

2019 PEOPLE'S PROPOSED BUDGET

Building a Bright Future for the Philippines and Its People



Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT

2019 PEOPLE'S PROPOSED BUDGET

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FOREWORD



This 2019 Budget, the third of the Duterte Administration, continues the story of change, authored not by the government leadership alone, but by the Filipino people as well. It is the people's narrative – one they started when they gave the Mayor of Davao City the unequivocal mandate to begin the process of genuine reform that will lead to meaningful transformation and lasting good.

In its first year, the Administration drafted for the years 2017 to 2022 the financial program that would fuel the initial thrust of the transition from aspiration to action. Thus, the 2017 Budget was crafted to affirm and set firmly in place the foundations and pillars of change, to guarantee that the people will always be at the center of and the reason for any development and progress.

By the second year, the Administration forwarded an “activist budget”, as the President himself described the financial agenda for 2018. It dared to challenge the old paradigms and systems that hindered change and progress. And as before, the overarching goal was to fulfill the people's dreams of a better and more comfortable life – through reforms in infrastructure and social services that would ensure the inclusiveness and sustainability of growth.

Progress achieved from the “activist budget” has encouraged the crafting this time of a “revolutionary budget” – the 2019 National Budget of Php3.757 trillion.

The Fiscal Year 2019 Budget is “revolutionary” and game-changing because it is the first cash-based budget of the Philippine government. Prior to this, every national budget prepared and submitted for the approval of Congress each year was an obligation-based budget.

Understanding what differentiates one from the other is key to appreciating why a Cash-Based Budgeting System is a more disciplined, prudent, and accountable way of planning and implementing a spending program, that will redound to faster service delivery for the people.

Under the obligation-based budget, on the other hand and as the term suggests, the performance of the agencies is based on their ability to enter into obligations to implement and pay contracts on goods and services. Implementation can extend

beyond two years and with no time limit for payment. In short, under an obligation-based budget, appropriations are limits on what may be obligated or contracted out within the Fiscal Year. Thus, the non-implementation or delays of programs and projects, or in other words “underspending”, could and does very well happen.

Under a cash-based budget, the implementation of goods and services budgeted will have to be completed and delivered within the year, and paid for within the same year up to an extended payment period of three months.

The adoption of the Cash-Based Budgeting System is, to be sure, a game-changing and timely reform in the Philippine budgeting system. With the shift to annual cash-based appropriations, the 2019 Budget becomes a modern and open budget “for discipline, accountability, and faster delivery of public services.” It encourages immediate action from government agencies to ensure that their budgeted programs, activities, and projects are delivered within the Fiscal Year.

But like all game-changing reforms, all its stakeholders must be open to understand, appreciate, and receive it. For this will guarantee a better and more disciplined, accountable cash-based budget that will better support strong, sustainable, and equitable growth.

Through this publication, the Department of Budget and Management aims to present the 2019 National Budget in a simple, concise, and comprehensible manner. It is our hope as well to guide the reader to an understanding of the concept of the Cash-Based Budgeting System, and thus an appreciation of how this will steady our path to the bright future – better, fairer, safer, cleaner, and more beautiful – for the Philippines and for our people.

BENJAMIN E. DIOKNO
Secretary

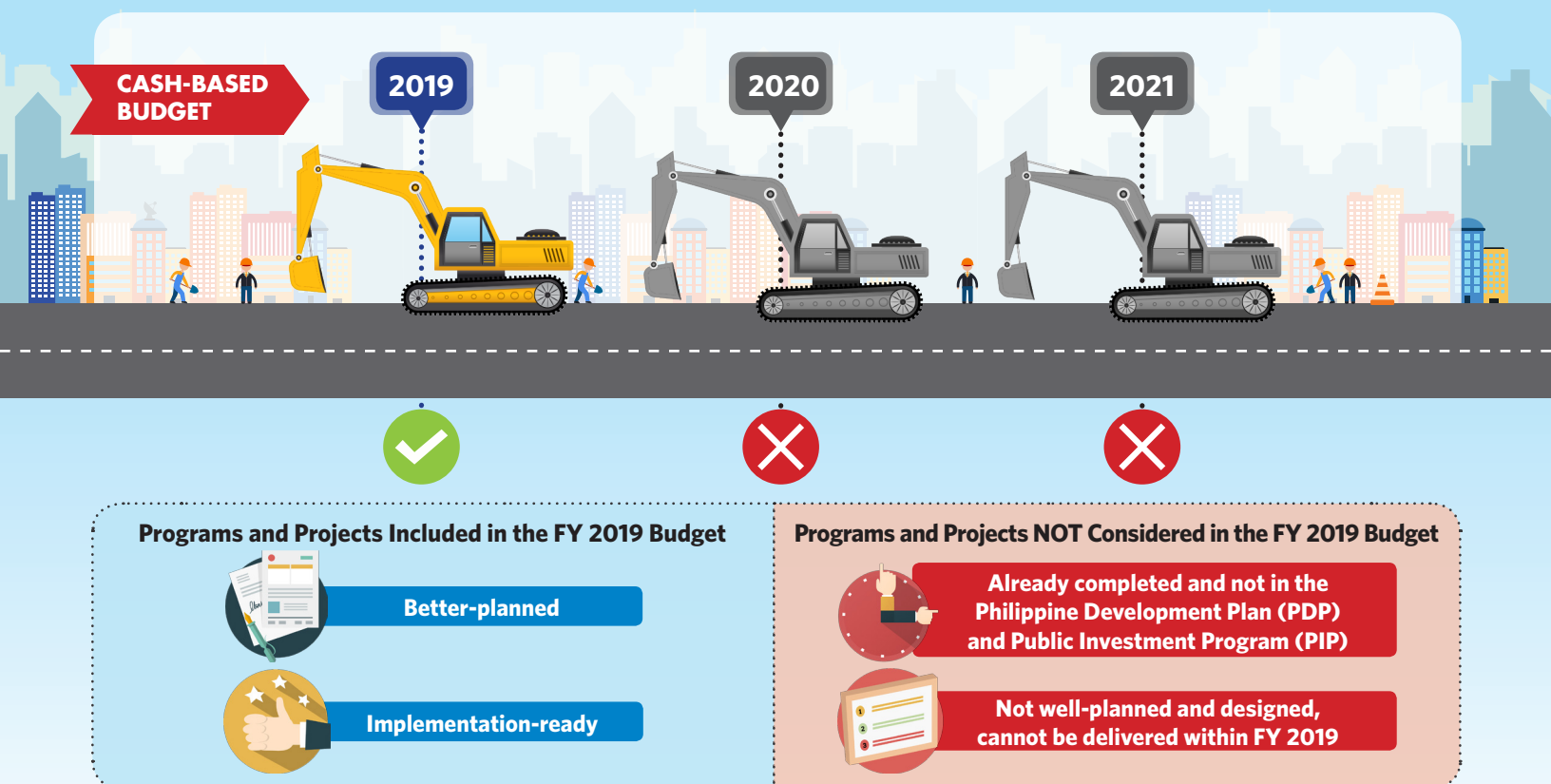


BUILDING A BRIGHT FUTURE FOR THE PHILIPPINES AND ITS PEOPLE

The 2019 Proposed Budget signals the country's "revolutionary" shift from the current Obligation-Based Budgeting System to an Annual Cash-Based Budgeting System. As such, it is a modern and open budget, meeting international standards and good budgeting and public finance practices.

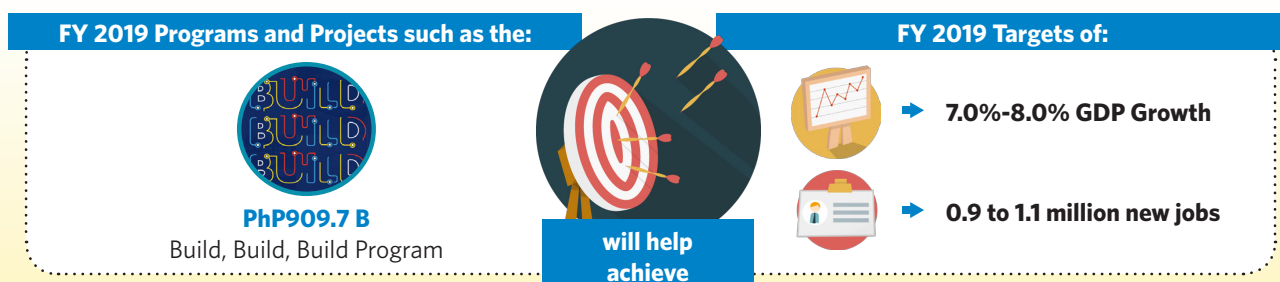
A. Promoting Better Designed Programs and Projects

Agencies can only do so much in a year. Hence, the 2019 Proposed Budget contains only programs and projects that can be done in FY 2019, not including those that will be accomplished in subsequent years. This will require better designed and coordinated projects and programs from our agencies, speed up the delivery of goods and services, and avoid false expectations from the people. For instance, only those road construction projects that can be implemented and completed within a fiscal year are incorporated in the FY 2019 National Expenditure Program (NEP).



B. Supporting Development Objectives

The Annual Cash-Based Budgeting System ensures that the annual growth objectives of the government are achieved.



C. Fixed Time Horizon/Period of Implementation

Being cash-based, the FY 2019 Proposed Budget requires agencies to obligate and implement contracts intended for the fiscal year and to be fully delivered by the end of the fiscal year.

Cash-based Appropriations (12 months)



Obligation-based Appropriations (24 months & beyond)



D. Defined Period of Payment

Under a cash-based budget, payments can be made within the fiscal year and up to the three-month Extended Payment Period after the FY.

Cash-based Appropriations (15 months)



Obligation-based Appropriations (24 months & beyond)



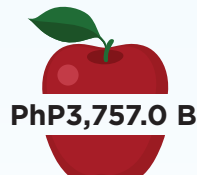
E. Adherence to International Standards

Cash-based budgeting is the most widely-used budgeting system, with 73% of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries around the world, as well as the private sector, implementing it. As it is, the cash-based 2019 Budget is the most transparent budget so far. An appropriate apple-to-apple comparison is the cash-based equivalent of the 2018 Budget versus the 2019 Proposed Budget.

FY 2018 Cash-Based Equivalent



FY 2019 Proposed Cash-Based Budget



FY 2018 Obligation-Based Appropriations



FY 2019 Proposed Cash-Based Budget

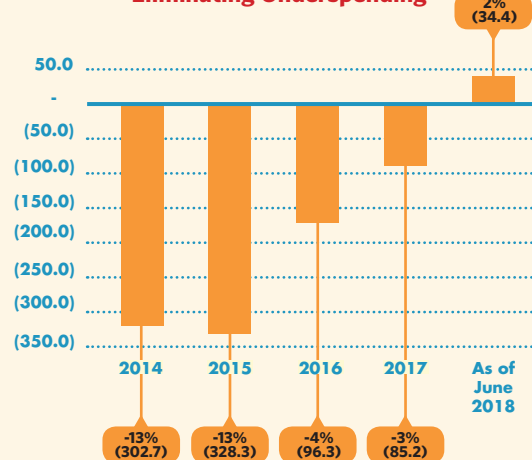


The cash-based 2019 Budget cannot be directly compared to the obligation-based 2018 Budget.

F. Ultimately Eliminating Underspending

By limiting the validity of appropriations to one year since 2017, underspending has been sizably decreasing from PhP302.7 billion in 2014 to only PhP85.2 billion in 2017. With the implementation of cash-based budgeting, underspending will be a thing of the past.

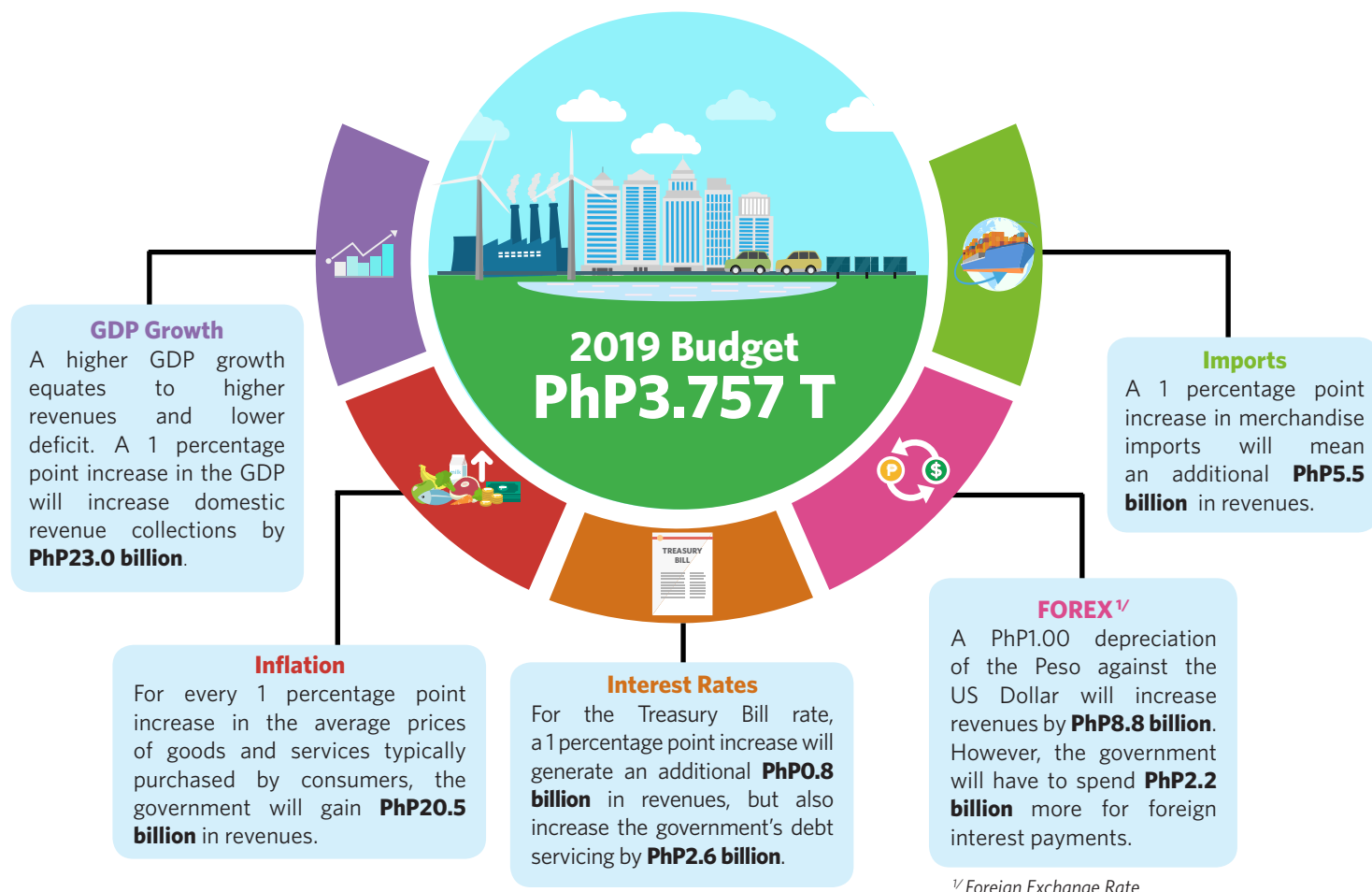
Eliminating Underspending



For more details on the Annual Cash-Based Budgeting System, please visit <https://www.dbm.gov.ph/images/pdf/files/DBM-ACBA-2019.pdf>

THE BUDGET AND THE ECONOMY

The Philippine economy grew by 6.3% in the first semester of 2018. As the economy directly affects the budget, any fluctuation in the macroeconomic indicators such as the gross domestic product (GDP) and inflation rate can affect the revenue, disbursement, and deficit levels.



Macroeconomic Assumptions, 2017-2021

Parameters	2017 (Actual)	2018 ^{2/} (Adjusted)	Projections ^{2/}		
			2019	2020	2021
Real GDP Growth (%)	6.7	7.0-8.0	7.0-8.0	7.0-8.0	7.0-8.0
Inflation Rate (%)^{3/}	2.9	4.0-4.5	2.0-4.0	2.0-4.0	n.a.
364-Day Treasury Bill Rate (%)	2.9	3.0-4.5	3.0-4.5	3.0-4.5	3.0-4.5
FOREX (PhP/US\$)	50.4	50-53	50-53	50-53	50-53
180-Day LIBOR (%)	1.5	2.0-3.0	2.0-3.0	2.0-3.0	2.0-3.0
Dubai Oil (US\$/barrel)	53.17	55-70	50-65	50-65	50-65
Exports (%)^{4/}	12.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Imports (%)^{4/}	14.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

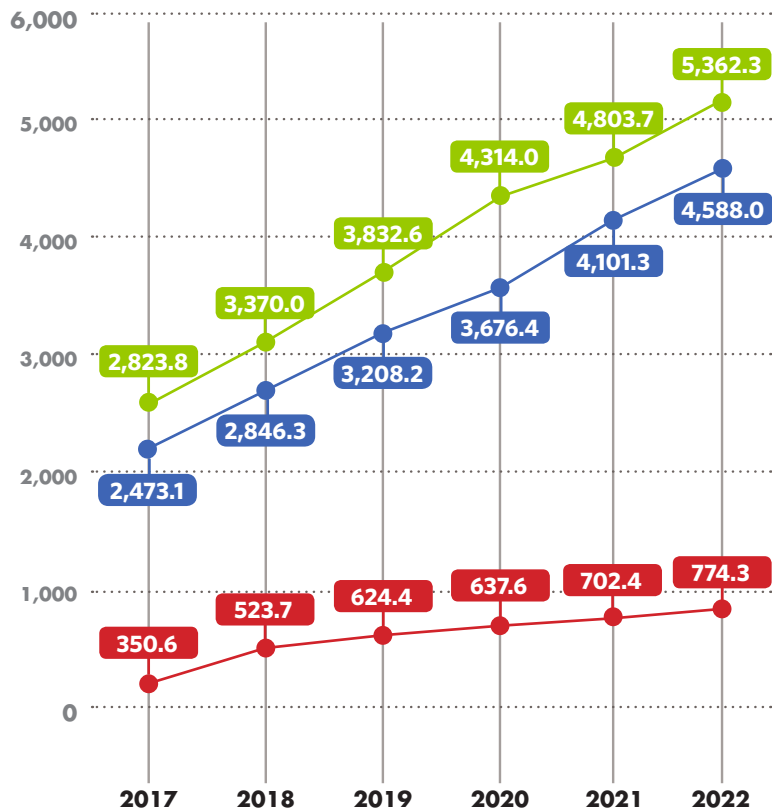
^{2/} Assumptions and targets adopted by the Development Budget Coordination Committee (DBCC) on July 2, 2018

^{3/} Inflation rate forecast using the 2012-based CPI

^{4/} Goods imports and exports growth per BSP's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, 6th edition (BPM6)

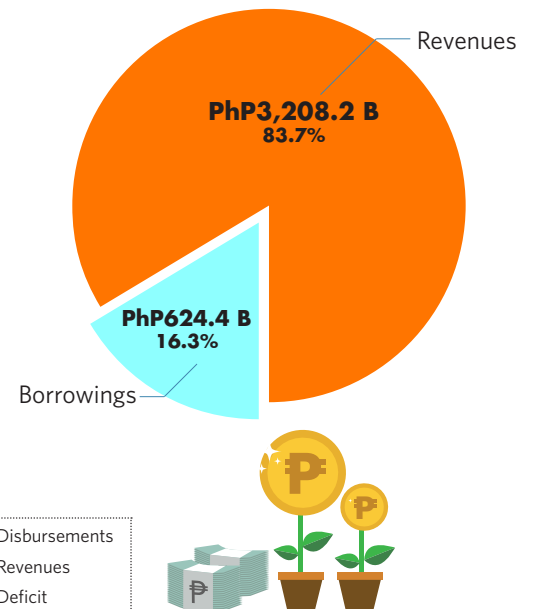
THE FISCAL PROGRAM

The Fiscal Program, 2017-2022
(in billion Pesos)



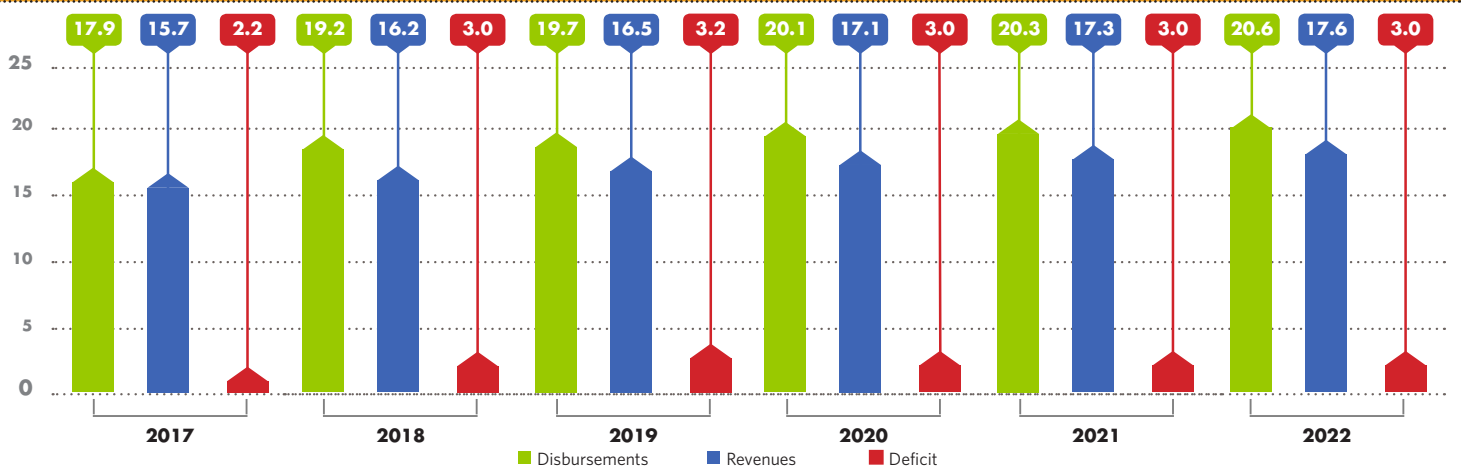
The fiscal strategy for FY 2019 of the Duterte Administration has been updated based on the progress of the revenue reform program and the updated macroeconomic projections. This strategy remains to be prudent, sustainable, and supportive of development objectives, limiting the deficit-to-GDP ratio to 3% for the next four years to sustain the decline of the government's debt burden.

Financing FY 2019 Disbursements



For FY 2019, revenues are expected to reach PhP3.208 trillion, equivalent to 16.5% of GDP, and are projected to reach PhP4.588 trillion in 2022, or 17.6% of GDP. The planned deficit is set at PhP624.4 billion, or 3.2% of GDP, and projected to reach PhP774.3 billion, or 3% of GDP by 2022 to sustain the momentum of the government's flagship Build, Build, Build Program while bringing down the government debt burden to 38.6% of GDP by 2022.

The Fiscal Program 2017-2022
(as % of GDP)

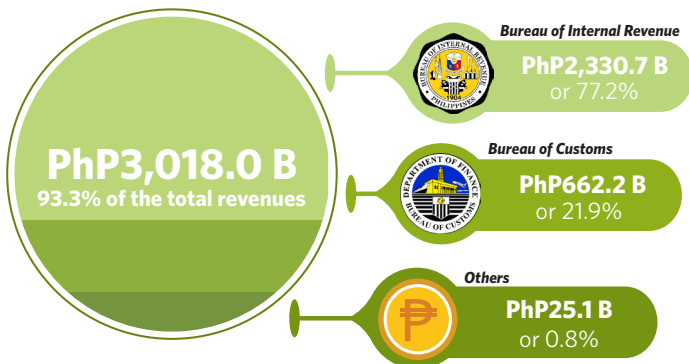


REVENUES

The primary source of funding for the National Budget is through revenue collections. Eighty-five percent (85%) of the PhP3.757 trillion 2019 National Budget, or **PhP3.208 trillion**, will be funded by revenues, representing a 12.7% increase from 2018 and 16.5% of GDP in 2019. These already include the additional 5.7% or PhP181.4 billion estimated to be generated through the implementation of Package 1A and 1B of the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN) Law. As contained in Republic Act No. 10963, some 70% of the incremental yields of the TRAIN Law will be used to augment infrastructure spending and the remaining 30% for social mitigation measures to ensure that Filipinos are well prepared in the transition to this new tax system.

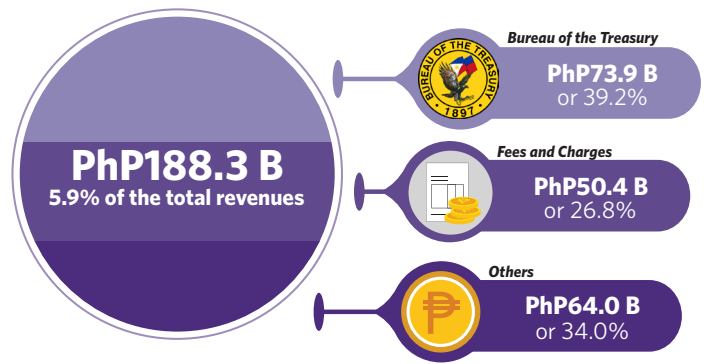
Sources of Government Revenues

Tax Revenues



For 2019, 93.3% of the total revenues will be from the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) and the Bureau of Customs (BOC). These consist of taxes collected from net income and profits, properties, domestic goods and services, and international trade and transactions.

Non-Tax Revenues



The non-tax revenues, on the other hand, consist of fees and charges, income from Treasury Operations, income of the National Government from GOCCs, and other non-tax revenues such as the Malampaya Royalties.

Privatization

PhP2.0 B

Revenues will also be generated from, among others, the sale and lease of government-owned assets and corporations.

How does the government increase its revenues from administrative measures?

Various programs and reforms are being implemented by the main revenue-generating agencies of the government, the BIR and the BOC, to further strengthen the campaign against tax violators through measures to improve tax collection and taxpayer compliance.



Anti-Tax Evaders

Bureau of Internal Revenue

- Run After Tax Evaders (RATE)
- Oplan Kandado
- Broaden the taxpayer base
- Intensify the implementation of Centralized Arrears Management in regional offices



Anti-Smugglers

Bureau of Customs

- Modernize Customs regulations
- Ensure trade facilitation
- Strengthen anti-smuggling efforts
- Enhance personnel incentives, rewards system, and compensation benefits

THE 2019 BUDGET AND THE TAX REFORM PROGRAM

While Package 1A of the Comprehensive Tax Reform Program (CTRP) has implemented reforms in the personal income tax rates and updated excise taxes on certain products, Package 1B and 1C and Package 2 of the CTRP, when signed into law, will continue the restructuring of our tax system by granting a tax amnesty, adjusting the Motor Vehicle User's Charge (MVUC), rationalizing fiscal incentives, and lowering the corporate tax rate in order to make the tax system fairer and more efficient.



Package 1B and 1C

Package 1B of the CTRP covers adjustments in the current estate tax amnesty and general tax amnesty. On the other hand, Package 1C will focus on the new rates for the Motor Vehicle User's Charge.

Package 1B

Tax Amnesty Program

Estate Tax Amnesty: Freeing up properties locked under unsettled estates through the payment of a flat rate of 6% of the decedent's undeclared estate

General Tax Amnesty: Giving taxpayers a fresh start by allowing them to settle tax liabilities without penalties and surcharges by paying a minimum rate on their total assets

Tax Amnesty for Delinquents: Allowing a lawful settlement of delinquent assessments, final and executory civil judgments of courts, and criminal tax-related cases through the payment of a certain percentage of the basic tax



Package 1B

Lifting of Bank Secrecy for Tax Purposes

In line with international tax transparency initiatives, relaxing the Philippines' bank secrecy laws by authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to access: (1) bank records of taxpayers availing of the tax amnesty program, (2) bank information of tax residents of other countries to comply with an obligation to automatically exchange information, and (3) account information relative to a tax fraud case filed against a taxpayer.



Package 1C

Motor Vehicle User's Charge

A proposed two-tiered MVUC rate:

- One rate for all private vehicles based on weight
- One rate for all public vehicles equivalent to half the rate for private vehicles



Package 2

Package 2 of the CTRP aims to attract investments in the country by rationalizing the Corporate Income Tax (CIT) rate and fiscal incentives, amending the Tax Incentives Management and Transparency Act. Increasing the taxes on alcohol, tobacco, and mining will be part of Package 2+.

Corporate Income Tax Rate

Reduction of CIT rate from the current 30% to 25% by 2022 to enhance the country's economic competitiveness and keep it at par with its ASEAN neighbors



Tax Incentives System

A fairer and more accountable tax incentives system which includes:

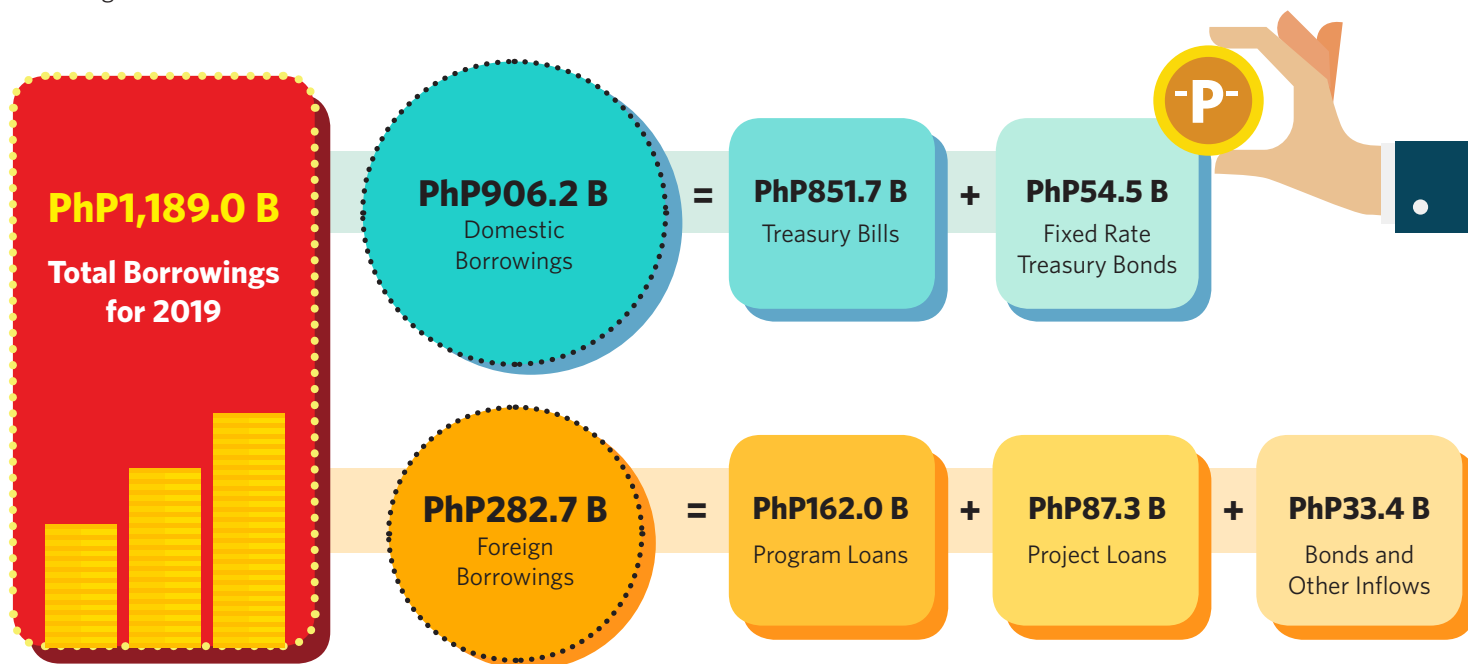
- Modernization of fiscal incentives by ensuring incentives are performance-based, targeted, time-bound, and transparent
- Improved governance by expanding the role of the Fiscal Incentives Review Board that will oversee all Investment Promotion Agencies (IPAs)



Source: Department of Finance, National Tax Research Center
Note: Information presented in this page are from the packages proposed by the National Government.

BORROWINGS

To supplement government revenue collections, some **PhP1.189 trillion**, representing 6.1% of GDP, will be borrowed in 2019. Of this total, PhP906.2 billion or 76.2% will be sourced locally, while the remaining PhP282.7 billion will come from foreign borrowings, following the Administration's funding mix in favor of domestic sources to minimize the vulnerability to foreign exchange and interest rate uncertainties.



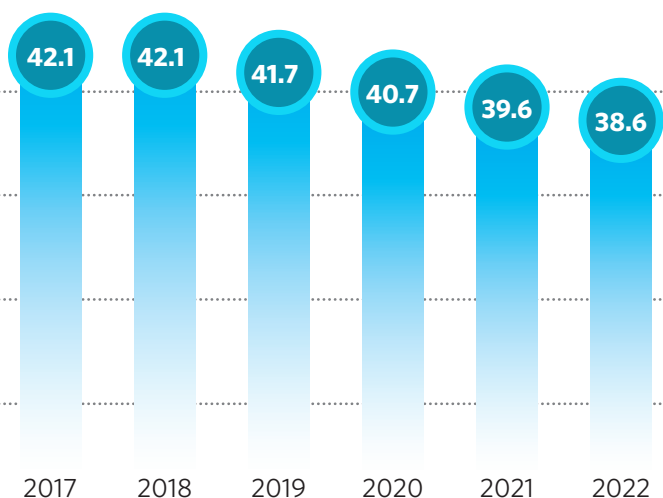
Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding off

Of the total borrowings, **PhP624.4 billion**, or 3.2% of GDP, will help finance the deficit to accelerate investments in infrastructure and social services.

Some PhP146.3 billion from the total amount to be borrowed in 2019 will be used for principal amortization of domestic and foreign borrowings. On the other hand, PhP418.3 billion will be used to build up the cash balances in the Treasury to ensure the availability of funds for government spending.

Debt as a Percent of GDP, 2017-2022

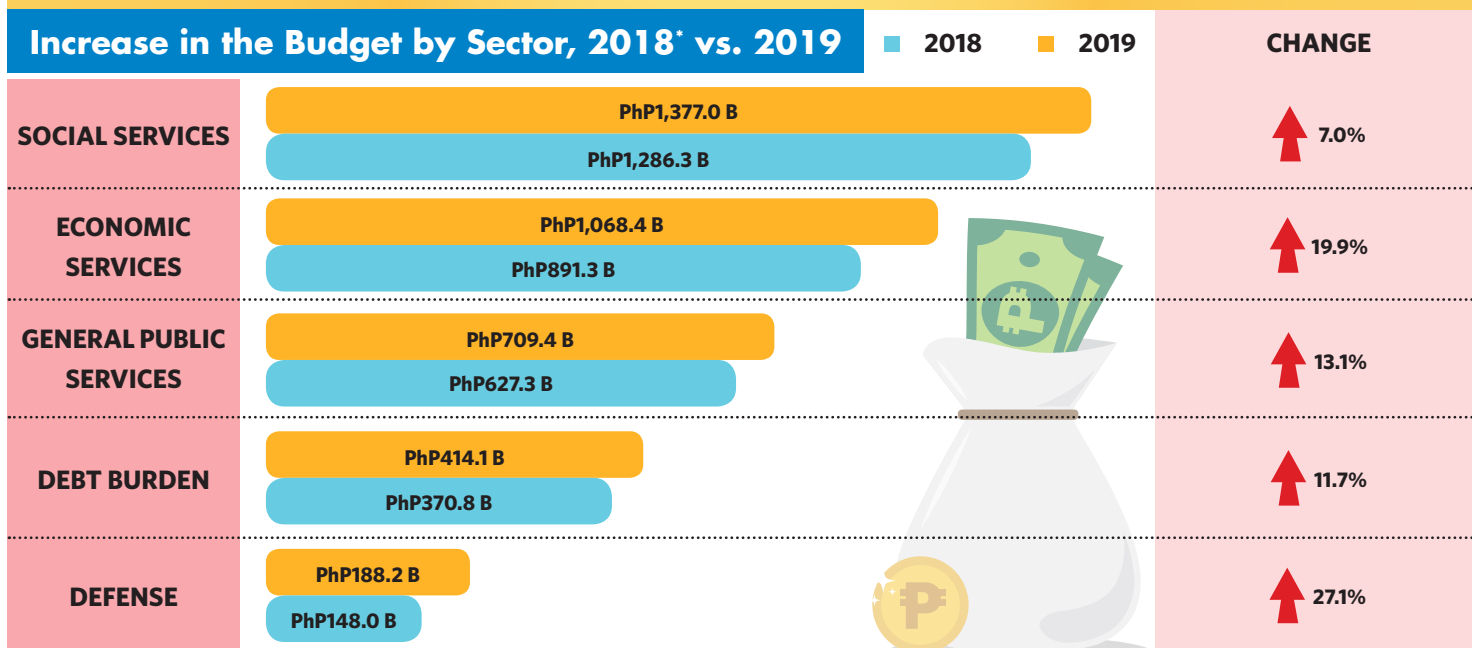
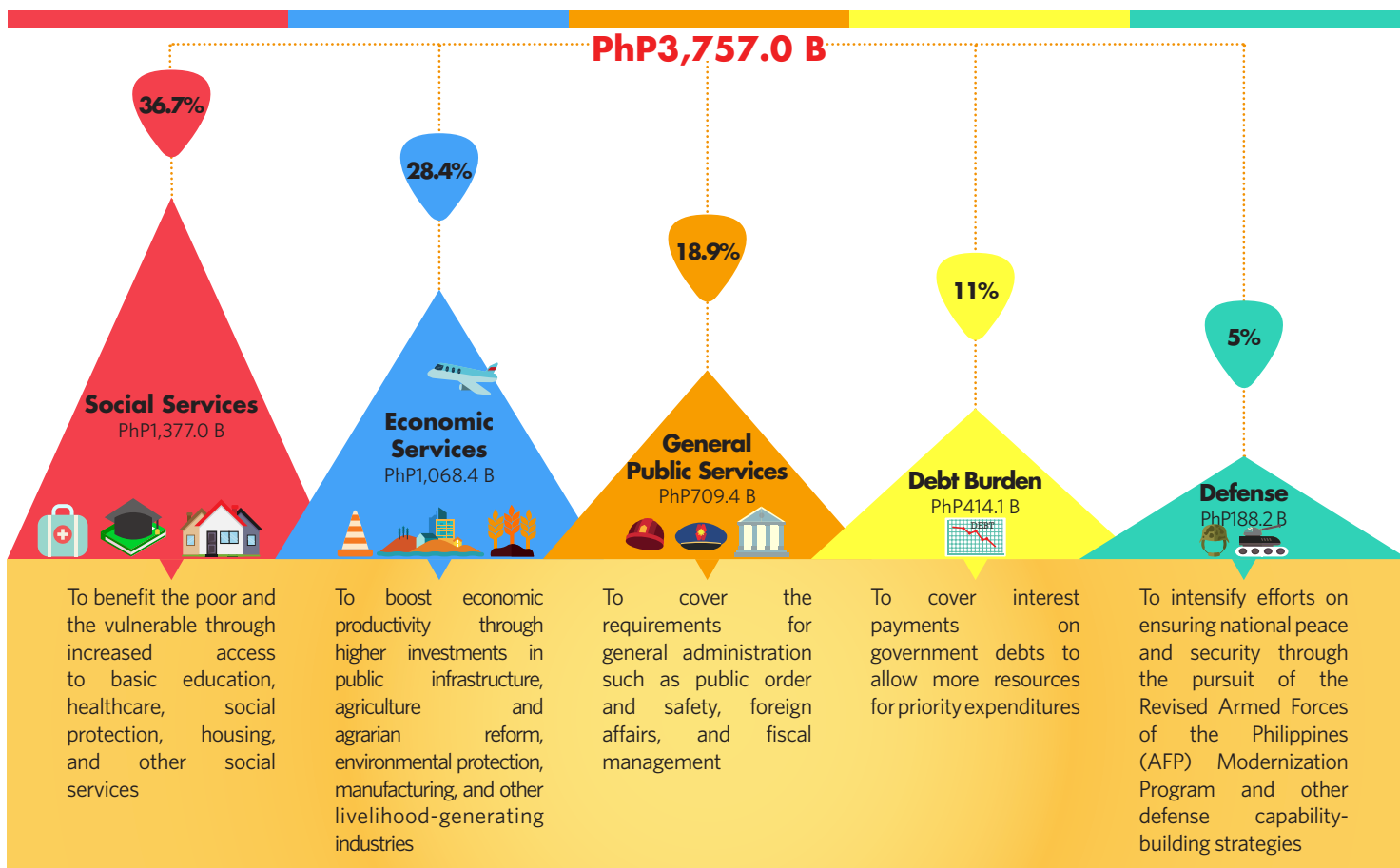
As a result of the Administration's aggressive spending strategy, the debt-to-GDP ratio is projected to decline from 42.1% in 2017 to 41.7% in 2019, up to a target 38.6% in 2022.



2019 BUDGET DIMENSIONS

BY SECTOR (Old System)

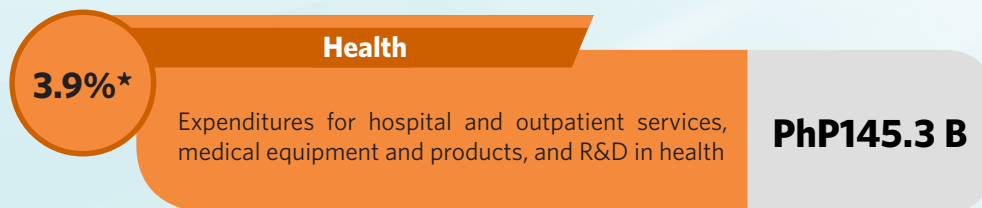
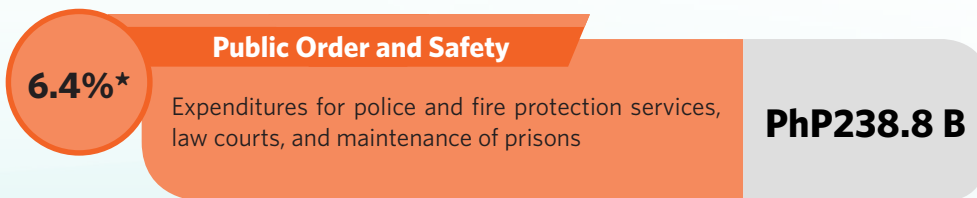
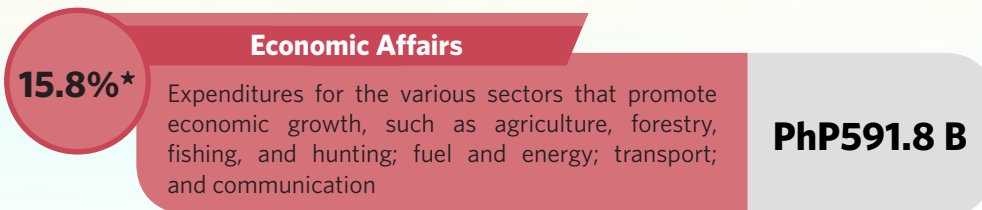
Reflecting the Administration's commitment to sustain economic growth and reduce poverty, the 2019 Budget provides significant increases in the allocations for economic and social services to fund public infrastructure and human development programs. With a 7% increase from its 2018 cash-based equivalent of PhP1,286.3 billion, the Social Services Sector continues to receive the lion's share of **PhP1,377.0 billion** or 36.7% of the 2019 Budget. This is followed by the Economic Services Sector with a higher allocation of **PhP1,068.4 billion** or 28.4% of the Budget.



*2018 figures are cash-based equivalents

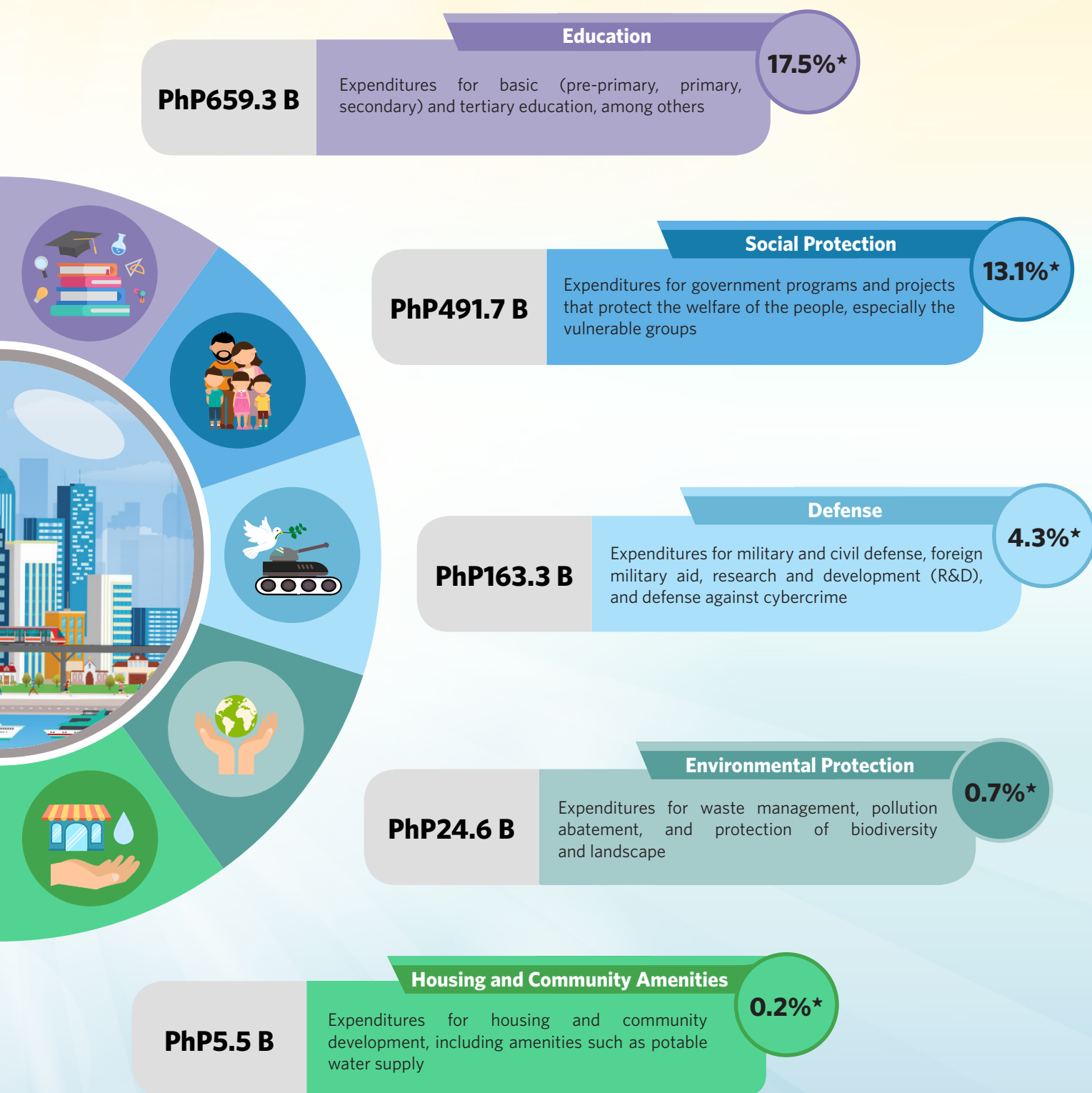
2019 BUDGET DIMENSIONS

BY SECTOR (COFOG)



Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding off
* Percentage share of the total budget

To be at par with international standards in classifying the budget, the Philippines has adopted the Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG), a system developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Unlike the old sectoral classification featured in the preceding page where expenditures are grouped into five general classifications according to the spending agency, COFOG allows the budget to be split according to function, purpose, and contribution to society of the expenditure item regardless of the implementing agency. This framework helps answer the usual question of “where do my taxes go?” as it illustrates a more accurate presentation of government expenditures.

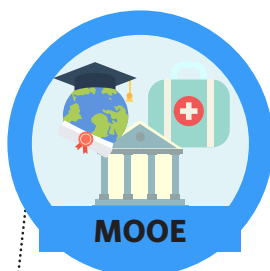
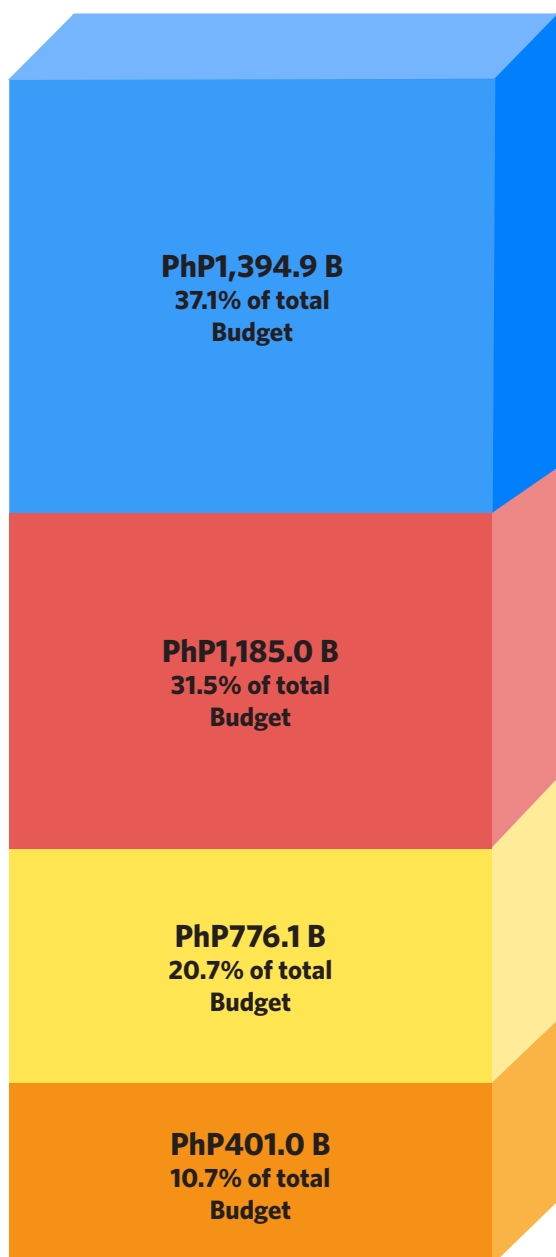


2019 BUDGET DIMENSIONS

BY EXPENSE CLASS

The 2019 Budget can be classified according to major expenditures: Personnel Services (PS), Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE), Financial Expenses (FinEx), and Capital Outlays (CO). Among these, MOOE will receive the biggest share of the 2019 Budget with **PhP1,394.9 billion**; followed by Personnel Services, **PhP1,185.0 billion**; Capital Outlays, **PhP776.1 billion**; and FinEx, **PhP401.0 billion**.

Budget By Expense Class, 2019



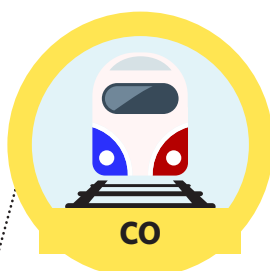
PhP1,394.9 billion will be provided for MOOE in 2019, representing 37.1% of the total cash-based Budget, to cover the requirements of, among others, the:

- Implementation of banner programs for social protection, namely, the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (Department of Social Welfare and Development), National Health Insurance Program (Philippine Health Insurance Corporation), Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education (Commission on Higher Education and Technical Education and Skills Development Authority), and K-to-12 Program (Department of Education)
- Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) and others*
- Subsidy contribution to Government-Owned and/or -Controlled Corporations (GOCCs)



PS will get the second largest share at PhP1,185.0 billion, or 31.5% of the Budget, to fund the following:

- Final tranche of the salary hike of government employees
- Salary adjustments of military and uniformed personnel (MUP)
- Creation of new positions for teachers, police, and jail officers



CO spending will be allotted PhP776.1 billion, equivalent to 20.7% of the total Budget, to fund flagship infrastructure projects under the government's Build, Build, Build Program, such as:

- Roads, rails, ports, airports, and other transport networks
- Schools and hospitals
- Telecommunication infrastructure
- Equity to GOCCs



FinEx will receive 10.7% of the Budget, amounting to PhP401.0 billion, to pay for:

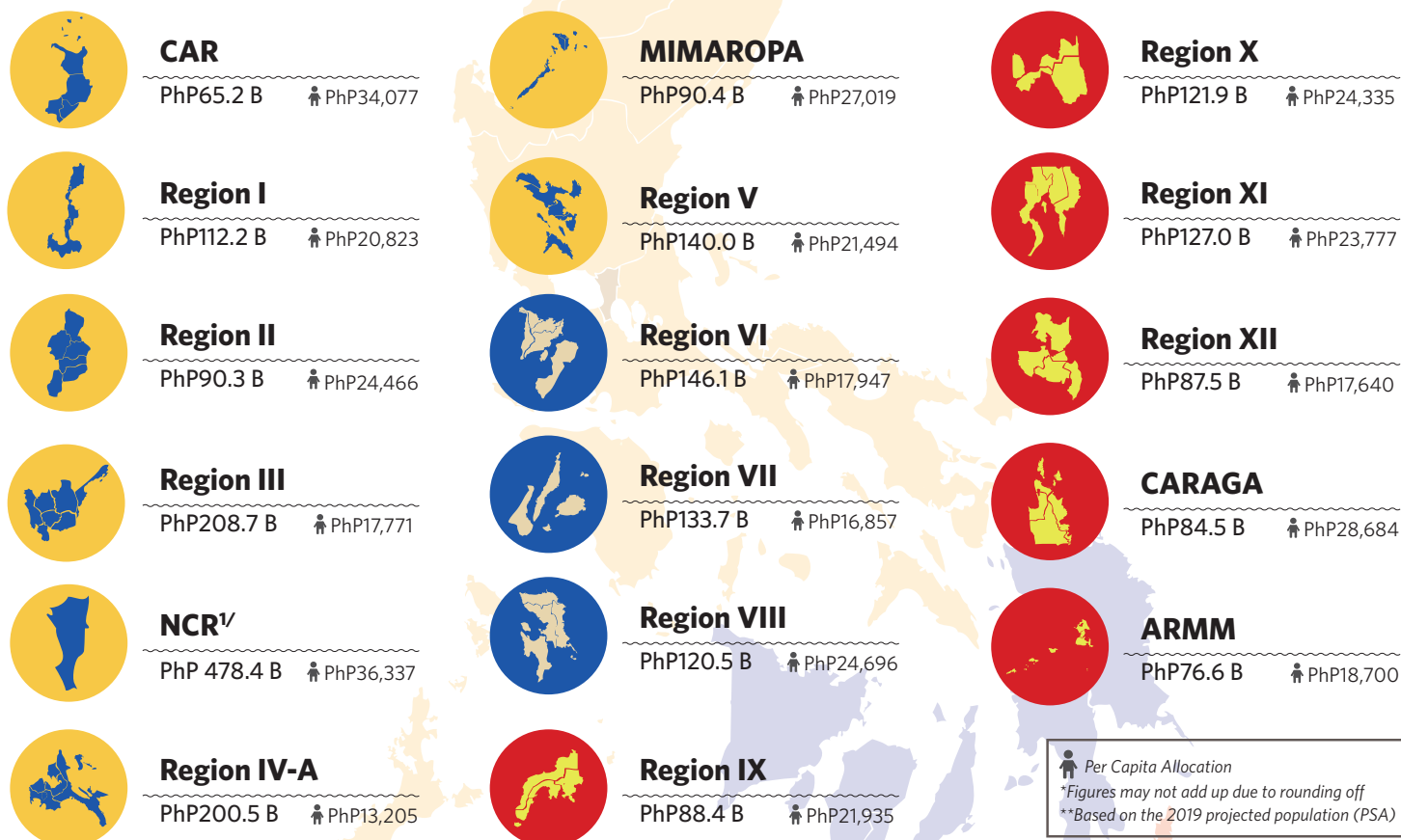
- Interest expenses, guarantee fees, bank charges, and commitment fees
- Management/trusteeship fees
- Other financial charges incurred by agencies in owning or borrowing an asset or property

2019 BUDGET DIMENSIONS

BY REGION

To narrow the inequality of economic growth between urban and rural areas, about **PhP2.4 trillion**, or 64% of the total PhP3.757 trillion National Budget, will go directly to the regions. This amount will help boost rural-based inclusive growth by distributing the Budget to the regions of the country.

Distribution of the Regionalized Budget and Per Capita Allocation



Non-Regionalized Budget

PhP1,279.4 B^{1/}

Nationwide Allocations are funds distributed to multi-users of special purpose funds such as the Allocation to LGUs, Pension and Gratuity Fund, and National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund.



PhP105.8 B

Central Office Allocations are funds being managed by the Head Office of departments/agencies for their respective units. This allocation also includes the Debt Service Fund.

Note: These amounts do not yet consider the Bangsamoro Organic Law.

^{1/} Adjusted based on the following assumptions:

- The budget allocation of agencies with a single Operating Unit (Central Office) located in the NCR were transferred from "NCR" to "Nationwide"
- The budget allocation of Foreign-Assisted Projects (FAPs) and Locally-Funded Projects (LFPs) with their respective PMOs located in the NCR but nationwide in scope were transferred from "NCR" to "Nationwide"

2019 BUDGET DIMENSIONS

BY RECIPIENT UNIT

When analyzing the 2019 Budget by recipient, it can be noted that 66.9% of the total allocation, amounting to **PhP2,515.3 billion**, will go to the National Government. The said amount, in comparison with its 2018 cash-based equivalent of PhP2,216.6 billion, increased by 13.5 percent to support the various programs, activities, and projects to be implemented by the government's line agencies.

Meanwhile, **PhP187.1 billion**, a 20.5% increase from the 2018 cash-based equivalent, will fund programs implemented by Government-Owned and/or -Controlled Corporations (GOCCs), among others, the (1) implementation of the Unconditional Cash Transfer Program under the Land Bank of the Philippines as a mitigation measure for the possible inflationary effects of TRAIN, (2) infrastructure projects such as the construction of power and water supply systems, irrigation networks, and housing and human settlements, and (3) the National Health Insurance Program under the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth).

Support to local government units (LGUs) will reach **PhP640.6 billion** or 10.2% higher than its cash-based equivalent in 2018. The amount consists largely of the Internal Revenue Allotment (PhP575.5 billion), Local Government Support Fund (PhP34.3 billion), and Special Shares of LGUs (PhP27.3 billion).


Budget by Recipient Unit, 2018 vs. 2019

	2018*	2019	Increase
NGAs	PhP2,216.6 B	PhP2,515.3 B	13.5%
GOCCs	PhP155.2 B	PhP187.1 B	20.5%
LGUs	PhP581.1 B	PhP640.6 B	10.2%
Creditors	PhP370.8 B	PhP414.1 B	11.7%

*Cash-based equivalent


Top 10 Departments

1



Department of Education
(including SUCs, CHED, TESDA)
PhP659.3 B

2



Department of Public Works and Highways
PhP555.7 B

3



Department of the Interior and Local Government
PhP225.6 B

4




Department of National Defense
PhP183.4 B

5




Department of Social Welfare and Development
PhP173.3 B

6



Department of Health
(including PHIC's budget)
PhP141.4 B

7



Department of Transportation
PhP76.1 B

8



Department of Agriculture
PhP49.8

9



The Judiciary
PhP37.3 B

10



Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
PhP32.3 B

2019 BUDGET DIMENSIONS

BY SPECIAL PURPOSE FUND (SPF)

For 2019, **PhP1,496.8 billion** will be allotted for Special Purpose Funds (SPFs), higher by 8.4% than its 2018 cash-based equivalent of PhP1,380.9 billion. SPFs refer to appropriations in the National Budget allocated for specific purposes, covering both lump sums and disaggregated funds. There are lump sums because recipients of these funds (e.g. departments/agencies or programs/projects of the National Government) have not yet been disaggregated during budget preparation and legislation.

Summary of SPFs in the 2019 Budget

1 Allocations to Local Government Units (LGUs) PhP640.6 B

2018:
PhP581.1 B
↑10.2%

Refers to the total subsidy given to LGUs corresponding to their share in national revenue collections, of which:

Internal Revenue Allotment*	PhP575.5 B
Local Government Support Fund (LGSF)	PhP 34.3 B
Special Shares in the Proceeds of National Taxes	PhP 27.3 B
Metropolitan Manila Development Authority	PhP 3.2 B
Barangay Officials Death Benefits Fund	PhP 50 M
Special Shares in the Proceeds of Fire Code Fees	PhP 250 M

2 Budgetary Support to Government Corporations PhP187.1 B

2018:
PhP180.8 B
↑3.5%

Assistance of the National Government to Government-Owned and/or -Controlled Corporations (GOCCs) in the form of equity and/or subsidy

3 Pension and Gratuity Fund PhP156.0 B

2018:
PhP122.3 B
↑27.6%

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

4 Miscellaneous Personnel Benefits Fund PhP51.6 B

2018:
PhP99.4 B
↓48.1%

To cover, among others, the requirements for the creation of new positions for teachers, policemen, firemen, and jail officers in the government; compensation adjustments, and other personnel benefits

5 National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (NDRRMF) PhP20.0 B

2018:
PhP19.6 B
↑2%

For disaster risk reduction, mitigation, prevention, and preparedness activities

6 Contingent Fund PhP13.0 B

2018:
PhP13.0 B
0%

To fund the requirements of new and/or urgent programs, projects, and activities that need to be implemented or paid during the year

7 Other SPFs* PhP428.6 B

2018:
PhP390.3 B
↑9.8%

Includes the following appropriations:

Interest Payments	PhP399.6 B
Net Lending	PhP 14.5 B
Tax Expenditure Fund	PhP 14.5 B

Disaggregated Funds

- Budgetary Support to Government Corporations
- Allocations to LGUs (Special Shares, LGSF, and MMDA)
- Miscellaneous Personnel Benefits Fund
- Pension and Gratuity Fund

Lump-Sum Funds

- NDRRMF
- Contingent Fund
- Allocations to LGUs (death benefits of barangay officials, share in the Fire Code Fees)

TOTAL SPFs:
PhP1,496.8 B

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding off. 2018 figures are cash-based equivalents. *These are automatic appropriations. Automatic Appropriations refer to expenditures which, by law, do not require the annual authorization of Congress.

2019 BUDGET DIMENSIONS

BY SOURCE OF APPROPRIATIONS

In terms of legal basis, the 2019 National Budget is supported by New General Appropriations and Automatic Appropriations. New General Appropriations amount to **PhP2,882.6 billion**, accounting for 72.9% of the 2019 total appropriation sources, while Automatic Appropriations amount to **PhP1,071.6 billion** or 27.1% of the total appropriations.

New General Appropriations

New General Appropriations represent a portion of the National Expenditure Program (NEP) which is submitted every fiscal year to Congress for legislation and approval. These include both Programmed and Unprogrammed New General Appropriations.

Programmed New General Appropriations

With the landmark shift to cash-based budgeting which limits new appropriations to only shovel-ready programs, activities, and projects (PAPs) for the year, Programmed Appropriations for FY 2019 will total **PhP2,685.5 billion**, allocated for the following:



PhP2,193.2 B
Departments and Agencies

PhP492.3 B
Special Purpose Funds (SPFs)

Unprogrammed New General Appropriations^{1/}

On the other hand, Unprogrammed New General Appropriations, which are standby appropriations, amount to **PhP197.1 billion**, of which:



PhP96.0 B
Support for Foreign-Assisted Projects



PhP29.1 B
Support to GOCCs



PhP33.9 B
Payment of Pension Arrearages



PhP38.1 B
Others^{2/}

Automatic Appropriations

These funds do not require action by Congress and need not be included in the legislation of the Budget as these are programmed annually by virtue of their nature and enabling laws.

For 2019, automatic appropriations amount to **PhP1,071.6 billion**, which include:

- **PhP575.5 B**
Internal Revenue Allotment
- **PhP399.6 B**
Debt Service-Interest Payment
- **PhP96.5 B**
Others^{3/}



National Expenditure Program As a Percent of GDP (2019)

The proposed FY 2019 Expenditure Program of PhP3.757 trillion is equivalent to 19.3% of the PhP19.474 trillion Gross Domestic Product (GDP) with the following breakdown:

Programmed New General Appropriations
13.8%

Automatic Appropriations
5.5%

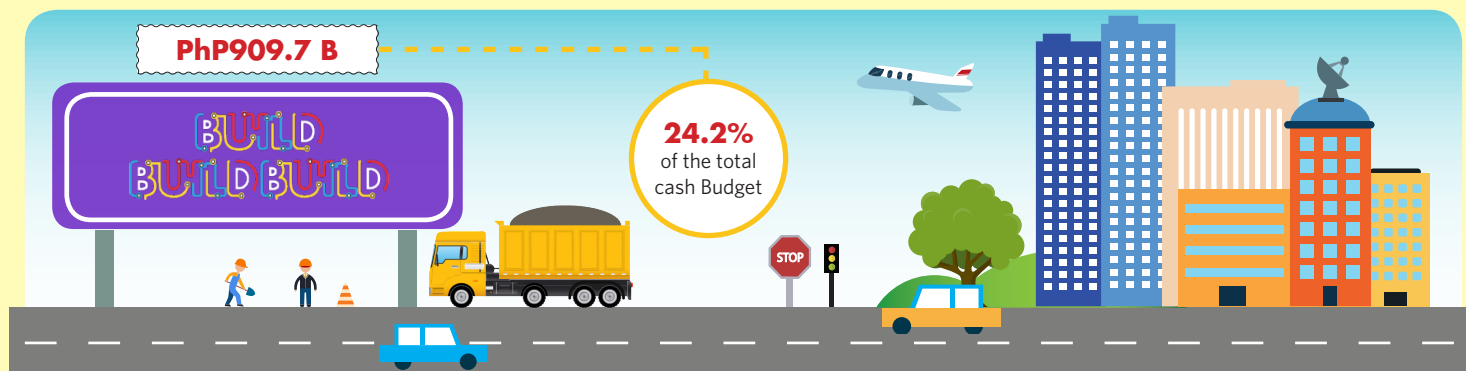
^{1/} Unprogrammed New General Appropriations are standby appropriations which are released or utilized with authority once the collections in any of the revenue sources surpass the targets or when new or ongoing foreign loans are availed of to support the proposed foreign-assisted projects.

^{2/} e.g. Risk Management, Other Infrastructure Projects, and Social Programs

^{3/} Retirement and Life Insurance Premiums, PhP47.2B; Net Lending, PhP14.5B; Tax Expenditure Fund, PhP14.5B; Special Accounts in the General Fund, PhP20.3B; Pension of Ex-Presidents/Spouses, PhP480,000

INTENSIFYING INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

The Duterte Administration believes that investing in growth-enhancing infrastructure projects will impact positively on society and benefit both the present and future generations. Thus, for FY 2019, **PhP909.7 billion** will be set aside to fund its Build, Build, Build Program that will usher in the Golden Age of Infrastructure in the Philippines. This is equivalent to 4.7% of GDP.



Regional Breakdown of the FY 2019 Infrastructure Budget

Particulars	2019 NEP
Nationwide	PhP135.7 B
Central Office	PhP477.1 B
National Capital Region (NCR)	PhP 51.6 B
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	PhP 11.5 B
Region I	PhP 18.7 B
Region II	PhP 14.6 B
Region III	PhP 25.8 B
Region IV-A	PhP 20.1 B
MIMAROPA Region	PhP 13.8 B
Region V	PhP 20.9 B
Region VI	PhP 16.4 B
Region VII	PhP 15.2 B
Region VIII	PhP 16.7 B
Region IX	PhP 9.3 B
Region X	PhP 11.9 B
Region XI	PhP 16.1 B
Region XII	PhP 10.4 B
Region XIII	PhP 10.8 B
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)	PhP 13.2 B
Total	PhP909.7 B

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding off

Key Infrastructure Projects

Ensure Safe and Reliable National Road Systems PhP215.6 B

PhP59.0 B
Asset
Preservation
Program

PhP122.9 B
Network
Development
Program

PhP33.7 B
Bridge
Program

Targets

Length of
maintained
roads
1,250.59
kilometers
(km)

Length of
rehabilitated/
reconstructed/
upgraded roads
314.79 km

Length
of newly-
constructed
roads
1,073.84 km

Length of
widened
roads
778.82 km

Number of
maintained
and
rehabilitated
bridges
838

Length of (new
and replacement)
constructed
bridges
25,941
lineal meters (lm)

Major Road and Bridge Projects

PhP3.57 B

Improving Growth Corridors in Mindanao Road Sector Project

PhP2.34 B

Road Upgrading and Preservation Project (RUPP)

PhP1.85 B

Central Luzon Link Expressway (CLLEX), Phase I Project

PhP1.77 B

Bridge Construction Acceleration Project for Socioeconomic Development

PhP1.62 B

Davao City By-Pass Construction Project (South and Center Sections)

PhP1.19 B

Arterial Road Bypass Construction Project, Phase III

Rail Transport

PhP14.0 B

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

PhP4.7 B

Subsidy for Mass Transport (MRT3)

PhP2.9 B

Mindanao Railway Project - Phase I

PhP1.5 B

Metro Manila Subway Project Phase I

PhP1.4 B

PNR South Commuter (Solis-Los Baños) formerly North South Railway Project Phase 2

Air Transport

PhP754 M

New Bohol (Panglao) International Airport Development Project

PhP500 M

Siargao Airport

PhP450 M

Catbalogan Airport Project

PhP315 M

Davao International Airport

PhP92 M

Central Mindanao (M'lang) Airport

PhP50 M

Tacloban Airport

PhP2.0 B

Pasig River Ferry Convergence Program

PhP330 M

Maritime Capability Improvement Project Phase II

PhP221 M

New Cebu International Container Port Project

Maritime Transport

Infrastructure Projects in LGUs

The Philippines is one of the fastest-growing economies in the world, with 51 million or 45% of the population today living in cities and urban centers. This high concentration of urban populations is expected to more than double to 102 million by 2050 – an experience similarly faced by highly-urbanized countries. To make our cities and municipalities more livable, sustainable, and inclusive, the FY 2019 Budget includes the following allocations for local government units:



PhP11.7 B

Assistance to Municipalities to fund local access roads, local bridges, sanitation and health facilities, and potable water system projects, among others



PhP8.2 B

Conditional Matching Grant to Provinces to pave, repair, and improve around 500 km of provincial roads



PhP5.8 B

Assistance to Cities to construct, rehabilitate, repair, or improve open spaces

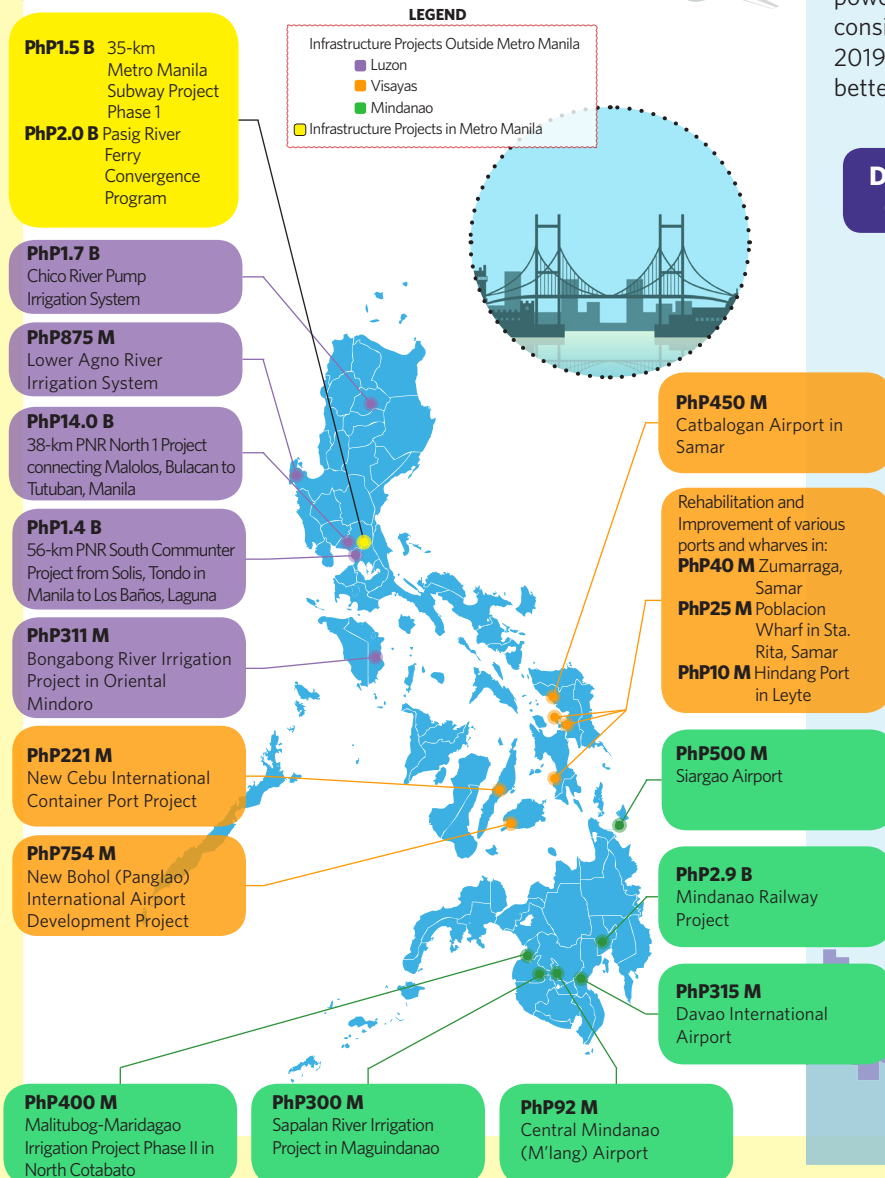


PhP66 M

Bikeway Development Project to promote cycling and reduce private car use

Also, key items under the Build, Build, Build Program are strategically distributed nationwide to complement the infrastructure projects of LGUs.

Geographic Locations of Key Infrastructure Projects under the Build, Build, Build Program



IT Infrastructure Projects

With the Philippines' online population of 70 million and 129 million mobile subscriptions out of the country's total population of 104 million, the need to harness the power of information technology (IT) has been a major consideration in the IT programs and projects under the FY 2019 Budget. These spending items will be used to deliver better services to Filipinos and to rev up the economy.

Department of Information and Communications Technology



18.6% increase

PhP5.1 B
2019 Budget

PhP4.3 B
2018 Budget
(Cash-based)

Of which:

PhP1.4 B

Free Wi-Fi Access in public places, and State Universities and Colleges (SUCs)



PhP318 M

National Government Portal to serve as one-stop gateway uniting all web-based government content for reliable government online services, data, and information

PhP177 M

National Government Data Center to ensure high quality service by providing internet connections to government agencies

PhP43 M

National Broadband Plan to improve internet speed by accelerating the deployment of fiber optic cables and wireless technologies



BUILDING A MORE SECURE AND PEACEFUL NATION

To clear the path towards national peace and security, the Duterte Administration will focus its efforts on addressing the root causes of internal conflict, upholding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the State, modernizing the Defense Sector, and building resiliency against natural and man-made calamities and disasters.

Maintaining Public Order and Safety



In pursuit of the government's target to significantly reduce criminality and ensure the safety and security of all Filipinos, **PhP225.6 billion** will be provided to the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) to intensify efforts in promoting peace and order through its various agencies.



PhP172.6 B - Philippine National Police (PNP)

- PhP151.7 B - Crime Prevention and Suppression Program
- PhP 3.0 B - Creation of 10,000 Police Officer I positions
- PhP 0.7 B - Crime Investigation Program



PhP23.0 B - Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP)

- PhP 18.5 B - Fire and Emergency Management Program
- PhP803 M - Recruitment of 3,000 Fire Officer I personnel



PhP18.9 B - Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP)

- PhP 16.9 B - Inmates' Safekeeping and Development Program
- PhP576 M - Creation of 2,000 Jail Officer I positions

Combating Terrorism



To strengthen national defense and protect the country from external threats, the government is providing **PhP183.4 billion** for the Department of National Defense (DND), a 34% increase from its 2018 cash-based equivalent budget of PhP136.5 billion. Of this amount, PhP177.8 billion is given to the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP).



PhP25.0 B - Revised AFP Modernization Program

To fund, among others, the acquisition of various equipment and the implementation of reforms in the AFP



PhP2.9 B - Rice Subsidy for Military and Uniformed Personnel (MUP)

To fund the 20-kilo rice subsidy for the MUPs in the DILG (BFP, BJMP, PNP), DND (PA, PN, PAF, General Headquarters, and AFP Wide Service Support Units), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (National Mapping and Resource Information Authority), and Department of Transportation (Philippine Coast Guard)



PhP82.0 B

Philippine Army (PA)

No. of tactical battalions maintained - 204



PhP22.5 B

Philippine Air Force (PAF)

No. of supportable aircraft - 154



PhP25.1 B

Philippine Navy (PN)

No. of mission-ready fleet marine units - 117

Achieving a Just and Lasting Peace

To instill a culture of peace, the government continues to enforce development interventions for areas prone to and affected by armed conflict through the PAYapa at MASaganang PamayaNan (PAMANA) Program.



PAMANA Program

PhP386 M*

Community Support

PhP302 M

Department of Social Welfare and Development

Health Insurance Premiums

PhP 61 M

Philippine Health Insurance Corporation

Support for Indigenous Peoples

PhP 23 M

National Commission on Indigenous Peoples

**The FY 2019 Budget for the PAMANA Program is lodged under the different implementing agencies.*

Promoting peace and security in Mindanao continues to be a priority of the government. For 2019, **PhP32.3 billion** will be channeled to the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) to fund various development programs in the Region.

PhP10.1 B ARMM Infrastructure Program

PhP 2.7 B ARMM-Bangsamoro Regional Inclusive Development with Growth Equity (BRIDGE)

PhP 1.5 B ARMM-Health, Education, Livelihood, Peace, and Synergy (HELPS)

Strengthening Disaster Resiliency

With the Philippines ranking third among the most disaster-prone nations in the world, the Duterte Administration is pushing for more effective measures to ensure that Filipinos are now more resilient in times of calamities.



Flood Control

PhP114.3 billion for the construction and/or repair of flood control and drainage systems under the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)

Some of the major projects under the DPWH are:

- **PhP2.8 B** - Flood Risk Management Project for Cagayan de Oro River
- **PhP2.6 B** - Ambal-Simuay River and Rio Grande de Mindanao River Flood Control Projects
- **PhP2.2 B** - Metro Manila Flood Management



National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund

PhP20.0 billion (inclusive of PhP3.5 billion for the Marawi Rehabilitation and Recovery Program) for the reconstruction, rehabilitation, repair, aid, relief, and other works or services, including pre-disaster activities, related to natural or man-made calamities, epidemics, crises such as armed conflicts and terrorist activities, and other catastrophes in the current or preceding two years



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

PhP125 million for the enhancement of technologies and equipment used in collecting weather data to warn the public against weather disturbances and other possible calamities



Quadrant Mapping in Preparation for the Massive Earthquake in the Greater Metro Manila Area (GMMA)

PhP4 million for the implementation of strategies that will reduce risks and enhance the resiliency of GMMA in the event of a major earthquake

PhP6.5 B Quick Response Fund (QRF)

The QRF is a stand-by fund for relief and recovery programs in areas stricken by calamities and disasters.



Department of Education
PhP2.0 B



Department of Social Welfare and Development
PhP1.3 B



Department of Public Works and Highways
PhP1.0 B



Department of Agriculture
PhP1.0 B



Department of Health
PhP0.5 B



Office of Civil Defense
PhP0.5 B



National Electrification Administration
PhP0.2 B



ENHANCING PROGRAMS ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT EXPANDED EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

The Duterte Administration recognizes the fundamental right of every Filipino to receive quality education in a facility conducive to learning and equipped with sufficient learning materials. By 2030, along with other nations, the Philippines hopes to ensure that everyone will have free, equitable, and relevant primary, secondary, tertiary, and technical-vocational education.

To reach this goal, the Administration continues to give the Education Sector the highest budget allocation, with **PhP659.3 billion** for 2019.

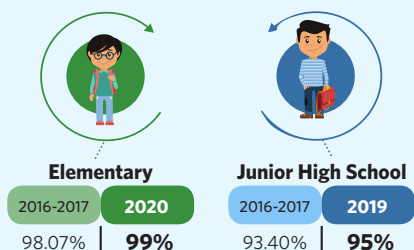
BASIC EDUCATION

Quality basic education prepares children for higher levels of learning by helping them acquire basic and necessary skills such as literacy and numeracy. For 2019, the Department of Education (DepEd) will receive an allocation of **PhP528.5 billion** to provide the basic educational necessities of every Filipino.

2019 Targets of the DepEd

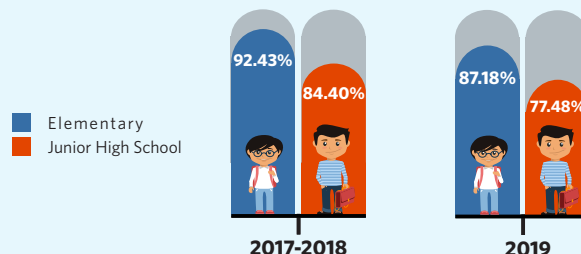
Retention Rate

The percentage of enrollees who will continue to be in school in the next academic year.



Completion Rate

The percentage of students who complete an education level in the required number of years of study.



Basic Educational Facilities

PhP34.7 billion for the:

- Construction of 4,110 classrooms and 1,320 computer, technical-vocational, and science laboratories
- Procurement of 43,200 school seats
- Repair and rehabilitation of 33,672 classrooms

Manpower

PhP29.8 billion for the:

- Creation of 10,000 teaching positions
- Filling of 105,529 teaching positions

PhP3.1 billion for the:

- Creation of 455 non-teaching positions
- Filling of 20,076 non-teaching positions

Learning Materials

PhP10.2 billion for the procurement of:

- 8.9 million textbooks and instructional materials
- 3,827 computer packages
- 2,371 Science and Mathematics equipment
- 3,547 Technical-Vocational equipment

Government Assistance to Students and Teachers in Private Schools and Non-DepEd Public Schools

PhP32.1 billion for government assistance and subsidies to:

- 2,845,388 students of private Junior and Senior High Schools, and non-DepEd schools
- 42,347 teachers under the Teacher Salary Subsidy Program

Inclusive Education Program

PhP750 million for the following programs:

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

Health and Nutrition Services

- **PhP4.0 billion** - School-based Feeding Program
- **PhP2.3 billion** - Dental Health Care Program

TERTIARY EDUCATION

Tertiary education is considered one of the most crucial components of human development. Skills for the knowledge economy are built at this level. Since the Philippines is keen on developing its human capital, the free education for all program has been extended to the tertiary and technical-vocational education levels.



For 2019, State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) will receive **PhP65.2 billion**. The Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education Act (UAQTEA) will receive **PhP51 million**, of which, PhP44 billion will go to the Commission on Higher Education to fund free higher education in SUCs and Local Universities and Colleges; tertiary education subsidy for private Higher Education Institutions; and student loan program.



K-to-12 Transition Program

PhP2.4 billion to cover 7,303 scholarships for faculty graduate studies, 59 development grants for faculty and staff, and 53 institutional and innovation grants



Student Financial Assistance Programs

PhP517 million to provide financial assistance to 23,975 student beneficiaries



Tulong Dunong Program

PhP1.2 billion to provide scholarship grants to 98,423 students

TECHNICAL-VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The Philippine technical-vocational educational system offers skills-based courses and trainings to help Filipinos, especially the out-of-school youths and adult illiterates who cannot avail of formal education, gain access to permanent employment. **PhP14.8 billion** is allotted for the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority in 2019, a hefty 210% increase from its 2018 cash-based equivalent budget of PhP4.8 billion. This includes the PhP7.0 billion for the implementation of the UAQTEA.

PhP7.0 B

Free Technical and Vocational Education and Training^{1/}

No. of beneficiaries: 203,185

PhP2.3 B

Training for Work Scholarship Program (TWSP)

No. of enrollees: 163,672
No of graduates: 155,488

PhP1.7 B

Special Training for Employment Program (STEP)

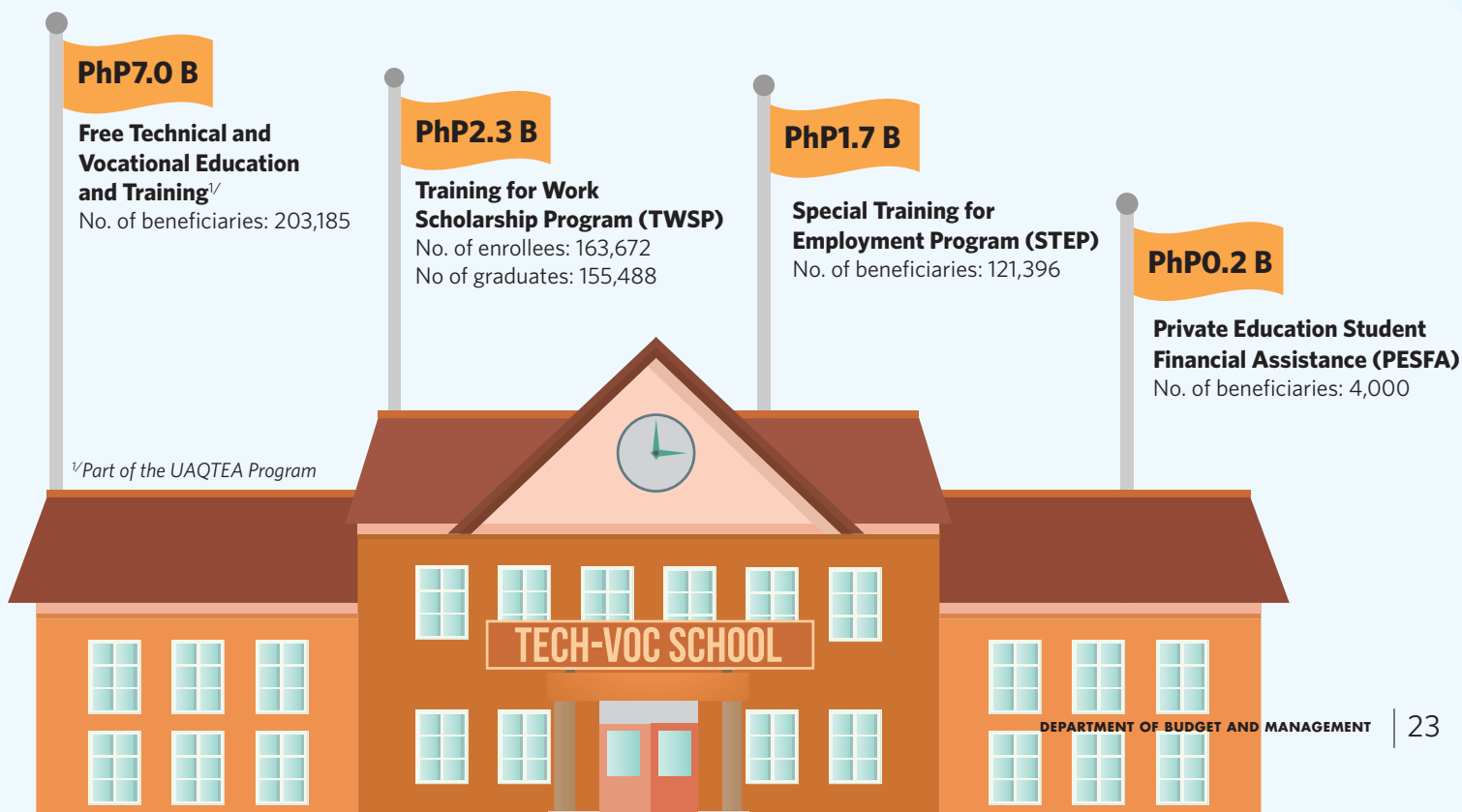
No. of beneficiaries: 121,396

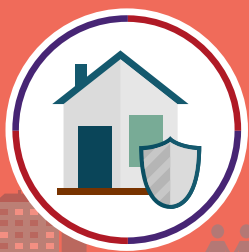
PhP0.2 B

Private Education Student Financial Assistance (PESFA)

No. of beneficiaries: 4,000

^{1/}Part of the UAQTEA Program





ENHANCING PROGRAMS ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SOCIAL PROTECTION

Uplifting the lives of the marginalized Filipinos remains one of the top priorities of the Duterte Administration. Aiming to cut the poverty incidence rate from 21.6% in 2015 to 14% by 2022, the government is implementing various social protection initiatives alongside programs for poverty alleviation.

To ensure the socioeconomic resilience of the people, **PhP173.3 billion** is allotted for the Social Welfare Sector in 2019, reflecting an 8.9% increase from its 2018 cash-based equivalent allocation of PhP164.4 billion. Of this amount, PhP136.7 billion will go to the Department of Social Welfare and Development.



Protection for the Poor

Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Program

PhP88.1 B

To improve the health, nutrition, and education status of the poorest Filipino households, cash grants are provided for:

Regular CCT^{1/}: 4,164,788 households
Modified CCT^{2/}: 235,212 households

The assistance included under this Program are: (1) health grants, (2) education grants, (3) rice subsidy, and (4) other programs for modified CCT such as rent subsidy and livelihood assistance.

Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) Program

PhP37.6 B^{3/}

To cushion the impact of the increasing prices due to the TRAIN Law, one of the social mitigating measures being implemented is the UCT Program. It targets the poorest 10 million households consisting of the CCT beneficiaries (4.4 million), social pensioners (3.8 million), and households in the first to seventh income deciles (1.8 million). They will receive:

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

Social Mitigating Measures Under the TRAIN Law

Pantawid Pasada Program PhP3.9 billion

To provide a monthly fuel subsidy of PhP1,709.57 per jeepney to 179,852 public utility jeepney units with existing LTFRB franchise

PUV Modernization Program PhP2.7 billion

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

^{1/} Beneficiaries selected through the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction

^{2/} Itinerants, homeless street families, indigenous peoples, and families in need of special protection

^{3/} Includes requirement for the UCT under the Land Bank of the Philippines



Social Welfare of Senior Citizens

Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens

PhP23.2 billion to provide a monthly social pension of PhP500 for 3,796,791 indigent senior citizens

Implementation of the Centenarians Act

PhP109 million to grant a one-time cash reward of PhP100,000 to senior citizens aged 100 years and up

Livelihood Expansion for the Community



Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan- Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services

PhP2.8 B

To empower poor municipalities by allowing a more inclusive participation in local government planning and budgeting, and improving the access to basic public services, it aims to complete 1,643 sub-projects across 14 regions in 2019.



Sustainable Livelihood Program

PhP2.3 B

To increase the economic opportunities of 80,829 poor Filipino households by equipping them with entrepreneurial and labor skills for self-sufficiency

Protective Programs for Children

Supplementary Feeding Program

PhP3.5 billion to improve and sustain the nutritional status of 1,881,979 children through the implementation of a 120-day feeding program in various schools nationwide

Bangsamoro Umpungan sa Nutrisyon (BangUN)

PhP158 million to curb hunger and malnutrition among Muslim children aged 0 to 12 years old by providing culturally-appropriate indigenous food for:

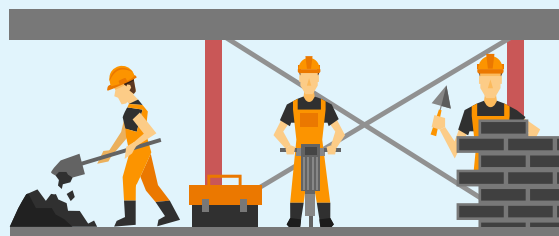
- **15,000 children**
- **5,000 pregnant women/lactating mothers** (including teenage mothers)
- At least half of 7,500 parents who are unemployed or underemployed
- Some **150 barangays** and **22 municipalities** in need of technical support for nutrition intervention



Social Welfare for Distressed Overseas Filipinos (OFs) and Trafficked Persons

PhP167 million to assist distressed, trafficked, and returning OFs to the Philippines, as well as generate decent jobs and promote protection of the OFs. The programs under these are:

- **Services to Distressed Overseas Filipinos**
PhP90 million
- **Services to Displaced Persons (Deportees)**
PhP52 million
- **Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons**
PhP24 million





ENHANCING PROGRAMS ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT UNIVERSAL HEALTH FOR ALL



The Philippines' health care system has come a long way over the past decades with the right interventions and programs. Among the notable interventions are the increased health insurance coverage under the National Health Insurance Program, and the intensified implementation of the First 1,000 Days and the National Immunization Programs.

Recognizing the importance of a better health care system for the society, the Duterte Administration has allotted **PhP141.4 billion** in 2019 for the health sector, of which PhP74 billion will go to the Department of Health (DOH).

Operations of DOH Health Facilities

PhP32.1 B[✓]

is earmarked for the operations of all DOH health facilities

PhP1.2 B

will fund the operations of drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation centers for the recovery program of 3,805 patients

[✓] Includes the PhP1.2 billion allocation for the Dangerous Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers

Purchase of Drugs, Medicines, and Vaccines

PhP15.2 B

to purchase drugs, medicines, vaccines, and medical and dental supplies for various government health care facilities

2019 Regional Allocation for the Health Facilities Operations Program (in thousand Pesos)

REGION	DOH Hospitals	National Research Laboratories	Dangerous Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers	Blood Centers and National Voluntary Blood Services
CAR	1,351,481	-	-	-
Region I	1,828,577	-	102,351	3,127
Region II	1,452,925	-	60,550	3,127
Region III	2,209,112	-	65,800	3,127
NCR	9,858,241	307,217	350,272	495,169
Region IV-A	829,061	-	84,502	-
MIMAROPA	351,304	-	-	-
Region V	1,246,395	-	105,474	5,000
Region VI	1,588,879	-	52,639	-
Region VII	1,941,093	-	100,275	6,583
Region VIII	749,342	-	59,660	1,800
Region IX	1,425,642	-	7,192	1,800
Region X	1,573,124	-	72,320	1,800
Region XI	2,619,754	-	12,000	6,583
Region XII	576,147	-	12,000	1,800
CARAGA	497,951	-	71,279	-
TOTAL	30,099,028	307,217	1,156,314	529,916

Assistance to Indigent Patients Program

PhP5.6 B



to provide financial support and medical assistance to indigent patients for their consultation, examination, treatment, and rehabilitation in government health facilities

Dengvaxia Surveillance Program

PhP213 M



to fund the hiring of 425 Disease Surveillance Officers for an active and timely report on the health status of Anti-Dengue (Dengvaxia) vaccinees under the Epidemiology and Surveillance Program

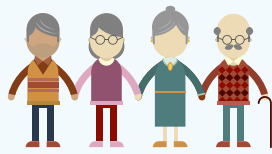
National Health Insurance Program

PhP67.4 B

The Duterte Administration will continue providing health care assistance to all Filipinos through the National Health Insurance Program which will receive a 24% increase from its 2018 cash-based equivalent budget of PhP54.1 billion.



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



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



25,514 families under the
PAyapa at MASaganang
PamayaNan (PAMANA)
(PhP2,400 premium/family)



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

Other Government Health Programs for 2019



PhP7.5 billion for the National Immunization Program to fully immunize 2.9 million infants, children, pregnant women, and senior citizens against diseases like pneumonia, hepatitis B, diphtheria, tetanus, and measles, among others

PhP9.0 billion^{2/} for the Human Resources for Health Deployment Program to hire 243 doctors, 9,138 nurses, 3,650 midwives, and 241 dentists that will be deployed in far-flung areas



PhP10.2 B



PhP880 million for the Tuberculosis (TB) Control Program to reduce TB-related deaths

PhP908 million for the Rabies Control Program to eradicate rabies in 55 areas with the highest number of cases



PhP219 million for the eradication of infectious diseases such as malaria, schistosomiasis, leprosy, and filariasis

PhP738 million for the prevention of other infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS



^{2/} Budget is lodged under the Miscellaneous Personnel Benefits Fund (PhP7.8 billion) and the DOH (PhP1.2 billion).

First 1,000 Days

PhP118 M

The First 1,000 Days Program was launched to strengthen the foundations of health and productivity among Filipinos by providing support during this crucial period – roughly the period from conception until a child's second birthday. This is the time in an individual's life when the most rapid brain development takes place and the foundations for a lifetime of optimum health, nutrition, and growth are established.

Phase 1
(2016-2018)

9 regions, 10 cities,
and 37 municipalities

Phase 2
(2017-2019)

Additional 5 municipalities
and 1 province



ENHANCING PROGRAMS ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT FOOD SECURITY

In pursuit of the government's vision of food security, **PhP137.1 billion** is intended for agriculture and agrarian reform. Specifically, it will target to enhance agricultural productivity, increase the income of poor farmers and fisherfolk, and minimize the impacts of climate change on seedlings and crops.

Improving Food Production

PhP49.8 billion is for the Department of Agriculture (DA) to fund various agricultural commodity programs, research and development (R&D), credit support services, and construction of farm-to-market roads, among others.

PhP7.4 B^{1/}

Rice Program

To increase palay production from 19.79 million metric tons (MMT) in 2018 to 20.65 MMT in 2019

PhP1.5 B

Corn Program

To raise corn yield from 8.45 MMT in 2018 to 8.85 MMT in 2019

PhP0.5 B

Organic Agriculture Program

To convert 370,117 hectares (ha) of land for organic farming

^{1/}Exclusive of National Irrigation Administration (NIA), Philippine Rice Research Institute (PRRI), and National Food Authority (NFA). Limited to DA-OSEC budget only.

Rice Tariffication

The proposed Rice Tariffication Bill seeks to amend the Agricultural Tariffication Act of 1996 (R.A. No. 8178) to lift the quantitative restrictions on rice imports and shift to rice tariffication, allowing more freedom on rice importation and lowering the price of rice in the long-term.

Who will Benefit from Rice Tariffication?



Consumers: Lower rice spending resulting from rice tariffication would lead to a one (1) percentage point reduction in inflation rate, which will benefit the general public, especially the poor.



Families: Lower rice prices would lead to increased savings of Filipino households of up to PhP2,362 annually.



Farmers: Revenues from tariffs will be used to directly support small farmers through the Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Fund (RCEF)^{2/}.

^{2/}Bill hearings are still ongoing.

Why Shift to Tariffs?

Quantitative Restrictions (QRs) on Rice

- QRs allow the government to limit the volume of rice importation
- Intended to safeguard local producers from the influx of cheap rice imports, yet this has not been achieved under the QR system

..... versus

Tariffs on Rice

- Remove unnecessary government intervention in rice importation, resulting in the elimination of uncertainties in the supply of rice
- Restrict trade, investments, and participation of the private sector
- Revenues from tariffs will go to the RCEF which will be used to support farmers and modernize the rice industry
- At a lower tariff rate of 35% instead of the quota system, imported rice from Thailand and Vietnam would cost PhP30.30 per kilogram, lower by PhP4.30 than the domestic price of regular milled rice

Agricultural Mechanization and R&D

PhP915 M

Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic, and Natural Resources Research and Development

To fund 216 projects for the development of the Agriculture, Aquatic, and Natural Resources Sectors

PhP772 M

Philippine Rice Research Institute

To implement its Rice Research and Development Program and train 582 farmers in rice production

PhP317 M

Philippine Center for Postharvest Development and Mechanization

To target a 20% annual increase in the number of adopters or users of new postharvest development and mechanization technologies

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

CAR	PhP355 M	Region VII	PhP505 M
Region I	PhP610 M	Region VIII	PhP500 M
Region II	PhP500 M	Region IX	PhP560 M
Region III	PhP895 M	Region X	PhP640 M
Region IV-A CALABARZON	PhP955 M	Region XI	PhP880 M
MIMAROPA Region	PhP470 M	Region XII	PhP634 M
Region V	PhP680 M	CARAGA	PhP535 M
Region VI	PhP750 M	ARMM	PhP490 M

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding off

PhP11.4 B^{4/}

Farm-to-Market Roads (FMRs)

To build 1,074 kilometers (km) of roads in 2019

^{3/}Inclusive of locally-funded projects only

^{4/}Inclusive of foreign-assisted and locally-funded projects



Supporting Farmers and Fisherfolk

PhP1.5 B - High-Value Crops Program

To invest in the production of:



Bananas
10.220 MMT



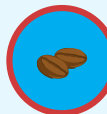
Mangoes
1.020 MMT



Cacao
0.037 MMT



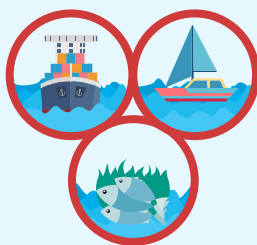
Pineapples
2.910 MMT



Coffee
0.068 MMT

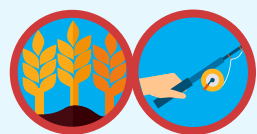


Rubber
0.290 MMT



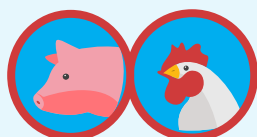
PhP4.5 B Fisheries Program

To increase commercial, municipal, and aquaculture production to 1.002 MMT, 1.184 MMT, and 2.334 MMT, respectively, in 2019



PhP3.4 B Agricultural Credit Policy Council

To provide farmers and fisherfolk with easy access to credit



PhP1.1 B Livestock Program

To raise hog production to 2.19 MMT and chicken production to 1.85 MMT in 2019

Enhancing Agrarian Reform

PhP2.21 B

Land Acquisition and Distribution

To service 31,132 Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries (ARBs) and achieve the target 41,077 ha of land covered by registered Emancipation Patents/ Certificate of Land Ownership Awards



Strengthening Resilience to Climate Change and Disaster Risk



PhP38.9 B

National Irrigation Administration

To irrigate 2,307,926 ha of farmlands in all cropping seasons (inclusive of national and communal irrigation projects) and provide free irrigation for farmers with landholdings of eight (8) hectares and below, pursuant to Republic Act No. 10969 (Free Irrigation Service Act)



PhP7.0 B

National Food Authority

To procure 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 PROGRAMS ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SECURE AND MEANINGFUL EMPLOYMENT

The Philippines has one of the largest labor forces among the ASEAN countries, with 44.1 million in the workforce as of January 2018. Employment generation has been a continuing priority of the government to address the requirements of the country's working population.

With a budget of **PhP13.4 billion** in 2019, the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) will continue implementing programs and projects that will help boost the generation of jobs.



PhP3.34 B

TUPAD* Program

To provide emergency employment for 289,602 workers displaced due to weather and regulatory shocks, including internal conflicts and economic crises

**Tulong Panghanapbuhay sa Ating Disadvantaged/ Displaced Workers*

PhP724 M

Kabuhayan or Livelihood Program

To build the capacity of 34,881 poor workers in entrepreneurship and livelihood activities by providing starter kits and skills trainings

PhP517 M

Special Program for Employment of Students (SPES)

To empower 135,585 poor but deserving students, out-of-school youths, and dependents of displaced or about-to-be-displaced workers by giving them employment opportunities in the government

Government Internship Program

To provide internships for a period of three to six months to 16,602 high school, technical-vocational, or college students and graduates

PhP441 M

Rural and Emergency Employment Program-DOLE Adjustment Measures Program (DOLE-AMP)

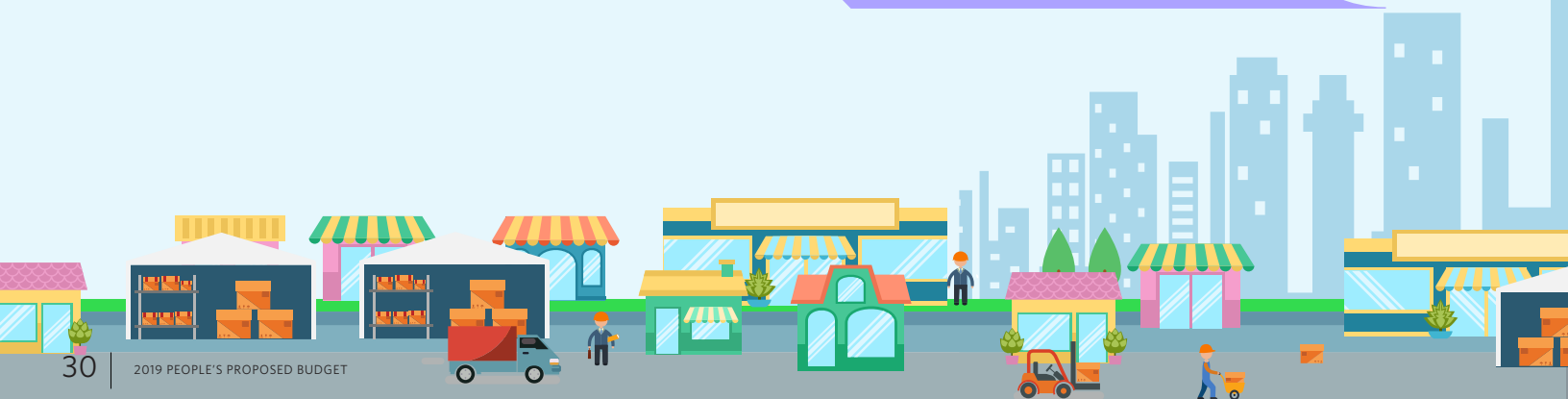
To assist displaced or to-be-displaced workers due to closure or slowing down of operations of companies as a result of economic disruptions; and occurrence of natural disasters, calamities, or armed conflicts affecting communities

PhP25 M

JobStart Philippines

To address youth unemployment by providing school-to-work assistance for 400 beneficiaries by creating opportunities to improve their technical and life skills

PhP20 M



Generating More Jobs through the Industry and Services Sector

Since the Industry and Services Sector has a very big potential in terms of generating employment, the Department of Trade and Industry will receive a budget of **PhP5.25 billion** in 2019. This will be used to assist in the creation and development of businesses that will generate more employment opportunities.

Establishment of Negosyo Centers

PhP512 M

To promote the establishment of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in provinces, cities, and municipalities, these Negosyo Centers will facilitate and expedite the business registration processes of MSMEs to promote the ease of doing business in the country. For 2019, it targets to:

- Assist 575,000 clients; and
- Maintain and/or sustain 939 Negosyo Centers nationwide.

One Town, One Product (OTOP): Next Generation

PhP90 M

To enable localities and communities to develop their own unique products, as well as to capacitate the MSMEs in levelling up their products in terms of design, quality, and volume, among others, this amount will:

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

Shared Service Facilities (SSF) Project

PhP63 M

To increase the productivity and improve the competitiveness of MSMEs by providing them access to upgraded equipment and better technologies under a shared system, the DTI aims to maintain 2,555 SSFs in 2019.





ENHANCING PROGRAMS ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

DECENT HOUSING AND CLEAN, HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT

Every Filipino, regardless of economic status, deserves a comfortable and healthy life. Hence, the government invests in housing and environmental programs to provide the people with secure, affordable homes, while maintaining ecological integrity for a clean and healthy environment.

Safe and Secure Shelter for All

The Administration will focus on expanding decent housing opportunities for underprivileged and homeless citizens.



PhP800 M

High Density Housing Program

To provide financial assistance to 3,679 informal settler families (ISFs) residing in danger areas in Metro Manila



PhP500 M

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

To purchase socialized housing loan receivables of originating institutions including government agencies, local government units (LGUs), non-government organizations, microfinance institutions, and cooperatives which offer socialized housing for their constituents



PhP281 M

Resettlement Program

To construct 956 housing units for disadvantaged and low-income families, in addition to unfinished projects in the past years

Decent housing includes access to clean water, electricity, and other amenities. Thus, funds will be allocated to ensure that households are effectively and efficiently provided with clean water and reliable electricity.



PhP1.5 B - Sagana at Ligas na Tubig para sa Lahat (SALINTUBIG)

For the implementation of 384 potable water supply projects in the country



PhP1.2 B - Sitio Electrification Program

For the electrification of 775 sitios or rural areas nationwide



PhP500 M - Total Electrification Program

For the provision of electricity to:

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



PhP325 M - Water Supply and Sanitation Program

For the installation of 108,439 water service connections in resettlement areas



Caring for the Environment

Immediate action is needed to safeguard the country's ecosystems and natural resources from the degrading and worsening effects of urbanization and climate change. In line with this, **PhP25.1 billion** will be given to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources for forest protection, pollution reduction, and coastal and marine conservation.



PhP5.2 B **National Greening Program**

To plant 138 million seedlings in a targeted area of 143,187 hectares (ha) and maintain 497,023 ha of planted areas



PhP800 M **Forest Protection**

To hire 744 Forest Protection Officers and patrol 78,601 kilometers of forest areas



PhP656 M **Solid Waste Management Program**

To support 873 LGUs in the closure and rehabilitation of dumpsites and establishment of material recovery facilities



PhP300 M **Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Management**

To establish partnerships with 16 enterprises and 46 LGUs for the promotion of environmental protection through sustainable and equitable use of natural resources



PhP201 M **Clean Water Program**

To monitor 451 esteros/waterbodies and conduct the classification of waterbodies to designate water quality management areas (WQMA)



PhP111 M **Clean Air Program**

To operate, maintain, and calibrate 143 Air Quality Monitoring Stations



Rehabilitation of Boracay Island

In his third State of the Nation Address (SONA), President Duterte underscored his Administration's commitment to restore environmental integrity and livelihood in Boracay, following its closure to tourists in early 2018. To maintain Boracay as a world-class tourist destination, some **PhP150 million** will be allotted to rehabilitate the island. This will be used for:

- Monitoring of air and water quality
- Supervision of sanitary landfills and materials recovery facilities (MRFs)
- Hiring of consultants to conduct research on environmental pollution
- Establishment of the Boracay Island Critical Habitat*
- Operationalization of Boracay Water Quality Management Area

*Covers 750 ha of land and coastal marine areas in the Barangays of Balabag and Yapak that serve as habitats of some of Boracay's endemic and endangered species, such as flying foxes, marine turtles, and developing corals

Clean and Sustainable Energy

Aware of the detrimental consequences that fossil fuels have on the environment, the government seeks to tap alternative sources of energy that are more sustainable and environment-friendly. These include solar and wind energies, among others.

- **PhP2.7 billion** from the DepEd budget will be used to energize 1,710 schools located in off-grid areas through the installation of solar panels, among others.

- **PhP2.0 billion** will be provided to the Department of Energy for the exploration, development, utilization, promotion, and conservation of all forms of energy sources, especially renewable energy, in the country.



SUSTAINING REFORMS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE DELIVERY

The Duterte Administration is committed to restore public faith and trust in the government through reforms aimed at: (1) streamlining the bureaucracy, (2) ensuring swift and fair administration of justice, and (3) increasing the people's access to quality government services.

Streamlining the Bureaucracy

In line with the President's directive to streamline government operations in order to improve public service delivery, the Administration will pursue the implementation of the National Government Rightsizing Program (NGRP) in the Executive Branch.

Status of the Proposed Rightsizing Bill

- H.B. No. 5707 - Approved on third and final reading (House of Representatives)
- S.B. No. 1395 - Under second reading (Senate)



What is the National Government Rightsizing Program?



- ✓ A reform mechanism that aims to simplify and rationalize government operations, systems, and processes for better service delivery
- ✓ Seeks to focus government resources on essential services
- ✓ Minimizes redundancies, overlaps, and duplications in the functions of agencies

2019 Allocations for the NGRP:

- **Php10.0 B** for the payment of terminal leave benefits and separation incentives of personnel to be affected by the NGRP
- **Php7 M** for the hiring of sector, organizational development, change management, and human resource management consultants/experts in the implementation of the NGRP

Making Government Services More Accessible to the People

Ease of Doing Business (EODB) Act of 2018

On May 28, 2018, R.A. No. 11032 (Ease of Doing Business and Efficient Government Service Delivery Act of 2018), amending R.A. No. 9485 (Anti-Red Tape Act of 2007), was enacted into law.

Objectives of the EODB Act of 2018

- ✓ Raise the country's competitiveness by promoting ease of doing business
- ✓ Cut red tape for a more conducive business environment
- ✓ Simplify transactions for faster delivery of government services

What It Provides For

- The prescribed processing time for business transactions in all government agencies and GOCCs
 - 3** working days for **simple transactions**
 - 7** working days for **complex transactions**
 - 20** working days for **highly technical applications**
- Procedures that would streamline the issuance of local business licenses, clearances, permits, certifications, or authorizations



Unified business application form



Creation of a Business One Stop Shop (BOSS)



Establishment of the Anti-Red Tape Authority



Automation of business permitting and licensing systems in LGUs



National ID System = Php2.1 B

To simplify and streamline citizens' transactions with the public and private sectors through the creation of a single and unified proof of identity



Enforcement of the Anti-Red Tape Act = Php38 M

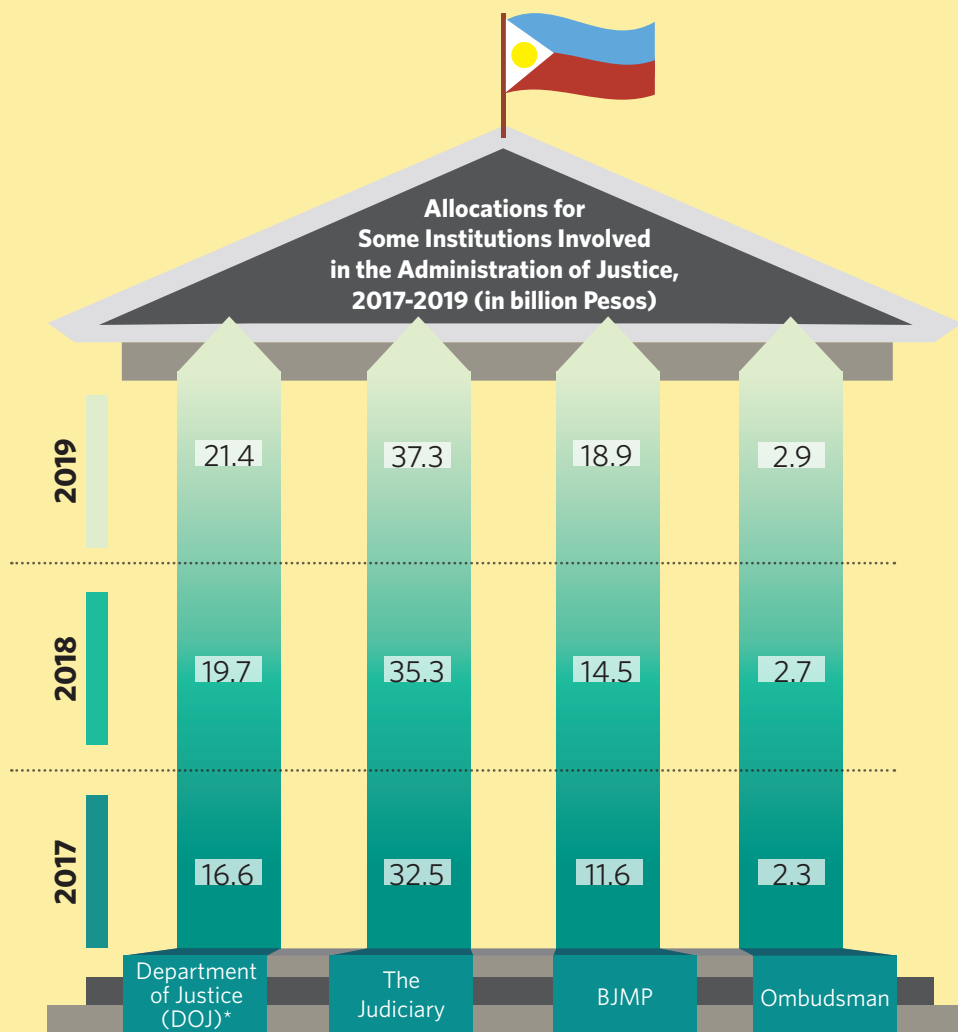
To promote transparency in government in coordination with the Civil Service Commission (CSC)



Public Assistance and Contact Center ng Bayan = Php17 M

To resolve requests for information and receive feedback from citizens regarding government services

Ensuring Swift and Fair Administration of Justice



Updates on Key Justice Legislations

Senate Bill No. 369 (Criminal Investigation Act of 2016), which aims to increase the overall efficiency of criminal investigation processes, was passed on First Reading and referred to the Senate Committee on Justice and Human Rights on August 3, 2016.

The **Revised Guidelines for Continuous Trial of Criminal Cases** was issued on April 25, 2017 by the Supreme Court (SC) to enhance criminal and court procedures to promote the speedy disposition of criminal cases.

On August 31, 2017, President Duterte signed into law **R.A. No. 10951 (Amendments to the Revised Penal Code)**, which updates the amount or value of fines and penalties based on current standards to prevent the imposition of unjust and excessive punishment.

Pursuant to R.A. No. 10592^{1/}, the **Uniform Manual on Time Allowance and Service of Sentence** was launched on December 1, 2017 to set standard guidelines and procedures on the grant of credit for preventive imprisonment and time allowance for good conduct of persons deprived of liberty in the Bureau of Corrections (BuCor), Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP), provincial jails, and rehabilitation or detention centers.

^{1/}An Act Amending Articles 29, 94, 97, 98 and 99 of Act No. 3815, as Amended, Otherwise Known as The Revised Penal Code

Fast-track Case Resolution



DOJ - PhP21.4 B

- Law enforcement services (including investigation and prosecution services) **PhP5.9 B**
- Free legal services to indigent clients and other qualified persons under the PAO **PhP4.7 B**
- Investigation services under the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) **PhP1.6 B**
- Legal services **PhP0.2 B**
- Witness Protection Program **PhP0.2 B**



The Judiciary - PhP37.3 B

- Operations of the Supreme Court (SC) and the Lower Courts **PhP33.4 B**
- Construction of Halls of Justice (HOJs) under the Justice Infrastructure Program (JUSIP) **PhP1.0 B**
- Construction of the new SC building in Taguig City **PhP0.3 B**
- Hiring of court decongestion officers **PhP0.2 B**

Ease Jail Congestion



BJMP - PhP18.9 B

- PhP16.9 B** for the Inmates' Safekeeping and Development Program
- PhP2.9 B** for the construction of additional jail facilities



BuCor - PhP2.9 B

- PhP2.6 B** for the Prisoners Custody and Safekeeping Program
- PhP0.9 B** for the salary upgrading of 3,137 uniformed personnel of the BuCor

Enhance Transparency and Accountability

Ombudsman - PhP2.9 B

to reduce the incidence of corruption and red tape in the government through its Anti-Corruption Investigation and Enforcement Programs

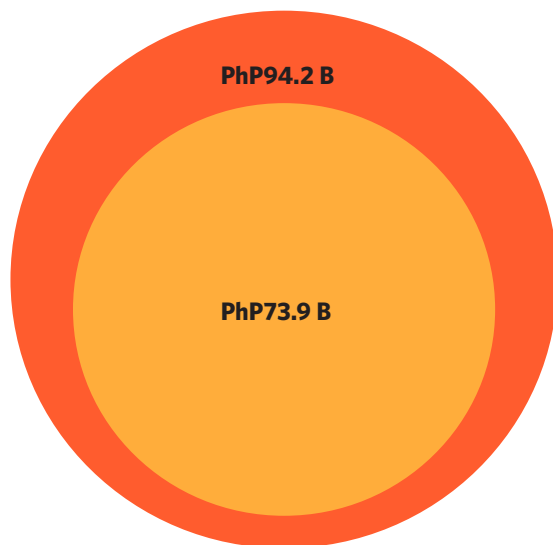
Sandiganbayan - PhP0.7 B

to process a target of 5,020 cases involving graft and corrupt practices committed by public officials and employees

OFF-BUDGET ACCOUNTS

Off-Budget Accounts are funds or receipts authorized by law to be collected and deposited by agencies with Authorized Government Depository Banks (AGDBs) for expenditures outside of the National Expenditure Program. These accounts will eventually be used by agencies for various specific purposes during budget execution.

Off-Budget Accounts, FY 2019

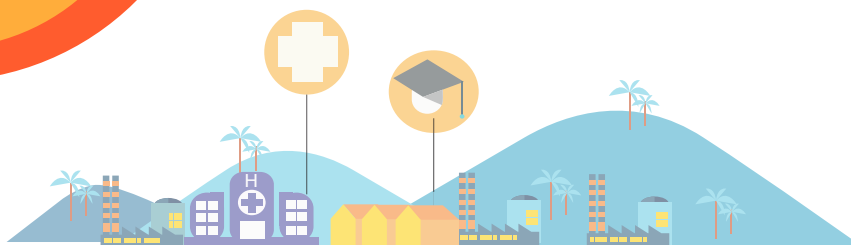


Legend:

- Revenues
- Expenditures

For the year 2019, departments/agencies will spend **PhP73.9 billion** of their **PhP94.2 billion** off-budget revenues.

Off-budget accounts are categorized into retained income/receipts, revolving funds and receipts from borrowings by the Bureau of the Treasury (BTr). Of the estimated off-budget revenues for 2019, 55.8% will be collected by the Department of Health (DOH) and by the different State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) amounting to **PhP27.6 billion** and **PhP25.0 billion**, respectively.



Nature of Expenditures of Major Off-Budget Accounts for 2019

Department of Health



PhP24.4 B

Purchase of drugs and medicines for sale at Model Botika Pharmacy; augmentation of operating expenses; and purchase of equipment, among others

State Universities and Colleges



PhP24.1 B

Payment of authorized benefits to teachers and students, some operating expenses, and capital investments

The Judiciary



PhP4.6 B

Allowances for justices and judges, and scholarship and training expenses, among others

Department of Transportation



PhP4.1 B

Rental Fees for MRT 3 Build-Lease-Transfer agreement (BLT), and construction of DOTr Building, among others

Department of Labor and Employment



PhP2.4 B

Appeal bonds, monetary judgment awards, and socio-economic projects, among others



THE BASICS OF BUDGETING

- *The Phases of the Budget*
- *Glossary of Budget Terms*

1

PREPARATION

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

ACCOUNTABILITY

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)



THE PHASES OF THE BUDGET

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

2

LEGISLATION

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)

3

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 an 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 plan for a year. It is a table/schedule of expenditures, based on either obligation 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 Debt Service. The sum of debt amortization and interest payments, including commitment fees and other charges, on foreign and domestic borrowings.

7 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.

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

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

10 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.

11 Inflation. The sustained increase in the general price level of goods and services.

Source: 2019 Budget of Expenditures and Sources of Financing; Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas

HOW CAN THE GOVERNMENT HELP YOU?



Your government wants to hear from you! Our participation should go beyond merely proposing well-meaning programs and projects during budget preparation. We encourage you to get involved in monitoring their implementation by writing a letter, sending an e-mail, or contacting any of the government offices listed below.

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



Office of the President

8888 Citizen's Complaint Center
736-8645; 736-8603; 7368621 F
pcc@malacanang.gov.ph



Office of the Vice President

Public Assistance Division
831-2612; 833-3812
pad@ovp.gov.ph



Civil Service Commission

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



Department of Agrarian Reform

Public Affairs and Media Relations Service/
Public Affairs Information Center
928-6820; 453-7980
director.pamrs@dar.gov.ph



Department of Agriculture

Public Assistance and Complaints Desk
928-8741 to 64 loc. 2136; 920-4359



Department of Education

Public Assistance and Complaints Desk
638-1780



Department of Energy

Consumer Welfare and Promotion Office
479-2900



Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Strategic Communications and Initiatives Service
426-0279; 426-3850; 926-9805; 926-7031



Department of Foreign Affairs

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



Department of Health

Complaints and Action Unit
651-7800 loc. 2527



Department of the Interior and Local Government

Public Assistance and Complaints Center
925-0343



Department of Justice

Action Center (DOJAC)
526-3365; 521-2930 TF
dojac@doj.gov.ph



Department of Labor and Employment

Information and Publication Service
Hotline: 1349; 24/7



Department of Public Works and Highways

Stakeholders Relationship Service
304-3202; 304-3279; 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; 524-2384; 525-2000
tourist_info@tourism.gov.ph; ncr@tourism.gov.ph



Department of Trade and Industry

Public Assistance Desk
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Department of Transportation

Action Center
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Commission on Audit

Public Information Office
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press@coa.gov.ph



Commission on Elections

Education and Information Department
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Office of the Ombudsman

Public Assistance and Corruption Prevention Bureau
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DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT

2019 PEOPLE'S PROPOSED 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
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 Tax Reform Program	5	4	3	2	1
Borrowings	5	4	3	2	1
2019 Budget Dimensions (By Sector [Old System], By Function/Sector [COFOG], By Expense Class, By Region, By Recipient Unit, By Special Purpose Fund [SPF], and By Source of Appropriations)	5	4	3	2	1
Expenditure Priorities of the 2019 National Budget					
Intensifying Infrastructure Development	5	4	3	2	1
Building a More Secure and Peaceful Nation	5	4	3	2	1
Enhancing Programs on Human Development	5	4	3	2	1
Sustaining Reforms in Government Service Delivery	5	4	3	2	1
Off-Budget Accounts	5	4	3	2	1
The Basics of Budgeting					
The Phases of the Budget	5	4	3	2	1
Glossary of Budget Terms	5	4	3	2	1
How Can the Government Help You?	5	4	3	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 up this form, you may submit it through:

- > Mail to **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 PROPOSED BUDGET

Produced by the Philippines' Department of Budget and Management (DBM)
August 2018

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