



# 2022 PEOPLE'S ENACTED BUDGET

Sustaining the Legacy of Real Change  
for the Future Generations



Republic of the Philippines

**DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT**



## About the Cover

As the Philippines gradually recovers and transitions to a post-pandemic normal, the government will continue to strengthen the foundations of economic, health, and social development for the entire country. While key government institutions implement strategies for various Philippine sectors, growth is people-centric. Filipinos will remain at the forefront of real change and continue to contribute to and be the motivation for developing infrastructure, increasing social welfare, streamlining health response, and providing quality service – all as part of a legacy for future generations.

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# Foreword

Minds and hearts of the Filipino people at this time of the year are focused on endings and beginnings. We are at a turning point in our national and personal histories on many dimensions.

On the health crisis front, we have been seeing a downward curve in the number of cases of an infection that has shuttered the country and the rest of the world for most of the past two years. And we hope that we are finally witnessing the end of its rampage, and the beginning of what we choose to call "the new and better normal".

Indeed, the road after transition could turn out to be steep and arduous, but we will not be daunted nor deterred, for it is the road to the recovery of our people and the resurgence of our national economy.

This was the spirit that guided the crafting of the 2022 National Budget, the last full-year financial program prepared and submitted by the Duterte Administration for the approval of Congress. And it is the force that will animate its implementation, following its passage into law as the General Appropriations Act (GAA) for Fiscal Year 2022.

This PhP5.024 Trillion National Budget for this year will breathe life into the hope of our leaders and people, not only to get through the crucial challenges of the transition events, but to see the country back on the road to a strong and genuine recovery. And confidence matches hope when built on the solid foundation of three strong pillars that will support this financial program: 1) Building Resilience amidst the Pandemic; 2) Sustaining the Momentum towards Recovery; and 3) Continuing the Legacy of Infrastructure Development.

This Budget, 11.5% higher than the 2021 financial program, will fund key programs and measures aimed at fortifying the pandemic battle strategy, particularly on: health and nutrition, social protection, governance, and development.

It envisions to continue to cushion the impact and counter any future threats of the COVID-19 pandemic by supporting higher disbursements that would stimulate the economy and ensure recovery by the end of 2022. The successful and widely-recognized COVID-19

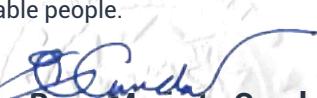


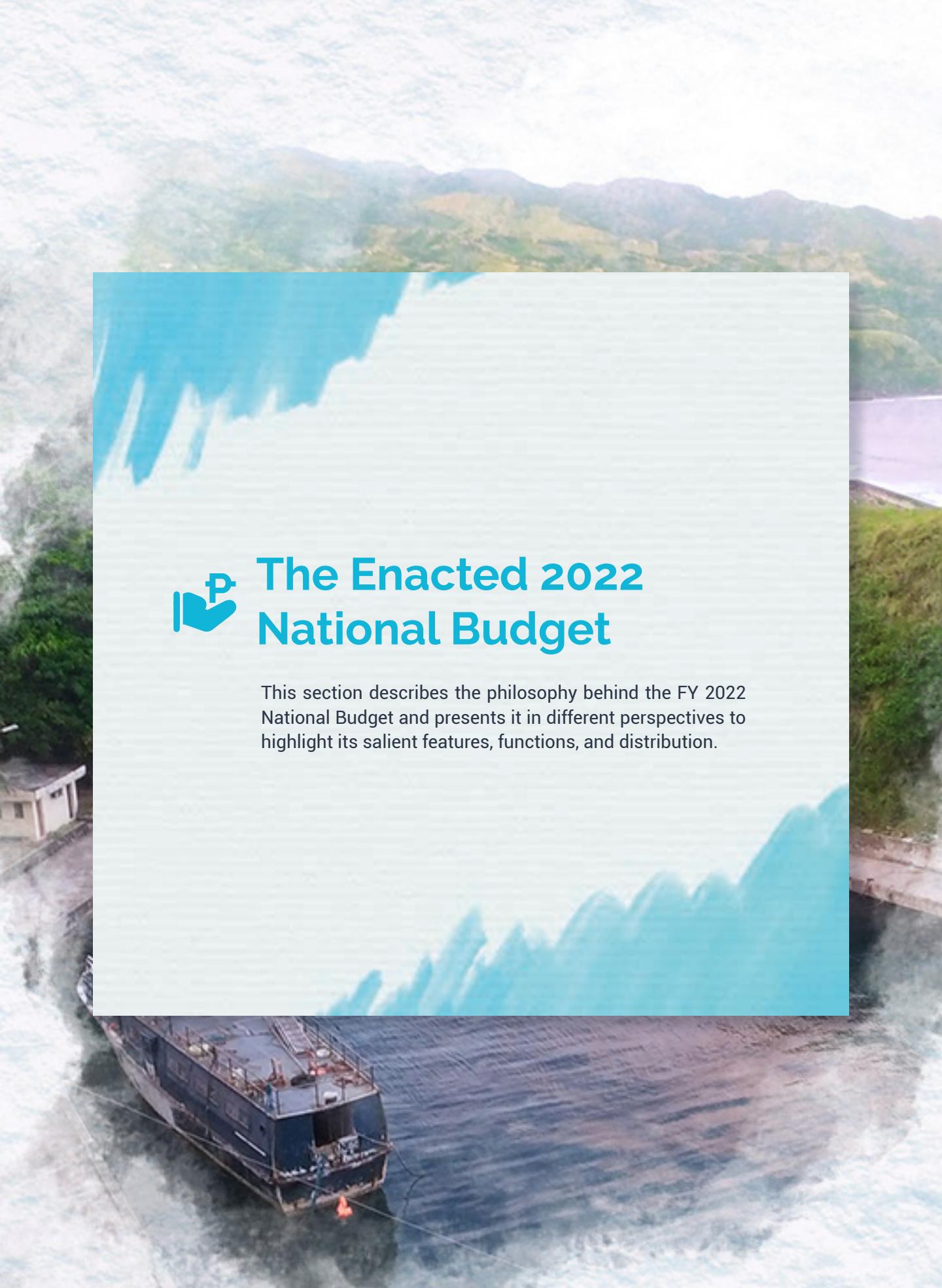
response efforts of the government will likewise continue, thus further ensuring a stable transition to full recovery.

Finally, the 2022 GAA ushers a new era in local government empowerment as it clears the path for full compliance with and implementation of the Supreme Court Ruling on the Mandanas-Garcia Case. In this year's financial program, the crucial role of local government units (LGUs) is highlighted, as partners of the National Government in the implementation of development programs.

The 2022 GAA is truly a Budget that will get us safely and surely through the passage from endings and beginnings. But it will also ensure the continuum of change—from a promise and commitment of President Rodrigo Roa Duterte to a legacy for the future generations.

The Department of Budget and Management endeavors to reflect and share all these aspects of the 2022 GAA in this publication, the **2022 People's Enacted Budget**. We hope that through the presentation of the objectives, priorities and strategies of the government, we come to understand and appreciate how we can help ourselves and our nation to transition to the clear and steady path towards the aspirations of a healthier, stronger, and more comfortable people.

  
**Tina Rose Marie L. Canda**  
Officer-in-Charge and Undersecretary



## The Enacted 2022 National Budget

This section describes the philosophy behind the FY 2022 National Budget and presents it in different perspectives to highlight its salient features, functions, and distribution.



# Sustaining the Legacy of Real Change for the Future Generations

From Day 1 of the Duterte Administration, it has promised change that would improve the lives of the Filipino people and benefit the entire country. The game-changing reforms, including milestone laws and legislation, that have been introduced and implemented since then have clearly demonstrated that the Administration has persevered in its commitment to this promise.

2022 Enacted Budget  
PhP5.024 trillion

vs.

2021 Enacted Budget  
PhP4.506 trillion



The 2022 National Budget may be the last budget crafted under the Duterte Administration but it will continue to support the efforts on sustaining the legacy of change and ensuring that this will be carried on to the future generations. The PhP5.024 trillion 2022 Enacted Budget will fund the programs and projects that will ensure a smooth transition for the next administration as well as bring the nation and the people closer to having a *matatag, maginhawa, at panatag na buhay*.

## The 2022 Budget Philosophy

### Building Resilience amidst the Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has underscored the need to build resilience against future shocks caused by health and economic crises. Thus, for 2022, PhP1,932.4 billion has been allocated for social services, to fund health-related programs and projects, strengthen the safety nets, and support job and income security.

### Continuing the Legacy of Infrastructure Development

Keeping its focus on the promised "golden age of infrastructure", the Administration remains true to its commitment to infrastructure development to further stimulate the economy and sustain the momentum towards recovery. Thus, the PhP1,182.3 billion allocation will be used to support the continued full-swing implementation of the Build, Build, Build Program that will help generate more employment opportunities for Filipinos.





## Sustaining the Momentum towards Recovery

The Philippines' 7.7% year-on-year economic growth in the fourth quarter of 2021 indicates that the country is on its way to recovery. To maintain this momentum, the government will ensure the availability of sufficient funding to further support its development programs. Moreover, the implementation of the Supreme Court (SC) Ruling on the Mandanas-Garcia Case is seen to further empower local government units (LGUs) as they receive their just share of the national taxes, amounting to PhP959.0 billion this year to implement effective and direct measures that will benefit the people.

## The Supreme Court Ruling on the Mandanas-Garcia Case

In view of the increased resources of the LGUs as a result of the SC Ruling on the Mandanas-Garcia Case, the corresponding full devolution effort being pursued by the government shall pave the way for a systematic alignment, harmonization, and complementation of the National Government (NG) and LGUs priorities, thereby ensuring the delivery of meaningful and better public services.

Aside from strengthening fiscal decentralization and upholding the local autonomy and responsibility of local governments, the LGUs' rightful share in the national taxes will enable them to perform timely assessments and directly provide more effective and efficient services according to the needs of their constituents.

## Benefits of the SC Ruling

- 1) Promotes fiscal decentralization



- 2) More accountability to local governments



- 3) Improved capacity and capability of LGUs to deliver basic services



- 4) Increased economic participation at the local level



- 5) Enhanced relationship between the NG and LGUs





# Budget Dimensions

## By Sector (Traditional System)

The National Budget allocations may be categorized under the following sectors: Social Services, Economic Services, General Public Services, Defense, and Debt Burden. For 2022, the PhP5.024 trillion National Budget will help Filipinos navigate through the post-pandemic life by strengthening the government's COVID-19 response efforts and creating more livelihood opportunities, among others.

### Social Services

**2022: PhP1.932 T**

2021: PhP1.668 T

A total of PhP1.932 trillion, or 38% of the National Budget, has been allotted for social services in 2022. This will support programs and projects for education, health, social security/welfare, and employment, among others.

#### *Key items*

**PhP814.5 B**

Education, Culture, and Manpower Development

**PhP380.7 B**

Subsidy to Local Government Units (LGUs)

**PhP446.5 B**

Social Security, Welfare and Employment

**PhP279.5 B**

Health

### Economic Services

**2022: PhP1.494 T**

2021: PhP1.323 T

A total of PhP1.494 trillion, or 30% of the National Budget, will fund economic-related programs and projects, such as construction of roads and public facilities and development of technologies for the agriculture sector.

#### *Key items*

**PhP786.0 B**

Communication, Roads, and Other Transport

**PhP171.9 B**

Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Natural Resources and Environment

**PhP360.1 B**

Subsidy to LGUs

**PhP103.4 B**

Water Resources Development and Flood Control





Department of Justice



Department of Public Works and Highways



Department of Trade and Industry



Department of Health



Department of Social Welfare and Development



Philippine National Police

## General Public Services

**2022: PhP834.7 B**

2021: PhP747.8 B

A total of PhP834.7 billion, or 17% of the National Budget, will cover the expenditures for general government activities, such as fiscal, electoral, and civil service functions, and programs and projects that promote public order and safety.

### *Key items*

**PhP323.0 B**  
Public Order and Safety

**PhP192.4 B**  
General Administration

**PhP288.1 B**  
Subsidy to LGUs

## Defense

**2022: PhP221.1 B**

2021: PhP206.8 B

A total of PhP221.1 billion, or 4% of the 2022 National Budget, will support government efforts in defending national security against external threats, especially during the pandemic.

### *Key item*

**PhP221.1 B**  
Domestic Security

## Debt Burden

**2022: PhP541.3 B**

2021: PhP560.2 B

A total of PhP541.3 billion will cover interest payments on local and foreign debts, as well as net lending.

### *Key items*

**PhP512.6 B**  
Debt Service-Interest Payments

**PhP28.7 B**  
Net Lending



# Budget Dimensions

## By Sector (COFOG)

Under the Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) System, the bulk of the 2022 National Budget, or 67.3%, goes to the development of sectors that benefit society as a whole. The remaining 32.7% supports sectors directly concerned with the improvement of the quality of life and general well-being of every Filipino.

### Improving the Society



#### General Public Services

PhP2,141.6 B (42.6%)

2021: PhP1,900.3 B (42.2%)

Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs: PhP1,033.9 B  
Public debt transactions: PhP527.1 B  
General services: PhP478.7 B



#### Economic Affairs

PhP744.3 B (14.8%)

2021: PhP697.5 B (15.5%)

Transport: PhP588.5 B  
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting: PhP116.0 B  
General economic, commercial, and labor affairs: PhP13.2 B



#### Public Order and Safety

PhP271.3 B (5.4%)

2021: PhP259.7 B (5.8%)

Police services: PhP177.3 B  
Law courts: PhP33.7 B  
Fire protection services: PhP23.4 B



#### Defense

PhP200.4 B (4.0%)

2021: PhP184.7 B (4.1%)

Military defense: PhP198.5 B  
Civil defense: PhP1.7 B



#### Environmental Protection

PhP25.2 B (0.5%)

2021: PhP24.1 B (0.5%)

Protection of biodiversity and landscape: PhP9.6 B  
Waste management: PhP4.6 B  
Pollution abatement: PhP2.8 B

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentage shares of the Budget.

## What is COFOG?

- The COFOG System classifies items in the National Budget into 10 sectors based on their function, purpose, or contribution to society.
- Unlike in the old system where an agency's entire budget is usually lodged under one sector, COFOG reflects the contributions of an agency to multiple sectors.

## Promoting the People's Welfare



Department of Education



Department of Social Welfare and Development



Philippine Health Insurance Corporation

### Education

**PhP788.5 B (15.7%)**  
2021: PhP749.0 B (16.6%)

Pre-primary and primary education: PhP293.9 B  
Secondary education: PhP248.9 B  
Tertiary education: PhP125.4 B

### Social Protection

**PhP561.2 B (11.2%)**  
2021: PhP456.5 B (10.1%)

*Pantawid Pamilya Program:*  
PhP107.7 B  
Survivors (Gender and development, internally displaced persons, and disaster relief assistance): PhP76.1 B  
Family and children (Street families): PhP44.3 B

### Health

**PhP276.8 B (5.5%)**  
2021: PhP221.6 B (4.9%)

Public health services: PhP90.2 B  
Health insurance: PhP80.0 B  
Hospital services: PhP72.8 B



National Housing Authority



Büyük City Government

### Housing and Community Amenities

**PhP9.8 B (0.2%)**  
2021: PhP8.0 B (0.2%)

Water supply: PhP6.2 B  
Community development: PhP2.1 B  
Housing development: PhP1.5 B

### Recreation, Culture, and Religion

**PhP4.5 B (0.1%)**  
2021: PhP4.6 B (0.1%)

Cultural services: PhP1.9 B  
Recreational and sporting services: PhP1.2 B  
Broadcasting and publishing services: PhP0.7 B



# Budget Dimensions

## By Expense Class

One other way of presenting the 2022 National Budget is by expense class, or the nature or type of obligation. Under this dimension are the following categories: Personnel Services (PS), Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE), Capital Outlays (CO), and Financial Expenses (FinEx).

### Personnel Services

**2022: PhP1,405.3 B**

2021: PhP1,299.6 B

- Filling of unfilled positions in the government and hiring of additional health care workers and teaching/non-teaching personnel under the Department of Health and Department of Education, respectively
- Salaries, benefits, and other allowances of civil servants
- Implementation of the third tranche of the Salary Standardization Law V
- Pensions of military and uniformed personnel, as well as civilian personnel

### Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses

**2022: PhP2,085.3 B**

2021: PhP1,744.9 B

- Appropriations for government programs and services, such as the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program*, National Health Insurance Program, and Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education, among others
- Allocations for day-to-day operations of national government agencies, covering expenses for basic utilities, professional services, and maintenance, among others
- Subsidies to Government-Owned and/or-Controlled Corporations (GOCCs)
- Allotment to local government units (LGUs)<sup>1/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup>Inclusive of National Tax Allotment (formerly Internal Revenue Allotment), Special Shares in the Proceeds of National Taxes, Local Government Support Fund, Special Shares in the Proceeds of Fire Code Fees, Barangay Officials Death Benefits, Allocation for the Metropolitan Manila Development Authority, and Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao



House of Representatives



Philippine Information Agency



## Capital Outlays

**2022: PhP1,019.2 B**  
2021: PhP928.8 B

- Construction projects of various national government agencies, such as the Department of Public Works and Highways and the Department of Transportation, among others
- Purchase of goods and services that add to the assets of the National Government
- Loan outlays, equity contributions to GOCCs, capital transfers to LGUs, and other capital outlays

## Financial Expenses

**2022: PhP513.8 B**  
2021: PhP532.7 B

- Allocations for the payment of management supervision/trusteeship fees, guarantee fees, bank charges, and commitment fees
- Allotments for the payment of other expenditures incurred when owning or borrowing assets or properties
- Interest payments on domestic and foreign debts

## Budget by Expense Class, 2020-2022 (in billion Pesos)

| Particulars               | 2020           | 2021           | 2022           |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| PS                        | 1,184.8        | 1,299.6        | 1,405.3        |
| MOOE                      | 1,633.5        | 1,744.9        | 2,085.3        |
| CO (includes Net Lending) | 829.4          | 928.8          | 1,019.2        |
| FinEx                     | 452.4          | 532.7          | 513.8          |
| <b>Total</b>              | <b>4,100.0</b> | <b>4,506.0</b> | <b>5,023.6</b> |

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



# Budget Dimensions

## By Recipient Unit

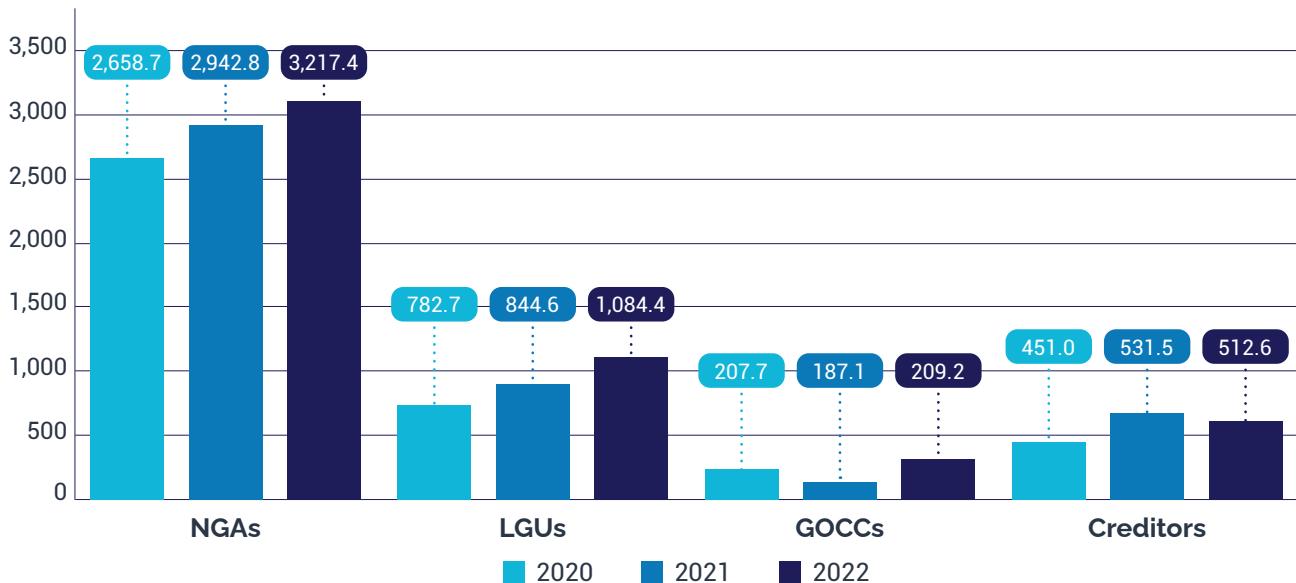
When viewed in terms of the recipient agency or unit, 64.0%, or PhP3,217.4 billion, of the PhP5.024 trillion 2022 National Budget will go to NGAs. This amount will be used to fund, among others, the salaries and hiring of both civil and uniformed personnel, and construction of public infrastructure nationwide.

On the other hand, 21.6%, or PhP1,084.4 billion, is allotted for LGUs. This amount covers the National Tax Allotment (previously known as Internal Revenue Allotment) and funding support for the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, among others.

GOCCs, meanwhile, will receive 4.2%, or PhP209.2 billion, in the form of government subsidies to implement priority programs, such as the National Health Insurance Program of the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation, among others. The remaining 10.2%, or PhP512.6 billion, will cover loan repayments to creditors, including the corresponding interest payments.



**Budget by Recipient Unit, 2020-2022**  
(in billion Pesos)



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



## Top 10 Departments

**1 Education** (DepEd, SUCs, CHED, and TESDA)  
2022: PhP788.5 B  
2021: PhP751.7 B  
 4.9%

**2 Public Works and Highways** (DPWH)  
2022: PhP786.6 B  
2021: PhP695.7 B  
 13.1%

**3 Health** (DOH, PhilHealth)  
2022: PhP268.4 B  
2021: PhP210.2 B  
 27.7%

**4 Interior and Local Government** (DILG)  
2022: PhP251.3 B  
2021: PhP249.3 B  
 0.8%

**5 Defense** (DND)  
2022: PhP220.9 B  
2021: PhP205.8 B  
 7.3%

**6 Social Welfare and Development** (DSWD)  
2022: PhP205.0 B  
2021: PhP176.9 B  
 15.9%

**7 Agriculture** (DA, NIA)  
2022: PhP102.5 B  
2021: PhP102.7 B  
 0.2%

**8 Transportation** (DOTr)  
2022: PhP75.8 B  
2021: PhP87.9 B  
 13.8%

**9 Labor and Employment** (DOLE)  
2022: PhP51.3 B  
2021: PhP37.1 B  
 38.3%

**10 The Judiciary**  
2022: PhP47.0 B  
2021: PhP45.3 B  
 3.8%



# Budget Dimensions

## By Region

To expand growth beyond Metro Manila, 69.8% or PhP3,504.2 billion of the 2022 National Budget will be allotted to the regions. The remaining 30.2%, or PhP1,519.4 billion, comprises the non-regionalized budget which covers expenditure items that cannot be broken down by region during budget preparation.

### Regionalized Budget

2022: PhP3,504.2 B

2021: PhP3,112.4 B



#### Luzon

PhP1,105.0 B

Per Capita: PhP22,200

#### Visayas

PhP498.1 B

Per Capita: PhP23,667

#### CAR

PhP100.1 B

Per Capita: PhP54,521

#### Region I

PhP109.9 B

Per Capita: PhP20,534

#### Region VI

PhP176.7 B

Per Capita: PhP21,994

#### Region II

PhP116.0 B

Per Capita: PhP31,129

#### Region III

PhP248.5 B

Per Capita: PhP19,561

#### Region VII

PhP176.6 B

Per Capita: PhP21,674

#### Region IV-A

PhP264.4 B

Per Capita: PhP15,875

#### MIMAROPA

PhP102.5 B

Per Capita: PhP31,561

#### Region VIII

PhP144.8 B

Per Capita: PhP29,767

#### Region V

PhP163.4 B

Per Capita: PhP26,151

Notes:

- Figures may not add up due to rounding off.
- Per capita allocations are based on the projected mid-year population of the Philippine Statistics Authority (as of July 1, 2022)



## Non-Regionalized Budget

2022: PhP1,519.4 B

2021: PhP1,393.6 B

### Nationwide Allocations<sup>1/</sup>

PhP1,085.3 B

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

PhP434.1 B

Consist of assets being managed by head offices of departments and agencies

<sup>1/</sup> Includes the Budgetary Support to Government Corporations, Allocations to Local Government Units, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund, Contingent Fund, Miscellaneous Personnel Benefits Fund, Pension and Gratuity Fund, Net Lending, Tax Expenditure Fund, and Debt Service Fund



Department of Trade and Industry

### Mindanao

PhP665.8 B

Per Capita: PhP25,000

### Region IX

PhP100.5 B

Per Capita: PhP26,216

### Region X

PhP128.2 B

Per Capita: PhP24,994

### Region XI

PhP118.5 B

Per Capita: PhP21,737

### Region XII

PhP98.4 B

Per Capita: PhP19,497

### CARAGA

PhP83.1 B

Per Capita: PhP29,583

### ARMM

PhP137.0 B

Per Capita: PhP31,436

### National Capital Region

PhP1,235.3 B

Per Capita: PhP87,496





# Budget Dimensions

## By Special Purpose Fund

**S**pecial Purpose Funds (SPFs) are lump sum in nature and may only be distributed to recipient agencies when the specific programs and projects to be funded have been identified during budget execution or after the General Appropriations Act is enacted. Amounting to PhP2.059 trillion, the SPFs represent 41.0% of the National Budget for 2022. This amount is 14.8% higher than the PhP1.793 trillion for 2021.

### PhP1,504.6 B

#### Disaggregated SPFs

These are funds that are already broken down and allocated for specific items and purposes, such as recipient agencies, programs, and/or projects

#### PhP1,083.7 B

##### Allocations to Local Government Units (LGUs)<sup>1/</sup>

Subsidies that are granted to LGUs representing their share from the national revenue collection

**PhP959.0 B** National Tax Allotment

**PhP74.8 B** Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao

**PhP26.3 B** Special Shares in the Proceeds of National Taxes

**PhP18.0 B** Local Government Support Fund

**PhP5.7 B** Metropolitan Manila Development Authority

#### PhP209.2 B

##### Budgetary Support to Government Corporations

Equities and/or subsidies provided for financial assistance to government corporations

#### PhP183.9 B

##### Pension and Gratuity Fund

Payment for civil servants' pension, retirement and terminal leave benefits, separation pay, and monetized leave credits, among others

#### PhP27.7 B

##### Miscellaneous Personnel Benefits Fund

Personnel-related expenditures, such as, but not limited to, funds for the creation of new positions, filling of authorized positions, and various benefits of government personnel

### Disaggregated SPFs, 2021-2022

(in billion Pesos)

| Particulars                                  | 2021  | 2022    | % Increase/<br>(Decrease) |
|--|-------|---------|---------------------------|
| Allocations to LGUs <sup>1/</sup>            | 844.1 | 1,083.7 | 28.4                      |
| Budgetary Support to Government Corporations | 187.1 | 209.2   | 11.9                      |
| Pension and Gratuity Fund                    | 152.9 | 183.9   | 20.3                      |
| Miscellaneous Personnel Benefits Fund        | 29.3  | 27.7    | (5.3)                     |

<sup>1/</sup>Excludes the Special Shares in the Proceeds from Fire Code Fees and the Barangay Officials Death Benefits Fund under the Lump Sum SPFs



## PhP554.8 B

### Lump Sum SPFs

These are funds that are not yet disaggregated and/or can only be implemented when certain conditions are met.

#### PhP20.0 B

##### National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (NDRRMF)<sup>2/</sup>

Emergency funds made available for aid, relief, repair, and rehabilitation of communities and areas affected by natural and human-induced disasters

#### PhP14.5 B

##### Tax Expenditure Fund

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

#### PhP7.0 B

##### Contingent Fund

Reserve funds for urgent and/or new projects and activities of government agencies and corporations that must be implemented or paid for during the fiscal year

#### PhP679 M

##### Allocations to LGUs

##### PhP629 M

Special Shares in the Proceeds from Fire Code Fees

##### PhP50 M

Barangay Officials Death Benefits

#### PhP512.6 B

##### Debt Interest Payments

Payment for expenses from domestic and foreign borrowings

<sup>2/</sup>Includes Marawi Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program

## Lump Sum SPFs, 2021-2022

(in billion Pesos)

| Particulars            | 2021  | 2022  | % Increase/(Decrease) |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|
| NDRRMF                 | 20.0  | 20.0  | -                     |
| Tax Expenditure Fund   | 14.5  | 14.5  | -                     |
| Contingent Fund        | 13.0  | 7.0   | (46.2)                |
| Allocations to LGUs    | 0.5   | 0.7   | 33.6                  |
| Debt Interest Payments | 531.5 | 512.6 | (3.6)                 |

Note: Figures may not add up to rounding off.



# Budget Dimensions

## By Appropriation Source

The 2022 National Budget is composed of New General Appropriations (66.7%) and Automatic Appropriations (33.3%). In addition to these, there are also standby funds called Unprogrammed Appropriations, which may only be released when specific conditions are met.

### New General Appropriations

**PhP3,350.7 B**

2021: PhP3,086.8 B

Appropriations that require annual approval by the Congress

- Departments and Agencies PhP2,893.4 B
- Special Purpose Funds PhP457.3 B



House Press and Public Affairs Bureau

### Automatic Appropriations

**PhP1,672.9 B**

2021: PhP1,419.2 B

Appropriations that do not require legislation by the Congress since these are already authorized by existing laws

- National Tax Allotment PhP959.0 B
- Debt Service-Interest Payment PhP512.6 B
- Bangsamoro Block Grant PhP67.0 B
- Retirement and Life Insurance Premiums PhP60.0 B
- Special Account in the General Fund PhP31.1 B
- Net Lending PhP28.7 B
- Tax Expenditure Fund PhP14.5 B
- Pension of Ex-Presidents and their Spouses PhP0.48 M



Philippine News Agency



## Unprogrammed Appropriations

**PhP251.6 B**

2021: PhP176.3 B

Appropriations that are available for use when there are excess revenues, new revenue sources, or when there are approved loans for foreign-assisted projects

### Major Allocations under the 2022 Unprogrammed Appropriations

**PhP45.4 B**

Procurement of COVID-19 Vaccine Booster Shots



Press and Public Affairs Bureau

**PhP42.0 B**

Compensation and Other Benefits for COVID-19 Workers in Health Facilities



Philippine News Agency

**PhP17.7 B**

Support to Foreign-Assisted Projects



Department of Public Works and Highways

**PhP13.2 B**

Support for Infrastructure Projects and Social Programs



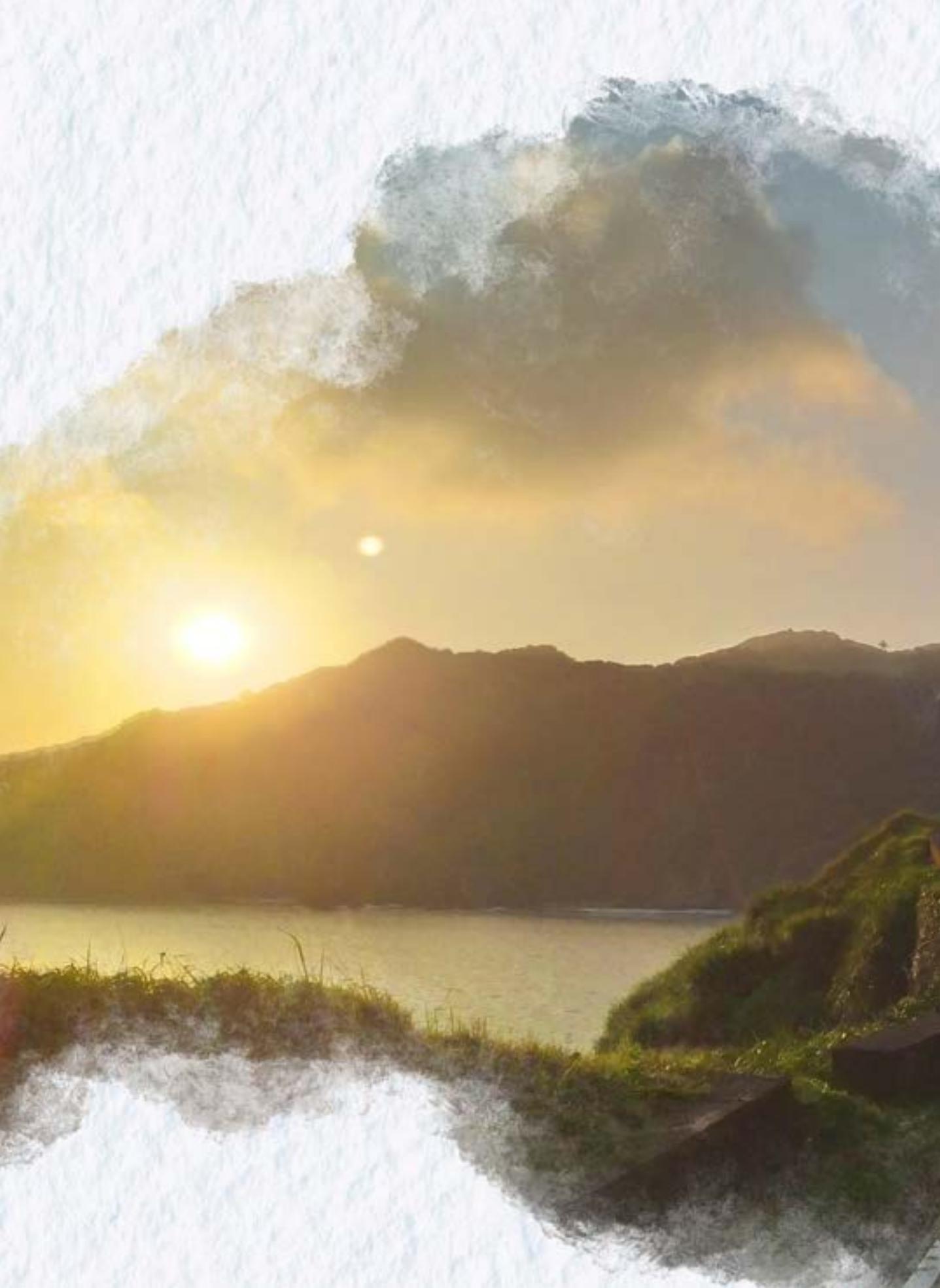
Armed Forces of the Philippines

**PhP10.5 B**

Support to the Barangay Development Program of the NTF-ELCAC

**PhP10.0 B**

Armed Forces of the Philippines Modernization Program





## Spending Priorities

Government programs, activities, and projects (PAPs) that are envisioned and will continue to uplift the lives of the present and future generations of Filipinos will be sustained and further supported by the enacted 2022 National Budget.

This section highlights PAPs that aim to promote inequality-reducing transformation (pp. 22-37), enhance the social fabric (pp. 38-39), increase the country's growth potential (pp. 40-41), and fortify the foundations for sustainable development (pp. 42-49).



# Health

With the effects, hazards, and threats of the COVID-19 pandemic, the lives of millions of Filipinos remain at risk. Acknowledging this, the Administration continues to prioritize programs that address the health and well-being of its citizens, build the country's resilience, and restore its social and economic stability. For 2022, PhP279.5 billion is allocated to the Health sector to effectively respond to the current health crisis and strengthen the Philippine health care system.

Department of Health (DOH)



## Strengthening the National Health Care System

### PhP56.4 B

#### Health Facilities Operations Program

For funding the operations of DOH-administered hospitals and other health care facilities to ensure the peoples' access to health care services

### PhP32.6 B

#### Purchase and Allocation of Drugs, Medicines, and Vaccines

For the procurement of medical drugs, medicines and vaccines, and medical and dental supplies for government health care facilities

### PhP23.1 B

#### Health Facilities Enhancement Program

For the construction, expansion, and purchase of hospital equipment for government health care facilities, including the upgrading of facilities for COVID-19 response

### PhP17.0 B

#### National Health Workforce Support System (NHWSS)

For the deployment of 26,517 personnel in remote and depressed areas to provide promotive and curative services

### PhP4.3 B

#### COVID-19 HRH Emergency Hiring

For the emergency hiring of COVID-19 response personnel to ensure the continuous delivery of health services



## Regional Allocations for the Health Facilities Operations 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          | 2,449,232,000                             | -   | 4,428,000   | 3,276,000  |
| I            | 2,912,478,000                             | 3,868,000   | 111,453,000   | -  |
| II           | 2,868,535,000                             | 1,000,000   | 62,460,000  | -  |
| III          | 4,281,569,000                             | 7,109,000   | 141,783,000   | -  |
| NCR          | 17,046,722,000                            | 457,563,000   | 312,084,000   | 872,409,000                                      |
| IV-A         | 1,468,378,000                             | -   | 108,635,000   | -  |
| MIMAROPA     | 511,664,000                               | -   | -   | -  |
| V            | 2,389,960,000                             | 5,182,000   | 143,133,000   | 3,276,000  |
| VI           | 2,333,215,000                             | -   | 67,649,000  | 3,276,000  |
| VII          | 4,105,752,000                             | 9,724,000   | 143,487,000   | 3,276,000  |
| VIII         | 1,288,528,000                             | 1,866,000   | 73,157,000  | -  |
| IX           | 2,445,092,000                             | 5,535,000   | 8,409,000   | -  |
| X            | 2,847,495,000                             | 1,865,000   | 94,796,000  | -  |
| XI           | 4,778,799,000                             | 10,692,000  | 13,041,000  | 3,276,000  |
| XII          | 1,111,010,000                             | 1,866,000   | 13,042,000  | -  |
| CARAGA       | 773,571,000                               | -   | 83,414,000  | -  |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>53,612,000,000</b>                     | <b>506,270,000</b>                                  | <b>1,380,971,000</b>                                      | <b>888,789,000</b>                               |

### Enhancing Health Technology and Research and Development (R&D)

#### **PhP983 M**

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

For the procurement of equipment and other R&D materials for the country's premier virology research facility

#### **PhP639 M**

#### **Health Information Technology**

For funding the capacity building, and information and communications technology operations to support the implementation of the Universal Health Care (UHC) Law and the DOH's COVID-19 response activities

#### **PhP200 M**

#### **Philippine Genomic Information and Resource Hub**

For the enhancement of the capacity of the UP Philippine Genome Center to conduct genomic biosurveillance and immune-biosurveillance of COVID-19 variants





## Ramping Up Health Care for the Well-Being of All

### PhP8.o B

#### National Health Insurance Program

For the provision of accessible and affordable health care services as mandated by the UHC Law

Target Beneficiaries include:

- 13,223,284 indigents under the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction
- 7,300,350 senior citizens pursuant to Republic Act No. 10645 or the Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010
- 100,000 unemployed persons with disability
- 1,172,709 financially-incapable Point-of-Service patients

### PhP21.4 B

#### Medical Assistance to Indigent Patients

For the hospitalization and provision of other health assistance to 1,500 indigent patients

### PhP9.o B

#### Compensation and Other Benefits for COVID-19 Workers in Health Facilities<sup>1/</sup>

For funding the COVID-19 benefits for all public and private health care workers and non-health care workers involved in COVID-19 response, and payment of claims submitted by all eligible public and private health care workers and non-health care workers who contracted COVID-19 infection and/or died fighting the COVID-19 pandemic while in line of duty

### PhP7.1 B

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

For the protection of Filipinos from future outbreaks and various health situations and the promotion of responsible parenting



## Disease Prevention

### PhP10.0 B

#### **Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases**

For the prevention and reduction of the spread of infectious diseases, and for the purchase of personal protective equipment and RT-PCR cartridges

### PhP7.9 B

#### **COVID-19 Laboratory Network Commodities**

For the procurement of COVID-19 test kits and other laboratory supplies

### PhP2.8 B

#### **Procurement of COVID-19 Vaccine Booster Shots<sup>2/</sup>**

For the procurement of COVID-19 booster shots and ancillaries for fully vaccinated Filipinos

### PhP1.4 B

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

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

### PhP874 M

#### **Epidemiology and Surveillance**

For the development and evaluation of surveillance systems and other health information and investigation systems for disease outbreaks and other threats to public health

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Benefits (PhP7.9 billion) and Compensation (PhP1.1 billion) for COVID-19 Workers.

<sup>2/</sup> An additional PhP45.4 billion for the procurement of COVID-19 Vaccine Booster Shots is lodged under the Unprogrammed Appropriations.





# Nutrition

To support the government's zero hunger program and help eradicate both food and nutrition insecurity, the local food and agriculture sectors are being transformed through the creation of new and more effective food policies that will ensure that all Filipinos and their families will have food on their tables.



## Achieving Food Security

In 2022, the Department of Agriculture (DA) will receive PhP71.0 billion to guarantee reliable food supply in the country during this health crisis.

### PhP28.1 B

#### Banner Programs and Projects of the DA

Of which:

**PhP15.8 B** National Rice Program

**PhP5.2 B<sup>1</sup>** National Livestock Program

**PhP3.7 B** National Fisheries Program

**PhP1.5 B** National Corn Program

**PhP1.5 B** National High Value Crops Development Program

**PhP0.52 M** National Organic Agriculture Program

### PhP32.8 B

#### Irrigation Services

To irrigate 2,318,853 hectares of farmland through the National Irrigation Administration (PhP31.5 billion) and DA (PhP1.1 billion)

### PhP10.0 B

#### Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Program

To encourage farmers to become more competitive by providing financial aid and expanding the crop insurance coverage, among others

### PhP7.5 B<sup>2</sup>

#### Farm-to-Market Roads (FMRs)

To increase agricultural and fisheries productivity and mobility by constructing 623.75 kilometers of FMRs all over the country

### PhP7.0 B

#### Buffer Stocking Program

To ensure that there are ready buffer stocks of rice during emergencies and calamities by procuring *palay* from local farmers

<sup>1</sup>/Includes the PhP4.1 billion allotted for the Hog Repopulation Program and other programs and projects for areas affected by the African Swine Fever

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



## The One DA Reform Agenda: 18 Key Strategies

To modernize and industrialize the country's Agriculture sector, the "One DA" Reform Agenda has been developed to formulate and implement strategic and inclusive approaches that will boost the resilience and competitiveness of the country's food supply chain.

- 1.** Bayanihan Agri Clusters (BACs)
- 2.** Collective Action / Cooperatives Development
- 3.** Province-led Agriculture and Fisheries Extension Systems (PAFES)
- 4.** Mobilization and Empowerment of Partners
- 5.** Diversification
- 6.** Credit Support
- 7.** Technology and Innovation including Digital Agriculture
- 8.** Farm Mechanization and Infrastructure Investments
- 9.** Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Measures
- 10.** Food Safety and Regulations
- 11.** Agri-Industrial Business Corridors (ABCs)
- 12.** Global Trade, Export Development, and Promotion
- 13.** Postharvest, Processing, Logistics, and Marketing Support
- 14.** Agriculture Career System
- 15.** Education and Training: Agribusiness Management
- 16.** Youth and Women Engagement
- 17.** Ease of Doing Business and Transparent Procurement
- 18.** Strategic Communications

For more information on these strategies, you may visit:  
<https://www.da.gov.ph/the-one-da-reform-agenda-eighteen-18-key-strategies/>



## Supporting Local Farmers and Fisherfolk

A portion of the 2022 National Budget will be used to provide financial assistance to qualified farmers and fisherfolk to encourage higher production.

### PhP4.5 B Crop Insurance Program

To provide full insurance premiums to 2,291,897 subsistence farmers and fisherfolk

### PhP4.3 B Fisheries Infrastructure Development Program

To fund the construction and operations of various fish ports and post-harvest facilities nationwide

### PhP2.6 B Land Acquisition and Distribution

To distribute 42,743 hectares of agricultural land to 34,965 landless reform beneficiaries through the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program

### PhP2.5 B Credit Support Services

To improve credit access of 21,550 small farmers and fisherfolk and 130 micro, small, and medium enterprises

## Promoting Good Health

The government ensures that everyone, especially school-age children and lactating mothers, will continue to receive nutritious meals despite the disruptions caused by the pandemic.

### PhP4.2 B Supplementary Feeding Program

To feed 1,936,868 undernourished children ages two (2) to five (5) years who are enrolled in Community Development Centers and Supervised Neighborhood Play sites

### PhP3.3 B School-based Feeding Program

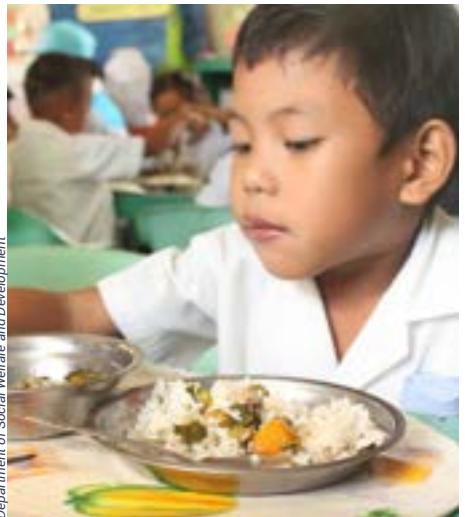
To address hunger and improve school performance by providing nutritious food, such as hot meals and sterilized milk, to 1,723,808 severely wasted and wasted learners

### PhP250 M Complementary Feeding Program

To fund the purchase of therapeutic milk and protein-enriched meals for children ages six (6) to 23 months, as well as lactating mothers

### PhP139 M Early Childhood Care and Development in the First 1,000 Days Program

To reduce morbidity, mortality, and stunting among children zero (0) to 23 months old by providing additional sustenance to 19,290 nutritionally at-risk pregnant women living in 5th to 6th class municipalities



Department of Social Welfare and Development

Commission on Population and Development



# Education

**A**ware that an educated workforce is vital in rebuilding the economy, the government aims to prioritize the safe reopening of schools and further make quality education more accessible to all—especially the poor—amid the lingering pandemic. Thus, it provides PhP788.5 billion to the Education sector in 2022, 4.9% higher than the 2021 allocation of PhP751.7 billion.

Department of Education



## Basic Education

The Department of Education (DepEd) will receive PhP633.3 billion in 2022 to ensure the safety of each learner and teacher in view of the planned expansion of limited face-to-face classes.

### Operations of Public Schools PhP461.1 B

2021: PhP429.6 B

Personnel Services and Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses of 44,817 DepEd-managed elementary and secondary schools

### Government Assistance and Subsidies PhP28.4 B

2021: PhP26.8 B

Provision of financial aid to:

- 1,149,975 grantees: Educational Service Contracting Program
- 1,383,730 students: Senior High School (SHS) Voucher Program
- 89,300 public SHS students: Joint Delivery Voucher Program

### Self-Learning Modules PhP14.7 B

2021: PhP15.8 B

Development, reproduction, and delivery of 918,536,819 learning modules and other learning materials to 19,925,036 students

### DepEd Computerization Program PhP11.7 B

2021: PhP5.9 B

Procurement and distribution of 45,669 multimedia packages to public schools

### Additional Human Resources PhP20.1 B

2021: PhP15.3 B

Creation of additional 10,000 teaching positions

### Priority School Health Facilities PhP458 M

2021: --

Construction, replacement, and/or repair of 4,553 health facilities (i.e. potable water systems, handwashing stations, clinics, and other essential health facilities) in schools



DepEd



DepEd



DepEd



Technical Education and Skills Development Authority

## Tertiary Education

Some PhP47.7 billion will fund programs under the Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education Law. These initiatives aim to make higher education and technical-vocational education and training more accessible to poor but academically able learners and equip them with in demand skills for employment.

### Tertiary Education Subsidy

PhP21.1 B

2021: PhP25.4 B

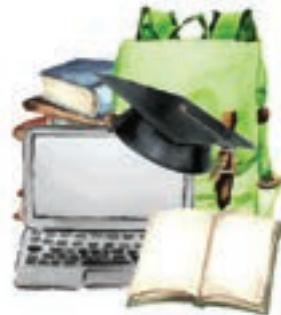
Provision of grants-in-aid for 622,050 undergraduate students<sup>1/</sup>

### Free Higher Education

PhP23.7 B<sup>2/</sup>

2021: PhP18.8 B

Payment of tuition and other school fees of undergraduate students



### Free Technical-Vocational Education and Training

PhP2.9 B

2021: PhP2.9 B

Payment of scholarships for 21,223 enrollees of state-run technical-vocational institutions

<sup>1/</sup>Eligible beneficiaries are those enrolled in State Universities and Colleges (SUCs), CHED-recognized local universities and colleges (LUCs), and private higher education institutions with authorized programs and are subject to prioritization.

<sup>2/</sup>The total amount of PhP5.0 B, lodged under the FY 2022 budget of CHED, will cover 330,893 eligible beneficiaries enrolled in CHED-recognized LUCs. While the total amount of PhP18.7 B is lodged under the FY 2022 budget of the SUCs, the number of students will be based on the actual number of enrollees.

## Other Government Programs for Tertiary Education

### Training for Work Scholarship Program

PhP3.6 B

2021: PhP4.1 B

### Student Financial Assistance Programs

PhP1.8 B

2021: PhP1.7 B

### Tulong Trabaho Scholarship Program

PhP1.5 B

2021: PhP1.0 B





# Social Protection

As the country gradually adapts to the post-pandemic life, the government continues to increase access to social services and expedite their delivery to promote inclusive recovery and ensure that no one is left behind. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) will receive PhP205.0 billion in 2022 for this purpose.

## PhP107.7 B

### Conditional Cash Transfer Program (*Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program*)

To provide, among others, cash grants, rice subsidies, and health and education grants to 4.4 million household-beneficiaries

## PhP80.0 B

### National Health Insurance Program

To subsidize the health insurance premiums of 13,223,284 indigent families, 7,300,350 senior citizens, 1,172,709 financially-incapable Point-of-Service patients, 100,000 unemployed persons with disabilities, and 0.026 million families under the *Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan* (PAMANA) Program

## PhP25.0 B

### Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens

To fund the PhP500.00 monthly stipend of 3,835,066 indigent senior citizens

## PhP39.9 B

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

To provide transportation, medical, burial, food and non-food, and/or educational assistance to clients under the Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation Program (AICS), and ensure that homeless, neglected, and/or abused children are prepared for eventual reintegration with their biological or adoptive parents

## PhP4.8 B

### Sustainable Livelihood Program

To improve the socioeconomic status of the poor, vulnerable, and marginalized by providing them with skills training and livelihood opportunities

## PhP4.7 B

### *Balik Probinsya, Bagong Pag-aso Program*

To assist 10,000 individuals or families who wish to go back to their provinces and start a new life, among others

## PhP174 M

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

To safeguard OFs from abuses, exploitation, and deportation while working overseas





Quezon City Government



Quezon City Government



Quezon City Government



Quezon City Government



DSWD



DSWD



DSW



DSWD



DSWD



I and Bank of the Philippines



DSWD



DSWD



# Labor and Employment

As the country steadily recovers from the effects of the pandemic, the government continues its strategy to empower workers and support small businesses through its COVID-19 response and recovery programs aimed at strengthening and revitalizing the economy.

## Safeguarding Filipino Workers and Promoting Gainful Employment Opportunities

For 2022, the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) is allocated PhP51.3 billion, 38.3% higher than the PhP37.1 billion in 2021, to cushion the effects of the pandemic on the country's workforce.

### PhP28.0 B Livelihood and Emergency Employment

To assist displaced, disadvantaged, and unemployed workers in finding employment and livelihood opportunities

#### PhP26.5 B *Tulong Panghanapbuhay sa Ating Disadvantaged or Displaced Workers Program and Government Internship Program*

To provide 1,719,856 beneficiaries with emergency employment and internship opportunities

### PhP908 M Employment Facilitation Program

To help prepare the Filipino youth for employment through the DOLE's Youth Employability project (PhP606 million) and Job Search Assistance services (PhP157 million), among others

### PhP11.5 B Emergency Repatriation Program

To assist Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) who have been repatriated due to unexpected events, such as political unrest, disasters, or pandemics



Philippine News Agency



DOLE

## Expanding Economic Opportunities in Trade and Industries

To help the country achieve its goal of developing competitive and innovative industries, especially among the micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) is allotted with PhP22.4 billion.

### PhP3.5 B MSME Development Program

To support the development and advancement of the MSME sector



#### PhP1.0 B *Pangkabuhayan sa Pagbangon at Ginhawa Program*

To provide livelihood kits to 76,140 eligible beneficiaries, conduct 3,807 trainings, and develop 15 information, education, and communication materials to micro-enterprises and communities affected by calamities, such as fires, typhoons, and disease outbreaks

#### PhP825 M Rural Agro-Enterprise Partnership for Inclusive Development Growth

To enable 25,000 farming households to participate in the implementation of the Detailed Investment Plans that will help improve their productivity and the quality of their products



#### PhP727 M Establishment of Negosyo Centers and Other Projects Promoting MSMEs

To support 27,148 MSMEs through the maintenance of 1,266 Negosyo Centers (PhP558 million) and the implementation of the Shared Service Facilities Project (PhP78 million) and One Town, One Product: Next Generation (PhP91 million)

#### PhP203 M Livelihood Seeding Program - *Negosyo Serbisyo sa Barangay*

To provide 20,802 MSME beneficiaries with information on livelihood opportunities, trainings, seminars, and workshops



### PhP2.0 B *Pondo para sa Pagbabago at Pag-asenso Program*

To help boost the micro-enterprises sector by providing affordable and cost-efficient micro loans to 40,000 micro entrepreneurs including market vendors, sari-sari store owners, and stall owners, among others



# Housing

**P**opulation growth invariably increases the demand for affordable and resilient housing units.

Determined to swiftly and effectively respond, the government has introduced and continues to support various housing programs to provide the people—especially the underprivileged—with quality and affordable homes.

## Providing Decent and Affordable Housing

### PhP5.2 B

#### National Housing Authority

To finance the implementation of the Comprehensive and Integrated Housing Program

- PhP2.0 B** Emergency Housing Assistance Program
- PhP1.4 B** Resettlement Program for informal settler families affected by the Supreme Court's Mandamus to Clean-up the Manila Bay Area
- PhP1.0 B** Housing Assistance Program for Calamity Victims



Philippine News Agency

### PhP1.0 B

#### National Home Mortgage and Finance Corporation

To address the housing needs of low-income families and underserved sectors of society through the Socialized Housing Loan Take-Out of Receivables Program



Philippine Information Agency

### PhP942 M

#### Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD)

To fund the operations of DHSUD as it oversees the development and adoption of a national strategy for housing, human settlements, and urban development



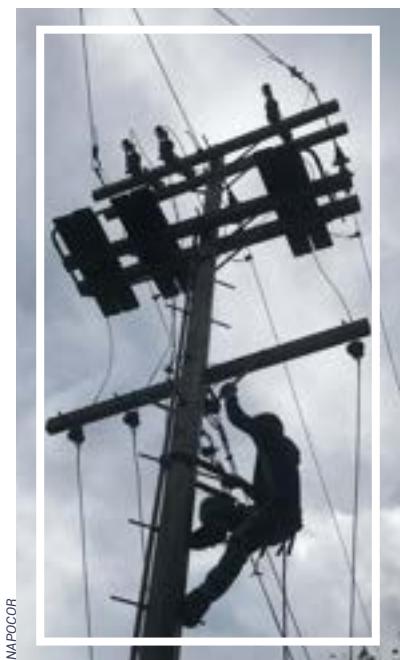
DHSUD

### PhP514 M

#### Social Housing Finance Corporation

To provide housing loans and ensure safe and flood-resilient housing solutions

- PhP314 M** High Density Housing Program
- PhP200 M** Community Mortgage Program



## Providing Households with Access to Water and Energy

### PhP1.6 B Sítio Electrification Project

To provide electricity to 1,085 targeted sítios

### PhP527 M Water Supply and Sanitation Program

To ensure reliable level III potable water supply and sanitation for households in operational water districts

### PhP846 M Missionary Electrification Program

To provide additional generating capacity for Small Power Utility groups

### PhP500 M Total Electrification Project

To provide electricity to 10,000 households nationwide





# Governance

The social and economic costs that are expected with the reopening of the economy, despite a continuing pandemic, highlight the importance of the demand for good governance and efficient public service delivery to sustain the recovery. The PhP5.024 trillion 2022 National Budget aims to address this through programs that will accelerate the digitization of government services, enhance the fairness and justness of the justice system, and intensify the implementation of various anti-corruption programs.

## Promoting Digital Inclusion through a Modern, Transformed Government

### PhP6.4 B Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Systems and Infostructure Development

To provide reliable network connectivity in the country by funding programs of the Department of Communications and Technology, such as the National Broadband Plan and Free Internet Wi-Fi Access in Public Places, among others

### PhP4.8 B Philippine Identification System

To accelerate the registration process and delivery of the national ID cards. This will improve the distribution of subsidies and facilitate a more efficient vaccine distribution, among others.

### PhP1.4 B Digitizing the Tax System

To fund the ICT programs of the Bureau of Internal Revenue that will help ease the process of filing and paying taxes, therefore improving revenue collection



### PhP574 M Community-Based Monitoring System

To adopt measures that will reduce poverty in the grassroots by increasing access to social protection and welfare programs

### PhP279 M Anti-Red Tape Authority

To fund programs, activities, and projects that promote integrity and accountability, and prevent graft and corruption in the government. A portion of this budget is allotted for the implementation of the Ease of Doing Business and Efficient Delivery of Government Services Program, which streamlines government processes for the improvement of public service.





## Key Agencies under the Governance Sector

### PhP51.8 B The Judiciary

- PhP3.1 B** Operations of the Supreme Court and the Lower Courts
- PhP1.3 B** Construction, completion, repair, and rehabilitation of Halls of Justice
- PhP1.1 B** Appellate Adjudication Program
- PhP452 M** Sandiganbayan Adjudication Program
- PhP19 M** Justice Sector Convergence Program

### PhP26.7 B Department of Justice

- PhP6.7 B** Law Enforcement Program
- PhP4.5 B** Free Legal Services to Indigents and Other Qualified Persons (Public Attorney's Office)
- PhP3.9 B** Custody and Safekeeping of Prisoners (Bureau of Corrections)
- PhP1.6 B** Crime Detection and Investigation (National Bureau of Investigation)
- PhP911 M** Community-based Rehabilitation and Re-integration of Offenders (Parole and Probation Administration)
- PhP26 M** Anti-Cybercrime Enforcement
- PhP5 M** National Justice Information System



### PhP4.8 B The Ombudsman

- PhP697 M** Anti-Corruption Investigation Program
- PhP537 M** Anti-Corruption Enforcement Program
- PhP102 M** Corruption Prevention Program



# Science and Technology

Science and technology (S&T) enable innovation and progress, and play a key role in driving economic growth and unlocking possible solutions to national and global issues. To push forward S&T in the Philippines, the government provides PhP24.3 billion to the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) and PhP10.2 billion to the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) in 2022.

## Rearing S&T Experts

### PhP8.2 B

#### Grants-in-Aid Program

To cover:

- Financial aid for various S&T-related programs and projects
- Establishment of the Virology Science and Technology Institute of the Philippines (PhP983 M)



DOST

### PhP7.2 B

#### Scholarship Programs

To support:

- Science Education Institute: 51,087 scholars
- Philippine Science High School: 10,090 scholars

### PhP152 M

#### Balik Scientist Program

To encourage Filipino scientists living overseas to return and use their expertise for the development of various industries in the country



DOST

## Advancing Local Innovation

### PhP948 M

#### Small Enterprise Technology Upgrading Program (SETUP)

To provide assistance to micro, small, and medium enterprises to improve their products and services



DOST

### PhP1.1 B

#### Agricultural, Aquatic, and Natural Resources (AANR) Research and Development (R&D)

To fund 643 R&D projects that seek to promote rapid and inclusive growth in the AANR sectors

### PhP2.7 B

#### Expanding S&T in the Regions

To provide 17,098 S&T interventions that aim to spur growth in the countryside

## Bridging the Digital Divide



DICT



### PhP2.6 B

Free Wi-Fi Internet Access  
in Public Places

### PhP1.7 B

National Government Data  
Center Infrastructure

### PhP1.5 B

National Broadband Plan

### PhP317 M

National Government Portal



DICT



DOT

## Selected 2022 Targets of the DICT

- Provide internet connectivity for 81 provinces and 1,634 localities
- Develop 4 ICT systems/modules
- Create 1.57 million jobs in the ICT sector and IT-Business Process Management industry



# Peace, Public Order, and Safety

Committed to ensuring the safety and well-being of the Filipino people, the Administration continues to sustain and strengthen its peace-building and crime-fighting initiatives. For 2022, PhP251.3 billion is allocated for the Department of the Interior and Local Government to ensure public order and safety. In addition, PhP220.9 billion is allotted for the Department of National Defense to defend the nation's territory and sovereignty.

## Maintaining Public Order and Safety

### PhP191.0 B

#### Philippine National Police

- PhP155.6 B** To conduct police patrol operations and other activities against crime and lawlessness
- PhP1.2 B** To conduct intelligence and counterintelligence activities
- PhP372 M** To construct 53 police stations nationwide

### PhP27.2 B

#### Bureau of Fire Protection

To safeguard communities from destructive fires and other emergencies through fire prevention and suppression projects and activities

### PhP21.4 B

#### Bureau of Jail Management and Penology

To support the operations of jails nationwide, as well as the management, safekeeping, and rehabilitation of 182,556 inmates

### PhP2.5 B

#### Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy

To fund various anti-illegal drug programs and operations that aim to reduce the demand and supply of illegal drugs, and control drug dependency through the rehabilitation of drug users all over the country





## Upholding the Country's Sovereignty and Security

### PhP214.0 B Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP)

To strengthen and develop the military forces in order to safeguard and protect the country from internal and external security threats

- PhP103.1 B Philippine Army
- PhP35.9 B Philippine Air Force
- PhP33.0 B Philippine Navy
- PhP29.1 B Revised AFP Modernization Program

## Pursuing Inclusive and Sustainable Peace

### PhP74.8 B Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)

To support the Bangsamoro government in its development

- PhP67.0 B Annual Block Grant
- PhP5.0 B Special Development Fund for the rebuilding, rehabilitation, and development of conflict-affected communities in the BARMM
- PhP2.8 B Share in Taxes, Fees, and Charges Collected in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region

### PhP5.6 B Barangay Development Program

To support development programs in 1,406 barangays cleared by the National Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict (NTF-ELCAC)



# Infrastructure

Better roads, transportation, and digital infrastructure lower the cost of doing business and link more people to more opportunities, thus enabling the economy to grow and recover faster. As a top priority in 2022, infrastructure development gets PhP1,182.3 billion, or 23.5% of the National Budget.



Department of Public Works and Highways



## Build, Build, Build Program

2022: PhP1,182.3 B (5.3% of GDP)

2021: PhP1,073.8 B (5.4% of GDP)

**PhP485.0 B** Road Networks

**PhP210.0 B** Flood Control Systems

**PhP191.8 B** Development Fund of LGUs

**PhP72.9 B** Buildings

**PhP21.8 B** Irrigation Systems

**PhP15.6 B** Hospitals and Health Centers

**PhP11.6 B** Railways

**PhP11.1 B** School Buildings

**PhP8.2 B** Water Supply Systems

**PhP5.7 B** Housing and Community Facilities

**PhP3.4 B** Power Supply Systems

**PhP2.8 B** Right-of-Way Acquisitions

**PhP1.6 B** Reforestation Projects



## Improving Road Connectivity and Flood Control

The Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) receives PhP786.6 billion in 2022, 13.1% more than its previous year's budget of PhP695.7 billion. This will fund, among others:

- PhP129.0 B** Flood Management Program
- PhP127.0 B** Network Development Program
- PhP117.5 B** Asset Preservation Program
- PhP25.4 B** Bridge Program

### Regional Breakdown of the Infrastructure Program, 2021-2022

| Particulars                  | Amount (in billion Pesos) |                | % Increase/ (Decrease) |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
|                              | 2021                      | 2022           |                        |
| Nationwide <sup>1/</sup>     | 165.9                     | 219.2          | 32.1                   |
| Central Office <sup>2/</sup> | 531.6                     | 585.4          | 10.1                   |
| CAR                          | 18.6                      | 18.8           | 1.0                    |
| Region I                     | 16.9                      | 20.7           | 22.5                   |
| Region II                    | 18.0                      | 19.4           | 7.8                    |
| Region III                   | 30.8                      | 37.6           | 22.1                   |
| NCR <sup>3/</sup>            | 55.8                      | 54.8           | (1.8)                  |
| Region IV-A                  | 33.6                      | 34.5           | 2.7                    |
| MIMAROPA                     | 14.7                      | 15.9           | 8.2                    |
| Region V                     | 25.7                      | 29.8           | 16.0                   |
| Region VI                    | 21.7                      | 18.9           | (12.9)                 |
| Region VII                   | 20.7                      | 21.3           | 2.9                    |
| Region VIII                  | 21.6                      | 23.3           | 7.9                    |
| Region IX                    | 11.8                      | 10.2           | (13.6)                 |
| Region X                     | 20.0                      | 17.4           | (13.0)                 |
| Region XI                    | 22.6                      | 16.1           | (28.8)                 |
| Region XII                   | 12.3                      | 11.9           | (3.3)                  |
| CARAGA                       | 11.6                      | 8.6            | (25.9)                 |
| BARMM <sup>4/</sup>          | 19.7                      | 18.6           | (5.6)                  |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>1,073.8</b>            | <b>1,182.3</b> | <b>10.1</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.

<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 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 BARMM (and former ARMM) provinces





## Expanding Public Transportation

For 2022, PhP75.8 billion is provided for the Department of Transportation (DOTr) to develop safe, efficient, and convenient public transport systems. Of which, the amount of PhP45.6 billion is allocated for the following programs:

### PhP23.1 B Rail Transport

- PhP7.1 B** Subsidy for Mass Transport (MRT 3)
- PhP3.8 B** Metro Manila Subway Project Phase I
- PhP3.1 B** MRT 3 Rehabilitation Project
- PhP3.0 B** North-South Commuter Railway System
- PhP3.0 B** Philippine National Railways' South Long Haul Project
- PhP1.0 B** Subic-Clark Railway Project

### PhP16.0 B Land Public Transport

- PhP2.0 B** Active Transport Bike Share System and Safe Pathways Program
- PhP1.8 B** Public Utility Vehicle Modernization Program
- PhP1.0 B** Davao City High Priority Bus System Project

### PhP3.9 B Air Transport

- PhP1.9 B** Construction, rehabilitation, and improvement of various airports
  - PhP1.0 B** Bukidnon Airport
  - PhP950 M** Catbalogan Airport
- 
- ### PhP2.6 B Maritime Transport
- PhP1.9 B** Construction, rehabilitation, and improvement of various ports and wharves nationwide
- PhP550 M** Sorsogon RoRo Terminal Expansion Project

### Selected DOTr Targets

- Reduction in transfer time from platform to loading (MRT): 20%
- Percentage of new railway projects completed: 32%
- Increase in capacity of airport facilities: 69%



## Supporting Infrastructure Development Across Sectors

The 2022 National Budget also funds infrastructure programs and projects in various sectors.

### Industry

Construction and improvement of access roads to:

- PhP17.1 B** Tourist destinations
- PhP9.2 B** Trade, industries, and economic zones
- PhP3.6 B** Airports, seaports, and railways

### Information and Communications Technology (ICT)

- PhP6.1 B** Various ICT projects of the Department of Information and Communications Technology
- PhP1.7 B** ICT systems development of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and Bureau of Customs
- PhP1.2 B** IT infrastructure project of the Land Transportation Office

### Local Development

- PhP15.4 B** Local Program (DPWH)
- PhP5.6 B** Support to the *Barangay* Development Program of the NTF-ELCAC
- PhP500 M** Conditional Matching Grant to Provinces for the rehabilitation, upgrading, and improvement of roads and bridges

### Social Inclusion

- PhP55.1 B** Multi-purpose buildings/facilities to support social services
- PhP2.1 B** Access roads and bridges linking national roads to indigenous peoples' communities
- PhP0.5 B** Facilities for people with disabilities, senior citizens, and gender responsiveness





# Environment

The sudden increase in volume of infectious waste and the heightened awareness and demand for clean air and water during the COVID-19 crisis brought into sharper focus the importance of having a clean and safe environment. Recognizing this, and keen to respond to it, the Administration has allotted PhP26.5 billion for the Department of Environment and Natural Resources to implement programs and projects that will ensure proper disposal of healthcare waste, protect wildlife and their natural habitats, and improve access to safe and clean water, among others.

## Caring for the Environment

### PhP2.3 B

#### National Greening Program

To recover 45,706 hectares of denuded forestland, produce 27,547,752 seedlings, and maintain 192,645 hectares of forests

### PhP1.8 B

#### Manila Bay Rehabilitation

To improve the quality of water in the Manila Bay by cleaning the esteros and waterways connected to it, among others

### PhP1.7 B

#### Protected Areas Development and Management

To sustain habitat interconnectivity and improve the resiliency of ecosystems, while taking into consideration the effects of climate change, among others

### PhP1.6 B

#### Solid Waste Management

To reduce, reuse, and recycle materials recovered through the effective operations of 231 Material Recovery Facilities and proper disposal of residual wastes through waste-to-energy approach and operationalization of Sanitary Landfills

### PhP272 M

#### Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management

To support the management and rehabilitation of the country's coastal habitats and marine biodiversity

### PhP232 M

#### Clean Water Regulations

To conserve and restore the quality of waterbodies nationwide through proper management by designating Water Quality Management Areas and operationalization of established areas; monitoring the water quality of priority waterbodies; and continuous classification of waterbodies to determine their appropriate usage

### PhP178 M

#### Clean Air Regulations

To improve the country's air quality by funding the operations, calibration, and maintenance of 102 air quality monitoring stations

### PhP57 M

#### Renewable Energy Development Program

To develop renewable energy resources, stimulate investments in the energy sector, and identify the most feasible and least-cost development options/technologies

## Preparing for Disasters and Calamities

### PhP129.0 B

#### Flood Management Program

To protect flood-prone areas through the construction of 894 flood mitigation structures and rehabilitation of 435 existing flood mitigation facilities in major river basins and principal rivers

### PhP20.0 B

#### National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund

To fund relief, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and other related services, activities, and projects before, during, and after disasters

### PhP6.4 B

#### Quick Response Fund

To serve as stand-by funds that will facilitate quick recovery of areas affected by disasters, calamities, epidemics, or complex emergencies.

*Of which:*

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Department of Education                      | PhP2.0 B |
| Department of Social Welfare and Development | PhP1.3 B |
| Department of Agriculture                    | PhP1.0 B |
| Department of Public Works and Highways      | PhP1.0 B |
| Department of Health                         | PhP500 M |
| Office of Civil Defense                      | PhP500 M |
| Bureau of Fire Protection                    | PhP50 M  |
| Philippine National Police                   | PhP50 M  |







# Financing the National Budget

Every year, the Executive Department crafts and submits for approval a National Budget, which is basically the government's program of income and expenses for the coming year. The Budget is prepared by determining the budgetary levels based on the country's macroeconomic situation and targets, identifying fund sources that may be tapped (e.g., revenues and borrowings), and defining the government's priorities. This section provides an insight into how the 2022 National Budget will be funded.



# The 2022 Budget and the Economy

With the country's accelerated vaccination drive, the increasing number of fully vaccinated Filipinos has helped bolster the government's optimism that the country's economic performance will begin to improve in the coming years. For 2022, the National Budget addresses both health and economic concerns through further enhanced vaccination programs, sustained pandemic response, and stimulated infrastructure development.

## Macroeconomic Assumptions, 2020-2024

| Parameter                                | Actual |           | Projections <sup>1/</sup> |         |         |
|--|--------|-----------|---------------------------|---------|---------|
|  | 2020   | 2021      | 2022                      | 2023    | 2024    |
| Real GDP Growth (%) <sup>2/</sup>        | (9.6)  | 5.6       | 7.0-9.0                   | 6.0-7.0 | 6.0-7.0 |
| Inflation (%) <sup>3/</sup>              | 2.6    | 3.9       | 2.0-4.0                   | 2.0-4.0 | 2.0-4.0 |
| Dubai Crude Oil (US\$/bbl)               | 42.21  | 68.78     | 60-80                     | 60-80   | 60-80   |
| FOREX (PhP/US\$)                         | 49.62  | 49.26     | 48-53                     | 48-53   | 48-53   |
| Growth of Goods Export (%) <sup>4/</sup> | (11.3) | 16.0 (Q3) | 6.0                       | 6.0     | 6.0     |
| Growth of Goods Import (%) <sup>4/</sup> | (22.9) | 30.2 (Q3) | 10.0                      | 8.0     | 8.0     |

<sup>1/</sup> Assumptions were adopted in the 180th Development Budget Coordination Committee (DBCC) Meeting on December 14, 2021.

<sup>2/</sup> At constant 2018 Prices

<sup>3/</sup> Inflation rate for 2020 and 2021 using the 2018-based CPI

<sup>4/</sup> Based on the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, 6th edition (BPM6)

### Real GDP Growth

The economy is expected to grow by 7.0% to 9.0%.

### Inflation

The inflation rate is projected to settle between 2.0% to 4.0%.

### Dubai Crude Oil

The price of Dubai crude oil is estimated to reach between US\$60 to US\$80 per barrel.

### Foreign Exchange Rate (FOREX)

The exchange rate is anticipated to settle between PhP48 and PhP53 per US dollar.

### Import and Export Goods

The export of goods is projected to grow by 6.0%. The import of goods, on the other hand, is expected to grow by 10.0%.

## Fiscal Sensitivity to Key Macroeconomic Indicators, 2022<sup>4/</sup>

| Particulars  | 2022     |               |                              |
|--|----------|---------------|------------------------------|
|  | Revenues | Disbursements | Budget Balance <sup>5/</sup> |
| 1 percentage point increase in real GDP growth                         | 28.2     | -             | 28.2                         |
| 1 percentage point increase in inflation rate                          | 24.7     | -             | 24.7                         |
| 1 percent point increase in merchandise import growth                  | 7.6      | -             | 7.6                          |
| 1 percentage point increase in Treasury Bill Rate                      | 1.1      | 5.7           | (4.6)                        |
| 1 percentage point increase in Treasury Bond Rate                      | 1.8      | 9.0           | (7.2)                        |
| 1 percentage point increase in London Interbank Offered Rate (180days) | -        | 10.5          | (10.5)                       |
| 1 Peso depreciation in Foreign Exchange Rate                           | 9.7      | 2.1           | 7.6                          |

<sup>4/</sup>Sources: Department of Finance and Bureau of the Treasury

<sup>5/</sup>A negative figure in the budget balance means an increase in deficit.

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

Philippine News Agency (PNA)

### GDP Growth

For every 1 percentage point increase in the GDP, the domestic revenue collection is expected to increase by PhP28.2 billion.



PNA

### Foreign Exchange Rates

For every 1 Peso depreciation, revenue collection is expected to increase by PhP9.7 billion. Simultaneously, expenditures are also expected to increase by PhP2.1 billion. This increases the budget balance by PhP7.6 billion.



Adones Buhayan, DA-AFID

### Inflation

For every 1 percentage point increase in the price of goods and services, the government is expected to receive PhP24.7 billion additional revenues.



Philippine Ports Authority

### Imports

Every 1 percentage point increase in merchandise imports is expected to yield an additional PhP7.6 billion in revenues.



# Fiscal Program

To rebuild the country's financial capacity which had been weakened by the pandemic and ensure long-term sustainability, the government will pursue a fiscal consolidation strategy over the medium term.

**Fiscal Program, 2020-2024**  
(in billion Pesos and as a % of GDP)



## Revenues

Revenues are projected to grow faster than disbursements in the next few years, mainly due to the recovery of the economy and the digitization efforts of tax-collecting agencies.

## Disbursements

Government spending in the medium term will continue to focus on addressing the challenges brought about by the pandemic and stimulating economic activity.

## Deficit

Given the higher revenue and lower disbursement estimates, the budget deficit is set to decline to 5.1% of GDP by 2024.

Note: All figures are consistent with the macroeconomic and growth assumptions and fiscal program approved during the 180th DBCC Meeting on December 14, 2021.

## 2022 Fiscal Projections

### Revenues

As the economy gradually recovers, revenue collections are seen to return to pre-pandemic levels at PhP3,304.1 billion in 2022. The amount is equivalent to 15.3% of GDP.

### Disbursements

Disbursements are expected to expand by 6.0% to PhP4,954.6 billion or 23.0% of GDP. This will fund various social programs and measures to energize the economy.

### Deficit

In line with the Administration's policy to reduce the national debt, the deficit program will be lowered to 7.7% of GDP or PhP1,650.5 billion.



### What is fiscal consolidation?

- Refers to budget policies aimed at reducing the government's budget deficit and debt accumulation
- Involves the prudent management of revenues and expenditures while keeping the overall deficit under control
- Improves the sustainability of the country's public finances during emergencies, if successfully implemented

Source: OECD Journal on Budgeting





# Revenues<sup>1/</sup>

As the economy slowly and safely reopens in 2022, the government expects to collect PhP3.304 trillion from various revenue sources. This amount will be used to help the nation navigate in the post-pandemic life through the funding of government programs and projects that will accelerate socioeconomic recovery.

## Total Revenues, FY 2021-2023

| 2021  | 2022  | 2023  |
|---|---|---|
| PhP3,005.5 B (Actual)<br>15.5% of GDP<br>Up by 5.2% | PhP3,304.1 B (Projection)<br>15.3% of GDP<br>Up by 9.9% | PhP3,624.4 B (Projection)<br>15.5% of GDP<br>Up by 9.7% |



## Breakdown by Revenue Sources

### PhP3,139.6 B Tax Revenues

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



### PhP164.5 B Non-Tax Revenues (including proceeds from Privatization)

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*)

<sup>1/</sup>Consistent with the macroeconomic and growth assumptions and fiscal program approved during the 180th DBCC Meeting on December 14, 2021.

# Comprehensive Tax Reform Program

The Comprehensive Tax Reform Program (CTRP) aims to accelerate poverty reduction and address inequality by improving the country's tax system. The expected PhP116.6 billion revenues that will be collected from the packages under this program will be used to sustain economic reforms amid the pandemic.

## Approved Packages



### Package 1: Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN)

- Status: Passed into law (Republic Act [RA] No. 10963)
- The tax system was made simpler, fairer, and more efficient, thereby reducing the income tax of Filipino taxpayers by 99%.



### Package 1B: Tax Amnesty

- Status: Signed into law (RA No. 11213)
- This has allowed taxpayers to settle their outstanding tax obligations through an amnesty program.



### Package 2: Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises Act (CREATE)

- Status: Passed into law (RA No. 11534)
- It will lower the corporate income tax to enable more businesses, both local and foreign, will enjoy better and fairer fiscal incentives.

## Pending Packages

### Package 2+: Mining

- This will simplify mining taxes while making them more comprehensive.

### Package 3: Real Property Valuation Reform

- This will develop an equitable and efficient real property valuation system and broaden the tax base used for property-related taxes.

### Package 4: Passive Income and Financial Intermediary Taxation Act (PIFITA)

- This will simplify the taxation of passive income and financial services, among others.

### Motor Vehicle Users Charge

- This will provide funding for the maintenance of national and provincial roads, as well as address air pollution from motor vehicles.



Source: Department of Finance (<https://taxreform.dof.gov.ph>)

## Revenues Generated from the CTRP, 2020-2023

| Particulars                                   | 2020<br>(Actual)  | 2021<br>(Program) | 2022<br>(Projection) | 2023<br>(Projection) |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Package 1                                     | PhP105.9 B        | PhP163.5 B        | PhP181.7 B           | PhP114.9 B           |
| Package 1B                                    | PhP6.0 B          | -                 | -                    | -                    |
| Package 2                                     | -                 | (PhP138.2 B)      | (PhP118.8 B)         | (PhP115.0 B)         |
| Package 2+                                    | PhP32.1 B         | PhP46.1 B         | PhP55.6 B            | PhP70.6 B            |
| Financial Institutions Strategic Transfer Act | -                 | (PhP1.0 B)        | (PhP2.0 B)           | (PhP2.9 B)           |
| <b>Total</b>                                  | <b>PhP144.0 B</b> | <b>PhP70.4 B</b>  | <b>PhP116.6 B</b>    | <b>PhP67.6 B</b>     |

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



# Borrowings

The government borrows money to supplement its revenues in order to fund its programs and projects, pay loans, and improve its services. For 2022, total borrowings are expected to reach PhP2,211.8 billion, with a 75:25 mix in favor of local sources.



## Domestic Borrowings

PhP1,651.2 B

2021: PhP1,981.0 B

PhP1,599.2 B<sup>1/</sup> Fixed Rate Treasury Bonds  
PhP52.0 B Treasury Bills

## Foreign Borrowings

PhP560.6 B

2021: PhP568.7 B

PhP353.5 B Bonds and Other Inflows  
PhP126.7 B Program Loans  
PhP80.4 B Project Loans<sup>2/</sup>

## Total Borrowings

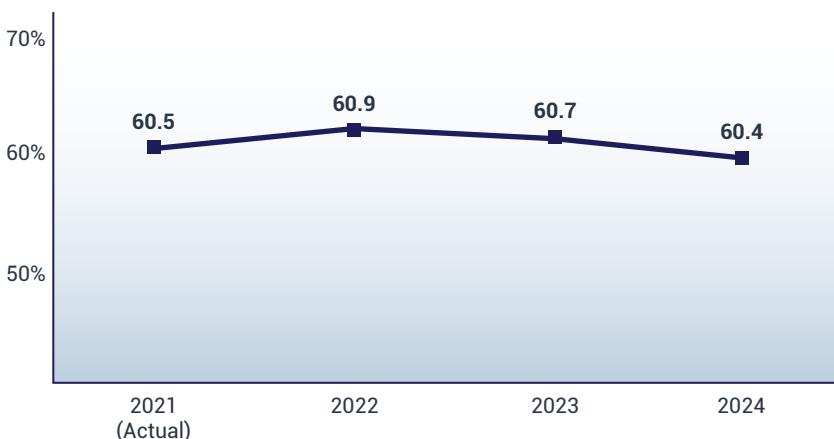
PhP2,211.8 B

2021: PhP2,549.7 B



## National Government Debt Level<sup>3/</sup> (As a % of GDP)

The debt-to-GDP ratio is projected to settle at 60.9% in 2022, then slightly ease downward to 60.4% in 2024 as the government continues to reduce borrowings per its fiscal consolidation plan.



Sources:  
Bureau of the Treasury and DBCC

Note: Chart baseline is at 40%.

<sup>1/</sup>Includes A/R bonds

<sup>2/</sup>Includes relent loans assumed by the NG based on Subsidiary Loan Agreement

<sup>3/</sup>Consistent with the medium-term macroeconomic assumptions and fiscal program approved by the DBCC on December 14, 2021



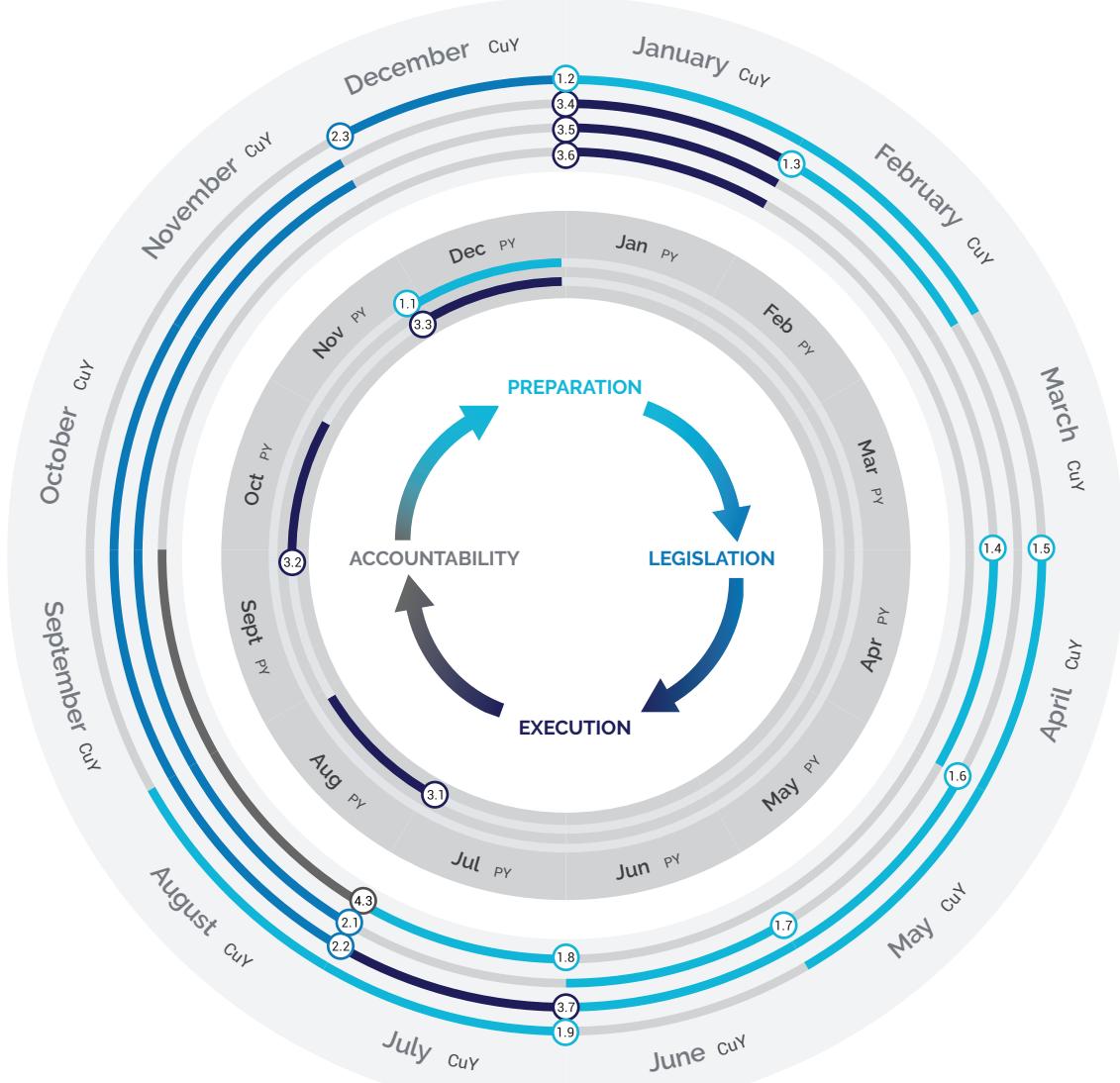
## The Basics of Budgeting

Understanding government budgeting can be as easy as A-B-C. Browse through this section and learn about the yearly Budget Cycle, commonly-used budgeting terms.



# 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.



CuY: Current Year

BY: Budget Year (Current year + 1 year)

PY: Prior Year (Current year - 1 year)

■ Preparation

■ Legislation

■ Execution

■ Accountability

|  |  |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|
| <b>1</b><br><b>Preparation</b>   | <b>1.1</b>   December of PY<br>Issuance of Budget Call   | <b>1.2</b>   January-February of CuY<br>Citizen Engagement/Regional Development Council (RDC) Consultations | <b>1.3</b>   February of PY<br>Conduct of budget hearings and review of Tier I for BY                                   |
| <b>1.4</b>   April of CuY<br>Program Convergence   | <b>1.5</b>   April-May of CuY<br>Submission of Tier II budget proposals for BY   | <b>1.6</b>   May-June of CuY<br>Conduct of budget hearings and review of Tier II for BY                     | <b>1.7</b>   June of CuY<br>Consolidation, validation, and confirmation   |
| <b>1.8</b>   July of CuY<br>Approval of the proposed National Budget for BY by the Cabinet               | <b>1.9</b>   July/August of CuY<br>Submission of the proposed National Budget to the Congress                                  | <b>2</b><br><b>Legislation</b>  | <b>2.1</b>   August-November of CuY<br>Budget deliberations in the House of Representatives and Senate                  |
| <b>2.2</b>   August-November of CuY<br>House and Senate ratifications on the General Appropriations Bill | <b>2.3</b>   December of CuY<br>Enactment of the General Appropriations Act (GAA)  | <b>3</b><br><b>Execution</b>  | <b>3.1</b>   August of PY<br>Early procurement activities   |
| <b>3.2</b>   October of PY<br>Submission of Monthly Disbursement Program                                 | <b>3.3</b>   December of PY<br>Submission of Budget Execution Documents (BEDs) based on the National Expenditure Program (NEP) | <b>3.4</b>   January of CuY<br>Awarding of contracts  | <b>3.5</b>   January of CuY<br>Submission of adjusted BEDs based on GAA   |
| <b>3.6</b>   January of CuY<br>Release of Notices of Cash Allocation (NCAs) for the 1st semester         | <b>3.7</b>   July of CuY<br>Release of NCAs for the 2nd semester   | <b>4</b><br><b>Accountability</b>   | <b>4.1</b>   Every quarter of CuY (not in graph)<br>Submission of quarterly Budget and Financial Accountability Reports |
| <b>4.2</b>   Every month of CuY (not in graph)<br>Posting of Disbursement Assessment Reports             | <b>4.3</b>   August - September<br>Publication of Mid-Year Report for CuY and Year-End Report for PY                           | <b>4.4</b>   Within the following year<br>Conduct of audit  |   |

Source: Joint Circular No. 2017-1 issued on June 30, 2017 (Department of Budget and Management, Department of Finance, and the National Economic and Development Authority)



# 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 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. | Allotment Class

Classification of expenditures under the following categories:

1. Personnel Services (PS)
2. Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE)
3. Financial Expenses (FinEx)
4. Capital Outlays (CO)

## 3. | Appropriation

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

## 4. | 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.

## 5. | Budget Deficit

A situation where government spending exceeds revenues.

## 6. | Cash Budgeting System

Annual appropriations that limit incurring obligations and disbursing payments for goods delivered and services rendered, inspected and accepted within the current fiscal year. Payments of these obligations shall be made until the Extended Payment Period, as authorized by the GAA.

## 7. | Debt Service

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

## 8. | Disbursement

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

## 9. | Expenditure Program

The 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.

## 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

Inflation refers to the rate of change in the average prices of goods and services typically purchased by consumers.

Sources:

2022 Budget of Expenditures and Sources of Financing; Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas

# Off-Budget Accounts

Some agencies are governed by specific laws that allow them to generate income from their operations and use these for specific expenditures. Despite not being part of the yearly expenditure program submitted to Congress, these are still part of the General Appropriations Act and will still be audited by the Commission on Audit.

## Total Off-Budget Accounts, FY 2022

For 2022, revenues from off-budget accounts of government agencies are expected to reach PhP100.5 billion. Along with the previous years' collections, these will finance or augment funds for specific expenditures authorized by law amounting to PhP107.4 billion.



## Major Off-Budget Accounts



Department of Education

### State Universities and Colleges

Revenues: PhP26.4 B

Expenditures: PhP27.1 B

For the payment of authorized benefits to teachers, capital investments, and some operating expenses, among others



Department of Justice

### The Judiciary

Revenues: PhP8.4 B

Expenditures: PhP17.9 B

For the allowances of justices and judges, and scholarship and training expenses, among others



Philippine News Agency

### Department of Health

Revenues: PhP23.2 B

Expenditures: PhP22.8 B

For the purchase of drugs and medicine supplies, operating expenses, and some medical equipment, among others



DOLE

### Department of Labor and Employment

Revenues: PhP3.6 B

Expenditures: PhP3.5 B

For the appeal bonds, monetary judgment awards, and socio-economic projects, among others



Department of Works and Highways

### Department of Public Works and Highways

Revenues: PhP1.8 B

Expenditures: PhP0.2 B

For infrastructure projects/ payment of progress billings, and taxes withheld from creditors, among others



### Department of Finance

Revenues: PhP1.6 B

Expenditures: PhP1.4 B

For relending to local government units and some operating expenses, among others

# COVID-19 Transparency Nook

As the Coronavirus develops different variants, the government continues to strengthen its capacities in combating the effects of the pandemic through the enhancement of the vaccination program, and the strengthening of social safety nets.

## Consolidating the Pandemic Response and Resilience

### Health Programs/Projects for COVID-19 Response

|   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| Procurement of COVID-19 Vaccine Booster Shots           | PhP48.2 B <sup>1/</sup> |
| Benefits for COVID-19 Workers                           | PhP7.9 B                |
| COVID-19 Laboratory Network Commodities                 | PhP7.9 B                |
| COVID-19 Human Resources for Health Emergency Hiring    | PhP4.3 B                |
| Compensation for COVID-19 Workers                       | PhP1.1 B                |
| <i>Foreign-Assisted Projects:</i>                       |                         |
| Philippines COVID-19 Emergency Response Project 2       | PhP1.0 B                |
| Health System Enhancement to Address and Limit COVID-19 | PhP65 M                 |

### Research and Development:

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Virology Science and Technology Institute of the Philippines | PhP983 M |
| Philippine Genomic Information and Resource Hub              | PhP200 M |



### Regular Health Programs

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| National Health Insurance Program (PhilHealth)                                      | PhP80.0 B |
| Operations of DOH Hospitals and Health Facilities in Metro Manila and Other Regions | PhP53.6 B |
| Health Facilities Enhancement Program   | PhP23.1 B |
| Medical Assistance to Indigent Patients   | PhP21.4 B |
| National Health Workforce Support System  | PhP17.0 B |





## Mitigating the Effects of COVID-19

### Social Protection

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program   | PhP107.7 B |
| Protective Services for Individuals and Families in Difficult Circumstances | PhP39.9 B  |
| Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens                                 | PhP25.0 B  |
| Sustainable Livelihood Program  | PhP4.8 B   |

### Livelihood

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Livelihood and Emergency Employment Program                         | PhP28.0 B |
| Social Protection and Welfare for Overseas Filipino Workers Program | PhP11.6 B |
| Training for Work Scholarship Program                               | PhP3.6 B  |
| Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Development Program            | PhP3.5 B  |

### Nutrition and Food Security

|                               |                         |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Irrigation Services           | PhP32.8 B <sup>2/</sup> |
| Crop Insurance Program        | PhP4.5 B                |
| Supplementary Feeding Program | PhP4.2 B                |
| School-based Feeding Program  | PhP3.3 B                |
| Credit Support Services       | PhP2.5 B                |

### Education

|  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education | PhP47.7 B               |
| Government Assistance and Subsidies            | PhP30.4 B <sup>3/</sup> |
| Flexible Learning Options                      | PhP15.2 B <sup>4/</sup> |
| DepEd Computerization Program                  | PhP11.8 B               |

<sup>1/</sup> Lodged under the Department of Health (PhP2.8 B) and the 2022 Unprogrammed Appropriations (PhP45.4 B)

<sup>2/</sup> Includes allocations for national and communal irrigation systems managed by the National Irrigation Administration (PhP31.5 B) and small-scale irrigation projects of the Department of Agriculture (PhP1.1 B)

<sup>3/</sup> Includes the Department of Education's Government Assistance and Subsidies (PhP28.4 B), Commission on Higher Education's Student Financial Assistance Programs (PhP1.8 B), and Technical Education and Skills Development Authority's Private Education Student Financial Assistance Program (PhP200 M)

<sup>4/</sup> Includes allocations for self-learning modules (PhP14.6 B) and Alternative Learning System (PhP559 M)

# Ask Your Government

You deserve to be informed and be in the loop on where your taxes go. Get involved by picking up the phone or sending an email to know more!



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



**Office of the President**  
Presidential Complaint Center  
8249-8310 loc. 8175



**Office of the Vice President**  
Public Assistance Division  
8370-1716 to 19 loc. 112, 113  
winnie.dayego@ovp.gov.ph



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



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



**Department of Environment and Natural Resources**  
Strategic Communications and Initiatives Service  
8249-3367 loc. 1054, 1055  
8426-0279; 8426-3850



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



**Department of Health**  
Malasakit Program Office  
8651-7800 loc. 1807, 1806  
aadelmundo@doh.gov.ph



**Department of the Interior and Local Government**  
Public Affairs and Communication Service  
8876-3454 loc. 5701; 8925-0349



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



**Department of Labor and Employment**  
Information and Publication Service  
8527-3000 loc. 624, 625; 8527-3446 F



**Department of Public Works and Highways**  
Stakeholders Relations Service  
5304-3202; 5304-3280  
santiago.andro@dpwh.gov.ph



**Department of Science and Technology**  
Public Assistance and Complaints Desk  
8838-9080



**Department of Tourism**  
Tourism Information Frontline Services  
8459-5200 to 30 loc. 101, 102;  
8551-2554 (Airport)  
mmramos@tourism.gov.ph



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



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



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



**Commission on Audit**  
Public Information Office  
8952-5700 loc. 1007, 1023  
8951-0934; 8951-6955  
jbeltran@coa.gov.ph; press@coa.gov.ph



**Commission on Human Rights**  
Citizens' Help and Action Division  
8294-8704  
chad.pasco.chr@gmail.com

*For more information, news, and updates on the government's COVID-19 response, please visit the official COVID-19 Dashboard at <https://covid19.gov.ph>.*



## Department of Budget and Management 2022 People's Enacted Budget Publication Survey Feedback Form

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- 1** Strongly Disagree
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The following sections are relevant and informative:

|                                  |   |   |   |   |   |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Enacted 2022 National Budget | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Spending Priorities              | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
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|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The content is logical and well-organized.  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
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**Thank you!**

# **2022**

## **PEOPLE'S ENACTED BUDGET**

Produced by the Department of Budget and Management (DBM)  
March 2022 | Philippines

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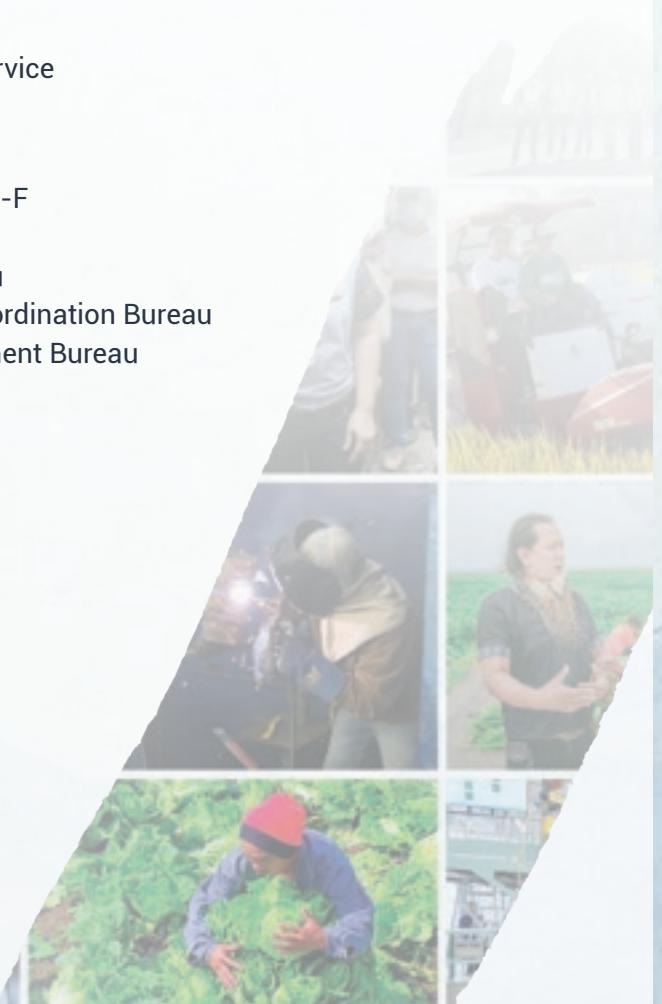
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