</p>
November 29	<p>[VIDEO] A PIDS study says households with children with disabilities spend an average of 15 percent of their income on health care annually. To reduce such expenses, they tend to resort to self-medication, which may even worsen the situation of their children. While expanding PhilHealth benefits to cover therapy services can help improve their health, this will still not cover other out-of-pocket expenses, such as the cost of maintenance medicines and transportation. The study proposes the expansion of PhilHealth benefits for children with disabilities to cover medications, nursing support, and transportation assistance.</p> <p>This is based on the PIDS discussion paper titled "Health Practices of Children and Women with Disabilities". Download the publication at https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1760.pdf.</p>
December 5	<p>The <i>Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino</i> Program (4Ps) is the Philippine government's primary poverty alleviation initiative. What did PIDS studies find about the 4Ps so far? Watch this video.</p> <p>The featured results are based on the following PIDS studies: Reyes et al. (2015)–"Promoting Inclusive Growth through the 4Ps" (https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/5513), Orbeta and Paqueo (2016)–"Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program: Boon or Bane?" (https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/5762), and Abrigo and Paqueo (2019)–"Social Protection and Demand for Health Care among Children in the Philippines" (https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6897).</p>
December 11	<p>[VIDEO] A PIDS study found that the effect of wage on the time allocated by spouses to housework varies by gender.</p> <p>Know more about the PIDS study titled "Analyzing Housework through Family and Gender Perspectives" at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/5819.</p> <p>Watch the video at https://www.facebook.com/PIDS.PH/videos/774695826327364.</p>
December 20	<p>A PIDS study found that the country's forestlands have continuously grown at a significant rate due to several government initiatives in the forestry sector. However, they are still at risk of deforestation due to decades of lax regulations and poor governance. Policies are more attentive to attaining positive economic outcomes but barely focused on the conservation and protection of the country's forestlands.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled "Forest Protection in the Philippines" at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6767.</p>
December 27	<p>A PIDS study found the country's poor transport infrastructure may have influenced previous increases in the prices of fertilizers, particularly in remote provinces. The study identified MIMAROPA (Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon, and Palawan), Eastern Visayas, and the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) as "anomalous" regions, where fertilizer prices were 5 percent higher than those in other regions of the country.</p> <p>Know more about the study titled "Spatial Integration Analysis of the Regional Urea Fertilizer Markets in the Philippines" at https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6895.</p>

ANNEX E

Seminars/Events

DATE	TITLE	VENUE	PRESENTERS
January 18	Rethinking Regulations in the Era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution	Edsa Shangri-La Manila Ortigas Center Mandaluyong City	William Maloney Justo Ortiz Marian Panganiban Phoebe Jane Elizaga Lyn Javier Martin Delgra III Maria Cecilia Matienzo Raymund Liboro Sherwin Gatchalian
January 23	PASCN Regional Symposium on Disruptive Technologies: Opportunities, Challenges, and Risks	University of San Carlos Talamban Campus, Cebu City	Erlinda Medalla Francis Mark Quimba Tristan Canare Joel Marciano Danilo Largo Sheila Siar Mahar Lagmay Chuchi Montenegro Catherine Roween Almaden Isabelo Rabuya
February 6	Competition Issues on Land-based Public Transportation Sector in Metro Manila	PCC Board Room Vertis North Corporate Center Quezon City	Enrico Basilio
February 22	Competition Issues on Agriculture Credit Markets in the Philippines and Their Competitive Landscapes	PCC Board Room Vertis North Corporate Center Quezon City	Marites Tiongco
March 4	Seminar on 10 Laws of Innovation Ecosystems in Emerging Economies	PIDS Conference Hall	Joel Cuello
March 6	Harnessing the Fourth Industrial Revolution (FIR): Creating Central Visayas' Future Today	Bohol Tropics Tagbilaran City, Bohol	Jose Ramon Albert Efren Carreon Nannette Arbon Ma. Victoria Bernido Tonie June Tamayo Justine Raagas Maximo Aljibe Wilfredo Sa-a Jr. Marietta Gasatan
March 13	Public Consultation on Philippine Digital Commerce Market	PCC Board Room Vertis North Corporate Center Quezon City	Ramonette Serafica Marie Antoinette Rosete

DATE	TITLE	VENUE	PRESENTERS
March 13	Engendering Work and Human Capital: Promoting Opportunities and Understanding Tradeoffs through a Gender Lens	PIDS Conference Hall	Roehlano Briones Michael Ralph Abrigo Connie Dacuycuy Lawrence Dacuycuy Vicente Paqueo
April 03	The Global Economic Environment: A Symposium on the Global Economy and What It Means for the Philippines	PIDS Conference Hall,	Lourdes Yparraguirre Mahinthan Joseph Mariasingham Jovito Jose Katigbak Francis Mark Quimba Moe Thuzar Kristy Hsu Angelito Banayo
April 24	2017 Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion: Issues and Challenges	PIDS Conference Hall	Philip Tuaño Rosario Manasan
April 30	Presentation of the 2019 Philippine Innovation Public Expenditure Review	PIDS Conference Hall	Xavier Cirera
May 16	PIDS-ESCAP Policy Dialogue on the Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2019	PIDS Conference Hall	Vatcharin Sirimaneetham Jose Ramon Albert
May 23	PIDS Public Seminar on Decentralization, Health, and Governance	PIDS Conference Hall	Charlotte Justine Sicat Janet Cuenca Michael Ralph Abrigo
June 19	PIDS Public Seminar on Education and Human Capital Development in the Philippines	PIDS Conference Hall	Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Michael Ralph Abrigo Jose Ramon Albert
July 25	PIDS Public Seminar on Poverty and Child Stunting	PIDS Conference Hall	Jose Ramon Albert Alejandro Herrin
August 09	Public Consultation on Grocery and Supermarket Retail Business in the Philippines	PCC Board Room Vertis North Corporate Center Quezon City	Mitzie Irene P. Conchada Deborah Kim Sy
September 10	5th Mindanao Policy Research Forum: Navigating the Challenges of the New Globalization: Local Actions for Mindanao	Mindanao State University General Santos City	Celia Reyes Roehlano Briones Emmanuel Piñol Doris Montecastro Romeo Montenegro Maria Theresa Abogado Gloryrose Metilla Cesar Augusto Villanueva

DATE	TITLE	VENUE	PRESENTERS
September 19	5th Annual Public Policy Conference “Navigating the New Globalization: Local Actions for Global Challenges”	Sofitel Philippine Plaza Manila Pasay City	Ernesto Pernia Celia Reyes Richard Edwin Baldwin Calum Cameron Antonio Carpio Erlinda Medalla Cielito Habito Lucas Chancel Donghyun Park Gabriel Demombynes Roehlano Briones Kristina Baris Ma. Corazon Dichosa Jove Tapiador Imelda Tiongson Jerome Ilagan Ronald Mendoza Gavin Yamey Susan Pineda-Mercado Jeffrey Ordaniel Alan McQuinn Lourdes Yparraguirre Ciriaco Lagunzad III Francisco Dakila Jr. Arsenio Balisacan Alfredo Pascual Aquilino Pimentel III
October 16	PIDS Public Seminar on Global Trade and SMEs	PIDS Conference Hall	Francis Mark Quimba Tristan Canare Connie Dacuycuy
November 27	PIDS-CPBRD Knowledge Sharing Forum on Agricultural Issues: Rice Tariffication Law and Free Irrigation Service Act	House of Representatives Quezon City	Roehlano Briones
December 05	ADB-PIDS-NUS Inception Conference on Challenges and Opportunities for the Platform Economy in Developing Asia	Auditorium C ADB Headquarters Mandaluyong City	PIDS research fellows and other local and international speakers from various sectors
December 09	Public Seminar on Technology and Innovation	PIDS Conference Hall	Ramonette Serafica Francis Mark Quimba Maureen Rosellon
December 12	Save the Children Philippines - PIDS Research Forum on Inclusive Education	B Hotel, Quezon City	Marife Ballesteros Jose Ramon Albert Speakers from Save the Children, Norfil Foundation, DEPED, NCDA, Philippine Association for Citizens with Developmental and Learning Disabilities, UST, Education Network Philippines, and Educational Research and Development Assistance Foundation

ANNEX F

Media Engagements

DATE	MEDIA ENTITY/ PROGRAM	RESOURCE SPEAKERS	TOPIC
January 7	ANC (Early Edition)	Michael Ralph Abrigo	Are we Missing Out on the Demographic Dividend?
February 22	ANC (Early Edition)	Roehlano Briones	Rice Tariffication
July 31	One News Channel (Agenda)	Michael Ralph Abrigo	Are we Missing Out on the Demographic Dividend?
August 22	Civil Service Commission (LunChat with CSC)	Michael Ralph Abrigo Sheila Siar	17th DPRM theme on "Navigating the New Globalization: Local Actions for Global Challenges"
September 4	17th DPRM Press Conference	Celia Reyes Roehlano Briones Marivel Sacendoncillo Maria Wilda Silva Marie Sherylyn Aquia	17th DPRM theme on "Navigating the New Globalization: Local Actions for Global Challenges"
September 6	DWIZ (In the Heart of Business)	Francis Mark Quimba	17th DPRM theme on "Navigating the New Globalization: Local Actions for Global Challenges"
September 9	Sonshine Radio (<i>Usaping Bayan</i> Program)	Francis Mark Quimba	17th DPRM theme on "Navigating the New Globalization: Local Actions for Global Challenges"
September 10	Regional Press Conference on the 5th Mindanao Policy Research Forum	Celia Reyes Emmanuel Piñol Roehlano Briones Anshari Ali	5th MPRF theme on "Navigating the Challenges of the New Globalization: Local Actions for Mindanao"
September 15	DZEC 1062 (Eat Connect Na)	Roehlano Briones	17th DPRM theme on "Navigating the New Globalization: Local Actions for Global Challenges"
September 16	DZAR 1026 (Actionline)	Francis Mark Quimba	17th DPRM theme on "Navigating the New Globalization: Local Actions for Global Challenges"

ANNEX G

Press Releases

DATE PUBLISHED	TITLE
January 23	'Soft' law should dominate PH policy on FIRE
February 12	BSP sets risk-based, regulatory safety nets to financial technology in PH
February 13	Industry execs to gov't regulators: Focus on customers, outcomes
March 15	S&T innovation ecosystem can address 'brain drain' in PH—expert
March 19	Local scientists offer innovative approach to prepare students for the digital age
March 21	Modern tech is key to growth of tourism industry in Bohol
March 26	Culture, arts play a role in the success of FIRE
March 27	Women receive lower pay than men in PH agri sector—PIDS expert
March 28	In PH, boys lag behind girls in basic educ—PIDS expert
April 02	Women's unpaid work in PH is worth trillions of pesos—PIDS expert
April 11	People empowerment and inclusiveness, key to PH's sustainable growth—DFA Official
April 12	Expert says PH to benefit from US-China trade war
April 25	PH-Taiwan mutual economic ties remain strong
May 02	PIDS urged DepEd to review workload policy for public school teachers
May 08	S&T experts lament lack of STEM, doctoral degree grads in PH
May 09	PIDS is now ISO 9001:2015 certified
May 10	Gov't cash transfer can minimize impact of TRAIN, says PIDS consultant
May 18	Over USD 1 trillion needed annually to achieve SDGs in Asia-Pacific region—UNESCAP
May 20	PIDS study recommends review of DICT's functions, scope of authority
May 29	PH improves on SDGs—PIDS
June 04	Increase local revenues to improve antenatal care access in PH—PIDS expert
June 05	Refine social protection programs—PIDS study
June 14	More boys drop out of school than girls in PH's basic educ—PIDS study
June 15	Mining laws in PH face implementation issues, PIDS study reveals
June 20	K to 12 can enhance technical, soft skills of senior high students—PIDS study
July 03	PH moving toward an aging society—PIDS study
August 29	APPC 2019 to tackle challenges, implications of the 'New Globalization'
August 29	2019 Development Policy Research Month focuses on 'New Globalization'
September 03	PIDS kicks off 2019 Development Policy Research Month celebration
September 10	New Globalization and its implications for Mindanao take center stage in GenSan policy forum
September 12	From global to local: 5th APPC to discuss about global perspectives, features, and challenges of the 'New Globalization'
September 16	APPC on New Globalization to discuss challenges, local actions on global trade restructuring
September 17	5th APPC to tackle 'New Globalization' and its impacts on worsening inequality and labor sector
September 26	No need to surrender rights under New Globalization

DATE PUBLISHED	TITLE
September 29	PIDS bares challenges, opportunities of New Globalization to cross-border investments
September 29	Think tank advances own VUCA versus new globalization issues
October 9	Navigate the New Globalization by capacitating our farmers—MinDA chief
October 10	Nat'l and local interventions underway to address IPs educational disparities in Mindanao
October 11	Embrace innovation to adjust to the new globalization
October 30	LGUs play a key role in addressing New Globalization challenges—DILG exec
November 04	BIMP-EAGA key to boosting Mindanao's trade under the New Globalization
November 14	PH SMEs weakly linked to int'l production, trade, and investments
November 15	Global health problems increasing in the New Globalization era
November 16	Diversification of products key to improving PH export basket
December 2	Save the Children Philippines, PIDS conduct forum on inclusive education in PH
December 26	Gov't urged to prioritize basic educ to prepare young Filipinos for the New Globalization
December 26	'Exporting more, importing less' key to addressing PH trade deficit in PH—BoI official
December 26	Gov't should hasten compensation for rice farmers
December 28	Intensify labor market educ to future-proof PH workforce—Gov't exec
December 29	Digital transformation for PH SMEs urged
December 30	State think tank urges gov't to harness creative industries in PH
December 31	Connectivity and gender gaps among issues affecting 'platform economy'
December 31	Inclusive education for children with disabilities in PH urged

ANNEX H

17th Development Policy Research Month

REPORTED ACTIVITIES		
DATE	TITLE	VENUE
September 04	17th DPRM kick-off press conference	Novotel, Cubao, Quezon City
September 04	Forum on “Weaving Our Right to Know: Youth Alliance for FOI Campus Caravan”	Lyceum of the Philippines University Manila
September 10	5th Mindanao Policy Research Forum “Navigating the Challenges of the New Globalization: Local Actions for Mindanao”	Mindanao State University, General Santos City
September 18	Orientation of Parent and Teacher Leaders on Methods of Research and Its Importance to Policy Formulation cum Focus Group Discussion on Building Trust and Confidence between Education and Government	Gulod National High School-Mamatid Extension, Cabuyao, Laguna
September 18 and 20	Division Research Review for Local Policy Formulation (September 18 and 20)	Department of Education Schools Division Office (Calamba City)
September 19	5th Annual Public Policy Conference “Navigating the New Globalization: Local Actions for Global Challenges”	Sofitel Philippine Plaza Manila
September 19	Forum on “Sustainable Energy and Industrial Policy”	Visayas State University
September 23–25	Intermediate Group Training on Impact Analysis	Cebu Normal University
September 19–20	Division Research Review for Local Policy Formulation	Department of Education Schools Division Office (Calamba City)
September 24	Forum on the “Role of Solo Parents in the Community”	Jolo (Sulu), Municipal Government
September 24–27	TRANSFORM: A Graduate Economics Festival	De La Salle University - Lasallian Graduates Economics Society
September 26–27	Training on writing policy brief (NEDA JOOH, San Fernando City, La Union)	NEDA Region 1
September 30	School Learning Action Cell (SLAC) about the Basics of Action Research	Gov. P.F. Espiritu Elementary School Bacoar Cavite
November	Seminar on “Research Overview: Emphasis on PRC Data”	Professional Regulation Commission

NOTE: This list contains the activities organized by PIDS and those reported by specific agencies. There could be other DPRM events conducted but were not brought to the attention of PIDS.

PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS

1. 1st Kalinga Provincial Mobile Force Company
2. 2nd Laguna Provincial Mobile Force Company
3. Abra Provincial Mobile Force Company
4. Agdangan (Quezon) Municipal Police Station
5. Alaminos (Pangasinan) City Government
6. Alcoy (Cebu) Municipal Police Station
7. Almeria (Biliran) Municipal Police Station
8. Antipolo City Police Station
9. Asia Pacific College
10. Aurora Provincial Crime Laboratory
11. Balagtas (Bulacan) Municipal Police Station
12. Balayan (Batangas) Municipal Police Station
13. *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas*
14. Bangued (Abra) Municipal Police Station
15. Bauko (Mountain Province) Municipal Police Station
16. Bayawan (Negros Oriental) City Police Station
17. Benguet Provincial Crime Laboratory
18. Benguet Provincial Mobile Force Company
19. Besao (Mountain Province) Municipal Police Station
20. Biliran Police Provincial Office
21. Bohol Island State University
22. Boliney (Abra) Municipal Police Station
23. Bucloc (Abra) Municipal Police Station
24. Buguias (Benguet) Municipal Police Station
25. Bukidnon State University-College of Education
26. Bulacan State University
27. Burdeos (Quezon) Municipal Police Station
28. Buug (Zamboanga City) Municipal Police Station
29. Cabuyao (Laguna) City Police Station
30. Cainta (Rizal) Municipal Police Station
31. Candon (Ilocos Sur) City Police Station
32. Cebu Normal University
33. Climate Change Commission
34. Colegio de San Juan de Letran-Calamba City Campus
35. Commission on Filipinos Overseas
36. Commission on Human Rights
37. Daguioman (Abra) Municipal Police Station
38. Dasmariñas (Cavite) City Police Station
39. De La Salle University-Lasallian Graduates Economics Society
40. Department of Education-City Schools Division Office (Cabuyao City)
41. Department of Education-Schools Division Office (Calamba City)
42. Department of Environment and Natural Resources Cordillera Administrative Region
43. Department of Environment and Natural Resources Region IX
44. Department of Finance
45. Department of Science and Technology-Science Education Institute
46. Department of Tourism
47. Development Bank of the Philippines
48. Dolores (Quezon) Municipal Government
49. Duero (Bohol) Municipal Government
50. Energy Regulatory Commission
51. General Luna (Quezon) Municipal Police Station
52. Government Service Insurance System
53. Gov. P. F. Espiritu Elementary School, Bacoar, Cavite
54. Gulod National High School-Mamatid Extension, Cabuyao City
55. Hingyon (Ifugao) Municipal Police Station
56. Home Guaranty Corporation
57. Hungduan (Ifugao) Municipal Police Station
58. Ifugao Police Provincial Office
59. Ilocos Sur Provincial Crime Laboratory Office
60. Imus (Cavite) Municipal Police Station
61. Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines
62. Isabela (Basilan) City Police Station
63. Isabela State University-San Mateo Campus
64. Itogon (Benguet) Municipal Government
65. Itogon (Benguet) Municipal Police Station
66. Jolo (Sulu) Municipal Government
67. Kabayan (Benguet) Municipal Government
68. Kalinga Police Provincial Office
69. Kalinga Provincial Crime Laboratory Office
70. Labangan (Zamboanga del Sur) Municipal Police Station
71. Lacub (Abra) Municipal Police Station
72. Lagayan (Abra) Municipal Police Station
73. Lamut (Ifugao) Municipal Police Station
74. Langiden (Abra) Municipal Police Station
75. Laoag (Ilocos Norte) City Police Station
76. Lapu-Lapu (Cebu) City Police Station
77. Leon B. Postigo (Zamboanga del Norte) Municipal Police Station
78. Libagon (Southern Leyte) Municipal Police Station
79. Luba (Abra) Municipal Police Station
80. Lubao (Pampanga) Municipal Police Station
81. Lubuagan (Kalinga) Municipal Police Station
82. Lyceum of the Philippines University
83. Maayon (Capiz) Municipal Government
84. Majayjay (Laguna) Municipal Police Station
85. Malibcong (Abra) Municipal Police Station
86. Malolos (Bulacan) City Government
87. Mamburao (Occidental Mindoro) Municipal Police Station
88. Mangaldan (Pangasinan) Municipal Government
89. Mankayan (Benguet) Municipal Police Station
90. Maragondon (Cavite) Municipal Police Station
91. Marikina City Police Station
92. Mendez (Cavite) Municipal Police Station
93. Meycauayan (Bulacan) City Government
94. Mindanao Development Authority
95. Mindanao State University-General Santos City
96. Misamis Occidental Provincial Crime Laboratory Office
97. Morong (Rizal) Municipal Government
98. Motiong (Samar) Municipal Police Station

99. National Economic and Development Authority
-Regional Office I
100. National Economic and Development Authority
-Regional Office II
101. National Economic and Development Authority
-Regional Office III
102. National Economic and Development Authority
-Regional Office VI
103. National Economic and Development Authority
-Regional Office XI
104. National Power Corporation
105. New Bataan (Compostela Valley) Municipal Government
106. Noveleta (Cavite) Municipal Police Station
107. Nueva Vizcaya Provincial Government
108. Orani (Bataan) Municipal Government
109. Odiongan (Romblon) Municipal Government
110. Pangasinan Provincial Crime Laboratory Office
111. Pangasinan Provincial Government
112. Paracelis (Mountain Province) Municipal Police Station
113. Penarrubia (Abra) Municipal Police Station
114. Philippine Commission on Women
115. Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation
116. Philippine Health Insurance Corporation
117. Philippine Information Agency-MIMAROPA
118. Philippine Information Agency Region 3
119. Philippine National Police-Mountain Province
Crime Laboratory
120. Philippine National Police-Kalinga Provincial
Crime Laboratory
121. Philippine National Police-National Capital Region
Police Office
122. Philippine National Police-Retirement and Benefits
Administration Service
123. Philippine Retailers Association
124. Pidigan (Abra) Municipal Police Station
125. Pilar (Abra) Municipal Police Station
126. Pinukpuk (Kalinga) Municipal Police Station
127. Police Regional Office 9 (Zamboanga City)
128. Professional Regulation Commission
129. Public-Private Partnership Center of the Philippines
130. Pudtol (Apayao) Municipal Police Station
131. Regional Crime Laboratory Office 3 (Olongapo City)
132. Regional Mobile Force Battalion-Region IV-A
133. Sagada (Mountain Province) Municipal Police Station
134. Saint Bernard (Southern Leyte) Municipal
Government
135. Samar Police Provincial Office
136. San Isidro (Abra) Municipal Police Station
137. San Jose de Buan (Samar) Municipal Police Station
138. San Manuel (Tarlac) Municipal Police Station
139. San Miguel (Bulacan) Municipal Police Station
140. San Narciso (Quezon) Municipal Police Station
141. San Pascual (Batangas) Municipal Police Station
142. San Quintin (Pangasinan) Municipal Police Station
143. Santiago (Isabela) City Police Station
144. Siocon (Zamboanga del Norte) Municipal Government
145. Small Enterprises Research and Development
Foundation
146. Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization-
Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study
and Research in Agriculture
147. Southern Leyte State University
148. St. Louis University (Main Campus), Baguio City
149. Sta. Maria (Ilocos Sur) Municipal Government
150. Tabuk (Kalinga) City Police Station
151. Tadian (Mountain Province) Municipal Police Station
152. Tagbilaran (Bohol) City Government
153. Tagobon (Cebu) Municipal Government
154. Talitay (Maguindanao) Municipal Police Station
155. Ternate (Cavite) Municipal Police Station
156. Tubo (Abra) Municipal Police Station
157. United Nations Development Programme-Philippines
158. United Nations Population Fund
159. University of Nueva Caceres Bataan
160. University of the Philippines Los Baños-School of
Environmental Science and Management
161. University of the Philippines Manila-National
Telehealth System
162. University of Santo Tomas-Journalism Society
163. University of Science and Technology of Southern
Philippines
164. Villaviciosa (Abra) Municipal Police Station
165. Visayas State University, Baybay City, Leyte
166. West Visayas State University, Iloilo City
167. Zambales Provincial Crime Laboratory

ANNEX I

Engagements of PIDS Fellows in Congressional Meetings/ Hearings/Technical Committees/Working Groups in 2019

INSTITUTION/ORGANIZATION	RESEARCH FELLOW	ASSISTANCE RENDERED
Congressional Policy and Budget Research Department	Michael Ralph Abrigo	Participated in the roundtable discussion on Digitalizing Universal Health Care (December 04, 2019)
House of Representatives	Aubrey Tabuga	Resource person in a Technical Working Group meeting for House Special Committee on Senior Citizens to Amend RA 7432 (January 29, 2019)
House of Representatives	Celia Reyes	Participated in a meeting with the House Committee on Poverty Alleviation, PSRTI, and DILG on the IRR for RA 11315, otherwise known as the Community-Based Monitoring System Act (November 22, 2019)
House of Representatives	Marife Ballesteros	Attended a meeting with the Office of Rep. Garcia on the IRR for RA 11315 (November 27, 2019)
House of Representatives	Marife Ballesteros	Represented PIDS during the House Committee on Economic Affairs' briefing with NEDA on the highlights of the <i>Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022</i> Midterm Update (December 02, 2019)
Senate	Sonny Domingo	Represented PIDS at the Public Hearing on Fiscal Regime and Revenue-sharing Arrangement for the Mining Industry (January 29 and February 4, 2019)
Senate	Celia Reyes	Represented PIDS at the Technical Working Group on Fiscal Regime and Revenue-sharing Arrangement for the Mining Industry (April 4, 2019)
Senate	Connie Dacuycuy	Served as a resource person during the Senate Public Hearing on Committee on Social Justice, Welfare and Rural Development (January 30, 2019)
Senate	Ramonette Serafica	Participated in a meeting with Sen. Risa Hontiveros to discuss policy recommendations, subsector-specific recommendations or region-specific recommendations on the industry roadmaps (February 13, 2019)
Senate	Jose Ramon Albert	Served as a resource person during the public hearing of the Senate Committee on Electoral Reforms and People's Participation (September 10, 2019)
Senate	Celia Reyes Aniceto Orbeta Jr.	Attended the briefing for Sen. Sherwin Gatchalian on Philippine Education: Status, Issues and Challenges, and Way Forward (September 16, 2019).
Senate	Aubrey Tabuga	Presented the Philippines' 2019 Voluntary National Review on the SDGs: The VNR Process: Broad Recommendations (September 26, 2019)

INSTITUTION/ORGANIZATION	RESEARCH FELLOW	ASSISTANCE RENDERED
Senate	Marife Ballesteros	Served as a resource person on Senate Bill 172, "An Act Establishing the Philippine Energy Research and Policy Institute, Defining Its Objectives, Powers and Functions, Providing Funds Therefor, and for Other Purposes" during the Senate Committee on Energy Public Hearing (November 06, 2019)
Senate	Ramonette Serafica	Submitted comments and participated in the Public Hearing of the Committee on Trade, Commerce, and Entrepreneurship (September 26, 2019) Submitted additional comments on the topic (October 4, 2019)

ANNEX J

Audit Certificate



Republic of the Philippines
COMMISSION ON AUDIT
Commonwealth Avenue, Quezon City, Philippines

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
 Philippine Institute for Development Studies
 18F Three Cyberpod Centris–North Tower
 EDSA corner Quezon Avenue, Quezon City

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the statements of financial performance, statements of changes in net assets/equity, and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year ended December 31, 2019, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of PIDS as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the PIDS in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with PPSASs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate PIDS or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the PIDS' financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISSAIs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the PIDS' internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the PIDS' ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the PIDS to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information for the year ended December 31, 2019, required by the Bureau of Internal Revenue as disclosed in Note 27 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements prepared in accordance with IPSASs. Such supplementary information is the responsibility of management.

COMMISSION ON AUDIT**CELIA A. PORTUGALETE**

OIC-Supervising Auditor

Audit Group G-Development, Media and Other Agencies

Cluster 6-Social, Cultural, Trading, Promotional, and Other Services

Corporate Government Sector

February 24, 2020

ANNEX K

Statements of Financial Position

PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(As at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018; in Philippine peso)

	NOTES*	2019	2018 (As restated)
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	83,393,966	70,938,557
Financial assets	6	256,986,595	271,256,565
Receivables	7	14,818,888	17,192,847
Inventories	8	81,427	114,264
Other current assets	10	8,397,403	20,751,594
		363,678,279	380,253,827
Noncurrent Assets			
Financial assets	6	392,731,258	367,874,210
Receivables	7	3,066,001	3,066,001
Property, plant, and equipment-net	9	20,384,178	17,137,067
Other noncurrent assets	10	12,888,825	5,549,115
		429,070,262	393,626,393
TOTAL ASSETS		792,748,541	773,880,220
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities	11	8,960,838	4,908,256
Interagency payables	12	14,470,257	30,918,429
Trust liabilities	13	1,643,240	2,441,050
Deferred credits	14	3,571,541	8,802,412
Other payables	15	284,155	276,750
		28,930,031	47,346,897
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Interagency payables	12	3,066,001	3,066,001
Trust liabilities	13	4,730,817	8,128,727
Deferred credits	14	-	6,154
Other payables	15	1,586,612	1,309,862
Provisions	16	27,351,467	21,109,423
		36,734,897	33,620,167
TOTAL LIABILITIES		65,664,928	80,967,064
NET ASSETS (TOTAL ASSETS LESS TOTAL LIABILITIES)		727,083,613	692,913,156
NET ASSETS/EQUITY			
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)	17	415,274,389	381,103,932
Government equity		311,809,224	311,809,224
TOTAL NET ASSETS/EQUITY		727,083,613	692,913,156

*The notes on pages 86–105 form part of these financial statements.

ANNEX L

Statements of Financial Performance

PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
(For years ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018; in Philippine peso)

	NOTES*	2019	2018
REVENUE			
Service and business income	19	47,353,292	38,326,644
		47,353,292	38,326,644
LESS: CURRENT OPERATING EXPENSES			
Personal services	20	93,696,773	86,605,748
Maintenance and other operating expenses	21	78,782,726	69,722,356
Financial expenses	22	417,180	321,814
Noncash expenses	23	5,313,209	12,129,102
		178,209,888	168,779,020
Deficit from Current Operations		(130,856,596)	(130,452,376)
Gains	25.1	154,156	871,717
Losses	25.2	(1,012,755)	(1,288,109)
Miscellaneous income	26	115,527	951,171
Deficit before Tax		(131,599,668)	(129,917,597)
Income tax expense		0	0
Deficit after Tax		(131,599,668)	(129,917,597)
Subsidy from the national government	24	165,694,000	131,811,000
Net Surplus for the Period		34,094,332	1,893,403

*The notes on pages 86–105 form part of these financial statements.

ANNEX M

Statements of Changes in Net Assets/Equity

PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS/EQUITY
(For years ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018; in Philippine peso)

	NOTES*	Accumulated Surplus (Deficit)	Government Equity	Total
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2018		400,573,685	311,889,424	712,463,109
Changes in Net Assets/Equity for CY 2018				
Add/(deduct):				
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period		1,893,403	0	1,893,403
Other adjustments		0	(80,200)	(80,200)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2018		402,467,088	311,809,224	714,276,312
Adjustments:				
Add/(deduct):				
Prior period errors		(21,363,156)	0	(21,363,156)
RESTATED BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2018		381,103,932	311,809,224	692,913,156
Changes in net assets/equity for CY 2019				
Add/(deduct):				
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		34,094,332	0	34,094,332
Other adjustments	17	76,125	0	76,125
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2019		415,274,389	311,809,224	727,083,613

*The notes on pages 86–105 form part of these financial statements.

ANNEX N

Statements of Cash Flows

PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(For years ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018; in Philippine peso)

	NOTES*	2019	2018 (As restated)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash Inflows			
Collection of revenues		1,005,380	1,866,894
Receipt of assistance/subsidy		165,694,000	131,811,000
Collection of receivables		8,467,475	8,729,737
Receipt of interagency fund transfers		8,698,692	41,814,805
Trust receipts		16,011,229	15,616,133
Other receipts		11,750,238	18,338,950
Total Cash Inflows		211,627,014	218,177,519
Cash Outflows			
Payment of expenses		110,571,031	99,180,655
Purchase of inventories		1,016,802	1,634,585
Grant of cash advances		4,915,978	12,544,747
Prepayments		8,397,402	13,411,883
Refund of deposits		244,725	115,149
Remittance of personnel benefits, contributions, and mandatory deductions		37,482,892	36,224,963
Release of interagency fund transfers		22,539,778	12,822,678
Total Cash Outflows		185,168,608	175,934,660
Adjustments		464,151	699,196
Adjusted Cash Outflows		185,632,759	176,633,856
Net Cash Provided by/(Used in) Operating Activities		25,994,255	41,543,663
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash Inflows			
Proceeds from matured investments/redemption of long term		205,461,481	185,756,518
Total Cash Inflows		205,461,481	185,756,518
Cash Outflows			
Purchase of property, plant, and equipment		8,569,328	2,263,854
Purchase of investments		209,982,348	436,737,153
Total Cash Outflows		218,551,676	439,001,007
Net Cash Provided by/(Used in) Investing Activities		(13,090,195)	(253,244,489)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		12,904,060	(211,700,826)
Effects of exchange rate changes		(448,651)	(88,154)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, January 1		70,938,557	282,727,537
Cash and Cash Equivalents, December 31	5	83,393,966	70,938,557

*The notes on pages 86–105 form part of these financial statements.

ANNEX O

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS
(For the year ended December 31, 2019; in Philippine peso)

Particulars	NOTES*	Budgeted Amount		Actual Amounts on Comparable Basis	Difference Final Budget and Actual
		Original	Final		
RECEIPTS					
Service and business income	19	14,079,377	14,079,377	47,353,292	(33,273,915)
Assistance and subsidy	24	165,694,000	165,694,000	165,694,000	0
Total Receipts		179,773,377	179,773,377	213,047,292	(33,273,915)
PAYMENTS					
Personnel services	20	120,095,801	120,095,801	93,696,773	26,399,028
Maintenance and other operating expenses	21	103,007,054	90,677,054	78,782,726	11,894,328
Capital outlay	18	8,896,300	8,896,300	8,569,328	326,972
Financial expenses	22	520,000	502,000	417,180	84,820
Total Payments		232,519,155	220,171,155	181,466,007	38,705,148
NET RECEIPTS/PAYMENTS		(52,745,778)	(40,397,778)	31,581,285	(71,979,063)

*The notes on pages 86–105 form part of these financial statements.

ANNEX P

Notes to Financial Statements

1. GENERAL INFORMATION/ENTITY PROFILE

The financial statements of Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) were authorized for issue on February 24, 2020 as shown in the Statement of Management Responsibility for Financial Statements signed by Dr. Ernesto M. Pernia, the Chairman of the Board.

The PIDS is a nonstock, nonprofit government research institution created by virtue of Presidential Decree 1201 in September 1977. The Institute's nature of operation/principal program/activities include, among others, the following:

- Provide analyses of socioeconomic problems and issues to support the formulation of plans and policies for sustained social and economic development of the Philippines
- Establish a continuing channel of communication between policymakers and planners, on one hand, and researchers, on the other
- Establish a repository for economic research information and other related activities

As of December 31, 2019, the institute has 94 manpower complement consisting of 74 permanent, 3 coterminus, and 17 contractual. Its principal place of business is at 18th Floor, Three Cyberpod, Centris, North Tower, EDSA corner Quezon Avenue, Quezon City.

The PIDS was certified to have been operating a management system which has been assessed as conforming to ISO 9001:2015 for the provision of socioeconomic policy research services. This was issued by the Certification International Philippines (CIP) on April 25, 2019.

The PIDS established its Quality Management System (QMS) in line with Executive Order 605, which directs all government offices to institutionalize their structures, mechanisms, and standards to promote and enhance service delivery in public sector.

It is also a requirement of the Interagency Task Force on the Harmonization of National Government Performance Monitoring Information and Reporting Systems for the grant of Performance-Based Bonus to government agencies and government-owned and controlled corporations like the PIDS.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the Philippine Public Sector Accounting Standards (PPSASs) prescribed for adoption by the Commission on Audit (COA) through COA Resolution 2014-003 dated January 24, 2014. PPSASs was renamed to International Public Accounting Standards (IPSASs) per COA Resolution 2020-01 dated January 9, 2020.

The accounting policies have been consistently applied throughout the year presented.

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, unless stated otherwise. The Statement of Cash Flows is prepared using the direct method.

The financial statements are presented in Philippine peso (PHP), which is also the country's functional currency.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with the adopted IPSASs requires the use of certain accounting estimates. It also requires the entity to exercise judgment in applying the entity's accounting policies.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis in accordance with the IPSASs.

3.2 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash in bank, deposits on call, and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits as defined above.

3.3 Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

- Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of IPSAS 29-Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are classified as financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. The PIDS determines the classifications of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the PIDS commits to purchase or sell the asset.

- Held-to-maturity

Nonderivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held-to-maturity when the PIDS has the positive intention and ability to hold these to maturity.

Financial Liabilities

- Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IPSAS 29 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit, or loans and borrowings, as appropriate. The entity determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair market value.

3.4 Inventories

Inventory is measured at cost upon initial recognition. To the extent that inventory is received through nonexchange transactions (for no cost or for a nominal cost), the cost of the inventory is its fair value at the date of acquisition.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for purchase cost using the weighted average cost method.

Inventories are recognized as an expense when deployed for utilization or consumption in the ordinary course of operations of the PIDS.

3.5 Property, Plant, and Equipment

Recognition

An item is recognized as property, plant, and equipment (PPE) if it meets the characteristics and recognition criteria as a PPE.

The characteristics of PPE are as follows:

- tangible items
- held for use for administrative purposes
- expected to be used for more than one reporting period

An item of PPE is recognized as an asset if:

- it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the entity;
- the cost or fair value of the item can be measured reliably; and
- the cost is at least PHP 15,000.00.

Measurement at Recognition

An item recognized as PPE is measured at cost.

A PPE acquired through nonexchange transaction is measured at its fair value as the date of acquisition.

The cost of the PPE is the cash price equivalent or, for PPE acquired through nonexchange transactions, its fair value as at recognition date.

Cost includes:

- its purchase price, including import duties and nonrefundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates;
- expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items; and
- initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

Measurement after Recognition

After recognition, all PPE are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

When significant parts of PPE are required to be replaced at intervals, the PIDS recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major repair/replacement is done, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the PPE as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied.

All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized as expense in surplus or deficit as incurred.

Depreciation

Each part of an item of PPE with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

The depreciation charge for each period is recognized as an expense unless it is included in the cost of another asset.

• Initial Recognition of Depreciation

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use such as when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management.

For simplicity and to avoid proportionate computation, the depreciation is for one month if the PPE is available for use on or before the 15th of the month. However, if the PPE is available for use after the 15th of the month, depreciation is for the succeeding month.

• Depreciation Method

The straight-line method of depreciation is adopted.

• Estimated Useful Life

The PIDS uses the schedule on the estimated useful life of PPE by classification prepared by the COA in determining the specific estimated useful life for each asset based on its experience.

- Residual Value

The PIDS uses a residual value equivalent to at least 5 percent of the cost of the PPE.

- Impairment

An asset's carrying amount is written down to its recoverable amount, or recoverable service amount, if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount or recoverable service amount.

- Derecognition

The PIDS derecognizes items of PPE and/or any significant part of an asset upon disposal or when no future economic benefits or service potential is expected from its continuing use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the surplus or deficit when the asset is derecognized.

3.6 Leases

PIDS as a Lessee

Operating Lease

Operating leases are leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased item to the PIDS. Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.7 Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates

The PIDS recognizes the effects of changes in accounting policy retrospectively. The effects of changes in accounting policy are applied prospectively if retrospective application is impractical.

The PIDS recognizes the effects of changes in accounting estimates prospectively through surplus or deficit.

The PIDS corrects material prior period errors retrospectively in the first set of financial statements authorized for issue after their discovery by:

- restating the comparative amounts for prior period(s) presented in which the error occurred or
- if the error occurred before the earliest prior period presented, restating the opening balances of assets, liabilities, and net assets/equity for the earliest prior period presented.

3.8 Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognized by applying the spot exchange rate between the function currency and the foreign currency at the transaction date.

At each reporting date:

- foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate;
- nonmonetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and
- nonmonetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

Exchange differences arising (a) on the settlement of monetary items or (b) on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements, are recognized in surplus or deficit in the period in which they arise, except as those arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investments in a foreign operation.

3.9 Revenue from Exchange Transactions

Measurement of Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Rendering of Services

The PIDS recognizes revenue from rendering of services by reference to the stage of completion when the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is measured by reference to labor hours incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated labor hours.

Where the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent that the expenses incurred were recoverable.

Sale of Goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods and when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the PIDS.

Interest Income

Interest income is accrued using the effective yield method. The effective yield discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount. The method applies this yield to the principal outstanding to determine interest income each period.

3.10 Budget Information

The annual budget is prepared on a cash basis and is published in the government website.

A separate Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts (SCBAA) is prepared since the budget and the financial statements are not prepared on comparable basis. The SCBAA is presented showing the original and final budget and the actual amounts on comparable basis to the budget. Explanatory comments are provided in the notes to the annual financial statements.

3.11 Employee Benefits

The employees of the PIDS are members of the Government Service Insurance System which provides life and retirement insurance coverage.

The PIDS recognizes the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits, like salaries, wages, bonuses, allowance, etc., as expense unless capitalized, and as a liability after deducting the amount paid.

The PIDS recognizes expenses for accumulating compensated absences when these were paid (commuted or paid as terminal benefits). Unused entitlements that have accumulated at the reporting date were not recognized as expense. Nonaccumulating absences, like special leave privileges, were not recognized.

4. RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The PIDS is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Liquidity risk
- Interest/Market risks
- Operational risk

This note presents information about the PIDS' exposure to each of the above risks, objectives, policies, and processes for measuring and managing risk and management of capital.

4.1 Risk Management Framework

Generally, the maximum risk exposure of financial assets and financial liabilities is the carrying amount of the financial assets and financial liabilities as shown in the statements of financial position and as summarized below.

	Note	2019	2018 (As restated)
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	83,393,966	70,938,557
Financial assets	6	649,717,853	639,130,775
Receivables	7	17,884,889	20,258,848
		750,996,708	730,328,180
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities	11	8,960,838	4,908,256
Interagency payables	12	17,536,258	33,984,430
Trust liabilities	13	6,374,057	10,569,777
		32,871,153	49,462,463

4.2 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the PIDS might encounter difficulty in meeting obligation from its financial liabilities.

Management of Liquidity Risk

The PIDS approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to its reputation.

The PIDS maintains a portfolio of short-term liquid assets, largely made up of short-term liquid investment securities, and advances to PIDS and other facilities, to ensure that sufficient liquidity is maintained within the PIDS as a whole.

Exposure to Liquidity Risk

The liquidity risk is the adverse situation when the PIDS encounters difficulty in meeting unconditionally the settlement of its obligations at maturity. Prudent liquidity management requires that liquidity risks are identified, measured, monitored, and controlled in a comprehensive and timely manner. Liquidity management is a major component of the corporate-wide risk management system. Liquidity planning takes into consideration various possible changes in economic, market, political, regulatory, and other external factors that may affect the liquidity position of PIDS.

4.3 Market Risks

Market risk is the risk that changes in the market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices, foreign exchange rates, and credit spreads (not relating to changes in the obligor's/issuer's credit standing) will affect the PIDS income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risk.

Management of Market Risk

The management of interest rate risk against interest gap limits is supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the PIDS financial assets and liabilities to various standard and nonstandard interest rate scenarios.

4.4 Operational Risks

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the PIDS processes, personnel, technology, and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market, and liquidity risks, such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behavior. Operational risks arise from all of the PIDS operations and are faced by all business entities.

The PIDS objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the PIDS reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of control to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each department. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- Requirement for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorization of transaction
- Requirement for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions
- Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements
- Documentation of controls and procedures
- Requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risk faced, and the adequacy of control and procedures to address the risk identified
- Requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action
- Development of contingency plans
- Training and professional development
- Ethical and business standards
- Risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This account consists of the following:

	2019	2018 (As restated)
Cash in bank–local currency	41,665,560	41,780,031
Cash in bank–foreign currency	11,020,183	10,492,606
Foreign currency–time deposit	19,140,223	18,665,920
Treasury bills	11,568,000	0
	83,393,966	70,938,557

5.1 Cash in Bank–Local Currency

	Account No.	2019	2018 (As restated)
LBP/PIDS-DILG project	1872-1039-84	7,504,577	23,890,645
LBP/PIDS proper (NIA Br)	1872-1037-39	26,694,622	15,069,134
LBP/PIDS UNICEF project	1872-1040-18	650,083	1,254,475
LBP/PIDS DAR project	1872-1040-42	986,768	900,000
DBP/PIDS proper	0405-026125-530	3,498,252	381,748
LBP/PIDS–3iE DSWD project	1872-1037-63	118,118	118,888
LBP/PIDS–ACIAR project	1872-1037-71	80,658	73,809
LBP/PIDS proper (Buendia Br)	0052-1149-34	2,018,007	49,525
LBP/PIDS proper (Pasong Tamo Br)	1782-1011-50	104,212	36,219
LBP/PIDS head office	3401-07-0973	10,263	5,588
		41,665,560	41,780,031

The PIDS total cash in bank–local currency amounted to PHP 32.325 million, while the externally funded project funds amounted to PHP 9.340 million. This was used to pay various project expenses incurred for the specific project in peso.

5.2 Cash in Bank–Foreign Currency

Particulars	Account No.	2019	2018
LBP/PIDS-3ie–DSWD project	1874-0028-91	4,488,457	5,973,651
LBP/PIDS proper (Pasong Tamo Br)	1784-0093-66	3,723,874	2,459,610
LBP/PIDS ACIAR project	1874-0029-13	2,807,852	2,059,345
		11,020,183	10,492,606

The PIDS total cash in bank–foreign currency amounted to PHP 3.724 million while the externally funded project funds amounted to PHP 7.296 million, which was used to pay various project expenses incurred for the specific project in dollars.

5.3 Time Deposit–Foreign Currency

This account represents placements of USD 377,212.53 and USD 354,030.81 as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, at Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP)-Pasong Tamo Branch for a period of 90 days at a rate of 1 per cent per annum to mature on March 18, 2020 and March 19, 2019, respectively. Foreign currency deposits are translated to peso amounts using the exchange rate of PHP 50.74122 : USD 1 as of December 31, 2019, and PHP 52.72400 : USD 1 as of December 31, 2018, based on *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas* rate at year end.

6. FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2019	2018
Total current financial assets	256,986,595	271,256,565
Total noncurrent financial assets	392,731,258	367,874,210
	649,717,853	639,130,775

Total Current financial assets account consists of investment in treasury bills–investible funds of which tenor is 91 to 364 days from LBP and DBP.

Total noncurrent financial assets are investments in bonds–investible funds comprising mainly of government treasury bonds with coupon rates between 3.25 percent to 11.875 percent. These investments are scheduled to mature from calendar years 2021 to 2037.

7. RECEIVABLES

This account is broken down as follows:

	2019	2018
Receivables	10,962,343	8,232,898
Interagency receivables	5,998,753	8,048,325
Other receivables	923,793	3,977,625
	17,884,889	20,258,848

	2019			2018		
	Current	Non-Current	Total	Current	Non-Current	Total
Receivables	10,962,343	0	10,962,343	8,232,898	0	8,232,898
Interagency receivables	2,932,752	3,066,001	5,998,753	4,982,324	3,066,001	8,048,325
Other receivables	923,793	0	923,793	3,977,625	0	3,977,625
	14,818,888	3,066,001	17,884,889	17,192,847	3,066,001	20,258,848

7.1 Receivables

Accounts	2019	2018
Interest receivables	10,962,343	8,232,898
	10,962,343	8,232,898

This account refers to the interest income earned but not yet received for the year from various investment operations.

7.2 Aging/Analysis of Receivables (as at December 31, 2019)

Accounts	Total	Not Past Due	Past due		
			< 30 days	30–60 days	> 60 days
Interest receivables	10,962,343	10,962,343	0	0	0
	10,962,343	10,962,343	0	0	0

7.3 Interagency Receivables

Accounts	2019	2018
Due from national government agencies (NGAs)	5,998,753	8,048,325
	5,998,753	8,048,325

This account is broken down as follows:

Particulars	2019	2018
PIDS/Commission on Higher Education (CHED) project “Research Development and Extension”	3,066,001	3,066,001
PIDS/Department of Health project “The 2019 Advancing Health through Evidence-assisted Decision with Health Policy and System Research Program”	2,423,243	0
PIDS/Agricultural Credit Policy Council (ACPC) project “Assessment of the Credit Demand of Small Farmers and Fisherfolk”	508,753	0
PIDS/Department of Agrarian Reform project “ConVERGE nce on Value Chain Enhancement for Rural Growth and Empowerment”	0	3,000,000
PIDS/Philippine Competition Commission project “Market Studies”	0	1,980,000
Department of Budget and Management (DBM) project “Procurement Services”	756	2,324
	5,998,753	8,048,325

The receivable from PIDS/CHED “Research Development and Extension” project amounting to PHP 3.066 million was part of the PHP 560 million Disbursement Acceleration Program for the implementation of the Grants-in-Aid for Research Development and Extension Project released by the DBM to PIDS. Of the PHP 560 million fund, PHP 504 million was transferred/released to CHED on June 20, 2012. The said remaining balance was already liquidated by the Benguet State University (BSU) to CHED, but CHED did not record the liquidation in their books of accounts due to the disallowance issued by the BSU auditor. The case was on appeal to the Commission on Audit-Commission Proper.

The receivable from PIDS/DOH project “The 2019 Advancing Health through Evidence-assisted Decision with Health Policy and Systems Research Program” and PIDS/ACPC project “Assessment of the Credit Demand of Small Farmers and Fisherfolk” are the billings for the services rendered not yet paid.

7.4 Other Receivables

	2019	2018
Other receivables	867,800	3,922,332
Advances to officers and employees	53,765	50,553
Due from officers and employees	2,228	4,740
	923,793	3,977,625

Other receivables account refers to the billings for the services rendered issued to the foreign funded projects not yet paid.

Advances to officers and employees are cash advances for travel purposes of the employees due for liquidation in January 2020.

8. INVENTORIES

Accounts	2019	2018 (As restated)
Inventory held for distribution		
Carrying amount, January 1	114,264	573,635
Additional/acquisitions during the year	184,140	1,217,118
Expensed during the year except write-down	(216,977)	(1,676,489)
	81,427	114,264

Regular purchases of office supplies for stock are recorded under the inventory account and issuances thereof are recorded based on the Report of Supplies Issuance.

9. PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

As at December 31, 2019

Particulars	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Furniture and fixtures and books	Leased assets improvements, buildings	Other PPE (Held in trust)	Total
Carrying amount, January 1, 2019	12,710,447	2,384,808	457,727	1,415,585	168,500	17,137,067
Additions/acquisitions	6,494,893	1,965,000	109,435	0	0	8,569,328
Total	19,205,340	4,349,808	567,162	1,415,585	168,500	25,706,395
Disposals	(65,664)	0	0	0	0	(65,664)
Depreciation (as per Statement of Financial Performance)	(4,387,591)	(697,927)	(88,225)	(139,466)	0	(5,313,209)
Impairment-loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustment-accumulated depreciation	56,656	0	0	0	0	56,656
Carrying amount, December 31, 2019 (as per Statement of Financial Position)	14,808,741	3,651,881	478,937	1,276,119	168,500	20,384,178
Gross cost (asset account balance per Statement of Financial Position)	37,218,527	8,787,178	970,487	21,105,753	168,500	68,250,445
Less: accumulated depreciation	(22,409,286)	(5,135,297)	(491,550)	(19,829,634)	0	(47,865,767)
allowance for impairment	(500)	0	0	0	0	(500)
Carrying amount, December 31, 2019 (as per Statement of Financial Position)	14,808,741	3,651,881	478,937	1,276,119	168,500	20,384,178

As at December 31, 2018

Particulars	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures and Books	Leased Assets Improvements, Buildings	Other PPE (Held in Trust)	Total
Carrying amount, January 1, 2018	15,798,203	3,082,735	540,337	7,577,298	248,700	27,247,273
Additions/acquisitions	2,640,910	0	0	440,417	0	3,081,327
Total	18,439,113	3,082,735	540,337	8,017,715	248,700	30,328,600
Disposals	(11,465,138)	0	(342,720)	0	(80,200)	(11,888,058)
Depreciation (as per Statement of Financial Performance)	(4,747,564)	(697,927)	(80,981)	(6,602,130)	0	(12,128,602)
Impairment-loss	(500)	0	0	0	0	(500)
Adjustment-accumulated depreciation	10,484,536	0	341,091	0	0	10,825,627
Carrying amount, December 31, 2018 (as per Statement of Financial Position)	12,710,447	2,384,808	457,727	1,415,585	168,500	17,137,067
Gross cost (asset account balance per Statement of Financial Position)	30,789,298	6,822,179	861,052	21,105,753	168,500	59,746,782
Less: accumulated depreciation	(18,078,351)	(4,437,371)	(403,325)	(19,690,168)	0	(42,609,215)
allowance for impairment	(500)	0	0	0	0	(500)
Carrying amount, December 31, 2018 (as per Statement of Financial Position)	12,710,447	2,384,808	457,727	1,415,585	168,500	17,137,067

For every acquisition of PPE items to be used in the implementation of externally funded projects, the PPE-Held in Trust account is debited. Upon completion of the project, the PPE items held in trust are reclassified to the specific PPE items account classifications.

10. OTHER CURRENT AND NONCURRENT OTHER ASSETS

	2019			2018		
	Current	Noncurrent	Total	Current	Noncurrent	Total
Prepayments	8,397,403	0	8,397,403	13,411,883	0	13,411,883
Deposits	0	12,888,825	12,888,825	7,339,711	5,549,115	12,888,826
	8,397,403	12,888,825	21,286,228	20,751,594	5,549,115	26,300,709

10.1 Prepayments

	2019	2018
Prepaid rent	5,763,419	5,488,976
Prepaid insurance	494,055	332,058
Other prepayments	2,139,929	7,590,849
	8,397,403	13,411,883

Other Prepayments consist of subscription prepayments (library reading materials and ICT software subscription) of PHP 1,485,243 for 2020 up to 2021 and aircon charges of Eton for the period January 1, 2020 to March 24, 2020 amounting to PHP 654,686.

Deposits account consists of the guaranty deposits representing the security deposit and advance rent for the lease of the PIDS office space.

11. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Payables

	2019			2018		
	Current	Noncurrent	Total	Current	Noncurrent	Total
Accounts payable	8,773,758	0	8,773,758	1,586,738	0	1,586,738
Due to officers and employees	187,080	0	187,080	3,321,518	0	3,321,518
	8,960,838	0	8,960,838	4,908,256	0	4,908,256

12. INTERAGENCY PAYABLES

	2019			2018		
	Current	Noncurrent	Total	Current (As restated)	Noncurrent	Total
Due to NGAs	9,086,823	3,066,001	12,152,824	26,376,934	3,066,001	29,442,935
Due to BIR	4,751,227	0	4,751,227	3,933,338	0	3,933,338
Due to GSIS	632,207	0	632,207	608,157	0	608,157
	14,470,257	3,066,001	17,536,258	30,918,429	3,066,001	33,984,430

Due to NGAs

	2019	2018
PIDS/CHED project "Research Development and Extension (RDE)"	3,066,001	3,066,001
PIDS/DILG project "Conduct of Baseline Study on Policy and Governance Gaps for Local Government Support Fund Assistance to Municipalities (LGSF-AM)"	6,673,667	23,556,315
PIDS/DAR project "ConVERGEence on Value Chain Enhancement for Rural Growth and Empowerment"	911,103	820,619
PIDS/DOST project "The Future Science and Technology Human Resource Requirements in the Philippines"	1,502,053	2,000,000
	12,152,824	29,442,935

The account Due to National Government Agency-PIDS/CHED project "Research Development and Extension" pertains to the DAP-RDE funds released to PIDS (see Note 7.3). This account was debited when PIDS recorded the audited liquidation report of CHED and state universities and colleges as well as the receipt of refund of unutilized funds. This amount was already liquidated, but not yet booked in CHED books of accounts due to disallowance issued by the Benguet State University COA auditors.

The account Due to BIR consists of the income tax on accrued interest income subject to final tax and taxes withheld from employees' compensation, contractors and suppliers. The same are regularly remitted by the Institute to the BIR on or before their due dates. The Due to GSIS account consists of employees' premium payments and other payables for remittance to GSIS on or before their due dates.

13. TRUST LIABILITIES

Particulars	2019			2018		
	Current	Noncurrent	Total	Current	Noncurrent	Total
Trust liabilities	1,357,480	4,730,817	6,088,297	1,845,840	8,128,727	9,974,567
Guaranty/security deposits payable	285,760	0	285,760	595,210	0	595,210
	1,643,240	4,730,817	6,374,057	2,441,050	8,128,727	10,569,777

13.1 Trust Liabilities

	2019	2018
PIDS/Australian Center for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) project "Action-ready Climate Knowledge to Improve Disaster Risk Management for Smallholder Farmers in the Philippines"	2,081,979	2,188,547
PIDS/International Initiative for Impact Evaluation(3iE) project "Improving the Chances of Success through Better Beneficiary Sorting and Employment Facilitation in the Philippines"	1,905,778	5,939,040
PIDS/Manila Economic and Cultural Office project "Joint Feasibility Study on the Possible Economic Cooperation Agreement between the Philippines and Taiwan"	743,060	67,956
PIDS/Australian Center for International Agricultural Research project "Additional Component-Social Network and Access to the Utilization of Weather Climate Information"	617,166	0
PIDS/UNICEF project "Early Childhood Care and Development for the First 1000 Days (ECCD-F1KD) Situation Analysis in KOICA-UNICEF Project Areas"	534,710	0
PIDS/Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia project "Economic Integration and Firm Competitiveness: FTA and Value Chain for the Philippines"	137,154	0
PIDS/Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia project "Economic Integration and Firm Competitiveness: FTA Tariff Utilization for the Philippines"	68,450	0
PIDS/UNICEF project "Voluntary National Review"	0	1,230,895
PIDS "Annual Public Policy Conference 2018"	0	547,772
PIDS/International Labour Organization project "Policy Analysis and Employment Projections for Green Jobs"	0	357
	6,088,297	9,974,567

Trust Liabilities account pertains to cash held in trust from the listed foreign-funded projects for specific purpose.

13.2 Guaranty/Security Deposits Payable

This account pertains to retention fees to guarantee performance by the contractor of the terms of the contract.

14. DEFERRED CREDITS

	2019			2018		
	Current	Noncurrent	Total	Current	Noncurrent	Total
Other deferred credits	3,571,541	0	3,571,541	8,802,412	6,154	8,808,566
	3,571,541	0	3,574,541	8,802,412	6,154	8,808,566

This account represents revenue not yet earned.

15. OTHER PAYABLES

	2019			2018		
	Current	Noncurrent	Total	Current	Noncurrent	Total
HMO refund of retired/resigned employees	266,361	1,412,407	1,678,768	241,789	1,170,618	1,412,407
Bids and Awards Committee	13,606	174,205	187,811	34,961	139,244	174,205
PIDS Provident Fund Inc.	4,188	0	4,188	0	0	0
	284,155	1,586,612	1,870,767	276,750	1,309,862	1,586,612

The health maintenance organization (HMO) refund of retired/resigned PIDS employees pertains to cash withheld from resigned/retired PIDS employees for the COA HMO disallowance which is under appeal by the Institute with the Supreme Court (SC).

PIDS received from SC the Notice of Judgment, dated August 20, 2019, which rendered a favorable decision to the Institute, of which, SC granted the petition to PIDS and the March 18, 2014 COA Decision No. 2014-047 affirming Notice of Disallowance No. 11-001-(06-10) was reversed and set aside. On January 29, 2020, PIDS received the Entry of Judgment issued by the SC stating that the decision rendered on the case has become final and executory and hereby recorded in the Book of Entries of Judgments dated November 21, 2019. PIDS is waiting for the issuance of the Notice of Settlement of Suspension/Disallowance/Charge (NSSDC) from the COA to enable the release/return of the cash withheld from retired/resigned employees.

16. PROVISIONS

	2019	2018 (As restated)
Leave benefits payable	27,351,467	21,109,423
	27,351,467	21,109,423

17. NET ASSETS/EQUITY

The details of the account are presented below:

	2019	2018
Beginning balance, January 1	714,276,312	712,824,479
Prior period adjustments	(21,363,156)	(361,370)
Restated balance, January 1	692,913,156	712,463,109
Surplus for the period	34,094,332	(19,469,753)
Others	76,125	(80,200)
Balance at December 31	727,083,613	714,276,312

The net assets/equity consists of the government equity account and the accumulated surplus/deficit account. The government equity account comprises the endowment fund amounting to PHP 311.641 million and investment capital held in trust amounting to PHP 0.169 million.

The endowment fund consists of funds released by the Bureau of the Treasury through the DBM in the amount of PHP 311.053 million and PHP 0.588 million from the Policy Training and Technical Assistance Facility which was contributed to the equity of the Institute. The endowment fund which was established under the same law that created the Agency was purposely meant for investment, earnings of which shall be used in the operational requirements of the Institute. The account investment capital held in trust represents the total cost of fixed assets purchased and used in the implementation of externally funded projects (see Note 9).

The accumulated surplus/deficit account consists of the accumulated earnings of the Institute, prior period adjustments, effect in changes in accounting policy, and other capital adjustments. The bulk of the prior period adjustments of PHP 21.363 million represents recognition of prior years' leave benefits of all PIDS personnel employed as of December 31, 2019, amounting to PHP 21.109 million.

18. CAPITAL OUTLAY

This account consists of PPE purchased for the year, broken down as follows:

	2019
Machinery and equipment	6,494,893
Transportation equipment	1,965,000
Furniture and fixtures	109,435
	8,569,328

19. SERVICE AND BUSINESS INCOME

The details of the account are presented below:

	2019	2018
Research fees	16,246,840	14,611,004
Interest income	31,085,016	23,684,783
Sale of publication	21,436	30,857
	47,353,292	38,326,644

Research fees pertain to the earnings from the externally funded research projects, most of which were completed and closed during the year. As part of the Institute's cost recovery program, the projects were charged for management fee and for the actual time rendered by the Research Fellows, Supervising Research Specialists and Research Assistants who worked on the project. In addition, overhead project expenses ranging from 5 to 20 percent of the total project cost were charged by the Institute as agreed upon with the funding entities.

Interest income account represents earnings from investments and bank deposits/financial assets of the Institute.

Sale of publication account represents the proceeds from the sale of various articles published by the Institute.

20. PERSONNEL SERVICES

	2019	2018
Salaries and wages	55,499,311	49,190,685
Other compensation	17,132,975	18,421,861
Personnel benefit contribution	8,509,940	7,762,270
Other personnel benefits	12,554,547	11,230,932
	93,696,773	86,605,748

20.1 Salaries and Wages

	2019	2018
Salaries and wages—regular	50,655,641	44,971,625
Salaries and wages—casual/contractual	4,843,670	4,219,060
	55,499,311	49,190,685

20.2 Other Compensation

	2019	2018
Personnel economic relief allowance	2,040,773	2,008,643
Representation allowance	1,497,250	1,448,125
Transportation allowance	1,057,000	1,057,500
Clothing/uniform allowance	474,000	486,000
Overtime and night pay	197,550	197,397
Year-end bonus	4,581,870	4,153,343
Cash gift	425,000	429,500
Other bonuses and allowances	6,859,532	8,641,353
	17,132,975	18,421,861

20.3 Personnel Benefit Contributions

	2019	2018
Retirement and life insurance premiums	6,615,508	5,880,747
Pag-IBIG contributions	102,282	101,065
PhilHealth contributions	470,253	452,428
Employees compensation insurance premiums	102,400	101,297
Provident/welfare fund contributions	1,219,497	1,226,733
	8,509,940	7,762,270

20.4 Other Personnel Benefits

	2019	2018
Terminal leave benefits	6,685,742	6,834,061
Other personnel benefits	5,868,805	4,396,871
	12,554,547	11,230,932

21. MAINTENANCE AND OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2019	2018
Travelling expenses	1,671,938	2,751,647
Training and scholarship expenses	1,720,530	2,309,679
Supplies and material expenses	1,886,139	1,835,089
Utility expenses	2,462,946	1,813,266
Communication expenses	1,584,311	1,585,994
Confidential, intelligence, and extraordinary expenses	294,559	222,010
Professional services	20,756,213	17,017,543
General services	2,532,713	2,334,549
Repairs and maintenance	841,111	850,338
Taxes, insurance premiums, and other fees	7,400,412	6,018,504
Other maintenance and operating expenses	37,631,854	32,983,737
	78,782,726	69,722,356

21.1 Travelling Expenses

	2019	2018
Travelling expenses–local	1,618,698	2,657,617
Travelling expenses–foreign	53,240	94,030
	1,671,938	2,751,647

21.2 Training and Scholarship Expenses

	2019	2018
Training expenses	1,720,530	2,309,679
	1,720,530	2,309,679

21.3 Supplies and Materials Expenses

	2019	2018
Office supplies expenses	1,257,823	1,133,885
Fuel, oil, and lubricants expenses	398,420	426,570
Semi-expendable machinery and equipment expenses	134,698	177,928
Semi-expendable furniture, fixtures, and books expenses	87,882	96,706
Accountable forms expenses	7,316	0
	1,886,139	1,835,089

21.4 Utility Expenses

	2019	2018
Water expenses	119,842	102,671
Electricity expenses	2,343,104	1,710,595
	2,462,946	1,813,266

21.5 Communication Expenses

	2019	2018
Postage and courier services	385,013	392,081
Telephone expenses	658,498	676,156
Internet subscription expenses	540,800	517,757
	1,584,311	1,585,994

21.6 Confidential, Intelligence, and Extraordinary Expenses

	2019	2018
Extraordinary and miscellaneous expenses	294,559	222,010
	294,559	222,010

21.7 Professional Services

	2019	2018
Legal services	300,000	300,000
Auditing services	3,251,078	2,920,521
Consultancy services	15,901,080	12,789,898
Other professional services	1,304,055	1,007,124
	20,756,213	17,017,543

21.8 General Services

	2019	2018
Janitorial services	881,968	777,761
Security services	1,650,745	1,556,788
	2,532,713	2,334,549

21.9 Repairs and Maintenance

	2018	2017
Repairs and maintenance—machinery and equipment	173,295	324,428
Repairs and maintenance—transportation equipment	472,868	468,390
Repairs and maintenance—leased assets improvements	194,448	57,520
Repairs and maintenance—furniture and fixtures	500	0
	841,111	850,338

21.10 Taxes, Insurance Premiums, and Other Fees

	2019	2018
Taxes, duties, and licenses	6,731,894	5,204,038
Fidelity bond premiums	80,926	81,459
Insurance expenses	587,592	733,007
	7,400,412	6,018,504

21.11 Other Maintenance and Operating Expenses

	2019	2018
Advertising, promotional, and marketing expenses	0	12,096
Printing and publication expenses	1,728,250	1,589,059
Representation expenses	553,983	470,111
Rent/lease expenses	24,358,914	23,219,292
Membership dues and contributions to organizations	10,000	10,000
Subscription expenses	3,794,425	1,294,802
Donations	4,006	30,186
Major events and conventions expenses	892,129	529,535
Other maintenance and operating expenses	6,290,147	5,828,656
	37,631,854	32,983,737

22. FINANCIAL EXPENSES

	2019	2018
Bank charges	417,180	321,814
	417,180	321,814

23. NONCASH EXPENSES

	2019	2018
Depreciation—machinery and equipment	4,387,591	4,747,564
Depreciation—transportation equipment	697,927	697,927
Depreciation—furniture, fixtures, and books	88,225	80,981
Depreciation—leased assets improvements	139,466	6,602,130
Impairment loss—property, plant, and equipment	0	500
	5,313,209	12,129,102

24. NET FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE/SUBSIDY

	2019	2018
Subsidy from national government	165,694,000	131,811,000
	165,694,000	131,811,000

25. NONOPERATING INCOME, GAINS, OR LOSSES**25.1 Gains**

	2019	2018
Gain on foreign exchange	154,156	871,717
	154,156	871,717

25.2 Losses

	2019	2018
Loss on foreign exchange	1,012,755	452,392
Loss on sale of PPE	0	804,681
Other losses	0	31,036
	1,012,755	1,288,109

26. MISCELLANEOUS INCOME

	2019	2018
Photocopying services	42,521	11,523
Supplies mark-up	2,057	2,764
Settlement of notice of charge-L. Basilio	0	893,071
Penalties/others	70,949	43,813
	115,527	951,171

27. REPORT ON THE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION REQUIRED BY BIR

27.1 Revenue Regulation No. 15-2010

Revenue Regulation (RR) No. 21-002 prescribing additional procedural and/or documentary requirements in connection with the preparation and submission of financial statements accompanying income tax returns (ITR) was amended under RR No. 15-2010. The amendment that became effective on December 28, 2010 requires the inclusion in the notes to financial statements, information on taxes, duties and license fees paid or accrued during the year in addition to what is required under the PPSAs and such other standards and/or conventions.

Below is the additional information required by RR No. 15-2010. This information is presented for purposes of filing with the BIR and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

a. Output VAT

The PIDS does not recognize output VAT in its books.

b. input VAT

The PIDS does not recognize input VAT in its books.

c. Taxes and licenses for 2019

	2019	2018
Under Taxes, Insurance Premiums and Other Fees:		
20% final tax on interest income on investments and bank deposits	6,712,201	5,050,513
Documentary tax	0	140,629
Renewal of vehicle registration	19,693	12,896
	6,731,894	5,204,038

d. Withholding taxes for 2019

d1. Withholding tax on compensation

	2019	2018
Total withheld tax for the year	9,362,838	7,708,581
Less: payments made from January to November	8,003,018	6,653,215
Withholding tax still due and payable	1,359,820	1,055,366

d2. Expanded withholding tax

	2019	2018
Total withheld tax for the year	2,190,275	2,534,644
Less: payments made from January to November	1,788,970	1,886,782
Withholding tax still due and payable	401,305	647,862

d3. Final tax withheld

	2019	2018
Total withheld tax for the year	3,402,809	2,493,025
Less: payments made from January to November	2,821,883	1,984,105
Withholding tax still due and payable	580,926	508,920

e. Tax Case

The PIDS has no tax case as of December 31, 2019.



1. PIDS family, 2. Research staff, 3. Research Services Department, 4. Administrative and Finance Department, 5. Research Information Department, 6. PIDS family



1. PIDS Management Committee, 2. Office of the President, 3. Office of the Vice President, 4. PASCN Secretariat, 5. Administrative and Finance Department, 6. Research Services Department, 7. Research Information Department, 8. Research Fellows

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The Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) was created on September 26, 1977 by virtue of Presidential Decree 1201. It is organized as a nonstock, nonprofit government corporation.

PIDS serves as the Philippine government's primary socioeconomic policy think tank. It is ranked as one of the best think tanks in the world in the *Global Go To Think Tank Index Report* annually published by the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program of the University of Pennsylvania. PIDS is an ISO 9001:2015-certified organization.

Since its establishment, PIDS has been engaged in the conduct of policy-oriented studies to assist policymakers in crafting development policies, plans, and programs that are based on sound research evidence.



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