



2019

PEOPLE'S BUDGET

Building a Bright Future for the Philippines and Its People



Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT

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FOREWORD

President Rodrigo Roa Duterte described the FY 2019 National Budget best, when he referred to it as the fruit of separate efforts of the Executive and Legislative Departments, on a shared mission “to build upon the progress we have attained thus far in pursuing the Filipino people’s dream of a strongly rooted, comfortable, and secure life.”

Indeed, it has been a unique journey for the country’s first Cash Budget – from its crafting and submission to Congress on July 23, 2018 to its enactment as the FY 2019 General Appropriations Act (GAA) on April 15, 2019, an election year.

The path of intense study and rigorous review that it had to undergo prior to approval by Congress has resulted in the implementation of a re-enacted 2018 National Budget for the full first quarter of the year.

While this development was most certainly a challenge for the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), as well as the other agencies of government, in no way did it frustrate or deter us from our mission to ensure the proper management and utilization of resources in support of the Administration’s O+10-Point Socioeconomic Agenda. Rather, we sought and succeeded in implementing the urgent and relevant measures necessary to address the situation.

With the enactment of the FY 2019 GAA, the crucial task of the DBM in the implementation of the government’s financial program contained in this legislation is to shepherd the seamless transition from a re-enacted 2018 Budget to the approved Php3.662 Trillion GAA for 2019. While the FY 2019 Budget is lower than what was proposed, the government aims for the faster execution of programs and projects than in the past to sustain and strengthen the economy and ensure that our people continue to reap the benefits of

this growth, thus putting them well on the path to the bright future we all aspire for.

In the implementation of the Budget, the DBM is likewise tasked to provide our people with the information they need and seek with regard to the FY 2019 GAA.

In this publication, the 2019 People’s Budget, we endeavor to explain the Budget process in general, as well as all the key and relevant features of the FY 2019 National Budget, in a simple, concise, understandable, and reader-friendly presentation.

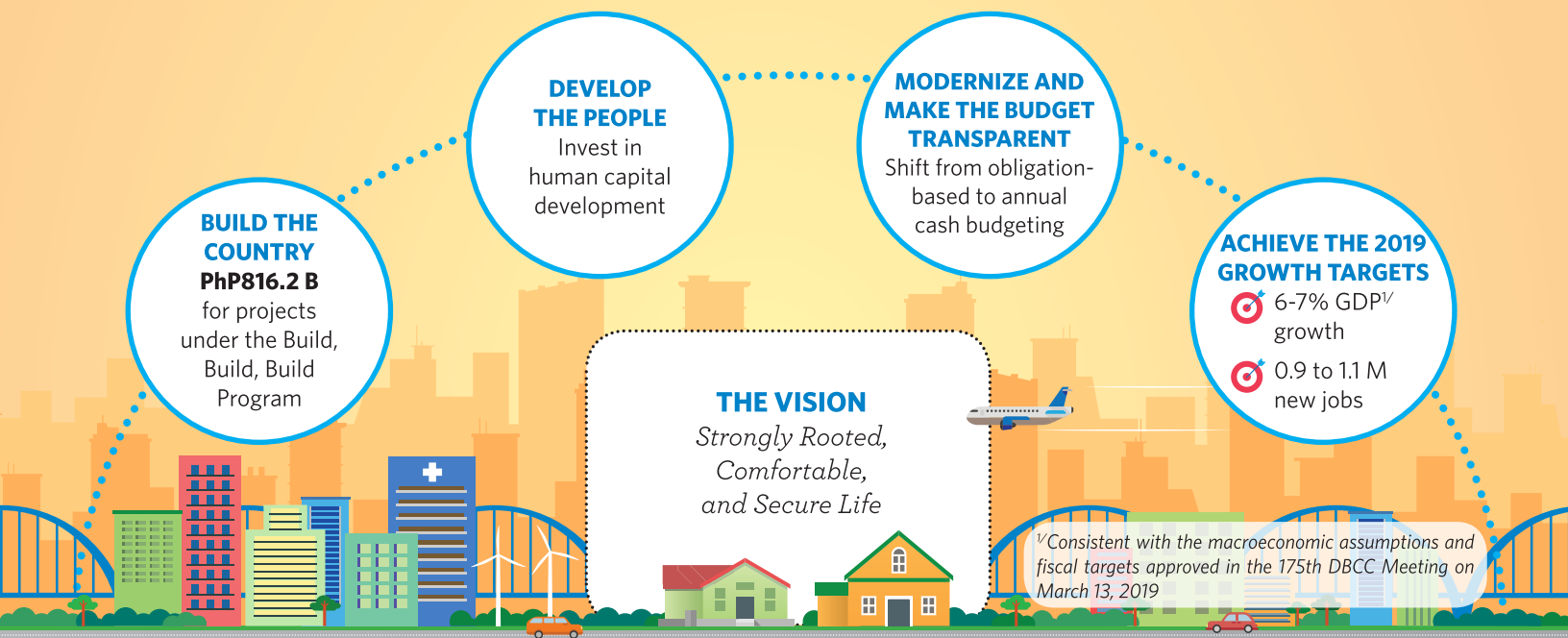
As the President reminded us, there is still much work to be done. May this publication serve to enhance the citizens’ understanding of government budgeting and the government’s budget, and strengthen our partnership for the progress of our nation and our people.



JANET B. ABUEL
Officer-in-Charge

BUILDING A BRIGHT FUTURE FOR THE PHILIPPINES AND ITS PEOPLE

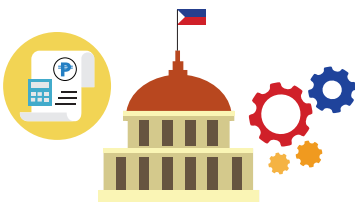
The National Budget for Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 continues to support the development targets and priorities of the Duterte Administration. Crafted in harmony with the Administration's 0+10-Point Socioeconomic Agenda, the **PhP3.662 Trillion** 2019 Budget invests heavily in infrastructure and human capital development to build a bright future for the Filipino people — a future collectively envisioned to provide a strongly rooted, comfortable, and secure life.



The Philippines' First Cash Budget

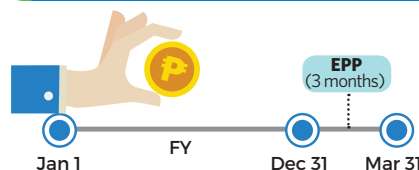
To ensure that priority programs and projects are sufficiently funded and delivered on time, the government will make the shift from an obligation-based budget to a cash budget starting FY 2019. A cash budget:

✓ Promotes Discipline among Agencies



The 2019 cash budget contains only the programs and projects that can be implemented and completed within the FY. Thus, agencies are required to plan ahead, conduct early procurement, and implement these programs and projects on time.

✓ Follows a Fixed Payment Period



In the cash budget, goods and services should be delivered, inspected, and accepted within the FY, and paid for up to the three-month Extended Payment Period (EPP) after the FY. For infrastructure projects, implementation and payment can be made until December 31, 2020. For Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses and Other Capital Outlays, execution and payment can be until June 30, 2020.

✓ Benefits the Filipino People



As a cash budget spurs the government to raise the quality and efficiency of its public services, the Filipino people will ultimately reap the benefits of the taxes they pay on a more timely basis.

The Congress-approved Budget (Enacted) for 2019 funds programs and projects that support the priorities and targets of the government for the year. Although there was a slight decrease from the proposed amount of PhP3.757 trillion, the PhP3.662 trillion Enacted Budget maintains its focus on social and infrastructure development.

Comparison Between the FY 2019 Enacted Budget and the Proposed Executive Budget

Particulars	2019 Proposed (in billion Pesos)	2019 Enacted (in billion Pesos)	Increase/Decrease (in percent)
BUDGET BY EXPENSE CLASS			
Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses	1,394.9	1,418.9	1.7
Personnel Services	1,185.0	1,138.1	(4.0)
Capital Outlays	776.1	703.7	(9.3)
Financial Expenses	401.0	401.0	-
TOTAL	3,757.0	3,661.6	(2.5)
BUDGET BY SECTOR			
Social Services	1,377.0	1,377.8	0.06
Economic Services	1,068.4	970.3	(9.2)
General Public Services	709.4	710.9	0.2
Debt Burden	414.1	414.1	-
Defense	188.2	188.6	0.2
TOTAL	3,757.0	3,661.6	(2.5)

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding off.

Vetoed Items in the 2019 Budget

As the government remains prudent and true to its priorities, President Duterte exercised his Constitutional duty and registered the following actions in the 2019 General Appropriations Act (GAA):



Direct Veto

18 provisions*

will be rendered inoperative, as if not written in the GAA, because:

They do not relate to a particular appropriation or they seek to amend the Constitution and existing laws (considered as 'rider' provisions); or
They are inconsistent with the government's programmed priorities for FY 2019.



Conditional Implementation

24 provisions

will be for conditional implementation, to comply with the following principles:

Compliance with the requirements of existing laws, policies, and rules and regulations;
Efficiency in the use of public funds;
Protection to government employees;
Shared fiscal responsibility; and
Submission of quarterly financial and physical reports.



General Observation

2 provisions

are subject to general observation in order to clarify how they will be implemented:

Monitoring and evaluation of assistance to LGUs; and
Organizational structure of the Congress.

*Includes the PhP95.4 B worth of appropriations under the Department of Public Works and Highways



OVERVIEW OF THE 2019 NATIONAL BUDGET

- ₱ *The Budget and the Economy*
- ₱ *The Fiscal Program*
- ₱ *The 2019 Budget and the TRAIN Law*
- ₱ *Borrowings*
- ₱ *2019 Budget Dimensions by Sector (Old System)*
- ₱ *2019 Budget Dimensions by Expense Class*
- ₱ *2019 Budget Dimensions by Recipient Unit*
- ₱ *2019 Budget Dimensions by Special Purpose Funds (SPF)*
- ₱ *2019 Budget Dimensions by Appropriation Source*
- ₱ *Off-Budget Accounts*

THE BUDGET AND THE ECONOMY

Macroeconomic indicators are important tools in analyzing the current condition of a country's economy. As the Philippines is projected to continue being one of the economic growth leaders in Southeast Asia, the 2019 Budget takes into consideration the following macroeconomic indicators and their fiscal sensitivity^{1/}:

Inflation

Revenues will increase by PhP20.5 billion for every 1 percentage point increase in the price of goods and services.

GDP Growth

For 2019, a 1 percentage point increase in the GDP will increase domestic revenue collection by PhP23.0 billion.

Imports

A 1 percentage point increase in imports will enable the government to collect an additional PhP5.5 billion in revenues for 2019.

Foreign Exchange Rate (FOREX)

A PhP1.00 depreciation of the Peso against the US Dollar will increase government revenues by PhP8.8 billion. On the other hand, it will also increase disbursements by PhP2.2 billion in the form of higher cost of foreign-denominated debts. Still, a depreciation will favorably impact the budget deficit.

Interest Rates

For the Treasury bill rate, a 1 percentage point increase will generate PhP0.8 billion in additional revenues, but will also increase the government's debt servicing by PhP2.6 billion.

Macroeconomic Assumptions, 2018-2022

Parameters	2018 (Actual)	Projection ^{2/}			
		2019	2020	2021	2022
Real GDP Growth (%)	6.2	6.0-7.0 ^{3/}	6.5-7.5	7.0-8.0	7.0-8.0
Inflation Rate (%) (CPI 2012=100)	5.2	2.0-4.0	2.0-4.0	2.0-4.0	2.0-4.0
364-Day Treasury Bill Rate (%)	5.1	5.5-6.5	5.0-6.0	5.0-6.0	5.0-6.0
FOREX (PhP/US\$)	52.66	52-55	52-55	52-55	52-55
180-Day LIBOR (%)	2.5	2.5-3.5	2.5-3.5	2.5-3.5	2.5-3.5
Dubai Oil (US\$/barrel)	69.42	60-75	60-75	60-75	60-75
Export Goods (%)^{4/}	-0.3	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Import Goods (%)^{4/}	9.4	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0

^{1/}Source: Department of Finance and Bureau of the Treasury

^{2/}Assumptions and targets adopted by the Development Budget Coordination Committee (DBCC) on March 13, 2019

^{3/}Assumes a one-quarter reenactment of the National Budget

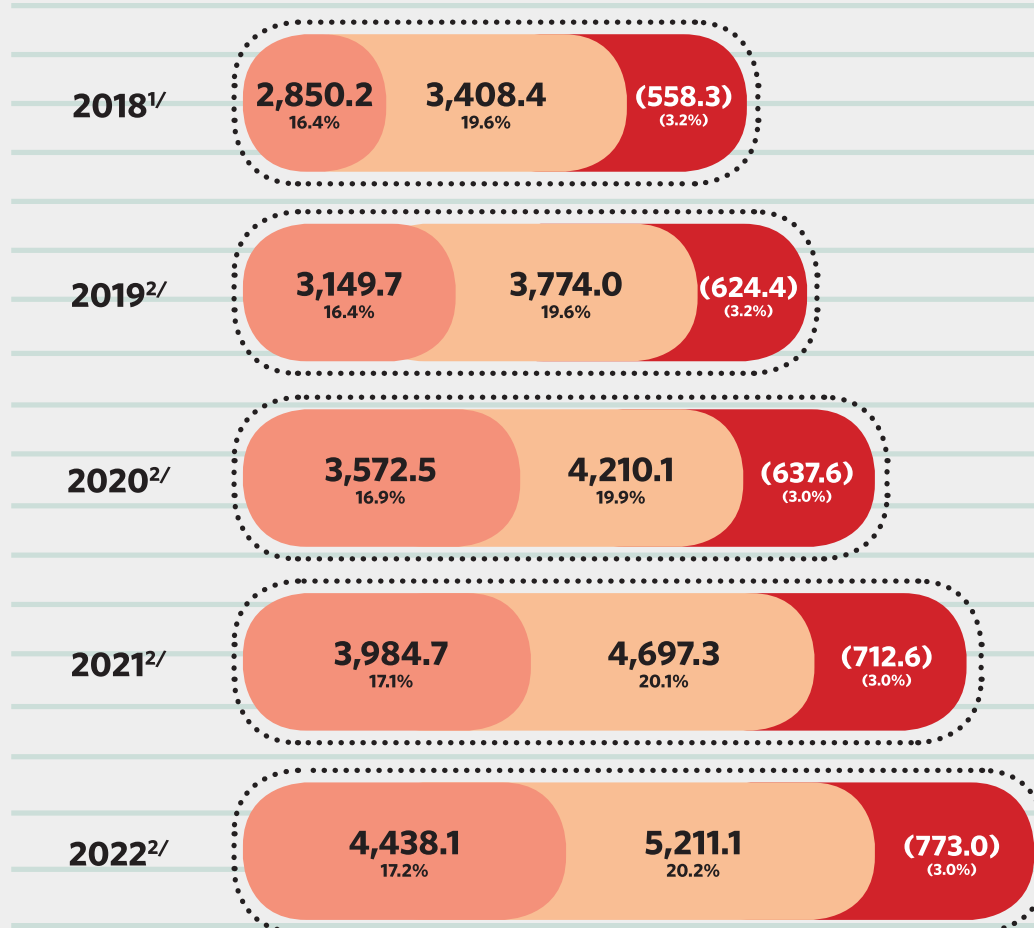
^{4/}BSP's Balance of Payments projections based on the International Investment Position Manual, 6th edition (BPM6), which was adopted on March 13, 2019

THE FISCAL PROGRAM

The Administration's unwavering commitment to enforce sound and efficient fiscal policies will help increase revenue collection, fund programs and projects, and reduce the country's debt-to-GDP ratio. To fund the 2019 disbursements, a total of **PhP3,149.7 billion**, or 16.4% of GDP, will come from revenues, while **PhP624.4 billion**, or 3.2% of GDP, will come from borrowings. The government is spending more in infrastructure and social services to further stimulate growth and accelerate poverty reduction.

Fiscal Program, FY 2018-2022

(in billion Pesos and % of GDP)



Revenues

The taxes collected by revenue-generating agencies, such as the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) and the Bureau of Customs (BOC), are expected to reach 16.4% of GDP in 2019.

Disbursements

For 2019, the government plans to spend 19.6% of GDP to fund key programs and projects.

Deficit

The target deficit will be at 3.2% of GDP in 2019, maintaining the government's need to borrow money. A fiscal deficit occurs when the government spends more than what it has collected.

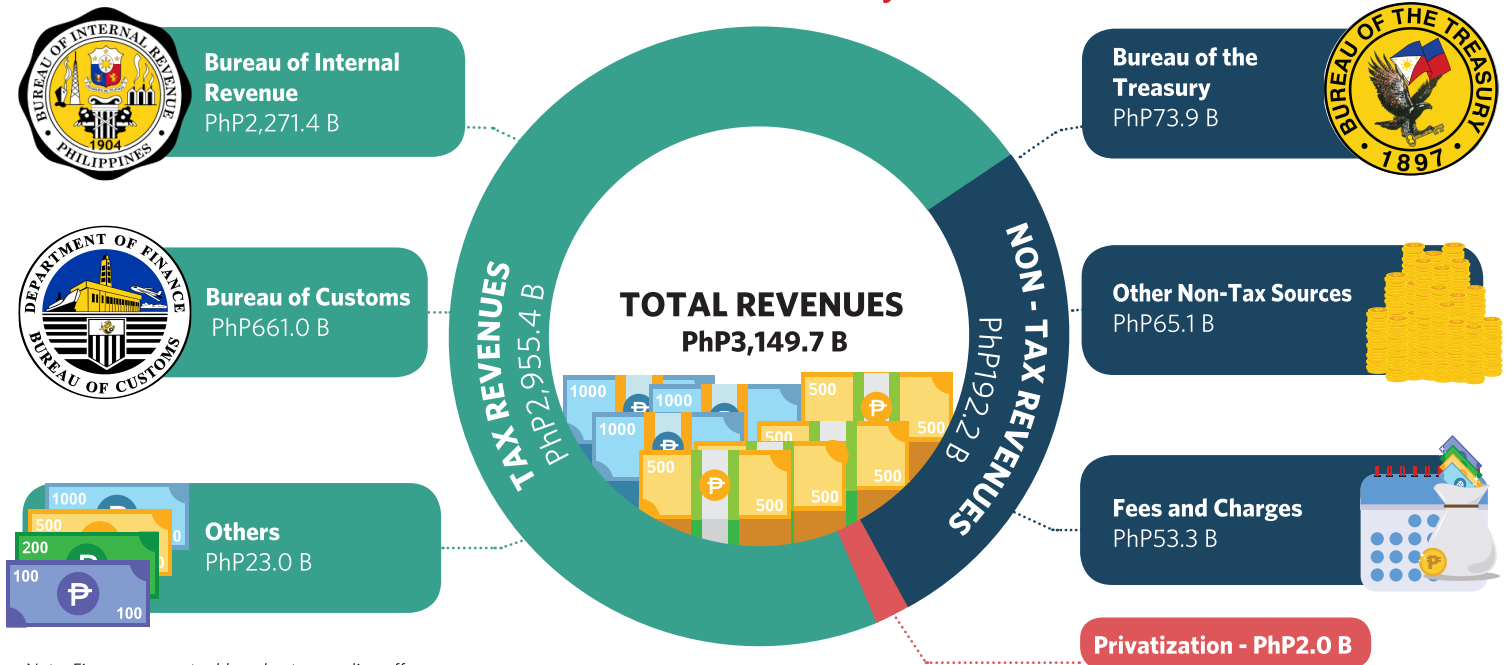
^{1/}Actual figures

^{2/}Projected figures are consistent with the macroeconomic assumptions and fiscal targets approved in the 175th DBCC Meeting on March 13, 2019.

REVENUES*

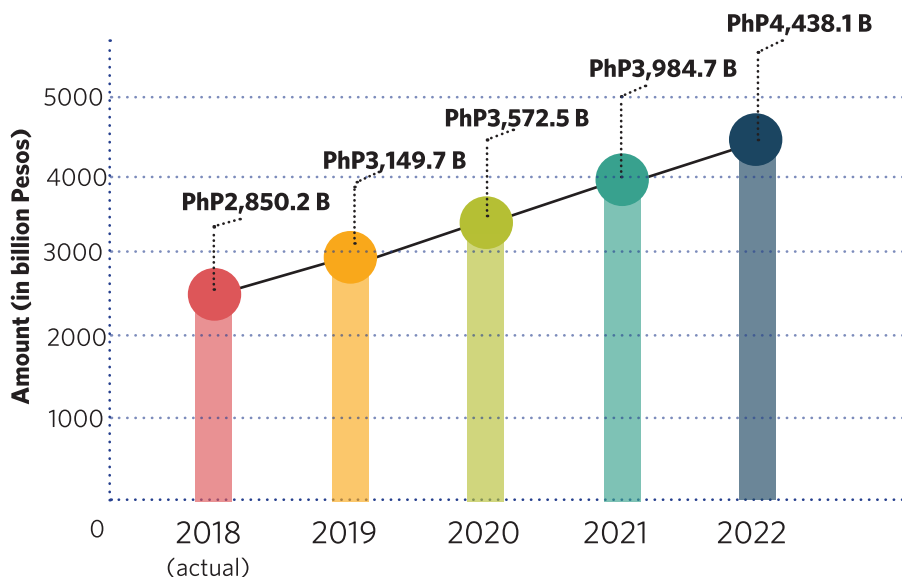
Revenues refers to the money collected by the government from both tax and non-tax sources to support national expenditures. For 2019, **PhP3,149.7 billion** in revenues will be generated to fund 83% of the estimated disbursements, representing 16.4% of GDP in 2019 and a 10.5% increase from the PhP2.850 trillion revenues in 2018. This total includes the PhP162.2 billion estimated yield from the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN) Law and other Comprehensive Tax Reform Program measures, which will be used to expand investments in infrastructure and mitigate the inflationary impact of the new tax scheme on the poor.

Breakdown of Revenues by Source



Of the total revenues for 2019, PhP2,955.4 billion or 93.8% will come from the tax collections of the BIR, the BOC, and other agencies. Non-tax revenues, amounting to PhP192.2 billion or 6.1%, consist of income from Treasury operations, income of the National Government from GOCCs, fees and charges, and other sources such as the Malampaya royalties. Proceeds from privatization, the sale and lease of government-owned assets and corporations, are expected to reach PhP2.0 billion.

Total Revenues (2018 - 2022)



By 2022, revenues are projected to grow to PhP4,438.1 billion or the equivalent of 17.2% of GDP.

To achieve this, the government continues to pursue legislation to restructure the tax system and expand the tax base, as well as strengthening measures to enhance tax collection by improving taxpayer compliance and combating smuggling.

Note: Revenues for 2019-2022 are based on estimated forecasts.

*Consistent with the macroeconomic assumptions and fiscal targets approved in the 175th DBCC Meeting

THE 2019 BUDGET AND THE TRAIN LAW

For 2019, the government will continue the implementation of its Comprehensive Tax Reform Program (CTRP) with the introduction of new revenue measures under Package 1B and Package 2+; and the existing Package 1A implemented in 2018 which resulted in the lowering of personal income tax, simplification of transfer taxes, expansion of the value added tax (VAT) base, and the imposition of higher excise taxes on certain products.

Proceeds of Some Revenue Measures under the Existing Package 1A^{1/}

Bureau of Internal Revenue (2019 Projection)

Personal Income Tax	- PhP128.9 B
Corporate Income Tax (PCSO) ^{2/}	- PhP549.0 B
Estate Tax	- PhP 2.1 B
Donor's Tax	- PhP 1.8 B
Value Added Tax (VAT)	- PhP 16.7 B

Bureau of Customs (2019 Projection)

Excise Tax on Automobiles	- PhP15.1 B
Excise Tax on Coal	- PhP 2.4 B
Sugar-Sweetened Beverages	- PhP 2.6 B

On February 14, 2019, President Duterte signed the Tax Amnesty Act under Package 1B which contains provisions for Estate Tax Amnesty. This is expected to relieve the taxpayer's burden of settling past liabilities while increasing revenues to fund social mitigating measures and the Build, Build, Build infrastructure projects under Section 82 of Republic Act (R.A.) No. 10963 (otherwise known as the TRAIN Law).

Meanwhile, Package 2+^{3/} proposes reforms on:

- Mining - To implement a single fiscal regime applicable to all mineral agreements



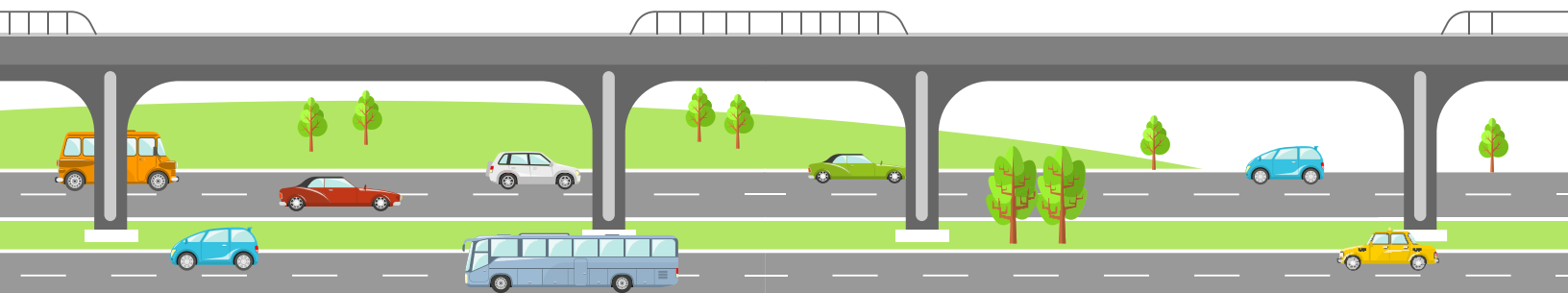
- Sin Taxes - To further increase the excise tax on alcohol and tobacco products



^{1/}Consistent with the macroeconomic assumptions and fiscal targets approved during the 175th DBCC Meeting on March 13, 2019

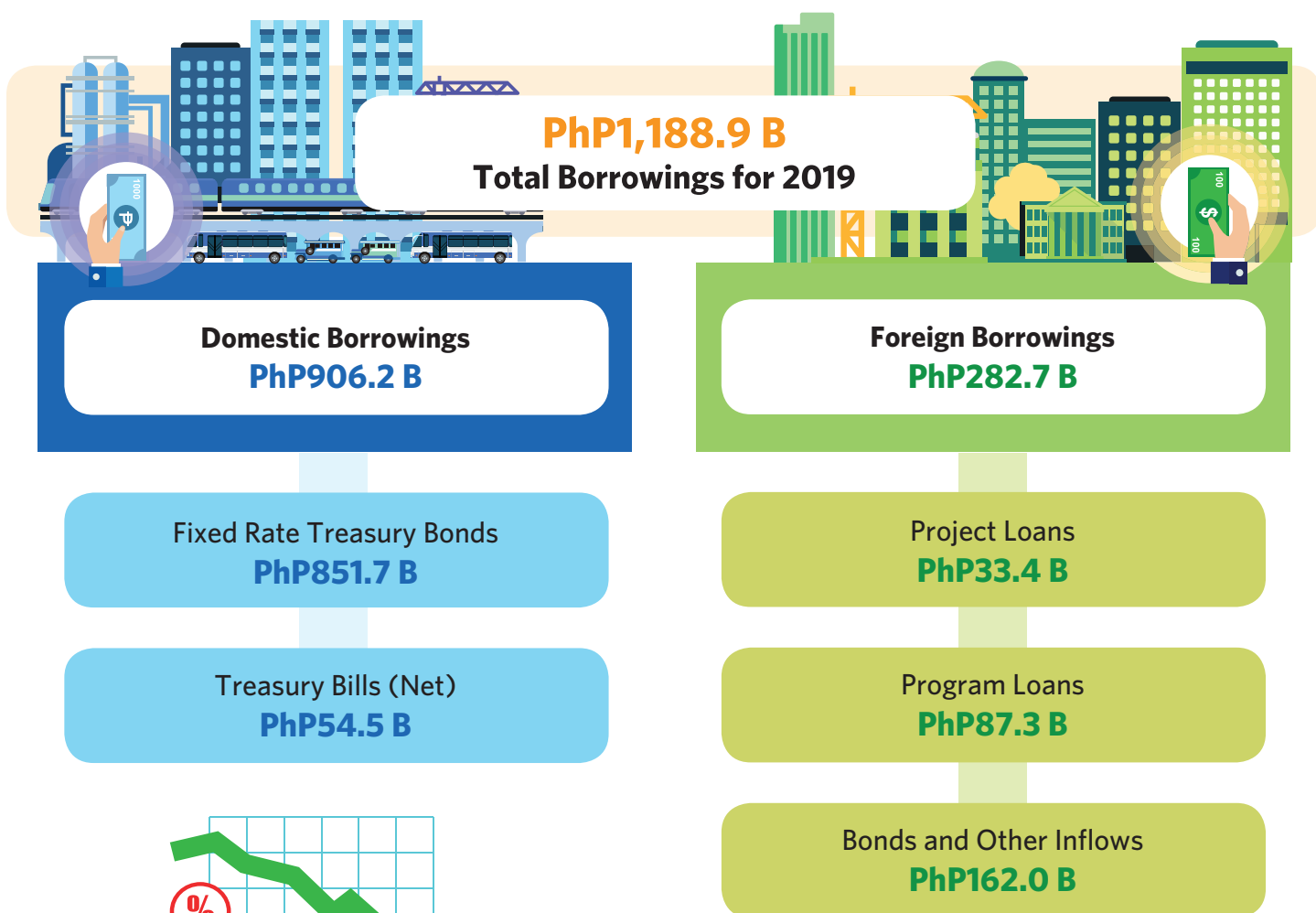
^{2/}Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office

^{3/}The bill mandating the increase in the excise tax on tobacco products and e-cigarettes is already pending the signature of the President after Senate approval and adoption by the House of Representatives. The bill proposing to increase the excise tax on alcohol and reforming the fiscal regime for the mining sector will be refiled in the 18th Congress.

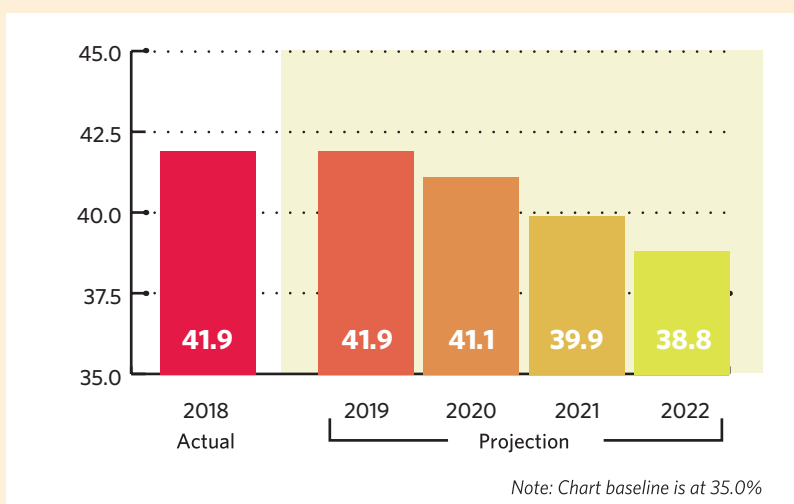


BORROWINGS

To augment the country's revenue collections and in order to finance the deficit of PhP624.4 billion or 3.2% of GDP, the Duterte Administration will borrow **PhP906.2 billion** and **PhP282.7 billion** from local and foreign sources, respectively, or a total of PhP1,188.9 billion.



From 41.9% of GDP in 2018, the debt burden is projected to decrease to 38.8% by 2022. The estimated year-on-year reduction in the ratio implies that the economy is better able to bear its debt as growth exceeds debt accumulation.



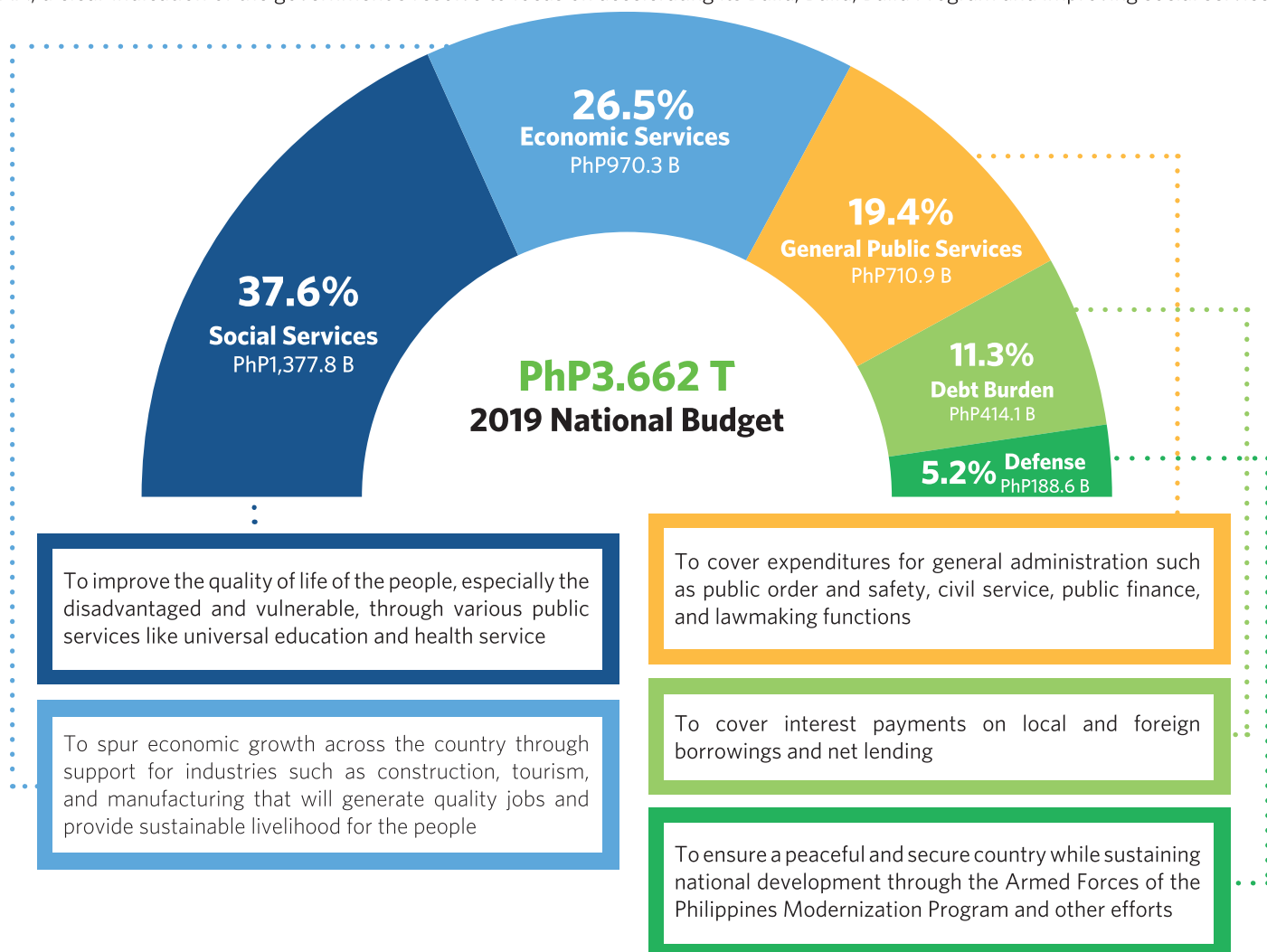
^{1/} Consistent with the macroeconomic assumptions and fiscal targets approved during the 175th DBCC meeting on March 13, 2019

2019 BUDGET DIMENSIONS

BY SECTOR (OLD SYSTEM)

The FY 2019 National Budget was formulated with the goal of leading the Filipinos to a bright future by ensuring sustainable development through significant reforms. For one, as the budgeting system shifts to Cash Budgeting, service delivery will be more efficient and timely, strengthening the accountability of government for results. This Budget promises to bring people a step towards the better life they always dream of.

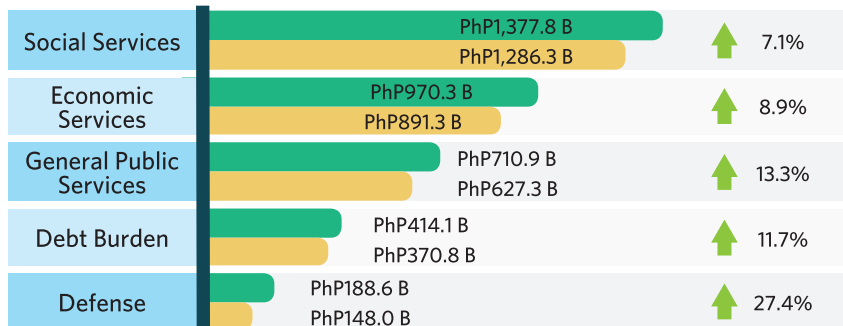
Hence, the Administration's goals of sustaining the country's robust economic growth and providing quality public services are reflected in the sectoral breakdown of the 2019 General Appropriations Act (GAA). Social Services remains the priority, receiving a remarkable share of **PhP1,377.8 billion** or 37.6% of the GAA. Next to this is Economic Services, with a share of **PhP970.3 billion** or 26.5% of the GAA, a clear indication of the government's resolve to focus on accelerating its Build, Build, Build Program and improving social services.



Increase in the Budget by Sector

2018 (Cash Equivalent) vs. 2019

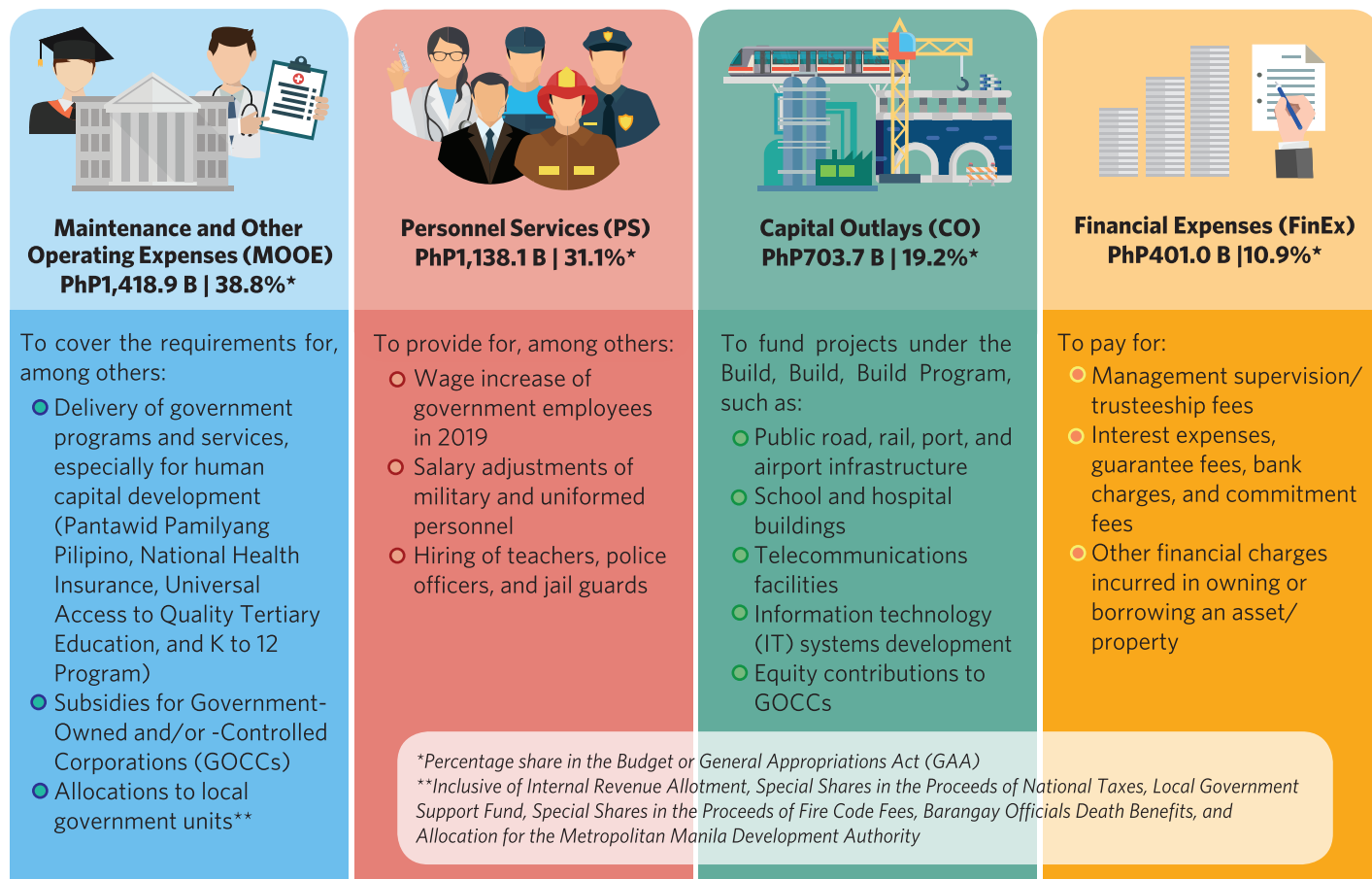
2019 2018 Cash Equivalent



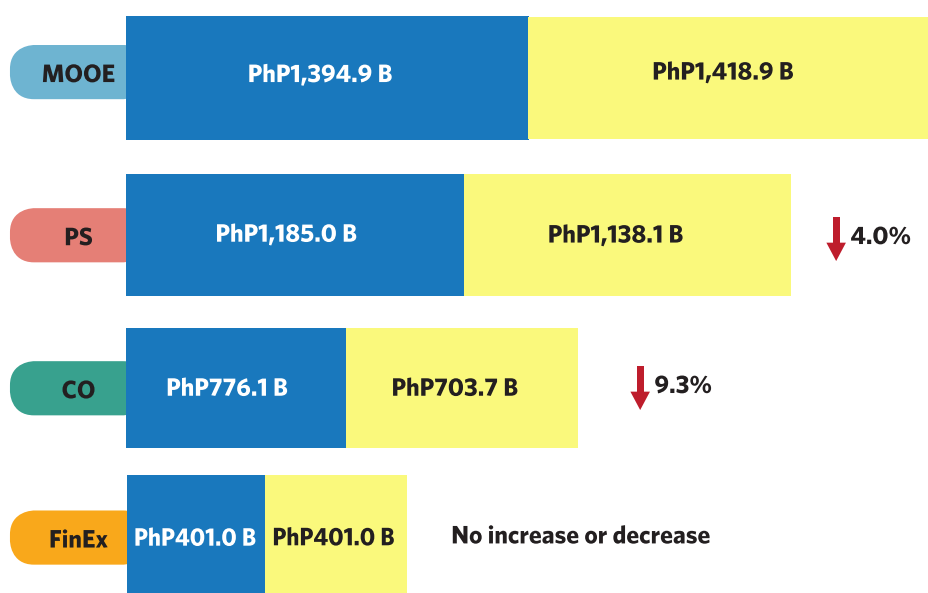
2019 BUDGET DIMENSIONS

BY EXPENSE CLASS

Another way to examine the Budget is by breaking it down into four general categories of expenditures: Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE), Personnel Services (PS), Capital Outlays (CO), and Financial Expenses (FinEx).



BUDGET BY EXPENSE CLASS (2019 PROPOSED VS. 2019 ENACTED)



↑ 1.7% Compared with the proposed version, the 2019 Enacted GAA provides a slightly bigger allocation for MOOE, consistent with the Administration's thrust towards human capital development. MOOE increased by 1.7% from PhP1,394.9 billion to PhP1,418.9 billion, while CO decreased by 9.3% mainly due to the PhP95.4 billion worth of infrastructure projects under the DPWH which were subjected to direct veto.

■ 2019 Proposed

■ 2019 Enacted

2019 BUDGET DIMENSIONS

BY RECIPIENT UNIT

In 2019, National Government Agencies (NGAs) will receive **PhP2,420.8 billion** or 66.1% of the 2019 National Budget. Compared to its 2018 cash equivalent of PhP2,216.6 billion, this amount is higher by 9.2% to ensure the continued support for various programs, activities, and projects that are being implemented by NGAs.

PhP202.0 billion is allotted for programs implemented by Government-Owned and/or -Controlled Corporations (GOCCs). These include the (1) implementation of the Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) Program under the Land Bank of the Philippines; (2) infrastructure projects; and (3) the National Health Insurance Program under the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth). This is 30.2% higher than its 2018 cash equivalent.

Local Government Units (LGUs) are given a budget of **PhP639.2 billion**, which is 10.0% higher than its cash equivalent in 2018. This primarily covers the Internal Revenue Allotment amounting to PhP460.4 billion. Among others, the allocations for Local Government Support Fund and Special Shares of LGUs are also integrated in this amount, with PhP32.7 billion and PhP27.6 billion, respectively.

Loan repayments to creditors, on the other hand, will cover **PhP399.6 billion**.



BUDGET BY RECIPIENT UNIT 2018 (Cash Equivalent) vs. 2019

	2018	2019	Increase
NGAs	PhP2,216.6 B	PhP2,420.8 B	9.2%
GOCCs	PhP155.2 B	PhP202.0 B	30.2%
LGUs	PhP581.1 B	PhP639.2 B	10.0%
Creditors	PhP370.8 B	PhP399.6 B	7.8%

Top 10 Departments

1	2	3	4	5
Department of Education (Including SUCs, CHED, TESDA)	Department of Public Works and Highways	Department of the Interior and Local Government	Department of National Defense	Department of Social Welfare and Development
PhP665.1 B	PhP465.2 B	PhP230.4 B	PhP186.5 B	PhP177.9 B*
6	7	8	9	10
Department of Health (Including PHIC's Budget)	Department of Transportation	Department of Agriculture	The Judiciary	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (includes LGUs under ARMM)
PhP168.5 B	PhP69.4 B	PhP49.7 B	PhP39.5 B	PhP32.3 B

*Including the PhP36.5 billion subsidy for the UCT Program under Landbank

2019 BUDGET DIMENSIONS

BY SPECIAL PURPOSE FUND (SPF)

Special Purpose Funds represent both disaggregated and lump-sum funds which are allocated for specific purposes. However, these funds, particularly lump-sum funds, are not yet distributed to the specific recipient-agencies during budget preparation. Specific programs and projects can only be identified during budget execution, based on the nature of the fund.

For 2019, the total budget for SPFs amounts to PhP1.4 trillion, of which:



Disaggregated SPFs = PhP993.3 B

- **Allocations to Local Government Units**

PhP639.2 B

Subsidy given to LGUs representing their shares in the national revenue collections, of which:

Internal Revenue Allotment	PhP575.5 B
Local Government Support Fund	PhP 32.7 B
Special Shares in the Proceeds of National Taxes	PhP 27.3 B
Metropolitan Manila Development Authority	PhP 3.4 B
Special Shares in the Proceeds of Fire Code Fees	PhP 250 M
Barangay Officials Death Benefits Fund	PhP 50 M

- **Pension and Gratuity Fund**

PhP117.0 B

For the payment of pension, retirement and terminal leave benefits, and monetization of leave credits

- **Budgetary Support to Government Corporations**

PhP201.6 B

Subsidy support and/or equity contribution of the National Government to Government-Owned and/or -Controlled Corporations, the bulk of which, or PhP67.4 billion, goes to PhilHealth to accommodate beneficiaries of the National Health Insurance Program

- **Miscellaneous Personnel Benefits Fund**

PhP35.5 B

For the payment of compensation adjustments, performance bonuses, monetization of leave credits, filling of vacant positions, and creation of new positions, among others

Lump-Sum SPFs = PhP447.1 B



- **National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund**

PhP20.0 B

To respond to calamities and disasters, through programs which include risk reduction, mitigation, prevention, and preparedness activities

- **Contingent Fund**

PhP13.0 B

To fund President-approved new and/or urgent programs, projects, and activities during the year for newly-created offices, and for legal obligations of the government arising from final and executory decisions by competent authority

- **Tax Expenditure Fund**

PhP14.5 B

Subsidy given to national government agencies and government corporations for the payment of taxes and customs duties

- **Debt Interest Payments**

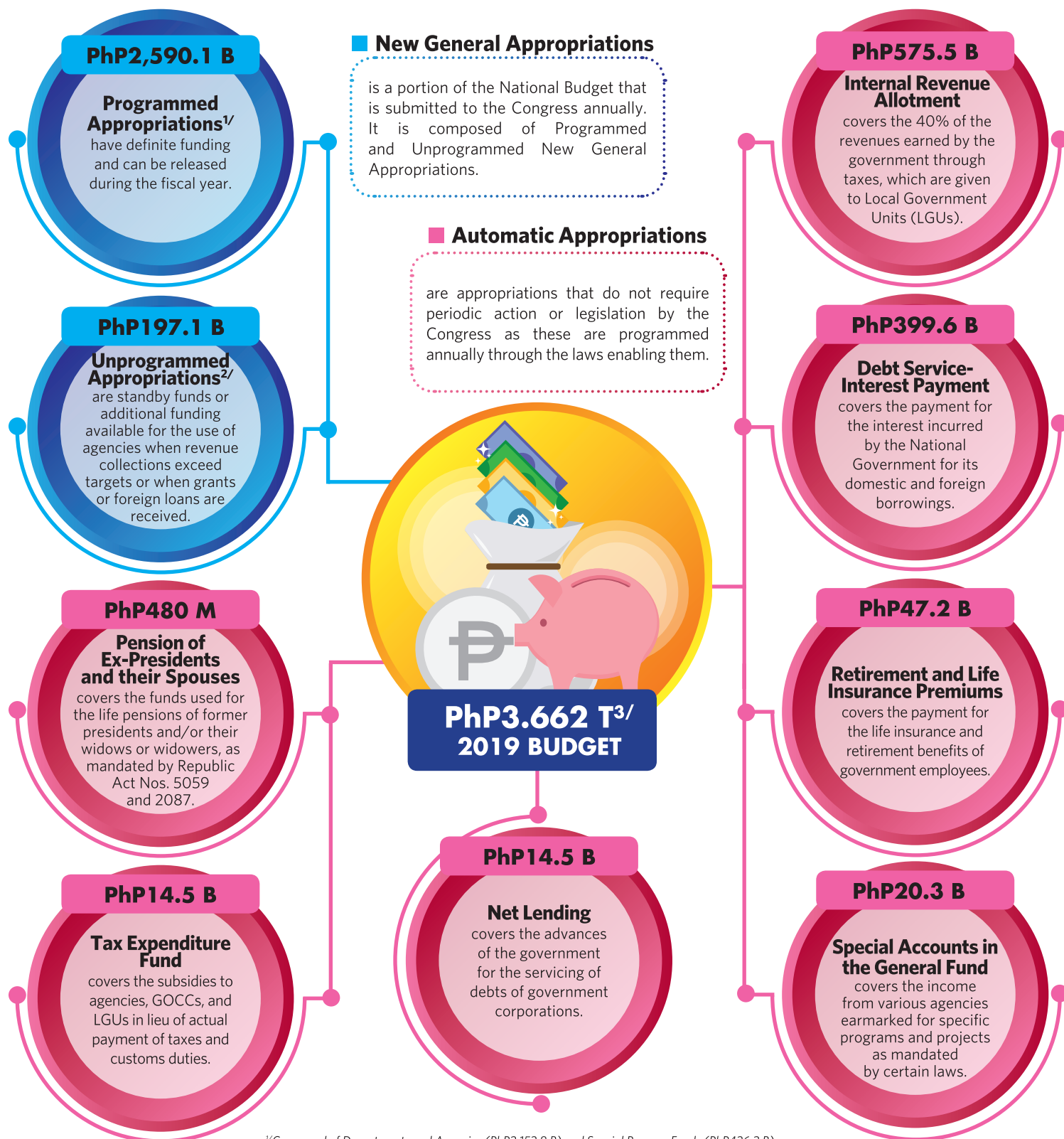
PhP399.6 B

To pay for the cost of borrowed funds from domestic and foreign sources

2019 BUDGET DIMENSIONS

BY APPROPRIATION SOURCE

The 2019 National Budget can also be presented based on its sources of appropriations, which are the (1) New General Appropriations and (2) Automatic Appropriations. Comprising PhP2,787.2 billion, or 76.1% of the PhP3.662 trillion National Budget, the 2019 New General Appropriations is also divided into Programmed New General Appropriations and Unprogrammed New General Appropriations. On the other hand, Automatic Appropriations amount to PhP1,071.5 billion or 29.3% of the National Budget.



^{1/}Composed of Departments and Agencies (PhP2,153.8 B) and Special Purpose Funds (PhP436.3 B)

^{2/}Includes Support to Foreign-Assisted Projects (PhP53.0 B); Payment of Pension Arrearages (PhP33.9 B); Implementation of the Organic Law for the Bangsamoro Region in Muslim Mindanao (PhP30.0 B); Implementation of the Universal Health Care (PhP18.0 B); Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Fund (PhP10.0 B); Risk Management Program (PhP10.0 B); Infrastructure Projects and Social Programs (PhP8.1 B); Support to GOCCs (PhP7.9 B), etc.

^{3/}Excludes Unprogrammed Appropriations of PhP197.1 B

OFF-BUDGET ACCOUNTS

Off-budget accounts refers to revenues or receipts and income generated by some government agencies and, by operation of certain laws, are allowed to be used for particular expenditures outside of the General Appropriations Act. Like all public funds, these accounts are still subject to the scrutiny of the Commission on Audit.

Off-Budget Accounts, FY 2019

(in million Pesos)

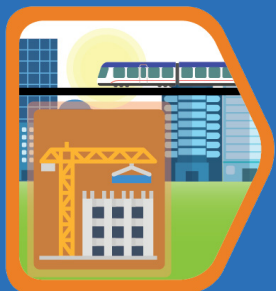






The National Government expects off-budget collections to reach **PhP94.2 billion**, of which **PhP73.9 billion** (or 78.5%), will be utilized for specific purposes authorized by existing laws. The publication of off-budget accounts is done to ensure full transparency of financial accounts and to safeguard the use of these public funds.

Top 10 Off-Budget Accounts, FY 2019 (in billion Pesos)

Particulars	Receipts	Expenditures	Sources	Purposes
1. Department of Health	27.6	24.4	Sale of drugs and medicines, fees, and other service income, among others	Purchase of drugs and medicines for sale at Model <i>Botika</i> Pharmacy, and purchase of equipment, among others
2. State Universities and Colleges	25.0	24.1	Tuition fees, collection from students, other sources	Payment of authorized benefits to teachers and students, some operating expenses, and capital investments
3. The Judiciary	17.4	4.6	Bail and cash bonds, legal fees and fines, among others	Allowances of justices and judges, and scholarship and training expenses, among others
4. Department of Labor and Employment	5.2	2.4	20% Socio-Economic Program Forfeited Unclaimed/Undistributed Cash Bonus Fund under Social Amelioration and Welfare Program, among others	Appeal bonds, monetary judgment awards, and socio-economic projects, among others
5. Department of Transportation	2.6	4.1	Escrow Account for Rental fees for MRT 3 Build-Lease-Transfer (BLT), collection from GMK Megawide Cebu Airport Corp., among others	Rental fees for MRT-3 BLT agreement, construction of DOTr Building, among others
6. Other Executive Offices	2.3	2.3	Income, trust receipt, grant, among others	National Sports Development programs, and operational expenses for TESDA, among others
7. Department of the Interior and Local Government	2.0	1.9	Licensing fees, bid documents, other service fees	Pro-water projects, and operational expenses of the Philippine National Police, among others
8. Department of National Defense	1.7	2.1	Income from the Inter-Agency Transferred Fund (IATF), medical and laboratory fees, affiliation fees, other service income, other fees	Implementation of projects and activities, repair of concrete pier and causeway of Naval Forces, and renovation of the Veterans Memorial Medical Center, among others
9. Presidential Communications Operations Office	1.5	1.4	Income from printing and publication, others	Personnel services, and some operating expenses, among others
10. Department of Finance	1.3	1.4	Interest on NG Deposits, income from conservation and disposition of transferred assets, among others	Relending to LGUs, some operating expenses, and capital outlays, among others

EXPENDITURE PRIORITIES OF THE 2019 BUDGET



-  *Intensifying Infrastructure Development*
-  *Enhancing Programs on Human Development*
-  *Building a More Peaceful and Secure Nation*
-  *Sustaining Reforms in Government Service Delivery*



INTENSIFYING INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

The Build, Build, Build Program enters its third year in 2019 and continues to be the flagship program of the Duterte Administration, aspiring to bring the Philippines to its "golden age of infrastructure." Increased investments in infrastructure catalyze economic activity and job-creation, thus proving to be a key factor in sustainable poverty reduction, economic growth, and improvement in the quality of life of the people. For 2019, **PhP816.2 billion**, or 4.2% of the GDP, is allocated for the various infrastructure projects under the Build, Build, Build Program.

**BUILD
BUILD
BUILD**

PhP816.2 B

Ensuring a Safe and Reliable Road System

Millions of Filipinos rely on efficient and convenient road networks for mobility and productivity. For 2019, the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) continues to ensure that the country's road system is expanded, kept safe, and more efficient.

Network Development Program: PhP95.3 B

To fund road widening, construction of bypass and diversion roads, and paving of unpaved roads, among others

Of which:

- **PhP 2.2 B:** Improving Growth Corridors in Mindanao Road Sector Project
- **PhP 1.6 B:** Davao City Bypass Construction Project (South and Center Sections)
- **PhP 1.5 B:** Central Luzon Link Expressway (CLLEX), Phase I (La Paz, Tarlac to Cabanatuan City)
- **PhP885 M:** Arterial Road Bypass Construction Project, Phase III
- **PhP235 M:** Metro Manila Interchange Construction Project, Phase VI

Asset Preservation Program: PhP45.5 B

To keep the country's road system in good condition through preventive maintenance, rehabilitation, and reconstruction, among others

- Of which, **PhP1.5 billion** will fund the Road Upgrading and Preservation Project (RUPP).

Bridge Program: PhP24.3 B

To construct, replace, rehabilitate, retrofit, and widen bridges across the country

Of which:

- **PhP772 M:** Metro Manila Priority Bridges for Seismic Design Improvement Project
- **PhP745 M:** Pangul Bay Bridge Construction Project in Misamis Occidental and Lanao del Norte Provinces
- **PhP496 M:** Priority Bridges crossing Pasig River and Manggahan Floodway Bridges Construction Project
- **PhP265 M:** Bridge Construction Acceleration Project for Socioeconomic Development

Regional Breakdown of the FY 2019 Infrastructure Budget

Particulars	2019 GAA
Nationwide ^{1/}	PhP 129.9 B
Central Office ^{2/}	PhP 371.6 B
National Capital Region (NCR)	PhP 61.0 B
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	PhP 10.8 B
Region I	PhP 19.5 B
Region II	PhP 14.2 B
Region III	PhP 32.1 B
Region IV-A	PhP 25.4 B
MIMAROPA Region	PhP 11.3 B
Region V	PhP 22.2 B
Region VI	PhP 17.7 B
Region VII	PhP 16.1 B
Region VIII	PhP 15.3 B
Region IX	PhP 8.3 B
Region X	PhP 12.8 B
Region XI	PhP 14.2 B
Region XII	PhP 11.3 B
Region XIII	PhP 9.6 B
Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (formerly ARMM)	PhP 13.3 B

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding off.

Total PhP816.2 B

^{1/}Nationwide refers to infrastructure allocations for projects under the multi-user funds that cannot yet be identified during budget preparation. These multi-user funds consist of the Calamity Fund.

^{2/}Central Office consists of infrastructure allocations being managed by the Head Office of departments/agencies

Major Transportation Infrastructure Projects for 2019

Rail Transport

PhP13.0 B

PNR North 1
(Tutuban-Malolos)
formerly North-South
Commuter Railway Project
Phase I

PhP4.7 B

Subsidy for Mass
Transport (MRT 3)

PhP2.9 B

Mindanao Railway
Project

PhP1.5 B

Metro Manila Subway
Project Phase I

PhP1.4 B

PNR South Commuter
(Solis-Los Baños)
formerly North-South
Rail Project Phase II

PhP754 M

New Bohol (Panglao)
International Airport
Development Project

PhP450 M

Catbalogan Airport

PhP430 M

Bukidnon Airport

PhP315 M

Davao International
Airport

PhP200 M

Siargao Airport

PhP183 M

Antique Airport

Air Transport

Sea Transport

PhP2.0 B

Pasig River
Convergence Program

PhP221 M

New Cebu
International Container
Port Project

PhP206 M

Maritime Safety
Capability
Improvement Project,
Phase II

Collaborating with the Private Sector

The government takes a proactive approach in harnessing the expertise of private companies in conceptualizing, managing, and operating various infrastructure projects through public-private partnerships (PPP), wherein both the government and the private sector enter into a collaborative agreement to accomplish various infrastructure projects.



17 projects under implementation

Including:

- NAIA Expressway Project
- Schools Infrastructure Project
- Mactan-Cebu International Airport Passenger Terminal Building Project
- Metro Manila Skyway Stage 3 Project
- Bulacan Bulk Water Supply Project
- Cavite-Laguna Expressway Project
- LRT Line 1 Cavite Extension, Operation, and Maintenance
- MRT Line 7 Project
- NLEX-SLEX Connector Road Project

41 projects in the pipeline

Note: Data as of April 30, 2019

Improving Infrastructure for Various Sectors

Aside from maintaining the country's roads and bridges in good condition, the DPWH also manages a number of infrastructure projects for other agencies and sectors.

Tourism Road Infrastructure Program: PhP16.9 B

To help boost the country's tourism by constructing 403.388 kilometers of 625 roads and bridges across 16 regions

Trade and Industry Road Infrastructure Program: PhP5.8 B

To further enhance investments and other economic activities in the country by implementing more road projects in the trade, industries, and economic zones

For the construction and rehabilitation of:

- Seaport access roads: **PhP 2.2 B**
- Airport access roads: **PhP 1.6 B**
- National Security Support Infrastructure: **PhP 531 M**
- Accessibility facilities for physically-challenged persons: **PhP 400 M**
- 2020 ASEAN Games Infrastructure: **PhP 300 M**

Leveraging the IT Industry

A booming information technology (IT) industry, among others, promotes a culture of innovation and spurs domestic growth. Thus, **PhP6.3 billion** is allocated for the Department of Information and Communications Technology to fund its key IT programs and projects in 2019.



Free Internet Wi-Fi Connectivity PhP1.4 B

To enhance Wi-Fi connectivity in public places, including in state universities and colleges



National Broadband Plan PhP1.0 B

To provide accessible internet service with improved internet speed



National Government Portal (NGP) PhP318 M

To continue the operations of the NGP, a one-stop shop for online government services



National Government Data Center PhP177 M

To interconnect government agencies through the provision of centralized data centers and storage facilities



ENHANCING PROGRAMS ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

EXPANDED EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Education is the cornerstone of a nation's future. This is why the government continues to strengthen and improve the educational system, making it more inclusive and accessible to Filipinos. For 2019, the Education Sector is provided a budget of **PhP698.6 billion**.

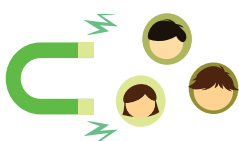
Basic Education

Considering Primary and Secondary Education through the K to 12 Program as the pillars of a child's academic development, the government continually aims to fortify basic education to prepare the young learners for a higher level of learning or the job market. For 2019, a budget of **PhP531.6 billion** has been allocated to the Department of Education (DepEd) to ensure the Filipinos' access to quality basic education.

2019 Targets of the DepEd

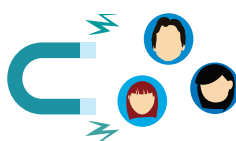
Retention Rate

Percentage of students who will enroll in the succeeding academic year



Elementary

2019: 99%
Baseline: 97%



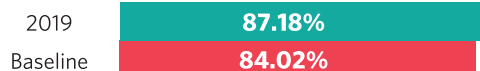
Junior High School

2019: 95%
Baseline: 93%

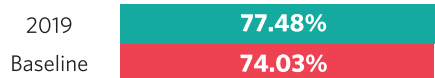
Completion Rate

Percentage of enrollees who will graduate on time

Elementary



Junior High School



Workforce Strengthening PhP32.2 billion

- Creation of additional school personnel positions

Government Assistance to Students and Teachers in Private Schools and Non-DepEd Public Schools PhP32.1 billion

- Implementation of Education Service Contracting in private junior high schools
- Implementation of Senior Voucher Program for qualified students to enroll in private secondary schools or non-DepEd public schools
- Implementation of Joint Delivery Voucher Program to enable select Senior High School students to pursue Technical-Vocational and Livelihood subjects in private or non-DepEd schools

Green Basic Education Facilities PhP31.0 billion

- Construction of school buildings and technical-vocational laboratories
- Construction of water and sanitation facilities
- Acquisition of school desks, furniture, and fixtures
- Hiring of job order or contract of service employees
- Engineering activities for construction project management, among others
- Site validation activities for subsoil exploration, perimeter survey, and geotechnical evaluation, among others
- Amortization or lease payment of PPP school buildings
- Annual payments of school buildings constructed by the NHA
- Modernization of electric systems of on-grid schools and electrification of off-grid schools

Learning Resources PhP10.1 billion

Procurement of:

- Textbooks
- Computer packages
- Science and Mathematics equipment
- Technical-Vocational equipment

Health and Nutritional Services PhP5.0 billion

- Implementation of School-based Feeding Program

Inclusive Education Programs PhP1.2 billion

- Multigrade Education
- Indigenous Peoples Education
- Flexible Learning Options
- Madrasah Education

Acquisition of School Sites PhP161 million

- Acquisition of school sites to address congestion and safety concerns

Tertiary Education

To produce graduates with quality academic skills and knowledge that meet global standards and the requirements of the country's industries, the government has increased the allocation for Tertiary Education to **PhP133.4 billion**.

Of said amount, **PhP68.3 billion** is set aside for State Universities and Colleges (SUCs). On the other hand, **PhP52.4 billion** goes to the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) to provide Filipinos from all socioeconomic classes with equal opportunities to quality tertiary education through the implementation of the Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education (UAQTE) Program in SUCs, Local Universities and Colleges (LUCs), and Private Higher Education Institutions (HEIs).



Implementation of the UAQTE Program in SUCs, LUCs, and Private HEIs PhP42.5 billion

To provide free tuition subsidy to eligible students enrolled in SUCs, LUCs, and Private HEIs

- To provide free higher education to eligible students enrolled in SUCs and LUCs
- To provide tertiary education subsidy and student loan to eligible students enrolled in SUCs, LUCs, and Private HEIs



Science, Technology (S&T), and Innovation Scholarships PhP4.8 billion

To support the S&T Scholarship Program beneficiaries of the Philippine Science High School and Science Education Institute



K to 12 Transition Program PhP3.0 billion

To provide scholarship, research and institutional development and innovation grants for the faculty and staff



Tulong Dunong Program PhP2.7 billion

To cover financial assistance grants to deserving students to have equitable access to educational opportunities especially those in the marginalized sector



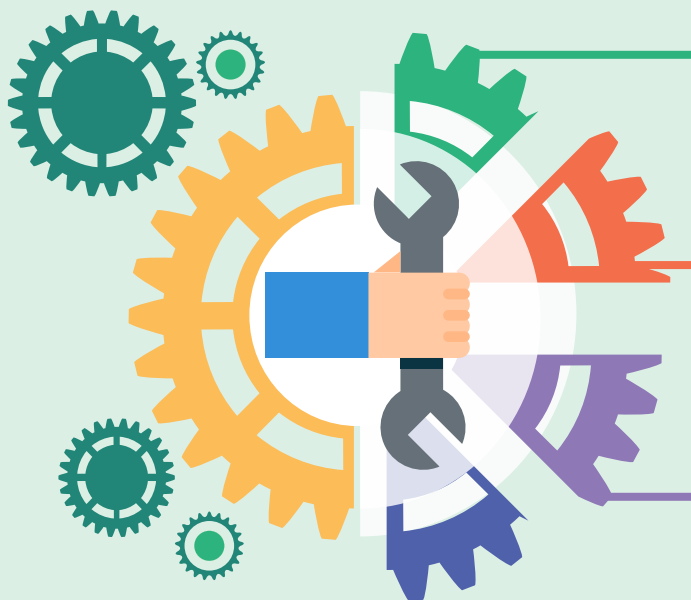
Private Education Student Financial Assistance (PESFA) PhP1.1 billion

To provide scholarships for students enrolled in private higher education

Technical-Vocational Education

It is necessary that Filipinos, especially the less privileged, are given access to various technical and vocational courses and trainings to help them find secure and gainful employment.

Hence, **PhP12.6 billion** is provided for the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), a considerable increase of 162.5% from the 2018 cash equivalent of PhP4.8 billion.



UAQTE Program

PhP3.9 B

Implementation of the Program in Technical-Vocational Institutions

Training for Work Scholarship Program (TWSP)

PhP2.7 B

To support economic growth in key employment generators by offering courses in agri-fishery, agri-business, tourism, among others

Special Training for Employment Program (STEP)

PhP2.1 B

To conduct community-based specialty training



EXPANDING PROGRAMS ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL PROTECTION

As the government continues to improve and intensify its delivery of safety nets and welfare services, the incidence of poverty among Filipino individuals has significantly decreased from 27.6% in 2015 to an estimated 21.0% in 2018.^{1/} To further bring down the poverty incidence in the country to the target 14.0% by 2022, **PhP1,377.8 billion** is allocated for the Social Services Sector for 2019. Of this total, **PhP141.4 billion** is given to the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).

^{1/} Data recorded by the Philippine Statistics Authority in the first semesters of 2015 and 2018

EMPOWERING THE POOR

Conditional Cash Transfer Program (CCT)

PhP89.8 B

Also known as the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* (4Ps), the CCT Program invests in the health and education of the poorest Filipino households by providing them with cash grants, rice subsidy, and other programs for modified CCT such as rent subsidy and livelihood assistance.

No. of household beneficiaries:

Regular CCT^{2/}: 4,164,778 households

Modified CCT^{3/}: 235,212 households

Unconditional Cash Transfer Program (UCT)

PhP37.6 B^{4/}

The UCT is a social mitigating measure designed to protect the poor and vulnerable from the effects of the implementation of the TRAIN Law. It provides cash grants to the poorest 10 million households/individuals who may benefit from lower income taxes, but may be adversely affected by price increases.

2019-2020: PhP3,600/year (2018: PhP2,400/year)

To assist:

4.4 million CCT households

3.8 million social pension beneficiaries

1.8 million poor households belonging to the 1st to 7th income deciles

^{2/} Beneficiaries selected through the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction or Listahanan

^{3/} Itinerants, homeless street families, indigenous peoples, and families in need of special protection

^{4/} Includes requirements for the UCT under the Land Bank of the Philippines

OTHER SOCIAL MITIGATING MEASURES OF THE TRAIN LAW

Pantawid Pasada Program^{5/}

To mitigate the increase in fuel prices by providing a monthly subsidy of PhP1,709.57 per jeepney to 179,852 public utility jeepney units with existing LTFRB franchise

^{5/} Amount to be released will be charged against Unprogrammed Appropriations, subject to agency's request, and subject to certification of excess revenue collections

PUV Modernization Program

PhP447 M

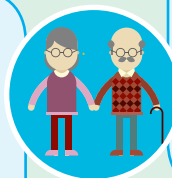
To assist jeepney drivers and operators in replacing their old public utility vehicles (PUV) with cleaner, safer, and more efficient PUVs

PROTECTION FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS

Senior Citizens

Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens PhP23.2 B

To benefit 3,796,791 senior citizens by providing them with a monthly stipend of PhP500.00



Implementation of the Centenarians Act PhP109 M

To provide cash gifts to 1,015 Filipinos who will reach the age of 100 and above

Individuals and Families in Difficult Circumstances

PhP5.1 B

To help individuals and families recover from unexpected crises such as natural and man-made disasters, illness or death of a family member, and other crisis situations

Women and Children

Supplementary Feeding Program PhP3.5 B

To provide additional meals to 1,881,979 children enrolled in community development centers and supervised neighborhood plays



Bangsamoro Umpungan sa Nutrisyon (BangUN) PhP159 M

To improve the nutritional status of 15,000 malnourished Muslim children aged 0 to 12 years and provide health support to 7,000 pregnant and lactating women in the BARMM

Distressed Overseas Filipinos (OFs) and Trafficked Persons

To promote the welfare of and assist 29,253 distressed and displaced overseas Filipinos and 2,000 trafficked persons

- **Services to Distressed OFs:** PhP90 M
- **Services to Displaced Persons (Deportees):** PhP52 M
- **Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons:** PhP24 M

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD AND COMMUNITY WELFARE

Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan - Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services PhP2.8 B

To engage local governments in the identification, implementation, and completion of 1,643 sub-projects across 14 regions for poverty alleviation and community-driven development



Sustainable Livelihood Program PhP1.7 B

To provide and expand the access of 53,131 poor, vulnerable, and marginalized households to employment and livelihood opportunities



ENHANCING PROGRAMS ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

UNIVERSAL HEALTH CARE

Focused on its vision to make Filipinos among the healthiest people in Southeast Asia by 2022, the government has allocated **PhP168.9 billion** for the Health Sector in 2019. Of this total, **PhP101.1 billion** is for the Department of Health (DOH) to ensure the availability of and people's access to basic health care services.

Responsive Health System

Putting a premium on improving the delivery of quality health goods and services for a people-centered healthcare system, the government invests in the following programs and projects:

PhP32.5 B

Health Facilities Operations Program

Which includes:

- ➕ Operations of DOH hospitals in Metro Manila and other regions and other health facilities (**PhP30.4 B**)
- ➕ Operations of drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation centers for 3,805 patients (**PhP1.2 B**)

PhP15.9 B

Health Facilities Enhancement Program

Which includes:

- ➕ Completion, repair, rehabilitation, relocation, and equipping of 1,523 Barangay Health Stations (BHSs) and 794 Rural Health Units (RHUs), Urban Health Centers (UHCs), and City Health Offices (CHOs)
- ➕ Construction of 173 new BHSs

PhP15.4 B

Purchase of Drugs, Medicines, Vaccines, and Medical and Dental Supplies

- ➕ To procure and distribute the necessary medical supplies and equipment especially for provinces with high incidence of diseases

PhP12.4 B^{2/}

Deployment of Human Resources for Health

- ➕ To deploy 323 doctors, 19,777 nurses, 4,538 midwives, and 222 dentists in poor localities and areas with insufficient health personnel

PhP9.4 B

Assistance to Indigent Patients

- ➕ To support the medical needs of a target 1,000,000 indigent and poor patients

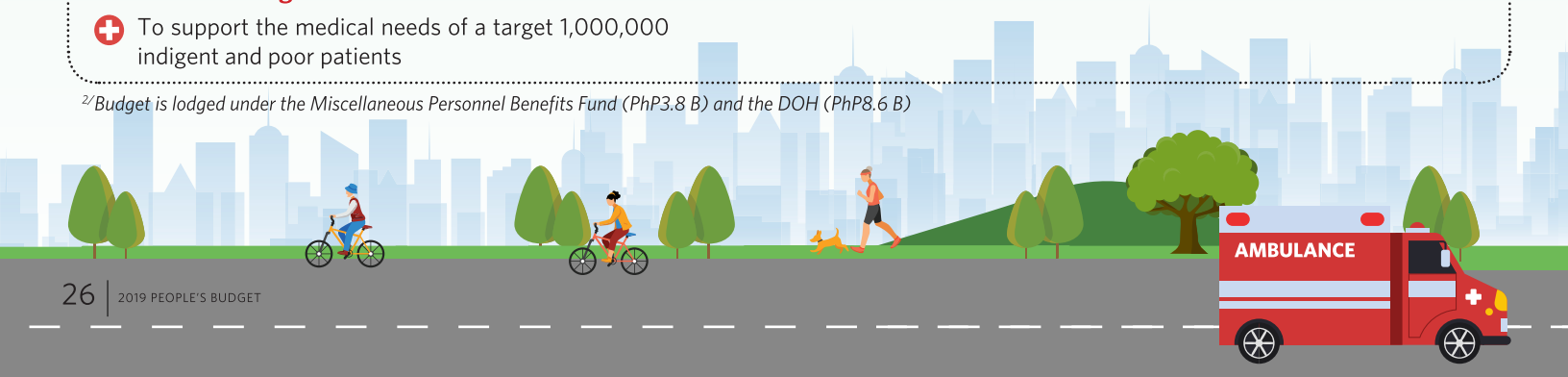
2019 Regional Allocation for the Health Facilities Enhancement Program^{1/} (in thousand Pesos)

Region	BHSs	RHUs, UHCs, CHOs	Hospitals
CAR	17,400	25,300	410,600
Region I	67,500	132,000	580,700
Region II	50,280	99,650	397,354
Region III	105,000	130,970	1,305,750
NCR	-	304,711	1,708,543
Region IV-A	119,250	165,000	631,200
MIMAROPA	40,000	130,600	125,353
Region V	49,400	158,400	1,141,475
Region VI	382,000	281,190	664,125
Region VII	56,200	137,400	1,075,200
Region VIII	43,425	92,500	373,700
Region IX	26,050	57,600	356,700
Region X	143,600	47,700	739,500
Region XI	125,777	95,800	798,500
Region XII	98,100	27,500	334,044
CARAGA	29,920	47,000	682,400
BARMM	90,500	58,000	52,500
TOTAL	1,444,402	1,991,321	11,752,144*

^{1/}Excluding polyclinics and other health units

^{*}Total includes the PhP374.5 M allocation for DOH Corporate Hospitals

^{2/}Budget is lodged under the Miscellaneous Personnel Benefits Fund (PhP3.8 B) and the DOH (PhP8.6 B)



Better Health Outcomes

To reduce mortality and improve the average life expectancy of Filipinos, the DOH will adopt the following strategies:



PhP7.5 B

National Immunization Program

To fully immunize 2.9 million infants, children, women, and senior citizens against vaccine-preventable diseases such as measles, polio, diphtheria, tetanus, hepatitis B, influenza, and pneumococcal diseases, among others

PhP1.1 B

Elimination of Infectious Diseases

To intensify efforts in eliminating malaria, schistosomiasis, leprosy, filariasis, and rabies

PhP880 M

Tuberculosis (TB) Control

To support the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) target of lowering the TB incidence per 100,000 population from a baseline of 554 in 2016 to 427 by 2022

PhP738 M

Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases

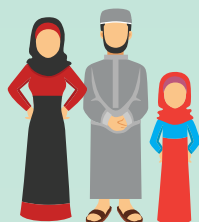
To control and prevent the incidence of infectious diseases such as dengue, influenza, and HIV/AIDS

Sustained Investments for Equitable Healthcare

In accordance with the Universal Health Care Law, the government is responsible for protecting Filipinos, especially the poor and vulnerable, from the financial burden of healthcare. **PhP67.4 billion** is earmarked for the National Health Insurance Program to assist:



15.4 M indigent families
(PhP2,400 premium/family)



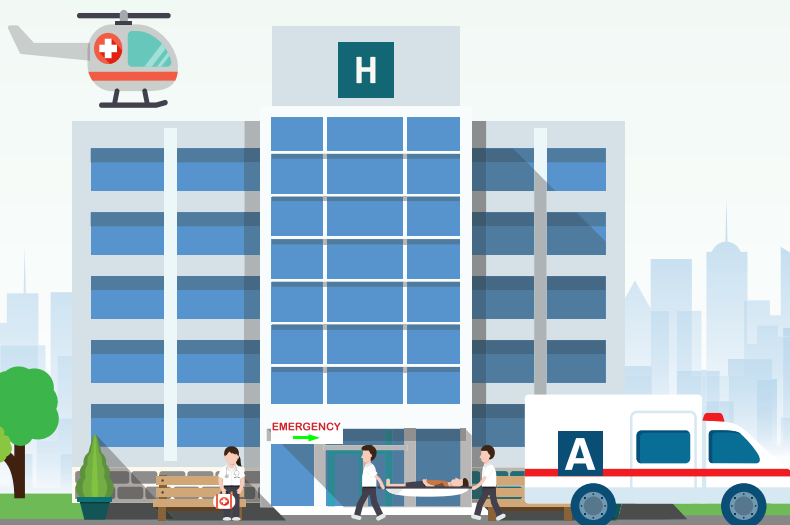
22,709 families under the Bangsamoro Health Insurance Program
(PhP2,400 premium/family)



24,514 families under the PAYapa at MASaganang PamayaNan (PAMANA)
(PhP2,400 premium/family)



5.4 M senior citizens
(PhP5,000 premium/senior citizen)





ENHANCING PROGRAMS ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

FOOD SECURITY

The government continues to pursue its vision of food security for all Filipinos by allotting **PhP137.1 billion** for agriculture and agrarian reform. Of this total, **PhP49.7 billion** is for the Department of Agriculture (DA) and **PhP8.1 billion** is for the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) to enhance agricultural productivity, support poor farmers and fisherfolk, and strengthen the climate resilience of agricultural communities, among others.

IMPROVING FOOD PRODUCTION

PhP12.3 B^{1/}

is provided for the implementation of the National Programs of the DA to boost food production, especially in the regions and provinces with high incidence of poverty among farmers and fisherfolk. It includes the following allocations:



PhP7.4 B^{2/} Rice Program

To increase palay production and support the government's goal of zero rice importation



PhP1.6 B Corn Program

To increase productivity and production of quality corn for human consumption, feeds, and industrial uses



PhP0.5 B Organic Agriculture Program

To promote, propagate, further develop, and implement the practice of organic agriculture in the Philippines

^{1/}Inclusive of National Programs for Rice, Corn, High Value Crops, Livestock, Organic, and Halal Food Industry Development

^{2/}Exclusive of National Irrigation Administration (NIA), Philippine Rice Research Institute (PRRI), and National Food Authority (NFA). Limited to DA-OSEC budget only.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ON RICE TARIFFICATION

What is the Rice Tariffication Law?

Republic Act (R.A.) No. 11203 or the Rice Tariffication Law, signed on February 15, 2019, lifts the quantitative restrictions (QRs) on rice imports, while imposing new tariffs, in a bid to lower the price of rice and make the rice sector more competitive.

What is the main objective of the Law?

The Rice Tariffication Law aims to respond to the urgent issue of ballooning rice prices by liberalizing rice importation. This is expected to cut the price of rice by as much as PhP7.00 per kilo and the inflation rate by 0.6%.

How will this be achieved?

The Law removes non-tariff restrictions or quotas on rice imports and exports, allowing more players to enter the rice market. With more competition, there will be greater rice supply, resulting in lower rice prices. It will also eliminate unnecessary government intervention in the rice trade.

What are tariffs?

Tariffs are taxes imposed on imported commodities. The law applies a 35% tariff rate for rice imports from member-countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Where will the tariffs go?

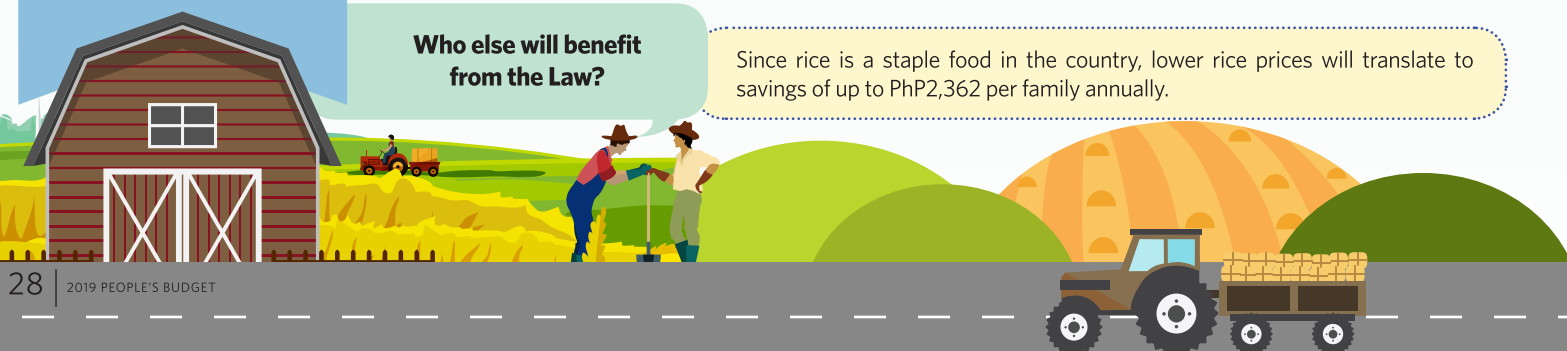
Starting 2019 until 2024, an allocation of **PhP10.0 billion** will be provided annually under the Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Fund (RCEF). The fund will be used to safeguard and support poor farmers affected by the Law. In addition, revenues from the tariffs in excess of PhP10.0 billion will also go to the RCEF.

How will local farmers benefit from this?

The Law will benefit farmers through the RCEF, which will be used to boost farmers' competitiveness and profitability, by providing them with rice farm machineries and equipment, high-yielding seeds, credit assistance, and extension services.

Who else will benefit from the Law?

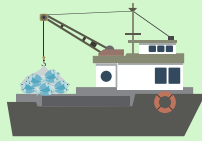
Since rice is a staple food in the country, lower rice prices will translate to savings of up to PhP2,362 per family annually.



SUPPORT FOR FARMERS AND FISHERFOLK

PhP1.5 B - High-Value Crops Program

To promote the production, processing, marketing, and distribution of high value crops such as bananas, pineapples, mangoes, coffee, rubber, and cacao.



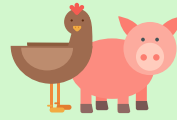
PhP4.5 B - Fisheries Program

To boost commercial, municipal, and aquaculture production



PhP2.5 B - Agricultural Credit Policy Council

To improve credit access for farmers and fisherfolk



PhP1.1 B - Livestock Program

To increase hog production and chicken production

STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK



PhP36.0 B

National Irrigation Administration

To irrigate 2,165,274 hectares (ha) of farmlands in all cropping seasons (inclusive of national and communal irrigation projects) and provide free irrigation for farmers with landholdings of eight ha and below, pursuant to R.A. No. 10969 (Free Irrigation Service Act)



PhP7.0 B

National Food Authority

For the procurement of 388,889 MT of palay through the Buffer Stocking Program



PhP3.5 B

Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation

To cover the agricultural insurance of 1,820,033 subsistence farmers and fisherfolk listed under the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture

ENHANCING AGRARIAN REFORM

PhP2.2 B

Land Acquisition and Distribution

To achieve the target 41,077 ha of land covered by registered Emancipation Patents/Certificates of Land Ownership Award



PhP1.9 B

Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries (ARBs) Development and Sustainability

To conduct capacity-building trainings for 345,816 ARBs to enhance their productivity and profitability



CONSTRUCTION OF FARM-TO-MARKET ROADS (FMRs)

PhP10.2 B^{3/}

will be allotted to build 850.63 kilometers (km) of FMRs in 2019.

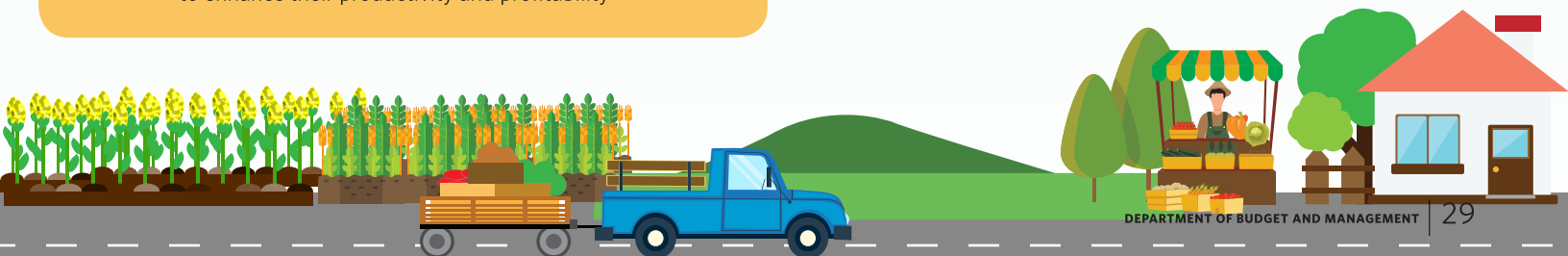
Regional Allocation for the Construction, Repair, and Rehabilitation of FMRs in 2019^{3/}

CAR	PhP350 M	Region VII	PhP773 M
Region I	PhP804 M	Region VIII	PhP810 M
Region II	PhP554 M	Region IX	PhP377 M
Region III	PhP979 M	Region X	PhP535 M
Region IV-A	PhP786 M	Region XI	PhP719 M
MIMAROPA	PhP270 M	Region XII	PhP870 M
Region V	PhP810 M	CARAGA	PhP378 M
Region VI	PhP902 M	ARMM	PhP291 M ^{4/}

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding off.

^{3/}Locally-funded projects only

^{4/}Allocations for the ARMM are under the allocations for Central Office in the 2019 General Appropriations Act.





ENHANCING PROGRAMS ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SECURE AND MEANINGFUL EMPLOYMENT

For 2019, **Php16.7 billion** is allocated for the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) to implement programs and projects designed not only to meet the growing demand for jobs in the country but also to address employment concerns arising from various internal and external threats.

Tulong Panghanapbuhay sa Ating Disadvantaged/ Displaced Workers (TUPAD) Program

To provide emergency employment for a minimum of 10 days but not exceeding 90 days to displaced, underemployed, and seasonal workers

Php5.1 B



Government Internship Program (GIP)

To provide internship programs for a period of three to six months for high school, technical-vocational, or college students and graduates who are interested in a career in public service

Php1.5 B



DOLE Integrated Livelihood Program

Technical and livelihood assistance for the vulnerable, marginalized, and displaced workers through skills trainings

Php724 M



Special Program for Employment of Students (SPES)

For the creation of employment opportunities for the underprivileged but deserving students in the tertiary, technical, or vocational level, out-of-school youths, and dependents of displaced or about-to-be-displaced workers

Php517 M



DOLE-Adjustment Measures Program (DOLE-AMP)

To support displaced or to-be displaced workers due to economic shocks, crises, conflicts, and calamities

Php170 M



Php20 M

JobStart Philippines

To provide assistance for the youth to jumpstart their career and employment



Catalyzing the competitiveness of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs)

Recognizing the significant contribution of the Industry and Services (I&S) Sector in spurring economic growth and boosting employment, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) receives **PhP19.0 billion** in 2019 to expand programs, activities, and projects that will improve productivity in the I&S Sector.

Establishment of Negosyo Centers PhP582 M

The Negosyo Centers are one-stop centers that aim to provide assistance to MSMEs in the localities by facilitating the processing of requirements for business registration. For 2019, the DTI targets to:

- Assist 575,000 clients through the Negosyo Centers; and
- Maintain 939 Negosyo Centers nationwide.

Shared Service Facilities (SSF) Project PhP308 M

The SSF Project aims to enhance the competitiveness and productivity of MSMEs by providing them with machinery, equipment, tools, systems, skills, and knowledge under a shared system to address gaps and bottlenecks in processing and manufacturing.

For 2019, the DTI aims to sustain 2,555 SSFs.

One Town, One Product (OTOP): Next Generation PhP90 M

The OTOP: Next Generation Project seeks to capacitate MSMEs in developing innovative ways to enhance their products in terms of quality, design, packaging, standards compliance, and volume, among others, to improve their marketability.

This year's allocation will:

- Assist 6,600 MSMEs;
- Develop at least 5 products per province; and
- Boost product sales by 10%.

Promoting local and foreign investments

Investment Promotion Program PhP118 M

For the promotion of inward investments to create more employment opportunities and increase the economic growth of the country.

Industry Development Program PhP18 M

To improve the capacity of local industries to strengthen their long-term competitiveness.

Comprehensive Automotive Resurgence Strategy (CARS) Program PhP9 M

To spur new investments, local automotive industries involved in auto parts making will be provided time-bound and performance-based fiscal support and incentives to boost manufacturing capabilities in terms of production of units, body shell, and large plastic parts. The Program will generate:

- 83,300 additional jobs for the industry;
- PhP3.6 B in government revenues in terms of VAT, withholding taxes, excise taxes, and import taxes; and
- PhP10.4 B in investments.



ENHANCING PROGRAMS ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

DECENT HOUSING AND CLEAN, HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT

Among the key indicators of a progressive nation are the availability and affordability of proper homes in a clean and healthy environment. Safe and sustainable communities promote the well-being of citizens, thus enabling them to become more productive members of society and partners of the government for change and progress.

Ensuring Adequate and Secure Housing for All Filipinos

The government continues to ensure that every Filipino, especially low-income families, will have access to livable homes.



PhP800 M

High Density Housing Program

To fund the relocation of 3,679 informal settler families residing in danger zones

PhP500 M

Socialized Housing Loan Take-Out of Receivables (SHeLTer) Program

To provide affordable loan assistance to families in the low-income sector through the purchase of socialized housing loan receivables from developers, microfinance institutions, cooperatives, local government units (LGUs), NGAs, and civic organizations

PhP336 M^{1/}

Resettlement Program

To construct 5,277 additional housing units in various resettlement sites for families living in informal settlements and dangerous areas

^{1/}Excludes the resettlement projects under infrastructure agencies

The availability of electricity and clean water guarantees good-quality housing and a pleasant home environment.

Sagana at Ligtas na Tubig para sa Lahat (SALINTUBIG)

PhP1.6 B

To build potable water systems in 157 waterless communities for 232,446 households all over the country



Sitio Electrification Program

PhP863 M

To provide electric service to 575 unlit sitios



Total Electrification Program

PhP500 M

To create a stable and affordable power supply to:

- 4,150 households for mini grids
- 10,000 households for Solar Home System



Water Supply and Sanitation Program

PhP325 M

To install water service connections for 108,439 household units in resettlement areas



Towards an Environment-Friendly Country

The Philippines is faced with various environmental challenges that impact not only on the country's ecological balance, but also on its overall economic growth. The continuous degradation of the environment is a hindrance to achieving our long-term development goals. To address these issues, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources is given a budget of **PhP22.9 billion** in 2019.



PhP2.6 B

National Greening Program

To plant 985,000 seedlings in 900 ha all over the Philippines, and maintain and protect 353,886 ha of planted areas

PhP809 M

Forest Protection

To patrol 1,662,225 kilometers of forest areas and hire 876 Forest Protection Officers

PhP733 M

Solid Waste Management Program

To support 310 LGUs in the assessment of open and controlled dumpsites; and 580 LGUs in the establishment of Materials Recovery Facilities

PhP389 M

Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management

To reduce the drivers of and threats to coastal and marine ecosystems degradation by providing technical assistance to 38 LGUs

PhP302 M

Clean Water Program

To ensure clean, safe, and sustainable quality of water through the monitoring of 585 esteros/waterways

PhP250 M

Clean Air Program

To enhance air quality by operating, maintaining, and calibrating 46 Air Quality Monitoring Stations

**The Administration is dedicated to solving the country's environmental problems.
The following are two of the most notable environmental rehabilitation projects:**



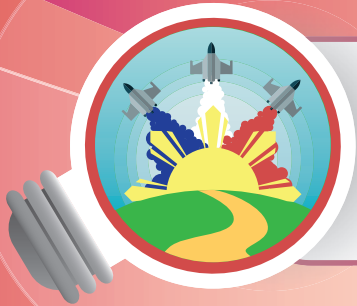
Boracay Island Rehabilitation Project

PhP150 million for the second phase of the Island's rehabilitation, which focuses on the expansion and construction of new and existing roads in Boracay Island



Manila Bay Rehabilitation Project

PhP80 million for the implementation of rehabilitation activities, such as inspection and clean-up drives of esteros and rivers connected to the Bay



BUILDING A MORE PEACEFUL AND SECURE NATION

Peace and security are the bedrock of national growth and progress. And for the Duterte Administration, they provide strong support for the socioeconomic efforts to improve the well-being and productivity of the Filipino people. To ensure the stability of this foundation, the government remains focused on addressing the roots of internal conflict, modernizing the Defense Sector, reducing the incidence of criminality, and strengthening natural and man-made disaster resiliency.

Public Order and Safety



In order to reduce all forms and incidence of criminality and ensure safety and security in the community, the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) is allotted **PhP203.4 billion** to intensify efforts in promoting peace and order through its various agencies.



PhP173.5 B
Philippine National Police (PNP)
Of which:

PhP153.0 B Crime Prevention and Suppression Program
PhP 0.7 B Crime Investigation Program



PhP22.2 B
Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP)
Of which:

PhP 18.7 B Fire and Emergency Management Program
PhP 0.3 B Fire Prevention Management Program



PhP19.9 B
Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP)
Of which:

PhP 18.0 B Inmates' Safekeeping and Development Program
PhP 2.9 B Construction of Jail Buildings

Just and Lasting Peace

Combating Terrorism



The Department of National Defense (DND) is provided **PhP186.5 billion** to invest in strategic tools and improving the competence of the military to protect the country from outside threats. Of this, PhP180.6 billion is given to the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP).



PhP25.0 B
Revised AFP Modernization Program

To finance the acquisition of major defense equipment and ensure the continued reform implementation in the AFP



PhP2.8 B
Rice Subsidy for Military and Uniformed Personnel (MUP)

To provide the 20 kilos a month rice subsidy for MUPs in the DILG (BFP, BJMP, PNP), DND (PA, PN, PAF, General Headquarters and AFP Wide Service Support Units)



PhP91.4 B
Philippine Army (PA)
Of which:

PhP84.4 B
Land Forces Defense Program



PhP27.8 B
Philippine Navy (PN)
Of which:

PhP25.2 B
Naval Forces Defense Program



PhP24.6 B
Philippine Air Force (PAF)
Of which:

PhP22.5 B
Air Forces Defense Program

PAMANA Program

Through the PAYapa at MASaganang PamayaNAn (PAMANA) Program, the government remains steadfast in providing development interventions for areas that are prone to and affected by armed conflict, fulfilling a part of the national agenda to instill a culture of peace.

PAMANA Program

PhP386 M

Community Support

PhP302 M

Department of Social Welfare and Development

Health Insurance Premiums

PhP61 M

Philippine Health Insurance Corporation

Support for Indigenous Peoples

PhP23 M

National Commission on Indigenous Peoples

Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)

PhP32.3 billion is provided to the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). This will be utilized for the Region's infrastructure programs and projects on inclusive development, health, education, and livelihood.

BARMM Infrastructure Program

PhP10.1 B

BARMM-Bangsamoro Regional Inclusive Development with Growth Equity (BRIDGE)

PhP2.7 B

BARMM-Health, Education, Livelihood, Peace, and Synergy (HELPS)

PhP1.5 B

Disaster Resilience

Globally, the Philippines is currently ranked third among the most disaster-prone nations.* Recognizing this, the Duterte Administration is pushing for more effective measures to ensure the Filipinos' resiliency in the face of possible natural calamities.



PhP90.7 B Flood Control

For the construction and repair of flood control and drainage systems

PhP2.4 B Flood Risk Management Project for Cagayan de Oro River

PhP 1.2 B Metro Manila Flood Management Project Phase I

PhP0.2 B Ambal-Simuay River and Rio Grande de Mindanao River Flood Control Projects



PhP20.0 B National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund

For reconstruction, relief, pre-disaster programs, and response to armed conflicts and terrorist activities



PhP125 M Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) Modernization Program

To bolster its role as the principal weather agency by upgrading its technological and operational capacity

PhP6.3 B Quick Response Fund (QRF)

The QRF is a pre-disaster fund to ensure prompt response and assistance to areas afflicted by catastrophes and disasters.



PhP2.0 B
Department of Education



PhP1.0 B
Department of Agriculture



PhP1.0 B
Department of Public Works and Highways



PhP1.0 B
Department of Social Welfare and Development



PhP0.5 B
Department of Health



PhP0.5 B
Department of National Defense



PhP20 M
National Electrification Administration

*Source: World Risk Report 2018 by United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



SUSTAINING REFORMS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE DELIVERY

To uphold its commitment to good governance, transparency, and improved service delivery, the Administration continues to champion reforms in (1) ensuring swift and fair administration of justice, (2) enhancing the efficiency and accessibility of services, and (3) streamlining government processes.

Ensuring Swift and Fair Administration of Justice



PhP39.5 B

The Judiciary

Of which:

- **PhP20.2 B** Operations of the Supreme Court and the Lower Courts
- **PhP1.8 B** Construction/repair/rehabilitation of Halls of Justice nationwide
- **PhP1.4 B** Appellate Adjudication Program of the Court of Appeals
- **PhP365 M** Sandiganbayan Adjudication Program
- **PhP180 M** Tax Appellate Adjudication Program of the Court of Tax Appeals
- **PhP147 M** Enterprise Information Systems Plan (EISP)



PhP22.9 B

Department of Justice

Of which:

- **PhP5.8 B** Law enforcement (investigation and prosecution services)
- **PhP4.0 B** Free legal services to indigents and other qualified persons (Public Attorney's Office)
- **PhP3.9 B** Custody and safekeeping of prisoners (Bureau of Corrections)
- **PhP1.3 B** Crime detection and investigation (National Bureau of Investigation)
- **PhP0.8 B** Community-based rehabilitation and re-integration of offenders (Parole and Probation Administration)
- **PhP0.2 B** Witness protection
- **PhP0.2 B** Legal services



PhP4.7 B

Office of the Ombudsman

Of which:

- **PhP881 M** Anti-Corruption Enforcement Program
- **PhP640 M** Anti-Corruption Investigation Program
- **PhP228 M** Corruption Prevention Program
- **PhP179 M** Ombudsman Public Assistance Program

Making Government Services More Efficient and Accesible to the People

The Philippine System Identification Act (PhilSys Act)



PhP2.1 B

With the Philippine Statistics Authority as the implementing agency, the PhilSys Act aims to improve government services and limit red tape in transactions by consolidating all government-issued IDs.

Budget and Treasury Management System (BTMS)



PhP388 M

The BTMS supports the Administration's thrust towards transparency and open governance through a modernized and fully-automated information system for collecting and organizing government financial information through a common database.

Project Digital Imaging for Monitoring and Evaluation (DIME)



PhP20 M

Project DIME monitors selected government projects by using drones, Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR), Open Roads Platform and Geostore, Geotagging, and satellites. It enables the government to evaluate the status of projects in hard-to-reach areas and determine whether or not to continue these projects by comparing fund utilization with physical accomplishments.

Streamlining Government Processes

Anchored on the directive of President Duterte, the government will rationalize its operations, systems, and processes through the National Government Rightsizing Program (NGRP). This Program aims to promote efficiency in the delivery of public services by streamlining the operations of the bureaucracy.

2019 Allocations for the NGRP

PhP5.0 B

to cover the payment of terminal leave benefits and separation incentives of personnel who may be affected

PhP7 M

to hire experts/consultants for the NGRP implementation

Status:



House of Representatives

House Bill No. 5707 was approved on third and final reading on July 26, 2017



Senate of the Philippines

Senate Bill No. 1395 is under second reading



Q&A ON THE CASH BUDGET

The Philippines is implementing for Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 the first-ever Cash Budget, after decades of having crafted and implemented a national budget under an Obligation-Based Budgeting System. The shift to a Cash Budget is a landmark move that continues and supports the successful reforms in recent years to reduce underspending and increase the government's ability to support economic growth. With this "game-changer" Budget, the Administration seeks to directly address the crucial issues of poor planning and procurement capacities in agencies, and project implementation backlogs, thus enhancing the achievement of the country's development goals.

WHAT IS UNIQUE ABOUT THE 2019 NATIONAL BUDGET?

This is the first budget crafted and to be implemented under the Cash Budgeting System (CBS).



WHAT IS A CASH BUDGETING SYSTEM?

The CBS speeds up budget execution and the delivery of public goods and services because it only funds implementation-ready programs, activities, and projects (PAPs) of national government agencies (NGAs). Aside from requiring the NGAs to fully complete and accomplish their PAPs within the year, they must pay for the delivered goods and rendered services during the same period. NGAs are given a three-month Extended Payment Period (EPP) after the FY to pay for these delivered goods and rendered services.

Due to the delayed passage of the FY 2019 Budget and the election ban for the May 13, 2019 national and local elections, NGAs are allowed to obligate their budgets until December 31, 2019. However, allocations for personnel services can still be disbursed until the end of the EPP or March 31, 2019; while the implementation and payment for maintenance and other operating expenses and other capital outlay projects can be completed and paid on or before June 30, 2020. On the other hand, infrastructure projects are allowed to be implemented and paid for until December 31, 2020.



WHAT IS THE IMPACT OF THE CBS ON THE GOVERNMENT?

This new system will instill stricter fiscal discipline among government agencies by requiring them to plan, fund, and implement only those programs and projects that can be delivered within the FY. It also strengthens the country's fiscal openness and transparency in the budget process in terms of clarifying the agency outputs which can be delivered within the FY.





HOW WILL THE FILIPINOS BENEFIT FROM THIS NEW BUDGETING SYSTEM?

To put it simply, public goods and services will be delivered faster to their target beneficiaries since the implementation period of each program and project is fixed and specified unlike under obligation budgeting which bases agency performance on the obligation or entering into contracts.





THE BASICS OF BUDGETING

-  *The Budget Cycle*
-  *Glossary of Budget Terms*

1

1.1 Issuance of Budget Call (December of PY)

1.2 Citizen Engagement/ Regional Development Council (RDC) Consultations (January-February)

1.3 Conduct of budget hearings and review of Tier I for BY (February)

1.4 Program convergence (April)

1.5 Submission of Tier II budget proposals for BY (April-May)

1.6 Conduct of budget hearings and review of Tier II for BY (May-June)

4.4 Conduct of audit (Within the following year)

4.3 Publication of Mid-Year Report for CuY and Year-End Report for PY (August-September)

4.2 Posting of Disbursement Assessment Reports (Every month of the CuY)

4.1 Submission of quarterly Budget and Financial Accountability Reports (Every quarter of the CuY)

4

3.7 Release of NCAs for the 2nd semester (July of CuY)

3.6 Release of Notices of Cash Allocation (NCAs) for the 1st semester (January of CuY)

3.5 Submission of adjusted BEDs based on GAA (January of CuY)

3.4 Awarding of contracts (January of CuY)

3.3 Submission of Budget Execution Documents (BEDs) based on the National Expenditure Program (NEP) (December of PY)

3.2 Submission of Monthly Disbursement Program (October of PY)

3.1 Early procurement activities (August of PY)

3

1.7 Consolidation, validation, and confirmation (June)

1.8 Approval of the proposed National Budget by the Cabinet for BY (July)

1.9 Submission of the Proposed National Budget to Congress (July)

2

2.1 Budget deliberations in the House of Representatives and Senate (August-November)

2.2 House and Senate ratification of the General Appropriations Bill (August-November)

2.3 Enactment of the General Appropriations Act (GAA) (December)

PREPARATION



THE BUDGET CYCLE

The four phases of the Budget Cycle include a series of activities that government agencies are mandated to follow year-round - preparation, legislation, execution, and accountability. During this cycle, the Executive Branch actualizes the Budget for the existing year, and at the same time plans the budget for the succeeding year. The government ensures that goals are met by monitoring, evaluating, and reporting real-time performance throughout the year. The schedule of activities within the Budget Cycle is stipulated under Joint Circular No. 2017-1 issued on June 30, 2017 by the Department of Budget and Management, Department of Finance, and the National Economic and Development Authority.

BY: Budget Year (Current year + 1 year)
PY: Prior Year (Current year - 1 year)
CuY: Current Year

ACCOUNTABILITY

LEGISLATION

EXECUTION

GLOSSARY OF BUDGET TERMS

1 Allotment. Authorization issued by the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) to an agency, allowing the latter to commit/incur obligations and/or pay out funds within a specified period of time and within the amount specified through the:

1. General Appropriations Act as the Allotment Order (GAAAO), for specific appropriation items deemed released upon effectivity of the GAA;
2. General Allotment Release Order (GARO) for the full year requirement for the automatically appropriated Retirement and Life Insurance Premium (RLIP) contributions; and
3. Special Allotment Release Order (SARO) for budget items requiring compliance with certain conditionalities.

2 Allotment Class. Classification of expenditures under the following categories:

1. Personnel Services (PS)
2. Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE)
3. Financial Expenses (FinEx)
4. Capital Outlays (CO)

3 Appropriation. An authorization pursuant to law or other legislative enactment directing the spending of public funds for specified purposes, up to a specified amount under specified conditions.

4 Budget. The budget is the government's financial plan for a year. It is a table/schedule of expenditures, based on either obligations or cash concepts and the corresponding sources of financing, either from revenues, borrowings, or cash drawdown. Ultimately, it is a tool that enables the government to achieve its development agenda.

5 Budget Deficit. A situation when government spending exceeds revenues.

6 Cash Budgeting System. This system of budgeting limits incurring obligations and disbursing payments for goods delivered and services rendered, inspected, and accepted within the current fiscal year. Payments for contractual obligations may be settled until the end of the Extended Payment Period or within three (3) months after the end of the preceding fiscal year.

7 Debt Service. The sum of debt amortization and interest payments, including commitment fees and other charges on foreign and domestic borrowings.

8 Disbursement. A settlement/liquidation/payment of government obligations incurred in the current or prior years, involving cash or non-cash transactions and covered by disbursement authorities.

9 Expenditure Program. The ceiling on the obligations that may be incurred by the government within a given budget year. The said ceiling is supported by estimated financial resources.

10 Fiscal Policy. The part of government policy which is concerned with the raising of resources through taxation and borrowings and deciding on the level and pattern of expenditures.

11 Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This measures the total output within the geographic boundaries of the country, regardless of the nationality of the entities producing the output.

12 Inflation. The persistent rise in the general price level of goods and services.



BE INFORMED AND GET INVOLVED

Your government wants to hear from you! Our participation should go beyond merely proposing well-meaning programs and projects during budget preparation. We invite you to get involved in monitoring their implementation. Pen a letter, write an email, or pick up the phone to know more and do more.

Selected Public Assistance Desks/External Relations Offices in the Executive Branch



Office of the President

Presidential Complaint Center
736-8645; 736-8603
pcc@malacanang.gov.ph



Office of the Vice President

Public Assistance Division
370-1716 & 370-1719 loc. 113
pad@ovp.gov.ph



Office of the Ombudsman

Public Assistance and Corruption Prevention Bureau
479-7300; 317-8300 loc. 4330



Department of Agriculture

Public Assistance and Complaints Desk
928-8741 to 64 loc. 2136



Department of Education

DepEd Action Center
636-1663; 633-1942
action@deped.gov.ph



Department of Energy

Consumer Welfare and Promotion Office
479-2900 loc. 329
helen.arias@doe.gov.ph



Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Strategic Communications and Initiatives Service
928-2910



Department of Foreign Affairs

Office of the Undersecretary for Migrant Workers
834-4996; 834-4449; 832-1672; 551-0847 F
oumwa@dfa.gov.ph



Department of Health

Public Assistance Unit and Complaints Hotline Unit
651-7800 loc. 2318 to 2319



Department of the Interior and Local Government

Public Assistance and Complaint Center
925-0343; 925-1135



Department of Justice

DOJ Action Center (DOJAC)
523-8481 to 98 loc. 403; 521-2930
dojac@doj.gov.ph



Department of Labor and Employment

Information and Publication Service
DOLE Hotline: 1349



Department of Public Works and Highways

Stakeholders Relations Service
304-3280



Department of Science and Technology

Public Assistance and Complaints Desk
837-2071 loc. 2036, 2051; 838-9080



Department of Tourism

Tourism Information and Special Projects Unit
459-5200 to 30 loc. 101, 102



Department of Trade and Industry

Public Assistance Desk
751-0384 loc. 2107



Department of Transportation

Action Center
790-8300; 790-8400 loc. 232; 726-6255 TF



Civil Service Commission

Public Assistance and Information Office
931-7993; 932-0381; 932-0179 F
paio@csc.gov.ph



Commission on Audit

Public Information Office
951-6955; 951-0934
press@coa.gov.ph



Commission on Elections

Education and Information Department
527-5574
eid@comelec.gov.ph



Commission on Human Rights

Citizen's Help and Action Division
294-8704



DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT 2019 PEOPLE'S BUDGET PUBLICATION SURVEY FEEDBACK FORM

Date: _____

Name: _____

Organization (Indicate position): _____

Location/Address: _____

Nature of the Organization: _____

Sector (Please encircle): a. NGA b. CSO c. LGU d. Academe e. SUC f. Media
g. Others (Please specify): _____

Kindly rate (encircle) based on the following criteria:

5
Strongly Agree

4
Agree

3
Neither Agree nor Disagree

2
Disagree

1
Strongly Disagree

Is the publication informative?

Building a Bright Future for the Philippines and Its People	5	4	3	2	1
Overview of the 2019 National Budget					
The Budget and the Economy	5	4	3	2	1
The Fiscal Program	5	4	3	2	1
Revenues	5	4	3	2	1
The 2019 Budget and the TRAIN Law	5	4	3	2	1
Borrowings	5	4	3	2	1
2019 Budget Dimensions (By Sector [Old System], By Expense Class, By Recipient Unit, By Special Purpose Fund [SPF], By Appropriation Source, and Off-Budget Accounts)	5	4	3	2	1
Expenditure Priorities of the 2019 Budget					
Intensifying Infrastructure Development	5	4	3	2	1
Enhancing Programs on Human Development	5	4	3	2	1
Building a More Peaceful and Secure Nation	5	4	3	2	1
Sustaining Reforms in Government Service Delivery	5	4	3	2	1
Q&A on the Cash Budget	5	4	3	2	1
The Basics of Budgeting					
The Budget Cycle	5	4	3	2	1
Glossary of Budget Terms	5	4	3	2	1
Be Informed and Get Involved	5	4	4	2	1

Is the publication understandable?

The content is logical and well-organized.	5	4	3	2	1
The connections between ideas are clear.	5	4	3	2	1
The language is simple enough for me to understand.	5	4	3	2	1
Technical topics are tackled in a citizen-friendly way.	5	4	3	2	1
The examples given are significant and helpful.	5	4	3	2	1
The graphs, tables, and illustrations aid in understanding the text better.	5	4	3	2	1

Is the publication readable?

The font used (e.g., typeface, size) is easy to read.	5	4	3	2	1
The graphs and charts used are clear.	5	4	3	2	1
The color scheme is appealing.	5	4	3	2	1
The layout of the publication is pleasing to the eye.	5	4	3	2	1

How do you intend to use this publication?

A

For advocacy, education, and communication work

D

Guide for monitoring the implementation of programs or projects

B

Information input for research work and analysis

E

Others (please specify):

C

Reference for engaging in the budget process (e.g., for hearings in Congress, etc.)

Which portions within the publication do you find most useful? Less useful?

Most useful:

Less useful:

What other information do you think should be included in the publication?

Other comments and suggestions:

After filling out this form, you may submit it through:

- > Mail to the **Budget Information and Training Service, Department of Budget and Management, General Solano St., San Miguel, Manila 1005.**
- > Scan or take a clear photo and email to **bits@dbm.gov.ph.**

2019 PEOPLE'S BUDGET

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