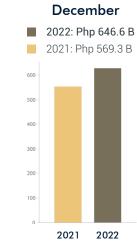
2022 NATIONAL GOVERNMENT DISBURSEMENT REPORT

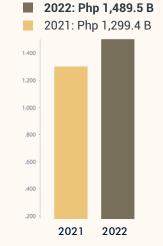
4th QUARTER October-December 2022

The Philippine government spent Php 1,489.5 billion from October to December 2022. This amount was 14.6% higher than the Php 1,299.4 billion spending recorded during the same period last year.









Major Allotment Releases

Php 19.0 billion Special Shares of LGUs in the Proceeds of Tobacco Excise Taxes Bureau of the Treasury

Php 11.6 billion FY 2022 1st Semester One COVID-19 Allowance Department of Health

Php 10.6 billion FY 2022 Regular Subsidy for the National Health Insurance Program Philippine Health Insurance Corporation

Php 9.0 billion Personnel Services (PS) Requirements (e.g., Terminal leave benefits) Philippine National Police Php 5.2 billion Third Tranche of the Targeted Cash Transfer Program Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)

Php 3.0 billion Subsidy for the Missionary Electrification Program National Power Corporation

Php 3.0 billion Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE) (Mostly for the Free Higher Education Program) State Universities and Colleges

Php 2.9 billion Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services – National Community-Driven Development Project (KC-NCDDP) DSWD

Php 2.6 billion FY 2022 Basic Educational Facilities Fund Batch 2 Department of Public Works and Highways

National Government Disbursements for FY 2022 (in trillion Pesos)

Expenditure Class	January to December		
	2021	2022	Increase/ (Decrease)
Current Operating Expenditures	3.494	3.832	9.7%
PS	1.289	1.381	7.1%
MOOE	0.883	0.879	(0.4%)
Subsidy	0.185	0.200	8.5%
Allotment to LGUs	0.672	0.829	23.5%
Interest Payments	0.429	0.503	17.1%
Tax Expenditure Fund	0.037	0.040	8.4%
Capital Outlays (CO)	1.164	1.301	11.8%
Infrastructure and Other CO	0.895	1.015	13.4%
Equity	0.048	0.011	(76.5%)
Capital Transfers to LGUs	0.221	0.275	23.9%
Net Lending	0.018	0.027	52.2%
Total	4.676	5.160	10.4%

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

The main drivers of this growth were the higher transfers to local government units (LGUs) and infrastructure and other capital outlays, which grew by Php 210.6 billion and Php 120.2 billion, respectively. The higher transfers to LGUs can be credited due to the Supreme Court Ruling on the Mandanas-Garcia cases, which increased the just shares of LGUs in the national taxes, whereas higher capital outlays were due to the increase in spending of the DPWH for various infrastructure projects.

Other Drivers of Growth

- PS expenditures increased by Php 92.0 billion due to the implementation of the third trance of salary adjustment under the Salary Standardization Law V and releases for pension and retirement claims of the Department of National Defense and the Department of Interior and Local Government, among others.
- Interest payments grew by Php 73.4 billion due to coupon payments from FY 2011-2022 issuances for Fixed Rate Treasury/Benchmark

Bonds and Retail Treasury Bonds and foreign exchange fluctuations, among others.

Net lending improved by Php 9.3 billion due to the Php 25.1 billion National Government (NG) advances to the National Food Authority for the payment of its short-term debts and absent the significant repayments of the NG advances by availing Government-Owned and/or – Controlled Corporations.



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National Government Disbursement Performance Reports

Source: