Reproduced from *Pro-poor Development Policies: Lessons from the Philippines and East Asia*, edited by Hal Hill, Majah-Leah V. Ravago and James A. Roumasset (Singapore: ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute, 2022). This version was obtained electronically direct from the publisher on condition that copyright is not infringed. No part of this publication may be reproduced without the prior permission of ISEAS Publishing.

Individual chapters are available at http://bookshop.iseas.edu.sg.

PRO-POOR DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

The ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute (formerly Institute of Southeast Asian Studies) is an autonomous organization established in 1968. It is a regional centre dedicated to the study of socio-political, security and economic trends and developments in Southeast Asia and its wider geostrategic and economic environment. The Institute's research programmes are grouped under Regional Economic Studies (RES), Regional Strategic and Political Studies (RSPS), and Regional Social and Cultural Studies (RSCS). The Institute is also home to the ASEAN Studies Centre (ASC), the Singapore APEC Study Centre, and the Temasek History Research Centre (THRC).

ISEAS Publishing, an established academic press, has issued more than 2,000 books and journals. It is the largest scholarly publisher of research about Southeast Asia from within the region. ISEAS Publishing works with many other academic and trade publishers and distributors to disseminate important research and analyses from and about Southeast Asia to the rest of the world.

The Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA) is one of the 24 regional centres of excellence of the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO). Founded on 27 November 1966, SEARCA is mandated to strengthen institutional capacities in agricultural and rural development in Southeast Asia through graduate scholarship, research and development, and knowledge management. It serves the 11 SEAMEO member countries, namely, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam and Timor-Leste. SEARCA is hosted by the Government of the Philippines on the campus of the University of the Philippines Los Baños in Laguna, Philippines. It is supported by donations from SEAMEO members and associate member states, other governments and various international donor agencies.

PRO-POOR DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

LESSONS FROM THE PHILIPPINES AND EAST ASIA

HAL HILL
MAJAH-LEAH V. RAVAGO
JAMES A. ROUMASSET





First published jointly in Singapore in 2022 by

ISEAS Publishing 30 Heng Mui Keng Terrace Singapore 119614

E-mail: publish@iseas.edu.sg

Website: http://bookshop.iseas.edu.sg

and

SEAMEO SEARCA College, Los Baños 4031 Laguna, Philippines

E-mail: akru@searca.org Website: www.searca.org

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, translated, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute.

© 2022 ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute, Singapore

The responsibility for facts and opinions in this publication rests exclusively with the authors and their interpretations do not necessarily reflect the views or the policy of the publishers or their supporters.

ISEAS Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

Names: Balisacan, A. M., honoree. | Hill, Hal, 1948-, editor. | Ravago, Majah-Leah V., editor. | Roumasset, James A., editor.

Title: Pro-poor development policies: lessons from the Philippines and East Asia / edited by Hal Hill, Majah-Leah V. Ravago, James A. Roumasset.

Description: Singapore : ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute : SEARCA, 2022. | Includes bibliographical references and index.

Identifiers: ISBN 9789815011050 (soft cover) | ISBN 9789815011067 (pdf) | ISBN 9789815011074 (epub)

Subjects: LCSH: Philippines—Economic policy. | Economic development—Philippines. | Economic development—East Asia. | Agriculture—Economic aspects—Asia. | Equality—Philippines.

Classification: LCC HC453 P962

Cover photo: Fredelon B. Sison and Lester

Book cover designed by Kalikasan C. Cuevas Copyedited by Lily Tallafer Typeset by Kalikasan C. Cuevas Indexed by Kalikasan C. Cuevas Printed in Singapore by Mainland Press Pte Ltd

For Arsenio Molina Balisacan Outstanding economist, professor, public servant, colleague, mentor and friend



Contents

Tables, Figures and Boxes	X1
Foreword by Gerardo P. Sicat	xxvi
Foreword by C. Peter Timmer	xxix
Message by Glenn B. Gregorio	xxxii
Preface and Acknowledgements	xxxiv
About the Editors	xxxvi
About the Contributors	xxxviii
Acronyms	li
PART 1 INTRODUCTION AND SYNTHESIS	1
1 From Agriculture to Competition:	3
Overview and Lessons from the Philippine and Asia	
for Pro-poor Development	
Hal Hill, Majah-Leah V. Ravago and James A. Roumasset	
2 Philippine Economic Development	29
in Comparative Perspective: An Interpretative Essay	
Hal Hill Arsenio M Ralisacan and Russel Matthew dela Cr	117

PAR	T 2 AGRICULTURAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	73
3	Trade Distortions as Constraints to Agricultural Development in East Asia <i>Kym Anderson</i>	75
4	Beyond Krugman: The Importance of Agriculture for East Asian Growth Peter Warr	95
5	The Role of Agricultural and Structural Transformations in Rural Poverty Reduction <i>Jikun Huang</i>	116
6	The Changing Relationship between Farm Size and Productivity: Asia and the Philippines <i>Keijiro Otsuka</i>	133
7	The Political Economy of Rice Policy in the Philippines <i>V. Bruce J. Tolentino and Beulah Maria de la Peña</i>	157
8	Adapting Philippine Agriculture to Climate Change Mark W. Rosegrant and Mercedita A. Sombilla with Nicostrato Perez, Angga Pradesha and Timothy Thomas	190
PAR	T 3 ECONOMIC POLICIES FOR ACHIEVING TARGETED LEVELS OF LIVING IN THE PHILIPPINES	221
9	Low Income Traps and Philippine Poverty Incidence Raul V. Fabella and Geoffrey M. Ducanes	223
10	The Philippines in Global Manufacturing Value Chains: A Tale of Arrested Growth Prema-chandra Athukorala	246

11	The Limits of Trade Policy Liberalization in the Philippines	280
	Fernando T. Aldaba, Alvin Ang and Cielito F. Habito	
12	Reaching for the Demographic Dividend to Achieve Inclusive Economic Growth	311
	Dennis S. Mapa, Ernesto M. Pernia and Lisa Grace S. Bersales	
13	Collateralizing Wages: The Case of Sangla ATM	339
	Nobuhiko Fuwa, Kei Kajisa, Eduardo Lucio,	
	Sharon Faye Piza and Yasuyuki Sawada	
PAR	T 4 INEQUALITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	359
14	An Essay on Markets, Distributive Justice and Social Safety Nets	361
	Dante B. Canlas	
15	Convergence of Philippine Spatial Inequality during the American Colonial Period	390
	Jan Carlo B. Punongbayan, Jeffrey G. Williamson	
	and Karl Robert L. Jandoc	
16	Social Differentiation:	414
	The Middle Class and Its Discontents	
	Emmanuel S. de Dios and Philip Arnold P. Tuaño	
17	Redistributive Preferences and Prospects	460
	for Intergenerational Mobility in Southeast Asia	
	Joseph J. Capuno	
PAR	T 5 COMPETITION LAW AND POLICY	493
18	Adopting and Adapting Competition Policy: Asian Illustrations	495
	Majah-Leah V. Ravago, James A. Roumasset	
	and Arsenio M. Balisacan	

19	Competition and Employment Growth in the Philippines: A Baseline Assessment	546
	Stella A. Quimbo, Meg L. Regañon,	
	Eina Izabela Z. Concepcion and Cara T. Latinazo	
20	Buyer Power and Late Payment Behaviour	574
	in the Shoe Capital of the Philippines	
	Tetsushi Sonobe	
21	Regulation, Market Evolution and Competition	595
	in the Philippine Microfinance Sector	
	Jan Carlo B. Punongbayan, Gilberto M. Llanto	
	and Emmanuel F. Esguerra	
22	Tariffication and Market Structure:	633
	The Case of the Philippine Rice Industry	
	Ramon L. Clarete	
23	The Role of Government Subsidies	665
	in Philippine Agricultural Competition	
	Arlene B. Inocencio and Agnes C. Rola	
PAR	T 5 INTERNATIONAL DIMENSIONS	695
24	Modernization of the Global Rice Market	697
	Suthad Setboonsarng	
25	International Cooperation for Development:	727
	Learning from Trade and Tax Policies	. =-
	Marilou Uy	
IND	DEX	750

Figures, Tables and Boxes

FIGURES

2.1	Philippine economic growth and per capita GDP	35
	(1960–2020)	
2.2	Comparative headcount poverty estimates (2000–2019)	42
2.3	Comparison of BPO revenues and OFW remittances (2006–18)	47
2.4	Comparative COVID-19 stimulus spending	51
2.5	Change in employment in high-contact sectors vs. low-contact sectors (January 2020 and January 2021)	51
2.6	Long-term COVID-19 vulnerability index	52
2.7	Comparative ASEAN governance indicators (1996–2019)	58
3.1	Nominal and relative rates of government assistance to agriculture in China, Japan, Korea and Taiwan (1955–2016, %)	82
3.2	Nominal rates of government assistance to agriculture in China, Indonesia, Philippines and OECD countries (1980–2019, %)	83
3.3	Share of rural households with a bank or mobile-money account or equivalent in Asian developing economies and high-income countries (2011 and 2017, %)	91

4.1	GDP shares by sector (Thailand, 1981–2017)	101
4.2	GDP shares by sector (Indonesia, 1981–2017)	102
4.3	Employment shares by sector (Thailand, 1981–2017)	103
4.4	Employment shares by sector (Indonesia, 1981–2017)	103
4.5	Labour productivity by sector (Thailand, 1981–2017)	104
4.6	Labour productivity by sector (Indonesia, 1981–2017)	105
4.7	Productivity growth and structural change (Thailand, 1981–2017)	109
4.8	Productivity growth and structural change (Indonesia, 1981–2017)	109
4.9	Productivity growth and percentage contribution from structural change (Thailand and Indonesia, 1981–2017)	110
5.1	Convergence of agricultural shares in GDP and employment in China and selected Southeast Asian countries (1980s, 2000 and 2019)	119
5.2	Output value share of non-cereal products in agriculture (crop and livestock) in China and selected Southeast Asian countries (1981–2018)	121
5.3	Agricultural labour productivity in China and selected Southeast Asian countries (1991–2019)	122
5.4	Share of rural population under poverty in China and selected Southeast Asian countries (1987–2012)	123
5.5	Average annual change in share of agricultural GDP (or employment) and average annual reduction in rural poverty incidence in the period indicated in China and selected Southeast Asian countries	125
5.6	Average annual change of non-cereal output value share in agriculture and average annual reduction in rural poverty incidence in the period indicated in China and selected Southeast Asian countries	126

5.7	Average annual growth of agricultural labour productivity and average annual reduction in rural poverty incidence in the period indicated in China and selected Southeast Asian countries	127
6.1	Illustration of the inverse relationships between farm size and productivity measured by gross value of production, net value of production and profit per unit of land	140
6.2	Conceptual relationships between farm size and productivity under labour- and capital-intensive farming systems	141
6.3	Changes in average farm sizes (ha) in selected East Asian countries	143
6.4	Changes in grain self-sufficiency ratios in selected East Asian countries	145
6.5	Changes in family and hired labour use (person-days/ha) for care-intensive and other activities during the wet season in Central Luzon (1966–2015)	148
6.6	Tractorization in land preparation and use of combine harvesters during the wet season in Central Luzon (1966–2015)	149
7.1	Rice production, estimated food use and population (production and use in thousand mt rice terms, population in 10,000)	161
7.2	Comparative paddy yields (1990 = 100)	162
7.3	Comparative paddy production (1990 = 100)	162
7.4	Comparative rice prices (Jan 2000–Oct 2020)	163
7.5	Monthly headline and rice inflation (2016-20)	178
8.1	Interlinked modelling system used to assess the agricultural impacts of climate change on the Philippine economy	192
8.2	Impact of climate change on indicators of economic welfare (2050)	197

8.3	Impact of climate change on Philippine GDP by sector (2050)	203
8.4	Impact of climate change on demand for labour by sector and type of labour (2050)	204
8.5	Impact of climate change on GDP through demand for agricultural labour (2011–50)	204
8.6	Impact of three adaptation strategies on net welfare (with and without NFA rice subsidy, 2011–50)	206
10.1	Real exchange rate (RER)and manufacturing share in GDP (%) in the Philippines (2000–2020)	258
10.2	Share in world exports of GMVC products of the Philippines and other ASEAN countries (1976–2019, %)	259
10.3	Value-added share in gross output in computer, electronics and electrical equipment industries in Southeast Asian countries (%)	269
10.4	Total domestic value added of exports in computer, electronics and electrical equipment industries	270
10.5	Political stability: Selected Southeast Asian countries	273
10.6	Rule of law: Selected Southeast Asian countries	273
11.1	Selected indicators as per cent of GDP (1983-2000)	289
11.2	Composition of export goods (1990–2000)	289
11.3	Comparative shares in exports, GDP and employment (2010–20)	294
11.4	Number of OFWs and poverty rates (2009)	295
11.5	Number of OFWs and poverty rates (2018)	296
11.6	Changes in food security index in the ASEAN countries (2012–20)	304
12.1	Declining mortality, declining fertility and the demographic transition	312
12.2	Phase 1 of demographic transition (Philippines, 2000)	313
12.3	Phase 2 of demographic transition (Thailand, 2000)	313

12.4	Phase 3 of demographic transition (Japan, 2000)	314
12.5	Crude birth rates in the Philippines (2010–20)	330
12.6	Labour force participation rate (LFPR) in the Philippines (male and female, 2nd quarter 2005 to 4th quarter 2020)	331
12.7	Unemployment rate of male and female workers in the Philippines (2nd quarter 2005 to 4th quarter 2020)	332
12.8	Youth unemployment rate in the Philippines (2nd quarter 2005 to 4th quarter 2020)	333
15.1	GDP and per capita GDP growth of the Philippines (by decade)	391
15.2	Development index (absolute vs. relative levels, 1903–39)	395
15.3	Population density across regions	397
15.4	Literacy rates across regions	398
15.5	Infant mortality rate across regions	399
15.6	Shares of agriculture, industry and services in GDP	401
15.7	Growth in agriculture and its components	402
15.8	Land area planted to leading crops	402
15.9	Per cent regional share of agricultural produce (in ha)	403
15.10	Contribution to industrial growth of various sectors	405
15.11	Number of enrolled students in the primary and secondary levels	408
16.1	Shares of poor, vulnerable and middle-class households (in %, 1997–2018)	419
16.2	Number of poor, vulnerable and middle-class households (1997–2018)	421
16.3	Shares in unemployment by attained level of education (in %, January 2020 to May 2021)	427
16.4	Share of Philhealth benefits enjoyed by quintile (2016, in %)	433

16.5	Proportion of households provided with social services (by income quintile, 2013 and 2017)	437
16.6	Reducing poverty and fighting criminality as urgent national concerns (responses by socio-economic class, percentage of survey respondents citing, 2000–2019)	447
17.1	Total samples (by country)	467
17.2	Distribution of respondents in their views about government's role to reduce income differences between people with high income and those with low income (by country)	468
17.3	Distribution of respondents by self-assessed socio-economic status (by country)	470
17.4	Marginal effects of serious income loss, own status lower than children's and own status same as children's (Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar and Singapore)	485
17.5	Marginal effects of serious income loss, own status lower than children's and own status same as children's (Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam)	486
18.1	Competition promotes innovation up to a point	505
18.2	The Williamson trade-off: Should efficiency-enhancing mergers be allowed?	509
18.3	Income growth and adoption of competition law	517
18.4	Timeline of enactment of competition law in Asia	531
19.1	Employment growth and import growth (Philippines, 1957–2016)	548
21.1	Philippine MFIs by last known legal status (1999–2018)	610
21.2	Average number of active borrowers by MFI type	613
21.3	Average gross loan portfolio (in million PHP) by MFI type	613
21.4	Average assets (in million PHP) by MFI type	614

21.5	Average efficiency (%) by MFI type	615
21.6	Average cost per borrower (PHP) by MFI type	616
21.7	Average portfolio at risk, > 30 days (%) by MFI type	616
21.8	Average portfolio at risk, > 90 days (%) by MFI type	617
21.9	Average debt-equity ratio by MFI type	618
21.10	Average return on assets (%) by MFI type	618
21.11	Average return on equity (%) by MFI type	619
21.12	Average real yield on gross portfolio (%) by MFI type	619
21.13	HHI values across banks (including rural banks), NGOs and all types	622
21.14	Boone indicator over time	627
21A	Number of banks with microfinance operations	629
21B	Amount of microfinance loans and number of borrowers	360
22.1	Annual rice and palay prices (National Capital Region and Philippines, 2000–2019, in PHP/kg)	642
22.2	Equilibrium in the rice market with heterogeneous importers	651
22.3	Equilibrium without tariff distortions in the rice market with heterogeneous importers	652
22.4	Rice stocks, by market players (1991–2019, in thousand mt)	654
23.1	Subsidies to the agriculture sector (2010–15)	666
24.1	Top ten rice-importing countries	699
24.2	Top ten rice-exporting countries	700
24.3	Ending stocks of rice	702
24.4	Five-year moving average of rice yields in major production areas	703
24.5	Grains price index	704
24.6	Rice consumption per capita in major consuming countries	706

24.7	Consumer preference for the different characteristics of rice	707
24.8	Google search index for Basmati and Jasmin rice	715
24.9	Import tariff of wheat, rice and soybean (2012–15)	718
25.1	Average growth of trade and GDP	730
25.2	Increasing and deepening trade agreements	732
25.3	Statutory corporate tax rates (1980–2020)	735
25.4	Source taxing rights with common treaty partners	737
TABLI	ES	
2.1	Comparative Asian economic performance (1940–2010)	33
2.2	Comparative Asian growth rates (1960–2019)	34
2.3	Comparative ASEAN manufactures export performance (1990–2019)	44
2.4	Comparative headcount poverty estimates (2019–21)	48
2.5	Comparative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic	50
2.6	Comparative economic openness (2019)	56
2.7	Comparative ASEAN internet statistics	61
2.8	Comparative ASEAN health indicators	63
2.9	Comparative ASEAN education indicators	64
2.10	Comparative social assistance —coverage, extent and targeting	67
4.1	Agriculture's contraction and industrialization component (1981–2017)	101
4.2	Labour productivity growth by sector (1981–2017)	106
4.3	Contribution of structural change to aggregate productivity growth (1981–2017)	107
4.4	Structural change and productivity growth rate: Regression results (Thailand and Indonesia, 1981–2017)	111

5.1	Categories of inclusive agricultural transformation (AT) based on the speeds of structural transformation (ST) and AT	128
6.1	Average farm size (ha), paddy yield (t/ha) and labour use (person-days/ha) during the wet season in Central Luzon (1966–2015)	147
7.1	Rice imports (% of domestic supply, 1970–2019)	160
7.2	Officials in key posts relative to the Grain Sector Development Program (pre- and post-January 2001)	167
7.3	Department of Agriculture leadership (1971–2003)	169
7.4	Financial status of 2020 RCEF (as of 27 Oct 2020)	177
7.5	Prices of rice and palay (PHP/kg, % change from year ago)	180
7.6	Estimated losses and benefits from Rice Tariffication Law (Apr 2019–Mar 2020, in billion PHP)	183
8.1	Summary of crop model results in major crop yields due to climate change (2000–2050)	194
8.2	Projected improvements in rainfed maize yields from various technologies (2050)	199
8.3	Projected improvements in irrigated rice yields from various technologies (2050)	200
8.4	Projected improvements in rainfed rice yields from various technologies (2050)	201
8.5	Average net yearly impact of adaptation strategies on household welfare by income group (with and without NFA subsidy, 2011–50)	208
9.1	Sectoral gross value-added growth (2001–15, in %)	227
9.2	Poverty incidence among the employed by sector of employment (2015)	228
9.3	Educational attainment of employed workers by sector (2015, in %)	229
9.4	Average basic pay per day among the employed by sector of employment (2015, in PHP)	230

9.5	Fixed effects model: Household poverty incidence as a function of employment in different economic sectors (region-urban/rural level data, 2009–15)	234
9A	Regional poverty thresholds used in the analysis	238
9B	Poverty incidence by region-area type (2009–15, in %)	239
9C	Share of working-age population employed in agriculture and services	241
9D	Share of working-age population employed in industry and manufacturing	242
10.1	The Philippines: Key indicators of global production sharing and export performance	257
10.2	Composition of GMVC exports from the Philippines (1979–2019, %, US\$ million)	261
10.3	Composition of GMVC exports from the Philippines and other ASEAN (2018–19, %, US\$ million)	263
10.4	Key indicators of GMVC participation in manufacturing in the Philippines (2012)	266
10.5	Geographical profile of GMVC manufacturing in the Philippines: Employment and gross output (%)	267
10.6	Nominal average monthly earnings in the manufacturing sector (US\$)	272
11.1	Shares of specific goods in total export and total import (1995 vs. 2015)	291
11.2	Agriculture and fisheries export values and shares in total exports	297
11.3	Trade-openness index (1990–2012)	298
11.4	Poverty, under-5 stunting and mortality across the ASEAN	301
11.5	Food security index (2020, ASEAN member countries)	303
12.1	Total fertility rate (TFR) in the ASEAN and South Korea (1960–2017)	318
12.2	Total fertility rate (TFR) by wealth quintile (2008, 2013 and 2017)	319

12.3	Total fertility rate (TFR) by region (1998, 2003, 2008, 2013 and 2017)	320
12.4	Econometric models for total children ever born (TFR) (provincial panel data, 1993–2013)	328
13.1	Rank of informal money lender as source of financing	342
13.2	Characteristics of the respondents (factory workers, <i>Sangla</i> ATM Survey)	344
13.3	Mode of salary payment and access to bank accounts (Sangla ATM Survey)	345
13.4	Utilization of Sangla ATM	347
13.5	Characteristics of households with multipurpose cash loans (2009 Consumer Finance Survey)	350
13.6	Access to bank account (2009 Consumer Finance Survey)	351
13.7	Sources and uses of multipurpose cash loan (2009 Consumer Finance Survey)	351
13.8	Logit regression results on the determinants of borrowing via <i>Sangla</i> ATM (marginal effects)	353
14.1	Gini coefficient (2000–2018)	373
14.2	Mean income by decile (2012 and 2015, in PHP)	374
14.3	Difference in mean income between top- and low-income decile (2012 and 2015, in PHP)	375
14.4	Labour force, employed and unemployed (2016, in '000 and %)	378
14.5	Unemployment by age group (2016, in %)	378
14.6	Unemployment rate by educational attainment (2012 and 2016, in '000 and %)	379
15.1	Goalposts used in the analysis	394
15.2	Industrial establishments (ranked by value of production, 1902)	406
15.3	Total government expenditure per capita in Southeast Asia (in US\$)	407

15.4	Primary school enrolment rates in Southeast Asia (% of school-aged children)	408
15.5	Per pupil educational expenditures for current expenses (in PHP)	409
16.1	Share of families by socio-economic (expenditure) category (1997–2018), in per cent of total	418
16.2	Characteristics of the economically secure and upper middle-income class categories (1997 and 2018)	423
16.3	Transition matrix (2003 and 2009)	425
16.4	Government fund releases for programmes under the Bayanihan 1 and 2 (in million PHP)	438
16.5	Differing socio-economic groups and critical government programmes	452
17.1	Selected development indicators (2013–17)	463
17.2	Regression variables: definitions and summary statistics ($N = 7,943$)	474
17.3	Marginal effects of selected covariates of preference for redistribution (full sample, $N = 7,943$)	477
17.4	Marginal effects of selected covariates of preference for redistribution (1st & 2nd income quintiles, $N = 4,165$)	480
17.5	Marginal effects of the covariates of preference for redistribution (3rd–5th income quintiles, $N = 3,778$)	482
18.1	Number of countries that adopted competition law in our data	516
18.2	Average growth rates of GDP per capita (1975–2015)	516
18.3	Summary statistics for all countries	520
18.4	Summary statistics for adopting vs non-adopting countries	522
18.5	Parameter estimates of adoption of competition law and growth equations	524

18.6	Conditional expectation, treatment and heterogeneity (average decadal growth of GDP per capita as dependent varible)	528
19.1	Summary statistics: Subclass variables	558
19.2	Average top four concentration ratio (CR4) for major industries	559
19.3	Regression results using HHI Dependent variable: Log total employment	561
19.4	Regression results using CR4 Dependent variable: Log total employment	563
19.5	Regression results using PCM Dependent variable: Log total employment	565
19.6	Employment effects of increased competition via different pathways	567
19.7	Predicted employment effects under increased competition scenarios	568
20.1	Price, quantity, margin and machinery (1998, 2003)	578
20.2	Employment and wage (2003)	580
20.3	Attributes of entrepreneurs	582
20.4	Sales routes and payment practices as percentage of revenue (2003)	583
20.5	Regression summarizing the data (between estimator) (1998, 2001, 2003)	587
20.6	Regressions summarizing the data (fixed-effects estimator) (1998, 2001, 2003)	590
21.1	Top MFI players in 2018	611
21.2	Selected MFI indicators (2018)	614
21.3	Summary statistics	623
21.4	PRH statistic; dependent variable = log of financial revenue	624
21.5	Translog cost function estimation	625
21.6	Boone scores for Philippine MFIs	627

22.1	Estimated implicit tariff protection on rice production (2015–19)	637
22.2	Comparison of the estimated trade-off gains and losses from the Rice Tariffication Law (in billion PHP)*	640
22.3	Standard deviations and correlation coefficients of rice prices and their yearly fluctuations (2000–2019, in PHP/kg)	643
22.4	Estimated average income and own-price elasticities of rice (2018 and 2019)	645
22.5	Actual versus predicted year-on-year changes in rice retail price in 2019	645
23.1	Subsidy, ratios to value added and concentrations of subsidy (2012)	670
23.2	Subsidy, ratios to value added and concentrations of subsidy (2015)	673
23.3	Market concentrations of agriculture sub-sectors (2010–15)	675
23.4	Price-cost margin by market concentration (2010–15)	679
23.5	Impact of subsidies on market concentration	681
23.6	Impact of subsidies on market power	684
23.7	Laws and provisions affecting market competition in the agriculture and fisheries sector of the Philippines	685
23.8	Amounts and nature of subsidies to GOCCs in agriculture (2015–18, PHP million)	687
24.1	Population growth and urbanization	710
24.2	Effects of urbanization and income on per capita rice consumption	713
24.3	Summary of the impacts of key drivers	719

BOXES

8.1	Early gains of the Rice Tariffication Law:	214
	Softening the impacts of typhoons	
	and the COVID-19 pandemic	
21.1	BSP regulations fostering microfinance	600
24.1	Why India's rice export increases despite a fast population growth, and China's rice import increases despite a slowing population growth:	712
	The supply side story	

Foreword

I am very pleased to be drawn into this gentle conspiracy to surprise the honoree, Dr. Arsenio Balisacan, with a Festschrift on the occasion of his sixty-fifth birth anniversary.

Arsi, as he is known to friends, is an economist, teacher, research scholar, anti-poverty activist and public servant, all rolled into one. In his journey of achievement, he has experienced a difficult tale of passage from poor rural surroundings in the Ilocos region of northern Luzon, through disciplined work in the pursuit of his chosen professional dream. Today, he is one of the nation's foremost economists, respected by peers and admired by younger ones in the academe and in government, some of whom he had mentored. Importantly too, he holds a high position of influence that can improve the country's economic future.

I met Arsi in Washington, DC, in 1986, as he was about to head for home. He had just completed his participation as a young research intern in the World Bank's study of agriculture and economic development. I suggested to him then that he join the School of Economics at the University of the Philippines in Diliman. I sent an encouraging word about him to Dean Jose Encarnacion.

At that time, Arsi reminded me that we had actually first met in the early 1970s in Baguio, the country's summer capital, when he was a much younger man. He was then a delegate to a national conference of young public high school leaders that I happened to address as inspirational speaker. He was a young student from a poor family possessed by high educational aspirations. In that situation, success depended mainly on the thin and uncertain thread of scarce financial scholarships to support his study. He succeeded in turning small attainments into opportunities. Eventually, he made them into golden steps. Through scholarships he

moved from a rural Ilocos state-supported university to the graduate programme in agricultural economics of the University of the Philippines Los Baños and then a PhD in economics with a teaching assistantship at the University of Hawaii and later a doctoral internship at the East-West Center.

When he joined the UP School of Economics, he intensified his research on important issues affecting the country—poverty alleviation, food policy and rural development. This work raised his profile within the economics profession and more broadly into the public spheres of recognition.

This led to his being appointed to the post of undersecretary in the Department of Agriculture. When he suspected that public governance issues hovered over the proper performance of public duties, he resigned his post and returned to the School. But new occasions for public service immediately kept opening for him. He became the director of SEARCA (Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture) based in Los Baños. After that, he became dean of the UP School of Economics.

Even when he took on important administrative duties, his own research and scholarship did not suffer because he managed his time well. As an administrator he helped to expand the research opportunities of his colleagues. His deanship was interrupted by another call of government to lead the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) as director general and concurrent secretary of socio-economic planning.

After almost four years in this position and after the enactment of the Philippine Competition Commission (PCC) law, he was harnessed to take a full hand in organizing this new institution, becoming its founding chairperson. Among the specific functions of this regulatory body is to prohibit anticompetitive mergers and acquisitions.

The head of the competition commission is in a position to remind national policymakers that the economy thrives better where the markets in goods, labour, land and capital are allowed to move with more rather than less flexibility in order to achieve a more globally competitive economy.

In the course of decades of economic development in the past, economic restrictions have continuously hampered the country's fuller participation in the global economy, many of them instigated by the political constitutional framework. Only lately this year, major economic reforms were passed by legislation to liberalize important

legal restrictions that have served as barriers against foreign investment in the economy. These promising developments are likely to play a role in permitting better economic recovery from the pandemic. A regulatory body can protect the guard rails of competition when more beneficial prospects for economic developments are in place than when barriers are stifling progress.

In this Festschrift, some of his intellectual friends contribute their studies on several important issues of economic and social development.

Gerardo P. Sicat, PhD

Founding Director-General of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and concurrent Minister of Economic Planning

Foreword

A Festschrift is intended to review the origins, depth and breadth of the academic works by a noted scholar in the twilight of their career. From this perspective, writing a foreword to a Festschrift for Arsenio M. Balisacan is a strange task for me. Academically speaking, I think of Arsi as my grandson. His promise as a scholar was noted by Professor Cristina Crisostomo David when he enrolled in the master's programme in agricultural economics at the University of the Philippines Los Baños in 1979. Tina was my PhD student in the early 1970s at the Food Research Institute at Stanford University, where she documented the striking role of fertilizer and rice prices in the political economy of Asian countries. Arsi continued this work at the University of the Philippines Los Baños under Tina's direction, and then generalized the results into a conceptual approach to positive political economy in his PhD dissertation at the University of Hawaii, under the mentorship of Professor James A. Roumasset.

My first involvement with agricultural policy in the Philippines came in the early 1970s, when Arsi was still in high school. As part of the Stanford project on "the political economy of rice in Asia" that Tina David worked on, Wally Falcon and I commissioned eight country studies in East and Southeast Asia (including one on the United States by Leon Mears, a familiar name in the Philippines' food policy circles). I worked closely with Mahar Mangahas on the Philippine study, so became acutely aware by 1975 just how complex the Philippines' story was. I had drafted the Indonesian country study as a prototype for

other country authors and worked closely with all of them right through the publication stage.¹

This earlier work on the region's political economy of rice set me up for understanding Arsi's work. My engagement with his work started with rice policy, but extended more broadly to the fields of agricultural development and the nature of pro-poor economic growth. Both fields are well represented in this Festschrift, via contributions from major authors in the field and through the inclusion of Arsi's own pathbreaking research in both fields.

These two fields, and especially the economic and policy links between them, are very difficult territory for a scholar-practitioner in the Philippines. On two separate occasions, under two different presidents, I failed miserably to make any progress. The combination of an entrenched landed elite and the capture of most agricultural marketing enterprises by deeply vested interests stymied my efforts—after the People Power Revolution in early 1986 forced President Ferdinand Marcos from power—to help revamp the mandate of the National Food Authority to pursue stable rice prices without high protection.

A later effort to connect smallholder farmers to a more inclusive growth process also failed, despite high hopes in the development profession as President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo had a PhD in economics from the University of the Philippines (she also studied at Georgetown University for two years, where she and Bill Clinton became friends). Over the years, I was able to work successfully with the International Rice Research Institute and the Asian Development Bank, and I enjoyed interacting with my Philippine colleagues and former students on each visit, but I could never make any progress with the government.

Thus, I am simply in awe of how successful Arsi has been as a scholar-practitioner at the very highest levels of the profession. His service at cabinet level in four different presidential administrations, while also serving with great distinction—as professor and dean of the faculty—in the best economics department in Southeast Asia, is without precedent.

My closest personal engagement with Arsi has been through his leadership of the Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study

_

See volume XIV, nos. 3 and 4, Food Research Institute Studies, 1975.

and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA), and through the journal Arsi founded while at SEARCA, the *Asian Journal of Agricultural Development (AJAD)*. I have served on the editorial board of *AJAD* since its founding because I believe deeply in its mission: to highlight the importance of agriculture to the development of Asian economies, and to publish manuscripts by regional scholars that document this role.

I also benefited from Arsi's term as president of the Asian Society of Agricultural Economics (ASAE). In that role he invited me to Manila in August 2008 to give the keynote address at the sixth triennial meeting of the ASAE. I used the occasion to reflect on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the publication of *Food Policy Analysis*.² The cross-sectoral perspective developed in that volume remains essential to solving today's problems of poverty and hunger.³

This Festschrift is a fitting tribute to Arsi. His creativity, insights and just plain hard work illuminate every chapter. And he is just beginning...

C. Peter Timmer

² C. Peter Timmer, Walter P. Falcon, and Scott R. Pearson. 1983. Food Policy Analysis. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press for the World Bank.

³ C. Peter Timmer. 2010. "International Best Practice in Food Policy: Reflections on *Food Policy Analysis*". *Asian Journal of Agriculture and Development* 7, no. 1: 1–10.

Message

SEARCA is glad to have played a key role in the formative years of Dr. Arsenio M. Balisacan as a young researcher, providing him a scholarship grant to pursue his master's in agricultural economics. We take pride in his significant contributions to research, policy and actions towards securing food and reducing poverty in Southeast Asia. Appointed to the helm of SEARCA in 2003, Dr. Balisacan reinforced the Centre's efforts towards poverty reduction and food security with a keen focus on agricultural competitiveness and natural resource management, through SEARCA's Eighth Five-Year Plan (2004–9), whose crafting and implementation he closely supervised. Now more than a decade later, SEARCA continues to pursue programmes that contribute to overcoming malnutrition, hunger, poverty and inequality in Southeast Asia. The Centre's Eleventh Five-Year Plan (2020-25), with its focus on "Accelerating Transformation through Agricultural Innovation" (ATTAIN), aims to elevate the quality of life of agricultural families through sustainable livelihoods and access to modern networks and innovative markets.

It thus gives us great pleasure to be part of this Festschrift that honours Dr. Balisacan and his remarkable academic, research and policy work. We see this book as an important influence in continuing the discourse and actions to empower agricultural institutions and communities. As an instrument of knowledge and co-creation, it contains lessons from Asian countries that bring to the fore not only the experience, but also the reforms in economic policies, competition law, inequalities and agricultural development across countries.

We join the authors and the ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute in recommending this book, with the hope that it will inspire its readers to contribute to the development of and innovations in the agriculture sector in Asia and beyond.

Glenn B. Gregorio *Director SEAMEO SEARCA*

Preface and Acknowledgements

This volume is a Festschrift for Arsenio Molina Balisacan – economist, professor, public servant, colleague, mentor and friend. It pays tribute to his work and honours him as an outstanding economist and public servant. Its themes reflect his research and policy interests over his professional career. These interests are central to understanding the development dynamics in the Philippines and elsewhere in Asia. The overarching theme is overcoming poverty through agricultural and rural development and complementary policies that engender a robust and sustainable structural transformation. Competition policy plays a particularly key role in combating cronyism and rent-seeking that impede that development path.

This project was conceived in November 2018 when the editors and the honouree attended the back-to-back Philippine Economic Society (PES) and the Federation of ASEAN Economic Associations (FAEA) conference held in Cubao, Quezon City, Philippines. We planned the surprise launch of this volume in time for his sixty-fifth birthday on 8 November 2022. In the Philippines, this age also marks an individual's retirement from government service. Thus began the three-year "gentle conspiracy", as Gerry Sicat aptly describes the project, among the editors, contributors, SEARCA and ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute towards the realization of this volume.

This book came to fruition with the help of many people and organizations whose tremendous support we wish to acknowledge. The enthusiastic responses from our forty-six authors from many countries are testimony to the high esteem and affection for Arsi. We thank our contributors for their fine papers and their collaboration as we worked through the refereeing and editorial production processes.

We thank Peter Timmer and Gerardo Sicat for readily accepting our request to write the forewords. Special thanks to Anne Krueger for the back-cover endorsement.

A huge thank you to the Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA), led by Director Glenn Gregorio, for the funding support for this volume. Many thanks to the SEARCA team for facilitating the physical production of this book, especially Benedict Juliano and Arlene Nadres. Thanks to Lily Tallafer, our excellent and meticulous copyeditor who also happens to be one of Arsi's long-time associates. She not only did a very good job but also helped us move things along promptly. Thanks to our layout artist, Kei Cuevas, who gave a clean finish to the book. We also thank Shereena Salas who assisted in the early stage of the project.

We thank our publisher, ISEAS Publishing, Ng Kok Kiong, Rahilah Yusuf and the rest of the publication team for making the publication of this book possible.

Hal Hill, Majah-Leah V. Ravago and James A. Roumasset Canberra, Manila and Honolulu

About the Editors

Hal Hill (Australian National University)

Hal Hill is the H. W. Arndt Professor Emeritus of Southeast Asian Economies at the Australian National University. He has written/edited twenty books and about 160 journal articles and book chapters. His books since 2000 include *The Indonesian Economy, The Philippine Economy* (co-edited with Arsenio Balisacan), *Malaysian Development Challenges* and *Regional Dynamics in a Decentralized Indonesia*. He serves on various boards and committees, including the *Dewan Kehormatan* of the Bank Indonesia Institute, the Council of the East Asian Economic Association (of which he is currently president), and several university boards. He is a member of the editorial board of fourteen academic journals. He has consulted extensively for various governments and international agencies. He is a fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences of Australia. In 2020, he was appointed an Officer of the Order of Australia (AO).

Majah-Leah V. Ravago (Ateneo de Manila University)

Majah-Leah V. Ravago is an associate professor at the Economics Department of the Ateneo de Manila University. She co-edited *Sustainable Economic Development* (with Arsenio Balisacan and Ujjayant Chakravorty), a volume published by Elsevier in 2015, and *Powering the Philippine Economy* in 2018 (with James Roumasset and Rolando Danao), a UP Press publication that won the 2020 Outstanding Book Award of the National Academy of Science and Technology (NAST). She was the programme director of the 2014–18 Energy Policy and Development Program, funded by the US Agency for International Development. She served as president of the Philippine Economic Society in 2018. In 2016, she received the NAST Outstanding Young Scientist Award in economics. She earned her BS in business economics and MA in

economics from the University of the Philippines, and her PhD in economics from the University of Hawaii in 2012 under the East-West Center Graduate Degree Fellowship Program. She is a former student, close associate and colleague of Arsenio Balisacan.

James A. Roumasset (University of Hawaii)

James A. Roumasset is a professor emeritus in the Economics Department and UHERO research fellow, both at the University of Hawaii, Manoa. His research centres on applications of public policy, including behaviour and organization in agriculture, sustainable economic development, energy and water economics, ecological resource economics, and competition policy. He is extremely proud of the careers and dedication of his former graduate students from the Philippines, Thailand and other countries.

About the Contributors

Fernando T. Aldaba (Ateneo de Manila University)

Fernando T. Aldaba is a professor of economics at the Ateneo de Manila University (ADMU). He served as dean of ADMU's School of Social Sciences from 2015 to 2021. His areas of specialization include labour economics, development economics and macroeconomics. He obtained his PhD in economics from the University of the Philippines Diliman, and his BS in management engineering degree (cum laude) from the ADMU.

Kym Anderson (University of Adelaide)

Kym Anderson is the George Gollin Professor Emeritus in the School of Economics, University of Adelaide (where he has been affiliated since 1984) and an honorary professor in the Arndt-Cordon Department of Economics at the Australian National University's Crawford School of Public Policy (where he was a research fellow in 1977–83 and a part-time professor of economics in 2012–18). In two periods of extended leave, he served as deputy head of economic research at the GATT Secretariat (now the World Trade Organization) in Geneva (1990–92) and as lead economist (Trade Policy) at the World Bank in Washington, DC (2004–7).

Alvin Ang (Ateneo de Manila University)

Alvin Ang is a professor at the Economics Department of the Ateneo de Manila University and a senior fellow of the Ateneo Eagle Watch. He served as president of the Philippine Economic Society in 2013. He finished his BA in economics at the University of Santo Tomas, master's in public policy at the National University of Singapore, and PhD in applied economics at Osaka University.

Prema-chandra Athukorala (Australian National University)

Prema-chandra Athukorala is a professor emeritus of economics in the Crawford School of Public Policy at the Australian National University, and fellow of the Academy of Social Science of Australia. His research interests are in trade and development, and development macroeconomics. His publications in these fields include ten books and over two hundred papers in scholarly journals and multi-author volumes. At various times, he has served as a consultant to the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and several United Nations organizations.

Arsenio M. Balisacan (Philippine Competition Commission)

Arsenio M. Balisacan has been serving as the first chairperson of the Philippine Competition Commission since 2016. He also served as socio-economic planning secretary and concurrent director-general of the National Economic and Development Authority from 2012 to 2016. He was a professor and dean of the School of Economics of the University of the Philippines Diliman, director of the Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA), and undersecretary of the Philippine Department of Agriculture. He is a lifetime Academician of the National Academy of Science and Technology (NAST), recognized for his outstanding contributions to science and technology. His numerous publications cover wide areas of economic development, including poverty, inequality, human development, agricultural and rural development, antitrust (competition policy), and the political economy of policy reforms.

Lisa Grace S. Bersales (University of the Philippines)

Lisa Grace S. Bersales is a professor in the School of Statistics of the University of the Philippines (UP) in Diliman and vice president for planning and finance of the UP System. She has held various posts in UP Diliman, including director of graduate studies and dean of the School of Statistics. She was the first national statistician of the Philippines and led the implementation of the Philippine Statistics Act of 2013 by setting up the Philippine Statistics Authority in 2014. She earned her bachelor's degree (cum laude), MA and PhD in statistics from UP.

Dante B. Canlas (University of the Philippines)

Dante B. Canlas is a professor emeritus at the School of Economics of the University of the Philippines (UP). He served as socio-economic planning secretary and concurrent director-general of the National Economic and Development Authority in 2001–2. He was the executive director of the

Asian Development Bank (ADB) for Kazakhstan, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Pakistan, and the Philippines from 2003 to 2004. He earned his BS in mathematics and MA and PhD in economics from UP. He was a visiting professor at Northern Illinois University in De Kalb, Illinois, a research fellow at Princeton University in New Jersey, and a visiting research fellow at the Institute of Developing Economies in Tokyo.

Joseph J. Capuno (University of the Philippines)

Joseph J. Capuno is a professor at the School of Economics of the University of the Philippines, where he got his BA (cum laude), MA and PhD degrees. His specialties are public economics, development economics and health economics. His researches on fiscal decentralization, local political economy, local and regional development, health financing and impact evaluation have been published. In 2012 and 2015, his co-authored papers won the Outstanding Scientific Paper Award of the National Academy of Science and Technology of the Philippines.

Ramon L. Clarete (University of the Philippines)

Ramon L. Clarete is presently chief of party of the US Department of Agriculture B-SAFE project in the Philippines. Before this, he served as professor at the School of Economics of the University of the Philippines, specializing in food policy and international economics since 1989, and as dean from 2012 to 2015. He managed trade capacity-building projects for the US Agency for International Development in the Philippines. He also worked on a technical assistance assignment for the Asian Development Bank on ASEAN rice policy (2010–13). He co-authored *Trusting Trade and the Private Sector for Food Security in Southeast Asia*, a World Bank publication. He was with the Economics Department Faculty of the University of Western Ontario (1985–88). He obtained his PhD in economics at the University of Hawaii in 1984.

Eina Izabela Z. Concepcion (Procter & Gamble)

Eina Izabela Z. Concepcion earned her BS in business economics (magna cum laude and class salutatorian) from the University of the Philippines in 2016. She worked at the Philippine Competition Commission from 2016 to 2018 and, for a time, was seconded to the Australian Competition & Consumer Commission. She is currently working as a senior brand manager at Procter & Gamble in Singapore.

Emmanuel S. de Dios (University of the Philippines)

Emmanuel S. de Dios is a professor emeritus at the University of the Philippines (UP) School of Economics, where he also served as dean. He has published in the fields of institutions and governance, international economics, and the history of economic thought. He received the Outstanding Book Award as co-author in 2007, 2011 and 2014 from the National Academy of Science and Technology of the Philippines. In 2006, he was conferred the UP Chancellor's Award for Outstanding Teacher; he was chosen as one of the twelve centennial fellows of the university in 2007. He obtained his PhD in economics from the University of the Philippines in 1987.

Russel Matthew dela Cruz (Philippine Competition Commission)

Russel Matthew dela Cruz is a competition policy research officer at the Economics Office of the Philippine Competition Commission (PCC). His work includes market studies and competition impact assessments of various sector regulations and proposed legislations. He concurrently serves as technical assistant at PCC's Office of the Chairperson. Previously, he worked as an associate consultant for multinational firms across a wide range of industries. He earned his bachelor's degree (magna cum laude) in economics from the University of the Philippines Diliman in 2019.

Beulah Maria de la Peña (Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas)

Beulah Maria de la Peña has worked extensively on Philippine agricultural policy, briefly in the Department of Agriculture, and as an independent consultant for many years. Her various engagements and papers focus on planning processes, value chains, trade policy and regulations.

Geoffrey M. Ducanes (Ateneo de Manila University)

Geoffrey M. Ducanes is an associate professor at the Ateneo de Manila University. He has worked for the International Labour Organization on a programme on labour migration and with the Asian Development Bank as a consultant in charge of the macro-econometric model of the Philippines. He has co-authored several papers on income poverty and inequality in the Philippines with Arsenio M. Balisacan. His research interests are poverty, inequality, education, migration, labour and applied econometrics. He received the Outstanding Young Scientist Award in 2014 from the National Academy of Science and Technology of the Philippines. He obtained his PhD in economics from the University of the Philippines in 2011.

Emmanuel F. Esguerra (University of the Philippines)

Emmanuel F. Esguerra had been a professor of economics at the School of Economics of the University of the Philippines until his retirement in 2019. He served as deputy director-general for policy and planning of the National Economic and Development Authority in 2012 and subsequently as director-general and secretary of socioeconomic planning until June 2016. He is a former editor of the *Philippine Review of Economics* and co-editor of *The Philippine Economy: No Longer the East Asian Exception?* (2018, Singapore: ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute).

Raul V. Fabella (University of the Philippines)

Raul V. Fabella is a professor emeritus of the University of the Philippines (UP), a member of the National Academy of Science and Technology (Philippines) and an honorary professor at the Asian Institute of Management. He was elevated to the status of National Scientist in 2011. He is highly respected for his outstanding contributions in the field of economics, particularly for extending the reach of the celebrated Nash bargaining solution to the more egalitarian Rawlsian grounds. His research covers diverse topics, including welfare effects of lobbying and rent-seeking, efficiency of teams and partnerships, and properties of contracts under weak governance. He served as dean of the UP School of Economics from 1998 to 2007. He obtained his PhD in economics from Yale University.

Nobuhiko Fuwa (University of Tokyo)

Nobuhiko Fuwa was a professor at the Graduate School of Public Policy of the University of Tokyo. After receiving his PhD in agricultural and resource economics from the University of California at Berkley in 1995, he worked at the World Bank, Chiba University, International Rice Research Institute and Waseda University. He conducted numerous household and community surveys in Asia and Africa on agricultural development, published extensively in peer-reviewed journals and edited several books, some jointly with Arsenio M. Balisacan.

Cielito F. Habito (Ateneo de Manila University)

Cielito F. Habito is a professor of economics at the Ateneo de Manila University and chairman of Brain Trust Inc. and Operation Compassion Philippines. He served as secretary of socio-economic planning and concurrent director-general of the National Economic and Development Authority. In 1998, he was elected as chairperson of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development in New York. He had worked

at the World Bank, Harvard University and Asian Development Bank Institute in Tokyo. He holds a PhD and MA in economics from Harvard University, master of economics from the University of New England (Australia) and BS in agriculture, major in agricultural economics, (summa cum laude) from the University of the Philippines.

Jikun Huang (Peking University)

Jikun Huang is a professor at the School of Advanced Agricultural Sciences and director of the China Center for Agricultural Policy, Peking University. He is a fellow of the World Academy of Sciences and Agricultural and Applied Economics Association, an honorary lifetime member of the International Association of Agricultural Economists, president of the Asian Society of Agricultural Economists, and vice president of the Chinese Association of Agro-Tech Economics. He received his PhD in agricultural economics from the University of the Philippines Los Baños in 1990. His research covers a wide range of issues on China's agricultural economics and rural development. He has published twenty-one books and more than 560 papers in Science, Nature and many leading journals in development economics. He is a recipient of various awards, including China's Outstanding Youth Scientist, Fudan Prize for Eminent Contributor to Management Science (2008) and Outstanding Alumni Award (2010) of the International Rice Research Institute.

Arlene B. Inocencio (De La Salle University)

Arlene B. Inocencio is a professor and dean of the School of Economics of De La Salle University (DLSU). Her research interests include water and irrigation, poverty, public finance, subnational economic accounts, and agricultural and environmental issues. Prior to DLSU, she was an economist at the International Water Management Institute (2002–8) and a research fellow at the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (1997–2001). She obtained her PhD in economics from the University of the Philippines in 1997.

Karl Robert L. Jandoc (University of the Philippines)

Karl Robert L. Jandoc is an associate professor at the School of Economics of the University of the Philippines. He obtained his PhD in economics from the University of Hawaii. He publishes in diverse fields covering theoretical and applied microeconomics, resource, environmental and energy economics.

Kei Kajisa (Aoyama Gakuin University)

Kei Kajisa is a professor of development economics at the School of International Politics, Economics and Communication of Aoyama Gakuin University. He was a senior scientist at the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines (2006–12). He earned his PhD in agricultural economics at Michigan State University in 1999.

Cara T. Latinazo (Columbia University)

Cara T. Latinazo earned her bachelor's degree in economics (magna cum laude) from the University of the Philippines; she is currently pursuing her master's degree in quantitative methods in the social sciences at Columbia University. Previously, she served as head of policy research of the Office of Representative Stella Quimbo at the House of Representatives. She also worked at the Philippine Competition Commission from 2016 to 2019.

Gilberto M. Llanto (Philippine Institute for Development Studies)

Gilberto M. Llanto is former president of the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS), where he now serves as a trustee. He was the regional coordinator of the East Asian Development Network under the Global Development Network (GDN) and lead convenor of the Philippine APEC Study Center Network. He served as deputy directorgeneral of the National Economic and Development Authority and executive director of the Agricultural Credit Policy Council. He has a PhD in economics from the University of the Philippines Diliman.

Eduardo Lucio (ASB Bank, Auckland)

Eduardo Lucio is a data scientist at ASB Bank Ltd. in Auckland, New Zealand, working on machine learning, big data and experimental design. He held various roles in financial sector supervision and policy research at the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas and in consumer lending and market risk management in a major commercial bank in the Philippines. He earned his PhD in applied statistics at the University of Queensland and his master's and bachelor's degrees at the University of Tokyo and the University of the Philippines, respectively.

Dennis S. Mapa (Philippine Statistics Authority and University of the Philippines)

Claire Dennis S. Mapa is the undersecretary, national statistician and civil-registrar general of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). Prior to his appointment at PSA, he served as dean of the School of Statistics,

University of the Philippines (UP) Diliman. He was a research fellow at the USAID-funded Energy Policy and Development Program in 2014–18. He held the SEARCA Regional Professorial Chair in 2015 and was recognized as UP Scientist in 2018–20. In 2008, he received the Outstanding Young Scientist Award from the National Academy of Science and Technology of the Philippines. He obtained his PhD in economics and master's degrees in statistics and economics from the University of the Philippines.

Keijiro Otsuka (Kobe University)

Keijiro Otsuka is a professor of development economics at the Graduate School of Economics of Kobe University and chief senior researcher at the Institute of Developing Economies. He has been a member of the Japan Academy since 2018. He obtained his PhD in economics from the University of Chicago in 1979. He served as chairperson of the Board of Trustees of the International Rice Research Institute (2004–7) and president of the International Association of Agricultural Economists (2009–12). He has been serving as president of the Japanese Association for Development Economics since 2018. He received the Purple Ribbon Medal in 2010 and Orders of the Sacred Treasure, Gold and Silver Star in 2021 from the Japanese Emperor.

Nicostrato Perez (International Food Policy Research Institute)

Nicostrato D. Perez is a research fellow at the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) based in Washington, DC, USA. He obtained his PhD in agricultural and applied economics from Virginia Tech, USA, and MS and BS degrees from the University of the Philippines and Mindanao State University, respectively. He has worked in various capacities in the academe and in national and international agricultural research and development centres. His recent and current work includes global water and food security, adaptation to climate change, and economy-environment policy modelling of sustainable agriculture and food systems.

Ernesto M. Pernia (University of the Philippines)

Ernesto M. Pernia was the secretary of socio-economic planning of the National Economic and Development Authority of the Philippines in 2016–20. He is a professor emeritus of economics at the University of the Philippines (UP). He was with the Asian Development Bank for more than 17 years, rising to lead economist. He was the chair of the board of trustees of the University of San Carlos (2011–14) and was a director

on the board of the Philippine-American Academy of Science and Engineering (PAASE, 2008–13). He received the first Outstanding Young Scientist (social sciences) award from the National Academy of Science and Technology. He was awarded the UP Centennial Professorial Chair in 2008, and was also chosen by the PAASE for the 2015 Koh Science Lectureship Award. He obtained his PhD degree from the University of California Berkeley.

Sharon Faye Piza (World Bank)

Sharon Faye Piza is an economist at the Equitable Growth, Finance and Institutions East Asia and the Pacific, Poverty and Equity Unit of the World Bank. She was a senior research associate at the Asia Pacific Policy Center and a research consultant for various organizations. Her research interests are regional development, poverty, migration and agriculture. She studied at the University of the Philippines.

Angga Pradesha (International Food Policy Research Institute)

Angga Pradesha is a senior research analyst at the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). His research interests are the application of partial and general equilibrium models to understand the complex interaction between economic growth, public finance, climate change, poverty and food security. He did his undergraduate study in agricultural and resource economics at Bogor Agricultural University in Indonesia and earned a master's degree in applied economics from the International Islamic University of Malaysia. He also obtained a master's degree in international development from the International University of Japan.

Jan Carlo B. Punongbayan (University of the Philippines)

Jan Carlo B. Punongbayan is an assistant professor at the School of Economics of the University of the Philippines. He served as head executive assistant to former Socio-economic Planning Secretary Arsenio Balisacan at the National Economic and Development Authority. He co-founded Usapang Econ, a group of Filipino economists popularizing economic concepts for the Filipino audience. He obtained his bachelor's in economics (summa cum laude and class valedictorian) from the University of the Philippines in 2009, and received the José Encarnación Jr. Award for Excellence in Economics and the Gerardo P. Sicat Award for Best Undergraduate Thesis. In 2013, he earned his M.A. degree from the UP School of Economics (UPSE), where he has since been teaching microeconomics, macroeconomics, development

economics and Philippine economic history as a teaching fellow and senior lecturer. He obtained his PhD from UPSE in October 2021.

Stella A. Quimbo (House of Representatives, Philippines)

Stella Luz A. Quimbo is the representative of the Second District of Marikina City and deputy minority leader of the 18th Congress. She previously served as commissioner of the Philippine Competition Commission. She was a professor and department chair of the School of Economics of the University of the Philippines, where she earned her bachelor's degree in business economics (summa cum laude) and master's and PhD degrees in economics. She spent a year at Brown University (Providence, Rhode Island, USA) as a post-doctoral fellow in 2002 at the Population Studies and Training Center. She obtained a master's degree in economics for competition law (with distinction) from King's College London.

Meg L. Regañon (Nathan Associates)

Meg L. Regañon holds a master's degree in applied economics from the National University of Singapore and a bachelor's degree in economics (summa cum laude) from the University of the Philippines. She worked at the Philippine Competition Commission from 2016 to 2018. She is currently with Nathan Associates, implementing the Better Access and Connectivity (BEACON) Project of the US Agency for International Development in the Philippines.

Agnes C. Rola (University of the Philippines)

Agnes C. Rola is a professor emerita at the University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB) and a member of the National Academy of Science and Technology of the Philippines. Her research interests are sustainable agriculture and natural resources management, water governance, agriculture and development, gender and development, and policy analysis of the convergence of water, food security and climate risk management. She is a member of the boards of trustees of international agricultural research centres and the editorial board of several journals. She obtained her PhD in agricultural economics from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA.

Mark W. Rosegrant (International Food Policy Research Institute)

Mark W. Rosegrant is a research fellow emeritus at the International Food Policy Research Institute. With a PhD in public policy from the University of Michigan, he has extensive experience in research and policy analysis in agriculture and economic development and the future of world food security, with an emphasis on water resources and other critical natural resource and agricultural policy issues as they impact food security, rural livelihoods and environmental sustainability. He is the author/editor of twelve books and over a hundred refereed papers in agricultural economics, water resources and food policy analysis. He has won numerous awards, and is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the Agricultural and Applied Economics Association.

Yasuyuki Sawada (University of Tokyo)

Yasuyuki Sawada is a professor at the Faculty of Economics, University of Tokyo. From March 2017 until August 2021, he was the chief economist of the Asian Development Bank and director general of its Economic Research and Regional Cooperation Department. Earlier, he served as an adjunct professor of economics at Korea University and a visiting professor at Stanford University. He obtained his PhD in economics from Stanford University.

Suthad Setboonsarng (International Rice Research Institute)

Suthad Setboonsarng is currently the chairperson of the board of trustees of the International Rice Research Institute. He was on the board of the Bank of Thailand in 2014–20. He was appointed as one of Thailand's trade representatives in 2009, following his career as a partner at PricewaterhouseCoopers from 2000 to 2008. Prior to this, he was the deputy secretary-general of the ASEAN Secretariat, where he pioneered the work on the ASEAN Free Trade Agreement and financial cooperation. He was an associate professor at the Asian Institute of Technology, research fellow at the Thailand Development Research Institute, and lecturer at Thammasat University. He did postdoctoral work at Yale University. He obtained his PhD in economics from the University of Hawaii.

Mercedita A. Sombilla (National Economic and Development Authority) Mercedita A. Sombilla is currently the undersecretary of the Regional Development Office of the National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines. She served as assistant secretary of the same office and concurrent director of the Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment Staff. She also served as research and development manager of the Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture. She had worked with the International Food

Policy Research Institute and the International Rice Research Institute. She completed her PhD in agricultural and applied economics at the University of Minnesota. She holds an MA in economics and a BS in mathematics from the University of the Philippines Diliman.

Tetsushi Sonobe (Asian Development Bank Institute)

Tetsushi Sonobe is the dean and chief executive officer of the Asian Development Bank Institute, the Tokyo-based think tank of the Asian Development Bank. Previously, he was vice president of the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Japan, and a professor at Tokyo Metropolitan University. His research interests span the roles of industrial clusters, human capital, social capital, management practices and market competition in inclusive, resilient and sustainable economic development. He holds a PhD in economics from Yale University and is the vice president of the Japanese Association for Development Economics.

Timothy Thomas (International Food Policy Research Institute)

Timothy S. Thomas has been a research fellow for the International Food Policy Research Institute since 2010. His research has focused on various aspects of climate change, agriculture, nutrition and the environment. Much of his research involves the use of crop models and bioeconomic models that embed direct climate effects in a wider model, reflecting global changes in the demand and supply of food. His recent work includes analysis of extreme events under climate change, effects of climate on aflatoxin frequency, and the effects of infrastructure, markets and climate on land-use change.

V. Bruce J. Tolentino (Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas)

V. Bruce J. Tolentino serves as an independent member of the Monetary Board of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, tasked to focus on promoting financial inclusion for rural and agricultural development. He has over thirty-six years of senior-level experience working with international development agencies, government agencies and non-governmental organizations in development, governance, finance and socio-economic projects and organizations in Asia and Africa.

Philip Arnold P. Tuaño (Ateneo de Manila University)

Philip Arnold P. Tuaño is an associate professor and chair of the Department of Economics, School of Social Sciences, Ateneo de Manila University. He is also a project coordinator of the Human Development

Network, a network of academics and civil society leaders involved in advancing the cause of human development. His current research interests include welfare economic mobility, climate change and sustainable development, and the poverty and equity impacts of macroeconomic policies.

Marilou Uy (G-24 Secretariat)

Marilou Uy is the director of the Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-Four on International Monetary Affairs and Development (G-24). In this role, she manages the Group's work programme and is the focal point of its engagements with international forums, such as the G20, G77 and the United Nations. Previously, she was the senior adviser to the managing director at the World Bank. While at the World Bank, she held various management roles, among them as director, managing the Bank's financial and private sector programmes in the Africa and South Asia Regions and overseeing the Bank's financial sector operations and advisory work globally. She pursued her graduate studies in economics and finance at the University of the Philippines and the University of California, Los Angeles.

Peter Warr (Australian National University)

Peter Warr is the John Crawford Professor Emeritus of agricultural economics at the Australian National University. He studied at the University of Sydney, the London School of Economics and Stanford University, where he received his PhD in applied economics. His current research is on the relationship between economic policy and poverty incidence in Southeast Asia. He is a fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences in Australia and is a distinguished fellow and past president of the Australian Agricultural and Resource Economics Society.

Jeffrey G. Williamson (Harvard University)

Jeffrey G. Williamson, PhD, is the Laird Bell Professor of Economics (Emeritus) at Harvard University, where he twice received the Galbraith Prize for best teacher in the graduate economics programme. He is past-president of the Economic History Association (1994–95), from whom he received the Hughes Prize for outstanding teaching. He is also an affiliate and visiting professor at the School of Economics, University of the Philippines.

Acronyms

3SLS three-stage least squares

4Ps Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program

ABS Asian Barometer Survey
ADB Asian Development Bank

AFMA Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act

AFC Asian financial crisis

AFTA-CEPT ASEAN Free Trade Area-Common Effective

Preferential Tariff

AI artificial intelligence

AICO ASEAN Industrial Corporation Scheme

AJAD Asian Journal of Agricultural Development

ANOVA analysis of variance

AO Administrative Order

APCC Asia-Pacific Policy Center

APTERR ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve

AR4 Assessment Report 4
AR5 Assessment Report 5

ARMM Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
ASAE Asian Society of Agricultural Economics
ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations

ASPBI Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry

AT agricultural transformation

ATI Agricultural Training Institute

ATIGA ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement

ATM automatic teller machine

BARMM Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao

BEPS Base Erosion and Profit Shifting

BLU branch lite unit

BMBE Barangay Micro-business Enterprise

BOC Bureau of Customs

BPI Bureau of Plant Industry

BPO business process outsourcing

BRICS Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa

BSP Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas

CALABARZON Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal and Quezon

CAR Cordillera Administrative Region

CARL Comprehensive Agarian Reform Law

CARP Comprehensive Agarian Reform Program

CFS Consumer Finance Survey

CGE computable general equilibrium

CHED Commission on Higher Education

CP Charoen Pokphand

CPBI Census of Philippine Business and Industry

CPIP Credit Policy Improvement Project

CPR contraceptive prevalence rate

CR4 four concentration ratio
CSE consumer support estimate

CSIRO Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research

Organisation

CTE consumer tax equivalent

DA Department of Agriculture

DAR Department of Agrarian Reform

DBM Department of Budget and Management

DBP Development Bank of the Philippines

DDA Doha Development Agenda

DENR Department of Environment and Natural Resources

DepEd Department of Education

DFA Department of Foreign Affairs

DILG Department of Interior and Local Governments
DPWH Department of Public Works and Highways

DOLE Department of Labor and Employment

DOF Department of Finance

DOF-BTr Department of Finance-Bureau of Treasury

DOH Department of Health

DOTr Department of Transportation

DSSAT Decision Support System for Agrotechnology Transfer

DSWD Department of Social Welfare and Development

DTI Department of Trade and Industry

EC European Commission
EMI electronic money issuer

EO Executive Order

EPZ export processing zone

EU European Union

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization

FDI foreign direct investment
FFF Federation of Free Farmers

FGP farm-gate prices

FIES Family Income and Expenditure Survey

FIES-LFS Family Income Expenditures Survey and Labor Force

Survey

FIML full information maximum likelihood

FTA free trade agreement

GATT-WTO General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade-World Trade

Organization

GCM general circulation model
GDP gross domestic product

GFC global financial crisis

GFDL General Fluid Dynamics Laboratory
GFI government financial institution

GHG greenhouse gas

GMVC global manufacturing value chain

GNI gross national income

GOCC government-owned and controlled corporation

GPN global production networks

GSDP Grains Sector Development Program
GSIS Government Service Insurance System

GVA gross value added GVC global value chain

HadGEM Hadley Centre Global Environmental Model

HCI heavy and chemical industries
HDI Human Development Index

HDD hard disc drive

HHI Herfindahl-Hirschman Index

ICT information and communication technology

IDN Indonesia

IMF International Monetary Fund

IMPACT International Model for Policy Analysis of Agricultural

Commodities and Trade

IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

IPSL Institut Pierre-Simon Laplace

IR inverse relationship

IRR Implementing Rules and Regulations
IRRI International Rice Research Institute

IT information technology

IT-BPM information technology-business processing management IUSSP International Union for the Scientific Study of Population

KFTC Korean Fair Trade Commission

KHM Cambodia

LA/AIDS linear approximation of an almost ideal demand system

LFPR labour force participation rate

LGU local government units

LBP Land Bank of the Philippines

MAV minimum access volume
MBO micro-banking office

MFA Multi Fibre Arrangement
MFI microfinance institution
MFN most favoured nation

MIMAROPA Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon and Palawan MIROC Model for Interdisciplinary Research on Climate

MIX Microfinance Information eXchange
MMSU Mariano Marcos State University

MNE multinational enterprises

MORB Manual of Regulations for Banks

MSME micro, small and medium enterprise

MRFTA Monopoly Regulation and Fair Trade Act

MWL minimum wage legislation

NBFI non-bank financial institution

NCR National Capital Region

NDA National Dairy Administration

NDHS National Demographic and Health Survey

NEDA National Economic and Development Authority

NFA National Food Authority

NGO non-governmental organization

NHIS-PR National Household Targeting System

for Poverty Reduction

NIA National Irrigation Administration

NIE newly industrialized economy

NRA nominal rate of assistance NRP nominal rate of protection

NSFI National Strategy for Financial Inclusion

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

OFW overseas Filipino worker

OTCC Office of the Trade Competition Commission

PAR portfolio-at-risk

PCA Philippine Coconut Authority
PCA Philippine Competition Act

PCC Philippine Competition Commission
PCIC Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation

PCM price cost margin
PD Presidential Decree

PDP Philippine Development Plan

PEZA Philippine Export Zone Authority
PFC Philippine Forest Corporation

PFDA Philippine Fisheries Development Authority

Phil-DCGE dynamic computable general equilibrium model

of the Philippines

PhilMech Philippine Center for Post-Harvest Development

and Mechanization

PhilRice Philippine Rice Research Institute

PHL Philippines

PIDS Philippine Institute for Development Studies

PISA Programme for International Student Assessment

POUM prospects for upward mobility
PLGU provincial local government unit
PRiSM Philippine Rice Information System

PSA Philippine Statistics Authority
PSE producer support estimate

PSIC Philippines Standard Industry Classification

QR quantitative restrictions

RBH2 Resolution of Both Houses No. 2

RCEF Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Fund

RCEP Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership

RE random effects

RER real exchange rate
RMR regular-milled rice

ROSCA rotating savings and credit association

RPEP Rice Productivity Enhancement Program

RSBSA Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture

RRA relative rate of assistance
RRP Rice Resiliency Program
RTL Rice Tariffication Law

SCP structure-conduct-performance SDG Sustainable Development Goals

SEARCA Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study

and Research in Agriculture

SEC Securities and Exchange Commission

SEZ special economic zone

SIJORI Singapore-Johor-Riau Island SLEX South Luzon Expressway

SME small and medium enterprise

Soccsksargen South Cotabato, Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sarangani and

General Santos

SPS sanitary and phytosanitary

SPSIC safety-based sanitary and phytosanitary import clearance

SSS Social Security System
ST structural transformation
TCA Trade Competition Act

TCC Trade Competition Commission (Thailand)

TCE transaction cost economics

TESDA Technical Education and Skills Development Authority

TFP total factor productivity

TFR total fertility rate

TiVA trade in value added

TRAIN Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion

TRI trade reduction index

TRIPS Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights

U5MR under-5 mortality rate

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

UPLB University of the Philippines Los Baños

UPSE University of the Philippines School of Economics

USAID US Agency for International Development

VMP value of the marginal product

VNM Vietnam

WaNuLCAS Water, Nutrient and Light Capture in Agroforestry Systems

model

WGI World Governance Indicators
WIBI weather index-based insurance

WMR well-milled rice

WRI welfare reduction index WTO World Trade Organization