

**AGENDA FOR PROSPERITY**  
Securing a Future-Proof  
and Sustainable Economy




**PEOPLE'S  
PROPOSED  
BUDGET**

**2024**



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# Foreword

*Assalamu alaikum wa Rahmatullahi wa Barakatuh.*

The Php 5.768 trillion proposed National Budget for Fiscal Year (FY) 2024—the first budget to be fully prepared under the present Administration—intends to continue the economic transformation achieved under the FY 2023 National Budget and further push the Agenda for Prosperity to achieve a future-proof and sustainable economy.

As Chair of the Development Budget Coordination Committee and one of the economic managers of President Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr., I can attest to the Administration's commitment to achieving the goals set out in our Medium-Term Fiscal Framework (MTFF), the 8-Point Socioeconomic Agenda, and the Philippine Development Plan 2023–2028.

We thoroughly evaluated the budgetary proposals submitted by agencies, amounting to Php 5.900 trillion, and took into consideration the agencies' budget utilization rates and absorptive capacity in the past years; the alignment of their programs, activities, and projects (PAPs) with the Budget Priorities Framework; and whether these PAPs are shovel-ready and can be delivered on-time. We also prioritized those that are clear, comprehensive, and complete in terms of supporting documents such as feasibility studies and annual procurement plans.

Additionally, the proposed 2024 National Budget is 21.7 percent of the country's gross domestic product and higher by 9.5 percent than the FY 2023 National Budget.

The largest allocation—37.9 percent of the proposed Budget—will go to the Social Services sector with Php 2.183 trillion, composed of health, education,

culture and manpower development, as well as social security, welfare, and employment, among others. Education also remains the top recipient, as mandated by the 1987 Constitution, with an allocation of Php 924.7 billion, higher than the Php 895.2 billion in the FY 2023 National Budget.

On the other hand, the Economic Services sector, which provides high investments in public infrastructure through the Build Better More Program, will account for Php 1.709 trillion or 29.6 percent of the total proposed Budget.

Next year's proposed budget represents a strong, decisive step towards achieving the socioeconomic development goals outlined in the PDP 2023–2028. With this, I enjoin everyone to read the People's Proposed Budget to gain a perspective on how every budget allocation takes into consideration the most immediate and pressing needs of our people.

We hope that as you browse through these pages, you will see how every peso was optimized to continuously steer the country toward

the promised future of an inclusive and sustainable economy where no Filipino is left behind.

*Wabillahi Tawfiq Wal Hidaya, Wasalamu alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa Barakatuhu.*



**Amenah F. Pangandaman**  
Secretary



# AGENDA FOR PROSPERITY: Securing a Future-Proof and Sustainable Economy

The PBBM Administration continues to pursue the Agenda for Prosperity, to ensure a future-proof and sustainable economy that is resilient to shocks and adaptable to change. Building on the gains it achieved in the Administration's first year, the proposed National Budget for Fiscal Year 2024 amounting to Php 5.768 trillion will prioritize expenditures in furtherance of the goals outlined in the Medium-Term Fiscal Framework and aligned with the Administration's 8-Point Socioeconomic Agenda and the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023–2028.



**Php 5.768 trillion**

**Highlights of the  
Proposed 2024  
National Budget**

**9.5% higher than the  
Php 5.268 trillion  
2023 National Budget**

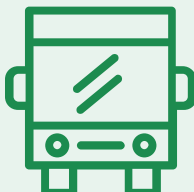
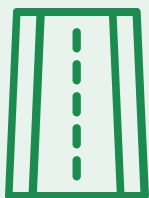
**Corresponds to 21.7% of  
the country's GDP**

**Continued prioritization  
for social services with  
37.9% going to the Social  
Services Sector**

**Sustained infrastructure  
development with the  
infrastructure program  
amounting to 5.3% of  
country's GDP**

## Medium-Term Fiscal Framework Headline Objectives

- 6.5% to 8.0% real GDP growth annually between 2023 and 2028;
- 9.0% or a single-digit poverty rate by 2028;
- 3.0% National Government (NG) deficit-to-GDP ratio by 2028;
- Less than 60% NG debt-to-GDP ratio by 2025; and
- At least USD 4,256.00 gross national income (GNI) per capita or the attainment of upper middle-income status.



## 8-Point Socioeconomic Agenda

The proposed 2024 National Budget will fund the programs and projects that support the following goals of the 8-Point Socioeconomic Agenda:

- Ensure Food Security
- Reduce Transport and Logistics Costs
- Reduce Energy Costs
- Improve Health
- Address Learning Losses
- Strengthen Social Protection
- Ensure Sound Fiscal Management
- Enhance Bureaucratic Efficiency

## Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028

The proposed 2024 National Budget also supports the latest PDP, whose specific goals are outlined below, with the end in mind of achieving a prosperous, inclusive, and resilient society through effective, progressive fiscal policies and sustainable socioeconomic transformation.

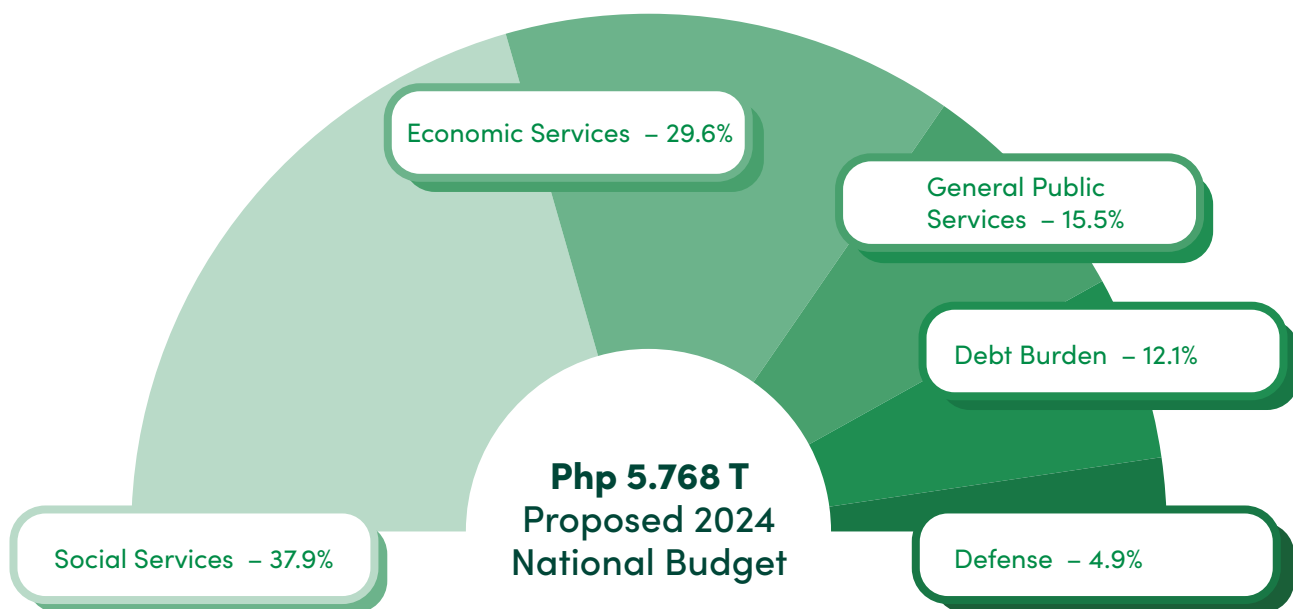
- Promote Human and Social Development
- Reduce Vulnerabilities and Protect Purchasing Power
- Increase Income-Earning Ability
- Modernize Agriculture and Agribusiness
- Revitalize Industry
- Reinvigorate Services
- Advance Research and Development, Technology, and Innovation
- Promote Trade and Investments
- Promote Competition and Improve Regulatory Efficiency
- Ensure Macroeconomic Stability and Expand Inclusive and Innovative Finance
- 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

# Budget Dimensions

## By Sector (Traditional System)

The proposed 2024 National Budget will continue investing heavily in Social Services, Economic Services, and General Public Services to ensure the success of the government's bid to strengthen the purchasing power of Filipinos, reduce vulnerability and mitigate scarring from the COVID-19 pandemic, and ensure sound macroeconomic fundamentals.

### Proposed 2024 National Budget (Percent Share)



**Social Services**  
**2024: Php 2.183 T**  
2023: Php 2.004 T  
8.9% increase

Social Services will receive Php 2.183 trillion of the proposed 2024 National Budget to improve the quality of life of Filipinos through various social services.

Key items:

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| <b>Php 983.1 B</b> | Education, Culture and Manpower Development |
| <b>Php 513.5 B</b> | Social Security, Welfare and Employment     |
| <b>Php 350.4 B</b> | Subsidy to Local Government Units           |

**Economic Services**  
**2024: Php 1.709 T**  
2023: Php 1.624 T  
5.2% increase

Economic Services will be provided with Php 1.709 trillion to encourage economic growth across the country through support for industries that can spur economic activities.

Key items:

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| <b>Php 957.6 B</b> | Communications, Roads and Other Transport |
| <b>Php 331.4 B</b> | Subsidy to Local Government Units         |
| <b>Php 197.8 B</b> | Agriculture and Agrarian Reform           |





## General Public Services

**2024: Php 893.3 B**

2023: Php 796.0 B

12.2% increase

General Public Services will get Php 893.3 billion to cover the expenditures for public order and safety, civil service, and general administration.

Key items:

**Php 373.0 B** Public Order and Safety

**Php 265.2 B** Subsidy to Local Government Units

**Php 215.7 B** General Administration

## Debt Burden

**2024: Php 699.2 B**

2023: Php 611.0 B

14.4% increase

Debt Burden will be provided with Php 699.2 billion to cover interest payments on local and foreign borrowings, as well as net lending to government corporations.

Key items:

**Php 670.5 B** Debt Service-Interest Payments

**Php 28.7 B** Net Lending

## Defense

**2024: Php 282.7 B**

2023: Php 232.5 B

21.6% increase

Defense will be allocated with Php 282.7 billion to ensure the country's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

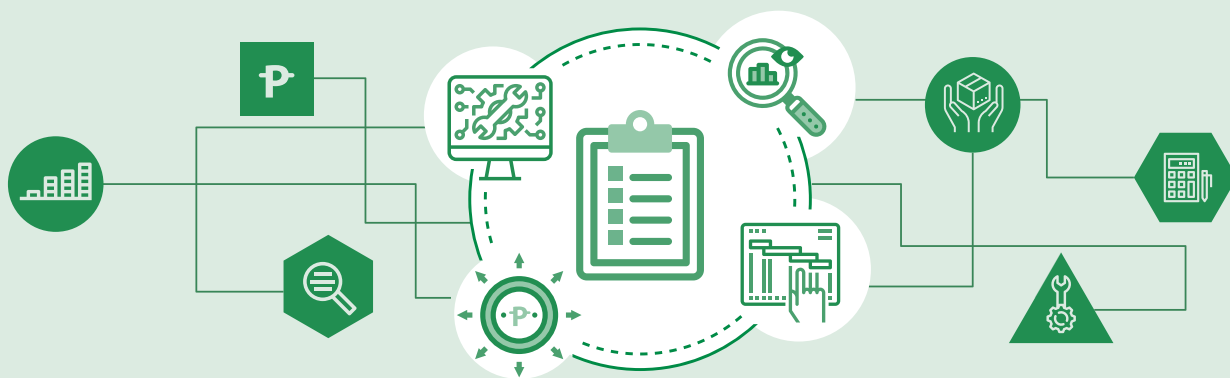
Key item:

**Php 282.7 B** Domestic Security

# Budget Dimensions

## By Sector (COFOG)

To classify public expenditures based on their main socioeconomic purpose, the proposed FY 2024 Php 5.768 trillion National Budget is also presented through the Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) System. COFOG was developed by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development to help the public become aware of all government goods and services that affect them individually and collectively.



### Sectors that Benefit Society as a Whole

#### General Public Services

**2024: Php 2.516 T**

2023: Php 2.152 T

- Php 955.8 B** Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs
- Php 753.6 B** General Services
- Php 685.0 B** Public debt transactions

#### Economic Affairs

**2024: Php 853.4 B**

2023: Php 780.6 B

- Php 655.4 B** Transport
- Php 154.9 B** Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting
- Php 17.3 B** General economic, commercial, and labor affairs

#### Public Order and Safety

**2024: Php 296.8 B**

2023: Php 282.6 B

- Php 188.7 B** Police services
- Php 39.6 B** Law courts
- Php 27.0 B** Prisons

#### Defense

**2024: Php 259.9 B**

2023: Php 210.0 B

- Php 253.5 B** Military Defense
- Php 6.2 B** Civil Defense

#### Environmental Protection

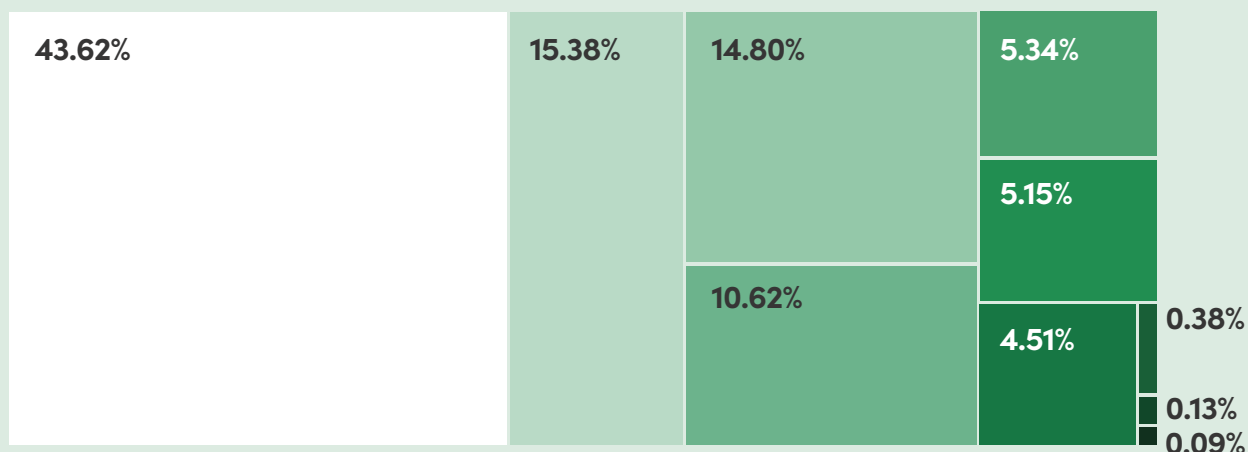
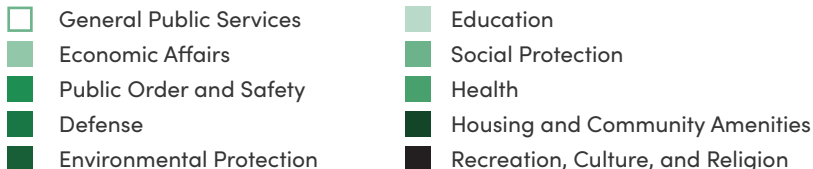
**2024: Php 21.8 B**

2023: Php 21.9 B

- Php 8.8 B** Protection of biodiversity and landscape
- Php 2.6 B** Pollution abatement
- Php 2.4 B** Waste management

## Budget Dimensions by Sector (COFOG)

As a percentage of the Budget



## Sectors that Directly Benefit Individuals' Welfare and Development

### Education

**2024: Php 886.8 B**

2023: Php 857.0 B

|             |                                   |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| Php 317.1 B | Pre-primary and primary education |
| Php 289.4 B | Secondary education               |
| Php 105.2 B | Tertiary education                |

### Social Protection

**2024: Php 612.3 B**

2023: Php 616.8 B

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| Php 112.8 B | Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program  |
| Php 83.0 B  | Survivors (Gender and Development, Internally Displaced Persons, and Disaster Relief Assistance) |
| Php 50.0 B  | Old age (Senior Citizens)  |

### Health

**2024: Php 308.2 B**

2023: Php 321.3 B

|             |                        |
|-------------|------------------------|
| Php 101.5 B | Health insurance       |
| Php 86.6 B  | Hospital services      |
| Php 83.6 B  | Public health services |

### Housing and Community Amenities

**2024: Php 7.3 B**

2023: Php 18.7 B

|           |                       |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| Php 2.8 B | Water supply          |
| Php 2.1 B | Community development |
| Php 1.9 B | Housing development   |

### Recreation, Culture, and Religion

**2024: Php 5.1 B**

2023: Php 7.0 B

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| Php 2.8 B | Cultural services                      |
| Php 1.1 B | Broadcasting and publishing services   |
| Php 648 M | Religious and other community services |

# Budget Dimensions

## By Expense Class

The proposed 2024 National Budget can be classified based on major expenditure clusters, namely, Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE), Personnel Services (PS), Capital Outlays (CO), and Financial Expenses (FinEx).

### Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses

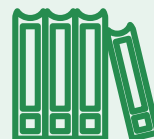
**6.2%** 

|              |                    |
|--------------|--------------------|
| <b>2024:</b> | <b>Php 2.156 T</b> |
| 2023:        | Php 2.030 T        |

Php 2.156 trillion will be allocated to support the operations of government departments and agencies. This will cover the expenses for supplies and materials, transportation and travel, utilities, and repairs, among others.

#### Key Items:

- Programs for Education such as the Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education Program, School-based Feeding Program, and provision of textbooks and other instructional materials, among others
- Social Protection programs such as social pension for indigent senior citizens and *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program
- National Tax Allotment and other allocations to local governments
- Subsidy to Government-Owned and/or -Controlled Corporations (GOCCs)



### Personnel Services

**14.7%** 

|              |                    |
|--------------|--------------------|
| <b>2024:</b> | <b>Php 1.695 T</b> |
| 2023:        | Php 1.477 T        |

Php 1.695 trillion will be provided to fund the provisions for salaries, benefits, and other compensation of all employees of the National Government.

#### Key Items:

- Creation and filling up of government positions
- Salaries of healthcare workers under the National Health Workforce Support System
- Pension of retired Military and Uniformed Personnel







## Capital Outlays

5.9% 

|       |             |
|-------|-------------|
| 2024: | Php 1.246 T |
| 2023: | Php 1.177 T |



Php 1.246 trillion will be earmarked to cover the purchase of goods and services, whose benefits extend beyond the fiscal year and will add to the assets of the government.

### Key Items:

- Infrastructure projects and programs under the Build Better More Program that can help boost economic recovery
- Road and transport programs under the Department of Public Works and Highways and Department of Transportation
- Social infrastructures under the Department of Health and the Department of Education
- Investments in GOCCs and their subsidiaries



## Financial Expenses

15.0% 

|       |             |
|-------|-------------|
| 2024: | Php 670.5 B |
| 2023: | Php 583.2 B |



Php 670.5 billion will be set aside to support the financial expenses of the government for 2024.

### Key Items:

- Interest payments on the government's debt
- Payment for management/supervision/trusteeship fees, interest expenses, guarantee fees, bank charges, and commitment fees
- Other financial charges received in owning or renting an asset or property



# Budget Dimensions

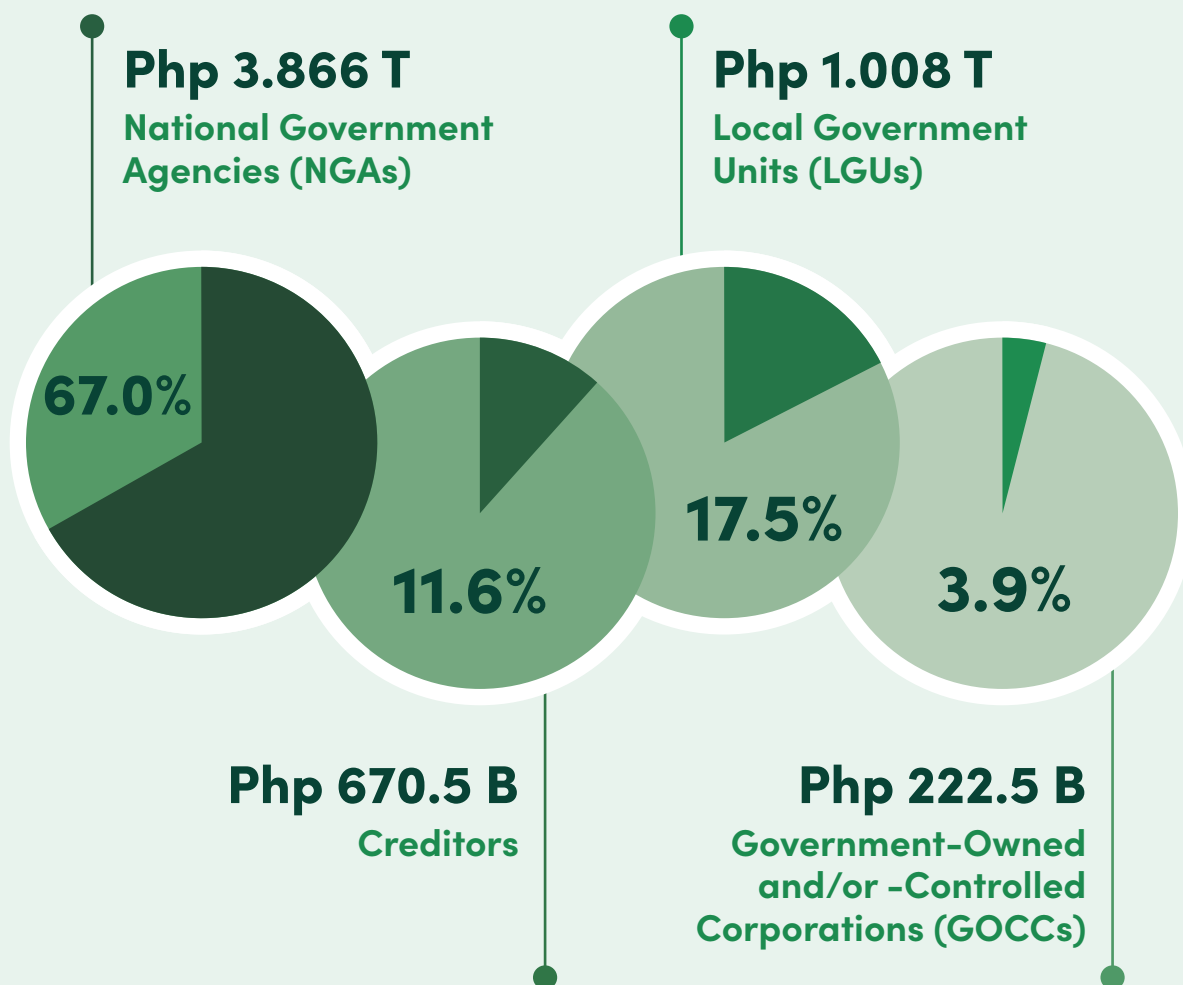
## By Recipient Unit

For FY 2024, National Government Agencies will receive the largest portion with Php 3.866 trillion, or 67.0% of the proposed budget. This will fund the day-to-day operations and priority expenditures of the government, such as the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* and Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education Program.

Meanwhile, Local Government Units will receive Php 1.008 trillion, or 17.5% of the proposed budget, to fund the National Tax Allotment, block grant of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, and share of local governments in the proceeds of national taxes, among others.

Some Php 222.5 billion, or 3.9% of the proposed budget, will go to Government-Owned and/or -Controlled Corporations. This will finance certain programs and projects of government corporations, such as the National Health Insurance Program and housing projects under the National Housing Authority.

The remaining Php 670.5 billion, or 11.6% of the proposed budget, will cover all interest payments on the borrowings from both domestic and foreign sources.



## Top 10 Priority Sectors

1



### Education<sup>1/</sup>

Department of Education, State Universities and Colleges, Commission on Higher Education, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)

**2024: Php 924.7 B**      2023: Php 895.2 B

2



### Public Works

Department of Public Works and Highways

**2024: Php 822.2 B**      2023: Php 894.2 B

3



### Health

Department of Health, Philippine Health Insurance Corporation

**2024: Php 306.1 B**      2023: Php 314.7 B

4



### Interior and Local Government<sup>2/</sup>

Department of the Interior and Local Government

**2024: Php 259.5 B**      2023: Php 253.2 B

5



### Defense

Department of National Defense

**2024: Php 232.2 B**      2023: Php 203.4 B

6



### Transportation

Department of Transportation

**2024: Php 214.3 B**      2023: Php 106.0 B

7



### Social Welfare

Department of Social Welfare and Development

**2024: Php 209.9 B**      2023: Php 199.5 B

8



### Agriculture

Department of Agriculture and its attached agencies and corporations,  
Department of Agrarian Reform

**2024: Php 181.4 B**      2023: Php 173.6 B

9



### Judiciary

The Judiciary

**2024: Php 57.8 B**      2023: Php 54.9 B

10



### Labor and Employment<sup>3/</sup>

Department of Labor and Employment, Department of Migrant Workers

**2024: Php 40.5 B**      2023: Php 47.1 B

<sup>1/</sup>Includes other education-related agencies

<sup>2/</sup>Excludes education-related agencies

<sup>3/</sup>Excludes TESDA

# Budget Dimensions

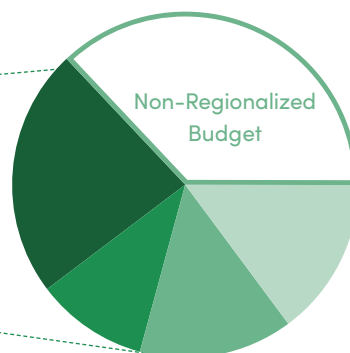
## By Region

The proposed 2024 National Budget continues to reflect the Administration's commitment to achieving inclusive and balanced economic growth throughout the country through the Php 3.630 trillion allocation to fund the development of both urban and rural communities.

### Regional Budget

**2024: Php 3.630 T**

**2023: Php 3.646 T**



### LUZON

**Php 1.342 T**

**Per Capita: Php 26,305**

Cordillera Administrative Region

Php 92.7 B

Per Capita: Php 49,790

Region I

Php 157.9 B

Per Capita: Php 29,110

Region II

Php 141.5 B

Per Capita: Php 37,343

Region III

Php 311.9 B

Per Capita: Php 23,867

Region IV-A

Php 304.6 B

Per Capita: Php 17,697

MIMAROPA

Php 133.8 B

Per Capita: Php 40,385

Region V

Php 199.7 B

Per Capita: Php 31,435

### VISAYAS

**Php 604.5 B**

**Per Capita: Php 28,178**

Region VI

Php 207.5 B

Per Capita: Php 25,467

Region VII

Php 212.4 B

Per Capita: Php 25,537

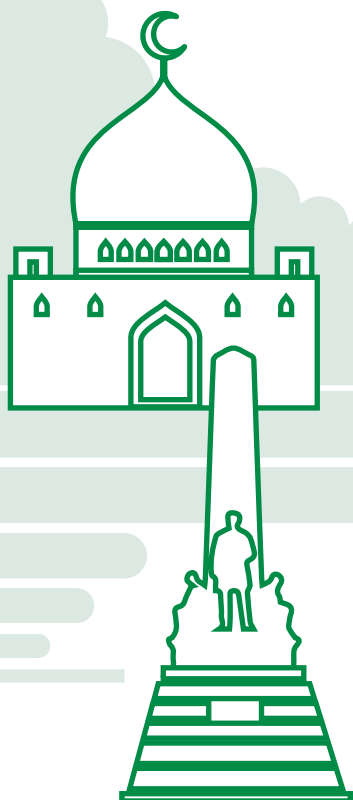
Region VIII

Php 184.6 B

Per Capita: Php 37,013







## MINDANAO

**Php 829.2 B**

Per Capita: Php 30,384

Region IX  
Php 132.0 B  
Per Capita: Php 34,004

Region X  
Php 164.5 B  
Per Capita: Php 31,464

Region XI  
Php 157.5 B  
Per Capita: Php 28,059

Region XII  
Php 123.1 B  
Per Capita: Php 23,846

CARAGA  
Php 109.9 B  
Per Capita: Php 38,371

BARMM  
Php 142.2 B  
Per Capita: Php 31,318

## NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

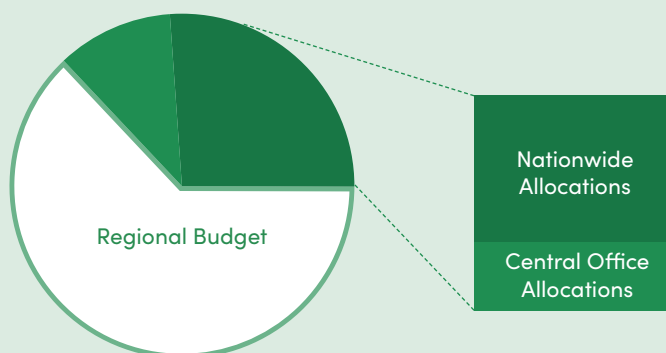
**Php 854.2 B**

Per Capita: Php 59,330

## Non-Regionalized Budget

**2024: Php 2.138 T**

2023: Php 1.622 T



### Nationwide Allocations

**Php 1.509 T**

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

### Central Office Allocations

**Php 629.0 B**

Central Office Allocations represent the assets managed by the Head Office of departments and agencies for their respective units.

#### 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, 2024).

# Budget Dimensions

## By Special Purpose Fund

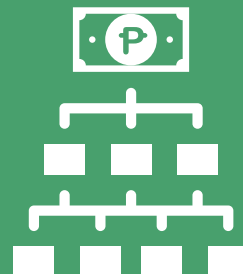
Some Php 2.399 trillion, or 41.6% of the proposed 2024 National Budget, will be earmarked for Special Purpose Funds (SPFs) in 2024. SPFs are budgetary allocations that are set aside for certain socioeconomic purposes, and are not yet distributed since recipient departments and/or agencies are only identified during budget execution.

### Disaggregated SPFs

**2024: Php 1.669 T**

2023: Php 1.403 T

Funds that are already broken down into allocations for specific agencies, programs, and projects



**Php 1.007 T**

### Allocations to Local Government Units (LGUs)

Refers to the total shares of local governments in national taxes

*Of which:*

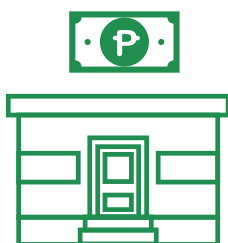
**Php 871.4 B** National Tax Allotment

**Php 80.6 B** Bangsamoro Autonomous  
Region in Muslim Mindanao

**Php 34.6 B** Special Shares in the Proceeds  
of National Taxes

**Php 16.6 B** Local Government  
Support Fund

**Php 4.1 B** Metropolitan Manila  
Development Authority



**Php 253.2 B**

### Pension and Gratuity Fund

Payment for, among others, pensions, retirement and terminal leave benefits, and monetized leave credits of civil servants

**Php 222.5 B**

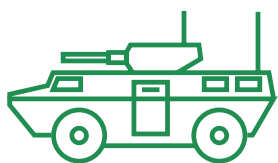
### Budgetary Support to Government Corporations

Financial assistance to government corporations in the form of equities or subsidies

**Php 135.7 B**

### Miscellaneous Personnel Benefits Fund

Expenditures for government personnel, such as requirements for the filling up of vacant and creation of new positions



## **Php 50.0 B** **Revised Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP)** **Modernization Program**

Allocations for the improvement of all branches of the AFP (i.e., Philippine Navy, Philippine Air Force, Philippine Army)

### **Lump Sum SPFs**

**2024: Php 729.7 B**

**2023: Php 631.1 B**

Funds that are yet to be disaggregated  
and can only be used once certain conditions are met



## **Php 31.0 B** **National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund**

Emergency funds for relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of areas that are affected by natural calamities, pandemics, and armed conflicts, among others



## **Php 14.5 B** **Tax Expenditure Fund**

Subsidies for government agencies and corporations, including local government units, in lieu of actual payment of taxes and customs duties



## **Php 13.0 B** **Contingent Fund**

Standby funds for urgent and/or new projects and activities that must be implemented or paid for during the current fiscal year



## **Php 824 M** **Allocations to LGUs**

*Of which:*

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>Php 774 M</b> | Special Shares in the Proceeds from Fire Code Fees |
| <b>Php 50 M</b>  | Barangay Officials Death Benefits                  |



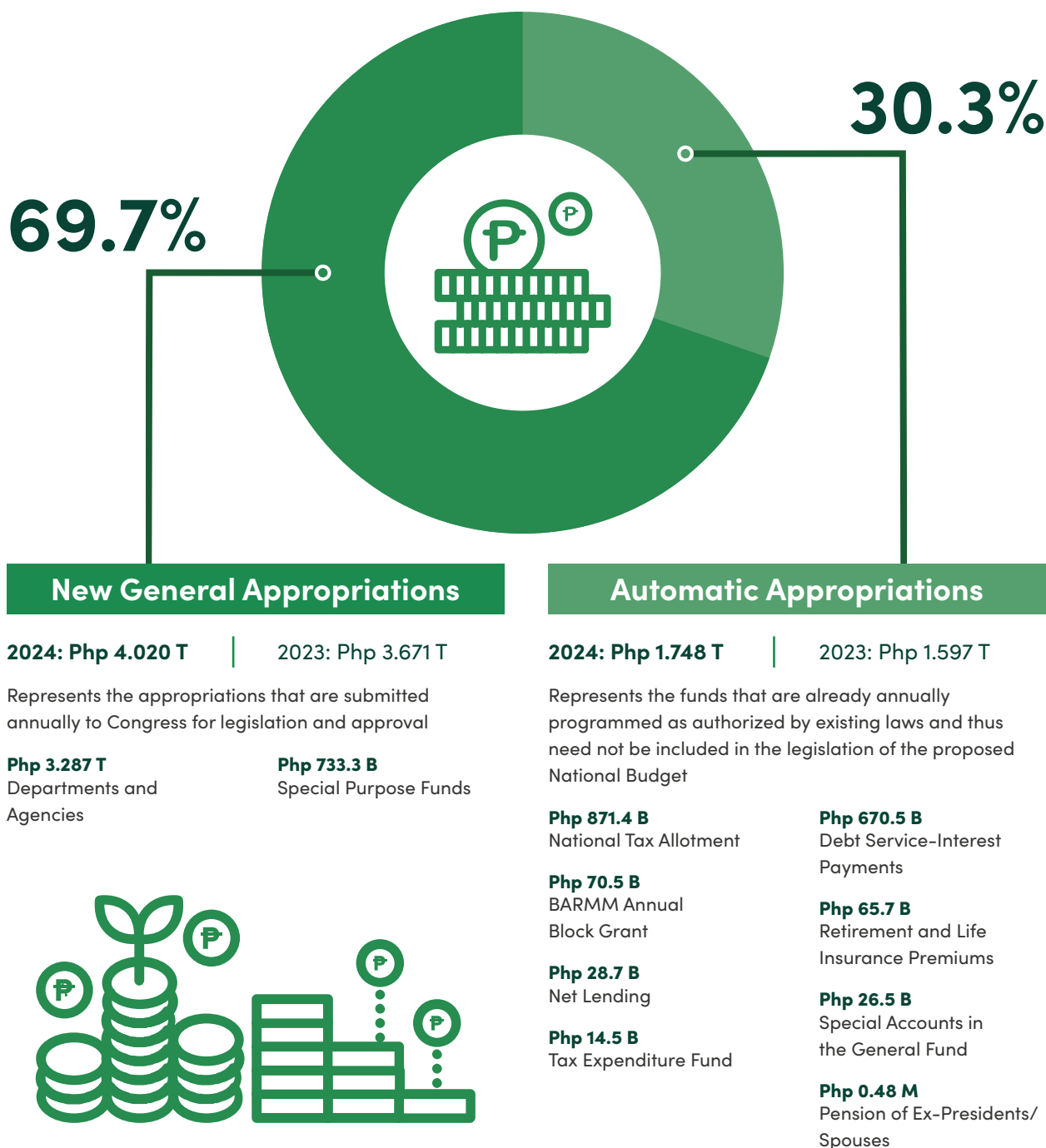
## **Php 670.5 B** **Debt Interest Payments**

Interest payments for both domestic and foreign borrowings of the national government

# Budget Dimensions

## By Appropriation Source

The proposed 2024 National Budget may be separated into two main parts: New General Appropriations and Automatic Appropriations. Aside from these two, there are standby authorities or additional funds called Unprogrammed Appropriations, which can only be released when certain conditions are met.





## Unprogrammed Appropriations

2024: Php 281.9 B

2023: Php 807.2 B

Represents the standby or additional funds that are available for use of departments and agencies that may only be released when additional revenues (e.g., excess revenues from non-tax sources and new revenue collections) are collected and when grants or foreign loans are secured

Of which:

**Php 117.7 B**

Support to Foreign-Assisted Projects

**Php 110.2 B**

Budgetary Support to Government-Owned and/or -Controlled Corporations

**Php 50.0 B**

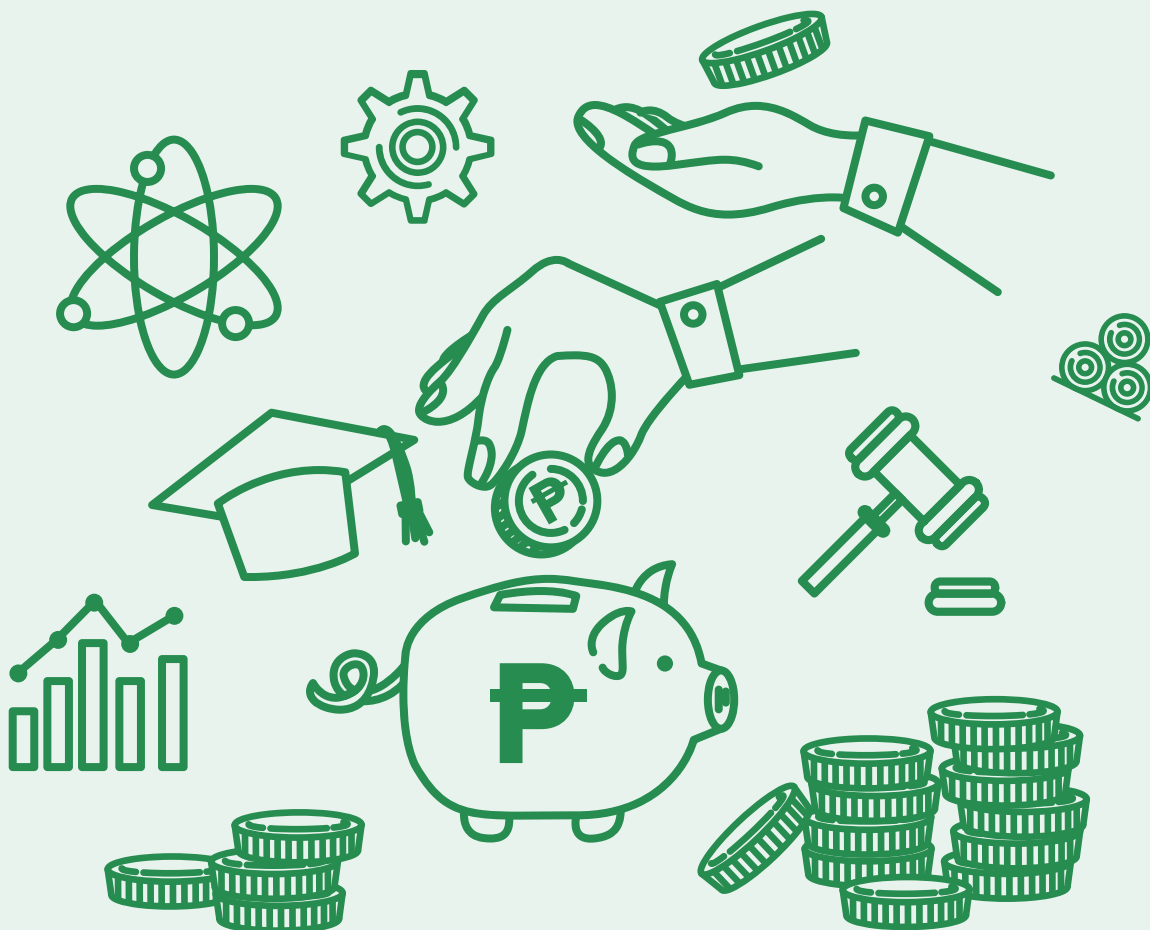
Strengthening Assistance for Government Infrastructure and Social Programs

**Php 2.4 B**

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

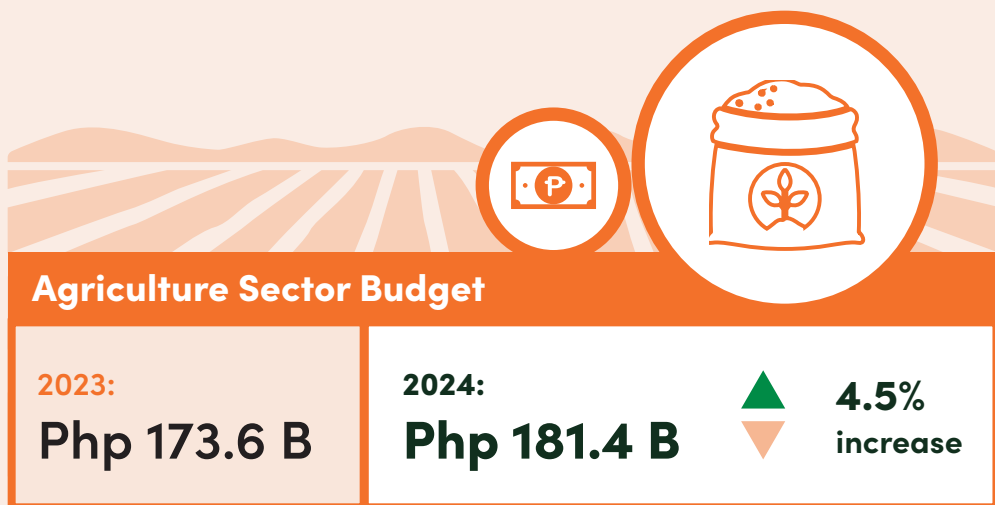
**Php 1.0 B**

Risk Management Program



# Food Security

The Administration remains firm on making basic food items available and affordable to all Filipinos. In order to ensure enough supply of food while keeping food prices at bay, key programs and projects will be implemented in 2024 to strengthen local food systems, boost agricultural production, and diversify food sources.



## Breakdown of the Agriculture Budget:

**Php 108.5 B** Office of the Secretary and attached agencies (NGAs)

**Php 41.3 B** National Irrigation Administration

**Php 9.4 B** Department of Agrarian Reform

**Php 9.0 B** National Food Authority

**Php 4.9 B** Philippine Fisheries Development Authority

**Php 4.5 B** Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation

**Php 1.2 B** Philippine Coconut Authority

**Php 1.0 B** Sugar Regulatory Administration

**Php 746 M** Philippine Rice Research Institute

**Php 551 M** National Tobacco Administration

**Php 272 M** National Dairy Authority



## Improving Access to Stable Food Supply

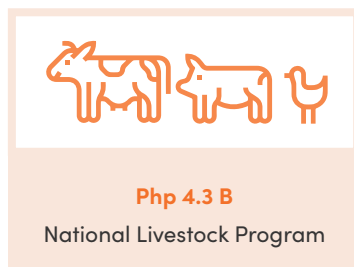
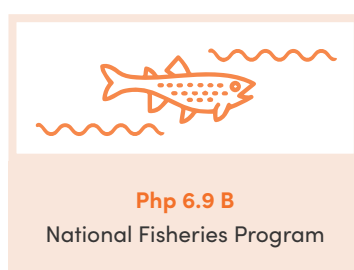


### Php 49.3 B

#### National Programs

To provide funding for priority programs under the DA

Of which:



### Php 9.0 B

#### Buffer Stocking Program

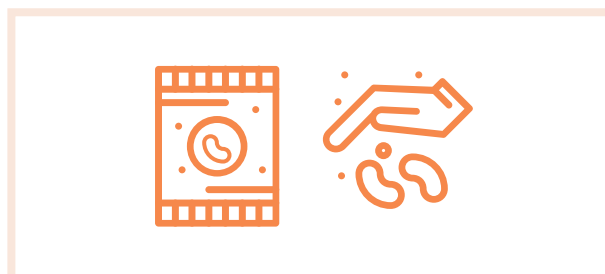
To procure 473,684 metric tons of *palay* from local farmers and ensure sufficient supply of rice for emergency situations, such as disaster relief programs



### Php 889 M

#### Seed Buffer Stocking

To guarantee enough stock of quality rice and corn seeds during calamities and emergencies that may affect the production of these crops



## Upgrading and Modernizing Production Areas

### Php 32.5 B

#### Irrigation Services<sup>1/</sup>

To generate additional 31,548 hectares of irrigated farmland

### Php 17.3 B

#### Farm-to-Market Roads (FMRs)<sup>2/</sup>

To construct 1,144.58 kilometers of roads and bridges in order to connect agricultural and fisheries areas to production areas and markets

### Php 10.0 B

#### Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Fund

To further enhance productivity in the Agricultural Sector through upgraded rice development strategies and farm mechanization, among others

### Php 4.9 B

#### Fisheries Infrastructure Development

To construct, rehabilitate, improve, and operate major fish ports in the country (i.e., Navotas, General Santos, and Zamboanga)

### Php 500 M

#### Farm-to-Mill Roads and Bridges

To construct and/or rehabilitate roads and bridges in sugarcane provinces, as well as improve productivity of workers in these areas

## Regional Allocation of FMRs, 2024 (in Pesos)

| Region                           | Amount                |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Cordillera Administrative Region | 497,000,000           |
| Region I                         | 2,011,000,000         |
| Region II                        | 1,040,000,000         |
| Region III                       | 1,786,581,000         |
| Region IV-A                      | 1,268,000,000         |
| MIMAROPA                         | 483,833,000           |
| Region V                         | 2,108,000,000         |
| Region VI                        | 1,135,000,000         |
| Region VII                       | 922,000,000           |
| Region VIII                      | 2,178,460,000         |
| Region IX                        | 918,000,000           |
| Region X                         | 795,000,000           |
| Region XI                        | 831,000,000           |
| Region XII                       | 694,876,000           |
| CARAGA                           | 600,000,000           |
| <b>Total</b>                     | <b>17,268,750,000</b> |

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

<sup>1/</sup>Includes budgets from National Irrigation Administration (Php 31.2 B), and Department of Agriculture (Php 1.3 B)

<sup>2/</sup>Includes locally-funded projects only



## Developing a Modernized Agriculture and Fisheries Industry

### Php 4.0 B

#### Philippine Rural Development Projects

To provide upgraded infrastructure, facilities, and technologies in the agriculture and fisheries sector

### Php 3.2 B

#### Fisheries Development Program

To develop new breeding techniques and formulate sustainable fish farming systems

### Php 2.9 B

#### Land Tenure Security Program

To distribute private and public agricultural lands to landless farmers and farm workers

### PhP 916 M

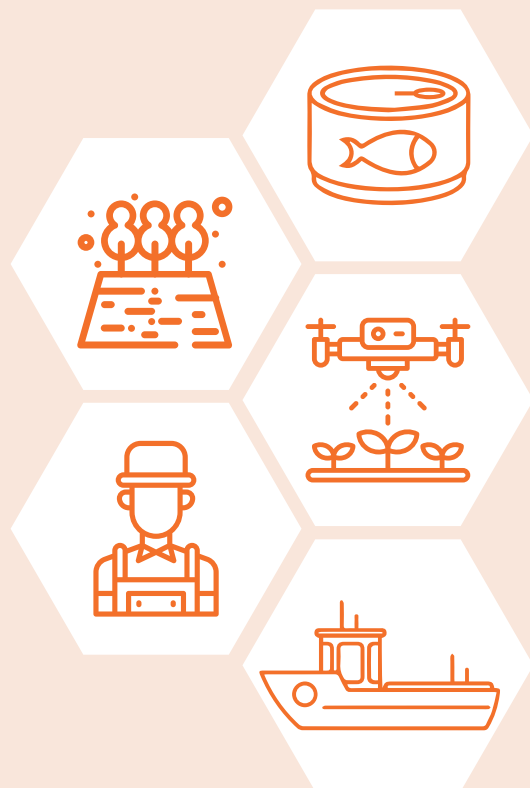
#### National Soil Health Program

To guarantee the sustainable use and management of soil resources

### Php 211 M

#### Boosting Aquaculture Production Program: Empowering Fisheries for Sustainable Growth

To contribute a 10% increase in local fisheries production and provide livelihood opportunities to more fisherfolk



## Providing Better Access to Credit Services

### Php 4.5 B

#### Crop Insurance Program

To protect 2,291,897 farmers and fisherfolk listed in the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture against losses from natural calamities or pest infestations

### Php 2.8 B

#### Agriculture Credit Program

To grant reasonably-priced loans to 261 credit retailers/lenders and 36,333 end-borrowers, and provide institutional capacity building assistance to 12 farmers and fisherfolk organizations

### Php 1.8 B

#### Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries (ARB) Development and Sustainability Program

To provide access to credit and microfinance services to 122,841 ARBs





# Infrastructure Development

The PBBM Administration will continue expanding its infrastructure development initiatives and programs through its Build Better More Program to fulfill the Administration's drive to increase productivity and promote a better quality of life for all Filipinos.

## Build Better More

**2024: Php 1.418 T**  
**2023: Php 1.330 T**



**Php 463.2 B**  
**Road Network**



**Php 255.0 B**  
**Flood Control Systems**



**Php 153.5 B**  
**Railway Systems**



**Php 70.1 B**  
**Buildings**



**Php 40.6 B**  
**School Buildings**



**Php 37.9 B**  
**Right-of-Way Acquisitions**



**Php 33.7 B**  
**Development of LGUs**



**Php 31.2 B**  
**Irrigation Systems**



**Php 15.3 B**  
**Hospitals and Health Centers**



**Php 6.1 B**  
**Airport Systems**



**Php 5.4 B**  
**Water Supply Systems**



**Php 3.6 B**  
**Power Supply Systems**



**Php 2.1 B**  
**Housing and Community Facilities**



**Php 1.3 B**  
**Reforestation Projects**

## Regional Breakdown of the Infrastructure Program 2023-2024

| Particulars  | Amount<br>(in billion Pesos) |                | Percent Increase/<br>(Decrease) |
|--|------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
|  | 2023                         | 2024           |                                 |
| Nationwide <sup>1/</sup>   | 0.2                          | 13.6           | 5,760.5                         |
| Central Office <sup>2/</sup>   | 957.4                        | 1,155.3        | 20.7                            |
| National Capital Region (NCR) <sup>3/</sup>                              | 54.6                         | 52.7           | (3.4)                           |
| Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)                                   | 11.6                         | 10.5           | (9.6)                           |
| Region I   | 40.0                         | 18.0           | (55.1)                          |
| Region II  | 23.1                         | 12.3           | (46.7)                          |
| Region III   | 38.3                         | 22.3           | (41.8)                          |
| Region IV-A  | 30.3                         | 21.9           | (27.7)                          |
| MIMAROPA   | 11.9                         | 8.0            | (32.5)                          |
| Region V   | 24.0                         | 12.7           | (47.2)                          |
| Region VI  | 22.5                         | 14.3           | (36.4)                          |
| Region VII   | 22.6                         | 16.3           | (27.8)                          |
| Region VIII  | 26.5                         | 16.0           | (39.4)                          |
| Region IX  | 12.9                         | 7.4            | (43.0)                          |
| Region X   | 18.3                         | 10.9           | (40.6)                          |
| Region XI  | 11.8                         | 9.6            | (18.6)                          |
| Region XII   | 12.6                         | 9.2            | (27.0)                          |
| CARAGA   | 10.1                         | 6.2            | (39.0)                          |
| Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in<br>Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) <sup>4/</sup> | 1.5                          | 0.3            | (80.3)                          |
| <b>Total:</b>  | <b>1,330.2</b>               | <b>1,417.5</b> | <b>6.6</b>                      |

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

<sup>1/</sup> 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).

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

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

<sup>4/</sup> Inclusive of infrastructure projects located in the BARMM (and former ARMM) provinces

## Expanding Road Networks

For 2024, the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) will receive Php 822.2 billion to implement the country's key infrastructure projects. This will fund, among others, the following:

### ► **Php 148.1 B**

Network Development Program

### ► **Php 115.6 B**

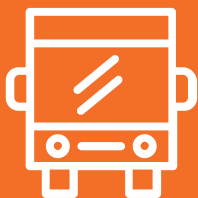
Asset Preservation

### ► **Php 45.8 B**

Bridge Program

#### Select DPWH Targets:

- Length of maintained roads: 1,196.398 kilometers
- Length of new roads built: 721.656 kilometers
- Length of new and replacement bridges constructed: 15,208.83 lineal meters



## Improving Public Transportation

For 2024, the Department of Transportation (DOTr) will receive Php 214.3 billion to ensure safe and reliable public transport systems. This will fund, among others, the following:

### ► **Php 163.7 B**

Rail Transport

### ► **Php 6.1 B**

Air Transport

### ► **Php 6.4 B**

Land Public Transport

### ► **Php 988 M**

Maritime Transport

#### Select DOTr Targets:

- Completion of new railway system projects: 66.41%
- Increase in airport facilities capacity: 5.0%
- Increase in vessel traffic: 5.0%
- Increase in public transport vehicles modernized: 40.0%

## Strengthening Convergence and Special Support

Key infrastructure programs and projects in various sectors will be implemented through DPWH's Convergence and Special Support Program.

### Access Roads/Bridges to/for:

- ▶ **Php 14.0 B**  
Declared tourism destinations
- ▶ **Php 10.0 B**  
Trade, industries and economic zones
- ▶ **Php 4.7 B\***  
Environmental protection/conservation
- ▶ **Php 1.7 B**  
Seaports
- ▶ **Php 882 M**  
Airports
- ▶ **Php 765 M\***  
Indigenous peoples communities
- ▶ **Php 58 M**  
Railway stations



### Facilities/Structures for:

- ▶ **Php 27.7 B**  
Multi-purpose buildings and facilities to support social services
- ▶ **Php 3.8 B**  
Various infrastructure in support of national security
- ▶ **Php 2.0 B**  
Water supply, septage and sewerage, and rain water collector systems
- ▶ **Php 528 M\***  
Evacuation Centers, quarantine facilities, and public health facilities
- ▶ **Php 480 M**  
People with disabilities, senior citizens, and gender responsiveness

*\*Includes allocations from Sustainable Infrastructure Projects Alleviating Gaps and Basic Infrastructure Program*

## Supporting Digital Infrastructure

The government recognizes the need to enhance the digital infrastructure of the country. As such, it will continue investing in vital infostructure and services.



- ▶ **Php 1.7 B**  
National Government Data Center Infrastructure
- ▶ **Php 998 M**  
ICT Systems and Infostructure Development, Management, and Advisory Program\*  
*\*exclusive of LFPs*
- ▶ **Php 303 M**  
National Government Portal

# Education

Addressing learning losses brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic is the top priority for Education in 2024. Earmarking the highest budgetary allocation for this sector, the government will continue providing every Filipino learner access to quality, equitable, and inclusive education.

## Education Budget Php 924.7 B

**Php 758.6 B** Department of Education (DepEd)  
**Php 105.6 B** State Universities and Colleges (SUCs)  
**Php 31.0 B** Commission on Higher Education (CHED)

**Php 15.2 B** Technical Education and Skills  
Development Authority (TESDA)  
**Php 14.3 B** Other educational institutions<sup>1</sup>

### Providing Financial Assistance to Qualified Learners

#### Php 39.3 B

#### Government Assistance Programs

To fund various financial assistance programs of the DepEd, which will benefit:

- 1,031,605 beneficiaries under Educational Contracting Service
- 1,342,420 beneficiaries under Senior High School Voucher Program
- 117,889 beneficiaries under Joint-Delivery Voucher Delivery Program

#### Php 27.2 B

#### Free Higher Education Program

To cover tuition and school fees of 3,582,598 students in SUCs and CHED-recognized Local Universities and Colleges

#### Php 20.5 B

#### Tertiary Education Subsidy Program (including Tulong Dunong Program)

To fund the grants-in-aid of 399,168 student beneficiaries of this program

#### Php 1.5 B

#### Student Financial Assistance Programs

To provide 29,375 poor but deserving students enrolled in public and private higher education institutions with financial assistance to continue their education

#### Php 200 M

#### Private Education Student Financial Assistance

To finance the training fees and allowances of 9,708 students and 8,737 graduates in private institutions

### Promoting Inclusive and Vocational Education

#### Php 4.3 M

#### Flexible Learning Options

To support learners with different needs and circumstances through programs on education, employment, and entrepreneurship

#### Php 3.2 B

#### Training for Work Scholarship Program

To fill up the skills gaps and job requirements of priority industries; improve the quality of technical-vocational education in the country; and encourage institutions to offer high-quality programs for in-demand industries

<sup>1</sup>Including Science Education Institute, Philippine Science High School, Philippine National Police Academy, Philippine Military Academy, Philippine Public Safety College, Local Government Academy, and National Defense College of the Philippines

### **Php 1.3 B** **Special Training** **for Employment Program**

To provide special trainings and seminars to communities in need of specific skills, and promote employment through entrepreneurship and service-oriented activities

### **Php 432 M** **Madrasah Education Program**

To provide Muslim learners with appropriate and relevant educational opportunities within the context of their own culture and beliefs

### **Php 162 M** **Multigrade Education**

To improve access to basic education in remote areas with low numbers of enrollees

### **Php 154 M** **Indigenous Peoples Education** **(IPEd) Program**

To provide indigenous learners basic education knowledge and skills, that are responsive to their context and promotes their competencies and cultural heritage

## **Delivering Quality Learning Materials**

### **Php 12.0 B** **Textbooks and Other** **Instructional Materials**

To purchase learning packages, learning resources for library hubs, and fund the printing of textbooks and manuals for teachers that correspond to the new curriculum for kindergarten and grades 1, 4, and 7

### **Php 8.9 B** **Computerization Program**

To acquire eLearning cart packages for learners; laptops for teaching and non-teaching personnel; and various information and communications technology equipment for the MATATAG Centers

## **Building Smarter** **and More Sustainable** **Infrastructure**



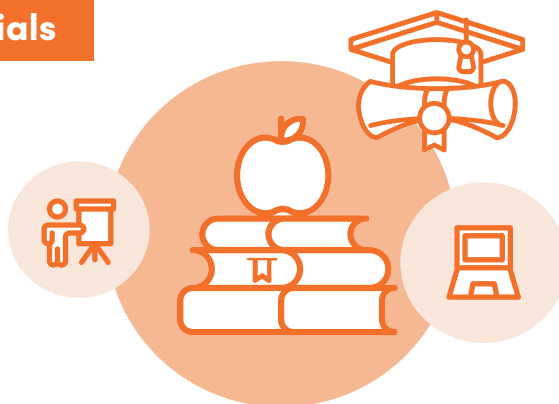
### **Php 33.8 B** **Basic Education Facilities**

To finance, among others, the following:

- Construction of 7,879 classrooms (including Technical-Vocational laboratories); 72 library hubs; 4 Community Learning Centers for Alternative Learning Center; 16 Inclusive Learning Resource Centers; 3 medium-rise school buildings; and 333 priority school health facilities
- Repair and rehabilitation of 10,050 classrooms
- Electrification of 432 classrooms
- Procurement of 21,557 sets of school desks, furniture, and fixtures

### **Php 3.4 B** **Infrastructure Facilities of SUCs**

To fund the construction, maintenance, rehabilitation, and/or repair of buildings, dormitories, and other facilities in public higher education institutions nationwide



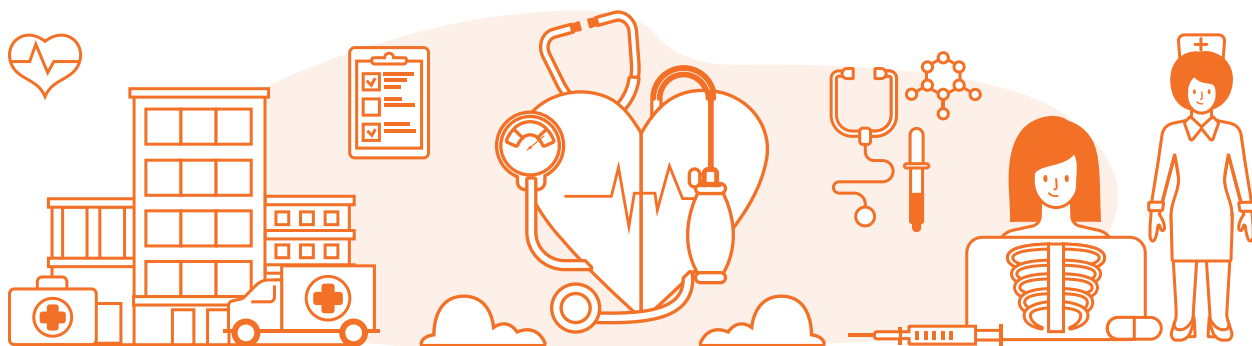
### **Php 3.9 B** **Learning Tools and Equipment**

To procure basic Science and Mathematics Equipment for public elementary, junior and senior high school students, as well as Technical-Vocational and Livelihood Equipment for public senior high school students



# Health and Nutrition

The government continues to prioritize improving and providing efficient and reliable public health services, funding the operations and enhancement of the national healthcare system, and promoting inclusive and supportive healthcare systems.



## Breakdown of the 2024 Health Sector Budget



**Php 204.6 B**

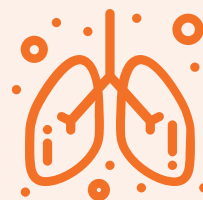
**Department of Health (DOH)**

- Office of the Secretary: **Php 204.3 B**
- National Nutrition Council: **Php 296 M**
- Philippine National AIDS Council: **Php 46 M**



**Php 101.5 B**

**Philippine Health Insurance Corporation**



**Php 5.2 B**

**Other Agencies/Government Corporations**

- Philippine Heart Center: **Php 1.8 B**
- Philippine Children's Medical Center: **Php 1.4 B**
- National Kidney and Transplant Institute: **Php 1.2 B**
- Lung Center of the Philippines: **Php 561 M**
- Philippine Institute of Traditional and Alternative Health Care: **Php 174 M**

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

## Improving the Country's Health Care Systems and Public Health



### Php 70.3 B

#### Health Facilities Operations Program

To fund the operations of DOH-administered hospitals and other health facilities

**Of which:**

- DOH Regional Hospitals and Other Health Facilities: **Php 49.8 B**
- DOH Hospitals in Metro Manila: **Php 17.6 B**
- Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers: **Php 1.6 B**
- National and Sub-National Reference Laboratories: **Php 732 M**
- Blood Centers and National Voluntary Blood Services: **Php 639 M**



### Php 23.0 B

#### Health Facilities Enhancement Program

To provide and improve the access and delivery of essential healthcare services nationwide through the construction, rehabilitation, and upgrading of health facilities, purchase of medical equipment, and medical transport vehicles

**Of which:**

- DOH Hospitals: **Php 12.7 B**
- Local Government Unit (LGU) Hospitals: **Php 3.4 B**
- Rural Health Units: **Php 3.3 B**
- Other Health Care Facilities: **Php 2.7 B**
- *Barangay* Health Station: **Php 699 M**
- Polyclinics: **Php 20 M**



### Php 18.0 B

#### National Health Workforce Support System

To enable the deployment of health workers in remote and depressed areas to provide promotive and curative services



### Php 4.8 B

#### Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases

To fund the programs and projects aimed to prevent and reduce the spread of infectious diseases



### Php 1.7 B

#### Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases

To procure medical commodities for the prevention and treatment of cancer and mental health conditions

## Supporting Inclusive Health Care Systems



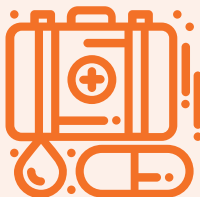
**Php 101.5 B**

### National Health Insurance Program

To provide affordable and accessible health insurance premiums for Filipinos

#### Target beneficiaries:

- 12.75 million indigents under the National Household Targeting System;
- 8.26 million senior citizens under Republic Act (R.A.) No. 10645 or the Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010;
- 136,030 unemployed persons with disability;
- 15,683 financially-incapable point-of-service patients; and
- 25,512 *PAYapa* at *MAsaganang PamayaNAn* beneficiaries.



**Php 22.3 B**

### Medical Assistance to Indigent and Financially-Incapacitated Patients

To cover the hospitalization and provision of other health assistance for 1.31 million indigent and financially incapacitated patients



**Php 20.0 B**

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

To fund the health emergency allowance and COVID-19 compensation package, including the arrears, for eligible healthcare and non-healthcare workers



**Php 8.3 B**

### Family Health, Immunization, Nutrition, and Responsible Parenting

To provide healthcare commodities for oral health, immunization, family planning and reproductive health, and nutrition

## Ensuring Proper Nutrition for All



### Php 11.7 B

#### School-Based Feeding Program

To provide hot meals or nutritious food products and milk for severely wasted and wasted learners from Kinder to Grade 6



### Php 4.1 B

#### Supplementary Feeding Program

To provide supplementary hot meals and milk to children enrolled in LGU community development centers and Supervised Neighborhood Plays



### Php 2.8 B

#### Philippine Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Project

To provide nutrition-specific packages and nutrition-sensitive interventions that aim to reduce stunting in 235 municipalities



### Php 1.9 B

#### Philippine Food Strategic Transfer and Alternative Measures Program (Philippine Food STAMP)

To address and alleviate involuntary hunger and malnutrition among Filipino families by providing cash-based assistance to targeted households in the form of electronic benefit transfer cards to be paid directly to the merchants



### Php 52 M

#### Early Childhood Care Development First 1,000 Days Program

To support LGUs in providing additional sustenance to pregnant women and children 0-24 months old



### Php 49 M

#### Tutok Kainan Dietary Supplementation Program

To improve the quality and quantity of food and nutrient intakes of pregnant women and children

# Social Protection

Ensuring access to basic social services and institutionalizing social protection programs are some of the priorities of the current Administration. As such, the proposed 2024 budget allocations for these will aid the government in alleviating poverty and in pursuing inclusive socioeconomic development.

## Protecting the Most Vulnerable

### Php 112.8 B

#### *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program*

To help uplift the lives of the poorest 4.4 million Filipino households through cash assistance, rice subsidies, and health and education grants, among others

### Php 49.8 B

#### *Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens*

To fund the Php 1,000.00 monthly pension of 4.1 million indigent citizens and allow them to purchase their basic and medical needs, among others

### Php 20.0 B

#### *Protective Services for Individuals and Families in Difficult Circumstances*

To provide services, such as financial assistance and psychosocial support, to approximately 3.9 million beneficiaries in 2024



## Providing Opportunities for Better Lives

### Php 5.6 B

#### *Sustainable Livelihood Program*

To support 277,128 household beneficiaries through its Micro-enterprise Development and Employment Facilitation tracks

### Php 2.8 B

#### *Philippine Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Project*

To apply a multi-sectoral approach in implementing nutrition-specific and -sensitive interventions in 235 municipalities

### Php 1.5 B

#### *Pambansang Pabahay Para sa Pilipino Program*

To cover the 5% interest subsidy to be paid to Government Financial Institutions and private banks to start the construction of 6 million decent and affordable houses for Filipino families

### Php 364 M

#### *Water Supply and Sanitation Program*

To ensure provision of level III potable water supply and adequate sanitation system, including sanitation projects in Manila Bay Continuing Mandamus – covered areas

## Investing in Nutrition and Health

### **Php 11.7 B** **School-based Feeding Program**

To distribute nutritious hot meals, including fresh milk, to 1.7 million severely wasted and wasted learners from kindergarten up to Grade 6

### **Php 4.1 B** **Supplementary Feeding Program**

To serve nutritious meals to 2.0 million undernourished children from ages 3 to 5 in Community Development Centers and Supervised Neighborhood Plays

### **Php 1.9 B** **Philippine Food STAMP**

To provide approximately 50,000 food-poor households with digital cards they can use to purchase food from DSWD-accredited retailers

### **Php 52 M** **First 1,000 Days**

To protect mothers and their children during the first 1,000 days — from pregnancy up to the infant's first two years — and provide them with the appropriate health interventions and services





# Workforce Protection and Industry Development

Recognizing that a strong workforce and competitive and innovative industries are essential to promote economic growth and prosperity for all citizens, the government will implement several measures to build a stronger and more resilient workforce, including a healthy and harmonious business environment.

## Workforce Development

The Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) will be allocated Php 40.2 billion to improve the skills of the country's workforce and create more employment opportunities for Filipinos.

### Php 16.4 B

#### Livelihood and Emergency Employment Program

To ensure appropriate assistance and support for employment and entrepreneurship opportunities to disadvantaged workers

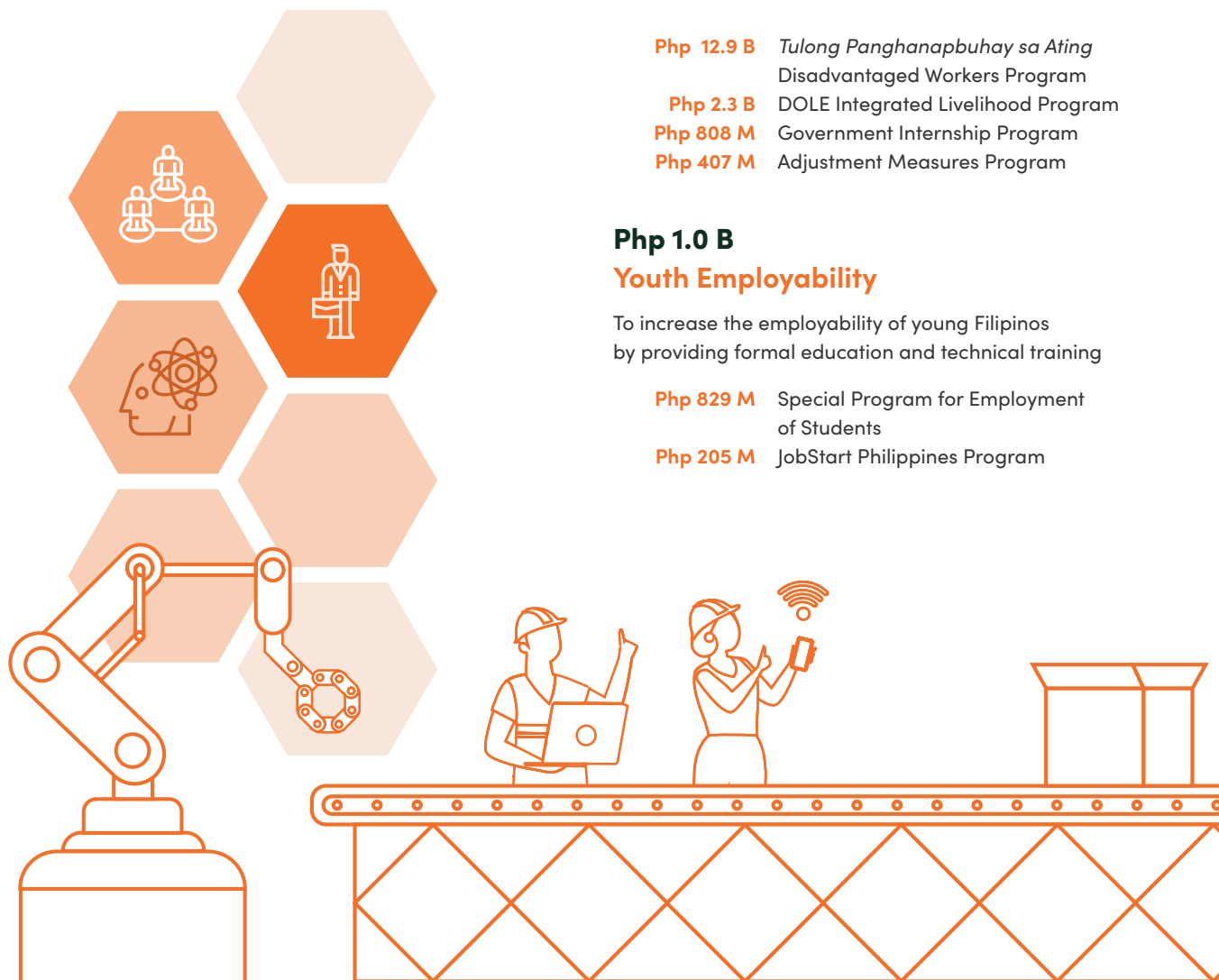
- Php 12.9 B** *Tulong Panghanapbuhay sa Ating Disadvantaged Workers Program*
- Php 2.3 B** *DOLE Integrated Livelihood Program*
- Php 808 M** *Government Internship Program*
- Php 407 M** *Adjustment Measures Program*

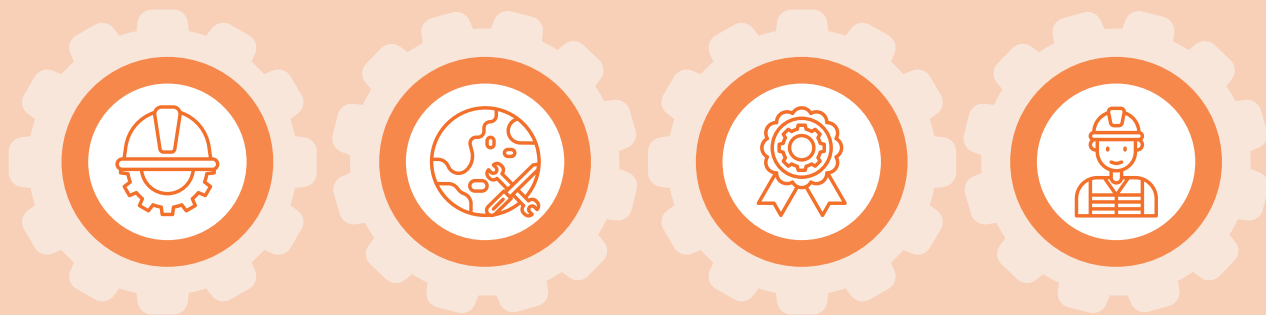
### Php 1.0 B

#### Youth Employability

To increase the employability of young Filipinos by providing formal education and technical training

- Php 829 M** *Special Program for Employment of Students*
- Php 205 M** *JobStart Philippines Program*





## Promoting the Well-Being of Overseas Filipinos

The Department of Migrant Workers (DMW) will receive Php 15.5 billion to protect the rights and promote the welfare of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs).

### Php 9.7 B

#### Emergency Repatriation Program

To provide assistance to distressed OFWs in the event of any political unrest or natural calamities

### Php 3.0 B

#### Overseas Employment and Welfare Program

To finance various employment facilitation and welfare services

**Php 2.9 B** Worker's Welfare and Government Placement Services

**Php 56 M** Overseas Employment Facilitation Services

## Increasing the Competitiveness of Local Industries

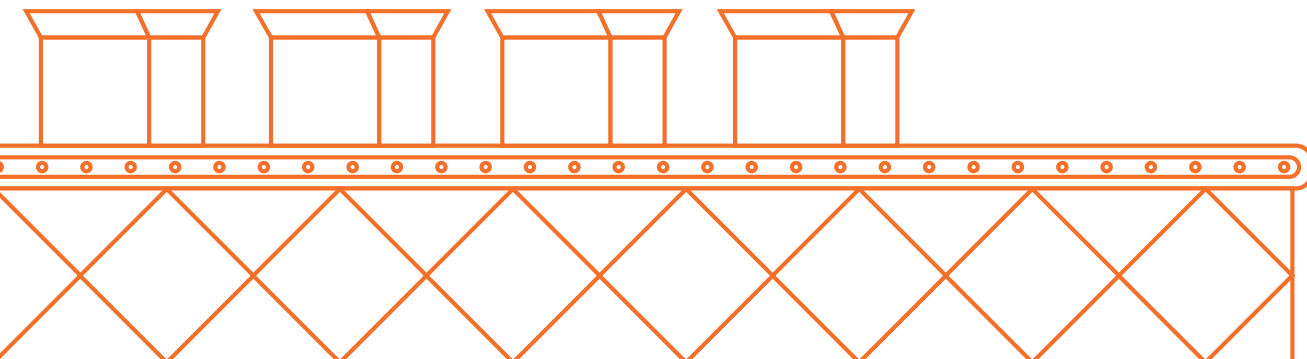
The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) will be allocated Php 7.9 billion to help the country achieve its goal of developing competitive and innovative industries, especially among micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs).

### Empowering and Enhancing the Productivity and Resilience of Businesses

- Php 783 M** MSME Development Program
- Php 579 M** Shared Service Facilities Project
- Php 474 M** Industry Development Program
- Php 454 M** Establishment of *Negosyo* Centers
- Php 320 M** Cooperative Development Program
- Php 76 M** One Town, One Product: Next Generation
- Php 50 M** *Malikhaing Pinoy* Program

### Supporting Trade and Investments

- Php 982 M** Exports and Investments Development Program
- Php 123 M** Investment Promotion Program



# Digitalization and Innovation

To achieve a world-class digital economy, the country continues to invest in programs, activities, and projects that will promote digitalization and innovation. This is why portions of the proposed FY 2024 National Budget will be used to accelerate socioeconomic development, boost bureaucratic efficiency, and advance digital transformation in the Philippines.

## Php 38.7 B ICT and Digitalization Proposed Budget

### Improving the Bureaucracy

#### Php 2.5 B

##### Free Internet Wi-Fi Connectivity

To address the need for connectivity by providing free Wi-Fi access in public places and State Universities and Colleges nationwide

#### Php 1.5 B

##### National Broadband Plan

To improve internet speed and its affordability by installing fiber optic cables and wireless technologies in the country

#### Php 908 M

##### ICT Systems and Infostructure Development

To provide reliable internet connection nationwide by funding programs and projects by the Department of Information and Communications Technology

### Boosting Innovation

#### Php 8.2 B

##### Grants-in-Aid Program

To improve the economy through the development of science and technology (S&T) by funding relevant projects and generating appropriate technologies for this purpose

#### Php 7.6 B

##### Scholarship Programs

To promote the development of S&T by granting secondary, undergraduate, and graduate scholarships to deserving students

#### Php 100 M

##### Innovation Fund

To strengthen entrepreneurship by developing innovative solutions and creating new opportunities for inclusive development



#### Php 303 M

##### National Government Portal

To promote easy access to government services by funding the operational expenses of gov.ph, which houses all government websites

##### Other Digitalization Efforts

- Bureau of Immigration – Expansion of E-Gates in International Ports of Entry and Exit: **Php 2.0 B**
- Land Registration Authority – Unified Cloud-Based Information System and Queuing Management System: **Php 470 M**
- Department of Foreign Affairs – eApostille System: **Php 55 M**

# Good Governance

At the center of an effective and efficient government is good governance. As the Administration continues to promote a bureaucracy free from inequality and injustice, the proposed FY 2024 National Budget will fund programs and projects that will improve fiscal transparency, public accountability, and anti-corruption efforts.

## Promoting Fiscal Transparency

### Php 2.9 B

#### Revenue Information Systems Development and Infrastructure Support

To improve revenue collection by expanding the existing and developing new ICT systems in the Bureau of Internal Revenue

### Php 1.7 B

#### National Government Data Center

To speed up interconnectivity among national and local government agencies by consolidating current databases into one centralized data center

### Php 388 M

#### Public Financial Management Program

To strengthen expenditure management by simplifying and harmonizing financial management processes in the government

## Strengthening Anti-Corruption Efforts

### Php 7.3 B

#### Law Enforcement Program

To ensure the swift administration of justice by strengthening investigation and prosecution services

### Php 1.4 B

#### Anti-Corruption Programs

To protect the people against injustices of public officials by funding the anti-corruption programs of the Office of the Ombudsman

## Ensuring Public Accountability

### Php 4.2 B

#### Justice System Infrastructure Program

To upgrade infrastructure in the Justice sector by constructing, maintaining, and/or rehabilitating court buildings and offices of judges, prosecutors, public attorneys, and probation and parole officers nationwide

### Php 1.6 B

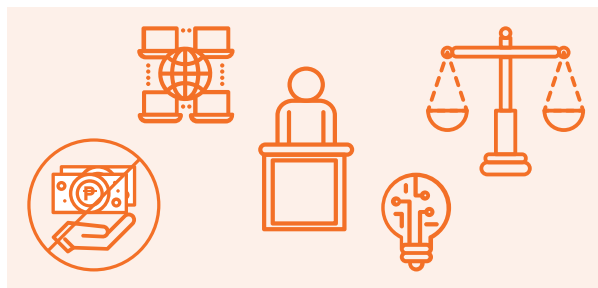
#### Philippine Identification System

To improve delivery of public goods and services by fast-tracking the distribution of National IDs

### Php 146 M

#### Ease of Doing Business and Efficient Delivery of Government Services Program

To attract possible investors and business owners in the country by expediting the issuance of business permits and licenses, among others



### Php 705 M

#### Philippine Customs Modernization Project

To collect more revenues by enhancing revenue generation and trade facilitation of the Bureau of Customs

# Environment, Climate Adaptation, and Disaster Resilience

To fully achieve a sustainable and future-proof economy, both the impacts of climate change and the importance of biodiversity must be taken into consideration when crafting public policies. In 2024, the government will continue funding programs and projects that preserve, protect, and manage the country's environmental resources.

## Pursuing a Healthy and Sustainable Environment

### Php 2.5 B

#### National Greening Program

To improve the country's environmental wellness by planting 19.16 million seedlings in more than 31,922 hectares nationwide

### Php 2.0 B

#### Green, Green, Green Program

To make cities more livable by constructing parks, arboretums, and bike lanes, among others

### Php 1.5 B

#### Manila Bay Rehabilitation Program

To rehabilitate and preserve the Manila Bay by cleaning up the esteros and waterways connected to it, implementing a stricter solid waste management system, and relocating informal settlers

### Php 1.0 B

#### Protected Areas Development and Management

To sustain habitat interconnectivity by managing the conservation of protected areas, such as wetlands and caves

### Php 502 M

#### Soil Conservation and Watershed Management

To conserve and manage soil resources, as well as watersheds and certain river basins, by conducting field studies and researches on rehabilitation

### Php 261 M

#### Solid Waste Management Program

To ensure the proper disposal of solid waste by rehabilitating and assessing the condition of dumpsites all over the country

### Php 217 M

#### Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Rehabilitation

To rehabilitate coastal areas in municipalities by reducing threats and the drivers of their degradation



## **Php 198 M**

### **Clean Water Program**

To improve the water quality of 45 priority water bodies

## **Php 181 M**

### **Clean Air Program**

To implement the Clean Air Act by operating and maintaining 118 Air Quality Monitoring Stations nationwide

## **Php 91 M**

### **Protection and Conservation of Wildlife**

To promote ecological balance by conserving and protecting wildlife species and their habitats

## **Strengthening Climate and Disaster Resilience**

## **Php 543.5 B**

### **Climate Change Expenditures**

To mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change by financing government programs, activities, and projects based on the following strategic priorities:

- Php 294.5 B** Water sufficiency
- Php 180.7 B** Sustainable energy
- Php 40.2 B** Food security
- Php 13.0 B** Knowledge and capacity development
- Php 6.0 B** Climate smart industries and services
- Php 6.0 B** Ecosystem and environmental sustainability
- Php 2.6 B** Human security
- Php 0.6 B** Cross-cutting

*Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding off.*

## **Php 215.6 B**

### **Flood Management Program**

To prevent flooding in major and principal rivers all over the country by constructing, maintaining, and repairing 2,465 flood mitigation structures and drainage systems

## **Php 31.0 B**

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

To ensure that areas affected by natural and human-induced calamities can recover immediately by providing aid, relief, and rehabilitation services

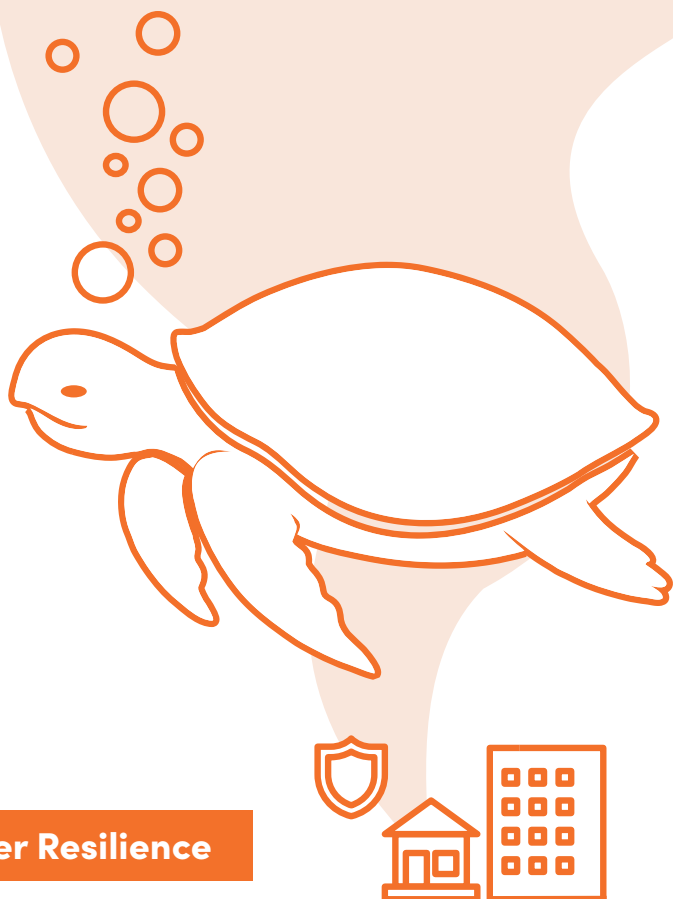
## **Php 7.4 B**

### **Quick Response Fund**

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

*Of which:*

- Php 3.0 B** Department of Education
- Php 1.3 B** Department of Social Welfare and Development
- Php 1.0 B** Department of Agriculture
- Php 1.0 B** Department of Public Works and Highways
- Php 500 M** Department of Health
- Php 500 M** Department of National Defense
- Php 75 M** Philippine Coast Guard
- Php 50 M** Philippine National Police
- Php 50 M** Bureau of Fire Protection





# The 2024 Budget and the Economy

To secure a future-proof and sustainable economy, the PBBM Administration carefully assessed and determined realistic and credible macroeconomic assumptions upon which the Php 5.768 trillion proposed 2024 National Budget is based.

## Macroeconomic Parameters, 2022-2026

| Particulars   | Actual | Adjusted | Projections <sup>1/</sup> |         |         |
|---|--------|----------|---------------------------|---------|---------|
|   | 2022   | 2023     | 2024                      | 2025    | 2026    |
| Real GDP Growth Rate (%)  | 7.6    | 6.0-7.0  | 6.5-8.0                   | 6.5-8.0 | 6.5-8.0 |
| Inflation Rate (%)  | 5.8    | 5.0-6.0  | 2.0-4.0                   | 2.0-4.0 | 2.0-4.0 |
| 364-Day Treasury Bill Rate (%)                                      | 2.5    | 5.5-6.5  | 4.0-5.5                   | 3.0-4.5 | 3.0-4.5 |
| FOREX (Php/USD)   | 54.48  | 54-57    | 53-57                     | 53-57   | 53-57   |
| Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR), 6 months (%) <sup>2/</sup> | 2.5    | 4.0-5.0  | 3.5-4.5                   | 3.0-4.0 | 3.0-4.0 |
| Dubai Crude Oil Price (USD/barrel)                                  | 97.05  | 70-90    | 70-90                     | 60-80   | 60-80   |
| Growth of Goods Exports (%) <sup>3/</sup>                           | 5.9    | 1.0      | 6.0                       | 6.0     | 6.0     |
| Growth of Goods Imports (%) <sup>3/</sup>                           | 18.5   | 2.0      | 8.0                       | 8.0     | 8.0     |

<sup>1/</sup> Assumptions and targets adopted by the Development Budget Coordination Committee (DBCC) on June 9, 2023.

<sup>2/</sup> During the DBCC Executive Technical Board meeting on November 25, 2022, SOFR was approved as replacement for London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) which ceased publication in June 2023.

<sup>3/</sup> Based on the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual 6 (BPM6) concept.



### Real GDP Growth

The sustained robust growth momentum of the domestic economy pegs the average real GDP growth at 6.5% to 8.0% for 2024.



### Inflation Rate

With proactive measures being implemented to address its primary drivers, the inflation rate is seen to return to the 2.0% to 4.0% target range by 2024 until 2026.



### 364-Day Treasury Bill Rate

Although domestic interest rates are seen to inch higher this year to between 5.5-6.5 from the actual 2.5 in 2022 due to inflation concerns, these are expected to go down to 4.0-5.5 in 2024.



### Foreign Exchange Rate (FOREX)

The peso-dollar exchange rate assumption for next year is expected to be broadly stable at Php 53 to 57 per 1 USD.



### Secured Overnight Financing Rate

Replacing LIBOR, the SOFR is the new global benchmark for interest rates. For 2024, rates for SOFR are seen to hover between 3.5% to 4.5%.



### Dubai Crude Oil

Although Dubai crude oil price assumptions are retained at 70 to 90 USD per barrel for 2023 to 2024, easing oil disruptions and other favorable factors will likely stabilize the price per barrel to 60 to 80 USD for 2025 and 2026.



## Imports and Exports

The import of goods is projected to significantly improve to 8.0% starting next year from only 2.0% expected this year. The export of goods, on the other hand, is seen to similarly post a higher growth rate in the medium term at 6.0% from the expected 1.0% this year.

The National Budget is sensitive to the movements of macroeconomic assumptions on which it is based.



## Budget Sensitivity to Macroeconomic Parameters, 2024 (in billion Pesos)

| Indicator                           | Change                      | 2024     |               |                              |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|---------------|------------------------------|
|                                     |                             | Revenues | Disbursements | Budget Balance <sup>1/</sup> |
| Peso-to-US Dollar Exchange Rate     | Php 1.00 depreciation       | 11.2     | 3.6           | 7.6                          |
| Treasury Bill Rate (all maturities) | 1 percentage point increase | 1.1      | 5.4           | (4.3)                        |
| Treasury Bond Rate (all maturities) |                             | 1.4      | 7.2           | (5.8)                        |
| SOFR (180-day)                      |                             | -        | 15.3          | (15.3)                       |
| Inflation Rate                      |                             | 31.2     | -             | 31.2                         |
| Real GDP Growth Rate                |                             | 32.6     | -             | 32.6                         |
| Growth Rate of Imports              |                             | 7.0      | -             | 7.0                          |

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

<sup>1/</sup> A negative figure in the budget balance means an increase in the deficit.

Sources: Department of Finance and Bureau of the Treasury

**Real GDP Growth Rate.** A one percentage point increase in the country's real GDP growth rate will increase the revenue collections by Php 32.6 billion as a result of a bigger tax base. This does not correspond to any automatic increase in disbursements. Thus, it will further expand the budget balance by the same amount.

**Inflation Rate.** A one percentage point increase in the inflation rate will enable the government to collect Php 31.2 billion in additional revenues, without any cost on the part of the government. This will widen the government's budget balance by the same amount.

**Peso-to-US Dollar Exchange Rate.** Every Php 1.00 depreciation of the Philippine Peso against the US Dollar will increase disbursements by Php 3.6 billion in the form of higher foreign interest payments. However, the increase in revenues will more than offset the increase in disbursements by Php 7.6 billion. The revenues, amounting to Php 11.2 billion, will come from higher Peso proceeds from foreign grants and import taxes.

**Treasury Bill Rate.** A one percentage point increase in the Treasury Bill rate will generate Php 1.1 billion in fresh revenues for the government. However, this also entails around Php 5.4 billion in additional disbursements from interest payments.

**Secured Overnight Financing Rate.** A one percentage point increase in the SOFR translates to Php 15.3 billion in disbursements due to the additional foreign interest payments which will not be matched by additional revenue inflow.

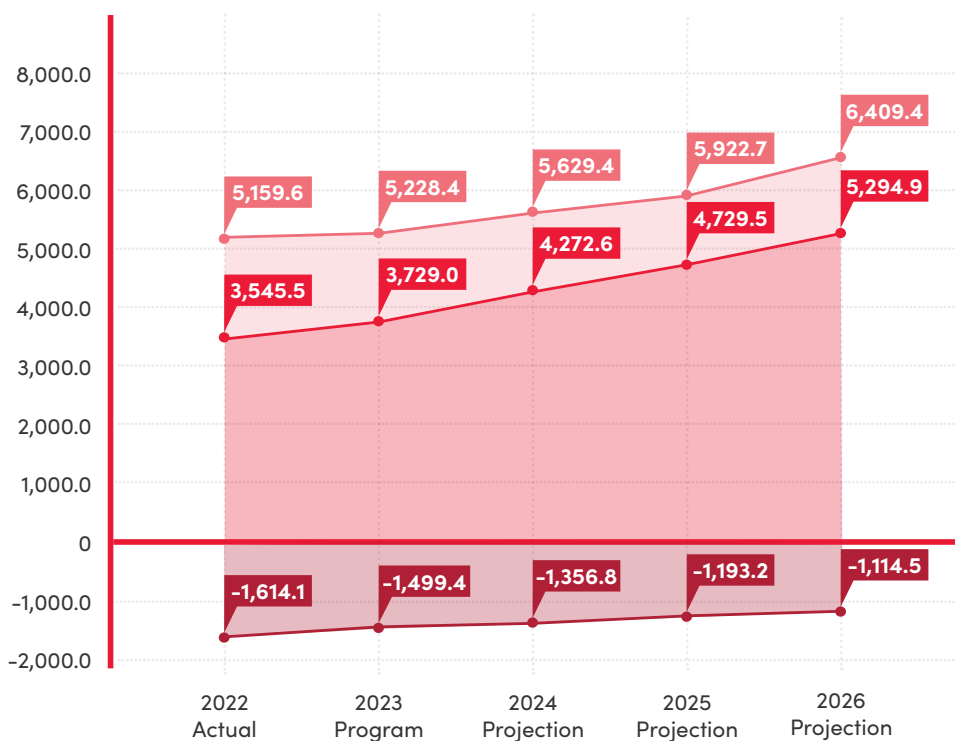
**Treasury Bond Rate.** A one percentage point increase in the Treasury Bond rate will increase revenues by Php 1.4 billion but will entail additional disbursements amounting to Php 7.2 billion from interest payments on government bond securities.

**Growth Rate of Imports.** For every one percentage point increase in the import level, the government coffers will receive Php 7.0 billion in additional revenues and, thus, a corresponding increase in the budget balance.

# Fiscal Program

To ensure macro-fiscal stability, the national government commits to reducing the size of debt as a percentage of GDP to less than 60% by 2025, and cut the deficit-to-GDP ratio to 3.0 percent in 2028 through fiscal consolidation.

## National Government (NG) Fiscal Program, 2022-2026 (in billion Pesos)



### ● Revenues

Through escalated collection efforts, revenue receipts are seen to increase annually by an average of 10.6 percent and reach Php 5.295 trillion (16.6% of GDP) by 2026.

### ● Disbursements

Disbursements will be sustained at above 20.0% of GDP on average. Infrastructure spending will continue to be the main driver of growth, targeted between 5.0% and 6.0% of GDP for the entire plan period.

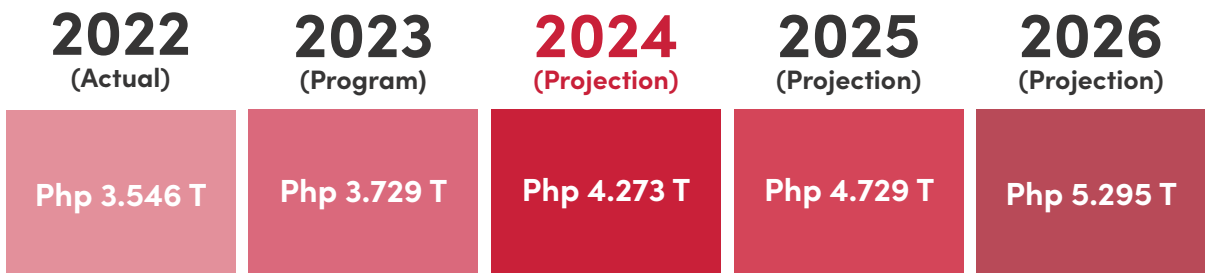
### ● Deficit

The declining path of the deficit levels is consistent with the commitment to have the NG debt-to-GDP ratio settle at a manageable and globally acceptable 60.0% of GDP.

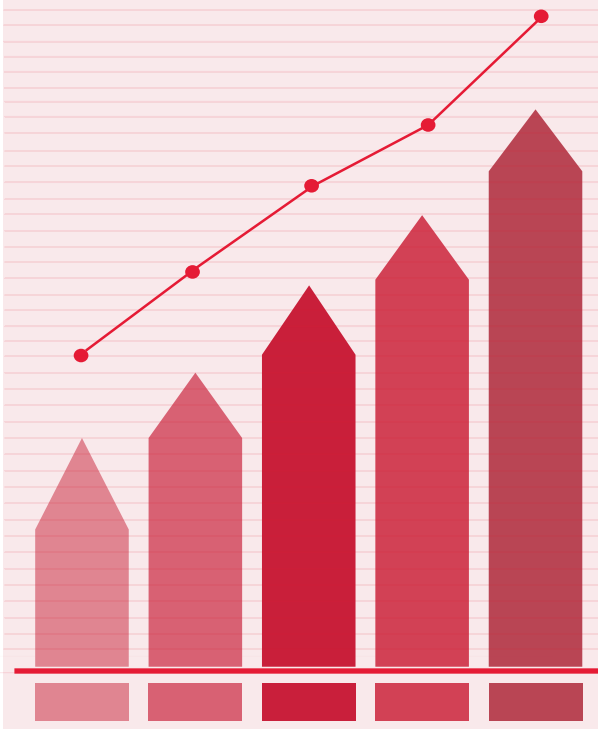
# Revenues

The Php 5.678 trillion proposed National Budget for FY 2024 will be supported by revenues amounting to Php 4.273 trillion. This amount represents a 14.6% rise in collections from this year's program level of Php 3.729 trillion, and corresponds to 16.1% of GDP. The government's source of revenues usually comes in the form of taxes, fees and charges, income from operations, and privatization proceeds, among others.

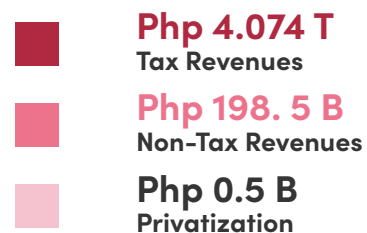
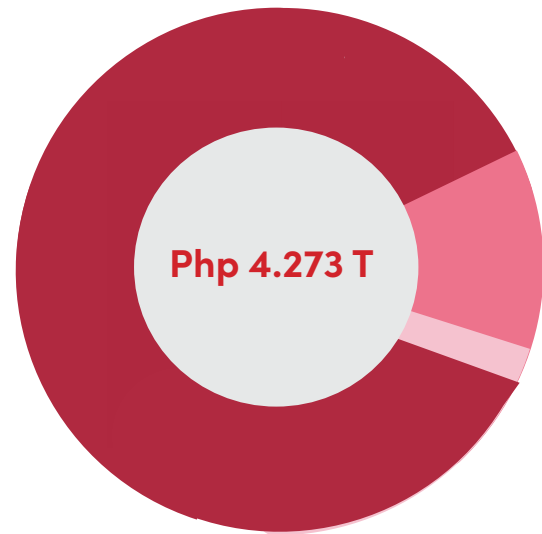
## Total Revenues, FY 2022-2026



Amidst the country's robust economic performance and improving fiscal position, revenues are expected to increase 10.6 % annually on average to reach Php 5.295 trillion or 16.6 % of GDP, by 2026.



## Breakdown of Revenue Source (FY 2024)



# Borrowings

Consistent with the policy to cut the deficit-to-GDP ratio to 3.0 percent by 2028 through fiscal consolidation, 75.3% of the total Php 2.460 trillion borrowings for next year will be sourced locally to minimize exposure to foreign exchange fluctuations as the government continues to reduce the country's foreign currency denominated debts.

## National Government Financing, 2022-2024 (In million Pesos)

| Year | Total Borrowings | Local     | Foreign |
|------|------------------|-----------|---------|
| 2024 | 2,460,000        | 1,853,150 | 606,850 |
| 2023 | 2,207,000        | 1,653,500 | 553,500 |
| 2022 | 2,163,490        | 1,643,399 | 520,091 |

### Php 2.460 T Total Borrowings for 2024

This will finance the 2024 programmed budget deficit amounting to Php 1.357 trillion, which is 9.5% lower than the Php 1.499 trillion program for 2023.

#### Domestic Sources: Php 1.853 T

Php 1.802 T  
Php 51.1 B

Fixed Rate Treasury Bonds  
Treasury Bills

#### External Sources: Php 606.8 B

Php 295.8 B  
Php 36.0 B  
Php 275.0 B

Program Loans  
Project Loans  
Bonds and Other Inflows



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

# 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 laws 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 price of goods and services typically purchased by consumers.

# The 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.

| Preparation   | Legislation  | Execution   | Accountability   |
|---|--|---|--|
| <p><b>1.1   Dec of PY</b><br/>Issuance of Budget call</p> <p><b>1.2   Jan-Feb of CuY</b><br/>Citizen Engagement/<br/>Regional Development<br/>Council (RDC)<br/>Consultations</p> <p><b>1.3   Feb of CuY</b><br/>Conduct of budget<br/>hearings and review of<br/>Tier I for BY</p> <p><b>1.4   Apr of CuY</b><br/>Program convergence</p> <p><b>1.5   Apr-May of CuY</b><br/>Submission of Tier II<br/>budget proposals for BY</p> <p><b>1.6   May-Jun of CuY</b><br/>Conduct of budget<br/>hearings and review of<br/>Tier II for BY</p> <p><b>1.7   Jun of CuY</b><br/>Consolidation, validation,<br/>and confirmation</p> <p><b>1.8   Jul of CuY</b><br/>Approval of the proposed<br/>National Budget for BY by<br/>the Cabinet</p> <p><b>1.9   Jul/Aug of CuY</b><br/>Submission of the<br/>proposed National<br/>Budget to the Congress</p> | <p><b>2.1   Aug-Nov of CuY</b><br/>Budget deliberations<br/>in the House of<br/>Representatives and<br/>Senate</p> <p><b>2.2   Aug-Nov of CuY</b><br/>House and Senate<br/>ratifications<br/>on the General<br/>Appropriations Bill</p> <p><b>2.3   Dec of CuY</b><br/>Enactment of the General<br/>Appropriations Act (GAA)</p> | <p><b>3.1   Aug of PY</b><br/>Early procurement<br/>activities</p> <p><b>3.2   Oct of PY</b><br/>Submission of Monthly<br/>Disbursement Program</p> <p><b>3.3   Dec of PY</b><br/>Submission of Budget<br/>Execution Documents<br/>(BEDs) based on the<br/>National Expenditure<br/>Program (NEP)</p> <p><b>3.4   Jan of CuY</b><br/>Awarding of contracts</p> <p><b>3.5   Jan of CuY</b><br/>Submission of adjusted<br/>BEDs based on GAA</p> <p><b>3.6   Jan of CuY</b><br/>Release of Notices of<br/>Cash Allocation (NCAs)<br/>for the 1st semester</p> <p><b>3.7   Jul of CuY</b><br/>Release of NCAs for<br/>the 2nd semester</p> | <p><b>4.1   Every quarter<br/>of the CuY</b><br/>Submission of quarterly<br/>Budget and Financial<br/>Accountability Reports</p> <p><b>4.2   Every month<br/>of the CuY</b><br/>Posting of Disbursement<br/>Assessment Reports</p> <p><b>4.3   Aug-Sept</b><br/>Publication of Mid-Year<br/>Report for CuY and<br/>Year-End Report for PY</p> <p><b>4.4   Within the<br/>following year</b><br/>Conduct of audit</p> |
| <p><b>CuY:</b> Current Year         <b>BY:</b> Budget Year (Current Year + 1 year)         <b>PY:</b> Prior Year (Current Year - 1 year)</p>  |  |   |  |



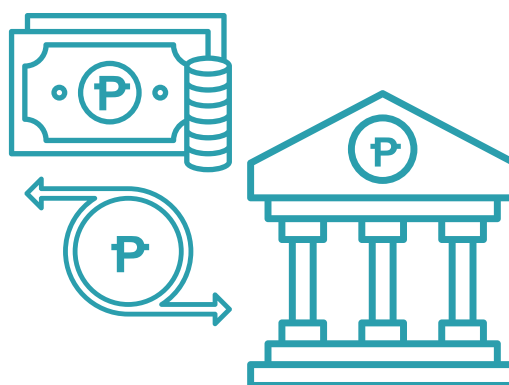
# Off-Budget Accounts

Off-budget accounts refer to revenues collected and retained by government agencies and, by operations of certain laws, are allowed to be used for particular expenditures that are not accounted for in the National Budget. However, like all public funds, these accounts are still subject to scrutiny by the Commission on Audit.

## Off-Budget Accounts, FY 2024

**Php 161.4 B**  
Receipts

**Php 136.4 B**  
Expenditures



## Top Ten Off-Budget Accounts, FY 2024

|     | Department/Agency                       | Revenues   | Expenditures | Purpose  |
|-----|---|------------|--------------|--|
| 1.  | Department of Health                    | Php 37.6 B | Php 30.2 B   | For the purchase of drugs and medicines, and some operating expenses   |
| 2.  | The Judiciary                           | Php 37.2 B | Php 27.7 B   | For the allowances of justices and judges, and training expenses, among others   |
| 3.  | State Universities and Colleges         | Php 35.6 B | Php 34.8 B   | For the payment of salaries, some operating expenses and capital investments   |
| 4.  | Presidential Communications Office      | Php 8.1 B  | Php 7.1 B    | For personnel services, some operating expenses, capital outlays and production costs  |
| 5.  | Department of Education                 | Php 6.3 B  | Php 5.9 B    | For operational expenses (Provident Fund) and maintenance of facilities  |
| 6.  | Department of Labor and Employment      | Php 5.5 B  | Php 4.4 B    | For the payment of bond, monetary judgement awards, injunction and execution of awards in labor cases, among others  |
| 7.  | Department of Finance                   | Php 4.9 B  | Php 4.3 B    | For relending to LGUs, personnel services, some operating expenses, and capital outlays, among others  |
| 8.  | Department of Justice                   | Php 4.5 B  | Php 3.0 B    | For personnel services, purchase of products of the agro-industrial projects of the Bureau of Correction's livelihood and rehabilitation projects and allowance of prisoners, among others |
| 9.  | Department of Migrant Workers           | Php 2.8 B  | Php 2.2 B    | For the Congressional Migrant Workers Scholarship Program Fund: <i>Kalinga sa Marino</i> , among others  |
| 10. | Department of Public Works and Highways | Php 2.8 B  | Php 524 M    | For the payment of BAC honoraria, and repair and maintenance of the quarters   |

# 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](http://www.op-proper.gov.ph)



### Office of the Vice President

Public Assistance Division  
8370-1716 to 19 loc. 112, 113  
[www.ovp.gov.ph](http://www.ovp.gov.ph)



### Department of Agriculture

Public Assistance Counter  
8928-8741 to 64 loc. 2136; 8927-4076  
[www.da.gov.ph](http://www.da.gov.ph)



### Department of Education

Public Assistance Action Center  
8636-1663; 8633-1942; 8638-7529  
[action@deped.gov.ph](mailto:action@deped.gov.ph)  
[www.deped.gov.ph](http://www.deped.gov.ph)



### Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Strategic Communication and Initiatives Service  
8920-2211, 8926-1004  
[www.denr.gov.ph](http://www.denr.gov.ph)



### Department of Foreign Affairs

Office of Migrant Workers Affairs  
8834-4996  
[oumwa@dfa.gov.ph](mailto:oumwa@dfa.gov.ph)  
[www.dfa.gov.ph](http://www.dfa.gov.ph)



### Department of Health

Malasakit Program Office  
8651-7800 loc. 1806, 1809  
[www.doh.gov.ph](http://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](http://www.dilg.gov.ph)



### Department of Justice

DOJ Action Center (DOJAC)  
8526-3365; 8521-2930  
[dojac@doj.gov.ph](mailto:dojac@doj.gov.ph)  
[www.doj.gov.ph](http://www.doj.gov.ph)



### Department of Labor and Employment

Information and Publication Service  
1349 (DOLE Hotline)  
[www.dole.gov.ph](http://www.dole.gov.ph)



### Department of Migrant Workers

Public Information and Assistance Center  
8722-1144; 8722-1155  
[repat@dmw.gov.ph](mailto:repat@dmw.gov.ph)  
[www.dmw.gov.ph](http://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](http://www.dpwh.gov.ph)



### Department of Science and Technology

Public Assistance and Complaints Desk  
8838-9080  
[www.dost.gov.ph](http://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](http://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](mailto:ASK@dti.gov.ph)  
[www.dti.gov.ph](http://www.dti.gov.ph)



### Department of Transportation

Public Assistance Action Center  
8790-8400 loc. 362, 723  
[publicassistance@dotr.gov.ph](mailto:publicassistance@dotr.gov.ph)  
[www.dotr.gov.ph](http://www.dotr.gov.ph)



# Department of Budget and Management

## 2024 People's Proposed Budget Publication

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| The Proposed 2024 National Budget | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Spending Priorities               | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Financing the National Budget     | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
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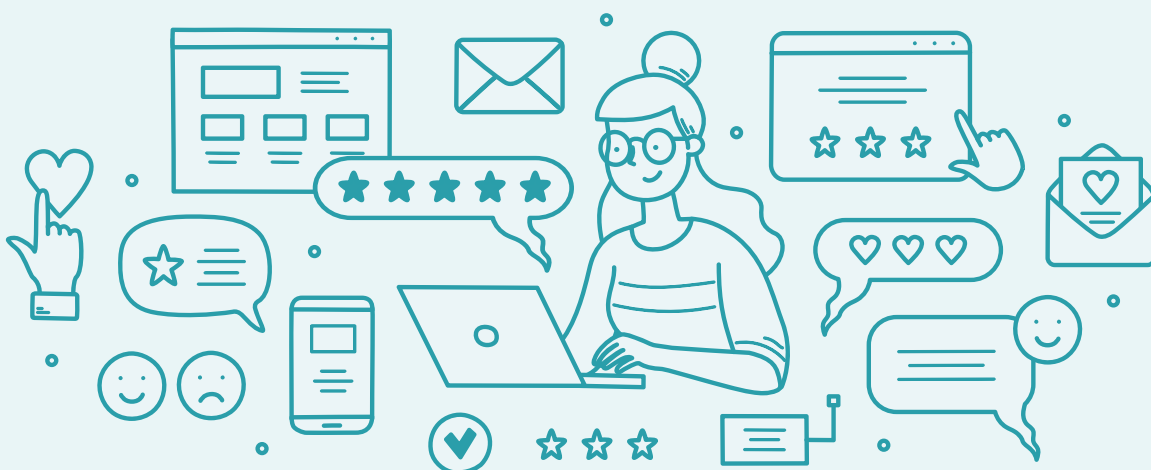
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- Mail: Addressed to **Advocacy, Communications, and Training Service, Department of Budget and Management, General Solano St., San Miguel, Manila 1005.**
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# 2024 People's Proposed Budget

Produced by the Advocacy, Communications, and Training Service (ACTS)  
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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

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