Country Presentation: THE PHILIPPINES

Environment and Natural Resources
Accounts Division
Macroeconomic Accounts Service

Training on Ecosystem Accounting in Support of the Sustainable Development Goals and Global Biodiversity Framework

> 8-11 September 2025 Jakarta, Indonesia













Outline of the Presentation

- ☐ Policy Relevance
- ☐ Philippine Ecosystem and Natural
 Capital Accounting System (PENCAS) Act
- ☐ Land Asset Accounts
- Developmental Accounts



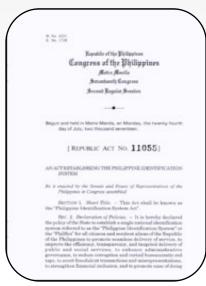






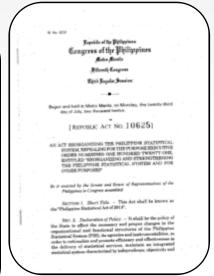
About PSA

Responsible for the implementation of the objectives and provisions of:



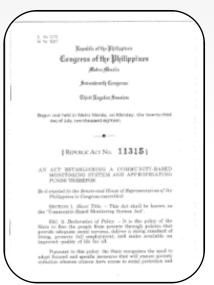
Republic Act No. 11055

Philippine Identification System Act



Republic Act No. 10625

Philippine Statistical Act of 2013



Republic Act No. 11315

Community-Based Monitoring System Act







Policy Relevance











The Philippine Ecosystem and Natural Capital Accounting System (PENCAS) Act

An Act institutionalizing the Philippine Ecosystem and Natural Capital Accounting System (PENCAS), mandating its use in policy and decision-making, designating the agencies responsible for its implementation, providing institutional arrangements among responsible agencies, and appropriating funds therefor.

S. No. 243 H. No. 844

Republic of the Philippines Congress of the Philippines

Metro Manila

Nineteenth Congress

Second Regular Session

Begun and held in Metro Manila, on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of July, two thousand twenty-three.

[REPUBLIC ACT No. 11995]

AN ACT INSTITUTIONALIZING THE PHILIPPINE ECOSYSTEM AND NATURAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM, MANDATING ITS USE IN POLICY AND DECISION-MAKING, DESIGNATING THE AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION, PROVIDING INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AMONG RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES, AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Short Title. - This Act shall be known as the "Philippine Ecosystem and Natural Capital Accounting System (PENCAS) Act".

SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy. - It is hereby declared the policy of the State to:

(a) Recognize natural ecosystems as an integral part of our patrimony and heritage;





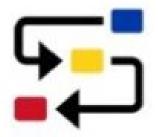


Philippine Ecosystem and Natural Capital Accounting System



The PENCAS shall be based on internationally accepted environmental- economic accounting frameworks.

The PENCAS framework shall include, among others, a list of the officially designated statistics on the depletion, degradation, and restoration of natural capital; environmental protection expenditures; pollution and quality of land, air and water; environmental damages; and adjusted net savings.









Objectives of the PENCAS Act







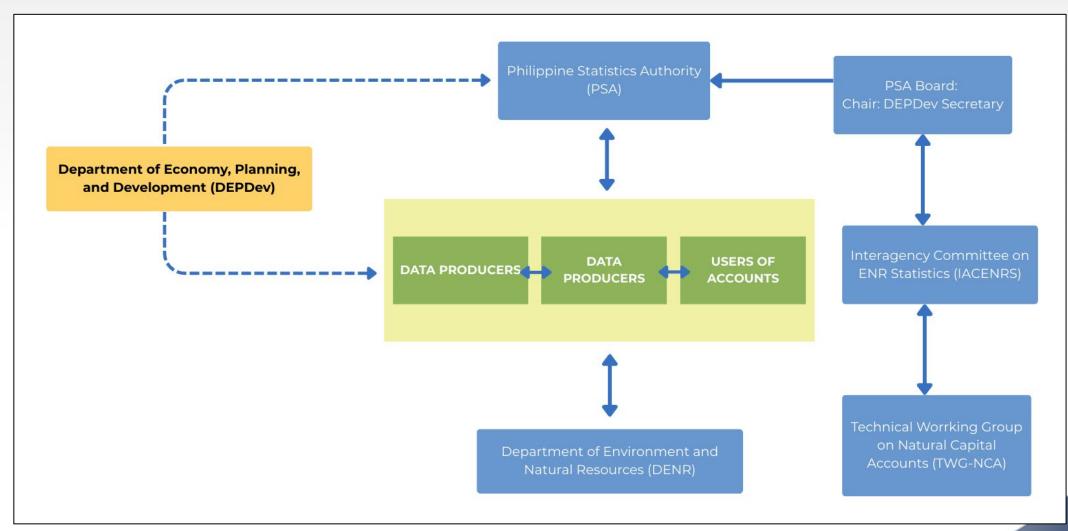
- Support economic and environmental policy development and decision-making;
- Provide a system for the collection, compilation, and development of physical and natural capital accounts in the government as a tool for physical and development planning and programming, policy analysis, and decision-making;
- Serve as a comprehensive data framework in the generation of natural capital statistics and accounts towards their progressive integration in macroeconomic indicators;
- Provide tools and measures that contribute to the protection, conservation, and restoration of ecosystems; and
- Provide valuation of ecosystem services such as provisioning, regulating and maintenance, and cultural services.







Institutional Arrangement









Institutional Arrangement











Accounts Compiler



Policy Use and Mainstreaming













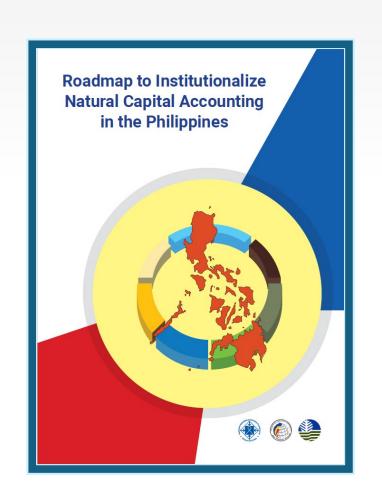
Capacitating the Citizenry







Roadmap to Institutionalize Natural Capital Accounting in the Philippines



Aims to support the incorporation of natural capital accounts in the government system

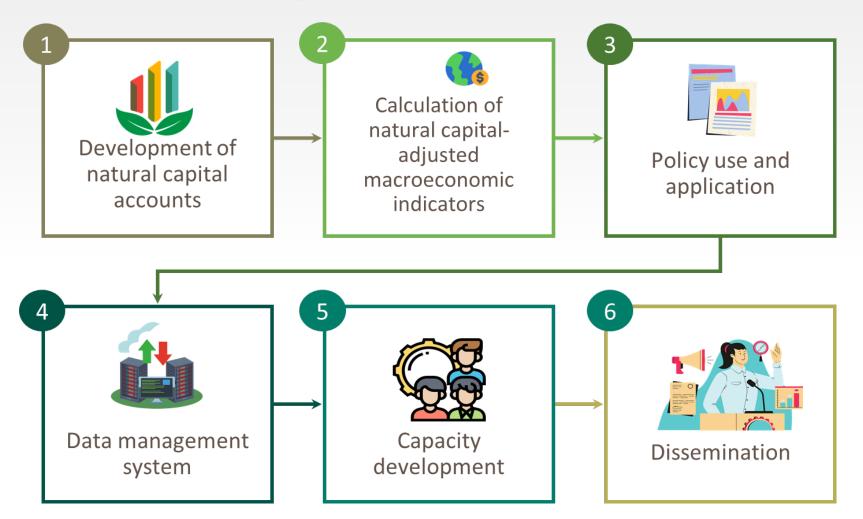
- Including national economic accounting system
- As part of development planning and policy
- And decision-making processes.







Six Components of the NCA Roadmap



With targets and activities for:

2023 - 2028

2029 - 2034

2035 - 2040







Component 1: Development of Accounts

Asset Account	Flow Accounts	Ecosystem Accounts
Mineral Asset Accounts	Energy Flow Accounts	Ecosystem extent accounts
Energy Asset Accounts	Water Flow Accounts	Ecosystem condition accounts
Water Asset Accounts	Material Flow Accounts	Ecosystem asset accounts (monetary)
Land Asset accounts	Emission Accounts (Water and Air)	Ecosystem services flow accounts
Soil Resources Asset Accounts		
Timber Asset accounts		
Biological resources		



PSA: Seven (7) individual environmental asset accounts and four (4) flow accounts compiled both at the national and subnational levels following the UN SEEA Central Framework.



DENR: ecosystemfollowing the
Ecosystem
framework.

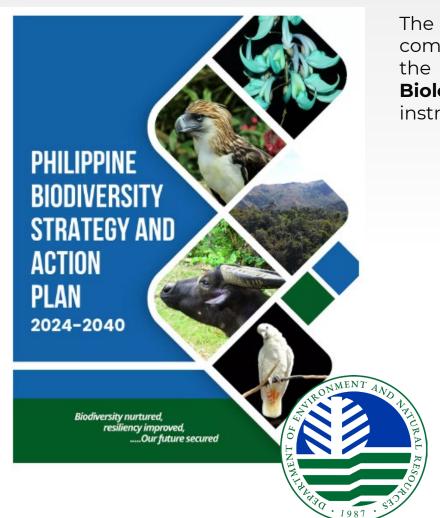
Site-specific accounts UN SEEA Accounting







Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan



The **Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP)** is a comprehensive framework aimed at conserving and sustainably managing the Philippines' rich biodiversity. It aligns with the global **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)** and serves as the country's principal instrument for implementing the CBD at the national level.

Key features of the PBSAP include:

- •Assessment of Biodiversity Status: It provides an overview of the current state of biodiversity in the Philippines, including trends and challenges.
- •Integration with National Development: The PBSAP is anchored in the Philippine Development Plan, ensuring that biodiversity conservation is part of the country's economic growth strategy.
- •Policy and Governance: It outlines policies, governance structures, and financing mechanisms to support biodiversity conservation.
- •Strategic Actions: The plan identifies nine priority strategies, such as protecting ecosystems, promoting sustainable use of resources, and enhancing public awareness.
- •Stakeholder Involvement: It emphasizes the role of local governments, communities, and various stakeholders in biodiversity conservation efforts.







Compilation of Land Asset Accounts in the Philippines









Land Cover Classes in the Philippines

2003	2010	2015	
(21 classes)	(14 classes)	(12 classes)	
Closed forest, broadleaved	Closed Forest	Closed Forest	
Closed forest, mixed			
Closed forest, coniferous			
Open Forest, broadleaved	Open Forest	Open Forest	
Open Forest, mixed			
Open Forest, coniferous			
Forest Plantation, broadleaved	Closed or Open Forest	Closed or Open Forest	
Forest Plantation, coniferous			
Mangrove Forest	Mangrove Forest	Mangrove Forest	
Other wooded land, shrubs	Shrubs	Shrubs	
Other wooded land, fallow	Fallow		
Other wooded land, wooded grassland	Wooded grass		
Other land, natural, grassland	Grassland	Grassland	
Other land, cultivated, pastures	Pastures	Pastures	
Other land, cultivated, annual crop	Annual Crop	Annual Crop	
Other land, cultivated, perennial crop	Perennial Crop	Perennial Crop	
Other land, natural, barren land	Open/Barren	Open/Barren	
Other land, built-up area	Built-up	Built-up	
Other land, natural, marshland	Marshland	Marshland	
Other land, fishpond	Fishpond	Fishpond	
Inland Water	Inland Water	Inland Water	







Land Cover Classes Bridge Table

AGG12 class	SEEA Class			
Built-up	Artificial surfaces (including			
Бинс-ир	urban and associated areas)			
Grassland	Grassland			
Annual crop	Herbaceous Crops			
Fishpond	Inland water bodies			
Inland water	illialid water bodies			
Mangrove forest	Mangrove			
Brush/Shrubs	Shrub covered areas			
	Shrubs and/or herbaceous			
Marshland/swamp	vegetation, aquatic or			
	regularly flooded			
Open/barren	Terrestrial barren land			
Open forest	Tree covered areas			
Closed forest	Titee covered areas			
Perennial crop	Woody crops			

DENR Memorandum Circular 2005-05



Republic of the Philippine Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Viseyas Avenue, Dilliman, Quezon City
Tel Nos. (632)97-68-26 to 38; (632)97-70-41 to 43

MAY 2 6 2005

DENR MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR 2005 - OCC

SUBJECT :

Adopting Forestry Definitions Concerning Forest Cover/Land Use

In view of the recent developments in forestry and consistent with internationally accepted definitions of forestry terminologies, the following forestry definitions concerning forest cover/land use are hereby adopted for common understanding among forestry and other stakeholders.

A. Forest - land with an area of more than 0.5 hectare and tree crown (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 percent. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 meters at maturity in situ. It consists either of closed forest formations where trees of various storeys and undergrowth cover a high proportion of the ground or open forest formations with a continuous vegetation cover in which tree crown cover exceeds 10 percent. Young natural stands and all plantations established for forestry purposes, which have yet to reach a crown density of more than 10 percent or tree height of 5 meters are included under forest.

These are normally forming part of the forest area which are temporarily unstocked as a result of human intervention or natural causes but which are expected to revert to forest. It includes forest nurseries and seed orchards that constitute an integral part of the forest; forest roads, cleared tracts, firebreaks and other small open areas; forest within protected areas; windbreaks and shelter belts of trees with an area of more than 0.5 hectare and width of more than 20 meters; plantation primarily used for forestry purposes, including rubber wood plantations. It also includes bamboo, palm and fern formations except coconut and oil palm).

- Natural forest forest composed of indigenous trees, not planted by man.
 Reference: Forest Resource Assessment, Food and Astriculture Organization, 2000.
 - 1.1Broadleaved forest forest with a predominance (more than 75 percent of tree crown cover) of trees of broad-leaved species.

Reference: Forest Resource Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organization, 2000.



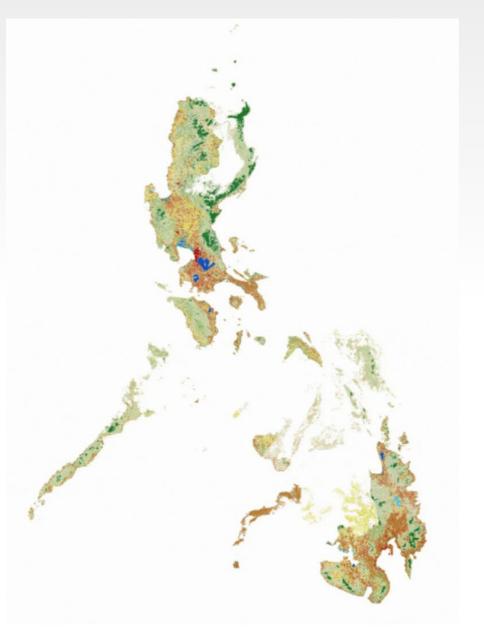




Data Sources



- 2015 Land Cover
- 2020 Land Cover









Physical Asset Accounts for Land Cover CY 2015-2020 (in hectares)

	Closed Forest	Open Forest	Mangrove forest	Brush/Shrubs	Open/Barren	Grassland	Marshland/ Swamp
Opening stock of resources	2,031,660	4,689,677	302,811	6,030,260	121,372	1,961,059	139,966
Additions to stock							
Total additions to stock	346,724	711,763	35,222	1,354,525	85,380	637,794	13,111
Reductions in stock							
Total reductions in stock	157,368	707,765	26,817	1,577,702	47,386	637,856	10,980
Closing stock	2,221,016	4,693,675	311,216	5,807,083	159,367	1,960,997	142,097







Physical Asset Accounts for Land Cover CY 2015-2020 (in hectares)

	Annual Crop	Perennial Crop	Fishpond	Built-up	Inland Water	Sea and ocean
Opening stock of resources	6,117,391	6,567,998	235,917	850,249	510,813	29,194
Additions to stock						
Total additions to stock	927,500	982,625	24,187	375,041	115,719	31,730
Reductions in stock						
Total reductions in stock	1,101,090	976,828	31,505	199,656	137,176	29,194
Closing stock	5,943,801	6,573,795	228,598	1,025,634	489,357	31,730

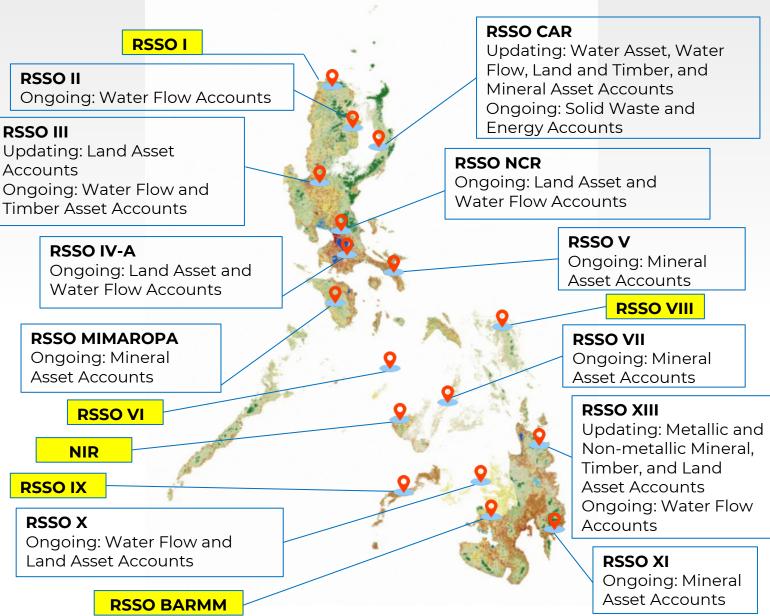






Subnational Accounts

18 regions









Ongoing Development

Mangrove Asset Accounts

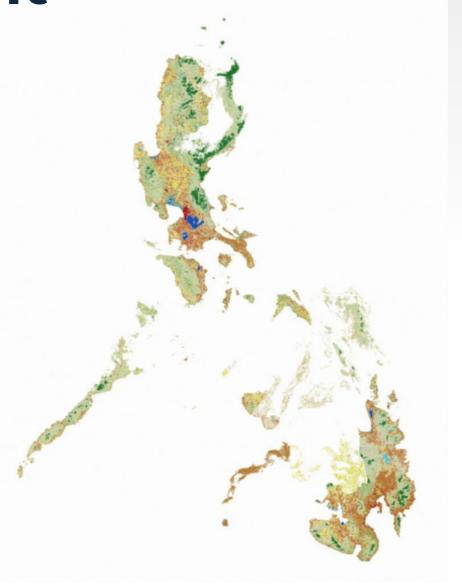
Ongoing development of the Mangrove Accounts of the Philippines which compiles Mangrove Extent. The initial compilation is set to be release this 2025.

Monetary Asset Accounts for Land

The recent publication of the land asset accounts provides the essential foundation and data necessary to facilitate the subsequent development of Monetary Asset Accounts and ecosystem extent accounts.

Ecosystem Extent Accounts

The recent publication of the land asset accounts provides the essential foundation and data necessary to facilitate the subsequent development of monetary asset accounts and Ecosystem Asset Accounts.





Thank you

psa.gov.ph openstat.psa.gov.ph @PSAgovph





