2021
PEOPLE’S PROPOSED BUDGET
Reset, Rebound, and Recover: Investing for Resiliency and Sustainability

Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT
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**About the Cover**

This cover design depicts a magnified map of the Philippines with a developed society, clearly illustrating that despite the problems that the country faces due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Filipinos' collective hope and desire for a more progressive and resilient nation with a sustainable economy never faltered.

The proposed National Budget for FY 2021 focuses on the government’s recovery efforts to once again strengthen the Philippine economy. Health, infrastructure, food security, social welfare, and employment will continue to be prioritized in order to help everyone bounce back stronger from this temporary crisis, while leading better and healthier lives.

*Cover design and description by: Junrey E. Rosales*
Foreword

There will come a time in the future when we can look back to this challenging year, and marvel at the strength and resiliency that enabled us to survive this global health crisis of unprecedented menace and magnitude. In order for us to get there, we will need to marshal our forces and harness the necessary resources to engage an invisible adversary – one that threatens to impede the nation’s journey to peace and progress.

This is the basis for President Rodrigo Roa Duterte’s endorsement for approval by Congress of the Proposed Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 National Budget amounting to PhP4.506 trillion. This level is 9.9 percent higher than the PhP4.100 trillion budget for FY 2020, and is equivalent to 21.8 percent of the country’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2021.

In his budget message to the Legislative Branch, the President spoke candidly of the destructive impact of the pandemic on the country’s health and on the economy, ultimately eroding the gains of his Administration.

“We reeled from the destruction it wrought on our country in terms of lives and livelihoods that were lost or eroded,” he said, reiterating the sentiments he expressed during his fifth State of the Nation Address. “It jolted us to realize that gains made after spending so much planning, effort, cost, and time could diminish considerably and quickly for reasons beyond one’s anticipation (and that) gains we achieved in the first three and a half years were put to a test when the pandemic suddenly struck the global community.”

But having acknowledged this, the President also highlighted the Filipino’s indomitable spirit that remained resolute despite the crisis. Our collective journey towards the brighter future took us these past months through “an extremely rough stretch,” he said, but he was confident that the nation has now regained its foothold and steadied itself. “And now we must forge ahead. We have endured – and there are still challenges that we will have to face – but we must continue.”

The COVID-19 pandemic has sent the entire global economy into a rapid downturn, and with it, our economic growth has also been temporarily derailed. The Administration, however, has kept its focus and will continue to proactively and aggressively take action to curb the spread of the virus, ensure the continuous provision of essential health services to Filipinos, and get the economy back on track.

The 2021 National Budget proposed by the Duterte Administration will be our primary asset and weapon for the difficult task that lies ahead of us. Given the limited fiscal space, we have reprioritized our budget to focus on preserving lives and livelihoods while facilitating economic recovery after the health crisis. Fiscal resources will be directed to help the nation reset by urgently addressing the pandemic, rebound by boosting infrastructure development and generating job opportunities, and rebuild by assisting communities to adapt to the post-pandemic life.

Hence, the theme adopted by the proposed FY 2021 National Budget is “Reset, Rebound, and Recover: Investing for Resiliency and Sustainability”.

We have our marching orders, drawn from a clear definition of the urgent needs of our people at this point in our history. The proposed FY 2021 National Budget reflects our commitment to deliver on our promise to serve the Filipino people.

And through this 2021 People’s Proposed Budget, prepared and published by the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), we will provide a simplified but comprehensive discussion on how the proposed 2021 National Budget aims to support the strategies to help the economy reset, rebound, and recover.

This is how we will get back on the journey and forge ahead.

WENDEL E. AVISADO
Secretary
The Proposed 2021 National Budget

- Reset, Rebound, and Recover: Investing for Resiliency and Sustainability
- Budget Dimensions by Sector, Expense Class, Recipient Unit, Region, Special Purpose Fund, and Appropriation Source
Reset, Rebound, and Recover: Investing for Resiliency and Sustainability

With the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic threatening to erode past gains and progress, the PhP4.506 trillion proposed National Budget for Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 will support government efforts to address the health crisis, kickstart the economic recovery, and help Filipinos become more resilient as they move forward in the post-pandemic life.

2021 BUDGET PHILOSOPHY

Responsive, Supportive, and Sustainable Fiscal Strategy

Given finite resources, the government’s fiscal policy continues to be sustainable and responsive to the challenges brought about by the pandemic to help the country regain its growth momentum amid the expected negative growth in 2020—the first after more than 21 years.

Reset, Rebound, and Recover

The Budget will support a program of recovery and rehabilitation focused on improving the health care system, ensuring food security, reviving infrastructure development, facilitating the shift to the post-COVID-19 life through a digital government and economy, and providing social protection and safety nets for the most vulnerable and affected sectors.

Continued Adoption of Cash Budgeting System

With FY 2021 as the third year of the transition to Cash Budgeting System, it is ensured that better planned and shovel-ready projects and programs are included in the proposed budget. This is crucial for economic recovery and efficient public service delivery.

Pursuit of Structural Reforms to Support Recovery

The passage and implementation of the following reforms to boost the confidence of and cooperation with local governments, the private sector, and other crucial stakeholders will be prioritized:

- Bayanihan II Law
- Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises (CREATE) Act
- Financial Institutions Strategic Transfer (FIST) Act
- Digital Economy Taxation Act
- Government Financial Institutions Unified Initiatives to Distressed Enterprises for Economic Recovery (GUIDE) Act
- Public Service Act

PhP4.506 T
2021 Proposed Budget
9.9% higher than the 2020 Budget
Equivalent to 21.8% of GDP
The share of Social Services will grow by 11.3% from PhP1.495 trillion in 2020 to PhP1.664 trillion in 2021, mainly to strengthen the Health Sector’s capacity to respond to the challenges caused by the pandemic. Likewise, Economic Services will register a 12.3% increase from PhP1.200 trillion in 2020 to PhP1.347 trillion in 2021, to revitalize the Build, Build, Build infrastructure program.

Social Services
PhP1.664 T
2020 Budget: PhP1.495 T
To support priority programs for health systems improvement, education, social welfare, employment, and housing, among others

Economic Services
PhP1.347 T
2020 Budget: PhP1.200 T
To fund the requirements of the flagship Build, Build, Build Program, agriculture and agrarian reforms, and other programs and projects for pump-priming the economy

General Public Services
PhP724.2 B
2020 Budget: PhP746.7 B
To maintain public order and safety and ensure the sound and prudent management of fiscal resources amid the pandemic, among others

Debt Burden
(includes Net Lending)
PhP560.2 B
2020 Budget: PhP461.0 B
To cover interest payments for domestic and foreign debts, and net lending assistance to government-owned and/or -controlled corporations (GOCCs)

Defense
PhP210.6 B
2020 Budget: PhP197.4 B
To ensure national security, stability, and peace in the country, which are crucial for economic recovery

Percentage Share of the Budget by Sector (2020-2021)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2020 Budget</th>
<th>2021 Proposed Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Services</td>
<td>36.5%</td>
<td>36.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Services</td>
<td>29.3%</td>
<td>29.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Public Services</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt Burden</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ Based on the function of the recipient agencies of the budget allocations
To reflect and/or highlight specific policy issues and facilitate historical and international comparisons, the Philippines also categorizes government expenditures using the Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) system.

**What is COFOG?**

- An international standard for budget classification developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
- Divides government expenditures into 10 groups or sub-sectors according to their function, purpose, and contribution to society

### Sectors that Benefit Society as a Whole

- **General Public Services**
  - PhP1,871.0 B (41.5%)
  - Of which:
    - PhP762.5 B: Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs
    - PhP546.0 B: Public debt transactions
    - PhP475.2 B: General services

- **Economic Affairs**
  - PhP736.0 B (16.3%)
  - Of which:
    - PhP587.0 B: Transport
    - PhP107.5 B: Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting
    - PhP14.8 B: General economic, commercial, and labor affairs

- **Public Order and Safety**
  - PhP254.8 B (5.7%)
  - Of which:
    - PhP169.5 B: Police services
    - PhP32.2 B: Law courts
    - PhP20.7 B: Fire protection services

- **Defense**
  - PhP187.8 (4.2%)
  - Of which:
    - PhP186.0 B: Military defense
    - PhP1.5 B: Civil defense

- **Environmental Protection**
  - PhP25.4 B (0.6%)
  - Of which:
    - PhP11.5 B: Protection of biodiversity and landscape
    - PhP3.3 B: Waste management
    - PhP2.8 B: Pollution abatement

### Sectors that Directly Benefit Individuals

- **Education**
  - PhP753.3 B (16.7%)
  - Of which:
    - PhP276.3 B: Pre-primary and primary education
    - PhP228.6 B: Secondary education
    - PhP99.3 B: Tertiary education

- **Social Protection**
  - PhP454.2 B (10.1%)
  - Of which:
    - PhP113.8 B: Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program
    - PhP81.6 B: Survivors (Gender and Development, Internally Displaced Persons, and Disaster Relief Assistance)
    - PhP23.3 B: Old age (Senior citizens)

- **Health**
  - PhP212.0 B (4.7%)
  - Of which:
    - PhP71.4 B: Health insurance
    - PhP69.7 B: Hospital services
    - PhP67.2 B: Public health services

- **Housing and Community Amenities**
  - PhP8.1 B (0.2%)
  - Of which:
    - PhP4.8 B: Water supply
    - PhP1.8 B: Community development
    - PhP1.5 B: Housing development

- **Recreation, Culture, and Religion**
  - PhP3.3 B (0.1%)
  - Of which:
    - PhP1.7 B: Cultural services
    - PhP621 M: Broadcasting and publishing services
    - PhP369 M: Recreational and sporting services

Note: Figures in () represent percentage shares of the total Budget and may not add up due to rounding off.
2021 Budget Dimensions
By Expense Class

The proposed 2021 National Budget may be presented using the general classification of expenditures, namely Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE), Personnel Services (PS), Capital Outlays (CO), and Financial Expenses (FinEx).

PhP9.2 trillion, or 21.1% of the total Budget, will cover, among others, expenditures for:
- Department of Agriculture’s Rice Programs
- Department of Health’s (DOH) Banner Health Programs
- Department of Social Welfare and Development’s Social Protection Programs
- Overseas Workers Welfare Administration’s Adjustment Measures Program
- Commission on Election’s preparatory activities for the 2022 national and local elections
- Subsidies and equities to government-owned and/or -controlled corporations
- Allotment to local government units

PhP52.3 billion, or 21.1% of the total Budget, will be used, among others, for:
- Construction projects and other programs of the Department of Public Works and Highways and the Department of Transportation
- Capital outlay projects of the Department of National Defense, such as the Armed Forces of the Philippines Modernization Program
- Capital outlay projects of State Universities and Colleges

PhP1.316.3 billion, or 29.2% of the total Budget, will fund:
- Salaries and other compensation of civil servants
- Increased pension requirements of military and uniformed personnel
- Implementation of the second tranche of the Salary Standardization Law of 2019
- Additional hiring of health workers under the Human Resources for Health Program of the DOH

PhP1.704.7 billion, or 37.8% of the total Budget, will be used, among others, for:
- Department of Agriculture’s Rice Programs
- Department of Health’s (DOH) Banner Health Programs
- Department of Social Welfare and Development’s Social Protection Programs
- Overseas Workers Welfare Administration’s Adjustment Measures Program
- Commission on Election’s preparatory activities for the 2022 national and local elections
- Subsidies and equities to government-owned and/or -controlled corporations
- Allotment to local government units

PhP532.7 billion, or 11.8% of the total Budget, will be used to pay for:
- Management supervision/trusteeship fees, interest expenses, guarantee fees, bank charges, commitment fees, and other financial charges
- Interest payments on domestic and foreign debts

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding off.
A more proactive approach is needed to respond to the effects of the COVID–19 pandemic. The government must invest in urgent programs and projects that will help the country bounce back from this crisis and accelerate growth in the coming years.

In 2021, PhP2,950.4 billion, or 65.5% of the PhP4.506 trillion proposed 2021 National Budget, will go to national government agencies, with the Education Sector receiving the biggest allocation of PhP754.4 billion. Other major sectors that will receive the largest increases over their 2020 budgets are Labor and Employment (53.7%), Transportation (42.6%), and Health (15.5%) Sectors.

Local government units (LGUs), meanwhile, will corner PhP837.8 billion or 18.6% of the total Budget. This includes, among others, the allocation to LGUs (ALGU), Internal Revenue Allotment shares of LGUs, Local Government Support Fund, and the funding requirement for the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) under ALGU.

Government-Owned and/or -Controlled Corporations will likewise get PhP186.2 billion, or 4.1%, in the form of subsidies to implement priority programs, such as the National Health Insurance Program of the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth). Some PhP531.5 billion, or 11.8%, will be set aside for payment of net lending, including loan repayments.

### Top 10 Departments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Budget (PhP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>754.4 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
<td>667.3 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Interior and Local Government</td>
<td>246.1 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Defense</td>
<td>209.1 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>203.1 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Social Welfare</td>
<td>171.2 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>143.6 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>66.4 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>The Judiciary</td>
<td>43.5 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Labor and Employment</td>
<td>27.5 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding off.
2021 Budget Dimensions
By Region

Of the PhP4.506 trillion proposed 2021 National Budget, **PhP3.199 trillion**, or 71.0%, will be devoted to fund programs and projects in the regions. This will help foster inclusive economic growth in rural and urban areas across the archipelago.

### Distribution of the Proposed Regionalized Budget and Per Capita Allocation

**By Island Groupings:**

- **Luzon**
  - Budget: PhP2,186.3 B
  - Per Capita: PhP34,661

- **Visayas**
  - Budget: PhP418.8 B
  - Per Capita: PhP20,107

- **Mindanao**
  - Budget: PhP594.2 B
  - Per Capita: PhP22,598

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION</th>
<th>BUDGET (in billion Pesos)</th>
<th>PER CAPITA (in Pesos)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>33,264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>108.7</td>
<td>20,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>95.3</td>
<td>25,813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>198.9</td>
<td>15,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCR</td>
<td>1,284.0</td>
<td>91,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV-A</td>
<td>220.2</td>
<td>11,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIMAROPA</td>
<td>81.3</td>
<td>21,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>137.3</td>
<td>22,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>153.6</td>
<td>19,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>144.7</td>
<td>17,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>120.5</td>
<td>25,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>88.5</td>
<td>23,236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>110.4</td>
<td>21,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI</td>
<td>106.9</td>
<td>19,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII</td>
<td>85.6</td>
<td>17,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARAGA</td>
<td>74.4</td>
<td>26,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMM</td>
<td>128.4</td>
<td>30,062</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures are based on the 2015 POPCEN of the Philippine Statistics Authority updated mid-year (as of July 1, 2020) and may not add up due to rounding off.

### Non-Regionalized Budget

- **PhP966.2 B**: Nationwide Allocations
  - These allocations consist of special purpose funds and lump sums that will be distributed to various regions during the budget year.

- **PhP340.5 B**: Central Office Allocations
  - These allocations represent the assets managed by the Head Office of departments/agencies for their respective units.

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1/ These include the Allocation to Local Government Units (excluding Internal Revenue Allotment and Support to Barangay Development Program of the NTF-ELCAC), National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund, Pension Gratuity Funds, and Debt Service Fund.
2021 Budget Dimensions

By Special Purpose Fund (SPF)

Special Purpose Funds (SPFs) are lump sum in nature and are usually allocated for particular socioeconomic purposes. During the budget preparation stage, these cannot yet be broken down into specific agencies or programs/projects as this is only possible during the execution of the budget or after the General Appropriations Act is enacted. For 2021, PhP1.805 trillion will be allotted for SPFs, 8.9% higher than the 2020 level of PhP1.658 trillion.

PhP1,226.2 B
Disaggregated SPFs
are funds with specific details, such as programs/projects or recipient agencies.

PhP837.8 B
Allocations to LGUs
Subsidies given to LGUs representing their legal shares in the national revenue collections

PhP695.5 B Internal Revenue Allotment
PhP80.3 B Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
PhP28.8 B Local Government Support Fund
PhP28.3 B Special Shares in the Proceeds of National Taxes
PhP4.4 B Metropolitan Manila Development Authority
PhP459 M Special Shares in the Proceeds from Fire Code Fees

PhP186.2 B
Budgetary Support to Government Corporations
Financial assistance to 49 government corporations in the form of equities, subsidies, loan proceeds, or net lending

PhP172.9 B
Pension and Gratuity Fund
Payment of pension, retirement and terminal leave benefits, separation pay, and monetized leave credits of government personnel

PhP29.3 B
Miscellaneous Personnel Benefits Fund
Personnel-related expenditures, including funds for the creation of new positions, filling of authorized positions, and various benefits of civil servants

PhP579.0 B
Lump-sum SPFs
are funds yet to be disaggregated and only implemented when certain conditions are met.

PhP20.0 B
National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund
Emergency funds that will be used to aid communities and areas affected by natural and human-induced disasters

PhP14.5 B
Tax Expenditures Fund
Taxes and customs obligations of agencies, LGUs, and government corporations

PhP13.0 B
Contingent Fund
Funding for urgent and/or new projects and activities of government agencies and corporations that need to be implemented or paid for during the fiscal year

PhP531.5 B
Debt Service Fund-Interest Payment
Payment of costs incurred from domestic and foreign borrowings
The proposed 2021 National Budget may also be presented on the basis of the source of appropriation, namely: New General Appropriations and Automatic Appropriations. The New General Appropriations, amounting to PhP3,086.8 billion, refers to the portion of the Budget that is presented to the Congress for approval, whereas the Automatic Appropriations, amounting to PhP1,419.2 billion, does not require the approval of the Congress due to their nature and enabling laws.

These are appropriations that are already authorized to be used under existing laws.

- Internal Revenue Allotment: PhP695.5 B
- Debt Service-Interest Payment: PhP531.5 B
- Bangsamoro Block Grant: PhP71.7 B
- Retirement and Life Insurance Premiums: PhP56.2 B
- Net Lending: PhP28.7 B
- Special Accounts in the General Fund: PhP21.1 B
- Tax Expenditure Fund: PhP14.5 B
- Pension of Ex-Presidents and their Spouses: PhP0.480 M

These are appropriations approved by the Congress that will be released during the fiscal year for the following:

- Departments and Agencies: PhP2,633.6 B
- Special Purpose Funds: PhP453.2 B

These are standby appropriations that will become available once additional funding is acquired from surplus revenue collections, grants, or foreign loans.

- Support for Foreign-Assisted Projects: PhP43.6 B
- Support to GOCCs: PhP28.0 B
- Support for Infrastructure Projects and Social Programs: PhP27.7 B
- Risk Management Program: PhP15.0 B
- Others\(^1\)\: PhP62.0 B

\(^1\)Includes Government Assistance and Subsidies-Voucher Program for Private Senior High School (PhP10.5 B), Social Protection Programs due to COVID-19 Pandemic (PhP10.0 B), and Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas Equity Infusion (PhP10.0 B), among others

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

- COVID-19 Transparency Nook
- Reset: Addressing the Pandemic (Health)
- Rebound: Reviving Infrastructure Development (Infrastructure Development)
- Recover: Adapting to the Post-Pandemic Life (Food Security; Industry and Livelihood; Social Protection; Education; Good Governance; Law, Public Order, and Safety; Environment and Disaster Risk Resiliency)
COVID-19 Transparency Nook

To save lives and protect communities, the Duterte Administration is committed to take swift and comprehensive action in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. For 2021, the entire Budget will focus on containing the outbreak, cushioning its impact on vulnerable groups, and adapting to the post-pandemic life to ensure economic recovery.

Responding to the Pandemic

National Health Insurance Program (PhilHealth) PhP71.4 B
Medical Assistance to Indigent Patients PhP17.3 B
Human Resources for Health Program PhP16.6 B
Health Systems Enhancement to Address and Limit (HEAL) COVID-19 PhP4.2 B
Purchase of Personal Protective Equipment PhP2.7 B
Provision for COVID-19 Vaccine PhP2.5 B
Philippines COVID-19 Emergency Response Project PhP1.1 B
Procurement of GeneXpert Cartridges PhP1.0 B
Establishment of the Virology Science and Technology Institute of the Philippines PhP283.5 M

Stimulating the Economy through Infrastructure Development

PhP1.108 T Build, Build, Build Program

Of which:
Department of Public Works and Highways PhP638.4 B
Department of Transportation PhP123.7 B

PhP21.4 B Expenditures for Medium-Term Information and Communications Technology Harmonization Initiative (MITHI)

Of which:
Sustaining the Government’s Regular Operational Expenses on Information and Communications Technology (ICT) PhP9.4 B
ICT Expenses for Post-COVID-19 Adaptation PhP7.6 B

For more details and other health-related programs, see Health section on pages 14 to 17.
Mitigating the Impact of COVID-19 and Adapting to the Post-Pandemic Life

Food Security
- Irrigation Services of the National Irrigation Administration: PhP31.5 B
- National Commodity Programs of the Department of Agriculture (DA)\(^2\): PhP25.1 B
- Farm-to-Market Roads\(^3\): PhP10.0 B
- Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Program: PhP10.0 B
- Support for the Crop Diversification Program and Expanded Crop Insurance Program on Rice\(^4\): PhP2.1 B

Social Protection
- **Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program**: PhP113.8 B
- Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens: PhP23.2 B
- Supplementary Feeding Program: PhP3.7 B
- **Balik Probinsya, Bagong Pag-asa Program**: PhP2.2 B

Industry and Livelihood
- Livelihood and Emergency Employment Program: PhP11.1 B
- Emergency Repatriation Program: PhP6.1 B
- Training for Work Scholarship Program: PhP3.6 B
- Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Development Program: PhP2.3 B

Education
- State Universities and Colleges: PhP83.3 B
- Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education: PhP47.1 B
- Education Assistance and Subsidies\(^5\): PhP28.0 B
- Basic Education-Learning Continuity Plan: PhP16.1 B
- DepEd Computerization Program: PhP9.0 B

Governance and Crosscutting Concerns
- The Judiciary: PhP43.5 B
- National Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict (NTF-ELCAC): PhP19.1 B
- Philippine Identification System: PhP4.1 B

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\(^2\)Includes support for the Crop Diversification Program of DA, charged against excess revenue
\(^3\)Includes locally-funded projects only
\(^4\)To be sourced from excess revenues from rice tariffs
\(^5\)Inclusive of allocations for the Government Assistance to Students and Teachers in Private Education (PhP26.3 B), Student Financial Assistance Programs (PhP1.5 B), and Private Education Student Financial Assistance (PhP0.2 B)

For more details, see pages 22 to 35.
Health

As government agencies lead their respective sectors in resetting priorities and integrating a well-planned and well-executed pandemic response, health issues that have existed and continue to put millions of Filipinos at risk everyday will continue to be addressed.

For 2021, PhP212.4 billion will be allotted to the Health Sector to ensure that all targets are met. The PhP26.9 billion increase over the previous year’s PhP185.5 billion signifies the Duterte Administration’s intent to better protect Filipinos against health risks and, at the same time, address the needs of a productive society. PhP71.4 billion will be provided for the continued implementation of the Universal Health Care Program, while PhP31.4 billion is specifically allotted to fund new health programs on COVID-19 response.

**Strengthening Medical Operations and Infrastructure**

**Health Facilities Operations Program**
To enhance the operations of Department of Health (DOH)-administered health care facilities, especially in the provision of food, drugs and medicines, and medical, dental, and laboratory supplies

**Purchase of Drugs, Medicines, and Vaccines**
To fund the procurement of medicines, vaccines, and other various drugs, as well as the distribution of medical and dental supplies to different government health facilities

**Health Facilities Enhancement Program**
To aid in the construction, rehabilitation, and repair of health care facilities with priority given to areas where there are large numbers of poor households under the Listahanan of the DSWD

For consolidated information on programs related to the government’s COVID-19 pandemic response, please see the COVID-19 Transparency Nook on pages 12 and 13.
### Health Facilities Operations Program
#### 2021 Regional Allocation

(In thousand Pesos)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>DOH Hospitals</th>
<th>Dangerous Drugs Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers</th>
<th>Blood Centers and National Voluntary Blood Services</th>
<th>National Research Laboratories</th>
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<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>2,014,875</td>
<td>4,428</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>II</td>
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<td>2,196,302</td>
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<td>VI</td>
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<td>VII</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>1,249,737</td>
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<tr>
<td>IX</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>2,691,070</td>
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<td>XII</td>
<td>972,979</td>
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<tr>
<td>CARAGA</td>
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<td>82,673</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>48,832,565</td>
<td>1,337,550</td>
<td>287,649</td>
<td>289,330</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)Includes Central Office allocations

*Note: Figures are inclusive of automatic appropriations.*

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**Research and Development**

**Virology Science and Technology Institute of the Philippines**

To fund the establishment of the country’s premier virology facility which will focus on studying viral diseases and promoting scientific and technological advancements against viruses affecting humans, animals, and plants.

**PhP283.5 M**

**Solidarity Trial for COVID-19 Treatment**

To contribute to international clinical trials aimed at finding an effective COVID-19 treatment, in cooperation with other partner countries in the World Health Organization (WHO).

**PhP66 M**
Universal Health Care for All

National Health Insurance Program (NHIP)
To provide all Filipinos with health insurance coverage and ensure the availability and accessibility of health care services as mandated by Republic Act No. 11223 or the Universal Health Care Law

- **13.22 million** indigent families (PhP2,400 premium/month)
- **0.026 million** families under the PAyapa at Masaganang PamayaNAn (PAMANA) Program (PhP2,400 premium/month)
- **7.30 million** senior citizens (PhP5,000 premium/month)

Assistance to Indigent Patients
To provide hospitalization and assistance to indigent patients requiring medical services

- **PhP17.3 B**

Malasakit Centers
For the continued operation of Malasakit Centers nationwide, providing one-stop access to medical and financial assistance from agencies such as PhilHealth and DSWD

- **PhP490 M**
**Disease Prevention and Nutritional Intervention**

**Human Resources for Health Deployment**
To facilitate the hiring of 26,035 health care workers, including doctors, nurses, midwives, dentists, pharmacists, nutritionist dieticians, medical technologists, and physical therapists

- **PhP842 M**
  DOH Pre-Service Scholarship Program

  To provide scholarships to aspiring medical and allied health care professionals, giving priority to Indigenous Peoples (IP), those residing in Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas (GIDAs), and those who belong to the low-income bracket

**Family Health, Immunization, Nutrition, and Responsible Parenting**
To intensify interventions in family planning, including the provision of classes on responsible parenthood and reproductive health; and to immunize pregnant women, children, and infants against common-yet-critical diseases

**Provision for COVID-19 Vaccine**
To fund the procurement of vaccines against COVID-19 to innoculate an estimate of 3.9 million individuals

**Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases**
To promote the prevention of and medication against hypertension, diabetes, cancer, and mental health conditions

**Early Childhood Care and Development in the First 1000 Days**
To help address malnutrition among mothers and children in 196 cities and municipalities, and 3,974 barangays

**Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases**
To fund programs and projects that seek to inhibit and curb the spread of communicable diseases, such as tuberculosis, among others. This includes funds allocated for the purchase of PPEs and GenExpert cartridges. *(Please see COVID-19 Transparency Nook on pages 12 and 13.)*
Infrastructure Development

To stimulate economic recovery, the flagship *Build, Build, Build* Program of the Duterte Administration will continue to be implemented in 2021. Infrastructure projects under this Program, amounting to **PhP1.108 trillion**, are expected to generate up to 1.1 million direct and indirect jobs for Filipinos.

**PhP1.108 T**
**Build, Build, Build**
(5.4% of GDP)

To fund public infrastructure projects, such as:

- Road Networks: PhP406.8 B
- Development Fund of LGUs (Internal Revenue Allotment): PhP139.1 B
- Flood Control Systems: PhP124.1 B
- Railways: PhP97.6 B
- Buildings: PhP89.8 B
- Right-of-Way Acquisition: PhP51.5 B
- School Buildings: PhP30.8 B
- Irrigation Systems: PhP19.2 B
- Water Supply Systems: PhP6.3 B
- Reforestation Projects: PhP4.2 B
- Power Supply Systems: PhP3.6 B
- Housing and Community Facilities: PhP3.4 B
- Hospitals and Health Centers: PhP2.3 B

Public Infrastructure Budget, 2020-2021
Regional Breakdown
(in billion Pesos)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021 Proposed</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nationwide*1/</td>
<td>146.4</td>
<td>180.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central Office*2/</td>
<td>461.7</td>
<td>569.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>12.6</td>
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<td>15.8</td>
<td>16.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Region II</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region III</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>27.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Capital Region (NCR)*3/</td>
<td>94.1</td>
<td>84.6</td>
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<td>Region IV-A</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>28.7</td>
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<td>MIMAROPA</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>12.2</td>
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<td>Region V</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>22.9</td>
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<td>Region VI</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>18.7</td>
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<td>Region VII</td>
<td>20.0</td>
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<td>12.3</td>
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<td>10.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Region XIII</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>8.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(BARMM)*4/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>989.3</td>
<td>1,107.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

*1Nationwide allocations pertain to allocations that are yet to be distributed to various regional offices of departments/agencies and to multi-user special purpose funds (e.g., Calamity Funds).

*2Central Office allocations consist of infrastructure allocations being managed by the head offices of departments/agencies for their respective units.

*3Regional allocations for NCR include funding requirements of departments/agencies located in the NCR with nationwide coverage, but without regional operating units.

*4Inclusive of infrastructure projects located in BARMM (and former ARMM) provinces.
Reliable Road Networks and Flood Mitigation Structures*

Of the PhP667.3 billion proposed budget of the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), **PhP300.6 billion (45.0%)** is allotted for the agency’s core programs to ensure safe and reliable national road systems and mitigate flood risks.

- **Road Network Development Program**
  - To construct 926.65 kilometers (km) of new roads and widen 636.529 km of existing roads
  - PhP124.6 B

- **Flood Management Program**
  - To intensify the construction of 1,543 flood mitigation structures and drainage systems, and construct/rehabilitate 451 existing flood control facilities in major river basins and principal rivers
  - PhP101.6 B

- **Asset Preservation Program**
  - To fund the preventive maintenance of 691.685 km of roads and rehabilitate, reconstruct, and upgrade 257.348 km of damaged paved national roads
  - PhP47.8 B

- **Bridge Program**
  - To build 30,739 lineal meters of new and replacement bridges and maintain and rehabilitate 342 bridges along national roads
  - PhP26.6 B

* Inclusive of foreign-assisted projects

Secure and Enhanced Public Transportation

The Department of Transportation will receive **PhP143.6 billion** in 2021 to strengthen and modernize the country’s rail and public transport systems in view of the post-pandemic situation.

- **Rail Transport Program**
  - PhP58.6 B North–South Commuter Railway System
  - PhP34.6 B Metro Manila Subway Project (Phase 1)
  - PhP3.1 B MRT 3 Rehabilitation Project
  - PhP3.0 B Philippine National Railways South Long Haul Project

- **Land Public Transportation Program**
  - PhP14.8 B Payment of Right-of-Way
  - PhP100 M Integrated Transport System Project

- **Maritime Infrastructure Program**
  - PhP155 M Maritime Safety Capability Improvement Project (Phase 2)
  - PhP10 M New Cebu International Container Port Project
Upgraded Digital Infrastructure

To ensure the successful shift to a digital government and economy, **PhP21.4 billion** will be used to cover expenditures for the Medium-Term Information and Communications Technology Harmonization Initiative (MITHI) in 2021. Of this total, **PhP7.6 billion** will be used to undertake ICT development efforts in various sectors to help them adapt to the post-pandemic life.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spending Priorities</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Telecommunications Infrastructure | **PhP4.7 B** | - PhP2.7 B Free Internet Wi-Fi Access in Public Places  
  - PhP902 M National Broadband Program  
  - PhP317 M National Government Portal |
| Industry | **PhP90 M** | Establishment and enhancement of online information systems to promote ease of doing business for micro, small, and medium enterprises |
| Social Protection | **PhP39 M** | Development of the Online Indigenous Peoples Information System and Children’s Organization Electronic Record Management System, and rehabilitation of the Children and Women with Disability Protection System |
| Education | **PhP2.0 B** | Development of e-learning systems, e-classroom facilities, and learning management platforms |
| Defense and Justice | **PhP556 M** | Development of various information management, communications, and reporting systems of agencies in the Defense and Justice Sectors |
| Labor and Employment | **PhP112 M** | Upgrading of mission critical systems for maritime training and resources |
| Transportation | **PhP35 M** | Development of the Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board’s electronic system for planning and identifying public road transport services, and facilitating ease of franchise issuances |
| Health | **PhP22 M** | Establishment of online information systems for health emergencies and enhancement of nutrition |
Accelerated Local Infrastructure Development

The government promotes infrastructure development in rural and urban areas to enhance the people's access to essential goods and services.

Support to the Barangay Development Program

To implement various support programs of the National Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict (NTF-ELCAC) for cleared barangays, such as the construction of farm-to-market roads, school buildings, water and sanitation systems, health stations, and electrification facilities, among others

Financial Assistance to Local Government Units

To construct, rehabilitate, repair, or improve various local infrastructure; purchase ambulance, trucks, mini-dump trucks, or multicabs; and provide street lighting or barangay electrification

Greater Cooperation with Other Sectors

Various infrastructure projects in other sectors are funded through the Convergence and Special Support Program of the DPWH.

- PhP15.5 B Access roads to tourist destinations
- PhP13.2 B Access roads to trade, industries, and economic zones
- PhP2.1 B Seaport access roads
- PhP1.6 B Airport access roads
- PhP375 M Access roads to railway stations
In the midst of the pandemic, it is crucial to ensure that the country’s food supply and production will sufficiently meet the demand for available, affordable, and nutritious food. In 2021, the Department of Agriculture (DA) and its attached agencies will be given PhP66.4 billion to fund their key programs and projects aimed at developing the agricultural sector and reducing poverty among farmers and fisherfolk. Also, the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) will receive PhP8.9 billion to continue distributing agricultural land to landless farmers.

### Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Fund
To raise the productivity and profitability, as well as the global competitiveness, of local rice farmers by making agricultural equipment and machinery more accessible, among others

### Research and Development
To fund research endeavors that seek to modernize farm equipment and improve technologies that are used for the production of crops, livestock, fisheries, forestry, and mineral resources, among others

### Fisheries Infrastructure Development Program
To support the construction and operation of fish ports and other post-harvest facilities nationwide

### Regional Allocation for FMRs (FY 2021)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Region/MAROPA</th>
<th>Allocation (PhP million)</th>
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<td>828.5 M</td>
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<tr>
<td>Region II</td>
<td>820.0 M</td>
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<td>Region III</td>
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<td>Region IV-A</td>
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<td>721.0 M</td>
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<td>428.5 M</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,958.5 M</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Regulatory Measures
To implement strict regulatory measures in the agri-fishery sector, the following will be funded:

- **PhP624 million** for quarantine services (DA-Office of the Secretary)
- **PhP444 million** for National Meat Inspection Service
- **PhP156 million** for the Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority

---

1/ Includes small reservoir irrigation and other irrigation systems (PhP31.5 billion) under the National Irrigation Administration, and small-scale irrigation projects of the DA (PhP1.0 billion)

2/ Includes locally-funded projects only

3/ Includes budget for the Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic, and Natural Resources Research and Development (PhP1.4 B), Philippine Center for Post-Harvest Development and Mechanization (PhP345 M), and National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (PhP288 M)
Adequate Supply of Food

Major Programs of the DA

- PhP15.7 B National Rice Program
- PhP3.5 B National Fisheries Program
- PhP2.7 B National High Value Crops Program
- PhP1.5 B National Corn Program
- PhP1.2 B National Livestock Program
- PhP520 M National Organic Agriculture Program

Buffer Stocking Program
To ensure that the country will have enough supply of rice during calamities and emergencies

Continuous Support for Farmers and Fisherfolk

Crop Insurance Program
To give full insurance premium to 2.1 million subsistence farmers and protect them against losses of crops and non-crop agricultural assets

PhP4.5 B

Land Acquisition and Distribution
To help 40,083 landless agrarian reform beneficiaries, mainly farmers and regular farmworkers, by distributing 45,455 ha of agricultural land through the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program

PhP3.4 B

Credit Support Services
To provide financial assistance to 26,243 small farmers and fisherfolk and 97 micro, small, and medium enterprises who are affected by the pandemic

PhP2.5 B
Industry and Livelihood

The government continues to implement and strengthen measures to safeguard the livelihood of Filipinos, including micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), that have been affected by the pandemic. To ensure that they will receive support to survive the challenges, PhP27.5 billion and PhP20.6 billion of the proposed 2021 National Budget will be allocated to the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) and Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), respectively.

Building the Resilience of Local Businesses

**PhP2.3 billion**

**MSME Development Program**

To boost the resiliency of MSMEs against the obstacles they will face during and after this pandemic. Through this Program, it is expected that:

- 1,125 Negosyo Centers will be maintained and 157 will be established (PhP627 million)
- 2,579 Shared Service Facilities will be maintained and 340 will be established (PhP578 million)
- 359,200 individuals in 3,592 barangays will be provided with information on various livelihood opportunities through the Livelihood Seeding Program-Negosyo Serbisyo sa Barangay of the DTI (PhP203 million)
- 28,000 farming households will participate in Detailed Investment Plans through the Rural Agro-Enterprise Partnership for Inclusive Development and Growth (RAPID) Project
- (PhP111 million)

7,986 MSMEs will be assisted through the One Town, One Product: Next Generation Project (PhP91 million)

**PhP1.5 billion**

**Pondo sa Pagbabago at Pag-Asenso Program (P3)**

To address the cash flow constraints of MSMEs by providing affordable loans to 60,000 borrowers (Small Business Corporation)

**PhP510 million**

**Industry Development Program**

To increase the competitiveness of the manufacturing, agriculture, and services sectors through the *Go Lokal* Project (PhP9 million) and Digital Philippines (PhP40 million) of the DTI

**PhP125 million**

**Productivity Improvement Program**

To conduct various productivity training programs and technical assistance to enterprises, while also ensuring that adapting to the post-pandemic life will be easier for all Filipinos (DOLE-National Wages and Productivity Commission)
Managing the Impact of COVID-19 on Livelihood

PhP11.1 billion

Livelihood and Emergency Employment Program
To provide employment and entrepreneurship opportunities to displaced, disadvantaged, and unemployed workers. Of this amount:

- **PhP9.9 billion** will be made available for the 2.1 million beneficiaries of the *Tulong Panghanapbuhay sa Ating Disadvantaged/Displaced Workers and Government Internship Program*.

- **PhP810 million** will be for the 23,007 beneficiaries of the DOLE’s Integrated Livelihood Program.

- **PhP392 million** will be for the 26,107 displaced local formal workers through the Adjustment Measures Program.

PhP6.1 billion

Emergency Repatriation Program
To allot PhP3.5 billion for the provision of airport assistance, temporary shelter, psychosocial counseling, stress debriefing, and transport services/allowance to respective provinces of repatriated Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs). This will also cover the estimated 88,000 OFWs to be repatriated in 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, PhP2.5 billion will be allocated for the DOLE-Abot Kamay ang Pagtulong (AKAP) Program to provide financial assistance to 150,000 affected onsite OFWs and 100,000 repatriated OFWs (Balik Manggagawa); and PhP100 million will be provided for the cost of service of locally-hired paralegals. (DOLE-Overseas Workers Welfare and Administration or OWWA)

PhP53 million

Reintegration Services for OFW Returnees
To make livelihood opportunities more accessible to OFWs who had been forced to repatriate (DOLE-OWWA)
Social Protection

Comprehensive and effective social protection plans are an integral part of the country’s response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The vulnerable groups and those residing in rural areas remain top priorities of the government as they are the most affected by the crisis.

For 2021, the Department of Social Welfare and Development will be given PhP171.2 billion to ensure that its programs and projects will help cushion the impacts of COVID-19 and provide social safety nets to the most affected sectors.

Swift Response to Crisis

**Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program or Conditional Cash (CCT) Transfer Program**

To provide educational and health grants, as well as rice subsidy, to the poorest 4.4 million households (HHs) in the country. These include the 4,164,960 regular CCT beneficiaries and 235,040 modified CCT beneficiaries, including itinerant indigenous peoples and homeless street families.

**PhP113.8 B**

**Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens**

To fund the PhP500.00 monthly stipend of 3.8 million indigent senior citizens who are the most vulnerable to COVID-19 and other diseases

**PhP23.2 B**

**Financial Assistance (Protective Services for Individuals and Families in Difficult Circumstances)**

To assist 1,778,073 individuals and families through the Alternative Family Care Program, Protective Services Program, and Comprehensive Program for Street Children, Street Families, and Indigenous People

**PhP12.0 B**

**Balik Probinsya, Bagong Pag-asa Program**

To help 10,000 families and receiving community members by providing:
- Transportation/relocation assistance (PhP5,000/family of five)
- Six-Month Transitory Family Support Package (PhP11,000/family for six months)
- Livelihood Settlement Grants (PhP24,131/family)

**PhP2.2 B**
Continuous Protection of the Vulnerable

**Sustainable Livelihood Program**
To further expand employment and livelihood opportunities to 122,489 HH beneficiaries, of which:
- Regular beneficiaries: 107,264 HHs
- Post-Disaster Response (Marawi City): 2,000 HHs
- Rebel Returnees: 11,800 HHs
- Convergence Program (Zero Hunger Program): 1,425 HHs

**Supplementary Feeding Program**
To feed 1,936,868 undernourished children aged 3 to 5 years old who are enrolled in Community Development Centers and Supervised Neighborhood Play sites

**Implementation of the Centenarians Act**
To grant a one-time cash gift of PhP100,000 to 1,319 senior citizens who will reach the age of 100 and above

Adequate and Affordable Shelter for All

To ensure that all Filipinos will have access to livable homes equipped with basic utilities, such as electricity and clean water, the following agencies and programs will receive adequate funding for 2021:

**Housing**
- **National Housing Authority**
  PhP2.0 B
- **National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation**
  PhP1.0 B
- **Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development**
  PhP633 M
- **Social Housing Finance Corporation**
  PhP369 M

**Basic Utilities**
- **Sitio Electrification Project**
  PhP1.6 B
- **Water Supply and Sanitation Program**
  PhP525 M
- **Total Electrification Program**
  PhP500 M
Education

Education has always been a major focus of the Duterte Administration, especially now that priorities under this sector have been reshaped—even reset—to respond to the challenges of the pandemic. It has been recognised as a key factor in producing a highly-skilled and globally competent workforce. For 2021, the Administration will allocate PhP754.4 billion to the Education Sector, a 16.0% increase from the PhP650.2 billion budget in 2020.

Basic Education

The COVID-19 pandemic posed a serious challenge to the country’s education system. The shift from the traditional face-to-face teaching to distance and blended learning has compelled schools to develop new ways to continue educating students while the health crisis persists. Some PhP606.5 billion will be earmarked for the Department of Education (DepEd) to implement its programs and projects geared towards these new education systems.

**PhP26.3 B**
**Government Assistance and Subsidies**
Financial aid for 2.7 million junior and senior high school students under the Education Service Contracting for Junior High School (JHS) and Senior High School (SHS), and Joint Delivery Voucher Programs

**PhP24.1 B**
**Basic Education Facilities**
Construction of 5,174 new classrooms and procurement of 38,917 sets of school seats and tables, among others

**PhP105 M**
**Alternative Learning System**
Provision of assistance to 690,208 out-of-school youths through programs on education, employment, and entrepreneurship

**PhP16.1 B**
**Basic Education-Learning Continuity Plan**
Development, reproduction, and delivery of 948.8 million learning modules, including transistor radios, for learners who have limited or no access to technology

**PhP9.0 B**
**Computerization Program**
Procurement of 37,221 multimedia packages for public schools

**PhP105 B**
**Information and Communications Technology for Education**

To facilitate the shift to the new learning arrangements that have been introduced in the light of the pandemic, PhP2.0 billion will be allotted for the development of e-learning systems, e-classroom facilities, and learning management systems that would allow the conduct of online lectures and classroom activities for advanced learning experiences.
Higher Education and Technical-Vocational Education

Higher education and technical-vocational education play key roles in the development of individuals and equipping them with skills that will help them excel in the labor market and in their careers. Thus, the government is equally focused on providing equitable, accessible, and quality higher education and technical-vocational education and training for all Filipinos.

Higher Education

For 2021, PhP134.2 billion will be allocated for Tertiary Education. Of this amount, PhP83.3 billion will go to the State Universities and Colleges, while PhP50.9 billion will be given to the Commission on Higher Education.

- **PhP24.5 B**
  - Tertiary Education Subsidy
  - Grants-in-aid for 867,978 students

- **PhP18.7 B**
  - Free Higher Education
  - Free tuition and 13 other school fees for 1.34 million students

- **PhP1.5 B**
  - Student Financial Assistance Programs
  - Scholarships and grants-in-aid programs for 44,115 students

Technical-Vocational Education

Some PhP13.7 billion will be given to the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) to capacitate Filipinos with the knowledge and skills needed to adapt to the post-pandemic life, and to build long-term resilience against future crises.

- **PhP3.6 B**
  - Training for Work Scholarship Program
  - Specific courses offered in different subject areas, such as agri-fishery, agribusiness/agri-industrial, and tourism, among others, that seek to benefit 132,268 enrollees

- **PhP1.5 B**
  - Special Training for Employment Program
  - Community-based trainings to support 57,519 beneficiaries

- **PhP1.0 B**
  - Tulong Trabaho Scholarship Program
  - Scholarship program for 41,023 qualified recipients
Good Governance

The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the need for effective governance to ensure an efficient and successful response in times of crises and to address the clamor for better service delivery. Thus, the 2021 Budget supports good governance strategies to modernize government services and foster efficient, accountable, and inclusive public institutions critical for building resiliency and achieving sustainable growth after the pandemic.

Making the Shift to E-Governance

Telecommunications Infrastructure
- To provide for the information and communications technology (ICT) requirements of the Department of Information and Communications Technology’s Free Internet Wi-Fi Access Connectivity in Public Places, National Government Data Center, National Broadband Plan, and National Government Portal, among others

PhP7.6 B

Digitizing the Tax System
- To fund the existing ICT programs and projects of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and develop new ICT systems for improving revenue collection

PhP1.4 B

Philippine Identification (ID) System
- To fast-track the implementation of a national ID system for a systematic distribution of government assistance to those affected by the pandemic, particularly poor and low-income individuals and families

PhP4.1 B

Community-based Monitoring System
- To generate relevant data that will help local government units in identifying priority beneficiaries of social protection and welfare programs and projects, especially in times of emergencies

PhP85 M

Providing Streamlined and Coordinated Services

Anti-Red Tape Authority (ARTA)
- To reduce red tape and promote better public service delivery by implementing the Ease of Doing Business (EODB) and Efficient Delivery of Government Services Program, and monitoring and evaluating agency compliance with Republic Act No. 11032 or the EODB Law, among others

PhP141 M

National Effort for the Harmonization of Efficiency Measures of Interrelated Agencies (NEHEMIA Program)
- To fund the streamlining efforts of the ARTA in key sectors and industries that play a crucial role in the pandemic and post-pandemic periods, particularly in telecommunications infrastructure, power, and logistics

PhP8 M
Ensuring Swift, Fair, and Accessible Justice

Department of Justice (DOJ)
Of which:

- PhP24.1 B Law Enforcement Services (DOJ-Office of the Secretary)
- PhP6.6 B Free Legal Services to Indigents and Other Qualified Persons (Public Attorney’s Office)
- PhP4.6 B Custody and Safekeeping of Prisoners (Bureau of Corrections)
- PhP2.9 B Crime Detection and Investigation (National Bureau of Investigation)
- PhP895 M Community-based Rehabilitation and Re-integration of Offenders (Parole and Probation Administration)
- PhP24.6 M Anti-Cybercrime Enforcement
- PhP5 M National Justice Information System

The Judiciary
Of which:

- PhP23.4 B Operations of the Supreme Court and the Lower Courts
- PhP1.4 B Appellate Adjudication Program
- PhP879 M Construction, Completion, Repair, or Rehabilitation of Halls of Justice
- PhP460 M Sandiganbayan Adjudication Program
- PhP193 M Tax Appellate Adjudication Program
- PhP15 M Justice Sector Convergence Program

Office of the Ombudsman
Of which:

- PhP668 M Anti-Corruption Investigation Program
- PhP483 M Anti-Corruption Enforcement Program
- PhP92 M Corruption Prevention Program

Note: Figures are inclusive of Retirement and Life Insurance Premiums.
The Administration is determined to put the safety and well-being of the Filipino people above all, especially in times of crisis like the COVID-19 pandemic. For 2021, the Administration will allocate PhP311.9 billion for public order and safety, and PhP210.6 billion for domestic security.

Law, Public Order, and Safety

Information and Communications Technology (ICT) for Public Order and Defense

To help harmonize and ensure interoperability among ICT-related resources, programs, and projects across the government such as, but not limited to, the following:

- Development of the e-Police Community Relations Management Information System
- Establishment of the Crime Laboratory Information Management Portal of the Department of the Interior and Local Government
- Intelligence Information System of the Department of National Defense
- Enhancement of the Philippine Air Force Communications System
- Naval Operation Reporting System Project of the Philippine Navy

Upholding and Enforcing the Law

Operations of the Philippine National Police (PNP)

To support the operations, programs, and projects of the PNP against crime and lawlessness

PhP190.8 B

Support for the Philippine Anti-Illlegal Drugs Strategy

To encourage the reduction in drug-dependency and rehabilitate drug users in the country

PhP2.1 B

PhP1.3 B Operations of Dangerous Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers
**Maintaining Public Order and Safety**

- **Bureau of Fire Protection**
  - PhP24.6 B
  - To support fire prevention and suppression programs and projects

- **Bureau of Jail Management and Penology**
  - PhP19.8 B
  - To finance the operations of all district, city, and municipal jails to support the safekeeping and development of inmates

- **Bureau of Corrections**
  - PhP3.7 B
  - To ensure the management and reformation of persons deprived of liberty

**Upholding Territorial Integrity and Sovereignty**

- **Department of National Defense**
  - PhP209.1 B
  - To safeguard the country against terrorism and uphold its sovereignty

  - PhP33.0 B
  - Revised Armed Forces of the Philippines Modernization Program

**Attaining Inclusive and Sustainable Peace**

- **Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)**
  - PhP80.3 B
  - To support the regional government of BARMM

  - PhP71.7 B
  - Annual Block Grant allotment for BARMM

  - PhP5.0 B
  - Special Development Fund for the rebuilding, rehabilitation, and development of conflict-affected communities in BARMM

  - PhP3.6 B
  - Share in taxes, fees, and charges collected in BARMM

- **National Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict (NTF-ELCAC)**
  - PhP19.1 B
  - To provide for the rehabilitation and development of conflict-affected communities

  - PhP16.4 B
  - Support for the Barangay Development Program for cleared barangays certified by the NTF-ELCAC

**Recovering: Adapting to the Post-Pandemic Life**

- Support for the Barangay Development Program for cleared barangays certified by the NTF-ELCAC
Developing countries like the Philippines face several environmental challenges due to rapid urbanization, population growth, and climate change. Recognizing this, the government aims to strike a balance between improving the quality of lives of Filipinos and protecting the environment for future generations through sustainable development.

For 2021, PhP26.5 billion will be allocated for the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) to implement measures for the conservation, management, development, and proper use of the country’s environment and natural resources.

**Secure and Robust Environment**

- **National Greening Program**
  - PhP5.2 B
  - To recover 82,349 hectares of denuded forestland, produce 72,900,557 seedlings, and maintain 500,448 hectares of existing forests

- **Protected Areas Development and Management**
  - PhP688 M
  - To conserve the biodiversity within and adjacent to the 4.38 million hectares of 107 legislated protected areas

- **Management of Coastal and Marine Resources/Areas**
  - PhP248 M
  - To ensure the sustainable management of coral reefs, sea grass beds, mangrove stands, mudflats, plankton community, and water quality of coastal areas

- **Clean Water Regulations**
  - PhP177 M
  - To improve the water quality of 80 priority rivers and other critical bodies of water through monitoring and designation of water quality management areas

- **Manila Bay Rehabilitation**
  - PhP1.8 B
  - To clean up, rehabilitate, and preserve Manila Bay, and restore and maintain its waters to a level that is fit for swimming, skin-diving, and other forms of contact recreation through solid waste management, rehabilitation of sewage systems, etc.

- **Ecological Solid Waste Management**
  - PhP576 M
  - To ensure the protection of public health and the environment through the monitoring and inspection of 321 dumpsites to enforce compliance and effect its closure

- **Clean Air Regulations**
  - PhP178 M
  - To improve the air quality of the country and support the calibration and maintenance of 101 air quality monitoring stations

**Note:** Allocations for DENR major programs are presented net of Personnel Services.
The government aims to strengthen communities’ adaptive capacities and resilience against hazards brought about by climate change and natural or human-induced calamities through the implementation of programs and projects such as, but not limited to, the following:

**Flood Management Program**
To construct and maintain flood mitigation structures and facilities, and enhance the strategies on flood control to reduce the hazards of flooding to human lives and properties *(Department of Public Works and Highways)*

**Quick Response Fund**
To serve as standby fund in agencies’ built-in appropriations in order that the situation and living conditions of people in communities or areas stricken by disasters, calamities, epidemics, or complex emergencies, may be normalized as quickly as possible

**National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund**
To support programs, activities, and projects for disaster prevention, mitigation, and preparedness, as well as the rehabilitation and recovery of affected communities, of which PhP5.0 billion is allocated for the Marawi Recovery, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction Program

**Renewable Energy Development Program**
To address the challenges of climate change, energy security, and access to energy by developing and utilizing renewable energy sources *(Department of Energy)*
Financing the National Budget

- The 2021 Budget and the Economy
- Fiscal Program
- Revenues
- Comprehensive Tax Reform Program
- Borrowings
The 2021 Budget and the Economy

Despite the expected recession resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, the government anticipates economic growth to regain momentum in 2021 as it begins to undertake a program of recovery and rehabilitation in the second semester of 2020.

Macroeconomic Assumptions, 2019-2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>2019 Actual</th>
<th>Projections¹/²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real GDP Growth ( % )</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>(4.5)-(6.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation Forecast ( % )</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.75-2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>364-day Treasury Bill Rate (%)</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>2.5-3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOREX (PhP/USD)</td>
<td>51.80</td>
<td>50-52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR),</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180 Days (%)</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.8-1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubai Crude Oil Price (USD/barrel)</td>
<td>63.53</td>
<td>35-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports Growth ( % )</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>(16.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports Growth ( % )</td>
<td>(3.0)</td>
<td>(18.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹/² Assumptions and targets adopted by the Development Budget Coordination Committee (DBCC) on July 16, 2020
²GDP growth assumptions adopted by the DBCC on July 28, 2020 via Ad Referendum
³Goods imports and exports growth per BSP’s Balance of Payments projections based on the IMF’s Balance of Payments Manual 6 concept (BPM6)

Fiscal Sensitivity to Key Macroeconomic Indicators, 2021⁴/⁵ (in billion Pesos)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Revenues</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Budget Balance⁵/⁶</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 percentage point increase in real GDP growth</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 percentage point increase in inflation rate</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 percentage point increase in merchandise import growth</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 percentage point increase in Treasury Bill Rate</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>(2.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 percentage point increase in London Interbank Offered Rate (180 days)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>(10.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 peso depreciation in Foreign Exchange Rate</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

⁴Sources: Department of Finance and Bureau of the Treasury
⁵A negative figure in the budget balance means an increase in deficit.
⁶Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding off.
Governments craft and implement fiscal policies to address economic issues and challenges. With the COVID-19 pandemic, the Philippine economy took a downturn and is expected to bear these adverse impacts for the next two and a half years. For 2021, the available resources have been carefully evaluated and assessed to ensure that the Administration has enough in its war chest to contain the outbreak and lessen its impact on the economy.

Fiscal Program

The following projections ensure a responsive and sustainable fiscal program for 2021:

- Disbursements will be raised to PhP4,467.0 billion or 21.6% of GDP.
- Revenue collections will reach PhP2,717.4 billion or 13.2% of GDP.
- Deficit program will increase to 8.5% of GDP.

In view of the expected lower revenue levels due to the various quarantine restrictions implemented by the government, the budget deficit will be raised to 8.5% of GDP in 2021 to boost spending on COVID-19 programs and infrastructure projects to help the economy recover. Despite the higher deficit, the government remains committed to practice prudence in managing and keeping its debt within the internationally-recommended debt threshold of 60% by 2022.

Note: Figures are expressed as percentage of GDP, while dashed lines represent pre-COVID levels.
Revenues

Revenue collection for FY 2021 is expected to reach PhP2,717 trillion. This projection is still higher than the programmed PhP2,520 trillion in FY 2020 as the government continues to adopt sound fiscal strategies to respond to the pandemic and help the economy recover.

Breakdown of Projected Revenues by Source

PhP2,541.6 B
Tax Revenues
- PhP1,904.2 B (Bureau of Internal Revenue)
- PhP619.5 B (Bureau of Customs)
- PhP17.8 B (Others)

PhP175.4 B
Non-Tax Revenues
- PhP174.7 B (Bureau of the Treasury)
- PhP40.3 B (Fees and Charges)
- PhP60.3 B (Others)

PhP0.5 B
Privatization

1/ Consistent with the medium-term macroeconomic assumptions and fiscal program approved by the DBCC on July 28, 2020 via Ad Referendum
The Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises (CREATE) Bill has been recalibrated to make it more relevant and responsive to the needs of impacted businesses, and to improve the country’s ability to attract highly desirable investments that will serve the public interest. Once this bill is passed into law, it will help micro, small, and medium enterprises that are facing financial difficulties and encourage more investments that will fast-track the recovery of businesses and the economy.

**Salient Features of the CREATE Bill**

- Immediate 5 percentage point cut in the corporate income tax (CIT) rate until 2022, followed by a 1 percentage point yearly reduction starting 2023 to 2027
- Maintaining for up to nine years the status quo for registered business activities enjoying the 5% tax on gross income earned (GIE) incentive
- More flexibility in granting fiscal and non-fiscal incentives, which will be critical as the country competes internationally for high-value investments

**How will this benefit businesses?**

The accelerated reduction in the CIT will help lessen the negative impacts of COVID-19 on businesses by enabling them to use their saved funds to retain employees and continue their operations. Modernizing the fiscal incentive system will also give businesses access to incentives that are performance-based, strategically targeted, time-bound, and transparent.

**Pending CTRP Packages**

**Package 2+: Mining Taxes**
Aims to retain existing impositions, such as corporate income tax, excise tax, ancestral domain royalty, and local business tax; impose royalty and additional government share on all metallic and non-metallic minerals, small- and large-scale mines, whether inside or outside mineral reservations; and impose thin-capitalization and ring-fencing to control tax avoidance.

**Package 3: Real Property Valuation Reform**
Aims to have a consistent real property valuation base to ensure transparency and reduce unnecessary expenses due to conflicting appraisals; increase local government units’ (LGUs) revenues without adopting new tax measures which will boost LGUs’ financial self-sufficiency; increase revenues for the national government through capital gains; increase private investors’ confidence; and ensure higher special education fund collection.

**Package 4: Passive Income and Financial Intermediary Taxation Act (PIFITA)**
Aims to make passive income and financial intermediary taxes simpler, fairer, more efficient, and more competitive regionally, to achieve a higher, sustainable, and more inclusive growth.

**Motor Vehicle Users Charge**
Aims to provide adequate funding for the maintenance of national and provincial roads, and address the air pollution coming from motor vehicles in the country.

Source: Department of Finance (http://taxreform.dof.gov.ph)
Borrowings

A total of **PhP3,025.2 billion** will be borrowed by the government in FY 2021. Following an 85:15 policy, where domestic sources are favored over foreign sources, this amount will be used to fund public services and pay for government debt.

**PhP3,025.2 B**
FY 2021 Total Borrowings

**Domestic Borrowings**
- PhP1,532.8 B  
  Fixed Rate Treasury Bonds
- PhP50.0 B  
  Treasury Bills
- PhP1,000.0 B  
  Others\(^1\) (Short-term Borrowing from BSP)

**Foreign Borrowings**
- PhP94.9 B  
  Program Loans
- PhP61.4 B  
  Project Loans
- PhP268.0 B  
  Bonds and Other Inflows

**Debt-to-GDP Ratio\(^2\)**

As the ongoing pandemic calls for more rigorous spending for programs and projects that will help cushion its economic and social impact, it is expected that the government’s debt will increase to 58.1% of GDP in 2021.

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\(^1\)Includes net proceeds from short-term repo facility and advances

\(^2\)Consistent with the medium-term macroeconomic assumptions and fiscal program approved by the DBCC on July 28, 2020 via Ad Referendum
Basics of Budgeting

- Glossary
- The Budget Cycle
- Off-Budget Accounts
Glossary

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

1. General Appropriations Act as the Allotment Order (GAADO), 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.

02 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)

03 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.

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

05 Budget Deficit. A situation where government spending exceeds revenues.

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

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

08 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.

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

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

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

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

Sources:
2021 Budget of Expenditures and Sources of Financing; Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
Government budgeting involves four distinct phases that make up the Budget Cycle: preparation, legislation, execution, and accountability. While the Executive Branch implements the budget for the existing year, it also plans and prepares the budget for the succeeding year and ensures that goals are met by monitoring, evaluating, and reporting actual performance year-round. Shown here is the ideal schedule of activities that government agencies follow during the cycle.
Off-Budget Accounts

Off-budget accounts detail the income or receipts that some government agencies are authorized by law to collect from their operations and utilize for expenses not included in the National Expenditure Program. These are deposited with authorized government financial institutions and are subject to audit and inspection by the Commission on Audit.

Off-Budget Accounts, FY 2021

Government agencies are expected to spend PhP104.5 billion or 98.2% out of their PhP106.4 billion off-budget revenues in 2021. Off-Budget Accounts can be retained income or receipts, revolving funds, and receipts from borrowings by the Bureau of the Treasury.

Major Off-Budget Accounts, FY 2021

(in billion Pesos)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Purposes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>State Universities and Colleges</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>Tuition fees, collection from students, other sources</td>
<td>Payment of authorized benefits to teachers, and some operating expenses, among others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Department of Health</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>Sale of drugs and medicines, hospital fees, rent and lease income, among others</td>
<td>Purchase of drugs and medicine supplies, operating expenses, and some capital investments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Department of Public Works and Highways</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Receipts of fund for implementation of projects</td>
<td>Infrastructure projects/payment of progress billings, and taxes withheld from creditor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The Judiciary</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>Legal fees, fines and penalties, other service income</td>
<td>Allowances for justices and judges, equipment and facilities of courts, and training expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Department of Labor and Employment</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Enforcement of decisions/orders/resolution of the commission, and insurance premiums, among others</td>
<td>Appeal bond, monetary judgment awards, socio-economic projects, worker benefits, among others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Department of Transportation</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Escrow Account for IT Fee, proceeds from sale of bid documents, among others</td>
<td>Honoraria and rental fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Department of Finance</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>Interest on NG Deposits, income from conservation and disposition of transferred assets, among others</td>
<td>Relending to LGUs, some operating expenses, among others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Department of Justice</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Express Lane Fees or Special Lane Fees, Bureau of Corrections (BuCor) agro-industrial projects and operations, among others</td>
<td>Augmentation of salaries, BuCor’s livelihood and rehabilitation projects, among others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Department of National Defense</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>Hospital income, Performance Bond and Bidders Bond, and income from other sources</td>
<td>Upgrading and procurement of hospital equipment and facilities, implementation of projects, payment of combat incentive pay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>National Economic and Development Authority</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>Seminar/training fees, consultancy fees, and other fees</td>
<td>Transaction advisory services, research projects, and training expenses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ask Your Government

In this time of pandemic, it is crucial to maintain transparency and keep the public well-informed on government spending for programs and projects addressing COVID-19 issues. We invite you to get involved in monitoring their implementation. Send an email or pick up the phone to get to know more.

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

**Office of the President**
Presidential Complaint Center
8736-8645; 8736-8603
pcc@malacanang.gov.ph

**Office of the Vice President**
Public Assistance Division
8370-1716 & 8370-1719 loc. 112-113
pad@ovp.gov.ph

**Office of the Ombudsman**
Public Assistance and Corruption Prevention Bureau
8479-7300 loc. 4330

**Department of Agriculture**
Public Assistance and Complaints Desk
8928-8741 to 64 loc. 2136

**Department of Education**
DepEd Action Center
8636-1663; 8633-1942
action@deped.gov.ph

**Department of Environment and Natural Resources**
Strategic Communications and Initiatives Service
8249-3367 loc. 1054, 1055; 8928-2910

**Department of Foreign Affairs**
Office of the Undersecretary for Migrant Workers
8834-4996; 8834-4449; 8832-1672; 8551-0847
oumwa@dfa.gov.ph

**Department of Health**
Public Assistance Unit and Complaints Hotline Unit
8651-7800 loc. 2318 to 2319

**Department of the Interior and Local Government**
Public Assistance and Complaint Center
8876-3454 loc. 5705; 8925-0343; 8925-1135

**Department of Justice**
DOJ Action Center (DOJAC)
8526-3365; 8521-2930 TF
dojac@doj.gov.ph

**Department of Labor and Employment**
Information and Publication Service
DOLE Hotline: 1349

**Department of Public Works and Highways**
Stakeholders Relations Service
5304-3280

**Department of Science and Technology**
Public Assistance and Complaints Desk
8837-2071 loc. 2036, 2053; 8838-9080

**Department of Tourism**
Tourism Information and Special Projects Unit
8459-5200 to 30 loc. 101, 102
mmramos@tourism.gov.ph

**Department of Trade and Industry**
DTI Direct/Customer Contact Center
1-DTI (1-384); (0917) 834-3330
ask@dti.gov.ph

**Department of Transportation**
Communications and Commuter Affairs
8790-8300; 8790-8400 loc. 305, 362, 723
dotr.comms@gmail.com

**Civil Service Commission**
Public Assistance and Information Office
8931-7993; 8932-0381; 8932-0179
paio@csc.gov.ph

**Commission on Audit**
Public Information Office
8951-0934; 8951-6955
press@coa.gov.ph

**Commission on Human Rights**
Citizens’ Help and Action Division
8294-8704

**Philippine Statistics Authority**
Public Assistance and Complaint Desk
8461-0500 loc. 208

**National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council**
NDRRMC Operation Center
8911-1406; 8912-2665
The Proposed 2021 National Budget

Reset, Rebound, and Recover: Investing for Resiliency and Sustainability

2021 Budget Dimensions (By Sector [Traditional System], Sector [COFOG], Expense Class, Recipient Unit, Region, Special Purpose Fund, and Appropriation Source)

Spending Priorities

COVID-19 Transparency Nook
Reset: Addressing the Pandemic (Health)
Rebound: Reviving Infrastructure Development (Infrastructure Development)
Recover: Adapting to the Post-Pandemic Life (Food Security; Industry and Livelihood; Social Protection; Education; Good Governance; Law, Public Order, and Safety; and Environment and Disaster Risk Resiliency)

Financing the National Budget

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