

2023

PEOPLE'S
ENACTED
BUDGET




AGENDA FOR PROSPERITY:
Economic Transformation
Towards Inclusivity and Sustainability

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Foreword

To achieve inclusive economic growth while pursuing our Agenda for Prosperity, the Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 National Budget was crafted while guided by our Medium-Term Fiscal Framework (MTFF) and 8-Point Socioeconomic Agenda. These are the very same pillars that have also inspired our partners in Congress to pass it promptly. As a result, the signing into law by President Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr. of the FY 2023 National Budget on December 16, 2022 is now historically the fastest signing of the General Appropriations Act.

As one of the pillars of our 2023 budget philosophy, the MTFF gives us clear, credible, and realistic fiscal targets and outcomes to achieve economic transformation. Under the MTFF, we expect faster economic growth at 6.5% to 8.0% real GDP growth annually from 2023 to 2028; the Philippines to achieve upper-middle income status with the poverty rate reduced to single digit level by 2028; the National Government (NG) debt-to-GDP ratio to be reduced to less than 60% by 2025; and the NG deficit-to-GDP ratio be eased to less than 3.0% by 2028.

The 8-Point Socioeconomic Agenda, on the other hand, will ensure that no one will be left behind as we pursue prosperity. Consisting of both near-term and medium-term goals, the Agenda includes increasing the people's purchasing power and mitigating the scarring effects from the COVID-19 pandemic; ensuring sound macroeconomic fundamentals; creating more quality and green jobs; upholding public order and safety, peace and security; and ensuring a level playing field.

The 2023 General Appropriations Act, amounting to Php 5.268 trillion, fully supports the priorities of the 8-Point Socioeconomic Agenda and the Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028. Representing a 4.9% increase from the 2022 National Budget and a share of 21.9% in our GDP, the bulk of its allocations has been

set aside for the Social Services sector, amounting to Php 2.000 trillion, or 38.1% of the National Budget, to boost the Administration's poverty reduction campaign.

Following the directives of the President, the Economic Services sector gets the second largest share of the budget, with Php 1.624 trillion, or 30.8%, signifying the government's continued interest to invest in public infrastructure to drive economic growth and generate employment opportunities. This will ensure that infrastructure spending will be sustained at 5.0% to 6.0% of GDP from now until

2028. This has been made possible by the Build, Better, More program, which is this Administration's continuation of the Build, Build, Build program of the previous Administration.

The 7.6% real GDP growth posted in 2022 has proven that we are on track towards our Agenda for Prosperity, and I am confident that as long as we stay the path, the economy will continue to meet growth targets while uplifting the lives of the Filipino people in the coming years.

“...as we pursue our transformation towards a more responsive, inclusive, and sustainable economy... and achieve our Agenda for Prosperity”.

Join me on this journey as we pursue our transformation towards a more responsive, inclusive, and sustainable economy... and achieve our Agenda for Prosperity.

Assalamu alaikum wa Rahmatullahi wa Barakatuhu.



AMENAH F. PANGANDAMAN
Secretary

Agenda for Prosperity: Economic Transformation Towards Inclusivity and Sustainability

The 2023 General Appropriations Act amounting to Php 5.268 trillion was signed into law on December 16, 2022—setting the record for fastest national budget to be approved and signed. The first full-year budget of the Marcos Jr. Administration, the 2023 National Budget, is aligned with the Administration's Medium Term Fiscal Framework, which includes as its objectives the reduction of Philippine poverty levels to single digit and achieving upper middle-income status by 2028.



Highlights of the National Budget

**4.9% higher than the
Php 5.024 trillion
2022 National Budget**

Comprises 21.9% of GDP

**38.1 % of the budget
will go to social services**

**Budget for food security increased
by more than 30%**

Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028

The government aims to achieve a prosperous, inclusive, and resilient society through effective, progressive fiscal policies and sustainable socioeconomic transformation. All spending priorities in the 2023 National Budget support the latest PDP, which pursues the following goals and targets:

- Promote Human and Social Development
 - Boost Health
 - Improve Education and Lifelong Learning
 - Establish Livable Communities
- Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power
 - Ensure Food Security and Proper Nutrition
 - Strengthen Social Protection
- Increase Income-Earning Ability
- Modernize Agriculture and Agribusiness
- Revitalize Industry
- Reinvigorate Services
- Advance Research and Development, Technology, and Innovation
- Promote Trade and Investments
- Promote Competition and Improve Regulatory Efficiency
- Create a Growth-Enabling Environment
- Ensure Macroeconomic Stability and Expand Inclusive and Innovative Finance
 - Promote Inclusive, Innovative, and Healthy Financial Sector
 - Ensure Sound Fiscal Management and Improve the Tax Regime
- Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure
- Ensure Peace and Security and Enhance Administration of Justice
- Practice Good Governance and Improve Bureaucratic Efficiency
- Accelerate Climate Action and Strengthen Disaster Resilience



8-Point Socioeconomic Agenda

When the 2023 National Budget was being crafted, the current Administration's 8-Point Socioeconomic Agenda, together with the Medium-Term Fiscal Framework, served as the guide to ensure that the country's limited fiscal resources will go to the right programs and projects. Aiming to address the immediate concerns of the country, such as inflation and the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, the budgetary allocations for each agenda are as follows:

Php 763.1 B

Education



Php 310.0 B

Improved Transportation



Php 282.3 B

Healthcare



Php 199.7 B

Strengthen Social Protection



Php 141.5 B

Food Security



Php 14.6 B

Sound Fiscal Management



Php 9.6 B

Affordable and Clean Energy



Php 5.1 B

Bureaucratic Efficiency



Budget Dimensions

By Sector (Traditional System)

One way of presenting the National Budget is through the traditional system, which groups expenditure items into five broad sectors. For 2023, Social and Economic Services will get a combined allocation of Php 3.629 trillion, representing a 68.9% share, to support the government's goal of achieving inclusive and sustainable socioeconomic transformation. The remaining 31.1% goes to General Public Services (Php 823.5 billion), Debt Burden (Php 611.0 billion), and Defense (Php 205.0 billion).



3.7%

Social Services

2023: Php 2.004 T
2022: Php 1.932 T

To provide Filipinos access to quality education, affordable healthcare, and relevant social welfare and protection services

Key Items

- Php 909.1 B: Education, culture, and manpower development
- Php 430.7 B: Social security, welfare, and employment
- Php 327.2 B: Health



8.7%

Economic Services

2023: Php 1.624 T
2022: Php 1.494 T

To invest in productive industries that can spur economic activity, such as agriculture, infrastructure, and tourism, among others

Key Items

- Php 906.8 B: Communications, roads, and other transport
- Php 311.4 B: Subsidy to local government units (LGUs)
- Php 186.4 B: Agriculture and agrarian reform



1.3%

General Public Services

2023: Php 823.5 B
2022: Php 834.7 B

To fund expenses for general administration, public order and safety, and other governance and regulatory services

Key Items

- Php 338.7 B: Public order and safety
- Php 249.1 B: Subsidy to LGUs
- Php 178.5 B: General administration



12.9%

Debt Burden

2023: Php 611.0 B

2022: Php 541.3 B

To cover interest payments on the government's domestic and foreign debt, as well as net lending to government corporations

Key Items

- Php 582.3 B: Debt-Service Interest Payments
- Php 28.7 B: Net Lending



7.3%

Defense

2023: Php 205.0 B

2022: Php 221.1 B

To modernize the military and protect the country's territorial integrity and sovereignty

Key Item

- Php 205.0 B: Domestic Security



38.1%



30.8%



15.6%



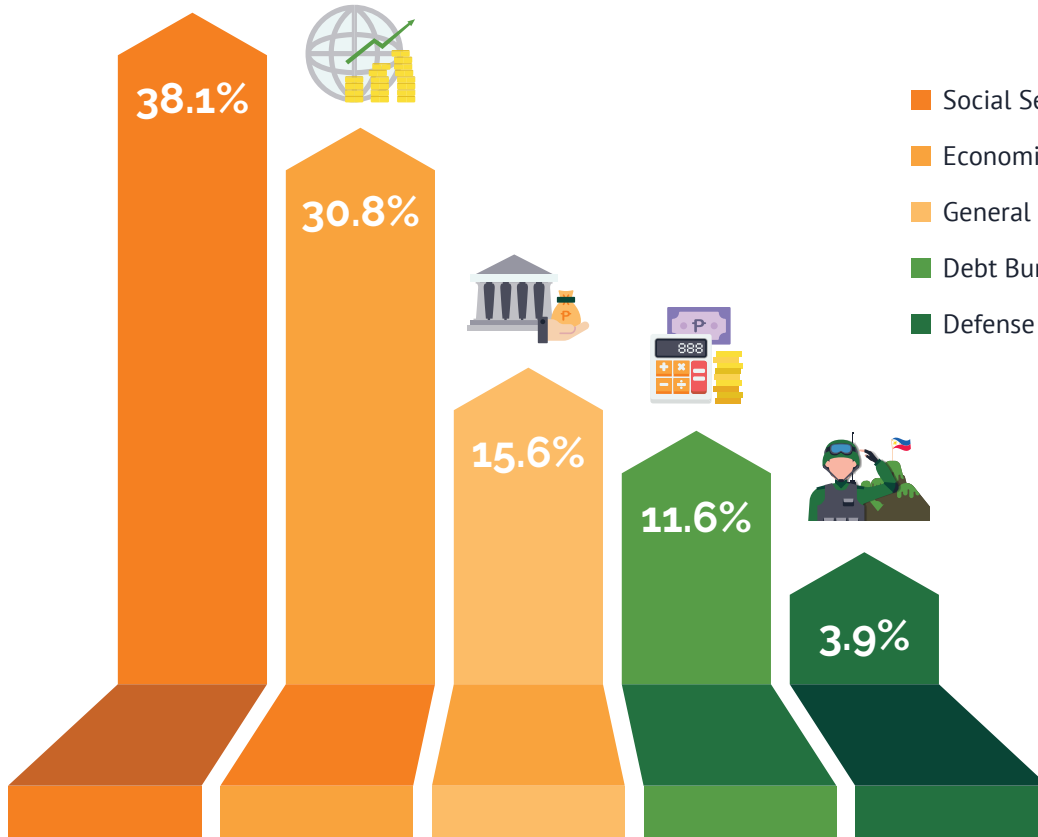
11.6%



3.9%

2023 National Budget by Sector (% Share)

- Social Services
- Economic Services
- General Public Services
- Debt Burden
- Defense



Budget Dimensions

By Sector (COFOG)

The Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) System provides a more detailed perspective of the National Budget. It categorizes public expenditures into 10 sectors based on their function or contribution to the government's socioeconomic objectives, thus enabling specific functions/policies to be tracked over time regardless of organizational changes.



Sectors that Benefit Society in General

General Public Services

2023: Php 2.151 T

2022: Php 2.152 T

Of which:

- Php 899.7 B** Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs
- Php 596.8 B** Public debt transactions
- Php 568.4 B** General services

Economic Affairs

2023: Php 781.5 B

2022: Php 747.3 B

Of which:

- Php 584.4 B** Transport
- Php 149.1 B** Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting
- Php 18.7 B** General economic, commercial and labor affairs

Public Order and Safety

2023: Php 282.5 B

2022: Php 270.5 B

Of which:

- Php 182.1 B** Police services
- Php 37.6 B** Law courts
- Php 24.7 B** Prisons

Defense

2023: Php 210.0 B

2022: Php 201.5 B

Of which:

- Php 207.2 B** Military defense
- Php 2.5 B** Civil defense

Environmental Protection

2023: Php 21.9 B

2022: Php 24.9 B

Of which:

- Php 8.7 B** Protection of biodiversity and landscape
- Php 3.0 B** Waste management
- Php 2.7 B** Pollution abatement

Sectors that Directly Benefit Individuals' Welfare and Development

Education

2023: Php 857.0 B

2022: Php 773.5 B

Of which:

- Php 310.3 B** Pre-primary and primary education
- Php 292.0 B** Secondary education
- Php 110.0 B** Tertiary education

Social Protection

2023: Php 616.8 B

2022: Php 561.3 B

Of which:

- Php 102.6 B** Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program
- Php 76.2 B** Survivors (Gender and Development, Internally Displaced Persons and Disaster Relief Assistance)
- Php 42.9 B** Family and children (Street Families)

Health

2023: Php 320.9 B

2022: Php 277.0 B

Of which:

- Php 100.2 B** Health insurance
- Php 13.6 B** Hospital services
- Php 5.7 B** Public health services

Housing and Community Amenities

2023: Php 18.9 B

2022: Php 10.4 B

Of which:

- Php 15.4 B** Water supply
- Php 2.4 B** Community development

Recreation, Culture, and Religion

2023: Php 7.1 B

2022: Php 4.7 B

Of which:

- Php 2.9 B** Cultural services
- Php 2.8 B** Recreational and sporting services
- Php 632 M** Broadcasting and publishing services

Budget Dimensions

By Expense Class

By Expense Class, the 2023 National Budget is allocated as follows: Php 2.030 trillion (38.5%) goes to Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses; Php 1.477 trillion (28.0%) for Personnel Services; Php 1.177 trillion (22.3%) for Capital Outlays; and Php 583.2 billion (11.1%) for Financial Expenses.

Php 2.030 T (38.5%) Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE)

This amount will support government operations, programs, and projects for 2023. It covers expenses for supplies and materials, transportation and travel, power and water utilities, repairs, and maintenance, among others.

Key Items

- Government Assistance and Subsidies under the Department of Education
- Medical Assistance to Indigent Patients
- *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program
- National Health Insurance Program
- National Tax Allotment and other allocations to local governments
- Subsidy to Government-Owned and/or-Controlled Corporations (GOCCs)

Php 1.477 T (28.0%) Personnel Services (PS)

This covers payments for salaries, benefits, and other compensation of all employees of the National Government (NG).

Key Items

- Creation and filling up of government positions
- Implementation of the last tranche of the salary standardization law and the National Government Rightsizing Program
- Deployment of human resources for health under the National Health Workforce Support System
- Additional allowances for military and uniformed personnel



2023: Php 2.030 T

2022: Php 2.085 T



2023: Php 1.477 T

2022: Php 1.405 T



Php 1.177 T (22.3%) Capital Outlays (CO)

CO expanded by 15.5% over the 2022 level, the highest increase among the expense classes. The amount is allotted to purchase goods and services, whose benefits extend beyond the fiscal year and add to the assets of the NG.

Key Items

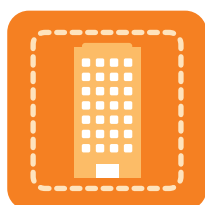
- Development and improvement of road, airport, seaport, and transport infrastructure under the Build, Better, More Program
- Enhancement of health facilities
- Revised Armed Forces of the Philippines Modernization Program
- Equity as well as net lending to GOCCs

Php 583.2 B (11.1%) Financial Expenses (FinEx)

Bulk of this amount will be used primarily to service government debt, which substantially increased in view of higher borrowings to fund national COVID-19 response measures.

Key Items

- Interest payments on NG debt
- Management supervision/trusteeship fees, interest expenses, guarantee fees, bank charges, and commitment fees
- Other financial expenses incurred in owning or renting an asset or property



2023: Php 1.177 T

2022: Php 1.019 T



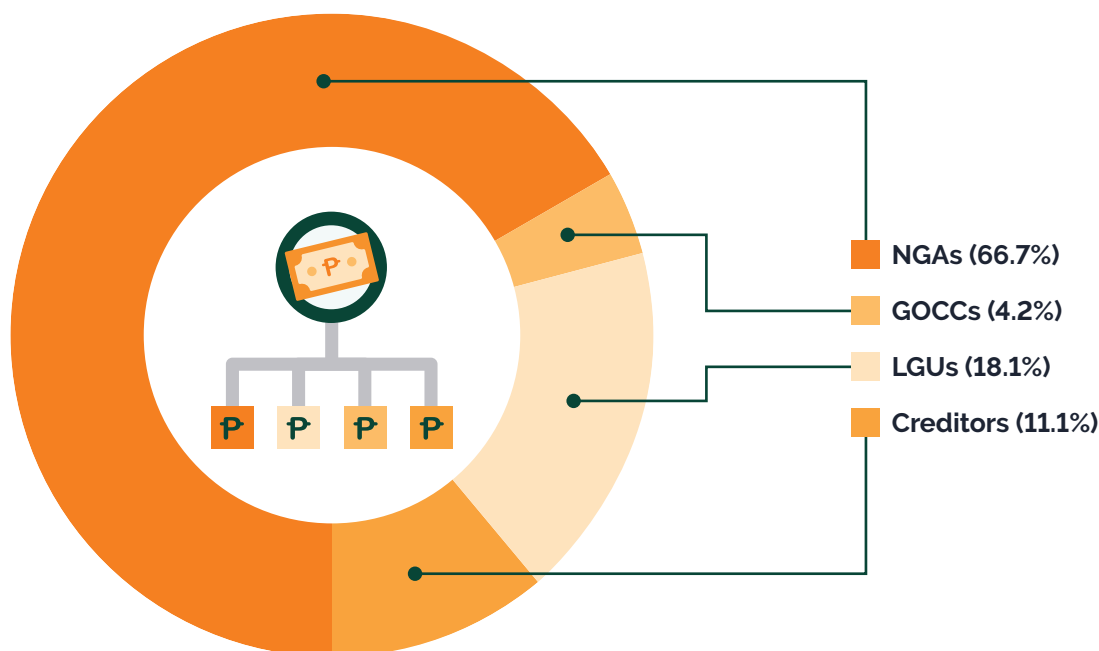
2023: Php 583.2 B

2022: Php 513.8 B

Budget Dimensions

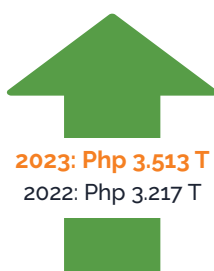
By Recipient Unit

Recipient entities of the National Budget are the National Government Agencies (NGAs), Local Government Units (LGUs), Government-Owned and/or -Controlled Corporations (GOCCs), and Creditors. For 2023, NGAs continue to receive the biggest cut of the budget pie with Php 3.513 trillion (66.7%). The remaining portion goes to LGUs (Php 950.8 billion or 18.1%), Creditors (Php 582.3 billion or 11.1%), and GOCCs (Php 221.9 billion or 4.2%).



NGAs

To fund the operations and priority programs and projects of departments/agencies, including the salary increase for public servants, creation and filling of government positions, and infrastructure projects under Build, Better, More, among others



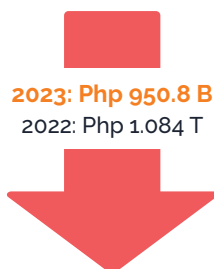
GOCCs

To finance key programs and projects of government corporations, such as the National Health Insurance Program, irrigation services, and rice buffer stocking, among others



LGUs

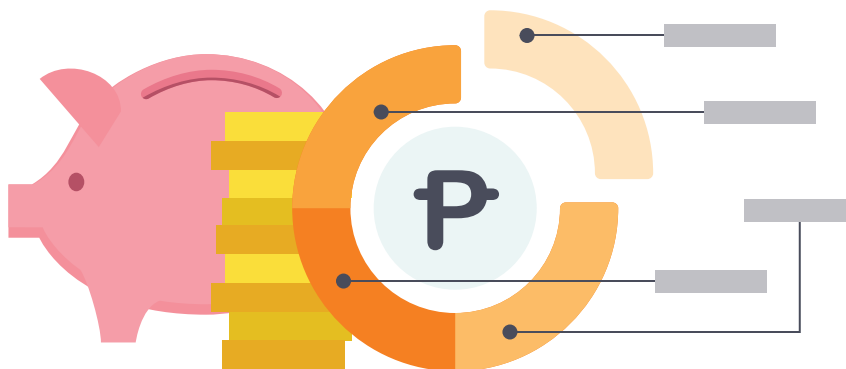
To provide for the National Tax Allotment of LGUs and BARM Annual Block Grant, among others



Creditors

To cover the interest payments on borrowings from domestic and foreign sources





Top 10 Recipients

Education^{1/}
Php 895.2 B

1



6

Social Welfare
(DSWD)
Php 199.5 B



Public Works
(DPWH)
Php 894.2 B

2



7

Agriculture^{4/}
Php 173.6 B



Health (DOH, PHIC)
Php 314.7 B

3



8

Transportation
(DOTr)
Php 106.0 B



Interior and Local Government (DILG^{2/})
Php 253.2 B

4



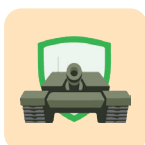
9

The Judiciary
Php 54.9 B



Defense (DND^{3/})
Php 203.4 B

5



10

Labor and Employment
(DOLE^{5/}, DMW)
Php 47.1 B



^{1/}Includes the budgets of DepEd; SUCs; CHED; TESDA; educational institutions under DND (NDCP and PMA), DILG (LGA and PPSC), and DOST (SEI and PSHS); and the Education and Training Program under DILG-Philippine National Police Academy (PNPA). Please refer to the Education portion for more details.

^{2/}Excludes the budgets of LGA, PPSC, and the Education and Training Program under the DILG-PNPA

^{3/}Excludes the budgets of NDPC and PMA

^{4/}Includes the budgets of DA and its attached agencies and corporations, DAR, and PCIC

^{5/}Excludes the budget of TESDA

Budget Dimensions

By Region

To achieve an inclusive and balanced economic growth, the government ensures that fiscal resources are equitably shared among the country's 17 regions. For 2023, a total of Php 3.687 trillion (70.0%) of the National Budget represents the direct share of the regions. Among the three major island groups, Luzon continues to receive the highest allocation with Php 1.400 trillion, followed by Mindanao (Php 807.0 billion) and Visayas (Php 593.0 billion).

Regionalized Budget 2023: Php 3.687 T 2022: Php 3.625 T

- Luzon
- Visayas
- Mindanao
- National Capital Region



LUZON (excludes NCR)	Amount (in billion Pesos)	Per Capita Allocation (in Pesos)
Cordillera Administrative Region	98.5	53,219
Region I	169.9	31,512
Region II	144.7	38,498
Region III	321.1	24,907
Region IV-A	318.7	18,815
MIMAROPA	134.2	40,889
Region V	212.8	33,776
Subtotal	1,399.9	27,768

VISAYAS	Amount (in billion Pesos)	Per Capita Allocation (in Pesos)
Region VI	203.5	25,153
Region VII	212.0	25,750
Region VIII	177.4	36,009
Subtotal	593.0	27,901

MINDANAO	Amount (in billion Pesos)	Per Capita Allocation (in Pesos)
Region IX	126.8	32,853
Region X	175.0	33,789
Region XI	149.1	26,962
Region XII	116.4	22,798
CARAGA	109.3	38,527
ARMM	130.3	29,283
Subtotal	807.0	29,928

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	Amount (in billion Pesos)	Per Capita Allocation (in Pesos)
	887.0	62,196

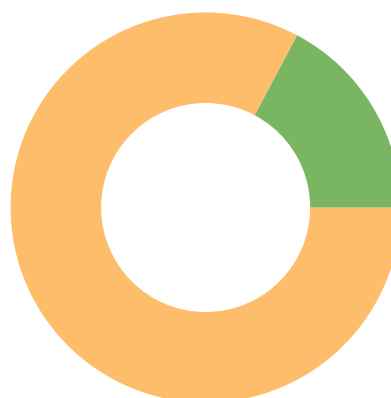
Notes:

- Figures may not add up due to rounding off.
- Per capita allocations are based on the updated projected mid-year population of the Philippine Statistics Authority (as of July 1, 2023).

Non-Regionalized Budget 2023: Php 1.581 T 2022: Php 1.398 T

- Nationwide Allocations
- Central Office Allocations

Php 1.581 trillion, or 30.0% of the 2023 National Budget, is categorized as Non-Regionalized Budget. This amount, consisting of Nationwide and Central Office allocations, cannot be broken down by region during budget preparation.



Nationwide Allocations Php 1.145 T

These consist of lump sums and special purpose funds that will be distributed among departments and agencies of various regions during the budget year.

Central Office Allocations Php 436.1 B

These are allocations that represent the assets managed by the Head Office of departments/agencies for their respective regional offices.

Budget Dimensions

By Special Purpose Fund

In the National Budget, there are appropriations called Special Purpose Funds (SPFs) that have been allotted for particular purposes but have not yet been distributed to the recipient agencies/departments during budget preparation. These are made available for release to agencies on top of their built-in appropriations during budget execution, pursuant to special provisions and conditions pertaining to the SPF. A total of Php 2.034 trillion^{1/} is set aside for SPFs in 2023.

2023: Php 1.403 T
2022: Php 1.505 T
Disaggregated SPFs

Of the total SPF budget for 2023, Php 1.403 trillion have been disaggregated into specific recipient agencies and/or specific programs and projects.

Php 950.0 B **Allocations to Local Government Units (LGUs)^{2/}**

Total subsidy given by the National Government (NG) to LGUs corresponding to their legally-mandated share in national revenue collections

Php 820.3 B	National Tax Allotment
Php 74.4 B	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
Php 33.6 B	Special Shares in the Proceeds of National Taxes
Php 16.5 B	Local Government Support Fund
Php 5.3 B	Metropolitan Manila Development Authority

Php 221.9 B **Budgetary Support to Government Corporations**

Assistance to government corporations in the form of equity, subsidy, relent loan proceeds, or net lending (advances less repayments) for the servicing of debts guaranteed by the NG

Php 176.7 B **Pension and Gratuity Fund**

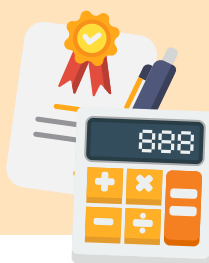
Payment of pension, retirement and terminal leave benefits, separation benefits and incentives, and monetized leave credits of government employees

Php 27.5 B **Revised AFP Modernization Program**

Funding for the development of the Armed Forces of the Philippines into a multi-mission oriented force capable of effectively addressing internal and external security threats

Php 26.6 B **Miscellaneous Personnel Benefits Fund**

Payment of government personnel-related expenditures, such as requirements for the filling up of authorized positions and the creation of new positions



^{1/}Includes automatic appropriations

^{2/}Excludes the Special Shares in the Proceeds from Fire Code Fees and the Barangay Officials Death Benefits which are Lump Sum SPFs

2023: Php 631.1 B
2022: Php 554.8 B
Lump Sum SPFs

Php 631.1 billion is considered lump-sum funds. These funds are not yet disaggregated and may only be released when specific conditions are met.



Php 20.5 B^{3/}
National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund

Emergency fund set aside to aid communities and areas affected by natural and human-induced disasters, epidemics, crises resulting from armed conflicts, insurgency, terrorism, and other catastrophes

Php 14.5 B
Tax Expenditure Fund

Payment for tax and customs obligations of agencies, LGUs, and government corporations

Php 13.0 B
Contingent Fund

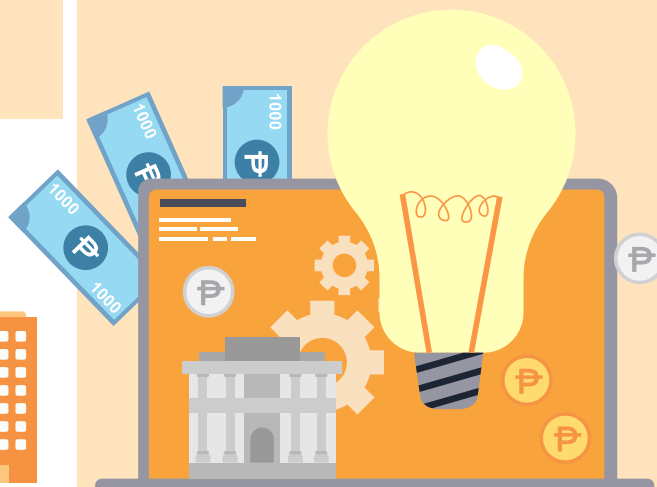
Payment for new and/or urgent government projects and activities that need to be implemented or paid for during the fiscal year

Php 760.3 M
Allocation to LGUs

- Php 710 M** Special Shares in the Proceeds from Fire Code Fees
- Php 50 M** Barangay Officials Death Benefits

Php 582.3 B
Debt Interest Payments

Appropriations automatically set aside for interest payments incurred from domestic and foreign borrowings

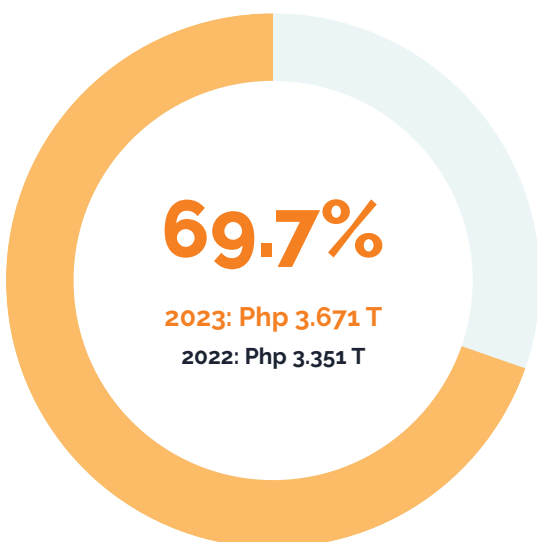


^{3/}Includes the Php 1.0 billion for Marawi Siege Victims Compensation Fund

Budget Dimensions

By Appropriation Source

The 2023 National Budget is composed of two types of appropriations: New General Appropriations and Automatic Appropriations. For 2023, New General Appropriations amount to Php 3.671 trillion (69.7%) of the National Budget, while Automatic Appropriations total Php 1.597 trillion (30.3%).



New General Appropriations

- Funds that require approval by the Congress every year
- Included in the General Appropriations Act (GAA)

Departments and Agencies	Php 3.158 T
Special Purpose Funds	Php 513.5 B

Automatic Appropriations

- Funds that do not require legislation by the Congress since they are already authorized under existing laws
- Need not be presented in the GAA

National Tax Allotment	Php 820.3 B
Debt Service - Interest Payment	Php 582.3 B
Bangsamoro Block Grant	Php 64.8 B
Retirement and Life Insurance Premiums	Php 64.2 B
Special Account in the General Fund	Php 22.2 B
Net Lending	Php 28.7 B
Tax Expenditure Fund	Php 14.5 B
Pension of Ex-Presidents and their Spouse	Php 0.48 M



Unprogrammed Appropriations

2023: Php 807.2 B

- Appropriations which provide standby authority to incur additional agency obligations for priority programs or projects
- Can only be used when revenue collections exceed targets, when there are new revenue sources, and/or when there are approved loans for foreign-assisted projects



Key Items

Support to foreign-assisted projects	Php 344.1 B	
Priority infrastructure program for roads, bridges, multi-purpose buildings/facilities, flood control, and water systems	Php 145.5 B	Support for infrastructure projects and social programs Php 50.0 B
Public health emergency benefits and allowances for healthcare and non-healthcare workers	Php 53.0 B	Social pension for indigent senior citizens Php 25.0 B
Priority social programs for health (including health facilities enhancement program), social welfare and development, higher education, and technical-vocational education	Php 52.2 B	Smart/Intelligence campus/ICT modernization and advanced digital infrastructure program of various state universities and colleges Php 17.8 B
		Revised AFP Modernization Program Php 17.5 B



Education

Education continues to be the top priority of the government as the country gears up for the full resumption of face-to-face classes. Receiving the biggest portion of the 2023 National Budget, the Marcos Jr. Administration ensures the promotion of lifelong learning and education by providing access to opportunities that will help develop the competencies, skills, and abilities of all learners, as well as improve their employability.

Basic Education

As the main implementor of programs, activities, and projects in the basic education sector, the Department of Education (DepEd) is receiving Php 721.8 billion for its budget in 2023. This is to ensure that all Filipinos will be provided with inclusive and quality primary and secondary education.

Php 53.2 B

Government Assistance and Subsidies

To provide financial assistance to 2,420,717 deserving junior and senior high school students through the Educational Service Contracting Program, Voucher Program for Senior High School Students (SHS) in Private SHS and non-DepEd Public Schools, and Joint Delivery Voucher Program

Php 23.4 B

Basic Education Facilities

To fund the construction, maintenance, and repair of old and new education facilities nationwide

Php 11.4 B

Computerization Program

To raise the information and communication technology literacy of learners and teachers in the basic education level by providing 3,700 laboratory packages to schools nationwide

Php 5.4 B

Inclusive Education Program

To promote inclusive education by providing diverse learning interventions that are responsive to the needs of all learners, regardless of background, physical condition, and ethnicity, among others



Php 23.8 B

Additional Human Resources

To create 10,000 new and filling of existing teaching positions

Php 0.8 B

In-Service Training

To develop and enhance the competency of teaching and non-teaching personnel

Tertiary Education

In 2023, some Php 47.6 billion is allotted for the Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education (UAQTE) Program to ensure good tertiary education through the provision of free tuition and other school fees in State Universities and Colleges (SUCs), Local Universities and Colleges, and state-run Technical Vocational Institutions. This amount will be divided among the Commission on Higher Education (Php 27.1 billion)^{4/}, SUCs (Php 18.7 billion), and Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (Php 3.4 billion).

Higher Education

Php 1.5 B Student Financial Assistance Programs

To provide scholarships to 29,375 student beneficiaries

Php 500 M Medical Scholarship and Return Service Program

To help deserving students pursue medical education/training and then provide return services in public health facilities nationwide, especially in remote areas

Php 167 M Subsidy for Tuition Fees of Medical Students in SUCs

To fully subsidize the tuition fee of student-grantees enrolled in any of the eight SUCs nationwide offering the Doctor of Medicine Program

Vocational Education

Php 3.8 B Training for Work Scholarship Program

To fund the immediate interventions needed to produce skilled and certified workers and fill the vacant jobs in local key industry sectors

Php 2.8 B Special Training for Employment Program

To promote employment through the creation of community trainings in the fields of entrepreneurship, self-employment, and service-oriented activities

Php 1.0 B Tulong Trabaho Scholarship Program

To implement training programs that will address unemployment and job-skill mismatch by providing free trainings, assessments, living allowance, and uniforms, among others

Other Institutions

Shares of the budget will also go to the following educational institutions:

Php 7.0 B	Science Education Institute
Php 3.0 B	Philippine Science High School
Php 1.5 B	Philippine National Police Academy
Php 1.5 B	Philippine Military Academy
Php 0.7 B	Philippine Public Safety College
Php 0.2 B	Local Government Academy
Php 0.1 B	National Defense College of the Philippines

^{4/}This amount includes Congress-introduced budgetary line items, Tulong Dunong Program (Php 1.1 billion), and Tertiary Education Subsidy (Php 500 million).



Infrastructure

Recognizing the potential for infrastructure development to unlock numerous productive economic opportunities, the government prioritizes the implementation of the Build, Better, More program.



Build, Better, More (formerly Build, Build, Build Program)

2023: Php 1.330 trillion (5.5% of GDP)

2022: Php 1.178 trillion (5.3% of GDP)

Php 478.8 B	Road Networks
Php 283.2 B	Flood Control Systems
Php 48.1 B	Buildings
Php 40.1 B	Railways
Php 33.5 B	Development Fund of Local Government Units
Php 30.1 B	Irrigation Systems
Php 29.2 B	School Buildings
Php 16.7 B	Water Supply Systems
Php 14.4 B	Hospitals and Health Centers
Php 13.9 B	Right-of-Way Acquisitions
Php 3.7 B	Power Supply Systems
Php 2.5 B	Housing and Community Facilities
Php 1.2 B	Reforestation Projects



Regional Breakdown of the Infrastructure Program 2022-2023

Particulars	Amount (in billion Php)	
	2022	2023
Nationwide ^{1/}	205.1	206.3
Central Office ^{2/}	585.2	740.8
Cordillera Administrative Region	18.9	11.7
Region I	20.8	26.3
Region II	19.7	23.3
Region III	37.8	38.9
National Capital Region (NCR) ^{3/}	59.1	54.6
Region IV-A	34.7	30.8
MIMAROPA	16.1	12.0
Region V	30.9	25.7
Region VI	19.3	23.2
Region VII	21.7	22.8
Region VIII	24.1	27.3
Region IX	10.4	13.1
Region X	18.0	18.6
Region XI	16.6	12.3
Region XII	12.2	12.8
CARAGA	9.0	10.5
Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) ^{4/}	18.6	19.5
TOTAL	1,177.9	1,330.2

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

^{1/}Nationwide 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).

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

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

^{4/}Inclusive of infrastructure projects located in the BARMM (and former ARMM) provinces

Fostering Collaborative Infrastructure Development through Inter-Sectoral Cooperation

Aside from the programs and projects funded under their agency, the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) also partners with other national government agencies to implement key infrastructure projects in their respective sectors. In 2023, Php 388.3 billion is set aside for this purpose.

Access Roads/Bridges

Construction and improvement of access roads to/for:

- Php 17.7 B** Declared Tourism Destinations
- Php 9.4 B** Trades, Industries, and Economic Zones
- Php 9.1 B^{5/}** Environmental protection/conservation
- Php 2.9 B** Seaports and Airports
- Php 1.8 B^{6/}** Indigenous People (IP) Communities

Facilities

Construction and improvement of access roads to/for:

- Php 73.5 B^{7/}** Multi-Purpose Buildings/Facilities to Support Social Services
- Php 4.9 B** Infrastructure in Support of National Security
- Php 4.4 B** Evacuation Centers/Quarantine Facilities/Public Health Facilities

Building Safe and Reliable Road Networks

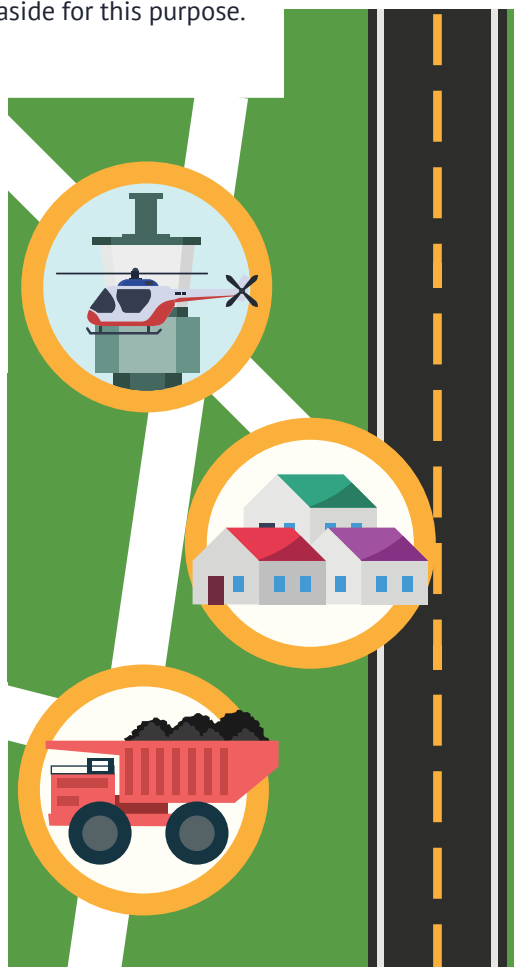
For 2023, Php 894.2 billion is allocated for the DPWH to ensure the safeness and reliability of the country's roads and bridges.

Select DPWH Programs^{8/}

- Php 124.6 B** Asset Preservation Program
- Php 119.2 B** Network Development Program
- Php 31.2 B** Bridge Program

Select DPWH Targets

- Length of maintained roads: 891.11 kilometers
- Length of new roads built: 50.80 kilometers
- Length of new and replacement bridges constructed: 19,570.05 lineal meters



^{5/}Includes allocations from Sustainable Infrastructure Projects Alleviating Gaps (SIPAG) (Php 8.1 billion) and Basic Infrastructure Program (BIP) (Php 1.0 billion)

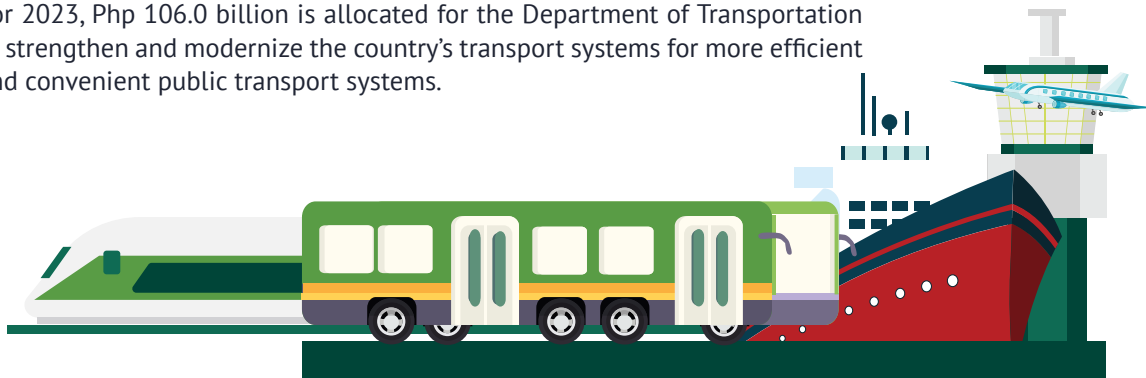
^{6/}Includes allocations from SIPAG (Php 517 million) and BIP (Php 1.3 billion)

^{7/}Includes allocations from SIPAG (Php 22.9 billion) and BIP (Php 50.5 billion)

^{8/}Includes foreign-assisted projects

Strengthening Local Transport for Improved Public Transportation

For 2023, Php 106.0 billion is allocated for the Department of Transportation to strengthen and modernize the country's transport systems for more efficient and convenient public transport systems.



Rail Transport

Php 25.1 B	North-South Commuter Railway System*
Php 11.3 B	Metro Manila Subway Project Phase 1*
Php 7.1 B	Subsidy for Mass Transport (Metro Rail Transit Line 3)**
Php 2.7 B	Light Rail Transit Line 1 Cavite Extension Project*
Php 1.1 B	Operation and Maintenance of the Metro Rail Transit Line 3
Php 879 M	Philippine National Railways South Long Haul Project*
Php 549 M	Metro Rail Transit Line 3 Rehabilitation Project*

Land Public Transport

Php 3.0 B	Fuel Subsidy to Transport Sector Affected by Rising Fuel Prices**
Php 1.3 B	Service Contracting of Public Utility Vehicle Program**
Php 775 M	EDSA Greenways Project*
Php 705 M	Active Transport Bike Share System and Safe Pathways Program in Metropolitan Areas**
Php 700 M	Cebu Bus Rapid Transit Project*
Php 211 M	EDSA Busway Project**
Php 200 M	Social Support Component of the Public Utility Vehicle Modernization Program**
Php 100 M	Southwest Integrated Transport System Project - Annual Grantor's Payment**

Air Transport

Php 1.4 B	Tacloban Airport**
Php 785 M	Laoag International Airport**
Php 500 M	Antique Airport**
Php 200 M	New Zamboanga International Airport**
Php 80 M	Bukidnon Airport**
Php 50 M	Vigan Airport**
Php 43 M	Ninoy Aquino International Airport**
Php 15 M	M'lang Airport**

Maritime Transport

Php 588 M	Maritime Safety Capability Improvement Project, Phase 2*
Php 270 M	Maritime Safety Enhancement Project*
Php 100 M	Construction of Breakwater and Dredging of Benoni Port, Camiguin**
Php 50 M	Mualbual Port, Northern Samar**
Php 50 M	Paninirongan Port, Northern Samar**
Php 25 M	Manalipa Community Port, Zamboanga City**
Php 25 M	Mapanas Port, Northern Samar**
Php 25 M	Paslimanta Community Port, Zamboanga City**

*Under Foreign-Assisted Projects

**Under Locally-Funded Projects

Digital Infrastructure

Science, technology, and innovation are widely recognized as the drivers of economic growth and development. The Marcos Jr. Administration ensures sustainable growth of the local information and communications technology (ICT) sector and continuous transition to a world-class digital economy by encouraging collaborations with the private sector and pursuing open-access networks for everyone.

To address the inadequate investments in digital infrastructure, the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) receives Php 10.9 billion budget in 2023 as the government's main arm in providing every Filipino access to vital infrastructure and services.

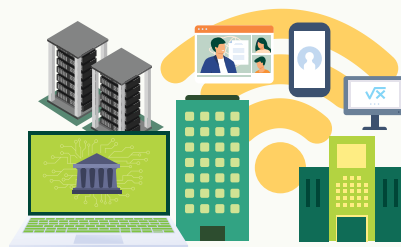


Php 2.5 B

Free Public Internet Access Program

To fund the establishment of 6,143 and maintenance of 2,353 Free Wi-Fi sites nationwide

- Php 2.4 B Free Internet Wi-Fi Connectivity in Public Places
- Php 50 M Free Internet Wi-Fi Connectivity in State Universities and Colleges



Php 1.9 B

National Broadband Plan (NBP)

To fund the operations of the first phase of the NBP, which will address connectivity issues in the country through the provision of faster and more efficient connectivity even in remote areas

Php 1.7 B

National Government Data Center Infrastructure (NGDC)

To fund the operations of the NGDC that houses 103 websites for more strategic and efficient delivery of public services and goods

Php 1.4 B

Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Systems and Infrastructure Development Management and Advisory Program

To fund the programs of the DICT in order to provide reliable internet connectivity and online government services nationwide

Php 269 M

National Government Portal

To fund the creation of an online one-stop shop of government data, information, and services for the public

Php 2.1 B

Philippine Identification System

To fund activities, such as house-to-house distribution, for the further acceleration of the issuance of National IDs, including its digital version or the ePhilID



Health

Health remains one of the foremost priorities of the government. As such, the government continues to strengthen the country's healthcare systems, ensuring that all measures and strategies can adapt to emerging challenges and changes in the future. Through investments in the country's healthcare facilities, health personnel, and research and development for health, the government strives to protect the health and well-being of its citizens.



Strengthening the Country's Healthcare Systems

Php 68.6 B

Health Facilities Operation Program

To fund Department of Health (DOH)-administered hospitals and other healthcare facilities operations across the country

Php 29.1 B

Purchase and Allocation of Drugs, Medicines, and Vaccines

To procure medical drugs, medicines, and vaccines, including medical and dental supplies, for distribution to government healthcare facilities

Php 26.8 B

Health Facilities Enhancement Program

To fund the construction, expansion, and purchase of hospital equipment for government healthcare facilities, including the upgrading of COVID-19 response facilities

Php 16.9 B

National Health Workforce Support System

To deploy health personnel in remote and depressed areas to provide promotive and curative services

Php 782 M

Local Health Systems Development and Assistance

To develop local health systems, especially for the marginalized and disadvantaged communities

Php 746 M

National Health Research and Development (R&D) Program

To develop and strengthen the country's capacity in health R&D, including the development of affordable, accessible, and quality science-and-technology-based solutions and innovations

Regional Allocations for the Health Facilities Operation Program (in Pesos)

Region	DOH Hospitals and Other Health Facilities	Blood Centers and National Voluntary Blood Services	Dangerous Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers	National and Sub-National Reference Laboratories
CAR	3,067,219,000	-	4,428,000	3,409,000
I	3,542,016,000	10,180,000	139,269,000	-
II	3,405,130,000	2,632,000	67,977,000	-
III	5,378,314,000	18,709,000	147,534,000	-
NCR	19,864,191,000	589,122,000	298,637,000	854,693,000
IV-A	1,864,858,000	-	107,258,000	-
MIMAROPA	572,734,000	-	-	-
V	3,484,771,000	13,638,000	144,679,000	33,970,000
VI	3,006,655,000	-	67,276,000	3,409,000
VII	5,374,287,000	25,591,000	152,338,000	3,409,000
VIII	1,649,460,000	4,911,000	74,804,000	-
IX	2,796,495,000	14,567,000	8,389,000	-
X	3,634,372,000	4,908,000	98,592,000	-
XI	5,475,018,000	28,139,000	39,564,000	6,930,000
XII	1,431,829,000	4,911,000	39,716,000	-
CARAGA	962,431,000	-	91,315,000	-
Total	65,509,780,000	717,308,000	1,481,776,000	905,820,000



Promoting Inclusive and Supportive Healthcare Systems

Php 100.2 B

National Health Insurance Program

To provide accessible and affordable health services as mandated by Republic Act (R.A.) No. 11223 or the Universal Health Care (UHC) Law

Target Beneficiaries:

- 12,750,289 indigents under the National Household Targeting System
- 8,021,540 senior citizens pursuant to R.A. No. 10645 or the Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010
- 143,424 unemployed persons with disability
- 99,800 financially-incapable point-of-service patients
- 25,512 *PAyapa at MASaganang PamayaNAn* beneficiaries

Php 32.6 B

Medical Assistance to Indigent and Financially-Incapacitated Patients

To ensure access to hospitalization and provision of other health assistance to indigent and financially-incapacitated patients

Php 20.0 B

Public Health Emergency Benefits and Allowances for Healthcare and Non-Healthcare Workers

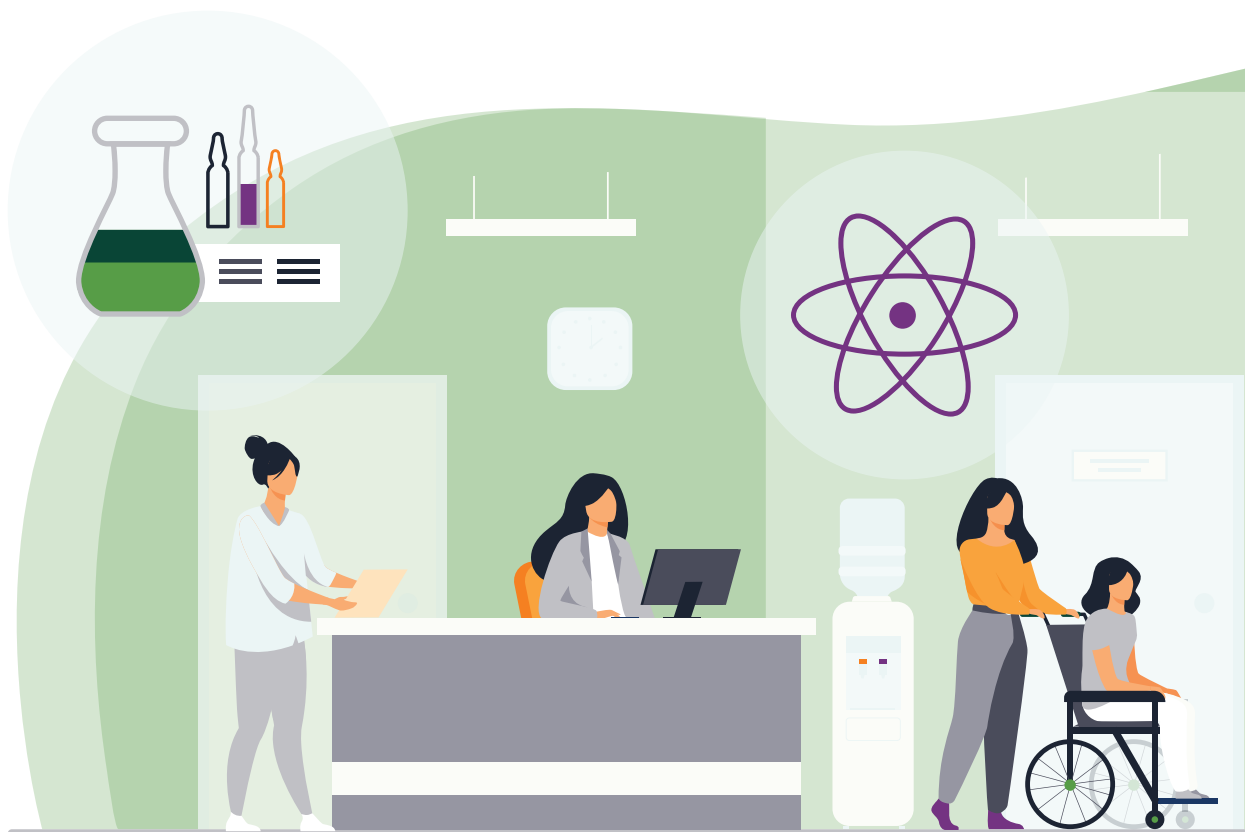
To fund the COVID-19 allowance and compensation of eligible health and non-healthcare workers, in accordance with the following laws:

- R.A. No. 11469 or the *Bayanihan* to Heal as One Act
- R.A. No. 11494 or the *Bayanihan* to Recover as One Act
- R.A. No. 11712 or the Public Health Emergency Benefits and Allowances for Health Care Workers Act

Php 7.4 B

Family Health, Immunization, Nutrition, and Responsible Parenting

To promote responsible parenting and the protection of Filipinos from future outbreaks and various health situations



Ensuring Efficient and Reliable Public Health Services

Php 5.8 B

Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases

To implement programs and projects aimed to prevent and curb the spread of infectious diseases

Php 4.8 B

Public Health Management

To develop and update clinical practice guidelines—including various capacity strengthening activities—for primary care, UHC, and COVID-19, among others

Php 2.9 B

Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases

To fund the prevention and treatment of chronic diseases, such as hypertension, diabetes, cancer, and mental illness

Php 1.1 B

Epidemiology and Surveillance

To provide funding for the development and evaluation of surveillance systems and other health information systems and improvement of health policies, programs, and systems

Php 1.1 B

Cancer Control Program

To fund cancer prevention, detection, treatment, and activities, pursuant to R.A. No. 11215 or the National Integrated Cancer Control Act

Php 873 M

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

To give funding for the commodities, activities, and other interventions towards family planning and reproductive health pursuant to R.A. No. 10354 or the The Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act of 2012



Social Protection

As the economic and social disruptions caused by the pandemic continue to be felt by Filipinos, the government focuses on programs and projects aimed at strengthening social protection measures that will safeguard and promote the welfare of the people, especially the marginalized and vulnerable.

Supporting the Marginalized and Vulnerable

Php 102.6 B

Conditional Cash Transfer Program (Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program)

To provide cash grants for health and education, as well as rice subsidies, to improve the condition of 4.4 million poor Filipino households

Php 36.8 B

Protective Services for Individuals and Families in Difficult Circumstances

To give financial, food, medical, and educational assistance to 1.7 million individuals and families in difficult situations

Php 25.3 B

Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens

To fund the Php 500 monthly allowance of 4.1 million indigent senior citizens that will augment their resources for daily subsistence and other medical needs

Php 5.2 B

Supplementary Feeding Program

To provide nutritious food to 1.8 million beneficiaries and address the malnutrition problem among Filipino children enrolled in community development centers and Supervised Neighborhood Plays





Strengthening Community and Livelihood Development and Recovery

Php 6.6 B^{1/}

Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan- Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Service (KALAH-I-CIDSS)

To empower communities in targeted poor municipalities to achieve improved access to sustainable basic public services and participate in more inclusive local government unit planning and budgeting

Php 6.5 B

Sustainable Livelihood Program

To boost the employment and livelihood opportunities of 191,028 household beneficiaries through microenterprise development or employment facilitation tracks

Php 4.1 B

Disaster Response and Management Program

To fund the rehabilitation and relief programs in areas affected by natural or human-induced calamities, epidemics, and catastrophes, among others

Php 900 M^{2/}

Payapa at MASaganang PamayaNAN (PAMANA) Program

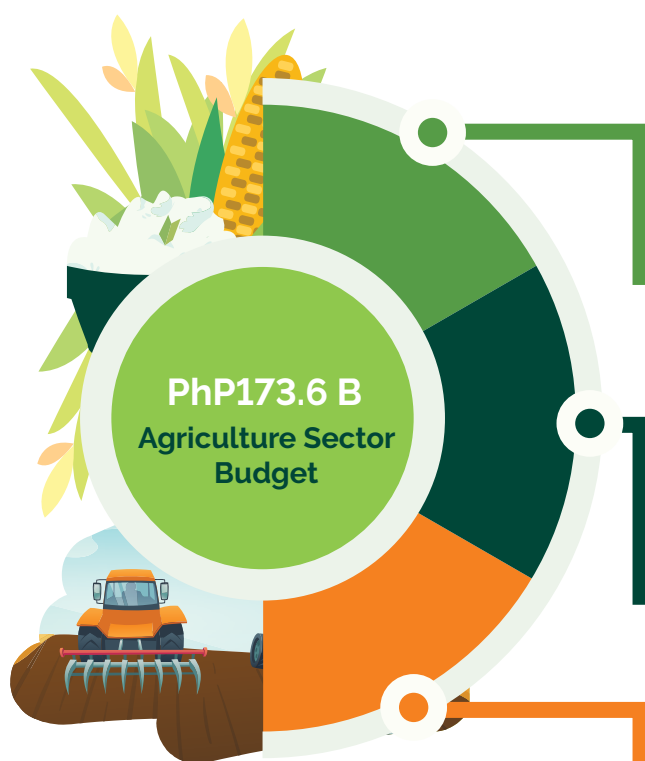
To facilitate socioeconomic development in conflict-prone and -affected areas through interventions, such as access to essential social services, among others

^{1/}Includes KALAH-I-CIDSS: Kapangyarihan at Kaunlaran sa Barangay (Php 3.6 billion) and additional financing for KALAH-I-CIDSS: National Community Driven Development Project (Php 3.0 billion)

^{2/}Includes PAMANA Program-Peace and Development Fund (Php 351 million) and PAMANA Program-DSWD/LGU Led Livelihood (Php 549 million)

Agriculture

As the country continues its journey to a prosperous, resilient, and secure Philippines by 2040, the Marcos Jr. Administration guarantees appropriate funding for programs, activities, and projects that will strengthen food security, increase domestic food production, improve connectivity from farms to markets, and ensure adequate nutrition for all.



Php 157.8 B

Department of Agriculture (DA)

Some agencies and corporations under the DA:

- Php 9.0 B** National Food Authority
- Php 2.5 B** Philippine Fisheries Development Authority
- Php 1.2 B** Philippine Coconut Authority
- Php 1.0 B** Sugar Regulatory Administration
- Php 856 M** National Dairy Authority
- Php 650 M** Philippine Rice Research Institute
- Php 551 M** National Tobacco Administration

Php 4.5 B

Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation (PCIC)

Php 11.3 B

Department of Agrarian Reform

Attaining Sufficient and Stable Food Supply

Php 9.0 B

Buffer Stocking Program

To ensure that there will be sufficient stock of rice for emergency situations by increasing the buffer stock capacity from 9 days to 15 days and procuring 495,000 metric tons of *palay* from local farmers

Php 2.3 B

Cold Examination Facilities in Agriculture

To strengthen and enhance the country's food safety regulatory system by building testing laboratories that will perform inspections of animal, fish, and plant commodities



Php 674 M

Seed Buffer Stocking

To guarantee that there will be enough supply of seeds, such as rice and corn, during calamities and emergencies



Expanding Access to Affordable, Safe, and Nutritious Food

Php 31.1 B Irrigation Services^{1/}

To increase crop yields and improve the quality of crops by irrigating 2,473,843.06 hectares of farmland in all seasons of the year

Php 14.5 B Farm-to-Market Roads (FMRs)

To connect agricultural and fisheries areas to production areas and markets by constructing 1,111.19 kilometers of FMRs

Php 10.1 B Agriculture Machineries, Equipment, and Facilities

To promote farm efficiency and provide production machinery and post-harvest equipment to qualified farmers' associations/cooperatives and local government units, among others

Php 2.5 B Fish Ports

To construct, rehabilitate, improve, and operate four fish ports in major strategic areas (i.e., Navotas, General Santos, Camaligan, Sual, and Eastern Samar)

Php 500 M Farm-to-Mill Roads and Bridges^{2/}

To improve the productivity of sugarcane industry workers and connect sugarcane farms to sugar mills, ethanol distilleries, and other production facilities

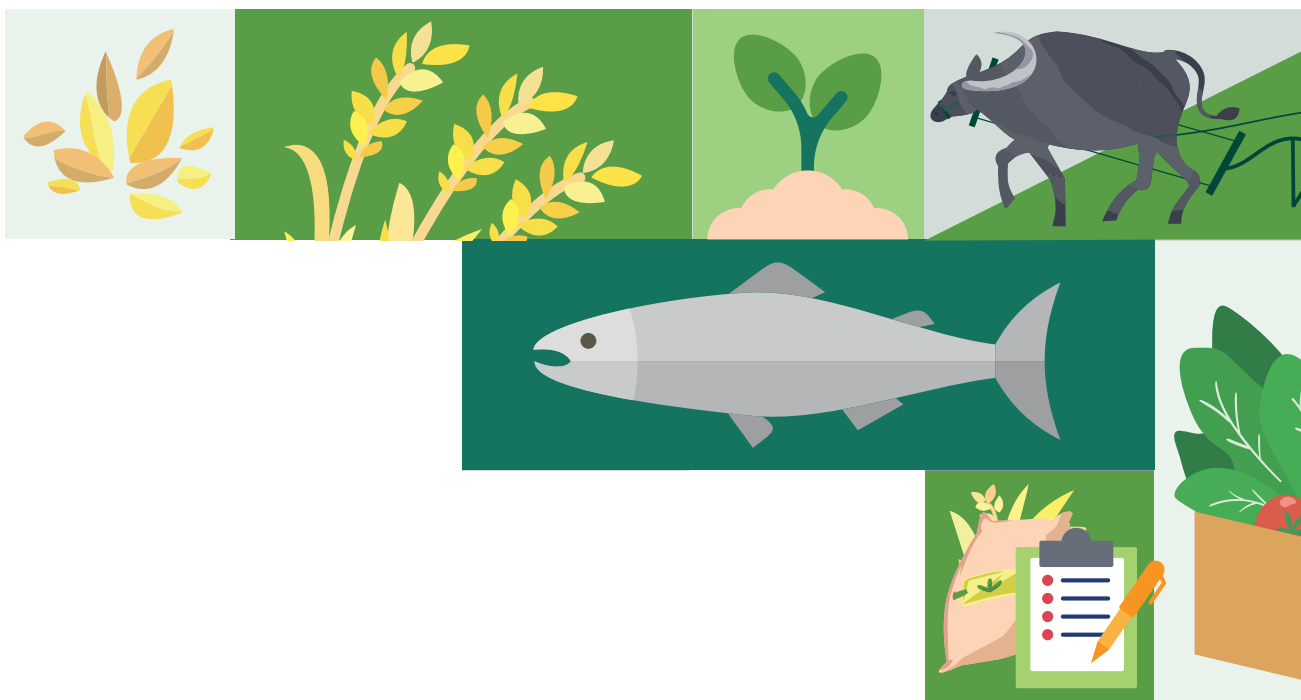
Regional Allocation of FMRs, 2023

REGION	AMOUNT
Cordillera Administrative Region	Php 495 M
Region I	Php 2,038 M
Region II	Php 1,031 M
Region III	Php 1,404 M
Region IV-A	Php 1,035 M
MIMAROPA	Php 578 M
Region V	Php 1,171 M
Region VI	Php 1,113 M
Region VII	Php 935 M
Region VIII	Php 1,612 M
Region IX	Php 638 M
Region X	Php 827 M
Region XI	Php 704 M
Region XII	Php 367 M
CARAGA	Php 523 M
TOTAL	Php 14,476 M

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

^{1/}Includes budgets from the National Irrigation Administration (Php 30.0 billion) and DA (Php 1.1 billion)

^{2/}Funds will be released directly to the Department of Public Works and Highways, and projects will also be implemented by the said department.



Boosting Productivity and Efficiency

Php 49.0 B

National Programs of the DA

- Php 30.3 B** National Rice Program
- Php 6.2 B** National Fisheries Program
- Php 5.0 B** National Corn Program
- Php 4.5 B** National Livestock Program
- Php 1.8 B** National High Value Crops Program
- Php 0.9 B** National Organic Agriculture Program
- Php 0.3 B** National Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture Program

Php 10.0 B

Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Fund

To improve the competitiveness of rice farmers and increase their income amid changes in the country's rice trade policies

Php 4.5 B

Crop Insurance Program

To provide full insurance premiums to 2,291,897 subsistence farmers and fisherfolk for their crops, livestock, and fisheries assets, among others

Php 3.0 B

Land Tenure Security Program

To fund the redistribution of government and private agricultural lands to 22,288 landless farmers and farm workers

Php 2.8 B

Agriculture Credit Program

To give access to affordable credit and provide seminars, workshops, and capacity building assistance to farmers and fisherfolk

Php 1.7 B

Agricultural Competitiveness Enhancement Fund

To serve as a credit facility for farmers and fisherfolk, as well as a grant facility, that will help finance their purchase of farm equipment, among others. This amount will also fund the research and developmental activities of qualified state universities and collections on agricultural and fishery products.

Php 1.6 B

Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries (ARB) Development and Sustainability Program

To cover funding requirements for the capacity building development of agrarian reform beneficiaries to improve their farm productivity and income



Php 1.4 B

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

To support research and developmental activities for the improvement of crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries, soil and water, and mineral resources, among others

Php 1.2 B

Special Area for Agricultural Development Project

To help reduce poverty in the Agri-Fishery sector by providing identified beneficiaries with agricultural interventions on livestock, crops, and fisheries to increase their productivity

Php 1.0 B

Fuel Assistance Program

To provide fuel assistance to farmers and fisherfolks and help them cope with the rising fuel costs

Php 284 M

Development of Coconut and Palm Oil Industry

To plant 1,368,510 coconut seedlings in at least 9,570 hectares of land area

Improving Nutrition in All Ages

Php 5.7 B

School-based Feeding Program

To provide nutritious products and fresh milk to 1.7 million severely wasted and wasted learners from kindergarten up to Grade 6

Php 5.2 B

Supplementary Feeding Program

To serve fortified nutritious meals to 1.8 million undernourished children from ages 2 to 5 in Community Development Centers and Supervised Neighborhood Plays

Php 157 M

First 1,000 Days

To ensure that the first 1,000 days of life, which includes pregnancy and the infant's first two years, will be provided with appropriate nutrition and health-related interventions and services

Labor and Employment

Promoting sufficient and fair job opportunities contribute to economic growth and improvement of the overall well-being of citizens. Cognizant of this, the government perseveres to build a stronger and more resilient workforce by implementing measures for quality job creation and workforce support.

Providing Employment Opportunities

For 2023, the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) is allocated with Php 47.2 billion to upskill the country's workforce and provide employment opportunities for Filipinos.

Php 23.0 B

Livelihood and Emergency Employment

To provide employment and livelihood opportunities, as well as livelihood assistance, to unemployed, displaced, and disadvantaged workers

Of which:

Php 19.4 B	<i>Tulong Panghanapbuhay sa Ating Disadvantaged/Displaced Workers Program</i>
Php 16.5 B	Local Government Support Fund
Php 2.6 B	DOLE Integrated Livelihood Program
Php 708 M	Government Internship Program
Php 318 M	Adjustment Measures Program

Php 769 M

Employment Facilitation Program

To prepare the Filipino youth for employment by providing them with skills training and internships in accredited institutions

Of which:

Php 628 M	Youth Employability
Php 108 M	Job Search Assistance

Empowering Overseas Filipinos

To safeguard the rights and welfare of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs), the Department of Migrant Workers (DMW) is allotted with Php 16.1 billion fund in 2023.

Php 10.7 B

Social Protection and Welfare for OFWs Program

To support OFWs who are forcibly repatriated due to conflicts, disasters, or pandemics by providing various forms of assistance, including training, scholarships, and business enterprises for livelihood

Of which:

Php 9.9 B	Emergency Repatriation Program
Php 100 M	Cost for Paralegal Service

Php 3.5 B

Overseas Employment and Welfare Program

To finance various employment facilitation and welfare services for 1,017,960 beneficiaries

Of which:

Php 3.2 B	Worker's Welfare and Government Placement Services
Php 273 M	Overseas Employment Facilitation Services



Industry Development

The government is dedicated to creating the foundation for a healthy and harmonious business environment that can promote more competitive and innovative industries, particularly among micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs). To achieve this, strategic programs that support local businesses and encourage trade and investment will continue to be funded in 2023.

Empowering Local Businesses

In order to aid the country in fostering competitive and cutting-edge industries, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) is allotted with Php 6.6 billion budget in 2023. This will be used to enhance the productivity and resilience of businesses, particularly within the MSME sector.



Php 750 M

*Pondo para sa Pagbabago
at Pag-aseño Program*

Php 737 M

MSME Development Program

Php 530 M

Industry Development Program

Php 487 M

Establishment of *Negosyo* Centers

Php 360 M

Malikhaing Pinoy Program

Php 108 M

**Rural Agro-Enterprise Partnership for
Inclusive Development (RAPID) Growth**

Php 100 M

Pangkabuhayan sa Pagbangon at Ginhawa

Php 97 M

One Town, One Product: Next Generation

Php 80 M

Shared Service Facilities Project

Encouraging Trade and Investments

Php 773 M

**Exports and Investments
Development Program**

To support the formulation of strategic plans, programs, and policies on exports and investments, as well as the development, facilitation, and promotion of both domestic and foreign exports and investments

Php 109 M

**Investment Promotion
Program**

To allocate resources for the promotion of foreign and domestic investments, and other activities such as the registration and supervision of investment projects, among others



Environment, Climate Adaptation, and Disaster Resilience

The government prioritizes implementing initiatives that promote inclusive and sustainable economic transformation while pursuing environmental integrity—clearly reflecting its commitment to balance the improvement of quality of life alongside environmental protection for future generations.

Sustaining Environmental Protection and Conservation

Php 2.4 B National Greening Program

To sustain the rehabilitation of forestlands through the reforestation of 13,565 hectares of denuded forestland, planting of 7,249,642 seedlings, and conservation of 158,843 hectares of forests and watersheds

Php 1.7 B Manila Bay Coastal Management Strategy

To clean and improve the water quality of the Manila Bay, as well as the *esteros* and waterways connected to it, through the implementation of a stricter solid waste management system, among others

Php 1.0 B Protected Areas Development and Management

To conserve and improve the resiliency of the country's ecosystems through the protection of natural habitats, restoration and rehabilitation of degraded areas, and promotion of sustainable forest management while taking into consideration the effects of climate change

Php 454 M Clean Water Regulations

To improve the quality of water in priority rivers and critical waterbodies through the monitoring and designating water quality management areas

Php 402 M Clean Air Regulations

To enhance the air quality in the country by supporting the operation, maintenance, and calibration of air quality monitoring stations

Php 332 M Solid Waste Management

To ensure a clean and healthy environment through the monitoring of local government units' compliance to Republic Act No. 9003, or the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act, and Implementation of Ecological Solid Waste Management Regulations

Php 246 M Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Rehabilitation

To sustainably support the protection, management, and rehabilitation of the country's coastal and marine areas

Php 145 M Renewable Energy Development Program

To fund the promotion, as well as supervision and regulation, of exploration, development and utilization of renewable energy resources and technologies

Investing in Climate Change Adaptation

Php 464.5 B

Climate Change Expenditures

To fund strategic climate change adaptation programs and projects on the following:

Water Sufficiency	Php 357.3 B
Sustainable Energy	Php 54.4 B
Food Security	Php 36.2 B
Ecosystem and Environmental Stability	Php 5.7 B
Climate Smart Industries and Services	Php 5.4 B
Human Security	Php 3.8 B
Knowledge and Capacity Development	Php 948 M
Cross-Cutting	Php 731 M



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

Strengthening Disaster Preparedness

Php 185.5 B^{1/}

Flood Management Program

To develop long-term flood management solutions and protect flood-prone areas across the country through the construction of flood mitigation structures and rehabilitation of existing flood mitigation facilities in major river basins and principal rivers

Php 20.5 B

National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund

To fund disaster prevention, mitigation, and preparedness activities, as well as the rehabilitation and recovery of communities affected by natural or human-induced calamities

^{1/}Includes foreign-assisted projects

Php 17.2 B

Quick Response Fund

To provide standby funds for swift response and recovery in areas affected by disasters, calamities, epidemics, or complex emergencies, including the quick assistance of national government agencies

Of which:

Department of Public Works and Highways	Php 11.0 B
Department of Education	Php 2.0 B
Department of Social Welfare and Development	Php 1.8 B
Department of Agriculture	Php 1.0 B
Department of Health	Php 500 M
Office of Civil Defense	Php 500 M
National Irrigation Administration	Php 300 M
Bureau of Fire Protection	Php 50 M
Philippine National Police	Php 50 M



Good Governance

The Marcos Jr. Administration puts a premium on promoting good governance, wherein everyone is served with equity. That is why portions of the 2023 National Budget are earmarked for programs, activities, and projects that will ensure an effective, accountable, and transparent government for all Filipinos.

Modernized Government Services

Php 2.5 B

Digitized Tax System

To fund all ICT-related programs and projects of the Bureau of Internal Revenue that will enhance tax processes

Php 289 M

Philippine Customs Modernization Project

To improve the efficiency of the Bureau of Customs and complete the transition to a fully digitized system for trades and services. This project aims to reduce transaction costs and improve transparency.

Php 336 M

Anti-Red Tape Authority (ARTA)

To fund the operations of the ARTA that will help prevent graft and corruption and promote transparency in every government transaction, among others

Of which:

Php 143 M

Ease of Doing Business

To establish practices and strategies that will promote efficient turnaround of government services by simplifying requirements and procedures, therefore expediting service delivery and reducing red tape

Access to Fair and Swift Justice



Php 54.9 B

The Judiciary

Php 28.9 B: Adjudication Program
Php 2.8 B: Maintenance and operations of Lower Courts
Php 1.3 B: Construction, completion, repair, and rehabilitation of Halls of Justice



Php 30.1 B

Department of Justice

Php 7.7 B: Law Enforcement Program
Php 4.8 B: Free Legal Services to Indigents and Other Qualified Persons (*Public Attorney's Office*)
Php 4.5 B: Custody and Safekeeping of Prisoners (*Bureau of Corrections*)



Php 4.8 B

The Ombudsman

Php 759 M: Anti-Corruption Investigation Program
Php 565 M: Anti-Corruption Enforcement Program
Php 83 M: Ombudsman Public Assistance Program



Full Devolution to Local Governments

The National Government (NG) fully supports the empowerment of local government units (LGUs) for a more effective and efficient delivery of basic services and facilities based on Section 17 of the Republic Act No. 7160 or the Local Government Code of 1991. As stated in the Supreme Court (SC) Ruling on the Mandanas-Garcia cases, the just share of LGUs from the national taxes is not limited to the national internal revenue taxes collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, but includes all collections from the Bureau of Customs and other tax collecting agencies.

Some Basic Services Devolved to LGUs



Health services



Agricultural services



Local infrastructure services



Social welfare services

Some Benefits of the SC Ruling



Better fiscal management
by local governments



Fast delivery of public services at the local level



Enhanced relationship between
the NG and LGUs



LGUs are expected to exercise greater autonomy
once the full devolution is implemented.

The 2023 Budget and the Economy^{1/}

The government biannually updates figures for key macroeconomic indicators that are vital in measuring the health of the economy, as well as the effectiveness of fiscal policies being implemented.

Macroeconomic Assumptions, 2021-2025

Particulars	Projections			
	2022	2023	2024	2025
Real GDP Growth ^{2/} (%)	6.5-7.5	6.0-7.0	6.5-8.0	6.5-8.0
Inflation ^{3/} (%)	5.8	2.5-4.5	2.0-4.0	2.0-4.0
Dubai Crude Oil (USD/barrel)	98-100	80-100	70-90	70-90
Foreign Exchange (FOREX) Rate (Php/USD)	54-55	55-59	53-57	53-57
Growth of Goods Export (%) ^{4/}	4.0	3.0	6.0	6.0
Growth of Goods Import (%) ^{4/}	20.0	4.0	8.0	8.0

^{1/}Assumptions and targets adopted in the Development Budget Coordination Committee (DBCC) meeting on December 5, 2022

^{2/}At constant 2018 prices

^{3/}Inflation rate using the 2018-based Consumer Price Index

^{4/}Based on the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manila, 6th edition (BPMS)

Fiscal Sensitivity to Key Macroeconomic Indicators

Indicators	2023		
	Revenues	Disbursements	Budget Balance ^{5/}
1 percentage point increase in real GDP growth	33.7	-	33.7
1 percentage point increase in inflation rate	30.4	-	30.4
1 percentage point increase in merchandise import growth	6.5	-	6.5
1 percentage point increase in Treasury Bill (T-bill) Rate	1.0	5.0	(4.0)
1 percentage point increase in Treasury Bond Rate	1.3	6.4	(5.1)
1 percentage point increase in LIBOR (180 days)	-	12.7	(12.7)
Php 1.00 depreciation in Foreign Exchange Rate	10.0	2.4	7.6

Sources: Department of Finance and Bureau of the Treasury

^{5/}A negative figure in the budget balance means an increase in the deficit.



GDP Growth

For every 1 percentage point increase in the GDP, a total of Php 33.7 billion will be added to government revenues.



Inflation

Every 1 percentage point increase in the prices of goods and services will increase government revenues by Php 30.4 billion.



Imports

For every 1 percentage point increase in imports, additional Php 6.5 billion revenues are expected to be collected in 2023.



T-Bills

Every 1 percentage point increase in the T-bill rate will add Php 1.0 billion to government revenues, but will increase the budget deficit by Php 4.0 billion as disbursements will increase by Php 5.0 billion.



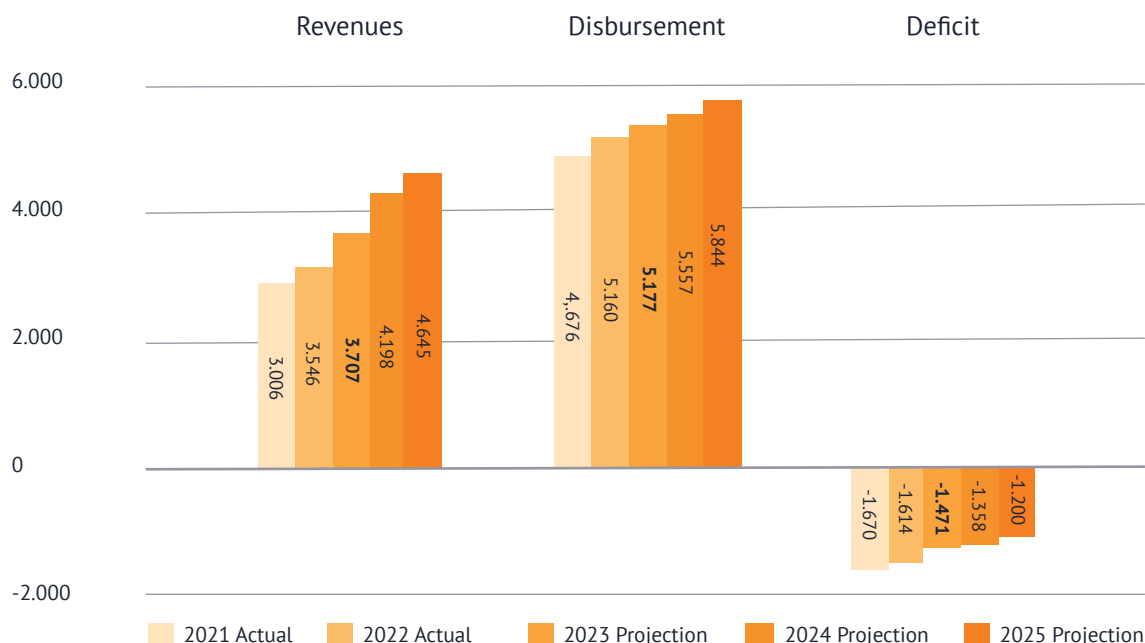
FOREX Rate

Every Php 1.00 depreciation of the Peso against the US dollar will equate to Php 10.0 billion revenues and Php 2.4 billion disbursements. Hence, the budget balance will improve by Php 7.6 billion.

Fiscal Program^{1/}

To ensure that the country's agenda for prosperity will come to fruition, the government will implement strategic fiscal policies that support the inclusive and sustainable economic growth of the country.

Fiscal Program, 2021-2025 (in trillion Pesos)



Revenues

Revenue collections are projected to reach Php 3,707 trillion (15.4% of GDP) in 2023. This projection is 4.5% higher than the Php 3,546 trillion full-year outturn in 2022.

Disbursements

Disbursements are anticipated to rise to Php 5,177 trillion (21.5% of GDP) in 2023. This is 0.3% higher than the Php 5,160 trillion actual full-year disbursements in 2022.

Deficit

Deficit program is expected to improve to Php 1,471 trillion (6.1% of GDP) in 2023. This amount is 8.9% lower than the 2022 actual amount of Php 1,614 trillion.



^{1/}Consistent with the macroeconomic and growth assumptions and fiscal program approved in the 183rd DBCC meeting on December 5, 2022

Revenues^{1/}

The government strives to bring the country back to a high-growth path and facilitate its continuous recovery. As such, the expected Php 3.707 trillion revenue collection in 2023 will fund crucial initiatives for economic and human capital development, including environmental sustainability.

Total Revenues, FY 2021-2025

2021 (Actual)	2022 (Actual)	2023 (Projection)	2024 (Projection)	2025 (Projection)
Php 3.006 T 15.5% of GDP ↑ by 5.2%	Php 3.546 T 16.1% of GDP ↑ by 18.0%	Php 3.707 T 15.4% of GDP ↑ by 4.5%	Php 4.198 T 15.8% of GDP ↑ by 13.3%	Php 4.645 T 16.0% of GDP ↑ by 10.6%

Php 3.517 T

Tax Revenues

Collections of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Bureau of Customs, and tax collections from other offices (e.g., net income and profits, properties, domestic goods and services, international trade and transactions)

Php 189.7 B

Non-Tax Revenues

Income from Treasury Operations of the National Government and Government-Owned and/or -Controlled Corporations, fees and charges, and other non-tax revenues (e.g., Malampaya Royalties)

Php 500 M

Privatization

Proceeds from the sale and lease of government properties, among others



^{1/}Consistent with the medium-term macroeconomic assumptions and fiscal program approved in the DBCC meeting on December 5, 2022

Borrowings

A total of Php 2.207 trillion will be sourced from domestic and foreign sources to continue funding the spending priorities of the government in 2023. This amount will be used to fund various programs, activities, and projects that will help ensure economic growth, eventually leading to a secure and better quality life for all Filipinos.

Php 2.207 T Total Borrowings for 2023

Domestic Sources: Php 1,653.5 B

Php 1599.5 B
Php 54.1 B

Fixed Rate Treasury Bonds^{1/}
Treasury Bills

Foreign Sources: Php 553.5 B

Php 265.0 B
Php 219.2 B
Php 69.3 B

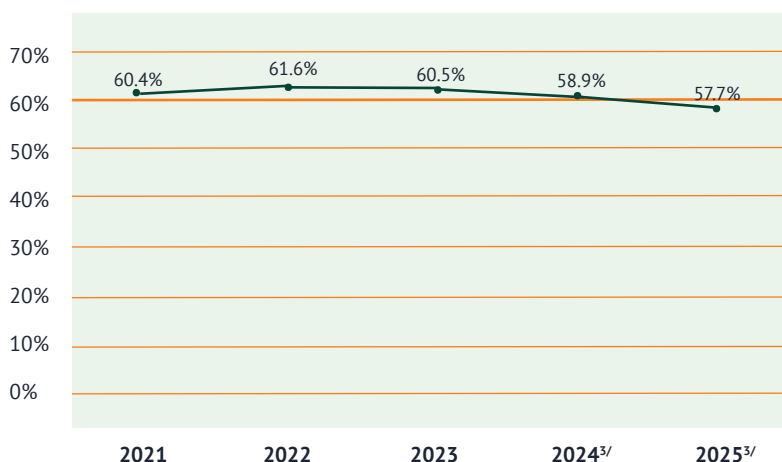
Bonds and Other Inflows
Program Loans
Project Loans^{2/}



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

National Government Debt Level, 2021-2025 (As a % of GDP)

As a result of prudent cash and debt management by the government, the debt-to-GDP ratio for 2023 is expected to be at 60.5%, further lowering to 57.7% by 2025.



Sources:
Bureau of the Treasury and DBCC

Note: Chart baseline is at 40%.

^{1/}Includes A/R bonds

^{2/}Includes relent loans assumed by the National Government based on Subsidiary Loan Agreement

^{3/}Based on the Indicative Medium-Term Financing Program provided by the Bureau of the Treasury as of August 12, 2022 and nominal GDP estimates as of November 25, 2022

Glossary

1. Allotment

The share of appropriations which serves as a government entity's limit and basis for committing/ incurring obligations, in accordance with the purpose, documentation requirements, and within the period of time as specified in any of the following budget authorization documents to be issued by the DBM:

1. General Appropriations Act as the Allotment Order (GAAAO) for specific appropriation items deemed released upon effectivity of the GAA (i.e., "For Comprehensive Release");
2. General Allotment Release Order issued to all national government agencies, in general, to incur obligations (i.e., Retirement and Life Insurance Premium (RLIP), except RLIP for the departments/ agencies chargeable against Special Accounts in the General Funds (SAGFs) and those covered by special arrangements); and
3. Special Allotment Release Order (SARO) issued to identified agencies to incur obligations not exceeding a given amount during a specified period for the purpose indicated. It shall cover expenditures the release of which is subject to compliance with specific laws or regulations, or is subject to separate approval or clearance by competent authority.

2. Appropriation

An authorization pursuant to law or other legislative enactment, hence requires Congressional action, directing the spending of public funds for a specific purpose, up to a specified amount under specified conditions.

3. 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.

4. Budget Deficit

A situation where government spending exceeds revenues.

5. Cash Budgeting System

A system where the annual appropriations limit incurring obligations and disbursing payments for goods delivered and services rendered, inspected, and accepted within the current fiscal year, or the transition period approved by the President as recommended by the DBM. Payments of these obligations shall be made until the Extended Payment Period, as authorized by the GAA.

6. Debt Service

The sum of debt amortization and interest payments, including commitment fees and other charges on foreign and domestic borrowings of the National Government.

7. Disbursement

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

8. Expenditure Program

The approved ceiling on the obligations that could be incurred by



the government in a given budget year. The said ceiling is supported by estimated financial resources.

9. Expense 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)

10. Fiscal Policy

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

11. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The sum of gross value added of all resident producer units plus that part (possibly the total) of taxes on products, less subsidies on products, that is not included in the valuation of output. GDP simply refers to the total value of goods and services produced in a country over a specific time frame, such as a quarter or a year. The GDP growth rate adjusted for prices may be used as a measure of the economic development or progress of a country.

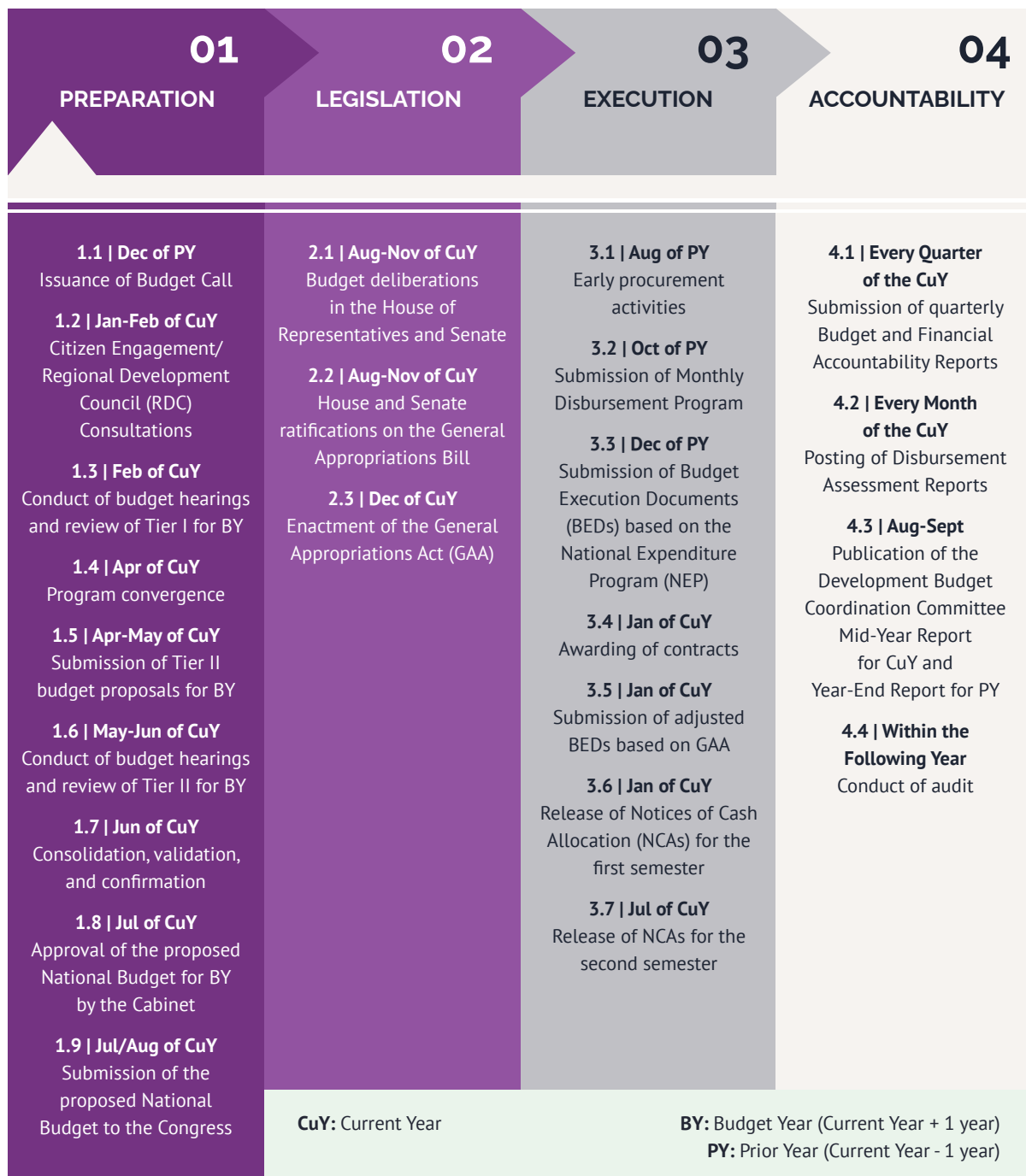
12. Inflation

Rate of increase in the average prices of goods and services typically purchased by consumers.

Sources:
2023 Budget of Expenditures and Sources of Financing and Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas

Budget Cycle

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 current 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.



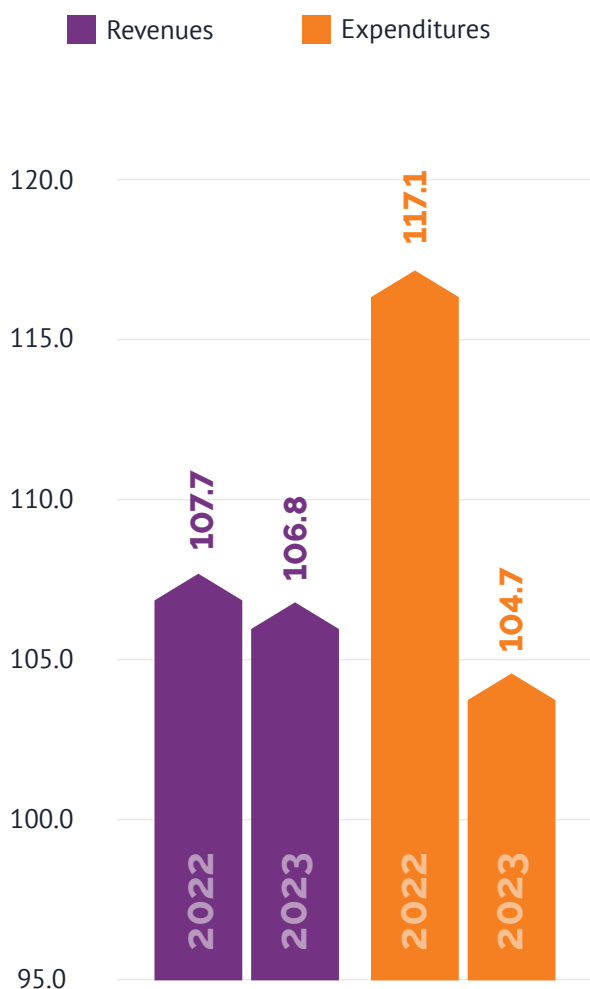
Off-Budget Accounts

By virtue of certain laws, Off-Budget Accounts are authorized revenues or receipts collected by some government agencies to cover certain expenditures. Despite not being included in the General Appropriations Act, these are still subject to inspection by the Commission on Audit in order to ensure transparency and safeguard their use.

Total FY 2023 Off-Budget Accounts

Along with the existing funds, the expected Php 106.8 billion revenues from the FY 2023 off-budget accounts of government agencies will finance or augment funds for specific expenditures authorized by law amounting to Php 104.7 billion.

Off-Budget Accounts, 2022-2023 (in billion Pesos)



The following sectors/agencies contribute to more than half (58.1%) of the total off-budget revenues for 2023:

State Universities and Colleges



Revenues: Php 30.4 B
Expenditures: Php 29.5 B

Department of Health



Revenues: Php 26.3 B
Expenditures: Php 25.2 B

Department of Transportation



Revenues: Php 5.4 B
Expenditures: Php 5.4 B

Ask Your Government

To provide access to information, boost citizen participation, and open more avenues for public assistance, contact numbers of select government agencies are found below. Get involved by calling or sending an email to know more.



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



Office of the President

Presidential Action Center
8249-8310 loc. 8175
www.op-proper.gov.ph



Office of the Vice President

Public Assistance Division
8370-1716 to 19 loc. 112, 113
www.ovp.gov.ph



Department of Agriculture

Public Assistance and Complaints Desk
8928-8741 to 64 loc. 2136; 8927-4076
www.da.gov.ph



Department of Education

Public Assistance Action Center
8636-1663; 8633-1942; 8638-7529
action@deped.gov.ph
www.deped.gov.ph



Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Strategic Communication and Initiatives Service
8249-3367 loc. 1054, 1055; 8426-0279
www.denr.gov.ph



Department of Foreign Affairs

Office of the Undersecretary for Migrant Workers' Affairs
8834-4996
oumwa@dfa.gov.ph
www.dfa.gov.ph



Department of Health

Malasakit Program Office
8651-7800 loc. 1806, 1809
www.doh.gov.ph



Department of the Interior and Local Government

Public Affairs and Communication Service
8876-3454 loc. 5701; 8925-0349
www.dilg.gov.ph



Department of Justice

DOJ Action Center (DOJAC)
8526-3365; 8521-2930
dojac@doj.gov.ph
www.doj.gov.ph



Department of Labor and Employment

Information and Publication Service
1349 (DOLE Hotline)
www.dole.gov.ph



Department of Migrant Workers

Public Information and Assistance Center
8722-1144; 8722-1155
repat@dmw.gov.ph
www.dmw.gov.ph



Department of Public Works and Highways

Stakeholders Relations Service
5304-3202; 5304-3280; 5304-3532; 5304-3275
www.dpwh.gov.ph



Department of Science and Technology

Public Assistance and Complaints Desk
8838-9080
www.dost.gov.ph



Department of Tourism

Tourism Information Center/ Tourism Information and Special Projects Unit
8459-5200 to 30 loc. 223; 8551-0698; 8832-2964 (Airport)
www.beta.tourism.gov.ph



Department of Trade and Industry

DTI Direct/ Customer Contact Center
1-DTI (1-384); (0917) 834-3330
ASK@dti.gov.ph
www.dti.gov.ph



Department of Transportation

Public Assistance Action Center
8790-8400 loc. 362, 723
publicassistance@dotr.gov.ph
www.dotr.gov.ph



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☐ **Others (Please specify):** _____

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Kindly rate your experience of reading this publication by using the rating scale below and encircling the corresponding number. Your honest feedback will help us improve the way we present the National Budget in succeeding issues.

1 Strongly Disagree

2 Disagree

3 Neither Agree nor Disagree

4 Agree

5 Strongly Agree

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bit.ly/2023PEBSurvey or scanning this QR code:



Is the publication informative?

The following sections are relevant and informative:

The Enacted 2023 National Budget	1	2	3	4	5
Spending Priorities	1	2	3	4	5
Financing the National Budget	1	2	3	4	5
The Basics of Budgeting	1	2	3	4	5

Is the publication understandable?

The content is logical and well-organized.	1	2	3	4	5
The language is simple enough for me to understand.	1	2	3	4	5
The graphs, tables, photos, and illustrations aid in understanding the text better.	1	2	3	4	5

Is the publication well-designed?

The font, graphs, and charts used are clear.	1	2	3	4	5
The color scheme is appealing.	1	2	3	4	5
The layout of the publication is appealing to the eye.	1	2	3	4	5

(continue to next page)



Other Comments and Suggestions:

For example, which portion/s of the publication did you find most useful/less useful?
Or how do you intend to use this publication?

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

- Mail to **Advocacy, Communications, and Training Service, Department of Budget and Management, General Solano St., San Miguel, Manila 1005**
- Scan or take a clear photo and e-mail to **publications_division@dbm.gov.ph**.

Thank you!



2023 People's Enacted Budget

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Data Sources

Budget and Management Bureaus A-F
Budget Technical Bureau
Fiscal Planning and Reforms Bureau
Local Government and Regional Coordination Bureau

Department of Budget and Management

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