



**Bouncing Back Together:**  
Innovating Governance  
for the New Normal



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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.

It has been an ISO-certified organization since 2019.



### 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 QUALITY POLICY



We uphold excellence and commitment to public service by providing and promoting policy-oriented research on development issues to assist the government in evidence-based policymaking.



We adhere to legal, professional, and ethical standards in the conduct and dissemination of policy research.



We abide by standards of professionalism and competence in all levels of the organization.



We commit to the continual improvement of our personnel, processes, and our Quality Management System.



AS WITH THE REST of the country and the world, it was a challenging year for us, but we coped with everyone's hard work and cooperation.

The whole stretch of 2020 saw us revisiting our strategies to adapt to a new work setup and ensure the health and safety of everyone as we faced the pandemic. We also endeavored to forge closer ties with one another despite the physical distance that separated us.

The first few months were particularly challenging as we tried to navigate the situation. The rising cases of COVID-19 and the ensuing lockdown astounded us all, but just like in any emergency, we needed to act fast. We immediately installed the needed health and safety measures in accordance with Department of Health guidelines and the procedures in transitioning to alternative work arrangements following Civil Service Commission regulations. Support services were provided to all staff, such as subsidy for internet expenses, provision of desktop or laptop for those without computer units to use at home, and transportation assistance for those who needed to report to the office physically.

By May 2020, we were almost fully operational. It was also at this time of the year when we welcome the appointment of Secretary Karl Kendrick Chua as the acting Socioeconomic Planning Secretary and Chairperson of the PIDS Board of Trustees.

Our research program continued despite the difficulty of collecting data face-to-face. We overcame this by shifting to online data collection tools. Our research teams also closely coordinated with relevant agencies and organizations for their data needs.

By the end of December, we have completed 60 research projects while 22 were ongoing. The Institute also managed to continue forging strategic partnerships with various organizations. PIDS entered into 12 memorandums of agreement with the following organizations: United Nations Children's Fund, International Development Research Centre, Asian Development Bank, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Secretariat through the Department of Trade and Industry's Bureau of International Trade Relations, Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT), United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Department of the Interior and Local Government, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, and Center for International Knowledge on Development; and

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



two memorandums of understanding with the Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines and DICT.

Fulfilling its role in national policy as the main socioeconomic think tank of the government, PIDS pursued the following studies as part of its contributions to the response of the government to the COVID-19 pandemic: (1) Projected Disease Transmission, Health System Requirements, and Macroeconomic Impacts of COVID-19 in the Philippines (DP 2020-15), (2) Poverty, the Middle Class, and Income Distribution amid COVID-19 (DP 2020-22), and (3) Mitigating the Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Poverty (DP 2020-25).

We also produced 1 book, 5 issues of the *Research Paper Series*, 1 issue of the *Philippine Journal of Development*, 1 issue of the *Economic Policy Monitor*, 9 Policy Notes, 4 issues of the *Development Research News*, and 59 Discussion Papers.

Despite the lockdowns, we managed to sustain our seminars and events by going virtual. We were able to organize 31 events, 27 of which were webinars. These were attended by more than 5,000 participants from various sectors and by viewers on Facebook.

We also continued 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), international organizations, state colleges and universities, and PIDS Corners across the country. Furthermore, we enhanced our online tools, which included our website, social media pages, and knowledge databases.

In addition to the publications download survey that we started in 2019 to monitor the utilization of our studies, we began tracking the citation of our studies via the Research Papers in Economics (RePEc) and Google Scholar databases. It was heartening to see so many of our studies being used by other scholars in their work. So far, we monitored through RePEc a total of 645 PIDS studies with 1,859 citations. In Google Scholar, we monitored 1,009 PIDS studies with 10,425 citations.

The media remained very supportive of us. We had 661 citations in both print and online media in 2020, 53 percent higher than in 2019.

We also continued to assist our legislators in the crafting or deliberation of proposed bills in both houses of Congress. Our senior researchers participated in 18 congressional meetings/hearings, technical committees, or working groups, and submitted position papers or comments as inputs to 46 proposed pieces of legislation pending before the Senate and the House of Representatives. We also monitored several House bills filed in the 18th Congress that directly cited or referenced PIDS studies. We also provided initial evidence of the utilization of our policy recommendations based on the feedback of some policymakers and government officials.

Our Development Policy Research Month (DPRM) celebration in September transpired and remained well-attended despite the shift to virtual mode. In response to the pandemic, we chose the theme “Bouncing Back Together: Innovating Governance for the New Normal” to rouse our collective consciousness as a nation as we move forward to recover from this pandemic and face other challenges. Through this theme, we hoped to emphasize the need to innovate governance across all sectors of society to steer the country toward the path of renewed growth and dynamism.

We organized and conducted three virtual events to mark the DPRM: a kickoff seminar, a forum that we co-organized with Mindanao Development Authority and Ateneo de Davao University, and the four-part Annual Public Policy Conference, which is the main and culminating activity of the DPRM.

We also continued to cultivate productive relationship and engagement with key international networks, such as the APEC Study Centers Consortium, East Asian Development Network, Global Trade and Policy Alliance, Network of East Asian Think Tanks, and Research Institutes Network.

Amid the challenges brought by the pandemic, I am pleased to share that the Institute was conferred with the Program to Institutionalize Meritocracy and Excellence in Human Resource Management (PRIME-HRM) Bronze Award on August 18, 2020, based on the validation conducted by the Human Resource Policies and Standards Office of the Civil Service Commission-National Capital Region.

I am also proud to tell you that we passed our first surveillance audit this year for the ISO certification we got in 2019.

You will find more details of our activities and accomplishments in 2020 as you leaf through the pages of this annual report.

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

Rest assured that PIDS will remain committed to serving the Filipino people through policy research.

**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>.








# KNOWLEDGE GENERATION

## 60 PROJECTS COMPLETED IN 2020

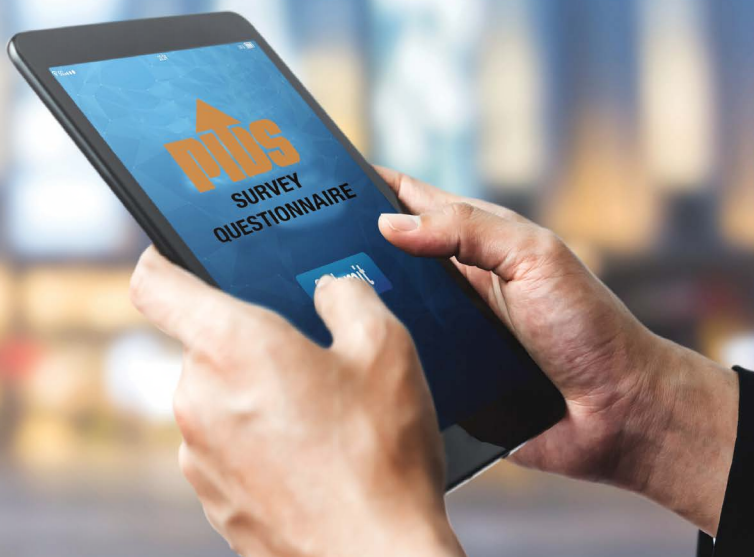
 <b>13</b> AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	 <b>15</b> PUBLIC ECONOMICS AND GOVERNANCE
 <b>17</b> HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, LABOR MARKETS, AND POVERTY	 <b>2</b> REGIONAL, URBAN, AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
 <b>2</b> INSTITUTIONS, LAW, AND ECONOMICS	 <b>5</b> SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION
 <b>1</b> MACROECONOMICS, FINANCE AND GROWTH	 <b>5</b> TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

## 22 ONGOING PROJECTS BY END OF 2020

 <b>3</b> AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	 <b>4</b> PUBLIC ECONOMICS AND GOVERNANCE
 <b>8</b> HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, LABOR MARKETS, AND POVERTY	 <b>4</b> SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION
 <b>1</b> MACROECONOMICS, FINANCE AND GROWTH	 <b>2</b> TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

# COMPLETED STUDIES

*The inability to do face-to-face data collection in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic posed a significant challenge to the Institute's research program. A shift to online data collection tools was made for studies in need of primary data. The research teams also closely coordinated with relevant agencies and organizations for their data needs.*



## AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

### **Assessing the Resurgent Irrigation Development Program of the Philippines**

This paper synthesizes the findings of the component studies under the resurgent irrigation development assessment. Among its recommendations include improving irrigation system design and watershed management, conducting environmental assessment, establishing an asset management plan and baseline data, determining the appropriate level of operations and maintenance funds, using technology in monitoring and evaluation and data collection and analysis, using modeling in system water allocation management, and establishing a reliable and up-to-date database on water supply and

demand to improve the allocation of water rights. It also suggests that the National Irrigation Administration beef up its technical capacity and better understand the bottlenecks in program implementation. It also recommends having a shared vision, goals, and objectives among government agencies and other sectors to motivate them to work together, pool and share resources, synergize, and agree on strategic directions for watershed management.

### **Development of Crop Climate Calendars for High-Value Crops in Atok, Benguet: Report from Preliminary Co-Learning and Co-Development Engagements with Agricultural Stakeholders in Benguet Province**

Crop climate calendars augment traditional crop calendars by specifying planting and harvest schedules and describing phenological states, cultivation practices, and weather and climate requirements that any crop faces throughout a

cropping season. Its value to Benguet is compelling as this mountainous province experiences a unique microclimate and phenomena (e.g., frost and hail) and derives income from the cultivation of high-value crops (e.g., carrots, cabbage, and potatoes) amid this challenge. This study aims to understand farmers' experiences and assist them in constructing their crop climate calendars. If constructed well and used properly, they are a valuable tool for agricultural extension workers and farmers in making climate-sensitive agricultural decisions.

### **Barriers to Application of Weather and Climate Information in Cut Flower Production in Benguet**

This paper explores the barriers in applying weather and climate information to cut flower production in Atok, Benguet, which has a competitive advantage in cut flower production due to its unique weather and climate. Results show that while barriers exist on the side of the weather agencies' dissemination of information, there also exist significant financial, infrastructural, and capacity barriers, including the lack of working capital to implement optimal decision alternatives dictated by adverse weather conditions, the absence of reliable phone service and power to disseminate and access the information, and the lack of forecasts translated into the vernacular or laymanized.

### **Developing Rapid Climate Decision Analysis Tool in Smallholder High-Value Crop Farming in Atok, Benguet**

Weather and climate information are useful tools for smallholder farmers to manage climate risk. This paper discusses collected data and initial results in developing the rapid climate decision analysis (RCDA) tool applicable to smallholder high-value crop farming in Atok, Benguet. This excel-based tool harnesses farmers' and agricultural extension workers' knowledge and aids them in decisionmaking. Information gathered are yields, production costs, and prices by crop, season, and amount of rainfall. Rainfall is the most important weather and climate risk in Atok because most farms are rainfed and with limited sources of supplemental irrigation. The tool is being fine-tuned to make it more appropriate and user-friendly to farmers, agricultural extension workers, and other change agents involved in smallholder farming.

### **Barriers to Application of Weather and Climate Information in Smallholder Vegetable Farming in Benguet**

This paper aims to understand the barriers to the access and use of weather and climate information in agricultural decisionmaking as a means to cope with the changing climate. Results show that while vegetable farmers see the value of using weather and climate information, there is no localized weather and climate information applicable to Benguet's microclimate. The provision of weather and climate information must also be supported with other interventions, such as access to low-cost credit, to enable farmers to implement the optimal decision alternative.

### **Agricultural Employment and the Rural Household: A Characterization for Selected Provinces in the Philippines**

This study addresses data gaps on the socioeconomic profile of agricultural workers within rural households. Using a survey, it collected panel data on the full range of rural households' labor and economic activities with agricultural workers, including patterns of employment and seasonality, other relevant worker and household characteristics, and the community-level context. Results show that working-age individuals are more likely to become agricultural workers if they are male, older, less educated, and are in a barangay with better rural infrastructure and more remote from the urban center. Weekly working hours for agricultural workers are greater for younger, better educated workers, and in barangays nearer the urban center. The study notes several implications for policy and further research, including the need to nuance structural change in terms of sectoral employment trends, analyze the volatility of agricultural employment, aggressively expand quality schooling in the rural areas, increase investments in rural infrastructure, and design programs addressing the implications of gender.

### **The Role of Agrarian Reform Beneficiary Organizations (ARBOs) in Agriculture Value Chain**

This paper evaluates how ARBOs participate in the value chain and engage actors along the value chain. Farmer organizations, such as ARBOs, are essential conduits for smallholders to participate,





especially in higher value chains, enabling them to pool resources, jointly carry out profitable activities, reducing risks and transaction costs, and operating on scale economies. However, many farmer organizations in the country have a low level of organizational maturity and are mainly formed to access funding. The paper suggests that farmer organizations and their participation in higher value chains can be improved by enabling farmer members to commit to the organization through equity participation, enabling farmer organizations to establish enterprises that will generate income for their members, and capacitating farmer organizations on building alliances/networking.

### **Boosting Agricultural Productivity through Parcelization of Collective Certificate of Land Ownership Awards (CCLOAs)**

This paper identifies the benefits and problems concerning the subdivision of collective land titles. Based on findings of existing studies, individual land ownership positively impacts farmers' decisionmaking and their farming outcomes. The analysis of the Department of Agrarian Reform's Project ConVERGE's survey data provides evidence favoring the acceleration of the subdivision of CCLOAs. It likewise shows that parcelization needs to be pursued alongside other rural development strategies, such as farm consolidation. For a faster and smoother implementation of the program, a modern cadaster and record-keeping system should be adopted, and the agrarian justice delivery system of DAR should be improved.

### **The Unfinished Agenda of Trade Liberalization in Philippine Agriculture: Assessing the Impact of Reducing Tariff and Nontariff Barriers**

Much progress has been made in pursuing the liberalization of agricultural trade in the Philippines. However, some significant tariff and nontariff barriers remain. This study evaluates the economic impacts of completing the policy reform agenda by removing these remaining trade barriers. Scenario analysis using computable general equilibrium (CGE) modeling finds that trade liberalization is associated with a more rapid expansion in imports and a wider agricultural trade deficit, slower growth of agricultural gross domestic product (GDP) and wages, and higher overall GDP and higher industry fiscal position


and national savings. Liberalization radically accelerates the growth of imports for hogs and sugar while slowing down the export contraction of coconut, banana, mango, and most other exports. It slows down the output growth of most import-substituting goods while accelerating export-oriented sectors' output growth. Trade liberalization also accelerates growth in per capita consumption, as well as total per capita expenditure. Lastly, it increases social welfare, though the gain is small in relation to base year expenditure.

### **Did the Opening up of Rice Importation in the Philippines Worsen Income Poverty and Inequality? A General Equilibrium with Microsimulation Approach**

Tariffication of quantitative restrictions on rice imports is a key policy reform of the Duterte administration. This study reviews recent trends in the rice market and assesses the poverty and distributional effects of rice tariffication using a CGE model with microsimulation. Owing to the price difference between domestic prices in the Philippines and exporting countries, rice imports have surged under tariffication. As a result, domestic prices have fallen, though gross marketing margins have increased, amplifying retail prices' drop on wholesale prices and *palay* prices. The price and associated economic adjustments are expected to cause an increase in income poverty as conventionally measured. However, the gains are relatively small and would diminish over time. The value of the poor's income loss is far below the amount provided by law to address problems in the rice economy with tariffication.

### **Land Tenure, Access to Credit, and Agricultural Performance of ARBs, Farmer-beneficiaries, and Other Rural Workers**

Policymakers and donors have long viewed credit programs as salient means to develop the agriculture sector, especially small-farm agriculture. Using primary data from Project ConVERGE, this study analyzed the borrowing incidence among ARBO member-households, particularly those engaged in farm production. The results indicate that membership in an ARBO is associated with better credit access; borrowing ARBO agricultural households are better off than



***“Ensuring available financing is necessary to keep small farmers and fishers above poverty and boost food security in the country.”***

nonborrowing ARBO agricultural households; farmer associations/cooperatives are among the top sources of agricultural credit in the countryside aside from microfinance institutions; and CLOA-holding ARBO agricultural households have higher borrowing incidence than the average ARBO agricultural households. Strengthening credit retailers' capacity through training, especially in leadership and credit management, is needed to further improve their lending performance and widen their reach in the countryside.

### **Projecting Loan Demand from Small Farmers and Fishers in the Philippines**

This study develops and applies a method for estimating loan demand from small farmers and fishers (SFFs) in the Philippines and projects future demand. It recommends revising the Small Farmers and Fisherfolk Indebtedness Survey's sampling design using the most recent Census of Agriculture and Fishers as sampling frame to make it nationally and regionally representative. The government should also ensure there is adequate fund, whether from the government or formal private sources, to meet the loan demand of SFFs for production purposes while

still maintaining prudence. Ensuring available financing is necessary to keep SFFs above poverty and boost food security in the country, given the continuing risks of supply chain disruptions.

### **Toward a More Sustainable Financing of Small Farmers and Fisherfolk's Agricultural Production**

This paper looks into the SFFs' access to finance and provides recommendations on how the existing agricultural value chain financing (AVCF) can be made more inclusive and sustainable. In the short run, a facilitator-driven AVCF is recommended to pave the way for an inclusive AVCF. In the long run, the facilitator-driven AVCF has to evolve into an integrated AVCF with SFF associations and financial institutions closely linked to facilitate the value chain's various activities. Given that the value chain in the country is still traditional and setting up the requisites of successful AVCFs (e.g., capacitating SFFs, associations, and small cooperatives; conduits to link SFFs with input and output markets; forging linkages with institutional buyers) takes time, a buyer-driven AVCF can be explored as a second-best alternative in the long run.

***“The financial capacity of local government units and households must be enhanced to provide better care for children. This goes hand in hand with efforts to mitigate violence and provide safe and clean environments for children to grow up in.”***



## **HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, LABOR MARKETS, AND POVERTY**

### **ECCD-F1KD Situation Analysis in KOICA-UNICEF Project Areas**

Persistently high malnutrition remains a significant issue in the Philippines, especially across subnational regions, despite its sustained economic growth. The study aims to inform the development and implementation of health and nutrition initiatives, particularly those related to early childhood care and development (ECCD) for the first 1,000 days (F1KD) of children in UNICEF-KOICA areas in Northern Samar, Western Samar, and Zamboanga del Norte. The findings from the three case studies emphasize the need to enhance the financial capacity of both local government units and households to provide better care for children. This should come hand-in-hand with efforts to mitigate violence and provide safe and clean environments for children to grow up in. There is also a need for greater integration and clarity in the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of F1KD initiatives. Health workers' capacity building should be intensified as well as

the further education of parents and collaborative efforts to disseminate insights and provide services to every stakeholder.

### **Primary Health Care for Noncommunicable Diseases in the Philippines**

Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) have become the major cause of disease burden in the Philippines, accounting for 70 percent of the 600,000 deaths nationwide in 2019. The growing burden of NCDs in poor communities has implications on the country's poverty reduction efforts and economic prospects. Assessing the Philippine primary health care system's (PHC) readiness to manage the rising NCD cases, this paper finds that it remains historically designed and oriented to address infectious diseases and maternal and child health. This has led to episodic and fragmented delivery of health services. To improve the government's response to NCDs' growing threat, health reforms are needed in the areas of governance, financing, human resources, and technology use. It is also essential to accelerate the Universal Health Care Law's implementation to realize a modern, integrated, and PHC-oriented health system.



### **On the Employability of the Senior High School Graduates: Evidence from the Labor Force Survey**

A follow-up to the 2018 study, this study intends to gauge the senior high school graduates' (SHS) actual labor market performance. It confirms the results in the earlier study that only a little over 20 percent enter the labor force, and more than 70 percent continue with their education. The mixed result in labor market outcomes—that SHS graduates sometimes perform better and sometimes poorer relative to their peers—indicates the need to re-examine the employment and entrepreneurial objectives of the SHS and assess and validate the effectiveness of the SHS curriculum's work preparation component. Furthermore, there is a need to continue working with employers to inform and demonstrate what SHS graduates can do and solicit their help in defining the right niche for SHS graduates in the labor market. Finally, this calls for continued close monitoring and generating empirical evidence that will help understand SHS graduates' role in the labor market.

### **Correlates of Test Performance of 15-year-old Students in the Philippines: Evidence from PISA**

To provide evidence on the drivers of the quality of education in the country, this study focuses on the correlations of Philippine students' test performance to quantitatively measure the roles of individual, family, and school characteristics in test performance. It uses data from the 2018 Program for International Student Assessment (PISA), which measures students' literacy in mathematics, science, and reading, and includes a rich set of student, family, and school characteristics. In terms of individual characteristics, the estimation results show a consistent negative correlation between grade repetition, age at the start of primary schooling, and incidence of bullying and test scores across mathematics, science, and reading. For household characteristics, parental occupation and emotional support are positively correlated with test scores. For school characteristics, disciplinary climate provided a consistent positive correlation with test scores. The paper also finds puzzling results in learning time and teacher qualifications that require in-depth studies.

### **Future Science and Technology Human Resource Requirements in the Philippines: A Market Labor Analysis**

This study aims to describe current trends in the supply and demand of science and technology (S&T) human resources in the Philippines. It finds that despite increasing demand for S&T human resources and indicators on employability prospects, many of the young do not pursue science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) careers. Thus, the government and the private sector should be incentivizing them toward STEM even as early as junior high school. Providing financial assistance or scholarships can be helpful but not enough. The study suggests gaining more insights into the various factors that affect the supply of S&T workers and providing supporting mechanisms to make the country's S&T human resources more agile.

### **Towards a Sustainable Online Work in the Philippines: Learnings from the Online Survey of Market and Nonmarket Work during the Enhanced Community Quarantine**

This paper analyzes patterns of online work in the Philippines and looks into issues on skills, social protection, and other challenges, and provides ways to address these issues to make online work sustainable. It finds that (1) platform workers in the Philippines are young, which has implications on skill formation and human capital development since a quarter of Filipino online workers are performing tasks that are at the lower end of the value chain; (2) those who have no work experience have practically zero probabilities of including an online work in their current work portfolio; (3) they take advantage of economies of scope as they leverage skills and resources common across platform work and other economic activities; (4) women are more likely to engage in platform work than men; and (5) motivations in doing past platform work influence the worker's transition to a given work portfolio.

### **Online Work in the Philippines: Some Lessons in the Asian Context**

This paper looks into some stylized patterns in online work in the Philippines within the bigger context of the Asian experience. It highlights some of the challenges that pertain to skills and social protection. It recommends creating skills and



training systems that apply to any work setting, not just platform work, designing a social protection system that covers all workers, strengthening infrastructure support for the creative industry and the creative process outsourcing, and exploring platform economy as an area of cooperation among Asian nations.

### **Updating of UN Common Country Assessment for the Philippines**

The Common Country Assessment (CCA) is a tool that provides grounding and direction for the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. It presents an overview of the trajectories of national outcomes over the years and examines areas for improvement. Released in 2018, the last CCA underpins the *Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (PFSD) 2019-2023* between the UN and the Philippines. Given recent developments, especially the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and its socioeconomic impacts, the key assumptions and development trajectories envisaged in the PFSD 2019-2023 and the CCA underpinning the PFSD may no longer be valid. The newly formulated CCA notes that the trajectory of the Philippine Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators is off-track and will be exacerbated by the pandemic. It shows how COVID-19 impacts the three pillars of the PFSD, namely, people, prosperity and planet, and peace.

### **Review of Indigenous Peoples Policy and Institutional Grounding**

Indigenous peoples and cultural communities have been typically caught in the middle of development projects, extractive industries, and land use, infringing on their fundamental rights and the domains they call home and disrupting their natural way of life. This study reviews the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act provisions and how it ties up salient provisions with implementation outcomes. The analysis shows that while the landmark legislation seemingly provided and safeguarded their basic core rights, the situation on the ground proved otherwise. It also reveals the implementation challenges faced by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples tasked to implement the law. These challenges include limitations on fiscal and labor resources, policy overlaps on resource management and tenurial conflicts, and weak process and anthropological documentation of ancestral domains.

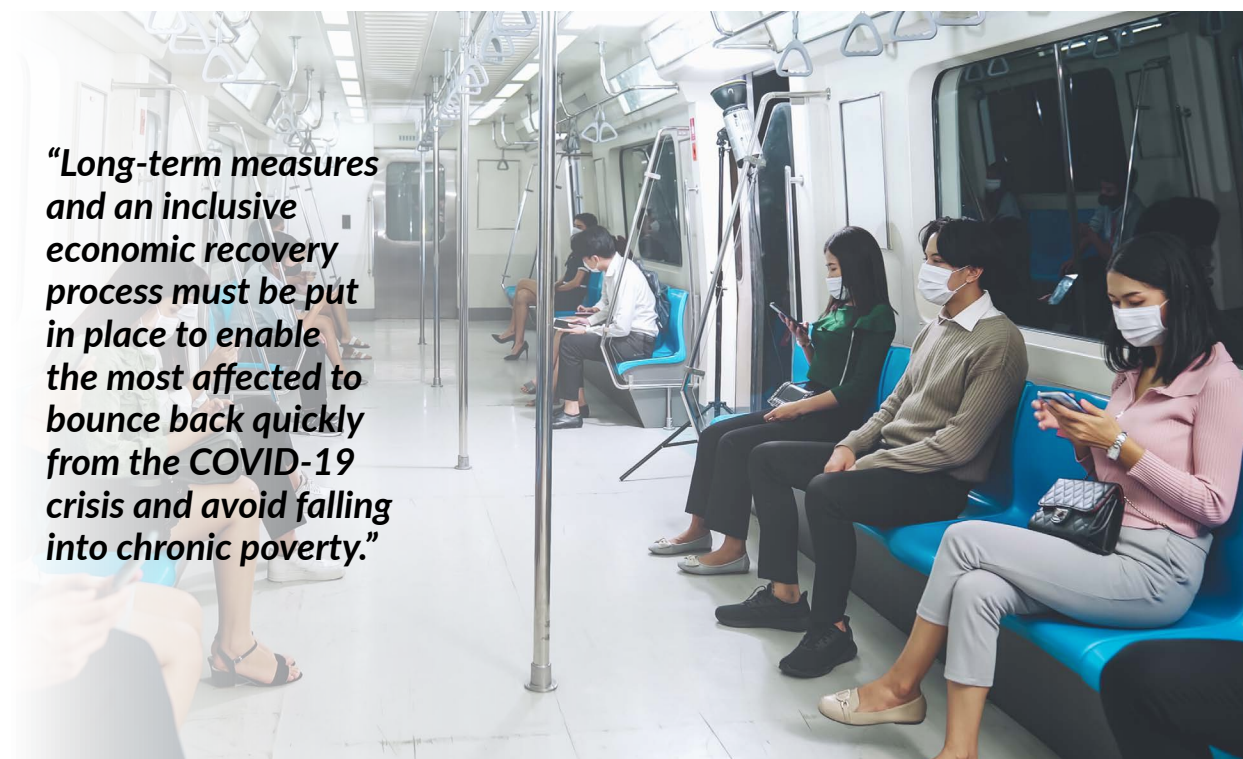
### **Projected Disease Transmission, Health System Requirements, and Macroeconomic Impacts of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in the Philippines**

This study discusses the potential socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in the Philippines under different scenarios, the projections on the resource requirements needed by the health sector to cope with the pandemic, and the possible burden of COVID-19 on the Philippine macroeconomy. It notes that aggressive efforts in the post-enhanced community quarantine (ECQ) period to isolate at least 70 percent of infectious cases through better contact tracing, social distancing, individual or household isolation, and reduced delays in time to seek care for symptomatic patients are necessary to suppress the outbreak. For all scenarios that do not successfully isolate at least 70 percent of infectious individuals, demand for healthcare resources at the peak of the outbreak, i.e., by August 2020, far exceeds available supply in the health sector. The Philippine economy may lose between PHP 276.3 billion (best case) and PHP 2.5 trillion (worse case) due to COVID-19. The transport, storage, and communication sector is expected to suffer substantial losses because of expected declines in tourism (PHP 11.7-124.3 billion). Extending the ECQ by one more month may potentially cost the Philippine economy at least PHP 150 billion due to possible declines in household consumption as workers remain unemployed for longer periods.

### **Poverty, the Middle Class, and Income Distribution amidst COVID-19**

This study presents an updated profile of the poor and various segments of the income distribution based on the 2018 Family Income and Expenditure Survey. It also simulates the likely effects of contractions in per capita income on poverty and the entire income distribution amid the COVID-19 pandemic. The study finds that in a medium-case scenario of declines of incomes by 10 percent across the entire income distribution, the number of poor Filipinos can increase by 5.5 million; with emergency financial subsidies (i.e., the social amelioration program and the small business wage subsidy in place), only 1.5 million would fall into poverty. These results illustrate the importance of providing social protection for the poor and the nonpoor segments that could likely fall into poverty. The study also urges the

***“Long-term measures and an inclusive economic recovery process must be put in place to enable the most affected to bounce back quickly from the COVID-19 crisis and avoid falling into chronic poverty.”***



Philippine Statistics Authority to review its official poverty measurement system, given the changes in income and expenditure patterns in the past decade (before the onset of COVID-19).

### **Does Economic Growth Benefit the Poor? Evidence from the 2015–2018 Growth Episode**

The Philippines is generally winning its fight against poverty, given the substantial decrease in the magnitude, incidence, intensity, and severity of poverty in 2018. Poverty decomposition analysis shows that economic growth and income redistribution have equally contributed to this decline. However, poverty continues to vary widely across the regions. Given these, the government has been implementing various policies and programs to further address poverty and inequality. The global COVID-19 pandemic, however, which caused economic recession in many countries, including the Philippines, can reverse the gains made in recent years and push poverty rates even higher than the 2015 levels. Thus, government efforts to contain the spread of the virus are critical to restart and steer the economy back to its growth path. Moreover, safety

nets are also essential to help affected individuals and families recover more quickly.

### **Mitigating the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Poverty**

Poverty simulations under different scenarios on the impacts of COVID-19 suggest that the pandemic will increase the number of poor people in the country. Both national and local governments have implemented different emergency assistance programs to help affected individuals, families, and enterprises cope with the economic effects of COVID-19 and smoothen their consumption. Among others, the paper recommends long-term measures and an inclusive economic recovery process to enable the most affected to bounce back quickly from the crisis and avoid falling into chronic poverty, having a universal health insurance with greater benefits to assist in future health-related public emergencies, establishing a stronger infrastructure so that response to future shocks and hazards will be done more efficiently, and developing interoperable databases across government for easier and more accurate identification and targeting of potential beneficiaries.



### **Who Wins and Who Loses from PhilHealth? Cost and Benefit Incidence of Social Health Insurance in a Lifecycle Perspective**

This study examines the National Health Insurance Program's (NHIP) financial costs and benefits through the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth). It finds the current system of premium contributions and benefits payment fiscally unsustainable, with the NHIP estimated to lose about 40 centavos for every peso an individual contributes directly or indirectly as a premium to PhilHealth. As a government reallocation program that provides a social safety net to ensure universal access to health care, benefits may need to be further increased to encourage pro-social health-seeking behavior, especially among the poor. As a pseudopension system that transfers resources from current workers to retirees for health spending, these benefits may need to be re-assessed based on current and future workers' capacity to carry the burden of financing these entitlements. As a health insurance program, population risks and utilization levels need to be rigorously accounted for to ensure that the system remains actuarially fair.

### **Impacts of the Sustainable Livelihood Program's Microenterprise Development Assistance with Seed Capital Fund on Poor Households in the Philippines**

This study evaluates the impact of the Microenterprise Development (MD) assistance provided by the Department of Social Welfare and Development's (DSWD) Sustainable Livelihood Program. This assistance consists of capacity building, group formation, and a seed capital fund grant of PHP 10,000 per household used as a startup or additional microenterprise capital. The microenterprise may be run individually or as a group. The findings show that the MD intervention increased the number of hours worked, labor force participation, and employment rate among spouses in poor households that used the grant for individual business. Labor impacts among households that used the grant for group projects were smaller. There was no improvement in household income, expenditure, savings, and capital investment, which seem plausible given reported problems in business implementation, such as high rate of business closure, low profitability, and lack of participation of group

members. The study concludes that livelihood assistance to the poor should be combined with other risk-reducing interventions. It recommends that DSWD consider the relative advantages and disadvantages of group-based and individual livelihood projects and improve business project selection and the quality of its support services.

### **Deepening the Narrative: Qualitative Follow-up Study on the Third Impact Evaluation of *Pantawid Pamilya***

This study provides deeper insights into selected outcomes of the third impact evaluation of the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program (4Ps), where unexpected results on child nutrition, maternal health, and labor market outcomes were observed. The analysis of the results shows that the lack of proper understanding of the importance of postnatal check-ups can be the reason for the low availment even if the utilization of prenatal check-ups is high. There appear to be no differences in the nutrition-related knowledge, attitudes, and practices between Pantawid and non-Pantawid beneficiaries, suggesting that the explanation for the perverse program impact on stunting may come from other factors not captured in the study. The perverse employment outcomes appear to result from low educational attainment and lack of and seasonality of job opportunities.

### **Giving Cash to the Poor: A Study of *Pantawid Pamilya* Cash Grants Generosity, Frequency, and Modality**

This study assesses the payment system of the 4Ps in terms of the benefit levels or amount of cash transfers, frequency, and mode of payment delivery. The results show that the program should consider adjusting the cash grants' benefit level to account for inflation. There is no strong demand from the beneficiaries for more frequent payouts. Changes in payment frequency should also be carefully examined to know if benefits outweigh the additional operations costs. Although the payment delivery system has improved through the years due to the shift to cash cards in the grants' release, other enhancements may help. These include improving the beneficiaries' access to reliable ATMs and/or banks where they can withdraw their grants, streamlining program procedures to reduce the processing time of beneficiary updates and grievances, and improving the payment IT systems and monitoring.

A photograph of a person's hands typing on a laptop keyboard. Overlaid on the image are several glowing digital icons connected by lines, including a padlock, a smartphone, a mail icon, a lightbulb, and a shield, symbolizing digital security and data protection.

***“The ability of platforms to engage in cross-border transactions or operations is affected by the stringent requirements of data protection laws, coupled with the divergent regulations among jurisdictions.”***

## **INSTITUTIONS, LAW, AND ECONOMICS**

### **Cross-border Issues for Digital Platforms: A review of Regulations Applicable to Philippine Digital Platforms**

This paper identifies specific policy issues in the Philippines' current regulatory infrastructure that prevent digital platforms from innovating and participating in the global digital economy. These issues include the incoherence between the government's national innovation strategy and the mishmash of regulations that digital platforms are subjected to. These regulations pertain to investment regulations and regulations on mass media, retail, advertising, logistics, telecommunications, and education. Such a landscape has led to a regulatory environment that is unable to provide certainty as to the legality of the activities of Philippine-based digital platforms.

### **Cross-border Data Regulation for Digital Platforms: Data Privacy and Security**

The rise of digital platforms entails the processing of personal data between platforms and their users. More than enabling the delivery of services by the platforms, data shared by users have increasingly become valuable as various businesses can leverage their access to data to create and upsell other services. However, the ability of platforms to engage in cross-border transactions or operations is affected by the stringent requirements of data protection laws, coupled with the divergent regulations among jurisdictions. With the Philippines as an example, this paper underscores the salient points in existing data protection regulations and the impact of these principles on both platforms and data subjects. It emphasizes the need to push for stronger intergovernmental and regional data protection frameworks and presents recommendations to facilitate digital platform transactions with due consideration to personal data protection and national security considerations.



## MACROECONOMICS, FINANCE, AND GROWTH

### **PIDS-BSP Annual Macroeconometric Model for the Philippines: Preliminary Estimates and Ways Forward**

Given new programs and policies in the Philippines, there is a need to formulate a macroeconometric model (MEM) to gain more insights into how the economy and its sectors are affected. This paper discusses an annual MEM estimation useful for policy analysis and forecasting concerning the opportunities and challenges brought about by new developments. The formulation of an annual MEM can assist major macroeconomic stakeholders, such as the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and the *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas* (BSP), in their policy simulations, macroeconomic surveillance, and economic analysis. Given this backdrop, PIDS and BSP have collaborated to estimate an annual MEM, which has four blocks, namely, real sector, fiscal sector, trade sector, and monetary sector.

## PUBLIC ECONOMICS AND GOVERNANCE

### **Baseline Study on Policy and Governance Gaps for the Local Government Support Fund Assistance to Municipalities (LGSF-AM) Program**

One major challenge in assessing the impact of various national government interventions is the lack of baseline data. This study aims to identify policy and governance gaps in infrastructure and planning to provide baseline data on key areas and current planning practices of local government units (LGUs). It reveals the LGUs' low revenue effort and low utilization of their local development fund due to poor planning. The study recommends improving LGUs' compliance in the regular updating of their multisectoral development plans, revisiting the basis for establishing the current situation of a locality, improving project readiness and feasibility, and strengthening capacity development programs to address governance gaps in development planning.

### **Assessment of the Performance Challenge Fund and the Seal of Good Local Governance: Perceptions from Municipalities**

This study evaluates the Performance Challenge Fund (PCF), a performance-based incentive program that gives financial subsidies to LGUs awarded the Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG). It uses the results of a survey of 1,373 Philippine municipalities, which focus on the perceptions of the municipal planning team's core members on the usefulness and importance of the PCF. Appreciation of the PCF was high, but 20 percent of the surveyed municipalities were never eligible to receive it. Most of these municipalities were from the fifth and sixth income classes and concentrated in the Bicol and Central and Eastern Visayas regions. Furthermore, there were some LGUs that were either consistently recipients or consistently not recipients of the PCF. These results can help policymakers prepare for the implementation of the Seal of Good Local Governance Law.

### **Fiscal Decentralization and Health Service Delivery: An Assessment**

This study determines the impact of fiscal decentralization on health service delivery in LGUs. The findings suggest that greater health decentralization has a negative impact on access to hospital inpatient services and access to sanitation (toilet). This is consistent with the narrative in the literature that points to the lower province-level spending on hospitals due to the mismatch between the cost of devolved hospitals and the internal revenue allotment (IRA). These adverse effects have remained because most LGUs do not have adequate health budgets to maintain and upgrade devolved health facilities. The study thus underscores the importance of a sound financial resource base for LGUs to reap decentralization benefits.

### **Efficiency of Local Governments in Health Service Delivery: A Stochastic Frontier Analysis**

This study analyzes the efficiency implications of fiscal decentralization using stochastic frontier analysis (SFA). The findings lend empirical

evidence to what the literature says about the health devolution experience in the country. Issues on the mismatch between local government fiscal capacity and devolved functions, fragmentation of health system, the existence of a two-track delivery system, and unclear expenditure assignments, among others, inevitably create inefficiency. These issues should be addressed to fully reap the benefits (e.g., efficiency gains) of fiscal decentralization, particularly health devolution.

### **Assessment of the 2020 President's Budget**

The government budget reflects the government's spending priorities. It is essential to assess whether the priorities outlined in the proposed 2020 President's Budget are consistent with the current administration's policy pronouncements. It also evaluates the overall fiscal picture projected in the proposed budget and its consistency with the macroeconomic assumptions. Also, it examines the national revenue program, which, together with the national expenditure program, indicates the overall fiscal health in 2020.

### **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**

The study examines the use of the CBMS as a tool in drafting the local Comprehensive Development Plan. Results of a nationwide survey of 1,373 municipalities show that most municipalities use CBMS, not just for ecological profiling in development planning but also for budget preparations and priority setting. Local governments allocate funds for CBMS data collection (primarily to hire data enumerators), but not regularly so. Furthermore, there was evidence that there could be improved utilization of existing CBMS data and indicators. These results seem to suggest that municipal development planning practices generally follow the DILG-prescribed development planning and recognize the importance of this being evidence-based. Among the identified areas for improvement include reorientating local planners on the CBMS and regularly updating the development indicators for more relevant and impactful development policies.

### **Evidence-based Local Planning and Budgeting Using CBMS**

Local government units (LGUs) are mandated to deliver services to their constituents. However, a major challenge is the lack of disaggregated data to prepare local plans and budgets. This paper illustrates how the CBMS can address some of the Philippine Statistical System gaps to respond to local planning and budgeting needs. The study finds that since the CBMS provides disaggregated local-level data, local planners can use the CBMS to identify the needs of the population subgroups and formulate interventions to address these needs, cost these interventions, and target eligible beneficiaries of the programs.

### **Fiscal Sustainability, Equity, and Allocative Efficiency in the Light of the 2019 Supreme Court Ruling on the LGUs' Share in National Taxes**

In April 2019, the Supreme Court ruled that the share of LGUs in the computation of the IRA is not only limited to the national internal revenue taxes but also includes customs duties and other taxes collected by the national government. This decision will increase the IRA share of local governments by PHP 225.3 billion in 2022. The study proposes that the IRA increase be sourced by unfunding programs, activities, and projects (PAPs) in the budget of some national government agencies intended to deliver functions of LGUs under the Local Government Code of 1991. It also underscores the need to design an equalization grant to address the horizontal fiscal imbalance across individual LGUs within each local government level and the matching grants program before 2022. Also, there is a need to revisit the relationship between the LGUs' propensity to generate own-source revenue and the size of their IRA.

### **Evaluation of the Effects of the Performance-Based Bonus Incentive Scheme**

A follow-up to the 2019 process evaluation of the Performance-based Bonus (PBB) scheme, this study examines the possible effects of the PBB. The findings suggest while the PBB has had some design issues and implementation challenges, the PBB is generally welcomed across the bureaucracy. Further, there is evidence that the PBB has contributed to boosting individual, team-level,





and agency-wide improvements in motivation and productivity. The results also suggest that PBB could be further re-designed to sharpen its effects on public sector reform. It recommends its continuation but with improvements to its design and implementation, including a moratorium on changes in PBB requirements, provision of capacity-building support for lagging agencies, and experimentation with incentives to support sectoral development outcomes.

### **The Philippine Local Government Water Sector**

This study examines the regulatory structure of the Philippine water sector, particularly for local governments. Results show the need to address overlaps in regulatory agencies' mandates and streamline and align economic and technical regulation and operating standards. There is also a need to improve investment coordination within the sector to ensure efficient and strategic investments. Another recommendation is to develop a consolidated and complete database of water service providers and key performance indicators to better monitor water agencies' performance. Political economy issues must also be hurdled to avoid duplicative efforts or delayed investments in water.

### **Analysis of the 2021 President's Budget**

The Philippines has been badly affected by the coronavirus disease pandemic. Thus, this analysis of the 2021 President's Budget determines how the pandemic has shaped the government's limited financial resources' budgetary distribution, focusing on the top six departments/recipients for fiscal year (FY) 2021. It shows the high spending priority given to social and economic services, which is consistent with the government's policy pronouncements for FY 2021. Nevertheless, the emphasis on these spending priorities creates an expectation that the Department of Health (DOH) and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) will rank much higher in the top 10 departments/recipients for FY 2021. The 2021 proposed budget gives higher spending priority on the maintenance of peace and order and national defense, which placed the Department of the Interior and Local Government and the Department of National Defense in a higher spot than DOH and DSWD.

### **Philippine Local Government Public Expenditure Review: A Survey of National Government's Local Government Support Programs**

This study examines national government's support programs for local governments, particularly for devolved infrastructure services. In the past decade, the top three programs in terms of budgetary allocations are the Department of Public Works and Highways' Local Infrastructure Program, the Department of Agriculture's Farm to Market Road programs, and the DILG's Financial Subsidy to Local Government Units (LGUs). These programs have almost 100-percent budget utilization rates, yet have lower utilization rates of local development funds. These results underscore the need to strengthen local government oversight, especially if assistance programs will be discontinued in 2022 in light of the implementation of the Mandanas ruling. Oversight agencies should ensure that local governments spend on infrastructure using their mandated local development fund.

### **Review of the "Build, Build, Build" Program: Implications on the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022**

This study aims to delve into the "Build, Build, Build" program and the projects that comprise it to examine their implications on the *Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022* targets. It finds that the latest list of infrastructure flagship projects is responsive to PDP targets in the areas of information and communications technology, transport and mobility, water resources, and power and energy. However, no major capital projects address the PDP targets in the areas of social infrastructure, technology adoption, and innovation. Thus, attaining the relevant PDP targets will depend mainly on priority infrastructure projects in the *Public Investment Program (PIP) 2017-2022*.

### **An Analysis of Regulatory Policies on Solid Waste Management in the Philippines: Ways Forward**

This study looks into the implementation of the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act. Results show varying implementation templates across study sites, reflecting different enabling mechanisms and replicable initiatives, and

***“The latest list of infrastructure flagship projects under the ‘Build, Build, Build’ program is responsive to the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 targets in the areas of information and communications technology, transport and mobility, water resources, and power and energy. However, no major capital projects address the targets in the areas of social infrastructure, technology adoption, and innovation.”***



mediocre policy grounding. Documented best practices include the legal waste facility transition of the Payatas dumpsite in Quezon City and the organization of its informal economy; the clustering of waste management service of Teresa, Rizal, and its province-wide incentive mechanism and partnership with construction companies, and the market linkages for revenue generation; and the strong partnership between the LGU and civil society organization in San Fernando, Pampanga.

### **Policy, Institutional, and Expenditure Review of Bottom-up Approach to Disaster Risk Reduction and Management**

The Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM) Act of 2010 has led to the passing of complementary legislation and functional policy, bureaucratic, and institutional augmentations, and directed government budgeting and spending. This study looks into the status and trends of public investment and policy initiatives and bottom-up and participatory

mechanisms in the implementation of the DRRM Act. Findings reveal suboptimal allocations despite the abundance of fiscal resources in both national and subnational governments regardless of location and income levels. The low utilization rates were largely attributed to unclear issuances from oversight agencies and local administrations' spending preferences.

### **Innovating Governance: Building Resilience against COVID-19 Pandemic and Other Risks**

The COVID-19 pandemic is the most challenging public health crisis the world has faced in a century. It serves both as an eye-opener and an impetus to leapfrog reforms to strengthen governance systems and structures. This background paper briefly scans recent literature of public sector innovations and other efforts implemented to enhance governance systems. The goal is to gather insights valuable for the Philippines to improve its governance strategies, improve overall performance in service delivery, and build resilience against risks in the long term.





*“While social capital and social inclusion are important, other factors like improved capabilities and expansion of economic opportunities in the locality matter for the achievement of economic inclusion and improvement of well-being.”*



## REGIONAL, URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

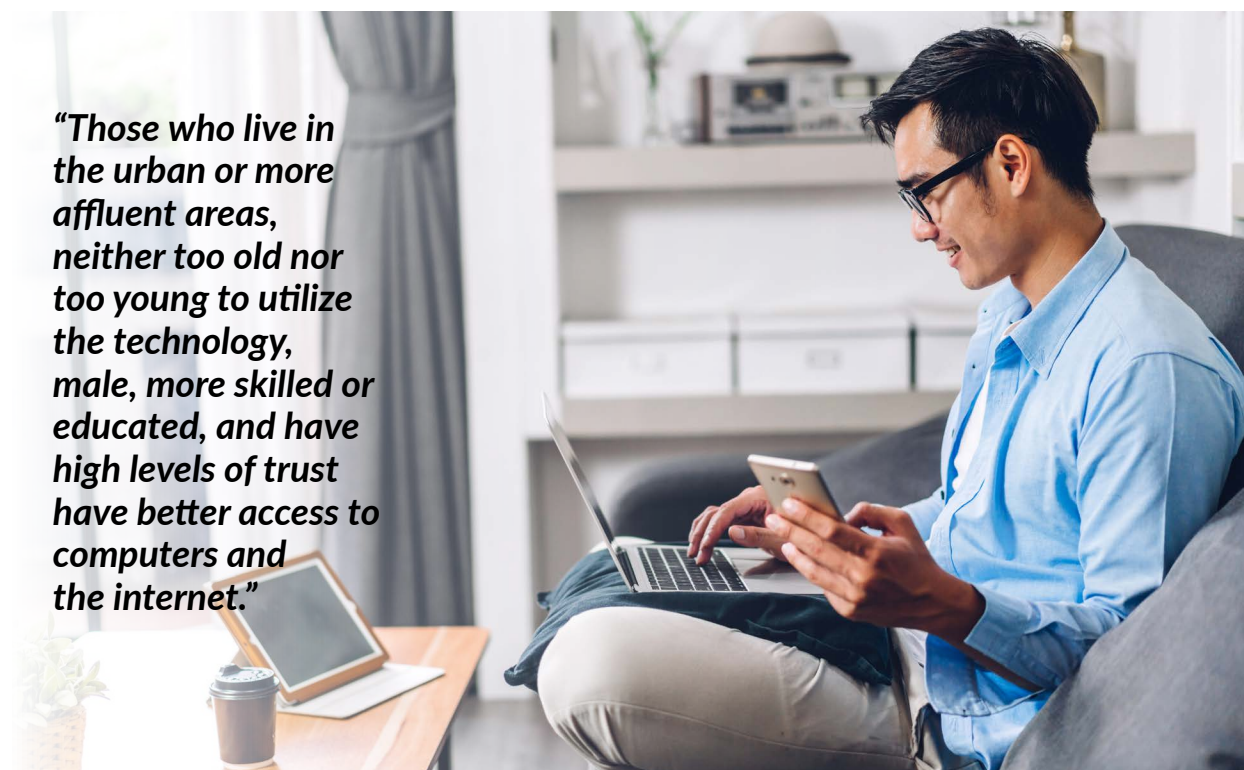
### Looking at Local Government Resilience through Network Data Envelopment Analysis

The study looks into the resilience of provincial governance in the Philippines to disaster risk using World Bank socioeconomic resiliency estimates and cross-sectional data generated by the DILG and the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) during 2012-2013. It empirically shows that disaster risk reduction and management inputs at the provincial and subprovince levels greatly contribute to improving socioeconomic capacity and decreasing asset risk. However, the decisionmaking unit (DMU) efficiency scores varied across the different subregional domains. A majority of provincial sub-DMUs also got higher efficiency ratings than their municipal/community sub-DMU counterparts, implying the need to rebalance support and disaster resilience-related initiatives at the subprovincial levels.

### The Structure of Social Relations in the Community: An Empirical Analysis for Achieving Social and Economic Inclusion

This paper examines the extent of social networking between the poor and other segments of the community. It finds that the poor are integrated into the rest of the community, suggesting opportunities for productive interaction among the different groups. What seems to be the issue is the quality of their social capital and their closer linkage also to poor households. Another issue is their low ability to harness their social capital, perhaps because of a lack of education or capabilities. The evidence of homophily suggests the need for greater, more meaningful interactions among different clusters/segments. Another important aspect is the nature of economic activities present in the area. The paper concludes that while social capital and social inclusion are important, other factors like improved capabilities and expansion of economic opportunities in the locality matter for the achievement of economic inclusion and improvement of well-being.

*“Those who live in the urban or more affluent areas, neither too old nor too young to utilize the technology, male, more skilled or educated, and have high levels of trust have better access to computers and the internet.”*



## SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION

### **Toward Measuring the Platform Economy: Concepts, Indicators, and Issues**

This study defines platforms, typologies, and related definitions and classifications, describes drivers of value creation and capture in platforms, and discusses policy implications. It also tackles issues on data collection arising from the complex and cross-border nature of digital platforms. At the same time, it proposes possible approaches for obtaining data and indicators to measure the platform economy to allow policymakers, businesses, and the public to understand better the socioeconomic implications of increasing digitization and the rise of the digital economy. These approaches include re-engineering existing surveys conducted by the PSA (e.g., labor force surveys, business surveys, household and business surveys on ICT usage) and supplementing traditional data collection with alternative data sources, such as web scraping.

### **Digital Divide and the Platform Economy: Looking for the Connection from the Asian Experience**

This study presents evidence of digital divide in Asia. Data from several countries show that certain segments of the population have better access (motivational, material, skill, and usage) to computers and the internet. These include those who live in the urban or more affluent areas, neither too old nor too young to utilize the technology, male, more skilled/educated, and have high levels of trust. To address the inequality that digital platforms may cause, policy interventions should address the provision of material access and other forms of divide.

### **Understanding the Costs and Benefits of Digital Platforms and the Implications for Policymaking and Regulation**

This paper examines how digital platforms work and reviews their impacts across different sectors. The emergence of various digital platforms and the technologies that drive them will continue



to shape the Philippine economy and society in extraordinary ways. How well the country can manage the risks and exploit digital platforms' opportunities largely depends on finding the appropriate role of the government in the platform economy and the quality of regulatory governance. Apart from creating an enabling environment to encourage the growth of digital platforms, the government's role as regulator is crucial. There must be close collaboration among the agencies involved in different aspects of digital regulation. Whether or not the government should operate digital platforms must be carefully studied to ensure that such initiatives are sustainable.

### **Costs and Benefits of New Disciplines on Electronic Commerce**

In January 2020, the Philippines joined the World Trade Organization Joint Statement Initiative on E-commerce that seeks to develop a multilateral agreement on trade-related aspects of e-commerce. This paper explores the costs and benefits of possible trade disciplines, particularly the moratorium on customs duties on electronic transmissions. It provides estimates of the foregone revenues. There are practical difficulties and policy constraints that could limit the actual intake from tariffs. Various barriers to cross-border data flows could also adversely affect not only data-intensive industries but also the economy more broadly. Thus, the country should support trade rules that facilitate cross-border data flows. Also, the government must invest in digital infrastructure for an efficient and effective tax system fit for the digital economy.

### **Emerging Tax Issues in the Digital Economy**

This study reviews existing literature on emerging tax issues in the digital economy and their implications for the Philippines. The issues and challenges in taxation in the digital economy stem from its complex and multifaceted nature. Reaching a common understanding and measurement of the size and impact of the digital economy is critical in devising a tax regime. Issues in scoping and measurement of the digital economy and digital infrastructure gaps also need to be addressed. It is essential to eliminate these barriers and address the policy gaps to enhance the country's digital capacity.

## **TRADE AND INDUSTRY, INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY**

### **FTA Utilization of Philippine Imports**

Free trade agreements (FTAs) enhance trade by reducing or eliminating barriers, such as tariffs on imported goods. The difference between the preferential tariff rate under an FTA and the most-favored-nation (MFN) rate can be significant enough to encourage trade under an FTA. The Philippines has signed several FTAs and enjoyed a reduction and even elimination of tariffs on specific commodities. This research aims to understand the relationship between preferential margin and FTA utilization rates. Findings suggest that the preferential margin is positively associated with the utilization rates for FTA agreements. Results are found to be relatively robust after controlling for different fixed effects variables. Among the Philippines' FTA partners, trade margin is revealed to be significant in increasing imports from its neighbors in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Furthermore, the study found a positive and significant relationship between margin and imports of nearly all commodity groups.

### **Joint Feasibility Study on the Possible Economic Cooperation Agreement between the Philippines and Taiwan**

This two-year study investigates the potential of developing a bilateral economic agreement that would further enhance the Philippines' and Taiwan's economic relations and remove bilateral trade, investment, and other cooperation barriers. Recommendations on the overall economic cooperation agreement (ECA) include seeking a comprehensive ECA that encompasses liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment and economic and industrial cooperation, establishing a joint working group comprised of representatives from public and private agencies, and establishing operational mechanisms to harmonize trade policies and improve bilateral economic ties. Meanwhile, recommendations on the sectoral industrial cooperation include, among others, developing industrial cooperation programs to attract Taiwanese firms to the Philippines, address trade-distorting nontariff measures, improving ease of doing business, and enhancing industrial development cooperation in accordance with development needs and mid- to long-term industrial plans.





*“Free trade agreement imports have a positive and significant direct effect on industry growth and labor productivity.”*

### **Impact of FTA on Philippine Industries: Analysis of Network Effects**

The impact of FTAs has long been studied in the Philippines, but the network effects of FTA trade shocks and their resulting impact on industry performance have not been explored as much. This study contributes to filling that gap by calculating the direct impact of trade agreements on various sectors' performance. The results show FTA imports have a positive and significant direct effect on industry growth and labor productivity. The network effects, however, are not statistically significant for real gross value-added growth. The direct effect on employment is negative and statistically significant, but the network effects would temper this effect because the upstream effect arising from customers is positive and statistically significant. The shock also has a positive and statistically significant direct effect on labor productivity, which implies that increasing imports increases labor productivity of Philippine sectors.

### **How Does the Philippines Fare in Meeting ASEAN Economic Community Vision 2025?**

This study focuses on the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint 2025 and assesses how the Philippines has fared in achieving the blueprint's key result areas. The results suggest the country is generally on track and is progressing

in the right direction. Considering the COVID-19 pandemic, the Philippines may call for an update of the AEC goals and strategies ahead of 2025 to deal with the pandemic's effects. There is also a need to reevaluate the Philippines' plans and indicators to capture the pandemic's impacts. While NEDA is actively assessing the PDP indicators, there is a need for the entire government, including local governments, to update their development plans incorporating some AEC targets.

### **Exploring the Feasibility of Content Analysis in Understanding International Cooperation in APEC**

This paper explores the concepts and potential uses of content analysis in understanding international cooperation. For the Philippines, information on the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) is scattered across different agencies and is collected through the APEC Policy Tools. The collection, however, is highly dependent on agency reports and does not accurately reflect APEC activities. Content analysis as a research tool transforms qualitative information that is present in these materials into quantitative data, thus can be used to supplement existing quantitative information or the lack thereof. With the aid of available tools, such as STATA and NVivo, utilizing available documents and databases can help produce patterns of information that can explain how APEC and its economies behave, as governed by different issues within and outside the region.

## 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) that constitute the APEC Study Centers Consortium (ASCC).

### PASCN MEMBERS:



### MAJOR PROGRAMS:



UNDER THE RESEARCH PROGRAM, a study titled “Exploring the Feasibility of Content Analysis in Understanding International Cooperation in APEC” was completed and released as a PIDS Discussion Paper (DP 2020-58) in 2020. Meanwhile, an ongoing undertaking titled “Towards MSMEs Internationalization: Study on the Final Review of the Boracay Action Agenda (BAA)” is carried out by PIDS. Initiated by the Department of Trade and Industry - Bureau of International Trade Relations (DTI-BITR), this study aims to review and assess APEC’s overall progress in carrying out the BAA and develop recommendations to advance APEC’s work on micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including a possible new framework

for MSME internationalization. In the pipeline is “Utilizing Data Science to Improve the APEC Policy Tools”, a collaborative research by Dr. Brenda Quismorio (UA&P) and Mr. Raymond FrETH Lagria (UPD). It will form part of the Management and Expansion of the APEC Policy Tools, a database turned over to PIDS by the APEC-National Organizing Council in 2015.

Under the Thesis and Dissertation Assistance Program, grantees Madonna Daquigan and Maria Kristina Paler completed their research. The condensed versions of their master’s thesis and dissertation were circulated as Policy Notes (PN), namely, “Mitigating Climate Change through

Mangrove Forest” (PN 2020-08) and “Are Marine-protected Areas Sheltered from Plastic Pollution?” (PN 2020-09), respectively.

Under the Information Dissemination and Publication Program, two 2019 completed research grants were featured in the 2020 PIDS webinar series: “Aligning Supply of and Demand for Data Science and Analytics Workforce” (June 25) and “Assessing the Readiness of Filipino Professionals to Participate in the Mobility of Skilled Labor in ASEAN” (November 12). Aside from the aforementioned DP and PNs, an issue under the peer-reviewed *PIDS Research Paper Series* was released, titled “Assessing the Alignment of Data Science and Analytics (DSA)-related Undergraduate Programs with the Emerging Demands for DSA Workforce” (RPS 2020-04), a study completed in 2019. In addition, a 2018 completed paper was published in the *Philippine Journal of Development* (PJD): “Effect of Supply Chain Integration on Business Performance and Competitiveness of Philippine SMEs” by Elaine Q. Borazon and Vivien T. Supangco (UP Diliman) (PJD, Vol. 44 No. 2b). Another paper co-written by a researcher from a PASCN member-institution was also published in the PJD: “Possible Effects of China’s Belt and Road Initiative on Philippine Trade and Investments” by Marissa Maricosa Paderon (ADMU) and Ricardo B. Ang III (Georgia State University, USA) (PJD Vol. 44 No. 2c). A policy note titled “Aligning Higher Education with Demands for Data Science Workforce” (PN 2020-04) was released based on an earlier circulated DP (2019-34).

Moreover, the PASCN continued to network and participate in the annual ASCC conference. A virtual conference (e-ASCC Conference 2020) was convened on September 23 by the Malaysian APEC Study Centre (MASC) at the Institute of Malaysian and International Studies (IKMAS), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), on the theme “Towards an Inclusive, Sustainable Growth and Shared Prosperity Post-Pandemic”. Three of the 17 presentations were from PASCN member-institutions:

**Panel 4: Inclusive Economic Participation through Digital Economy and Technology**

- Mitigating Excessive Labor Migration of Nurses: A Theoretical Framework by Tereso Tullao Jr. (DLSU) and John Paolo Rivera (AIM)
- Developing a Strategy for Philippine Tourism Recovery Post-pandemic: A Systems Thinking Approach by Fernando Martin Roxas, John Paolo Rivera, and Eylla Laire Gutierrez (AIM)

**Panel 5: Driving Innovative Sustainability**

- Food Safety Management and Compliance among Selected Cacao Enterprises in Davao City by Yzabela Andrea Lim, Melodee Marciana De Castro, Dinah Pura Depositario, and Cherry Lou Nuñez (UPLB)

The conference concluded with a Roundtable Discussion on APEC Beyond 2020 attended by over 80 participants.

Through its Technical Assistance Program, the PASCN continued to provide support to government agencies, particularly the Department of Foreign Affairs and the DTI by participating in the virtual meetings of the Technical Board on APEC Matters (TBAM) (TBAM2: June 18, TBAM3: October 19, TBAM4: December 3) and the subcluster on Regional Economic Integration, Trade, and Investment (TBAM-REITI) and DTI-APEC Implementing Committee (DTI-AIC) (September 11). Under the TBAM-REITI, the PASCN project director and two PIDS research fellows are members of the Virtual Working Group on Digital Trade.

Specific technical assistance inputs/comments were provided to the following: (1) Virtual Senior Officials’ Meeting on APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade Statement on COVID-19 (May 7); (2) 62nd Initiative for ASEAN Integration Task Force (IAITF) Meeting and 10th Consultation Meeting of IAITF with ASEAN Partners (September 28); and (3) Implementation Plan of the ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework (October 15).

The PASCN Secretariat also participated in the following consultation meetings with network members and relevant TBAM agencies to discuss possible collaborative research projects for APEC and/or local and international donor funding: (1) Philippine Center for Islam and Democracy (UPD), MSU, and UP-Davao Meeting on Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao issues (February 17); (2) DTI-BPS Proposal on Improving Transparency of Pre-packaged Food Packaging and Labelling Laws, Regulations and Best Practices: Conference and Compendium (February 17); and (3) DTI-BITR on Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Project (December 11).

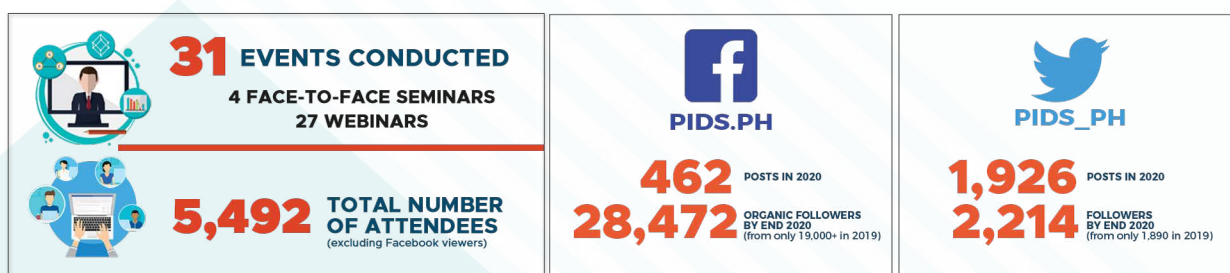
For its operational matters, the Secretariat organized a Steering Committee meeting on March 3 where the 2019 PASCN accomplishment report was presented, and the work plan for 2020 was agreed upon.



## KNOWLEDGE

## DISSEMINATION

IN 2020, CHALLENGED by the disruptive effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, the resulting lockdowns, and the shift to alternative work arrangements, the Institute intensified the use of online and web-based tools in knowledge dissemination. Its website and subsites and social media accounts provided up-to-date information on the Institute's knowledge products and services. As early as May, the Institute shifted to webinars as a substitute to face-to-face fora.



## PUBLICATIONS

### Books

In 2020, PIDS released the book, *Navigating the New Globalization: Local Actions for Global Challenges*, a compilation of the presentations made by esteemed experts during the Fifth Annual Public Policy Conference (APPC). It centers on the discussion of globalization's impact on Philippine trade, environment, public health, equity, social cohesion, and information sharing. The proceedings aim to provide government leaders, policymakers, the academe, and the public a valuable reference material on the New Globalization.

### Research Paper Series

Five issues were published in the *Research Paper Series*, the Institute's peer-reviewed monograph series: (1) RPS 2020-01 on *Vulnerability to Poverty in the Philippines*, which estimates the vulnerability level of households to income poverty and highlights the importance of using both poverty and vulnerability estimates in government programs; (2) RPS 2020-02 on *Demographic Dividend: Trends and Prospects*, which documents the country's historical experience of the demographic dividend using new National Transfer Account time-series estimates; (3) RPS 2020-03 on *Nontariff Measures in the Philippines*, which studies the nontariff measures imposed by the different government agencies in the country; (4) RPS 2020-04 on *Assessing the Alignment of Data Science and Analytics (DSA)-Related Undergraduate Programs with the Emerging Demands for DSA Workforce*, which reveals the misalignment between the demand and the supply of DSA workforce in the Philippines; and (5) RPS 2020-05 on *The Assessment of the Free Irrigation Service Act*, which finds that free irrigation had the potential to benefit millions of individuals, although it only led to small savings in *palay* production cost.

### Philippine Journal of Development

Volume 44, No. 2 was released during the year. Featured in this issue were the following articles: (1) *Role of Subjective Perception and Household Migration Culture in the Formation of Migration*

*Intentions: Evidence from a Rural Village in the Philippines*; (2) *Effect of Supply Chain Integration on Business Performance and Competitiveness of Philippine SMEs*; (3) *Enhancing the Philippine Legal, Regulatory, and Policy Framework for Distributed Energy Resources*; and (4) *Possible Effects of China's Belt and Road Initiative on Philippine Trade and Investments*.

### Economic Policy Monitor

The *2019-2020 Economic Policy Monitor (EPM)* on *Innovating Governance: Building Resilience against the COVID-19 Pandemic and Other Risks* was released in 2020. 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

Nine Policy Notes were published on various topics such as, but not limited to, environment, pollution, climate change, mining, irrigation, unpaid work, and impact of government policies, such as the Performance-based Bonus scheme.

To ensure the quality and integrity of PIDS knowledge products, research outputs submitted for publication were subjected to iThenticate plagiarism check. These publications include Discussion Papers (DPs), Policy Notes (PNs), and manuscripts for the *Philippine Journal of Development* (PJD). For 2020, **77** manuscripts were subjected to iThenticate (59 DPs, 8 book chapters, 6 PNs, and 4 PJD articles). Similarities reported were properly addressed by the authors prior to the release of their publications.

## Discussion Paper Series

Fifty-nine Discussion Papers were released online in 2020 with topics encompassing agriculture, education, environment and natural resources, finance, health, gender and development, housing, trade and industry, innovation, and impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The PIDS Discussion Paper Series constitutes studies in preliminary form circulated online to make them immediately available to stakeholders, encourage discussion, and solicit comments for their further refinement.

## Development Research News

Four issues of this quarterly newsletter were published in 2020. The banner stories underscored the current mismatch between the skills learned by the graduates and those needed by the industry today, the importance of a strategic response to contain the COVID-19 pandemic and to mitigate its adverse impacts on the Philippine economy, the fiscal consequence of increasing local government units' share in the national taxes starting 2022 when the Supreme Court ruling on the petition to revisit the computation of the internal revenue allotment takes effect, and the country's poor information systems and infrastructure that are crippling the country's response to the pandemic.

See Annex C for a complete list of PIDS publications produced in 2020.

## CIRCULATION AND DISTRIBUTION

Except for online publications that do not have print versions, such as the Discussion Paper Series and PIDS Updates, print copies of PIDS publications were distributed to the Institute's key networks from the national and local governments, academe, Congress, nongovernment organizations, international organizations, and private sector.

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 (1,763 recipients). The number of recipients of Policy Notes, Research Paper Series, and books varies based on the subject/topic of each issue/volume.

## Library Services

The PIDS Library continued to support PIDS staff and other non-PIDS clients remotely. Links to free databases were regularly emailed to PIDS researchers to help in their research needs. The Institute subscribed to JSTOR beginning August 2020. Ten new PIDS books were added to the library collection.

## ONLINE AND SOCIAL MEDIA

### PIDS website

The PIDS website continued to serve as a one-stop-shop for the full text of PIDS publications, press releases, past and future events, seminar presentations and videos, infographics, and comments of PIDS senior researchers on proposed laws submitted by lawmakers from both chambers (for details, see the Policy Influence section of this report), among other contents.

The PIDS website had an average of 1,537 unique daily visits in 2020, from 1,562 in 2019 and 1,191 in 2018.

### PIDS Facebook

The PIDS Facebook was regularly updated with posts about new publications, infographics, seminar announcements, press releases, live stream of PIDS fora, and meaningful quotes delivered by PIDS resource speakers during seminars. In 2020, the Institute had 462 posts on its Facebook page. Gaining an additional 9,000+ new followers in 2020, the Institute had a total of 28,472 organic followers on its Facebook account by the end of 2020 from only 19,000+ in 2019.

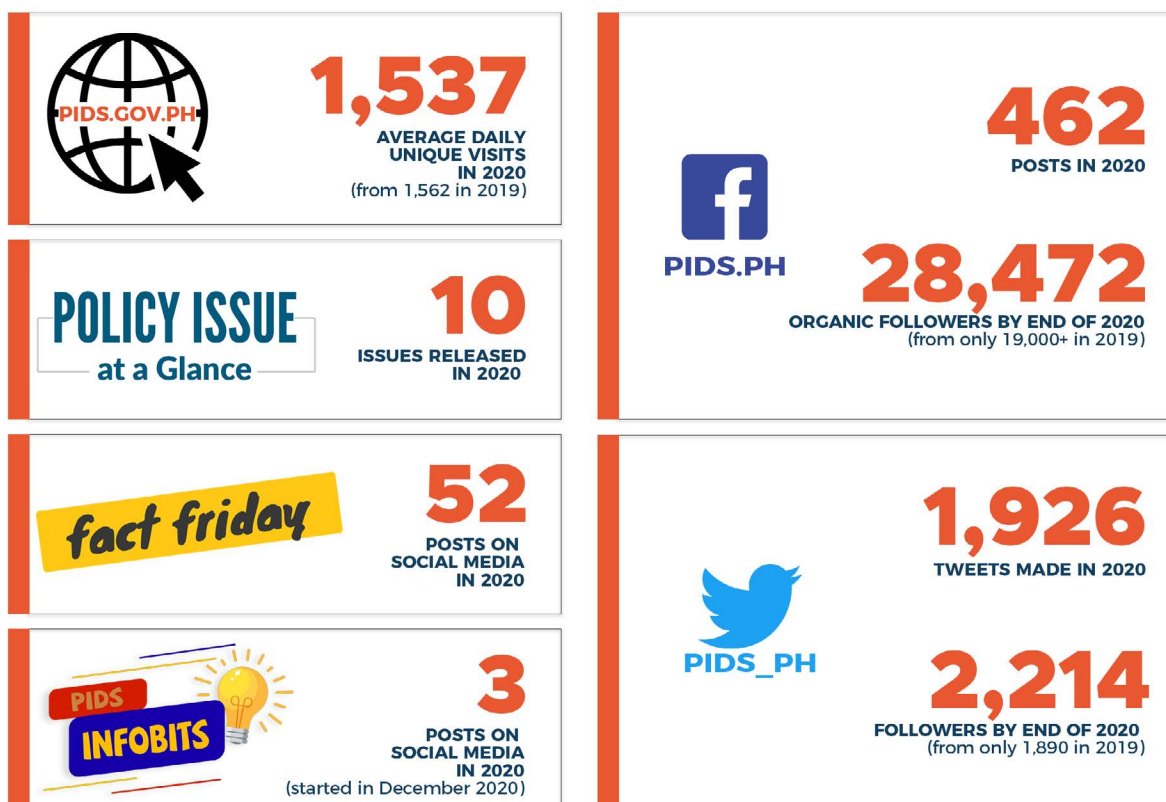
### PIDS Twitter

The PIDS Twitter account was regularly updated with tweets about PIDS webinars and information on new publications and forthcoming events. The Institute also continued livetweeting the highlights of its fora. A total of 1,926 tweets were made in 2020.

PIDS Twitter followers increased to 2,214 in 2020 from 1,890 in 2019.



## ONLINE AND SOCIAL MEDIA INITIATIVES



### Online Publications

Twelve issues of the **PIDS Updates** were released. Sent to PIDS regular contacts and subscribers, this monthly electronic newsletter is a compilation of newly released publications, forthcoming events, database updates, press releases, infographics, and videos.

The Institute also continued the **“Policy Issue at a Glance”**, an online infographic that features policy issues and research data culled from completed PIDS studies. The chosen format is intended to reach the online community and disseminate PIDS studies in a more catchy and easy-to-understand format. It is accessible through the PIDS website and social media pages. Six issues were released during the year: (1) How is the Philippines Faring in SDG Achievement? (Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth); (2) Fiscal and Governance Gaps among Municipalities in the Philippines; (3) Life After College: How Are Our Graduates Doing?;

(4) Leveraging Services for Regional Development in PH; (5) Do We Have Enough Health Workers in PH?; and (6) How Can PH Meet the Rising Demand for Data Workers?

A weekly online series called **“Fact Friday”** commenced in January 2018. This series features teasers of findings of PIDS studies to encourage PIDS followers to read the full study. Each issue is circulated through the PIDS Facebook and Twitter pages. Fifty-two Fact Friday issues were released in 2020.

Also, a new weekly infographic series called **“PIDS InfoBits”** was launched in December 2020. Released every Monday, each issue features bite-size information from various PIDS studies. Three issues were released in 2020.

Annex D lists the electronic and social media materials produced by the Institute in 2020.



## 2020 EVENTS



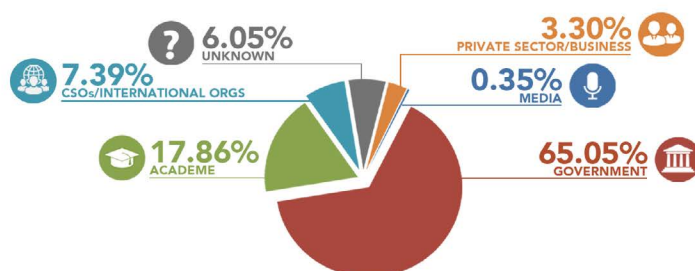
**31** TOTAL NUMBER OF  
EVENTS CONDUCTED

4 FACE-TO-FACE SEMINARS  
27 WEBINARS

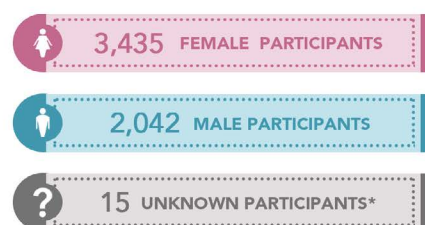


**5,492** TOTAL NUMBER OF  
ATTENDEES  
(excluding Facebook viewers)

### PARTICIPANTS BY SECTOR

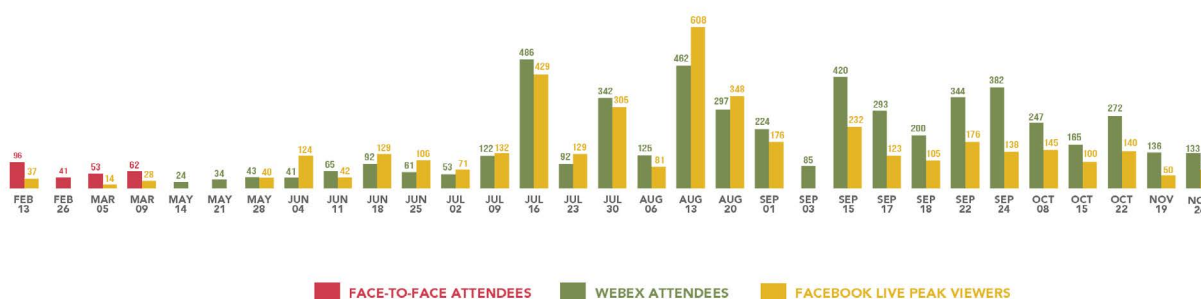


### PARTICIPANTS BY GENDER



\*Unknown participants refer to webinar attendees who only indicated their office name/office email addresses in their log-in credentials.

### NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS PER EVENT



## SEMINARS AND EVENTS

The Institute organized and conducted 31 events, 27 of which were held virtually. Most of these events featured various completed research projects. The rest were virtual fora in celebration of the Development Policy Research Month (see page 40).

Some of these events were co-organized with international partners, such as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

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

## PRESS RELEASES

Sixty-four press releases based on the activities and completed studies of the Institute were disseminated to the media and posted on the PIDS website.

See Annex F for details.

## KNOWLEDGE

## DATABASES

**Socioeconomic Research Portal for the Philippines** ([serp-p.pids.gov.ph](http://serp-p.pids.gov.ph))

The Socioeconomic Research Portal for the Philippines (SERP-P) is a knowledge database of socioeconomic materials produced by PIDS, other Philippine academic and research institutions, government agencies, and international organizations. Its establishment in the year 2000 is in line with the mandates of PIDS to provide a common link between the government and research institutions and to establish a repository of socioeconomic research information. More than 50 partner-institutions from academe, research, government, international organizations, and civil society comprise the SERP-P Network.

In 2020, 244 new publications were added to the SERP-P database. These publications were contributed by the *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas* (BSP), Congressional Policy and Budget Research Department (CPBRD), De La Salle University-Angelo King Institute (DLSU-AKI), National Tax Research Council (NTRC), Silliman University, SEAMEO Regional Center for Educational Innovation and Technology (INNOTECH), SEAMEO Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA), and PIDS.

With these additions, the portal had a total of 7,093 socioeconomic materials as of December 31, 2020. SERP-P had an average of 2,763 unique visits per day in 2020, 57 percent higher than in 2019. The increase could mean greater awareness of SERP-P among its potential users. It can also be attributed to the shift to the work-from-home arrangement and online learning, which require easy-to-access online resources.

Moreover, the production of the electronic newsletters *SERP-P News* and *SERP-P Monthly* continued in 2020. Each issue of *SERP-P News* put into the spotlight a specific socioeconomic issue and related publications available on the SERP-P database. It also featured a researcher and SERP-P partner-institution. Three issues of *SERP-P News* were produced in 2020 and featured irrigation, healthcare services, and local governance. Partner-institutions featured were UP Center for Integrative and Development Studies, UP School of Economics, and UP National College of Public Administration and Governance. Featured researchers included Dr. Agnes Rola, Prof. Orville Solon, and Dr. Alex Brillantes Jr. Meanwhile, *SERP-P Monthly* contained new SERP-P resources, upcoming events of SERP-P partner-institutions, featured publications, and the top 10 most downloaded publications in SERP-P for the month. Nine issues of *SERP-P Monthly* were produced and circulated to the SERP-P Network.


**2,763**

 AVERAGE UNIQUE  
VISITS PER DAY

(from 1,756 in 2019 and 980 in 2018)


**7,093**

 SOCIOECONOMIC MATERIALS  
BY END 2020

(from 7,049 in 2019)

**Economic and Social Databases**
 ([econdb.pids.gov.ph](http://econdb.pids.gov.ph)) ([gis.pids.gov.ph](http://gis.pids.gov.ph))

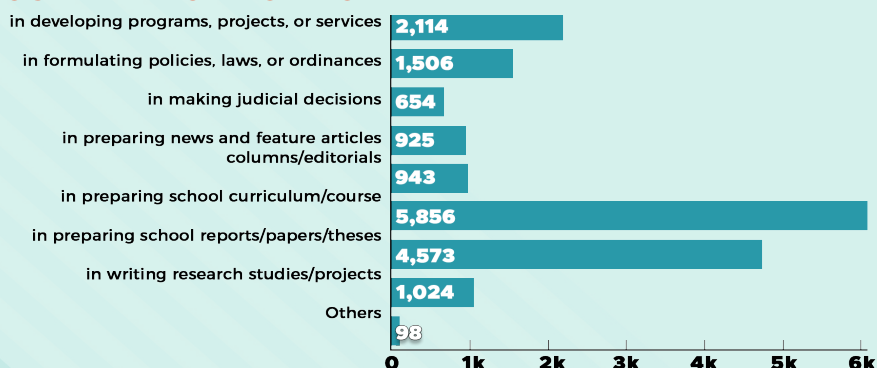
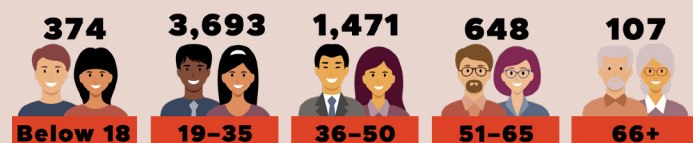
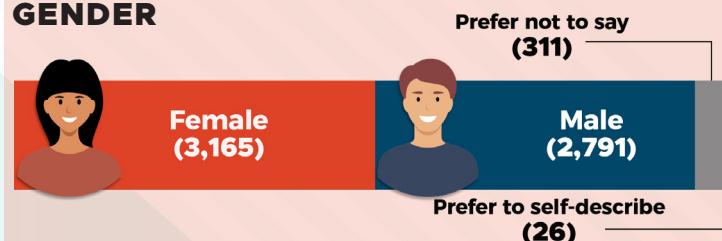
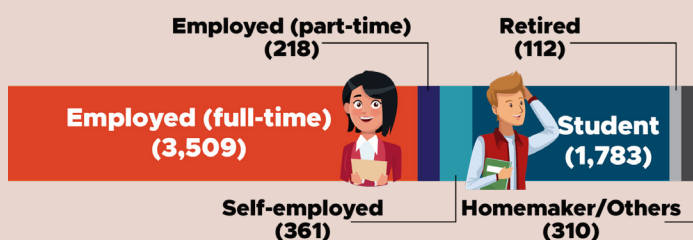
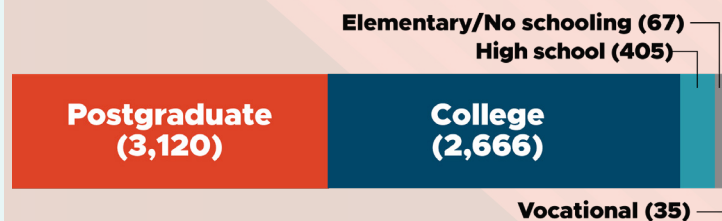
PIDS continuously updates its online economic and social databases, namely, Economic and Social Database (ESD) and GIS-based Philippine Socioeconomic Profile. ESD stores and maintains Philippine economic and social indicators both at the national and subnational levels, with some indicators presented in long-time series. The GIS-based Philippine Socioeconomic Profile, meanwhile, contains spatial data on economic and

social indicators and core local poverty indicators from the Community-Based Monitoring System, presented in geographical format. 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.

## PIDS PUBLICATION

**DOWNLOADS****(JANUARY–DECEMBER 2020)****17,693**total number of downloads  
made by**6,293**

individuals

**WHY DOWNLOAD****TO USE THE PUBLICATION****WHO DOWNLOADS****AGE****GENDER****OCCUPATION****EDUCATION****WHAT PEOPLE SAY ABOUT PIDS PUBLICATIONS, WEBSITE, OR THE INSTITUTE****Some comments received**

"The website is super helpful, especially to graduate students like me who seek insights or inputs from my fellow researchers."

"Thanks to PIDS for the valuable research on policy issues affecting various segments of society—from individuals, families, farmers, workers to industries. The research is informative, enlightening, authoritative, and useful."

"PIDS is much respected for being the government sector's only think tank. Every publication of PIDS is always a much-awaited one."

"The studies and publications of PIDS are very helpful as reliable references in the conduct of studies and evaluation of policies, programs, and projects. These knowledge products are also very accessible through the PIDS portal. Congratulations!"

# CITATION

## OF PIDS STUDIES

### In other publications

CITATION IS A GOOD measure of utilization. Compared to a downloaded publication whose actual use is uncertain, a citation clearly shows that a publication served as a reference in writing a paper. Beginning the third quarter of 2020, the Institute started to monitor the citation of its studies in other publications.

Based on RePEc (Research Papers in Economics), an open-access portal of economic literature with over three million items that can be downloaded in full text, 645 PIDS studies had a total of 1,859 citations as of December 31, 2020. The following table shows the breakdown by publication type. The number of citations is from the time the publication was released.

Citation monitoring via RePEc (Research Papers in Economics) - [ideas.repec.org](https://ideas.repec.org)

Publication type	October		November		December		Total No. of citations
	No. of publications cited	No. of citations	No. of publications cited	No. of citations	No. of publications cited	No. of citations	
Discussion Papers	414	1,249	15	18	13	25	<b>1,292</b>
Working Papers	70	160	0	0	0	0	<b>160</b>
Research Paper Series	23	73	2	3	0	0	<b>76</b>
Philippine Journal of Development	123	317	6	11	2	3	<b>331</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1,859</b>

In November, the Institute extended its citation monitoring to Google Scholar. Using this search engine, the Institute monitored a total of 1,009 PIDS studies with 10,425 citations as of December 31, 2020.

Citation monitoring via Google Scholar - [scholar.google.com](https://scholar.google.com)

Publication type	November		December		Total No. of citations
	No. of publications cited	No. of citations	No. of publications cited	No. of citations	
Discussion Papers	372	2,873	343	4,307	<b>7,180</b>
Economic Policy Monitor	5	24	1	1	<b>25</b>
Philippine Journal of Development	48	360	60	863	<b>1,223</b>
Policy Notes	87	437	89	574	<b>1,011</b>
Research Paper Series	19	198	26	410	<b>608</b>
Books	6	43	28	335	<b>378</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>3,935</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>6,490</b>	<b>10,425</b>



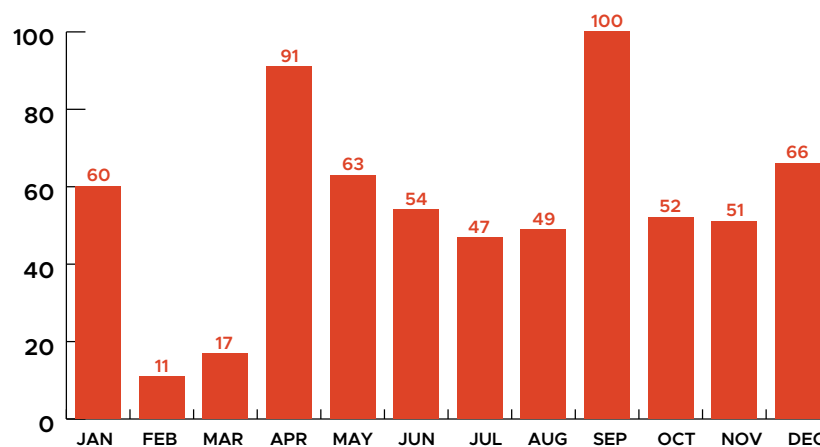


## In the media

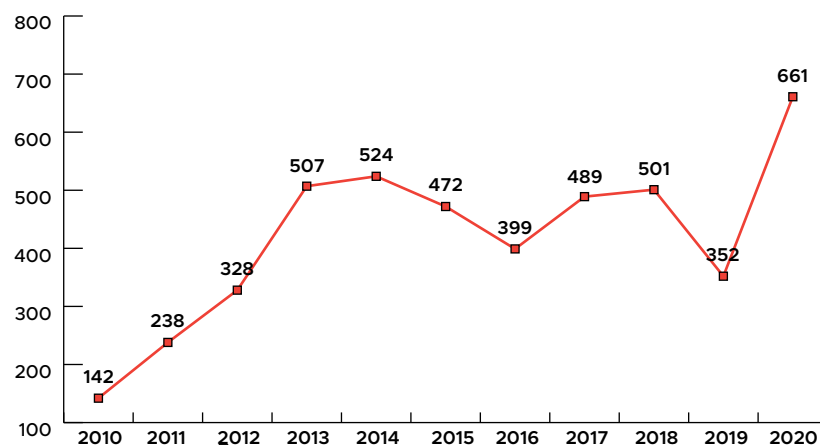
The media serves as a partner of the Institute in knowledge dissemination. Mentions or citations of a study by the media in print and online newspapers can help generate awareness that can lead to the study's utilization by policymakers, researchers, and other potential users.

From January to December 2020, 661 articles published in both print and online media cited PIDS, its studies, or researchers.

### Citations in the media, 2020



### Media citations of PIDS, 2010–2020



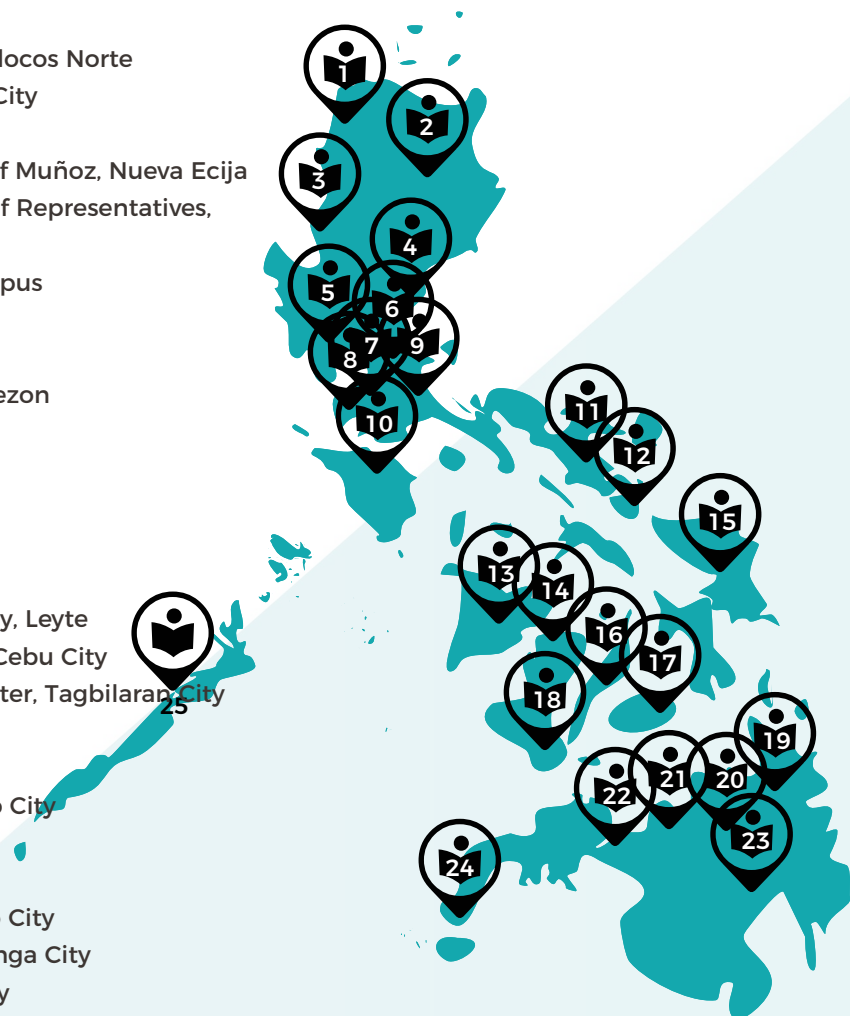
# PIDS CORNERS

**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 2020, a total of 2,417 students, faculty members, and other library patrons used the PIDS publications in 21 PIDS Corners—as reported by their librarians. **Due to the pandemic and implementation of community quarantines, most libraries were closed, particularly in the second half of 2020.**



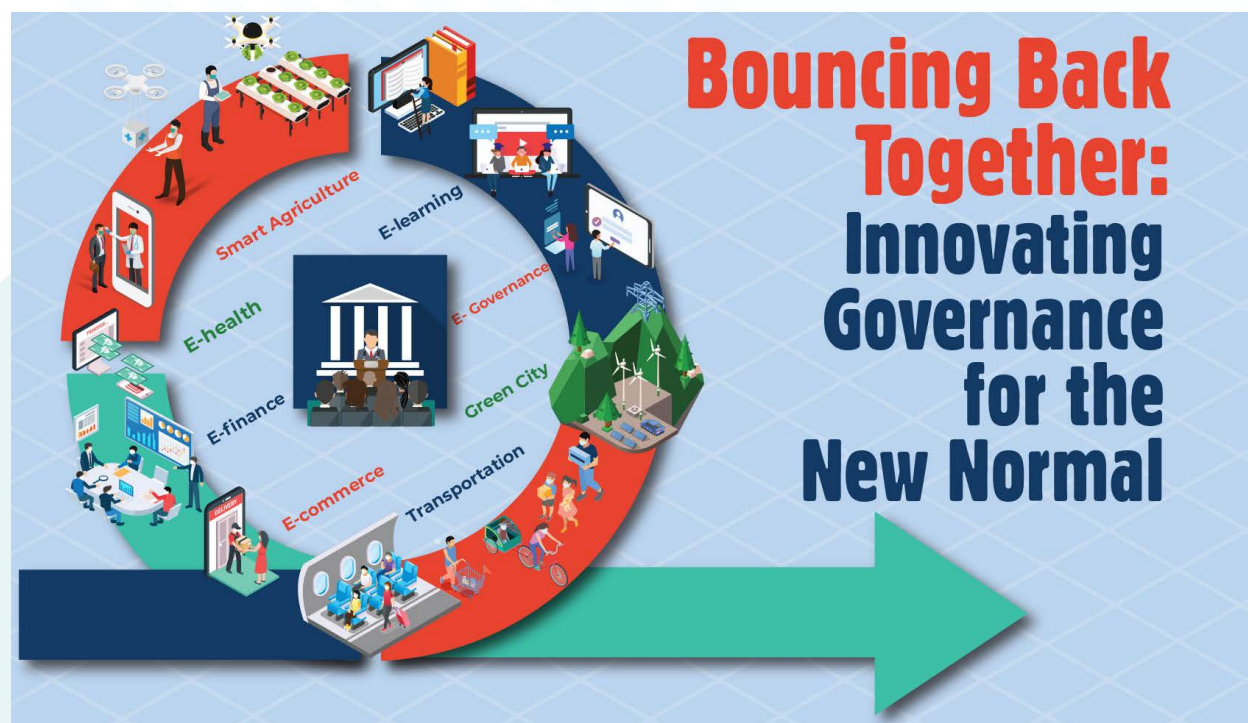
1. Mariano Marcos State University, Batac City, Ilocos Norte
2. Cagayan State University, Carig, Tuguegarao City
3. University of the Philippines, Baguio City
4. Central Luzon State University, Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija
5. Knowledge for Development Center, House of Representatives, Quezon City
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 COVID-19 PANDEMIC has caught the world off guard, putting to the test the capacity and readiness of countries and their governments to deal with a crisis of such magnitude.

In the Philippines, the pandemic has unveiled major weaknesses in governance systems and structures, namely, the lack of coordination and synergy between and among various levels of government, the lack of protocols or manual of operation to deal with a similar crisis, weak and outdated information systems, and the lack of technically capable workforce in the public sector.

These were tackled during the 2020 Development Policy Research Month (DPRM) celebration, which carried the theme “Bouncing Back Together: Innovating Governance for the New Normal” or,

in Filipino, “*Makabagong Pamamahala para sa Sama-samang Pagbangon sa New Normal*”, to underscore the importance of innovating governance across all sectors of society to steer the country toward the path of renewed growth and dynamism.

Specifically, it called the government to transform itself into one that is agile and innovative to be able to mitigate the impacts of the pandemic and other similar threats, such as climate change, food insecurity, and economic crisis. It also urged the public sector to create an environment conducive to learning and innovation; strengthen the capacities of the civil service through continuous professional development, a reward and incentive system, and digital smart systems for more efficient service delivery; and enhance human



capital formation through more efficient access to healthcare services, broad-based access to quality education, and effective social protection systems.

It also encouraged other sectors to do their share in restoring the economy and adjusting to the new normal. Notably, it emphasized the need for the business sector, academe, and civil society to aim for organizational agility by reshaping their strategy, structures, processes, people, and technology. It likewise urged the public to be adaptive and innovative and to have an entrepreneurial mindset and the initiative to upskill themselves.

The PIDS leads the country in celebrating the DPRM every September to promote and draw awareness and appreciation of the importance of policy research in nation-building. Pursuant to Presidential Proclamation 247, the month-long celebration aims to cultivate a strong culture of research and research use among decisionmakers and the general public and improve the public's research and information literacy of socioeconomic issues.

Given restrictions on face-to-face events, the DPRM 2020 celebration was held virtually. It kicked off with a virtual press conference on September 1, where government officials shared their insights on local governance innovations, institutional innovations, financial technology, and digital inclusion amid the COVID-19 pandemic. Among the panelists were National Economic and Development Authority Assistant Secretary Carlos Abad Santos, Department of Budget and Management Assistant Secretary Rolando Toledo, Makati City Mayor Mar-Len Abigail Binay, and *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas* (BSP) Assistant Governor Iluminada Sicat.

As part of the month-long celebration, the PIDS and the Mindanao Development Authority (MinDA), in partnership with the Ateneo de Davao University (AdDU), conducted the Sixth Mindanao Policy Research Forum (MPRF) on September 18 to gather insights and recommendations of leaders and experts on how Mindanaoans can move forward and bounce back from the pandemic. The virtual forum, which AdDU hosted through its University Research Council, centered on the theme "Bouncing Back in the New Normal through Countryside Development and Agricultural Resilience" to emphasize the significant role of the agriculture sector in sustaining food production and improving economic recovery amid the pandemic.

## DPRM Steering Committee 2020

**Chair:**  
PIDS

### Members (permanent):

- *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas*
- Civil Service Commission
- Department of the Interior and Local Government
- National Economic and Development Authority
- Philippine Information Agency
- Presidential Management Staff
- Congressional Policy and Budget Research Department
- Senate Economic and Planning Office

### Members (additional):

- Department of Health
- Department of Information and Communications Technology
- Department of Social Welfare and Development

The DPRM culminated with the Annual Public Policy Conference (APPC) four-part webinar series on September 15, 17, 22, and 24. The series featured presentations of foreign and local experts on topics, such as institutional innovation, civil service reforms, e-government, and smart solutions, among others (please see separate article).

Just like in past celebrations, the Institute invited national government agencies, research and academic institutions, private sector agencies, nongovernment organizations, and all the local government units in the country to join and support 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. The Civil Service Commission and the Department of the Interior and Local Government issued memorandum circulars urging government agencies and local government units, respectively, to participate in the DPRM celebration.

A total of 41 institutions from various sectors participated in the celebration. See Annex G for the list.

## SIXTH ANNUAL PUBLIC POLICY CONFERENCE



THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC would probably go down in history as one of the worst public health crises the world has ever experienced. Not only did it result in millions of lives lost globally, but it also left countries and economies paralyzed. Countries, both developed and developing, grappled with containing the rapid spread of the virus, with their respective governments instituting different measures—from lockdowns, travel restrictions, social distancing, to wearing of masks and face shields, and other safety protocols. Businesses, schools, and offices were forced to close, and people had to stay in their homes for months. In short, the COVID-19 pandemic has altered people's lives in many ways unimaginable before.

In the Philippines, the pandemic is a wake-up call, especially for the government, to shift to a new brand of governance that is responsive to the needs of the time. The government's response has exposed major structural and governance gaps. These include the lack of coordination and synergy between and among various levels of government,

the lack of protocols or manual of operation to deal with a similar crisis, weak and outdated information systems, and the lack of technically capable workforce in the public sector.

Thus, during the Sixth Annual Public Policy Conference (APPC), the main and culminating activity of the 2020 DPRM led by PIDS, best practices on how to address these gaps were put into the spotlight. Focusing on the theme "Bouncing Back Together: Innovating Governance for the New Normal", which was also the theme of the DPRM, the conference highlighted the importance of innovating governance across all sectors of society to steer the country toward the path of renewed growth and dynamism.

Four webinars were held on September 15, 17, 22, and 24 on the following topics: governance innovation in the public sector, institutional innovations, civil service reforms, and smart solutions. International and local experts were invited to present country cases, experiences, and analyses.

During the opening program, PIDS President Celia Reyes highlighted the need for an agile and innovative government to thrive under the so-called 'new normal'. She emphasized that addressing the governance issues exposed by the pandemic is the responsibility of everyone, saying that this challenging time calls for a 'whole-of-society-approach'. Socioeconomic Planning Secretary Karl Kendrick Chua expressed the same sentiment. In his keynote message, Chua noted that due to the effects of the pandemic, there was a slight reversal in the country's significant gains in poverty reduction and a temporary increase of 17.5 percent in poverty incidence. He maintained a positive outlook, however, and said that the country's goal of bringing down poverty to 14 percent by 2022 is doable, but this would require innovative and creative solutions from the government. Chua urged the government to recalibrate its systems and processes to adapt to the needs of the new normal given that "it provides the direction and impetus for innovation to prosper." However, he recognized the government's limited resources and stressed the importance of multistakeholder partnerships as an effective way to address resource constraints and "tap the wealth of ideas, technologies, expertise, and networks that reside outside of government".

The first of the four-part webinar series of APPC titled "Innovation in Public Sector Governance for Resilience under a New Normal: Theory and Practice" focused on examining how the country should be responding to the pandemic, with the public sector or the government leading the efforts through relevant and timely policies.

One of the speakers, James Brumby, senior adviser for governance, equitable growth, finance, and institutions vice president of the World Bank Group Singapore, said governments need to explore and rethink their approaches to a public health emergency and not look at past experiences that tend to be "generalized lessons". This includes changes in work actions and practices, embracing new technologies and digital systems, and using new sources of information, such as big data as government information becomes challenged during the pandemic. Meanwhile, Reboot Co-founder and Executive Director Panthea Lee discussed the importance of community-driven change and said that to face the new normal, governments must be open to collaborating with their communities, citizens, and civil societies.

As for Maria Teresa Magno-Garcia, National Planning and Corporate Management Bureau

Director of the Department of Information and Communications Technology and a discussant for this session, moving forward to the new normal means pursuing digital transformation. For his part, Gerardo Sicat, professor emeritus at the University of the Philippines School of Economics, noted that the digital revolution is a "very important and powerful element" and that governments that fail to adjust to it may lag behind.

The second of the four-part webinar series of APPC titled "Institutional Innovations and Reforms Under the New Normal" aimed to develop specific recommendations for institutional and policy plans or actions for innovating governance and promote innovation in the public sector toward recovery and resilience.

One of the sectors deeply affected by the lockdowns was the education sector as schools were forced to shift to online learning. In this webinar, one of the topics highlighted was about transforming education after the pandemic. Dr. Ju Ho Lee, a professor at the School of Public Policy and Management of Korea Development Institute, urged countries like the Philippines to harness the power of artificial intelligence (AI) in education. Dubbed as "High-Touch High-Tech Education", this method integrates AI technologies in teaching and helps teachers focus more on "personalized guidance, active learning experiences, or mentoring and emotional learning".

Meanwhile, Sean McDonald, co-founder of Digital Public and a senior fellow at the Canada-based think tank Center for International Governance Innovation, raised key lessons for governments when using technology-led responses in addressing problems. The first is validating their purpose, while the second is ensuring their wider reach. Moreover, with technology being prone to political and commercial abuses, McDonald said that building people's trust is crucial. Thus, governments need to provide clear messages to the public when deploying new technologies.

For his part, Raymund Liboro, commissioner and chairman of the National Privacy Commission, touched on the topic of data and how it can help respond to the pandemic. Now more than ever, the ability to gather accurate data is crucial to curb the spread of the virus. However, this also brings data privacy issues. To help the government address this and enter into serious data governance, Liboro urged the government to update its digital skills and competencies.



On the other hand, Ateneo School of Government Dean Ronald Mendoza discussed the constraints faced by countries like the Philippines as they embrace innovations and technologies to respond to the pandemic. According to him, for countries with populist tendencies, constraints would be more on the governance aspect than technological. He also identified key elements needed for a more inclusive recovery from the pandemic, namely, the use of technology, trust-building to facilitate sharing of information, and the transformation of healthcare, social protection, and education systems.

The COVID-19 pandemic has increased people's preference to conduct activities online. According to Aiken Larisa Serzo, University of the Philippines Law Center consultant for its Technology Law and Policy Program, the government needs to rethink its existing regulatory policies. This is especially true for industries that should be supported during the pandemic, including online platforms and logistics, retail and education providers, and telco companies. Although these industries are highly regulated, Larzo said that regulations should be flexible enough to enable them to operate during a pandemic.

The third of the four-part webinar series of APPC titled "Strengthening the Civil Service under the New Normal" focused on the critical civil service reforms to enable governments to be agile and innovative in facing large-scale crises and multifaceted risks. Dr. Viroj Tangcharoensathien, senior adviser for the International Health Policy Program of Thailand's Ministry of Public Health, talked about his country's effective government response to COVID-19. Thailand has been lauded for having one of the most successful responses to the pandemic. He attributes this to three factors: early intervention, health system resilience, and effective governance—of which people's trust in government had an important role to play.

The critical role of governments also means civil servants need to be capacitated. This was emphasized by Dr. Naomi Aoki, associate professor at the Graduate School of Public Policy of the University of Tokyo. She said civil servants should have the following mindsets to keep up with what she called the 'tech-powered new normal': openness to innovation, mindfulness of design thinking and user orientation, attention to public trust in innovations, and care for the digitally disadvantaged.

Meanwhile, Philippine Civil Service Commission Chairperson Alicia dela Rosa-Bala said programs

are in place to prepare the public sector for the new normal. These programs focus on human resource management, occupational health and safety standards for the public sector, and organizational development. Relatedly, Eduardo Banzon, principal health specialist at the Asian Development Bank, who was also a discussant, said there is a need for the civil service to "be savvy in bringing in experts" and urged the government to have stronger links with the academe to help them in formulating an effective response to current and future crises.

The last of the four-part webinar series titled "Smart Systems for Agile Governance under the New Normal" aimed to draw insights on how developing countries like the Philippines can adopt and sustain the implementation of smart systems in governance to achieve resilience to future risks. The key message that emerged from this session is the importance of technology-led and science-based governance in a post-COVID-19 world. One interesting topic was the use of unconventional tools and sources in estimating socioeconomic indicators in the Philippines as presented by Thinking Machines Chief Executive Officer Stephanie Sy. Similarly, Dr. Alfredo Mahar Lagmay, professor at the National Institute of Geological Sciences of the University of the Philippines, urged the government to integrate science-based information in the development plans and disaster management efforts of local government units. He also emphasized the importance of open data and its accessibility to communities. Meanwhile, as the preference for new technologies increases amid the pandemic, Laura Ignacio, director of the Center for Monetary and Financial Policy of the BSP, also warned about the potential risks. She noted that it is essential to have a balanced approach to these risks, saying that "regulations must continue to adjust to developments so as not to compromise consumer protection standards and ensure the welfare of the consumers."

In all these discussions on creating a new brand of governance, PIDS Vice President Marife Ballesteros, in her closing message, emphasized the recurring theme of building people's trust—with the government and with the new technologies and innovations arising from these challenging times. She urged the participants to apply the learnings from the four-part webinar series to achieve the common objective of improving public sector governance in the country.

Each of the four-part webinar series of the APPC was attended by over 300 to 400 participants from the government, academe, civil society, private sector, and the media.

## INTERNATIONAL LINKAGES



GLOBAL TRADE & INNOVATION  
POLICY ALLIANCE



Network of  
East Asian  
Think Tanks



THE INSTITUTE IS a member of several international networks, including the APEC Study Centers Consortium (ASCC), East Asian Development Network (EADN), Global Trade and Policy Alliance (GTIPA), Network of East Asian Think Tanks (NEAT), and Research Institutes Network (RIN).

In 2020, through the PASCN, PIDS continued to participate in the annual ASCC conference. Hosted by the Malaysian APEC Study Centre, the virtual conference took place on September 23. It centered on the theme "Towards an Inclusive, Sustainable Growth and Shared Prosperity Post-Pandemic" (see the PASCN section on p. 27 for details). The ASCC consists of all the APEC Study Centers (ASCs) formed to foster research and academic discussions on APEC issues. There are more than 70 ASCs, one of which is the PASCN. The Institute has been hosting and supporting PASCN since 1996.

The EADN, meanwhile, is a network of research institutions in the developing countries of East Asia. It aims to strengthen the capacity of research institutions and researchers to undertake high-quality, development-focused, and policy-relevant research in the social sciences that can be used for policy analysis, debates, and inputs at the national and regional levels. PIDS has been serving as the secretariat of the EADN and the PIDS president as regional coordinator since July 2010.

The Institute joined GTIPA in 2019. It is a network of think tanks supporting greater global trade liberalization and integration. In 2020, through Dr. Francis Quimba and Dr. Ramonette Serafica, PIDS contributed a short monograph on "The Philippines' Three Most Significant Trade Priorities for the Year

Ahead" for the GTIPA multicountry report. Both research fellows also participated in the GTIPA Annual Summit held online on October 29.

Officially established in November 2003 with PIDS representing the Philippines, NEAT was one of the measures recommended in 2002 by the East Asian Studies Group convened by ASEAN+3 leaders for closer cooperation among East Asian countries. It serves as a mechanism for research and academic exchange and a platform for second-track diplomacy in the regional cooperation of the member-states comprising the Association of Southeast Asian Nations as well as China, Japan, and South Korea. In 2020, through Dr. Kris Francisco, PIDS participated in the NEAT Working Group "East Asian Cooperation on Enhancing Inclusive, Resilient, and Sustainable Connectivity beyond COVID-19" on November 5. She and PIDS President Celia Reyes also attended the 32nd NEAT Country Coordinators Annual Meeting on November 18. Dr. Reyes also serves as NEAT country coordinator for the Philippines.

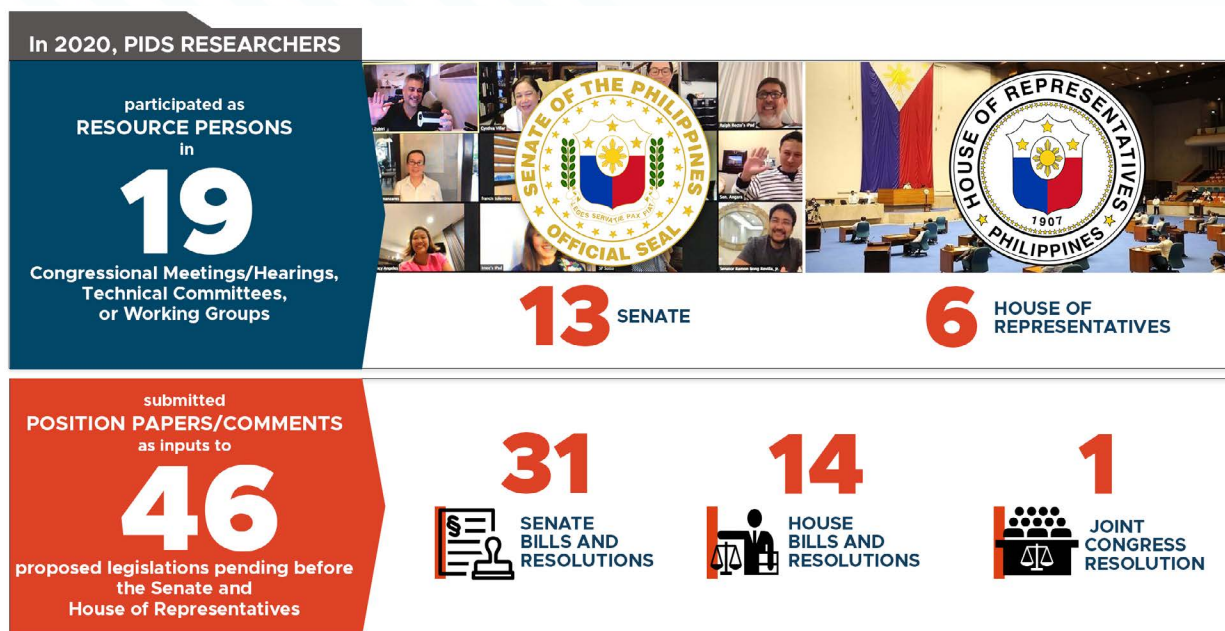
RIN is a group of research institutes in East Asia that supports the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia in research, capacity development, and dissemination of research findings. In 2020, Dr. Adoracion Navarro served as a resource speaker in the RIN 2020 Research Workshop on COVID-19 held on October 12. Dr. Celia Reyes also served as a discussant in the RIN Annual Meeting 2020 on October 27.

Moreover, PIDS actively participates in other international fora and networks through its officials and senior researchers.

See Annex H for details.

# POLICY

## INFLUENCE



THE INSTITUTE, THROUGH its senior researchers, directly influences policymaking in the legislative branch by participating as resource persons in congressional meetings/hearings, technical committees, or working groups (Annex I).

Moreover, the comments of PIDS senior researchers on proposed laws are regularly sought by the Senate and the House of Representatives. The details are presented below.

### Comments/Position Papers Submitted to Congress in 2020

From January to December 2020, PIDS provided comments to 11 House Bills (HB) and 3 House Resolutions (HR) pending before the House of Representatives and 25 Senate Bills (SB), 6 Senate Resolutions (SR), and 1 Joint Senate Resolution pending before the Senate.

- HB 206, "An Act Providing for the Development of a National Defense Industry through

the Strengthening and Revitalizing of the Self-Reliant Defense Posture (SRDP) Program, Incentivizing In-country Enterprises, Rationalizing Defense Acquisition, and Creating the Office of the Undersecretary for Defense Technology Research and Industry Development under the Department of National Defense, and Providing Funds Thereof"

- HB 3238, "An Act Establishing a Framework for Citizens Participation in Legislation and Rule-Making through the Use of Information and Communications Technology Platforms"
- SB 169 and 1258 on the proposed NEDA bill
- TRAIN Package 3, "Real Property Valuation and Assessment Act", including SB 246 and 519 and HB 4664
- HB 5906, "An Act Amending Provisions of Republic Act (RA) 10667, Otherwise Known as An Act Providing for a National Competition Policy, Prohibiting Anti-Competitive Agreements,



Abuse of Dominant Position and Anti-Competitive Mergers and Acquisitions, Establishing the Philippine Competition Commission' and Appropriating Funds Therefor"

- Proposed constitutional amendments by the Inter-Agency Task Force on Federalism (IATF) and Constitutional Reform Movement (CORE)
- HB 230, "An Act Institutionalizing the Participation of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the Preparation and Authorization Process of the Annual National Budget, Providing Mechanisms Therefor, and for Other Purposes" and HB 832, 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"
- Proposed legislation on inclusive education (SB 434 and SB 1150) and establishment of inclusive education learning resource centers for children and youth with special needs (SB 55, 69, 171, 329, 338, 345, 540, and 804)
- SB 14, amending the Retail Trade Liberalization Act of 2000 (RA 8762)
- Senate Bill 921, amending the Retail Trade Liberalization Act of 2000 (RA 8762)
- Senate Bill 1113, amending Retail Trade Liberalization Act of 2000 (RA 8762)
- HB 6297, "An Act Strengthening the Right of the People to Free Expression, to Peaceably Assemble, and to Petition the Government for Redress of Grievances, Repealing for the Purpose *Batas Pambansa* 880 or The Public Assembly Act of 1985"
- SB 1474, "An Act Providing An Economic Stimulus Strategy for the Effects of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and Appropriating Funds Therefor"
- SB 1431, "An Act Establishing an Economic Recovery Package to Business in the Hardest Hit Sectors by the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), Appropriating Funds Therefor, and for Other Purposes"
- SB 1414, "An Act Establishing the Emergency Response And Recovery Package to Counter the COVID-19 Pandemic, also known as '*Pag-asa: Alaga, Sustento, at Angat sa Panahon ng COVID-19 Crisis*' Package, and for Other Purposes"
- HB 6122, "An Act Protecting Consumers and Merchants Engaged in Internet Transactions, Creating for this Purpose the Ecommerce Bureau and Appropriating Funds Therefor" (Internet Transactions Act)
- SR 405, "Directing the Committee on Trade, Commerce, and Entrepreneurship, and Other Appropriate Committees to Conduct a Hearing, in Aid of Legislation, on the Effects of COVID-19 on Philippine Trade, Commerce, and Entrepreneurship, and the Possible Ways to Restart the Economy During and After the COVID-19 Era"
- SR 391, "Basic Education System (COVID-19)"
- SR 392, "Free Internet Access in Public Places Act"
- The Department of Education's Learning Continuity Plan for Basic Education in Time of COVID-19
- HR 834, "Directing the Proper Committee to Conduct an Inquiry in Aid of Legislation on the Current Status of Implementation of Republic Act 11055, Otherwise Known as the Philippine Identification System Act"
- HR 937, "Urging the National Government to Fast Track the Integrated Implementation of RA 11055 (Philippine Identification System Act) and RA 11315 (Community-Based Monitoring System Act) as a Vital Database Mechanism in Providing Social Amelioration during COVID-19 Pandemic"
- HB 6958, "An Act Providing Protection to Individuals Engaged in the Food and Grocery Delivery Services"
- SB 69, "An Act Instituting Services for Learners with Disabilities in Support of Inclusive Education, Establishing Inclusive Education Learning Resource Centers for Learners with Disabilities and Children and Youth with Special Needs in All Public School Districts and Public School Divisions, Providing for Standards and Guidelines, and Appropriating Funds Therefor"
- SR 409, "Directing the Senate Committee on Finance to Conduct an Inquiry, in Aid



- of Legislation, to Determine the Budgetary Requirements of the Government to Utilize Innovative Digital Technologies and Accelerate the Build-Up of Telecommunications Infrastructure towards Improving Governance, Socio-economic Development, and Prompt Delivery of Services to the Filipino People”
- HR 178, “Calling for an Investigation in Aid of Legislation by the Appropriate Committee of the House of Representatives on the Exclusion of Agriculturally Viable Parcels of Land in Sariaya, Quezon, from the Implementation of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program”
  - SR 522, “Implementation of RA 4670 (Magna Carta for Public School Teachers)” and SR 526, “Quality of Teacher Education and training and Teacher Education Institutions”
  - SB 1591, “An Act Protecting Consumers and Merchants Engaged in Internet Transactions, Creating for this Purpose the Ecommerce Bureau, and Appropriating Funds Therefor”
  - SB 1818, “An Act Promoting Online Transactions, Safeguarding the Rights of Consumers and Merchants, and for Other Purposes”
  - Joint Senate Resolution 10, “Creating a Congressional Oversight Committee on Education to Reviews and Assess Philippine Education, Providing Funds Therefore and for Other Purposes”
  - HB 7864, “An Act Establishing the Basic Regulatory Framework for Blockchain Technology in the Philippines, Providing for its Use in Government Service Delivery, and for Other Purposes”
  - SB 788, “An Act Establishing A National Evaluation Policy”
  - SB 1885, “An Act Establishing A Results-Based National Evaluation Policy”
  - HB 8101, “An Act Providing for the Promotion and Development of the Philippine Creative Industries and Providing Funds Therefor”

## INITIAL EVIDENCE OF POLICY INFLUENCE

### Citation of PIDS Studies in Bills Filed at the Lower House

An initial review of the bills submitted by lawmakers in the 18th Congress (July 22, 2019 – 2022) reveals that PIDS studies were cited in these bills. Table 1 shows some of these bills and the cited studies.

### Uptake of Policy Recommendations

In terms of policymakers’ uptake of PIDS studies’ policy recommendations, the Institute initially documented three cases.

- The first case pertains to the 2017 policy note “Quantitative Restriction on Rice Imports: Issues and alternatives” authored by Dr. Roehlano Briones. At a PIDS webinar on January 28, 2021, where Senator Cynthia Villar served as closing speaker, she disclosed that she used the policy note as a basis for drafting the Rice Tariffication Law. The specific policy recommendations taken up by Senator Villar, who is currently the chairperson of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Food, are (1) the adoption of rice tariffication in place of the lifting of the quantitative restrictions, (2) the provision of safety nets for rice farmers, and (3) the abolition of the National Food Authority (NFA) monopoly over rice importation and retaining NFA merely as a buffer stocking agency.
- The second case is about the 2020 study “Impacts of the Sustainable Livelihood Program’s (SLP) Microenterprise Development (MD) Assistance with Seed Capital Fund on Poor Households in the Philippines” commissioned by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the implementing agency of SLP. Authored by Dr. Aniceto Orbeta, Dr. Marife Ballesteros, Mr. John Paul Corpus, Dr. Vicente Paqueo, and Dr. Celia Reyes, this study evaluated the impact of the program’s MD component on the labor supply, income, expenditure, savings, and capital investment of beneficiaries of the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program. In a memorandum dated October 8, 2020, DSWD Assistant Secretary for Specialized Programs Rhea Penaflor said the study’s recommendations would “be fully utilized” by the department to improve the

program's implementation through several "action points".

Table 2 gives details of the study's recommendations and the responses of DSWD. It is important to emphasize that some of the recommendations of the 2020 study were informed by previous studies also conducted by PIDS.

- The third and last case is about the 2020 study "Fiscal Sustainability, Equity, and Allocative Efficiency in the Light of the 2019 Supreme Court Ruling on the LGUs' Share in the National Taxes" written by Dr. Rosario Manasan, a former senior research fellow of PIDS. To ensure the national government's fiscal sustainability when the Supreme Court ruling takes effect in 2022, the study proposed sourcing the increase in local government resources by "unfunding programs, activities, and projects (PAPs) in the budgets of some

national government agencies that are actually intended to deliver functions assigned to LGUs under the Local Government Code". On June 2, 2021, the Office of the President released Executive Order 138 titled "Full Devolution of Certain Functions of the Executive Branch to Local Governments, Creation of a Committee on Devolution, and For Other Purposes".

In an email exchange between PIDS and the Department of the Interior and Local Government's Bureau of Local Government Development (BLGD) dated June 11, 2021, the BLGD verified that "the policy recommendation of Dr. Manasan was the action taken by the DBM [Department of Budget and Management] when they communicated the formulation of the NGA DTPs [national government agencies devolution transition plans]." The BLGD added that "they [DBM] specified some of the projects that will be unfunded in preparation for the national budget call."

**Table 1. Some of the bills filed at the Lower House of the 18th Congress that cited PIDS studies**

No.	Long/Short Title	PIDS Study Cited
House Bill 80	Housewife Compensation Act	PN 2017-09: Do Men and Women in the Philippines Have Equal Economic Opportunities? DP 2018-20: Profile and Determinants of the Middle Income Class in the Philippines
House Bill 308	An Act Instituting a Thirty-five (35) Hour Working Week Scheme as an Alternative Work Arrangement for Employees in the Public Sector	DP 2018-11: Preparing the Philippines for the Fourth Industrial Revolution: A Scoping Study
House Bill 4366	Green Vehicles Incentive Act	PN 2011-13: Globalization, Competition, and International Production Networks: Policy Directions for the Philippine Automotive Industry
House Bill 5362	Senior Citizens Employment Opportunity Act	DP 2019-23: Financing Universal Health Care in an Ageing Philippines
House Bill 6709	The COVID-19 Unemployment Reduction Economic Stimulus (CURES) Act of 2020	DP 2020-15: Projected Disease Transmission, Health System Requirements, and Macroeconomic Impacts of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in the Philippines
House Bill 6952	Bayanihan to Recover as One Act	DP 2020-15: Projected Disease Transmission, Health System Requirements, and Macroeconomic Impacts of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in the Philippines
House Bill 7120	K-12 Employers Incentive Act	DP 2018-49: Senior High School and the Labor Market: Perspectives of Grade 12 Students and Human Resource Officers
House Bill 7208	Comprehensive Dairy Farming Act	DP 2017-51: Review of High-Value Agriculture in the Philippines with Comprehensive Subsectoral Focus: Livestock Industries



**Table 1. (continued)**

No.	Long/Short Title	PIDS Study Cited
House Bill 7304	The Rural Agricultural and Fisheries Financing Enhancement System Act	DP 2016-48: Comprehensive Study on Credit Programs to Smallholders
House Bill 7524	Special Protection to Coastal Fishing Communities Act	RPS 2020-01: Vulnerability to Income Poverty in the Philippines: An Examination of Trends from 2003 to 2015 (earlier published as DP 2018-10)
House Bill 8088	An Act Strengthening Assistance to Farmers, Fisherfolk and Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries by Institutionalizing Direct Credit Support to Said Sectors Amending Republic Act 3844 or the Agricultural Land Reform Code	WP 1987-02: Costs of Agricultural Credit in the Philippines: The Short-run Effects of Interest Rate Deregulation
House Bill 8210	An Act Mandating the Commission on Higher Education to Create a Tripartite Council to Address Job-Skills Mismatch in the Country	DP 2016-08: Are Higher Education Institutions Responsive to Changes in the Labor Market?
House Bill 8739	Geriatric Special Care Unit Act of 2021	DP 2018-43: Are We Missing Out on the Demographic Dividend? Trends and Prospects

Source: <https://www.congress.gov.ph/>

**Table 2. Recommendations of the 2020 Sustainable Livelihood Program process evaluation and the action plan of DSWD**

Study's Recommendations	DSWD's Action Plan
Organize SLP livelihood interventions and CCT interventions (e.g., savings, health information, health services, and parent counselling) into a coherent graduation strategy for the poor.	Implementation of a Graduation approach in the SLP process, in partnership with BRAC, ADB, and DFAT Australia. <sup>1</sup>
DSWD should better understand the relative merits of group-based vs. individual livelihood projects.	Conduct an in-house study to assess the relative merits of the two types of enterprises. Said study is a priority topic in SLP's Research and Evaluation Agenda.
DSWD should improve project development and selection to improve the commercial viability of livelihood projects.	Continuous review of SLP's program design and implementation, particularly:
DSWD should review and strengthen supporting interventions for livelihood beneficiaries pre- and post-implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Improvement of screening participants by revisiting Microsave's Track Selection Tool and PIDS's Sorting Tool<sup>2</sup></li> <li>■ Effectiveness of current SLP's implementation and monitoring guidelines, tools, and modules.</li> </ul>
Consider re-emphasizing interventions leading to wage employment. <sup>3</sup>	Strengthen collaboration with partners/stakeholders of the program, particularly on the interventions leading to wage employment.

<sup>1</sup> However, this Graduation project was already being planned even before the completion of the SLP impact evaluation.

<sup>2</sup> The characteristics-based sorting tool developed was by Dr. Celia Reyes and Arkin Arboneda (Reyes and Arboneda 2018). Earlier PIDS process assessments of SLP had also suggested the need for better sorting of SLP participants (Ballesteros et al. 2016; Ballesteros et al. 2017).

<sup>3</sup> This recommendation was also informed by earlier PIDS process assessments of SLP (Ballesteros et al. 2015; Ballesteros et al. 2016).

Sources: PIDS SLP study team; DSWD memorandum dated October 8, 2020, from Assistant Secretary for Specialized Programs Rhea Penaflor to PIDS President Celia Reyes

PIDS

# EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION



THE CHALLENGES BROUGHT by the pandemic did not prevent the newly elected officers of PIDSEA from organizing and implementing programs and activities for 2020, which were aimed to further improve and promote the work condition, welfare, and interest of PIDS employees.

In January 2020, the nomination process for the election of new PIDSEA officers was conducted, wherein nomination forms were distributed among PIDSEA members. A new set of PIDSEA Officers was elected on February 3, 2020. After the elections, the PIDSEA Executive Committee (ExeCom) held meetings and preparations for team-building activities for the year.

On August 26, 2020, the PIDSEA ExeCom spearheaded an online “*Kumustahan*” activity participated by PIDS employees. The activity provided an avenue for employees to share their experiences during the pandemic, as well as tips on how to cope with the challenges of working from home. Suggestions on future employee welfare programs or projects relevant to the “new normal” were also solicited during the activity.

As part of the activities during the anniversary week of PIDS held in September, PIDSEA organized games and online raffle activities to celebrate the Annual Employees Day.

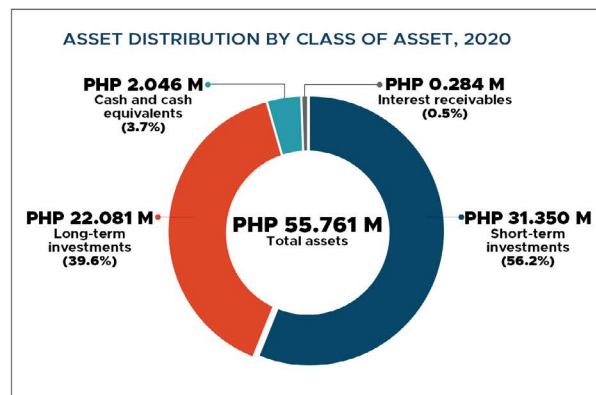
The association has also been actively involved in other activities of the Institute, including the conduct of two orientations for new employees and the attendance and representation to Management Committee meetings, Human Resource Merit Promotion and Selection Board deliberations, Personnel Development Committee activities, and other meetings organized with various PIDS committees. PIDSEA also provided inputs to several proposed office policies related to the work-from-home arrangement, health and wellness, and occupational safety and health.

Significantly, the PIDSEA, in partnership with the PIDS Management and staff, successfully secured the accreditation of its Collective Negotiation Agreement from the Civil Service Commission on November 11, 2020. The initiatives to review and renew the agreement started in March, and appropriate revisions and improvements were subsequently made as agreed during the negotiation meetings. The agreement was ultimately approved and signed by both parties on September 8, 2020.

All these activities would not have been possible without the support of the PIDS Management and staff. PIDSEA envisions to continue partnering with all its members and with the PIDS Management in all its future endeavors for the welfare of the PIDS employees and the Institute.

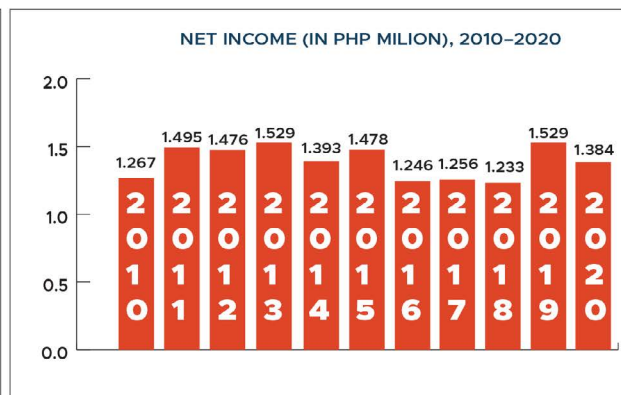
PIDS

# PROVIDENT FUND



TOTAL ASSETS  
**PHP 55.761 MILLION**

MEMBERS' EQUITY  
**PHP 52.490 MILLION**



REVENUES EARNED  
**PHP 1.560 MILLION**

NET INCOME  
**PHP 1.384 MILLION**

NOTES: All amounts are as of December 2020. Members' equity consists of members' contribution, that of PIDS, and the dividends. Net income excludes operating expenses and share in net income paid to resigned members

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, 2020, the Fund has a total membership of 78 permanent PIDS employees and 2 coterminous PASCN employees.

The 20th Annual Members' Meeting of the PIDS Provident Fund, held on June 24, 2020 via Cisco Webex platform, 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) 2020, the Fund paid provident fund benefits in the total amount of PHP 1.039 million to six employees who resigned/retired from PIDS.

In terms of financial position, the Fund's assets increased by 16 percent from PHP48.066 million in 2019 to PHP55.761 million in 2020.

Meanwhile, members' equity increased in 2020 by 17 percent from PHP 44.809 million in 2019 to PHP 52.490 million in 2020. The members' equity consists of members' contributions, that of PIDS, and the dividends.

In terms of revenue generation for CY 2020, the Fund earned revenues of PHP1.560 million, slightly lower by PHP 0.129 million compared to the total revenues of PHP 1.689 million in CY 2019. The Fund spent PHP 0.147 million in operating expenses and paid share in net income of PHP 0.029 million to resigned members during the year. Thus, a net income of PHP 1.384 million in 2020. This is lower than 2019's net income of PHP1.529 million.



## BOARD OF **TRUSTEES**



**DR. KARL KENRICK T. CHUA**  
Chairperson

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Socioeconomic Planning Secretary  
Director-General, National Economic  
and Development Authority



**ATTY. RAPHAEL PERPETUO M. LOTILLA**  
Member

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Fellow, Philippine Center for Economic  
Development,  
UP School of Economics



**DR. GILBERTO M. LLANTO**  
Member

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Former President, Philippine Institute  
for Development Studies



**DR. CELIA M. REYES**  
Member

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President, Philippine Institute  
for Development Studies



# MANAGEMENT

## COMMITTEE



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President

PhD Economics  
University of Pennsylvania



**DR. MARIFE M. BALLESTEROS**  
Vice President

PhD Social Sciences  
University of Nijmegen (The Netherlands)



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## 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. JANET S. CUENCA**  
Research Fellow

PhD Public Policy  
National University  
of Singapore

(health devolution,  
fiscal decentralization,  
government budget  
analysis, health, education,  
social protection)



**DR. JOSE RAMON G. ALBERT**  
Senior Research Fellow

PhD Statistics  
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)



**DR. CONNIE B. DACUYCUY**  
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and gender issues,  
poverty analysis, applied  
economic modeling)



**DR. ROEHLANO M. BRIONES**  
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PhD Economics  
UP School of Economics

(agriculture, CGE  
modeling, rural  
development)



**DR. SONNY N. DOMINGO**  
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PhD Applied Economics  
Charles Sturt University  
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resource economics,  
mathematical  
programming, disaster  
risk reduction and  
management)





**DR. KRIS A. FRANCISCO**  
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PhD Public Economics  
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applied econometric  
analysis)



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demographic economics,  
social sector issues,  
applied economic  
modeling, information and  
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international development)



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**DR. CHARLOTTE JUSTINE D. SICAT**  
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PhD Business Administration  
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economics of regulation,  
industrial organization,  
finance, health and labor  
economics)



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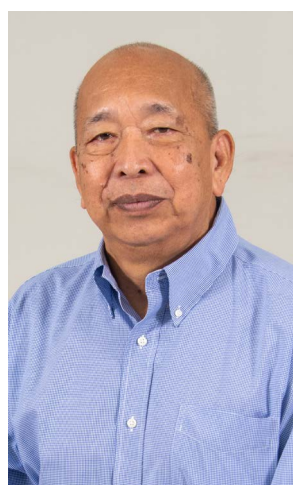
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insurance, econometrics and  
economic evaluation)



**DR. AUBREY D. TABUGA**  
Research Fellow

PhD Public Policy  
National University of  
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(public policy analysis, social  
economics of migration,  
institutional economics,  
social policy)



**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
<b>AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT</b>		
Assessing the Resurgent Irrigation Development Program of the Philippines	Roehlano Briones	Roehlano Briones Roberto Clemente Roger Luyun Agnes Rola Arlene Inocencio
Development of Crop Climate Calendars for High-Value Crops in Atok, Benguet: Report from Preliminary Co-Learning and Co-Development Engagements with Agricultural Stakeholders in Benguet Province	Sonny Domingo	Sonny Domingo Anna Jennifer Umlas Katrina Mae Zuluaga
Barriers to Application of Weather and Climate Information in Cut Flower Production in Benguet	Sonny Domingo	Sonny Domingo Adrian Boyett Agbon Ma. Divina Olaguera Anna Jennifer Umlas Katrina Mae Zuluaga Celia Reyes
Developing Rapid Climate Decision Analysis Tool in Smallholder High-Value Crop Farming in Atok, Benguet	Sonny Domingo	Sonny Domingo Anna Jennifer Umlas Katrina Mae Zuluaga
Barriers to Application of Weather and Climate Information in Smallholder Vegetable Farming in Benguet	Sonny Domingo	Sonny Domingo Adrian Boyett Agbon Ma. Divina Olaguera Anna Jennifer Umlas Katrina Mae Zuluaga Celia Reyes
Agricultural Employment and the Rural Household: A Characterization for Selected Provinces in the Philippines	Roehlano Briones	Roehlano Briones
The Role of Agrarian Reform Beneficiary Organizations (ARBOs) in Agriculture Value Chain	Roehlano Briones	Marife Ballesteros Jenica Ancheta
Boosting Agricultural Productivity through Parcelization of Collective Certificate of Land Ownership Awards	Roehlano Briones	Ivory Myka Galang
The Unfinished Agenda of Trade Liberalization in Philippine Agriculture: Assessing the Impact of Reducing Tariff and Nontariff Barriers	Roehlano Briones	Roehlano Briones
Did the Opening up of Rice Importation in the Philippines Worsen Income Poverty and Inequality? A General Equilibrium with Microsimulation Approach	Roehlano Briones	Roehlano Briones
Land Tenure, Access to Credit, and Agricultural Performance of ARBs, Farmer Beneficiaries, and Other Rural Workers	Roehlano Briones	Ivory Myka Galang
Projecting Loan Demand from Small Farmers and Fishers in the Philippines	Connie Dacuycuy	Geoffrey Ducanes



STUDY TITLE	PROJECT DIRECTOR(S)	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS/ AUTHORS
Towards a More Sustainable Financing of Small Farmers and Fisherfolk's Agricultural Production	Connie Dacuycuy	Connie Dacuycuy Marife Ballesteros Lora Kryz Baje Jenica Ancheta
<b>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, LABOR MARKETS, AND POVERTY</b>		
ECCD-F1KD Situation Analysis in KOICA-UNICEF Project Areas	Aubrey Tabuga	Aubrey Tabuga Michael Ralph Abrigo Connie Dacuycuy Carlos Cabaero Lora Kryz Baje Zhandra Tam
Primary Health Care for Noncommunicable Diseases in the Philippines	Valerie Gilbert Ulep	Valerie Gilbert Ulep Jhanna Uy Lyle Darryl Casas
On the Employability of the Senior High School Graduates: Evidence from the Labor Force Survey	Aniceto Orbeta, Jr.	Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Maropsil Potestad
Correlates of Test Performance of 15-year-old Students in the Philippines: Evidence from PISA	Aniceto Orbeta, Jr.	Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Kris Ann Melad Maropsil Potestad
Future Science and Technology Human Resource Requirements in the Philippines: A Market Labor Analysis	Jose Ramon Albert	Jose Ramon Albert Ana Maria Tabunda Carlos Primo David Kris Francisco Charlie Labina Janet Cuenca Jana Flor Vizmanos
Towards a Sustainable Online Work in the Philippines: Learnings from the Online Survey of Market and Nonmarket Work during the Enhanced Community Quarantine	Ramonette Serafica	Connie Dacuycuy Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Ramonette Serafica Lora Kryz Baje
Online Work in the Philippines: Some Lessons in the Asian Context	Ramonette Serafica	Connie Dacuycuy Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Ramonette Serafica Lora Kryz Baje
Updating of UN Common Country Assessment for the Philippines	Adoracion Navarro	Adoracion Navarro Kris Francisco Celia Reyes
Review of Indigenous Peoples Policy and Institutional Grounding	Sonny Domingo	Sonny Domingo Arvie Joy Manejar
Projected Disease Transmission, Health System Requirements, and Macroeconomic Impacts of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in the Philippines	Celia Reyes	Michael Ralph Abrigo Jhanna Uy Nel Jason Haw Valerie Gilbert Ulep Kris Francisco
Poverty, the Middle Class, and Income Distribution amidst COVID-19	Jose Ramon Albert	Jose Ramon Albert Michael Ralph Abrigo Francis Mark Quimba Jana Flor Vizmanos



STUDY TITLE	PROJECT DIRECTOR(S)	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS/ AUTHORS
Does Economic Growth Benefit the Poor? Evidence from the 2015–2018 Growth Episode	Celia Reyes	Celia Reyes Arkin Arboneda Ronina Asis Anna Rita Vargas
Mitigating the Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Poverty	Celia Reyes	Celia Reyes Ronina Asis Arkin Arboneda Anna Rita Vargas
Who Wins and Who Loses from PhilHealth? Cost and Benefit Incidence of Social Health Insurance in a Lifecycle Perspective	Michael Ralph Abrigo	Michael Ralph Abrigo
Impacts of the Sustainable Livelihood Program's Microenterprise Development Assistance with Seed Capital Fund on Poor Households in the Philippines	Marife Ballesteros	Aniceto Orbeta, Jr. Marife Ballesteros John Paul Corpus Vicente Paqueo Celia Reyes
Deepening the Narrative: Qualitative Follow-up Study on the Third Impact Evaluation of <i>Pantawid Pamilya</i>	Aniceto Orbeta, Jr.	Nina Victoria Araos Kris Ann Melad Aniceto Orbeta Jr.
Giving Cash to the Poor: A Study of <i>Pantawid Pamilya</i> Cash Grants Generosity, Frequency, and Modality	Aniceto Orbeta, Jr.	Kris Ann Melad Nina Victoria Araos Aniceto Orbeta Jr.
<b>INSTITUTIONS, LAW, AND ECONOMICS</b>		
Cross-border Issues for Digital Platforms: A review of Regulations Applicable to Philippine Digital Platforms	Ramonette Serafica	Aiken Larisa Serzo
Cross-border Data Regulation for Digital Platforms: Data Privacy and Security	Ramonette Serafica	Aiken Larisa Serzo
<b>MACROECONOMICS, FINANCE, AND GROWTH</b>		
PIDS-BSP Annual Macroeconometric Model for the Philippines: Preliminary Estimates and Ways Forward	Connie Dacuycuy	Celia M. Reyes, Connie B. Dacuycuy, Michael Ralph M. Abrigo, Francis Mark A. Quimba, Nicoli Arthur B. Borromeo, Dennis M. Bautista, Jan Christopher G. Ocampo, Lora Kryz C. Baje, Sylwyn C. Calizo Jr., Zhandra C. Tam, and Gabriel Iñigo M. Hernandez
<b>PUBLIC ECONOMICS AND GOVERNANCE</b>		
Baseline Study on Policy and Governance Gaps for the Local Government Support Fund Assistance to Municipalities (LGSF-AM) Program	Charlotte Justine Sicut	Charlotte Justine Sicut Catharine Adaro Rickie Maddawin Angel Faye Castillo Ma. Alma Mariano
Assessment of the Performance Challenge Fund and the Seal of Good Local Governance: Perceptions from Municipalities	Charlotte Justine Sicut	Charlotte Justine Sicut Ma. Alma Mariano Angel Faye Castillo Rickie Maddawin
Fiscal Decentralization and Health Service Delivery: An Assessment	Janet Cuenca	Janet Cuenca

STUDY TITLE	PROJECT DIRECTOR(S)	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS/ AUTHORS
Efficiency of Local Governments in Health Service Delivery: A Stochastic Frontier Analysis	Janet Cuenca	Janet Cuenca
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	Charlotte Justine Sicat Catharine Adaro Ricxie Maddawin
Evidence-based Local Planning and Budgeting Using CBMS	Celia Reyes	Celia Reyes Anna Rita Vargas Arkin Arboneda
Fiscal Sustainability, Equity and Allocative Efficiency in the Light of the 2019 Supreme Court Ruling on the LGUs' Share in National Taxes	Rosario Manasan	Rosario Manasan
Evaluation of the Effects of the Performance-Based Bonus Incentive Scheme	Jose Ramon Albert	Jose Ramon Albert Ronald Mendoza Janet Cuenca Jana Flor Vizmanos Mika Muñoz
The Philippine Local Government Water Sector	Charlotte Justine Sicat	Lawrence G. Velasco Charlotte Justine Sicat Angel Faye Castillo Ricxie Maddawin
Analysis of the 2021 President's Budget	Janet Cuenca	Janet Cuenca
Philippine Local Government Public Expenditure Review: A Survey of National Government's Local Government Support Programs	Charlotte Justine Sicat	Charlotte Justine Sicat Angel Faye Castillo Ricxie Maddawin
Review of the "Build, Build, Build" Program: Implications on the <i>Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022</i>	Janet Cuenca	Janet Cuenca
An Analysis of Regulatory Policies on Solid Waste Management in the Philippines: Ways Forward	Sonny Domingo	Sonny Domingo Arvie Joy Manejar
Policy, Institutional, and Expenditure Review of Bottom-up Approach to Disaster Risk Reduction and Management	Sonny Domingo	Sonny Domingo Arvie Joy Manejar
Innovating Governance: Building Resilience against COVID-19 Pandemic and Other Risks		Aubrey Tabuga Sonny Domingo Charlotte Justine Sicat Valerie Gilbert Ulep
<b>REGIONAL, URBAN, AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>		
Looking at Local Government Resilience through Network Data Envelopment Analysis	Sonny Domingo	Sonny Domingo Arvie Joy Manejar
The Structure of Social Relations in the Community: An Empirical Analysis for Achieving Social and Economic Inclusion	Aubrey Tabuga	Aubrey Tabuga Carlos Cabaero
<b>SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION</b>		
Towards Measuring the Platform Economy: Concepts, Indicators, and Issues	Ramonette Serafica	Jose Ramon Albert





STUDY TITLE	PROJECT DIRECTOR(S)	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS/ AUTHORS
Digital Divide and the Platform Economy: Looking for the Connection from the Asian Experience	Ramonette Serafica	Francis Mark Quimba Maureen Ane Rosellon Sylwyn Calizo Jr.
Understanding the Costs and Benefits of Digital Platforms and the Implications for Policymaking and Regulation	Ramonette Serafica	Ramonette Serafica Queen Cel Oren
Costs and Benefits of New Disciplines on Electronic Commerce	Ramonette Serafica	Ramonette Serafica Francis Mark Quimba Janet Cuenca
Emerging Tax Issues in the Digital Economy	Janet Cuenca	Janet Cuenca
<b>TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY</b>		
FTA Utilization of Philippine Imports	Francis Mark Quimba	Francis Mark Quimba Maureen Ane Rosellon Sylwyn Calizo Jr.
Joint Feasibility Study on the Possible Economic Cooperation Agreement between the Philippines and Taiwan	Francis Mark Quimba	Francis Mark Quimba Maureen Ane Rosellon Sylwyn Calizo Jr.
Impact of FTA on Philippine Industries: Analysis of Network Effects	Francis Mark Quimba	Francis Mark Quimba Mark Anthony Barral Maureen Ane Rosellon Sylwyn Calizo Jr.
How Does the Philippines Fare in Meeting ASEAN Economic Community Vision 2025?	Francis Mark Quimba	Francis Mark Quimba Maureen Ane Rosellon Jean Clarisse Carlos
Exploring the Feasibility of Content Analysis in Understanding International Cooperation in APEC	Francis Mark Quimba	Francis Mark Quimba Mark Anthony Barral
<b>PASCN RESEARCH STUDIES (TDAP AND RESEARCH GRANTS)</b>		
Biomass-Carbon Stock Mapping of Mangrove Forest in Bued, Alaminos, Pangasinan, Using Geographical Information System (GIS) and Remote Sensing	Madonna Daquigan	Madonna Daquigan
Characterization of Marine Plastique Pollution in Tañon Strait, Central Philippines	Maria Kristina Paler	Maria Kristina Paler

# ANNEX B

## ONGOING STUDIES

STUDY TITLE	PROJECT DIRECTOR(S)
<b>AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT</b>	
Baseline and Endline Study on Convergence on Value Chain Enhancement for Rural Growth and Empowerment (CONVERGE)	Roehlano Briones
Action-ready Climate Knowledge to Improve Disaster Risk Management for Smallholder Farmers in the Philippines	Sonny Domingo
The Role of Networks in the Access and Utilization of Weather and Climate Information: The Case of Upland Farming Communities	Aubrey Tabuga
<b>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, LABOR MARKETS, AND POVERTY</b>	
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.
Policy Research on Youth Not in Employment, Education, and Training (NEET) in the Philippines: Who are the Youth NEET in the Philippines Today?	Aniceto Orbeta Jr.
Addressing the Determinants of Stunting in the First 1,000 Days	Valerie Gilbert Ulep
Driving Inclusion through Empowerment and Decent Work: The Case of Filipino Women in Online Work	Connie Dacuycuy
Resilient Asia Network: The COVID-19 Context and Health System Resilience	Valerie Gilbert Ulep
<b>MACROECONOMICS, FINANCE, AND GROWTH</b>	
Annual and Quarterly Macro Model	Maria Margarita Gonzales
<b>PUBLIC ECONOMICS AND GOVERNANCE</b>	
Assessment of the Philippines' Road and Rail Transport Infrastructure Program	Adoracion Navarro
Assessment of the Country's Transport Infrastructure Program: Air and Water Transport Sector	Kris Francisco
Assessment of the Provincial/NCR LGU Result Matrices (P/NCR LGU RMs) in the Localization of the PDP 2017-2022 and the SDGs	Charlotte Justine Sicat
Outcome Evaluation of the Public Management Development Program	Sonny Domingo
<b>SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION</b>	
Clean Energy Technology in the Philippines: Case of the Electric Vehicle Industry	Maureen Ane Rosellon
Knowledge Partnership for the Asian Economic Integration Report 2020/2021 Theme Chapter on Digital Platforms: Implications for Developing Asia	Ramonette Serafica
National ICT Household Survey Expanded Data Analysis and Policy Research	Jose Ramon Albert
National Study and National Action Plan for Regional Integration of the Philippines (with Focus on Policies toward Digital Trade Integration and Health-related Sector)	Francis Mark Quimba
<b>TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY</b>	
Analyzing Trends in APEC Using Data Analytics in APEC Policy Tools	Francis Mark Quimba
Towards MSMEs Internationalization: Study on the Final Review of the Boracay Action Agenda and Forum on Building Global MSMEs	Francis Mark Quimba

# ANNEX C

## PUBLICATIONS

CODE	TITLE	AUTHORS
<b>BOOKS</b>		
Book 2020-01	<i>Navigating the New Globalization: Local Actions for Global Challenges (Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Public Policy Conference 2019)</i>	Philippine Institute for Development Studies
<b>RESEARCH PAPER SERIES</b>		
RPS 2020-01	Vulnerability to Income Poverty in the Philippines: An Examination of Trends from 2003 to 2015	Jose Ramon Albert Jana Flor Vizmanos
RPS 2020-02	Are We Missing Out on the Demographic Dividend? Trends and Prospects	Michael Ralph Abrigo Rachel Racelis J.M. Ian Salas Alejandro Herrin Danica Aisa Ortiz Zhandra Tam
RPS 2020-03	Nontariff Measures in the Philippines: A Preliminary Analysis Using Incidence Indicators	Francis Mark Quimba Sylwyn Calizo Jr.
RPS 2020-04	Assessing the Alignment of Data Science and Analytics (DSA)-Related Undergraduate Programs with the Emerging Demands for DSA Workforce	Brenda Quismorio Maria Antonette Pasquin Claire Tayco
RPS 2020-05	Assessment of the Free Irrigation Service Act	Roehlano Briones Roberto Clemente Arlene Inocencio Roger Luyun Jr. Agnes Rola
<b>PHILIPPINE JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT</b>		
PJD Vol. 44 (2017) No. 2		
	Role of Subjective Perceptions and Migration Culture in the Formation of Migration Intentions: Evidence from a Rural Village in the Philippines	Aubrey Tabuga
	Effect of Supply Chain Integration on Business Performance and Competitiveness of Philippine SMEs	Elaine Borazon Vivien Supangco
	Possible Effects of China's Belt and Road Initiative on Philippine Trade and Investments	Marissa Maricosa Paderon Ricardo Ang III
	Enhancing the Philippine Legal, Regulatory, and Policy Framework for Distributed Energy Resources	Luther Ramos
<b>ECONOMIC POLICY MONITOR</b>		
EPM 2019-2020	<i>Innovating Governance: Building Resilience against the COVID-19 Pandemic and Other Risks</i>	Philippine Institute for Development Studies
<b>POLICY NOTES</b>		
PN 2020-01	Examining the Implementation of PBB Scheme in the Public Sector	Jose Ramon Albert Ronald Mendoza Janet Cuenca Mika Muñoz
PN 2020-02	Assessing the Philippine Irrigation Development Program	Guillermo Tabios III Tomas de Leon



CODE	TITLE	AUTHORS
PN 2020-03	Why and How Should We Value Unpaid Work?	Connie Dacuycuy
PN 2020-04	Aligning Higher Education with Demands for Data Science Workforce	Brenda Quismorio Maria Antonette Pasquin Claire Tayco
PN 2020-05	Irrigation Investments: Some Recurring and Emerging Issues	Arlene Inocencio Roehlano Briones
PN 2020-06	Answering Critical Questions on Small-scale Mining in the Philippines	Ludwig John Pascual Sonny Domingo Arvie Joy Manejar
PN 2020-07	Bottlenecks to Formalization of Small-scale Mining in PH	Sonny Domingo Arvie Joy Manejar
PN 2020-08	Mitigating Climate Change through Mangrove Forest	Madonna Daquigan
PN 2020-09	Are Marine-Protected Areas Sheltered from Plastic Pollution?	Maria Kristina Paler
<b>DISCUSSION PAPERS</b>		
DP 2020-01	Assessing the Resurgent Irrigation Development Program of the Philippines-National Irrigation Systems Component	Roberto Clemente Arthur Fajardo Vicente Ballaran Jr. Julie Carl Ureta Arman Baulita Kristel Camille Tapire
DP 2020-02	Assessing the Resurgent Irrigation Development Program of the Philippines-Communal Irrigation Systems Component	Roger Luyun Jr. Dulce Elazegui
DP 2020-03	Baseline Study on Policy and Governance Gaps for the Local Government Support Fund Assistance to Municipalities (LGSF-AM) Program	Charlotte Justine Sicat Catharine Adaro Ricxie Maddawin Angel Faye Castillo Maria Alma Mariano
DP 2020-04	Fiscal Decentralization and Health Service Delivery: An Assessment	Janet Cuenca
DP 2020-05	Assessment of the Performance Challenge Fund and the Seal of Good Local Governance: Perceptions from Municipalities	Charlotte Justine Sicat Maria Alma Mariano Angel Faye Castillo Ricxie Maddawin
DP 2020-06	Efficiency of Local Governments in Health Service Delivery: A Stochastic Frontier Analysis	Janet Cuenca
DP 2020-07	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 Catharine Adaro Ricxie Maddawin
DP 2020-08	Assessing the Resurgent Irrigation Development Program of the Philippines – Institutional Arrangements for Irrigation Governance	Agnes Rola Therese Olviga Francis John Faderogao Chrislyn Joanna Faulmino
DP 2020-09	Development of Crop Climate Calendars for High-Value Crops in Atok, Benguet: Report from Preliminary Co-Learning and Co-Development Engagements with Agricultural Stakeholders in Benguet Province	Sonny Domingo Anna Jennifer Umlas Katrina Mae Zuluaga



CODE	TITLE	AUTHORS
DP 2020-10	Barriers to Application of Weather and Climate Information in Cut Flower Production in Benguet	Sonny Domingo Adrian Agbon Ma. Divina Olaguera Anna Jennifer Umlas Katrina Mae Zuluaga Celia Reyes
DP 2020-11	Assessing the Resurgent Irrigation Development Program of the Philippines – Water Resources Component	Guillermo Tabios III Tomas Paolo de Leon
DP 2020-12	Developing Rapid Climate Decision Analysis Tool in Smallholder High-Value Crop Farming in Atok, Benguet	Sonny Domingo Anna Jennifer Umlas Katrina Mae Zuluaga
DP 2020-13	Analysis of the 2020 President's Budget	Janet S. Cuenca
DP 2020-14	Barriers to Application of Weather and Climate Information in Smallholder Vegetable Farming in Benguet	Sonny Domingo Adrian Agbon Ma. Divina Olaguera Anna Jennifer Umlas Katrina Mae Zuluaga Celia Reyes
DP 2020-15	Projected Disease Transmission, Health System Requirements, and Macroeconomic Impacts of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in the Philippines	Michael Ralph Abrigo Jhanna Uy Nel Jason Haw Valerie Gilbert Ulep Kris Abrigo
DP 2020-16	PIDS-BSP Annual Macroeconometric Model for the Philippines: Preliminary Estimates and Ways Forward	Celia Reyes Connie Dacuycuy Michael Ralph Abrigo Francis Mark Quimba Nicoli Arthur Borromeo Dennis Bautista Jan Christopher Ocampo Lora Kryz Baje Sylwyn Calizo Jr. Zhandra Tam Gabriel Iñigo Hernandez
DP 2020-17	Agricultural Employment and the Rural Household: A Characterization for Selected Provinces in the Philippines	Roehlano Briones
DP 2020-18	Fiscal Sustainability, Equity, and Allocative Efficiency in the Light of the 2019 Supreme Court Ruling on the LGUs' Share in National Taxes	Rosario Manasan
DP 2020-19	Looking at Local Government Resilience through Network Data Envelopment Analysis	Sonny Domingo Arvie Joy Manejar
DP 2020-20	Review of Indigenous Peoples Policy and Institutional Grounding	Sonny Domingo Arvie Joy Manejar
DP 2020-21	Assessing the Resurgent Irrigation Development Program of the Philippines: Synthesis Report	Arlene Inocencio Albert Dale Inocencio
DP 2020-22	Poverty, the Middle Class, and Income Distribution amid COVID-19	Jose Ramon Albert Michael Ralph Abrigo Francis Mark Quimba Jana Flor Vizmanos

CODE	TITLE	AUTHORS
DP 2020-23	Innovating Governance: Building Resilience against COVID-19 Pandemic and Other Risks	Aubrey Tabuga Sonny Domingo Charlotte Justine Sicat Valerie Gilbert Ulep
DP 2020-24	The Role of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Organizations (ARBOs) in Agriculture Value Chain	Marife Ballesteros Jenica Ancheta
DP 2020-25	FTA Utilization of Philippine Imports	Francis Mark Quimba Maureen Ane Rosellon Sylwyn Calizo Jr.
DP 2020-26	Boosting Agricultural Productivity through Parcelization of Collective Certificate of Land Ownership Awards	Ivory Myka Galang
DP 2020-27	Towards a Sustainable Online Work in the Philippines: Learnings from the Online Survey of Market and Nonmarket Work during the Enhanced Community Quarantine	Connie Dacuycuy Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Ramonette Serafica Lora Kryz Baje
DP 2020-28	Towards Measuring the Platform Economy: Concepts, Indicators, and Issues	Jose Ramon Albert
DP 2020-29	Online Work in the Philippines: Some Lessons in the Asian Context	Connie Dacuycuy Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Ramonette Serafica Lora Kryz Baje
DP 2020-30	Digital Divide and the Platform Economy: Looking for the Connection from the Asian Experience	Francis Mark Quimba Maureen Ane Rosellon Sylwyn Calizo Jr.
DP 2020-31	Impact of FTA on Philippine Industries: Analysis of Network Effects	Francis Mark Quimba Mark Anthony Barral Maureen Ane Rosellon Sylwyn Calizo Jr.
DP 2020-32	Future S&T Human Resource Requirements in the Philippines: A Labor Market Analysis	Jose Ramon Albert Ana Maria Tabunda Carlos Primo David Kris Francisco Charlie Labina Janet Cuenca Jana Flor Vizmanos
DP 2020-33	The Philippine Local Government Water Sector	Lawrence Velasco Charlotte Justine Sicat Angel Faye Castillo Ricxie Maddawin
DP 2020-34	Evaluation of the Effects of the Performance-Based Bonus Incentive Scheme	Jose Ramon Albert Ronald Mendoza Janet Cuenca Jana Flor Vizmanos Mika Muñoz
DP 2020-35	Analysis of the 2021 President's Budget	Janet Cuenca
DP 2020-36	Impacts of the Sustainable Livelihood Program's Microenterprise Development Assistance with Seed Capital Fund on Poor Households in the Philippines	Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Marife Ballesteros John Paul Corpus Vicente Paqueo Celia Reyes





CODE	TITLE	AUTHORS
DP 2020-37	How Does the Philippines Fare in Meeting ASEAN Economic Community Vision 2025?	Francis Mark Quimba Maureen Ane Rosellon Jean Clarisse Carlos
DP 2020-38	Towards a More Sustainable Financing of Small Farmers and Fisherfolk's Agricultural Production	Connie Dacuycuy Marife Ballesteros Lora Kryz Baje Jenica Ancheta
DP 2020-39	Primary Health Care for Noncommunicable Diseases in the Philippines	Valerie Gilbert Ulep Jhanna Uy Lyle Daryll Casas
DP 2020-40	On the Employability of the Senior High School Graduates: Evidence from the Labor Force Survey	Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Maropsil Potestad
DP 2020-41	Projecting Loan Demand from Small Farmers and Fishers in the Philippines	Geoffrey Ducanes
DP 2020-42	The Unfinished Agenda of Trade Liberalization in Philippine Agriculture: Assessing the Impact of Reducing Tariff and Nontariff Barriers	Roehlano Briones
DP 2020-43	Did the Opening Up of Rice Importation in the Philippines Worsen Income Poverty and Inequality? A General Equilibrium with Microsimulation Approach	Roehlano Briones
DP 2020-44	Land Tenure, Access to Credit, and Agricultural Performance of ARBs, Farmer Beneficiaries, and Other Rural Workers	Ivory Myka Galang
DP 2020-45	Cross-Border Issues for Digital Platforms: A Review of Regulations Applicable to Philippine Digital Platforms	Aiken Larisa Serzo
DP 2020-46	Costs and Benefits of New Disciplines on Electronic Commerce	Ramonette Serafica Francis Mark Quimba Janet Cuenca
DP 2020-47	Cross-Border Data Regulation for Digital Platforms: Data Privacy and Security	Aiken Larisa Serzo
DP 2020-48	Philippine Local Government Public Expenditure Review: A Survey of National Government Local Government Support Programs	Charlotte Justine Sicat Angel Faye Castillo Ricxie Maddawin
DP 2020-49	The Structure of Social Relations in the Community: An Empirical Analysis for Achieving Social and Economic Inclusion	Aubrey Tabuga Carlos Cabaero
DP 2020-50	Evidence-based Local Planning and Budgeting Using CBMS	Celia Reyes Anna Rita Vargas Arkin Arboneda
DP 2020-51	Who Wins and Who Loses from PhilHealth? Cost and Benefit Incidence of Social Health Insurance in a Lifecycle Perspective	Michael Ralph Abrigo
DP 2020-52	Understanding the Costs and Benefits of Digital Platforms and the Implications for Policymaking and Regulation	Ramonette Serafica Queen Cel Oren
DP 2020-53	Deepening the Narrative: Qualitative Follow-up Study on the Third Impact Evaluation of <i>Pantawid Pamilya</i>	Nina Victoria Araos Kris Ann Melad Aniceto Orbeta Jr.
DP 2020-54	Review of the "Build, Build, Build" Program: Implications on the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022	Janet Cuenca
DP 2020-55	Mitigating the Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Poverty	Celia Reyes Ronina Asis Arkin Arboneda Anna Rita Vargas

CODE	TITLE	AUTHORS
DP 2020-56	Does Economic Growth Benefit the Poor? Evidence from the 2015–2018 Growth Episode	Celia Reyes Arkin Arboneda Ronina Asis Anna Rita Vargas
DP 2020-57	Correlates of Test Performance of 15-year-old Students in the Philippines: Evidence from PISA	Aniceto Orbeta Jr. Kris Ann Melad Maropsil Potestad
DP 2020-58	Exploring the Feasibility of Content Analysis in Understanding International Cooperation in APEC	Francis Mark Quimba Mark Anthony Barral
DP 2020-59	Giving Cash to the Poor: A Study of <i>Pantawid Pamilya</i> Cash Grants Generosity, Frequency, and Modality	Kris Ann Melad Nina Victoria Araos Aniceto Orbeta Jr.
<b>DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH NEWS</b>		
DRN 2020 Vol. 38 No.1	New college grads 'mismatched' to their jobs	PIDS Research Information Staff
DRN 2020 Vol. 38 No.2	Flattening the curve is not enough	PIDS Research Information Staff
DRN 2020 Vol. 38 No.3	Expert flags fiscal risk in SC ruling on LGU revenue share	PIDS Research Information Staff
DRN 2020 Vol. 38 No.4	Lack of innovation cripples PH COVID-response	PIDS Research Information Staff



# ANNEX D

## ONLINE AND SOCIAL MEDIA MATERIALS

DATE	TITLE
<b>PIDS UPDATES (E-NEWSLETTER)</b>	
January-December 2020 (monthly)	New publications, past and forthcoming events, press releases, infographics
<b>POLICY ISSUE AT A GLANCE INFOGRAPHICS</b>	
January	How is the Philippines faring in SDG achievement? (Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth)
March	Fiscal and Governance Gaps among Municipalities in the Philippines
April	Life After College: How Are Our Graduates Doing?
June	Leveraging Services for Regional Development in PH
July	Do We Have Enough Health Workers in PH?
<b>FACT FRIDAY INFOGRAPHICS</b>	
	Healthcare workers in the Philippines
January 3	Reference: Who Are the Health Workers and Where Are They? Revealed Preferences in Location Decision among Health Care Professionals in the Philippines ( <a href="https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6930Healthcare">https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6930Healthcare</a> )
	[VIDEO] Issues hounding the country's mining industry
January 10	References: Challenges in the Philippine mining industry ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidspn1904.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidspn1904.pdf</a> ); Answering Critical Questions on Mining in the Philippines: Phase 2 ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1922.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1922.pdf</a> ); Answering Critical Questions on Mining in the Philippines ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1838.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1838.pdf</a> )
	Benefits of foreign linkages
January 17	Reference: Impact of Foreign Linkages on Innovation Activity of Manufacturing Firms in CALABARZON ( <a href="https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6898">https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6898</a> )
	[VIDEO] The Philippines' ageing population and its implication
January 24	Reference: Silver Linings for the Elderly in the Philippines: Policies and Programs for Senior Citizens ( <a href="https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6894">https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6894</a> )
	[VIDEO] Social protection programs for senior citizens
January 31	Reference: Silver Linings for the Elderly in the Philippines: Policies and Programs for Senior Citizens ( <a href="https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6894">https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6894</a> )
	Influence of APEC on Philippine trade and investment
February 7	Reference: The Evolution of APEC and its Role in the Philippine Trade and Investment ( <a href="https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6867">https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6867</a> )
	[VIDEO] Issues in financial inclusion in the Philippines
February 14	Reference: E-Finance in the Philippines: Status and Prospects for Digital Financial Inclusion ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1822.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1822.pdf</a> )



DATE	TITLE
February 21	Philippine government's agricultural insurance program Reference: Towards a More Inclusive Agricultural Insurance Program ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1938.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1938.pdf</a> )
February 28	[VIDEO] How the Philippines fares in the pursuit of UN Sustainable Development Goal 4 (Quality Education) Reference: The Philippines' Voluntary National Review on the Sustainable Development Goals ( <a href="https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6901">https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6901</a> )
March 6	Ageing population in the Philippines Reference: Financing Universal Health Care in an Ageing Philippines ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1923.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1923.pdf</a> )
March 13	[VIDEO] How the Philippines fares in the pursuit of UN Sustainable Development Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) Reference: The Philippines' Voluntary National Review on the Sustainable Development Goals ( <a href="https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6901">https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6901</a> )
March 20	Interconnected nature of risks Reference: Risks, Shocks, Building Resilience ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsepm2015-2016_rev.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsepm2015-2016_rev.pdf</a> )
March 27	[VIDEO] The K-12 program, the profile of students and schools, and feedback from students and firms Reference: Senior High School and the Labor Market: Perspectives of Grade 12 Students and Human Resource Officers ( <a href="https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6762">https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6762</a> )
April 3	Timeliness of immunization Reference: Too Early, Too Late: Timeliness of Child Vaccination in the Philippines ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1921.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1921.pdf</a> )
April 10	[VIDEO] Job prospects for senior high school graduates and the willingness of firms to hire them Reference: Senior High School and the Labor Market: Perspectives of Grade 12 Students and Human Resource Officers ( <a href="https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6762">https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6762</a> )
April 17	Importance of weather and climate information in making farm decisions Reference: Barriers to Application of Weather and Climate Information in Smallholder Vegetable Farming in Benguet ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2014.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2014.pdf</a> )
April 24	[VIDEO] Fiscal and governance gaps among municipalities in the Philippines (Part 1) Reference: Baseline Study on Policy and Governance Gaps for the Local Government Support Fund Assistance to Municipalities (LGSF-AM) Program ( <a href="https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6989">https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6989</a> )
May 1	Fiscal decentralization and health service delivery in the country Reference: Fiscal Decentralization and Health Service Delivery: An Assessment ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2004.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2004.pdf</a> )
May 8	[VIDEO] Fiscal and governance gaps among municipalities in the Philippines (Part 2) Reference: Baseline Study on Policy and Governance Gaps for the Local Government Support Fund Assistance to Municipalities (LGSF-AM) Program ( <a href="https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6989">https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6989</a> )



DATE	TITLE
May 15	Implementation of the Early Childhood Care Development – First 1,000 Days (ECCD-F1KD) Program in Zamboanga del Norte Reference: Situational Analysis of Distal Factors Affecting Early Childhood Care and Development in the First 1000 Days of Life in Zamboanga del Norte ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1928.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1928.pdf</a> )
May 22	[VIDEO] Forest protection in the Philippines Reference: Forest Protection in the Philippines ( <a href="https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6767">https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6767</a> )
May 29	Agricultural employment and rural household in the Philippines Reference: Agricultural Employment and the Rural Household: A Characterization for Selected Provinces in the Philippines ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2017.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2017.pdf</a> )
June 5	[VIDEO] Childhood stunting in the Philippines Reference: Preventing Childhood Stunting: Why and How? ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidspn1716.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidspn1716.pdf</a> )
June 12	E-commerce adoption of businesses in the Philippines Reference: Determinants of E-Commerce Adoption of Philippine Businesses ( <a href="https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6916">https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6916</a> )
June 19	Comprehensive land use plans (CLUPs) of local government units in the Philippines Reference: Disaster Preparedness and Local Governance in the Philippines ( <a href="https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6766">https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6766</a> )
June 26	Small and medium enterprises' (SMEs) participation in global value chains Reference: Obstacles and Enablers of Internationalization of Philippine SMEs Through Participation in Global Value Chains ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1807.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1807.pdf</a> )
July 3	E-finance in the Philippines Reference: E-Finance in the Philippines: Status and Prospects for Digital Financial Inclusion ( <a href="https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6722">https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6722</a> )
July 10	Rent control law Reference: Beyond the Rent: Studying the Unintended Consequences of Housing Rent Control Law in Metro Manila in <i>Unintended Consequences: The Folly of Uncritical Thinking</i> ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsbk2017-unintended_fnl2.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsbk2017-unintended_fnl2.pdf</a> )
July 17	Indigenous peoples' rights policy Reference: Review of Indigenous Peoples Policy and Institutional Grounding ( <a href="https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7074">https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7074</a> )
July 24	Nontariff measures in the Philippines Reference: Nontariff Measures in the Philippines: A Preliminary Analysis Using Incidence Indicators ( <a href="https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6999">https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6999</a> )
July 31	Disaster risk resilience of local governments in the Philippines Reference: Looking at Local Government Resilience through Network Data Envelopment Analysis ( <a href="https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7073">https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7073</a> )

DATE	TITLE
August 7	The livestock industry in the Philippines Reference: Review of High-Value Agriculture in the Philippines with Comprehensive Subsectoral Focus: Livestock Industries ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1751.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1751.pdf</a> )
August 14	Local government planning Reference: Assessment of the Philippine Local Government Planning and Budgeting Framework ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1918.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1918.pdf</a> )
August 21	Forest protection in the Philippines Reference: Forest protection in the Philippines ( <a href="https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6767">https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6767</a> )
August 28	Development Policy Research Month (DPRM) celebration Reference: DPRM 2020 celebration ( <a href="https://dprm.pids.gov.ph/">https://dprm.pids.gov.ph/</a> )
September 4	Institutional innovation and reforms Reference: Innovating governance: Building resilience against COVID-19 pandemic and other risks ( <a href="https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7126">https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7126</a> )
September 11	Innovations in civil service Reference: Innovating governance: Building resilience against COVID-19 pandemic and other risks ( <a href="https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7126">https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7126</a> )
September 18	E-government Reference: Innovating governance: Building resilience against COVID-19 pandemic and other risks ( <a href="https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7126">https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7126</a> )
September 25	Smart cities and smart governance Reference: Innovating governance: Building resilience against COVID-19 pandemic and other risks ( <a href="https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7126">https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/7126</a> )
October 2	Small-scale mining in the Philippines Reference: Answering Critical Questions on Mining in the Philippines: Phase 2 ( <a href="https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6914">https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6914</a> )
October 9	Impact of government incentives on Philippine MSMEs Reference: Impact of Government Incentive on MSME Innovation ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1927.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1927.pdf</a> )
October 16	Mutual recognition arrangements Reference: Assessing the Readiness of Filipino MRA-supported Professions To Participate in the Mobility of Skilled Labor in the ASEAN Region: Lessons for APEC Economies ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1912.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1912.pdf</a> )
October 23	Health programs and services for children Reference: Situation Analysis of ECCD-F1KD Initiatives in Selected UNICEF-KOICA Provinces ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1931.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1931.pdf</a> )
October 30	Performance-Based Bonus (PBB) scheme References: Process Evaluation of the Performance-Based Bonus (PBB) Scheme ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1915.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1915.pdf</a> ) and Examining the Implementation of PBB Scheme in the Public Sector: ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidspsn2001.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidspsn2001.pdf</a> )



DATE	TITLE
	Data science and analytics (DSA) profession
November 6	Reference: Assessing the Alignment of Data Science and Analytics (DSA)-Related Undergraduate Programs with the Emerging Demands for DSA Workforce ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsrp2004.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsrp2004.pdf</a> )
	Economic cost of disasters
November 13	Reference: Institutional Issues on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management ( <a href="https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/5890">https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/5890</a> )
	Price control during disasters
November 20	Reference: Welfare Issues in Price Control on Occasions of Calamities, Emergencies, and Like Occurrences ( <a href="https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/5892">https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/5892</a> )
	Addressing the challenges and opportunities created by demographic change
November 27	Reference: Are We Missing Out on the Demographic Dividend? Trends and Prospects ( <a href="https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6997">https://www.pids.gov.ph/publications/6997</a> )
	Challenges faced by households with children with disabilities
December 4	Reference: Health Practices of Children and Women with Disabilities ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1760.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1760.pdf</a> )
	Agrarian reform beneficiary organizations (ARBOs)
December 11	Reference: The Role of Agrarian Reform Beneficiary Organizations (ARBOs) in Agriculture Value Chain ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2024.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2024.pdf</a> )
	Platform workers' challenges
December 18	Reference: Towards a Sustainable Online Work in the Philippines: Learnings from the Online Survey of Market and Nonmarket Work during the Enhanced Community Quarantine ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2027.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2027.pdf</a> )
	Characteristics of digital economy participants
December 25	Reference: Digital Divide and the Platform Economy: Looking for the Connection from the Asian Experience ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2030.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2030.pdf</a> )
<b>PIDS INFOBITS</b>	
	Uneven distribution of health workers across cities and municipalities
December 14	Reference: Who Are the Health Workers and Where Are They? Revealed Preferences in Location Decision among Health Care Professionals in the Philippines ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1932.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1932.pdf</a> )
	Courses commonly taken by college graduates in the Philippines
December 21	References: Philippine Graduate Tracer Study ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1926.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1926.pdf</a> ); PowerPoint presentation ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/EVENTS/20200213_gts4_public_seminar.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/EVENTS/20200213_gts4_public_seminar.pdf</a> )
	Labor force participation of PH graduates
December 28	References: Philippine Graduate Tracer Study 4 ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1926.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1926.pdf</a> ); PowerPoint presentation ( <a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/EVENTS/20200213_gts4_public_seminar.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/EVENTS/20200213_gts4_public_seminar.pdf</a> )



# ANNEX E

## SEMINARS/EVENTS

DATE	TITLE	MODE/VENUE/TIME	PRESENTERS
February 13	Public Seminar on Reforms in the PH Education Sector	Face-to-face / PIDS conference hall / 1:30 pm - 4:30 pm	Aniceto Orbeta Karen Dominique Brillantes Melba Tutor Jennifer Monje
February 26	Technical Discussion on Distributional Impacts of the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN) program (a World Bank study)	Face-to-face / PIDS conference hall / 1:30 pm - 3:00 pm	Rong Qian
March 05	Dissemination Seminar on Asia's Journey to Prosperity: Policy, Market, and Technology over 50 Years	Face-to-face / PIDS conference hall / 1:30 pm - 3:30 pm	Juzhong Zhuang
March 09	Launch of PIDS Gender Book ' <i>Outside Looking In: Gendered Perspectives in Work and Education</i> '	Face-to-face / Novotel, Cubao, Quezon City / 1:30 pm - 4:00 pm	Joey Salceda Connie Dacuycuy Laura del Rosario Jeanette Kindipan-Dulawan Kristine Balmes Rex Varona Sheona McKenna
May 14	PIDS webinar on COVID 19 in PH: Projected Impacts on Health System and Economy	Virtual / 2:00 pm - 4:00 pm	Michael Abrigo Valerie Gilbert Ulep Jhanna Uy
May 21	PIDS webinar on Examining the Timeliness of Child Vaccination in PH	Virtual / 2:00 pm - 4:00 pm	Valerie Gilbert Ulep Jhanna Uy
May 28	PIDS webinar on Filipino Health Workers: Where are they?	Virtual / 2:00 pm - 4:00 pm	Michael Abrigo Danica Ortiz
June 4	PIDS webinar on Promoting Sustainable Economies and Better Public Health	Virtual / 2:00 pm - 5:00 pm	Shuvojit Banerjee Janet Cuenca Marites Tiongco Beverly Ho
June 11	PIDS webinar on How Can the Philippine Statistical System Keep Up with FIRE and Other Challenges?	Virtual / 2:00 pm - 4:00 pm	Jose Ramon Albert
June 18	PIDS webinar on Gender Gaps on Social Protection Coverage in the Philippines	Virtual / 2:00 pm - 4:00 pm	Aubrey Tabuga
June 25	PIDS webinar on Aligning Supply of and Demand for Data Science and Analytics Workforce	Virtual / 2:00 pm - 4:00 pm	Brenda Quismorio
July 2	PIDS webinar on Making Agricultural Insurance in the Philippines More Inclusive	Virtual / 2:00 pm - 4:00 pm	Celia Reyes Romeo Salting



DATE	TITLE	MODE/VENUE/TIME	PRESENTERS
July 9	PIDS webinar on Examining Early Childhood Care and Interventions on the Ground	Virtual / 2:00 pm - 4:00 pm	Aubrey Tabuga Connie Dacuycuy Michael Abrigo
July 16	PIDS-DILG webinar on Examining Fiscal and Governance Gaps among Municipalities in the Philippines	Virtual / 2:00 pm - 4:30 pm	Justine Sicat Paul Huthcroft Cynthia Falcotelo-Fortes
July 23	PIDS webinar on Addressing the Needs of Senior Citizens in the Philippines	Virtual / 2:00 pm - 4:00 pm	Celia Reyes Joseline Niwane
July 30	PIDS-DILG webinar on Looking at the Performance Challenge Fund and Seal of Good Local Governance through the Lens of Municipal Governments	Virtual / 2:00 pm - 4:30 pm	Justine Sicat Dakila Cua Lewis Hawke
August 6	PIDS webinar on Small-scale Mining in the Philippines: Challenges and Ways Forward	Virtual / 2:00 pm - 4:00 pm	Ludwig Pascual Teodorico Sandoval
August 13	PIDS-DILG webinar on Assessing the CBMS as a Tool in Local Development Planning	Virtual / 2:00 pm - 4:30 pm	Justine Sicat Alellie Sobrevinas Dahlia Loyola Jasmin Angelli Maligaya-Bautista
August 20	PIDS webinar on Internal Revenue Allotment in Light of the 2019 Supreme Court Ruling: Fiscal Sustainability, Equity, and Allocative Efficiency	Virtual / 2:00 pm - 4:00 pm	Rosario Manasan Anna Liza Bonagua Hermilando Mandanas
September 1	18th Development Policy Research Month Kickoff Forum	Virtual / 9:30 am - 11:30 am	Aubrey Tabuga Justine D. Sicat Sonny Domingo Valerie Gilbert Ulep Carlos Abad Santos Rolando Toledo Iluminada Sicat Abby Binay
September 3	PIDS-DOST Roundtable Discussion on S&T Human Resource Requirements in the Philippines	Virtual / 9:30 am - 11:35 am	Renato Solidum Danilo Lachica Ephrime Metillo Merwin Salazar Josette Biyo Jose Ramon Albert
September 15	APPC Webinar Series Session 1: Innovation in Public Sector Governance for Resilience under a New Normal: Theory and Practice	Virtual / 9:00 am - 11:30 am	James Brumby Panthea Lee Maria Teresa Magno-Garcia Gerardo Sicat
September 17	APPC Webinar Series Session 2: Institutional Innovations and Reforms under the New Normal	Virtual / 9:00 am - 11:30 am	Ju-Ho Lee Sean McDonald Raymund Liboro Ronald Mendoza Aiken Larisa Serzo

DATE	TITLE	MODE/VENUE/TIME	PRESENTERS
September 18	6th Mindanao Policy Research Forum (Theme: Bouncing Back in the New Normal through Countryside Development and Agricultural Resilience)	Virtual / 9:00 am - 12:00 pm	Sonny Domingo Enrico Basilio Roehlano Briones Rogel Mari Sese Mary Grace Mirandilla-Santos Jesus Antonio Derije John Carlo Tria Hussein Lidasan Alan Silor
September 22	APPC Webinar Series Session 3: Strengthening the Civil Service under the New Normal	Virtual / 9:00 am – 11:30 am	Viroj Tangcharoensathien Naomi Aoki Alicia dela Rosa-Bala Eduardo Banzon
September 24	APPC Webinar Series Session 4: Smart Systems for Agile Governance under the New Normal	Virtual / 9:00 am – 11:30 am	Stephanie Sy Alfredo Mahar Francisco Lagmay Laura Ignacio
October 8	Simulating the Impacts of COVID-19 on Poverty and Income Distribution in the Philippines	Virtual / 2:00 pm - 4:30 pm	Jose Ramon Albert Joseline Niwane Elvin Ivan Uy
October 15	Weather and Climate Information Needs of Small Farmers: Challenges and Opportunities	Virtual / 2:00 pm - 4:30 pm	Sonny Domingo Perla Baltazar Thelma Cinco
October 22	Examining the Design and Conduct of the Performance-Based Bonus (PBB) Scheme	Virtual / 2:00 pm - 4:30 pm	Jose Ramon Albert Ronahlee Asuncion Greg Pineda Imelda Caluen
November 19	Assessing the Readiness of Filipino Professionals to Participate in the Mobility of Skilled Labor in ASEAN	Virtual / 1:30 pm - 4:00 pm	Tereso Tullao, Jr. Yolanda D. Reyes Arnel Onesimo Uy
November 26	Understanding the Role of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) in Philippine Trade and Investment	Virtual / 1:30 pm - 4:00 pm	Francis Mark Quimba Marie Sherylyn Aquia Eric Gerardo Tamayo



# ANNEX F

## PRESS RELEASES

DATE POSTED	TITLE
January 27	PIDS holds groundbreaking ceremony for new building in QC
March 2	Sports, arts tracks least offered among SHS institutions
March 3	PIDS study finds low adoption rate of e-commerce among PH firms
March 9	New book of PIDS reveals gender issues in PH education and labor sectors
March 19	Use of mother tongue in teaching facing implementation challenges
March 20	ADB identifies PH priority areas to maintain economic stability
March 21	PIDS study identifies gains, challenges in SHS implementation
March 23	Women's labor market participation in PH low, says gender experts
March 25	Solon calls for 'systemic solution' to resolve PH 'systemic problem' on educ
March 26	PIDS to gov't: Develop data science workforce amid FIRE
March 27	Address uneven distribution of health workers in PH—PIDS study
March 30	Women have less access to social protection programs than men in PH—PIDS study
April 6	Tap private sector to address untimely immunization in PH—PIDS study
April 8	Reform domestic regulations to improve Filipino professionals' labor mobility in ASEAN—PIDS study
April 9	PIDS to gov't: Craft policies and programs for unpaid work
April 13	APEC's influence on PH gov't policies minimal—PIDS study
April 16	COVID-19 may cost PH economy up to PHP2.5 trillion pesos—PIDS study
April 16	PH must isolate 70% of infectious cases post-ECQ to suppress COVID-19 outbreak—PIDS study
April 17	JPEPA has slight impact on PH export—PIDS study
April 20	Gov't incentives can drive MSMEs to innovate—PIDS study
April 21	PH services sector scores significant growth in employment, says PIDS
April 30	Benguet farmers face barriers in using weather, climate info
May 1	PH ageing population requires more budget for UHC Act—PIDS study
May 4	Review financial incentive program, performance assessment tool for LGUs—PIDS study
May 8	PIDS study identifies factors affecting unmet PH irrigation dev't targets
May 11	Issues in PH small-scale mining hampering sector dev't—PIDS study
May 15	CBMS widely used in local dev't planning—PIDS study
June 15	PIDS-UNESCAP virtual event underscores prioritizing people, planet over economy amid COVID-19 pandemic
July 11	PIDS-IPOPHL to pursue joint efforts in intellectual property and innovation
July 20	Health decentralization in PH ineffective
August 25	Agile and innovative governance, key to winning over COVID-19 pandemic and other risks
August 25	Gov't may 'unfund' some of its programs to afford the increase in LGUs' IRA—PIDS study
September 7	Sound e-government system, crucial to efficient delivery of services in the 'new normal'



DATE POSTED	TITLE
September 8	Integrate data and info systems, strengthen coordination in gov't to deal with COVID-19 and other crises—PIDS
September 9	Gov't must innovate to win the fight against COVID-19 pandemic, other risks
September 16	Innovate agri sector to ensure food security, boost resilience amid pandemic and other crises
September 18	Gov't must adopt smart solutions to deal with the pandemic, other risks
September 19	E-finance key to helping Filipinos cope with COVID-19 pandemic
October 1	Gov'ts should reshape existing systems to adapt to the new normal
October 2	PH must address digital infra gaps to cope with the pandemic, other risks
October 5	Poverty incidence in PH may rise due to pandemic but reducing poverty still doable—NEDA chief
October 6	Satellite imagery and unconventional data sources are cheaper options to infer poverty estimates
October 7	Gov'ts urged to collaborate with people, communities to face the 'new normal'
October 12	PIDS bags CSC's PRIME-HRM Award
October 13	Technology-led responses to COVID-19 and other risks should serve public interest—governance expert
October 14	Civil servants must embrace 'new mindsets' in a 'tech-powered new normal'—Japanese expert
October 15	Harness the power of AI in educ amid COVID-19 outbreak—South Korean expert
October 29	Localized weather and climate info, crucial for climate-resilient agri-fishery sector
November 4	Integrate science-based info in local development plans, DRRM efforts—Filipino scientist
November 4	Fintech usage among Filipinos increases amid COVID-19 pandemic—BSP
November 5	Thai health expert shares contributing factors to a country's effective COVID-19 response
November 10	Deeper collab between gov't, CSOs urged as PH grapples with pandemic
November 11	Nat'l ID system can address delays in gov't aid distribution to beneficiaries—DSWD official
November 12	State weather bureau urged to address barriers in using weather and climate info
November 26	PIDS study pinpoints issues in the gov't's PBB program
December 1	PH gov't urged to revisit labor and educ policies, mechanisms to keep up with int'l standards
December 2	PH's mutual agreements with ASEAN to drive human capital dev't among Filipinos
December 4	APEC 'most important multilateral engagement' of PH so far—DFA official
December 9	PH should seize opportunities from APEC membership
December 10	Mangrove forests can help mitigate climate change impacts in PH—PIDS study
December 12	Farmer orgs help small-scale farmers participate in agri value chain—PIDS study
December 15	PH among major contributors to plastic pollution, study shows
December 23	PIDS-ADB study urges protection of consumer rights amid the rise of platform economy
December 24	PIDS-ADB study identifies those who will benefit from digital economy



# ANNEX G

## DEVELOPMENT POLICY RESEARCH MONTH

### REPORTED ACTIVITIES

A. FORA			
DATE	TITLE	VENUE	ORGANIZER
September 1	18th Development Policy Research Month Kickoff Forum	Virtual	PIDS
September 15	6th Annual Public Policy Conference Series Opening Ceremony and Innovation in Public Sector Governance for Resilience under a New Normal: Theory and Practice	Virtual	PIDS
September 17	6th Annual Public Policy Conference Series on Institutional Innovations and Reforms under the New Normal	Virtual	PIDS
September 18	6th Mindanao Policy Research Forum	Virtual	Mindanao Development Authority, in partnership with PIDS
September 22	6th Annual Public Policy Conference Series on Strengthening the Civil Service under the New Normal	Virtual	PIDS
September 23	Innovating Together: The Collaborative Role of Start-ups in Good Governance	Virtual	Philippine Competition Commission
September 24	6th Annual Public Policy Conference Series on Smart Systems for Agile Governance under the New Normal	Virtual	PIDS
B. DISPLAY OF ELECTRONIC DPRM BANNER ON THEIR WEBSITE AND/OR SOCIAL MEDIA PAGES			
1	Camarines Norte State College		
2	China Banking Corporation		
3	City Government of Alaminos, Pangasinan		
4	City Government of Antipolo		
5	City Government of Catbalogan		
6	City Government of Oroquieta		
7	Department of Budget and Management (DBM)		
8	Department of Education (DepEd)		
9	Department of Health (DOH)		
10	Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)		
11	Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP)		

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.

12	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Philippines
13	Institute for Labor Studies (ILS) – DOLE
14	Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) – Philippines
15	Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP)
16	Local Government Unit of Luna, Apayao
17	Local Government of Mataasnakahoy, Batangas
18	Municipal Government of Carmona, Cavite
19	National Economic and Development Authority-Regional Office I
20	National Economic and Development Authority-Regional Office IV-B
21	National Economic and Development Authority-Regional Office X
22	National Economic and Development Authority-Regional Office XIII
23	National Food Authority (NFA)
24	National Food Authority – Region IX
25	National Food Authority – Zamboanga del Sur
26	National Power Corporation (NAPOCOR)
27	National Transmission Corporation (TRANSCO)
28	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA)
29	Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA)
30	Philippine Competition Commission (PhCC)
31	Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation (PDIC)
32	Philippine Guarantee Corporation
33	Philippine Information Agency – Region I
34	Philippine Information Agency – Region XIII
35	Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor (PCUP)
36	Provincial Government of Cavite
37	Provincial Government of Isabela
38	Provincial Government of Zambales
39	Public-Private Partnership Center of the Philippines (PPP)
40	Tariff Commission
41	Valencia Water District



# ANNEX H

## INTERNATIONAL LINKAGES

A. PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL FORA			
PIDS OFFICIAL/FELLOW	TITLE AND ORGANIZER	DATE	NATURE OF PARTICIPATION
Michael Ralph Abrigo	2020 National Transfer Accounts (NTA) Workshop on Micro-Distributional NTA: Investigating Inequality, Human Capital, and Changing Population Composition in a Longitudinal Context	May 11–12, 2020	Discussant
	Global Meeting on Population and the Generational Economy, co-organized by the East-West Center and Center for the Economics and Demography of Aging at the University of California in Berkeley	August 3–7, 2020	Paper presenter and discussant
Jose Ramon Albert	Asian Development Bank (ADB) Annual Conference, organized by ADB	May 26–27, 2020	Attendee
	Dialogue on Digital Inclusion and Development in Asia, organized by World Benchmarking Alliance	June 23, 2020	Attendee
	Virtual Conference on Making Digital Platforms Work for Asia, jointly organized by ADB and ADB Institute	June 25–26, 2020	Participant and speaker
	On-Line Stakeholders Validation Meeting on Rural Regional Transformation: Pathways, Policy Sequencing, and Development Outcomes in China, the Philippines, and Vietnam, organized by International Fund for Agricultural Development	August 27, 2020	Attendee
	Asian Economic Integration Report (AEIR) 2021 Theme Chapter International Workshop on Making Digital Platform Work for Asia and the Pacific, organized by ADB	August 24, 2020	Participant and Speaker
	Virtual Workshop on Data Flows in the Philippines, organized by World Economic Forum	December 1, 2020	Moderator
Marife Ballesteros	2020 Global Trade and Innovation Policy Alliance (GTIPA) Virtual Summit, organized by Information Technology and Innovation Foundation (ITIF)	October 28–29, 2020	Speaker
Connie Dacuycuy	Virtual Conference on Making Digital Platforms Work for Asia, jointly organized by ADB and ADB Institute	June 25–26, 2020	Presenter
	International Labour Organization-Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia) Consultation Meeting	July 10, 2020	Participant (provided insights on the Future of Work in the Philippines)



PIDS OFFICIAL/FELLOW	TITLE AND ORGANIZER	DATE	NATURE OF PARTICIPATION
Aniceto Orbeta Jr.	New York University – Abu Dhabi Graduate Students Lecture on the Philippine Economy	January 13, 2020	Lecturer
	2nd De La Salle-Araneta University (DLSAU) International Multidisciplinary Research Conference: Impact of IR4 on Education, Labour, and Society, organized by DLSAU	January 25, 2020	Keynote speaker
	Forum on Technical Vocational Education and Training in the Age of Fourth Industrial Revolution: Future of Skills Development in the Philippines, organized by ADB	January 28, 2020	Session chair and discussant
Francis Mark Quimba	Virtual Workshop on Impact of ASEAN Economic Integration, organized by Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization	October 20, 2020	Co-author of the IDE discussion paper presented
Celia Reyes	Roundtable on Localizing Sustainable Development Goals, jointly organized by Development Partners Network on Decentralization and Local Governance, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the United Nations Development Programme	April 19–22, 2020	Panelist
	Virtual Conference on Making Digital Platforms Work for Asia, jointly organized by ADB and ADB Institute	June 25–26, 2020	Co-organizer and speaker (introductory remarks), and moderator
	Social Protection in the Time of COVID-19: An East Asia Pacific Chief Economist Practitioners' Panel, organized by World Bank	July 15, 2020	Participant
	Webinar on Cost-Benefit Analysis of COVID-19 Control Policies for the Philippines Using an Age-Structured Epidemiological Model, organized by ADB	July 21, 2020	Participant
	Webinar on Development Cooperation in North-East Asia in Addressing COVID-19 Pandemic, organized by ESCAP East and North-East Asia Office, China International Development Research Network, and College of International Development and Global Agriculture, China Agricultural University	July 30, 2020	Discussant
	AEIR 2021 Theme Chapter International Workshop on Making Digital Platform Work for Asia and the Pacific, organized by ADB	August 24, 2020	Speaker (introductory remarks)
	Asian Impact Webinar on Distinguished Speaker Program – Michael Kremer (Delivering a safe, effective vaccine will be a turning point in the fight against COVID-19), organized by ADB	October 1, 2020	Participant



PIDS OFFICIAL/FELLOW	TITLE AND ORGANIZER	DATE	NATURE OF PARTICIPATION
Celia Reyes (continued)	Future of the New Southern Policy in the Post-COVID-19 Era, organized by Korea Institute for International Economic Policy	October 13, 2020	Resource speaker
	2020 Virtual UN World Data Forum: Generating Local Level Statistics for More Informed Policymaking Using the Community-Based Monitoring System	October 20, 2020	Organizer and moderator
	Re-Inventing ASEAN Working and Learning Paradigms in the New Normal (First live chat with ASEAN chief information officers [CIOs]), organized by ASEAN CIO Association	October 29, 2020	Keynote speaker
	Centre for Development Economics and Sustainability (CDES) Monash Webinar Series: COVID-19 and Beyond, organized by CDES, Monash University, Australia	November 19, 2020	Resource speaker
	e-Conomy Southeast Asia 2020 Regional Cooperation and Integration Policy Open Dialogue, organized by ADB	November 27, 2020	Discussant
Ramonette Serafica	Women, Work, and the Gig Economy (2nd webinar), organized by JustJobs Network and the International Development Research Centre Research Consortium	April 23, 2020	Participant
	Virtual Expert Discussion on Strengthening AEC Blueprint 2025, organized by Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia	June 19, 2020	Discussant
	Virtual Conference on Making Digital Platforms Work for Asia, jointly organized by ADB and ADB Institute	June 25–26, 2020	Presenter and participant
	Global Trade and Innovation Policy Alliance Virtual Summit, organized by ITIF	October 29, 2020	Participant
	Managing COVID-19 Pandemic- Experiences and Best Practices of China, Japan, and the Republic of Korea, jointly organized by ESCAP East and North-East Asia Office and Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat	July 2, 2020	Attendee
Charlotte Justine Sicat	4th Andalas Economic Series Seminar, organized by Philippine COVID-19 Response, Economics Faculty, Universitas Andalas, Padang, Indonesia	October 2, 2020	Presenter
	The Demarcation of Land and the Role of Coordinating Property Institutions by Gary D. Libecap and Dean Lueck (published in <i>Journal of Political Economy</i> , June 2011), organized by Ronald Coase Institute	December 1, 2020	Attendee

**B. PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL NETWORKS**

NETWORK/ACTIVITIES	DATE	PIDS OFFICIAL/FELLOW	NATURE OF PARTICIPATION
<b>APEC Study Centers Consortium</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual Conference of the APEC Study Centers Consortium (e-ASCC Conference 2020)</li> </ul>	September 23, 2020	Francis Mark Quimba	Participant
<b>Data Privacy Advisory Group, UN Global Pulse</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly online meetings and email discussions</li> </ul>	April 15, 2020	Jose Ramon Albert	Member
<b>Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries and Risk Factors Study Collaborator Network</b>		Michael Ralph Abrigo	Collaborator
<b>Global Trade and Policy Alliance (GTIPA)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GTIPA multicountry report</li> </ul>	September 25, 2020	Mark Francis Quimba Ramonette Serafica	Contributed a short monograph on "The Philippines' three most significant trade priorities for the year ahead"
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GTIPA Annual Summit</li> </ul>	October 29, 2020	Francis Mark Quimba Ramonette Serafica	Participants
<b>International Statistical Institute</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Online conferences and webinars</li> </ul>	January 29, 2020	Jose Ramon Albert	Elected member
<b>National Transfer Accounts Project</b>		Michael Ralph Abrigo	Member
<b>Network of ASEAN-China Think-tanks (NACT)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NACT Working Group Meeting</li> </ul>	October 12, 2020 (provided policy recommendations for addressing digital divide)	Francis Mark Quimba	Presenter
<b>Network of East Asian Think-tanks (NEAT)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PIDS as secretariat and the president as regional coordinator since 2010 (Dr. Celia Reyes took over the regional coordinator position from Dr. Gilbert Llanto in 2017 when she became PIDS president. Prior to Dr. Llanto, Dr. Josef Yap served as the regional coordinator of EADN.)</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NEAT Working Group on East Asian Cooperation on Enhancing Inclusive, Resilient and Sustainable Connectivity beyond COVID-19</li> </ul>	November 5, 2020	Kris Francisco	Participant
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>32nd NEAT Country Coordinator Annual Meeting</li> </ul>	November 18, 2020	Celia Reyes Kris Francisco	Participants



NETWORK/ACTIVITIES	DATE	PIDS OFFICIAL/FELLOW	NATURE OF PARTICIPATION
<b>Research Institutes Network</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RIN 2020 Research Workshop on COVID-19 (Title of Presentation: The Impacts of COVID-19 and Implications for Sustainable Development in the Philippines)</li> </ul>	October 12, 2020	Adoracion Navarro	Resource speaker
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual Meeting in FY 2020</li> </ul>	October 27, 2020	Celia Reyes	Resource speaker
<b>Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program, University of Pennsylvania</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning Committee for 2020 Asia Think Tank Summit scheduled on October 13, 2020</li> </ul>	August 30, 2020	Celia Reyes	Participant (PIDS is a member of the 2020 Asia Think Tank Planning Committee)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2020 Virtual Asia and the Pacific Think Tank Summit - A Virtual Gathering of Asia and the Pacific Leading Think Tanks</li> </ul>	October 13, 2020	Celia Reyes	Panelist



# ANNEX I

## ENGAGEMENTS OF PIDS FELLOWS IN CONGRESSIONAL MEETINGS/ HEARINGS/TECHNICAL COMMITTEES/WORKING GROUPS IN 2020

INSTITUTION/ ORGANIZATION	RESEARCH FELLOW	ASSISTANCE RENDERED
Senate of the Philippines	Connie Dacuycuy	Briefed Senator Angara and his staff on the Product space and the PH industrialization (February 3, 2020)
		Served as a resource person during the knowledge-sharing forum on the Evaluation of the K-12 Program (February 06, 2020)
		Served as a resource person during the public hearing on the results of the Program for International Student Assessment (February 13, 2020)
Senate of the Philippines	Aniceto Orbeta Jr.	Served as a resource person on the inquiry, in aid of legislation on the Strengthening the Complementary Roles of Public and Private Institutions in the Philippine Educational System and Formulating a Framework to Operationalize the Principle of Complementarity to Achieve Our National Objectives and Sustainable Development Goals in Education (March 5, 2020)
		Served as a resource person on the Senate hearing on Senate Resolution 391, titled "Basic Education System (COVID-19)", and Senate Resolution 392, titled "Free Internet Access in Public Places Act" (June 11, 2020)
		Participated in the public hearing on Senate Bill 522 on the Implementation of RA 4670 (Magna Carta for Public School Teachers) and Senate Resolution 526 on the Quality of Teacher Education and Training and Teacher Education Institutions (October 12 and 22, 2020)
		Participated in the Congressional Commission on Education consultation meeting (November 4, 2020)
Senate of the Philippines	Celia Reyes	Participated in the Senate Public Hearing on the proposed NEDA bill, held on February 4, 2020
Senate of the Philippines	Ramonette Serafica	Participated in the Senate meeting to discuss the study on Philippines' Potential Export Portfolio through Product Space (February 3, 2020)
		Participated in the Second Technical Working Group (TWG) meeting and submitted comments on Senate Bills 14, 921, and 1113, amending the Retail Trade Liberalization Act; comparative analysis of the Philippines with countries that have a more liberal retail trade industry (February 19, 2020)
Senate of the Philippines	Roehlano Briones	Provided a proposal for the TWG work on the Bamboo Industry Development Senate Bill (January 29, 2020)
Senate of the Philippines	Aubrey Tabuga	Served as a resource person to the public hearing of the Senate Committee on Basic Education (July 2, 2020)
		Participated in the TWG meetings of the Senate Committee on Basic Education to discuss the joint bills on inclusive education on learners with disability (July 9, 16, 23, 30, and August 16 and 13, 2020)



INSTITUTION/ ORGANIZATION	RESEARCH FELLOW	ASSISTANCE RENDERED
House of Representatives	Ramonette Serafica	Participated in the congressional hearing on the proposed Internet Transactions Act under House Bill 6122 (February 26, 2020)
		Served as a resource person and presenter during the virtual hearing on House Bill 6122 (June 3, 2020)
House of Representatives	Charlotte Justine Sicat	Participated as PIDS representative to the House Committee hearing on constitutional amendments (February 12, 2020)
		Participated in the webinar on Legislative Measures on Economic Relief and Recovery for COVID-19 (May 4, 2020)
House of Representatives	Jose Ramon Albert	Participated in a TWG meeting of the House Committee on Basic Education and Culture (August 4 and 13, 2020)
Congressional Policy and Budget Research Department (CPBRD)	Sonny Domingo	Provided insights and briefing on disaster and rehabilitation to CPBRD (February 12, 2020)

# 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, 2020 and 2019, 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, 2020, 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, 2020 and 2019, 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 it 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, 2020, 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**

**(Sgd) SUZETTE G. PORNALES**

OIC-Supervising Auditor

Audit Group G-Development, Media and Other Agencies

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

Corporate Government Sector

March 1, 2021



**ANNEX K**

## STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (As at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019; in Philippine peso)			
	NOTES*	2020	2019 (As restated)
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	249,680,780	83,395,199
Financial assets	6	349,946,768	256,986,594
Receivables	7	11,612,471	15,862,328
Inventories	8	75,329	81,427
Other current assets	10	9,234,356	8,397,403
		620,549,704	364,722,951
<b>Noncurrent Assets</b>			
Financial assets	6	312,962,924	392,731,258
Receivables	7	3,066,001	3,066,001
Property, plant, and equipment—net	9	21,130,174	20,384,178
Other noncurrent assets	10	12,900,312	12,888,825
		350,059,411	429,070,262
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>970,609,115</b>	<b>793,793,213</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Financial liabilities	11	4,346,206	8,834,030
Interagency payables	12	8,285,699	10,518,476
Trust liabilities	13	6,572,644	780,904
Deferred credits	14	2,942,167	1,568,182
Other payables	15	15,916	284,155
		22,162,632	21,985,747
<b>Noncurrent Liabilities</b>			
Interagency payables	12	3,066,001	3,066,001
Trust liabilities	13	2,819,498	3,987,756
Other payables	15	205,810	1,586,612
Provisions	16	30,206,309	27,131,993
		36,297,618	35,772,362
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>58,460,250</b>	<b>57,758,109</b>
<b>NET ASSETS (TOTAL ASSETS LESS TOTAL LIABILITIES)</b>		<b>912,148,865</b>	<b>736,035,104</b>
<b>NET ASSETS/EQUITY</b>			
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)	17	600,339,640	424,225,879
Government equity		311,809,225	311,809,225
<b>TOTAL NET ASSETS/EQUITY</b>		<b>912,148,865</b>	<b>736,035,104</b>

\*The notes on pages 95–116 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, 2020 and December 31, 2019; in Philippine peso)

	NOTES*	2020	2019 (As restated)
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Service and business income	19	52,142,197	55,957,268
		<b>52,142,197</b>	<b>55,957,268</b>
<b>LESS: CURRENT OPERATING EXPENSES</b>			
Personal services	20	103,096,296	93,477,299
Maintenance and other operating expenses	21	58,073,226	78,654,687
Financial expenses	22	321,024	417,180
Noncash expenses	23	5,673,236	5,313,209
		<b>167,163,782</b>	<b>177,862,375</b>
<b>Deficit from Current Operations</b>		<b>(115,021,585)</b>	<b>(121,905,107)</b>
Gains	24.1	234,782	154,156
Losses	24.2	(1,675,704)	(1,012,755)
Miscellaneous income	25	374,521	115,528
<b>Deficit before Tax</b>		<b>(116,087,986)</b>	<b>(122,648,178)</b>
Income tax expense		0	0
<b>Deficit after Tax</b>		<b>(116,087,986)</b>	<b>(122,648,178)</b>
Subsidy from the national government	26	290,864,000	165,694,000
<b>Net Surplus for the Period</b>		<b>174,776,014</b>	<b>43,045,822</b>

\*The notes on pages 95–116 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, 2020 and December 31, 2019; in Philippine peso)

	NOTES*	Accumulated Surplus (Deficit)	Government Equity	Total
<b>BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2019</b>		<b>402,467,088</b>	<b>311,809,225</b>	<b>714,276,313</b>
Changes in net assets/equity for CY 2019				
Add/(deduct):				
Prior period errors		(21,363,156)	-	(21,363,156)
<b>RESTATED BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2019</b>		<b>381,103,932</b>	<b>311,809,225</b>	<b>692,913,157</b>
Changes in net assets/equity for CY 2019				
Add/(deduct):				
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period		43,045,822	0	43,045,822
Other adjustments		76,125	0	76,125
<b>BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2019</b>		<b>424,225,879</b>	<b>311,809,225</b>	<b>736,035,104</b>
Adjustments				
Add/(deduct):				
Prior period errors		0	0	0
<b>RESTATED BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2019</b>		<b>424,225,879</b>	<b>311,809,225</b>	<b>736,035,104</b>
Changes in net assets/equity for CY 2019				
Add/(deduct):				
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period		174,776,014	0	174,776,014
Other adjustments	17	1,337,747	0	1,337,747
<b>BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2020</b>		<b>600,339,640</b>	<b>311,809,225</b>	<b>912,148,865</b>

\*The notes on pages 95–116 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, 2020 and December 31, 2019; in Philippine peso)

	NOTES*	2020	2019 (As restated)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash Inflows</b>			
Collection of revenues		8,640	1,005,380
Receipt of assistance/subsidy		290,864,000	165,694,000
Collection of receivables		4,711,981	8,467,475
Receipt of interagency fund transfers		30,366,051	8,698,692
Trust receipts		30,484,712	16,011,229
Other receipts		19,969,027	11,287,320
<b>Total Cash Inflows</b>		<b>376,404,411</b>	<b>211,164,096</b>
<b>Cash Outflows</b>			
Payment of expenses		82,255,924	110,571,031
Purchase of inventories		215,538	1,016,802
Grant of cash advances		2,599,456	4,915,978
Prepayments		35,487	8,397,402
Refund of deposits		266,932	244,725
Remittance of personnel benefits, contributions, and mandatory deductions		43,786,707	37,482,892
Release of interagency fund transfers		2,647,067	22,539,778
<b>Total Cash Outflows</b>		<b>131,807,111</b>	<b>185,168,608</b>
<b>Net Cash Provided by/(Used in) Operating Activities</b>		<b>244,597,300</b>	<b>25,995,488</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash Inflows</b>			
Proceeds from matured investments/redemption of long term investments		100,330,740	205,461,481
<b>Total Cash Inflows</b>		<b>100,330,740</b>	<b>205,461,481</b>
<b>Cash Outflows</b>			
Purchase of property, plant, and equipment		6,419,233	8,569,328
Purchase of investments		170,782,304	209,982,348
<b>Total Cash Outflows</b>		<b>177,201,537</b>	<b>218,551,676</b>
<b>Net Cash Provided by/(Used in) Investing Activities</b>		<b>(76,870,797)</b>	<b>(13,090,195)</b>
<b>Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		<b>167,726,503</b>	<b>12,905,293</b>
Loss on foreign exchange		(1,440,922)	(448,651)
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents, January 1</b>		<b>83,395,199</b>	<b>70,938,557</b>
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents, December 31</b>	5	<b>249,680,780</b>	<b>83,395,199</b>

\*The notes on pages 95–116 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, 2020; in Philippine peso)

Particulars	Note*	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	52,142,197	(38,062,820)
Assistance and subsidy	26	290,864,400	290,864,000	290,864,000	0
Total Receipts		304,943,777	304,943,377	343,006,197	(38,062,820)
PAYMENTS					
Personnel services	20	137,820,411	137,688,411	103,096,296	34,592,115
Maintenance and other operating expenses	21	152,665,702	150,004,702	58,073,226	91,931,476
Capital outlay	18	89,998,000	89,998,000	6,419,232	83,578,768
Financial expenses	22	400,000	400,000	321,024	78,976
Total Payments		380,884,113	378,091,113	167,909,778	210,181,335
NET RECEIPTS/PAYMENTS		(75,940,336)	(73,147,736)	175,096,419	(248,244,155)

\*The notes on pages 95–116 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 March 1, 2021 as shown in the Statement of Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements signed by Dr. Karl Kendrick T. Chua, 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 the one hand, and researchers, on the other
- Establish a repository for economic research information and other related activities

As of December 31, 2020, the institute has 94 manpower complement, consisting of 78 permanent, 3 coterminous, and 13 contractual employees. 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 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 validity of PIDS' ISO certification was reconfirmed in June 2020 based on the outcome of the first surveillance audit of its Quality Management System (QMS) in March 2020.

The PIDS established its 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 were 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 were renamed to IPSASs per COA Resolution No. 2020-01 dated January 9, 2020. The accounting policies were consistently applied throughout the year presented.

The financial statements were prepared on the basis of historical cost, unless stated otherwise. The Statement of Cash Flows was 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.

*\*All amounts are in Philippine peso unless otherwise stated.*

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 3.1 Basis of Accounting

The financial statements were 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 of fair values 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 an item 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 from the 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 functional 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 on 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	2020	2019 (As restated)
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	249,680,780	83,395,199
Financial assets	6	662,909,692	649,717,852
Receivables	7	14,678,472	18,928,329
		<b>927,268,944</b>	<b>752,041,380</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
Financial liabilities	11	4,346,206	8,834,030
Interagency payables	12	11,351,700	13,584,477
Trust liabilities	13	9,392,142	4,768,660
		<b>25,090,048</b>	<b>27,187,167</b>

#### 4.2 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the PIDS might encounter difficulty in meeting obligations 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 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 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 transactions
- 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:

	2020	2019 (As restated)
Cash in bank–local currency	211,559,989	41,666,793
Cash in bank–foreign currency	19,864,370	11,020,183
Foreign currency–time deposit	18,256,421	19,140,223
Treasury bills	0	11,568,000
	<b>249,680,780</b>	<b>83,395,199</b>

### 5.1 Cash in Bank–Local Currency

	Account No.	2020	2019
LBP/PIDS proper (Pasong Tamo Branch)	1782-1011-50	155,466,634	104,212
LBP/PIDS proper (NIA Branch)	1872-1037-39	37,654,294	26,695,855
DBP/PIDS proper	0405-026125-530	5,190,670	3,498,252
LBP/PIDS UNICEF project	1872-1040-18	4,313,774	650,083
LBP/PIDS DOH project	1872-1040-85	3,550,960	0
LBP/PIDS IDRC project	1872-1040-93	2,447,107	0
LBP/PIDS DAR project	1872-1040-42	1,230,098	986,768
LBP/PIDS DILG project	1872-1039-84	1,108,305	7,504,577
LBP/PIDS Proper (Buendia Branch)	0052-1149-34	515,422	2,018,007
LBP/PIDS ACIAR project	1872-1037-71	68,373	80,658
LBP/PIDS Head office	3401-07-0973	14,352	10,263
LBP/PIDS 3iE DSWD project	1872-1037-63	0	118,118
		<b>211,559,989</b>	<b>41,666,793</b>

The PIDS total cash in bank–local currency amounted to PHP 198.841 million, while the externally funded project funds amounted to PHP 12.719 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.	2020	2019
LBP/PIDS Proper (Pasong Tamo Branch)	1784-0093-66	16,641,674	3,723,874
LBP/PIDS ACIAR project	1874-0029-13	3,222,696	2,807,852
LBP/PIDS 3iE DSWD project	8874-0028-91	0	4,488,457
		<b>19,864,370</b>	<b>11,020,183</b>

The PIDS total cash in bank–foreign currency amounted to PHP 16.642 million, while the externally funded project funds amounted to PHP 3.223 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 placement of USD 380,057.06 at Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP)-Pasong Tamo branch for a period of 90 days at a rate of 0.50 percent per annum to mature on March 17, 2021. Conversion rate is at PHP 48.036 =USD 1.

**6. FINANCIAL ASSETS**

	2020	2019
Total current financial assets	349,946,768	256,986,594
Total noncurrent financial assets	312,962,924	392,731,258
	<b>662,909,692</b>	<b>649,717,852</b>

**6.1 Current financial assets**

As at December 31, 2020

Value Date	Maturity Date	Terms	Issuer	Rate (%)	Cost of Investment
07/23/20	01/20/21	181 days	DBP Treasury	1.61500	1,132,654
07/23/20	01/20/21	181 days	DBP Treasury	1.61500	4,997,589
08/20/20	02/10/21	174 days	DBP Treasury	1.38000	8,763,301
08/24/20	02/10/21	170 days	DBP Treasury	1.38000	10,186,961
09/16/20	02/03/21	140 days	LBP Treasury	1.40000	11,739,922
09/16/20	02/03/21	140 days	LBP Treasury	1.40000	22,244,210
09/16/20	02/03/21	140 days	LBP Treasury	1.40000	2,773,931
09/30/20	03/17/21	168 days	LBP Treasury	1.60000	52,108,204
09/30/20	01/06/21	98 days	LBP Treasury	1.12500	24,698,526
09/30/20	03/17/21	168 days	LBP Treasury	1.60000	28,589,480
10/07/20	04/14/21	189 days	LBP Trust	1.60000	1,102,603
10/21/20	03/24/21	154 days	LBP Treasury	1.55000	21,381,732
11/04/20	03/10/21	126 days	LBP Treasury	1.15000	1,431,395
11/04/20	05/05/21	182 days	LBP Treasury	1.52500	3,997,383
11/04/20	03/10/21	126 days	LBP Treasury	1.15000	29,779,188
11/04/20	03/10/21	182 days	LBP Treasury	1.52500	99,947,495
11/18/20	05/05/21	168 days	DBP Treasury	1.43750	4,754,413
12/10/20	06/09/21	181 days	DBP Treasury	1.39000	18,118,841
12/22/20	04/28/21	127 days	DBP Treasury	1.30000	2,198,940
<b>Total</b>					<b>349,946,768</b>



Total current financial assets account consists of investment in treasury bills—investible funds of which tenor is 98 to 189 days from the LBP and DBP.

## 6.2 Noncurrent financial assets

As at December 31, 2020

Value Date	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Terms (years)	Issuer	Coupon Rate (%)	Face Amount	Unamortized		Carrying Amount
							Premium	Discount	
01/07/13	01/19/06	01/19/26	20	DBP	10.250	6,597,000	1,238,865	0	7,835,865
01/12/16	08/20/14	08/20/24	10	DBP	4.125	6,343,157	4,011	0	6,347,168
01/31/18	09/09/15	09/09/25	10	LBP	3.625	41,979,000	0	(1,937,375)	40,041,625
02/01/18	01/25/18	01/25/21	3	DBP	4.250	2,144,000	149	0	2,144,149
03/03/11	03/03/11	03/03/21	10	BTr	7.375	4,000,000	0	0	4,000,000
05/14/15	08/20/14	08/20/24	10	DBP	4.125	9,629,000	117,181	0	9,746,181
05/24/18	01/25/18	01/25/21	3	DBP	4.250	30,889,834	0	(11,274)	30,878,560
06/06/11	04/28/11	04/28/21	10	BTr	6.500	4,900,000	1,515	0	4,901,515
06/25/12	02/02/12	02/02/32	20	BTr	5.875	4,800,000	8,361	0	4,808,361
06/25/12	10/20/11	10/20/21	10	DBP	5.750	2,897,522	7,193	0	2,904,715
06/28/12	02/02/12	02/02/32	20	BTr	5.875	3,000,000	5,571	0	3,005,571
07/06/17	09/09/15	09/09/25	10	LBP	3.625	18,490,000	0	(530,738)	17,959,262
07/10/13	09/06/07	09/06/27	20	DBP	8.625	3,920,000	621,542	0	4,541,542
07/10/13	02/02/12	02/02/32	20	DBP	5.875	4,850,000	218,153	0	5,068,153
08/15/13	08/15/13	08/15/23	10	DBP	3.250	13,000,000	0	0	13,000,000
08/24/17	01/26/17	01/26/22	5	DBP	4.000	6,837,000	823	0	6,837,823
09/24/14	03/20/14	03/20/21	7	DBP	3.500	35,355,000	0	(18,187)	35,336,813
09/27/16	08/15/13	08/15/23	10	DBP	3.250	10,465,197	0	(20,482)	10,444,715
10/24/12	10/24/12	10/24/37	25	DBP	6.125	10,000,000	0	0	10,000,000
10/13/13	05/29/03	05/29/23	20	DBP	11.875	16,593,000	2,636,469	0	19,229,469
11/02/17	01/26/17	01/26/22	5	LBP	4.000	10,150,000	0	(10,449)	10,139,551
11/22/19	03/12/19	03/12/24	5	DBP	6.250	60,626,000	3,165,886	0	63,791,886
<b>Total</b>						<b>307,465,710</b>	<b>8,025,719</b>	<b>(2,528,505)</b>	<b>312,962,924</b>

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

## 7. RECEIVABLES

This account is broken down as follows:

	2020	2019
Receivables	4,644,059	10,962,343
Interagency receivables	8,396,870	6,035,263
Other receivables	1,637,543	1,930,723
	<b>14,678,472</b>	<b>18,928,329</b>

	2020			2019		
	Current	Noncurrent	Total	Current	Noncurrent	Total
Receivables	4,644,059	0	4,644,059	10,962,343	0	10,962,343
Interagency receivables	5,330,869	3,066,001	8,396,870	2,969,262	3,066,001	6,035,263
Other receivables	1,637,543	0	1,637,543	1,930,723	0	1,930,723
	<b>11,612,471</b>	<b>3,066,001</b>	<b>14,678,472</b>	<b>15,862,328</b>	<b>3,066,001</b>	<b>18,928,329</b>

### 7.1 Receivables

Accounts	2020	2019
Interest receivables	4,644,059	10,962,343
	<b>4,644,059</b>	<b>10,962,343</b>

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, 2020

Accounts	Total	Not Past Due	Past due		
			< 30 days	30–60 days	> 60 days
Interest receivables	4,644,059	4,644,059	0	0	0
	<b>4,644,059</b>	<b>4,644,059</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### 7.3 Interagency Receivables

Accounts	2020	2019
Due from national government agencies (NGAs)	8,396,870	6,035,263
	<b>8,396,870</b>	<b>6,035,263</b>

This account is broken down as follows:

Particulars	2020	2019
PIDS/Commission on Higher Education (CHED) project “Research Development and Extension”	3,066,001	3,066,001
PIDS/Agricultural Credit Policy Council (ACPC) project “Assessment of the Credit Demand of Small Farmers and Fisherfolk”	2,035,011	508,753
PIDS/Department of Health project “The 2019 Advancing Health through Evidence-assisted Decision with Health Policy and System Research Program”	1,604,356	2,423,243
PIDS/Department of Agrarian Reform project “ConVERGEence on Value Chain Enhancement for Rural Growth and Empowerment”	1,000,000	0
PIDS/TESDA project “Policy Research on Youth Not in Employment, Education and Training (NEET) in the Philippines Today?”	521,000	0
PIDS/Department of Budget and Management (DBM) project “Procurement Services”	169,250	756
PIDS/DOST Project “The Future Science and Technology Human Resource Requirements in the Philippines	0	36,510
	<b>8,396,870</b>	<b>6,035,263</b>

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 (DAP) for the implementation of the Grants-in-Aid for Research Development and Extension Project which was 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 remaining balance was already liquidated by the Benguet State University to CHED, but CHED did not record the liquidation in its books of accounts due to the disallowance issued by the BSU auditor. The case is on petition for review with the COA Commission Proper.

The receivables from PIDS/DOH project "The 2019 Advancing Health through Evidence-assisted Decision with Health Policy and System Research Program", PIDS/ACPC project "Assessment of the Credit Demand of Small Farmers and Fisherfolk", PIDS/DAR project "ConVERGE on Value Chain Enhancement for Rural Growth and Empowerment" and PIDS/TESDA project "Policy Research on Youth Not in Employment, Education, and Training (NEET) in the Philippines Today" are the billings for the services rendered not yet paid.

#### 7.4 Other Receivables

	2020	2019
Other receivables	1,634,043	1,874,730
Advances to officers and employees	3,500	53,765
Due from officers and employees	0	2,228
	<b>1,637,543</b>	<b>1,930,723</b>

Other receivables account refers to the billed/recognized revenue from the projects that are not yet paid, which consists of the following: PIDS/Philippines Business for Education (PBED) project "YouthWorks PH Policy Research Series on Youth NEET and Training and Skilling Landscape in the Philippines" amounting to PHP 260,500; PIDS/Center for International Knowledge Development project titled "Resilient Asia Network: the COVID-19 Context and Health System Resilience" amounting to PHP 423,183; and PIDS/United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific project titled "National Study and National Action on Plan for Regional Integration of the Philippines" amounting to PHP 306,650; Advances to PIDS Provident Fund, Inc. for various expenses amounting to PHP 22,518; and for capital outlay items/jobs received/done after December 31, 2020, of which, PHP 621,192 was obligated.

Advances to Officers and Employees are cash advances for travel purposes of the employees which will be due for liquidation in CY 2021.

## 8. INVENTORIES

	2020	2019
Inventory held for distribution		
Carrying amount, January 1	81,427	114,264
Additional/acquisitions during the year	97,190	184,140
Expensed during the year except write-down	(103,288)	(216,977)
	<b>75,329</b>	<b>81,427</b>

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, 2020

Particulars	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Furniture and fixtures and books	Leased assets improvements, buildings	Other PPE (Held in trust)	Total
<b>Carrying amount, January 1, 2020</b>	<b>14,808,741</b>	<b>3,651,881</b>	<b>478,937</b>	<b>1,276,119</b>	<b>168,500</b>	<b>20,384,178</b>
Additions/acquisitions	6,385,367	0	33,865	0	0-	6,419,232
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,194,108</b>	<b>3,651,881</b>	<b>512,802</b>	<b>1,276,119</b>	<b>168,500</b>	<b>26,803,410</b>
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation (as per Statement of Financial Performance)	(4,639,258)	(805,967)	(88,546)	(139,465)	-	(5,673,236)
Impairment-loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustment-accumulated depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Carrying amount, December 31, 2020 (as per Statement of Financial Position)</b>	<b>16,554,850</b>	<b>2,845,914</b>	<b>424,256</b>	<b>1,136,654</b>	<b>168,500</b>	<b>21,130,174</b>
Gross cost (asset account balance per Statement of Financial Position)	<b>43,603,896</b>	<b>8,787,178</b>	<b>1,004,352</b>	<b>21,105,753</b>	<b>168,500</b>	<b>74,669,679</b>
Less: accumulated depreciation	(27,048,546)	(5,941,264)	(580,096)	(19,969,099)	0	(53,539,005)
allowance for impairment	(500)	0	0	0	0	(500)
<b>Carrying amount, December 31, 2020 (as per Statement of Financial Position)</b>	<b>16,554,850</b>	<b>2,845,914</b>	<b>424,256</b>	<b>1,136,654</b>	<b>168,500</b>	<b>21,130,174</b>

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
<b>Carrying amount, January 1, 2019</b>	<b>12,710,447</b>	<b>2,384,808</b>	<b>457,727</b>	<b>1,415,585</b>	<b>168,500</b>	<b>17,137,067</b>
Additions/acquisitions	6,494,893	1,965,000	109,435	0	0	8,569,328
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,205,340</b>	<b>4,349,808</b>	<b>567,162</b>	<b>1,415,585</b>	<b>168,500</b>	<b>25,706,395</b>
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
<b>Carrying amount, December 31, 2019 (as per Statement of Financial Position)</b>	<b>14,808,741</b>	<b>3,651,881</b>	<b>478,937</b>	<b>1,276,119</b>	<b>168,500</b>	<b>20,384,178</b>
Gross cost (asset account balance per Statement of Financial Position)	<b>37,218,527</b>	<b>8,787,178</b>	<b>970,487</b>	<b>21,105,753</b>	<b>168,500</b>	<b>68,250,445</b>
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)
<b>Carrying amount, December 31, 2019 (as per Statement of Financial Position)</b>	<b>14,808,741</b>	<b>3,651,881</b>	<b>478,937</b>	<b>1,276,119</b>	<b>168,500</b>	<b>20,384,178</b>

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

	2020			2019		
	Current	Noncurrent	Total	Current	Noncurrent	Total
Prepayments	9,234,356	0	9,234,356	8,397,403	0	8,397,403
Deposits	0	12,900,312	12,900,312	0	12,888,825	12,888,825
	<b>9,234,356</b>	<b>12,900,312</b>	<b>22,134,668</b>	<b>8,397,403</b>	<b>12,888,825</b>	<b>21,286,228</b>

### 10.1 Prepayments

	2020	2019
Prepaid rent	6,063,477	5,763,419
Prepaid insurance	412,683	494,055
Other prepayments	2,758,196	2,139,929
	<b>9,234,356</b>	<b>8,397,403</b>

#### 10.1.1 Other Prepayments

	2020	2019
Subscription prepayments	1,272,391	1,485,243
Aircon charges of Eton	654,686	654,686
Prepaid taxes for investments/others	831,119	0
	<b>2,758,196</b>	<b>2,139,929</b>

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

	2020			2019		
	Current	Noncurrent	Total	Current	Noncurrent	Total
Accounts payable	4,316,817	0	4,316,817	8,646,950	0	8,646,950
Due to officers and employees	29,389	0	29,389	187,080	0	187,080
	<b>4,346,206</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,346,206</b>	<b>8,834,030</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,834,030</b>

## 12. INTERAGENCY PAYABLES

	2020			2019		
	Current	Noncurrent	Total	Current (As restated)	Noncurrent	Total
Due to NGAs	4,554,103	3,066,001	7,620,104	5,135,042	3,066,001	8,201,043
Due to BIR	3,731,596	-	3,731,596	4,751,227	-	4,751,227
Due to GSIS	-	-	-	632,207	-	632,207
	<b>8,285,699</b>	<b>3,066,001</b>	<b>11,351,700</b>	<b>10,518,476</b>	<b>3,066,001</b>	<b>13,584,477</b>



## Due to NGAs

	2020	2019
PIDS/CHED project "Research Development and Extension (RDE)"	3,066,001	3,066,001
PIDS/DOH "The 2019 Advancing Health through Evidence-Assisted Decision with Health Policy and System Research Program"	1,669,762	0
PIDS/DICT "Expanded Data Analysis and Policy Research"	1,274,231	0
PIDS/DAR project "ConVERGEence on Value Chain Enhancement for Rural Growth and Empowerment"	674,983	535,828
PIDS/DILG project "Assessment of the P/NCR LGU RMs in the Localization of the PDP 2017-2022 SDGs"	875,608	0
PIDS/ACPC project "Assessment of the Credit Demand of Small Farmers and Fisherfolk"	44,500	0
PIDS/DOST project "The Future Science and Technology Human Resource Requirements in the Philippines"	15,019	0
PIDS/DILG project "Conduct of Baseline Study on Policy and Governance Gaps for Local Government Support Fund Assistance to Municipalities (LGSF-AM)"	0	4,599,214
	<b>7,620,104</b>	<b>8,201,043</b>

The account Due to National Government Agency-PIDS/CHED "Research Development and Extension Project" 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 BSU COA auditors.

The account Due to Bureau of Internal Revenue (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	2020			2019		
	Current	Noncurrent	Total	Current	Noncurrent	Total
Trust liabilities	6,496,884	2,819,498	9,316,382	495,144	3,987,756	4,482,900
Guaranty/security deposits payable	75,760	0	75,760	285,760	0	285,760
	<b>6,572,644</b>	<b>2,819,498</b>	<b>9,392,142</b>	<b>780,904</b>	<b>3,987,756</b>	<b>4,768,660</b>

## 13.1 Trust Liabilities

	2020	2019
PIDS/UNICEF project "Addressing the Determinants of Stunting in the first 1000 Days of Life"	3,041,106	0
PIDS/International Development Research Centre "Driving Inclusion Through Empowerment and Decent Work: The Case of Filipino Women in Online Work"	2,683,697	0
PIDS/Australian Center for International Agricultural Research project "Additional Component (Social Network and Access to the Utilization of Weather Climate Information)"	1,358,912	489,530
PIDS/Australian Center for International Agricultural Research project "Action Ready Climate Knowledge to Improve Disaster Risk Management for Small Holder Farmers of the Philippines"	1,460,586	2,081,979
PIDS/Asian Development Bank "Knowledge Partnership for the Asian Economic Integration Report (AEIR) 2020/2021 Theme Chapter on Digital Platforms: Implications for Developing Asia"	754,422	0

PIDS/UNDP project "Updating of UN Common Country Assessment for the Philippines"	90	0
PIDS/Philippine Business for Education project "YouthWorks PH Policy Research Series on Youth NEET and Training and Skilling Landscape in the Philippines"	2,808	0
PIDS/Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation "Towards MSMEs Internationalization: Study on the Final Review of the Boracay Action Agenda and Forum on Building Global MSMEs"	14,761	0
PIDS/International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie) project "Improving the Chances of Success through Better Beneficiary Sorting and Employment Facilitation in the Philippines"	0	1,905,778
PIDS/Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia project "Economic Integration and Firm Competitiveness: FTA and Value Chain for Philippines"	0	4,540
PIDS/Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia project "Economic Integration and Firm Competitiveness: FTA Tariff Utilization for Philippines"	0	1,073
	<b>9,316,382</b>	<b>4,482,900</b>

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

### 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

	2020			2019 (as restated)		
	Current	Noncurrent	Total	Current	Noncurrent	Total
Other deferred credits	2,942,167	0	2,942,167	1,568,182	0	1,568,182
	<b>2,942,167</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,942,167</b>	<b>1,568,182</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,568,182</b>

This account represents revenue not yet earned.

## 15. OTHER PAYABLES

	2019			2018		
	Current	Noncurrent	Total	Current	Noncurrent	Total
HMO refund of retired/resigned employees	0	18,000	18,000	266,361	1,412,407	1,678,768
Bids and Awards Committee	10,200	187,810	198,010	13,606	174,205	187,811
PIDS Provident Fund Inc.	5,716	0	5,716	4,188	0	4,188
	<b>15,916</b>	<b>205,810</b>	<b>221,726</b>	<b>284,155</b>	<b>1,586,612</b>	<b>1,870,767</b>

## 16. PROVISIONS

	2020	2019
Leave benefits payable	30,206,309	27,131,993
	<b>30,206,309</b>	<b>27,131,993</b>

**17. NET ASSETS/EQUITY**

The details of the account are presented below:

	2020	2019
Beginning balance, January 1	736,035,104	714,276,313
Prior period adjustments	-	(21,363,156)
<b>Restated balance, January 1</b>	<b>736,035,104</b>	<b>692,913,157</b>
Surplus for the period	174,776,014	43,045,822
Others	1,337,747	76,125
<b>Balance at December 31</b>	<b>912,148,865</b>	<b>736,035,104</b>

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 0.168 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, and other capital adjustments.

**18. CAPITAL OUTLAY**

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

	2020
Machinery and equipment	6,385,367
Books	33,865
	<b>6,419,232</b>

**19. SERVICE AND BUSINESS INCOME**

The details of the account are presented below:

	2020	2019
Research fees	27,616,108	24,850,817
Interest income	24,516,621	31,085,016
Sale of publications	9,468	21,435
	<b>52,142,197</b>	<b>55,957,268</b>

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



**20. PERSONNEL SERVICES**

	2020	2019
Salaries and wages	59,319,007	55,499,311
Other compensation	20,786,370	17,132,975
Personnel benefit contribution	9,152,653	8,509,940
Other personnel benefits	13,838,266	12,335,073
	<b>103,096,296</b>	<b>93,477,299</b>

**20.1 Salaries and Wages**

	2020	2019
Salaries and wages—regular	56,007,854	50,655,641
Salaries and wages—casual/contractual	3,311,153	4,843,670
	<b>59,319,007</b>	<b>55,499,311</b>

**20.2 Other Compensation**

	2020	2019
Personnel economic relief allowance	2,073,795	2,040,773
Representation allowance	1,624,500	1,497,250
Transportation allowance	1,191,500	1,057,000
Clothing/uniform allowance	492,000	474,000
Hazard pay	108,000	-
Overtime and night pay	47,514	197,550
Year-end bonus	5,039,112	4,581,870
Cash gift	447,500	425,000
Other bonuses and allowances	9,762,449	6,859,532
	<b>20,786,370</b>	<b>17,132,975</b>

**20.3 Personnel Benefit Contributions**

	2020	2019
Retirement and life insurance premiums	7,077,293	6,615,508
Pag-IBIG contributions	104,452	102,282
PhilHealth contributions	673,408	470,253
Employees compensation insurance premiums	104,500	102,400
Provident/welfare fund contributions	1,193,000	1,219,497
	<b>9,152,653</b>	<b>8,509,940</b>

**20.4 Other Personnel Benefits**

	2020	2019
Terminal leave benefits	8,067,698	6,466,268
Other personnel benefits	5,770,568	5,868,805
	<b>13,838,266</b>	<b>12,335,073</b>

**21. MAINTENANCE AND OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES**

	2020	2019
Travelling expenses	554,869	1,671,938
Training and scholarship expenses	456,234	1,720,530
Supplies and material expenses	1,346,119	1,886,139
Utility expenses	1,796,074	2,462,946
Communication expenses	1,432,894	1,584,311
Confidential, intelligence, and extraordinary expenses	59,191	293,327
Professional services	6,733,784	20,629,406
General services	2,295,524	2,532,713
Repairs and maintenance	328,866	841,111
Taxes, insurance premiums, and other fees	6,405,315	7,400,412
Other maintenance and operating expenses	36,664,356	37,631,854
	<b>58,073,226</b>	<b>78,654,687</b>

**21.1 Travelling Expenses**

	2020	2019
Travelling expenses–local	551,369	1,618,698
Travelling expenses–foreign	3,500	53,240
	<b>554,869</b>	<b>1,671,938</b>

**21.2 Training and Scholarship Expenses**

	2020	2019
Training expenses	456,234	1,720,530
	<b>456,234</b>	<b>1,720,530</b>

**21.3 Supplies and Materials Expenses**

	2020	2019
Office supplies expenses	852,526	1,257,823
Fuel, oil, and lubricants expenses	243,968	398,420
Semi-expendable machinery and equipment expenses	147,986	134,698
Semi-expendable furniture, fixtures, and books expenses	101,639	87,882
Accountable forms expenses	0	7,316
	<b>1,346,119</b>	<b>1,886,139</b>

**21.4 Utility Expenses**

	2020	2019
Water expenses	61,062	119,842
Electricity expenses	1,735,012	2,343,104
	<b>1,796,074</b>	<b>2,462,946</b>





**21.5 Communication Expenses**

	2020	2019
Postage and courier services	220,737	385,013
Telephone expenses	621,377	658,498
Internet subscription expenses	590,780	540,800
	<b>1,432,894</b>	<b>1,584,311</b>

**21.6 Confidential, Intelligence, and Extraordinary Expenses**

	2020	2019
Extraordinary and miscellaneous expenses	59,191	293,327
	<b>59,191</b>	<b>293,327</b>

**21.7 Professional Services**

	2020	2019
Legal services	300,000	300,000
Auditing services	3,272,421	3,251,078
Consultancy services	1,634,100	15,774,273
Other professional services	1,527,263	1,304,055
	<b>6,733,784</b>	<b>20,629,406</b>

**21.8 General Services**

	2020	2019
Janitorial services	652,662	881,968
Security services	1,642,862	1,650,745
	<b>2,295,524</b>	<b>2,532,713</b>

**21.9 Repairs and Maintenance**

	2020	2019
Repairs and maintenance—machinery and equipment	13,230	173,295
Repairs and maintenance—transportation equipment	315,636	472,868
Repairs and maintenance—leased assets improvements	0	194,448
Repairs and maintenance—furniture and fixtures	0	500
	<b>328,866</b>	<b>841,111</b>

**21.10 Taxes, Insurance Premiums, and Other Fees**

	2020	2019
Taxes, duties, and licenses	5,498,082	6,731,894
Fidelity bond premiums	103,408	80,926
Insurance expenses	803,825	587,592
	<b>6,405,315</b>	<b>7,400,412</b>

**21.11 Other Maintenance and Operating Expenses**

	2020	2019
Printing and publication expenses	1,235,118	1,728,250
Representation expenses	200,209	553,983
Rent/lease expenses	25,615,776	24,358,914
Membership dues and contributions to organizations	10,000	10,000
Subscription expenses	2,590,390	3,794,425
Donations	0	4,006
Major events and conventions expenses	633,689	892,129
Other maintenance and operating expenses	6,379,174	6,290,147
	<b>36,664,356</b>	<b>37,631,854</b>

**22. FINANCIAL EXPENSES**

	2020	2019
Bank charges	321,024	417,180
	<b>321,024</b>	<b>417,180</b>

**23. NONCASH EXPENSES**

	2020	2019
Depreciation—machinery and equipment	4,639,258	4,387,591
Depreciation—transportation equipment	805,967	697,927
Depreciation—furniture, fixtures, and books	88,546	88,225
Depreciation—leased assets improvements, buildings	139,465	139,466
	<b>5,673,236</b>	<b>5,313,209</b>

**24. NONOPERATING INCOME, GAINS, OR LOSSES****24.1 Gains**

	2020	2019
Gain on foreign exchange	234,782	154,156
	<b>234,782</b>	<b>154,156</b>

**24.2 Losses**

	2020	2019
Loss on foreign exchange	1,675,704	1,012,755
	<b>1,675,704</b>	<b>1,012,755</b>

**25. MISCELLANEOUS INCOME**

	2019	2018
Photocopying services	3,169	42,522
Supplies mark-up	4,968	2,057
Closing of HMO funds—interest income earned	161,520	0
Penalties/others	204,864	70,949
	<b>374,521</b>	<b>115,528</b>

## 26. SUBSIDY FROM THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

	2020	2019
Operations	135,861,000	165,694,000
Lot rental	72,576,000	0
Building construction	82,427,000	0
	<b>290,864,000</b>	<b>165,694,000</b>

This account represents the regular subsidy received from the National Government (NG). PIDS had an approved appropriation amounting to PHP 322.294 million per General Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2020. The DBM in CY 2020 released the PHP 322.294 million per Special Allotment Release Order (SARO)-BMB-C-20-0000356 dated January 30, 2020. A negative SARO per SARO-BMB-C-20-0012349 was issued for the PHP 31.430 million pursuant to Republic Act 11469 or the *Bayanihan* to Heal as One Act dated March 24, 2020. Likewise, Notices of Cash Allocation (NCA) per NCA Nos. BMB-C-20-0001428, BMB-C-20-0004078, and BMB-C-20-0007116 were released by the Bureau of Treasury to fund the cash requirements for CY 2020.

PIDS entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the University of the Philippines for the lease of 3,000-square-meter lot for a period of 25 years. A groundbreaking ceremony was held on January 27, 2020, but the lease did not push through because some provisions in the contract were disadvantageous to PIDS and negotiations on the said provisions were not successful. Thus, the subsidies for lot rental and building construction amounting to PHP 155.003 million were unutilized and the said balances were closed in the Accumulated Surplus/Deficit account of the Institute and rebudgeted as Capital Outlay for CY 2021. The total amount of PHP 155.003 million plus the interest earned amounting to PHP 66,232.27 are being maintained at LBP Pasong Tamo branch. Said fund may not be returned to the NG since the project is not yet abandoned or cancelled. PIDS Management was instructed by the PIDS Board of Trustees to explore other options to expedite the project implementation.

## 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 PPSASs 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 2020

	2020	2019
<b>Under Taxes, Insurance Premiums, and Other Fees:</b>		
20% final tax on interest income on investments and bank deposits	5,482,139	6,712,201
Documentary tax	0	0
Renewal of vehicle registration	15,943	19,693
	<b>5,498,082</b>	<b>6,731,894</b>

d. Withholding taxes for 2020

d1. Withholding tax on compensation

	2020	2019
Total withheld tax for the year	11,077,703	9,362,838
Less: payments made from January to November	9,286,779	8,003,018
<b>Withholding tax still due and payable</b>	<b>1,790,924</b>	<b>1,359,820</b>

d2. Expanded withholding tax

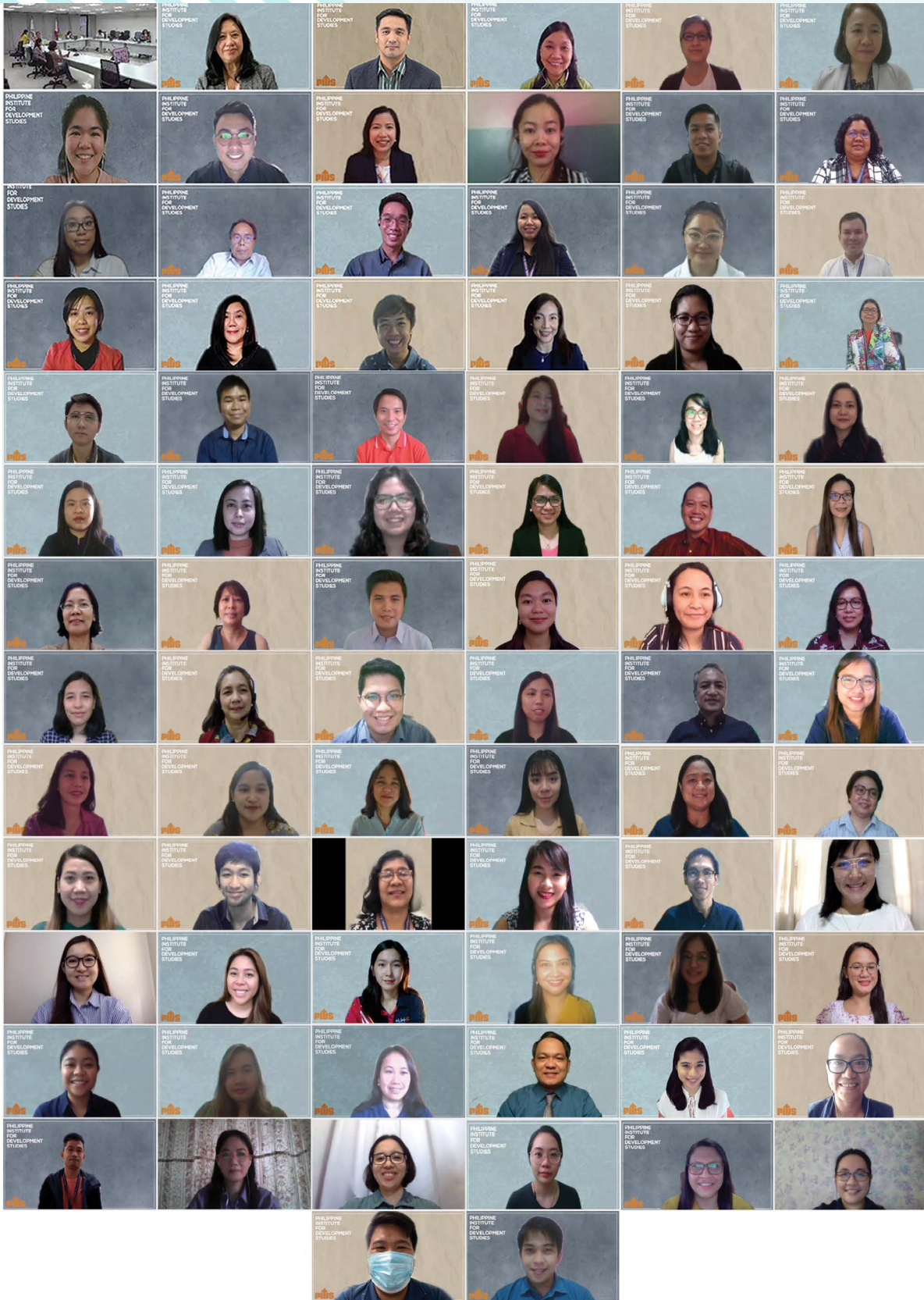
	2020	2019
Total withheld tax for the year	1,910,200	2,190,275
Less: payments made from January to November	1,476,995	1,788,970
<b>Withholding tax still due and payable</b>	<b>433,205</b>	<b>401,305</b>

d3. Final tax withheld

	2020	2019
Total withheld tax for the year	2,502,442	3,402,809
Less: payments made from January to November	2,003,793	2,821,883
<b>Withholding tax still due and payable</b>	<b>498,649</b>	<b>580,926</b>

e. Tax Case

The PIDS has no tax case as of December 31, 2020.



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# EDITORIAL & PRODUCTION

TEAM 2020

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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.

It has been an ISO-certified organization since 2019.






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*Surian sa mga Pag-aaral Pangkaunlaran ng Pilipinas*

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