

Philippine International Economic Outlook 2019



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Foreword

Economic opportunities around the world, due to their sheer number, complexity, and dynamic nature can prove difficult to harness. This is especially true for those tasked with promoting Philippine economic interests abroad. As global market conditions evolve, Philippine economic agents are expected to respond by properly matching what the world needs with what the Philippines can offer, and vice versa.

To ensure that economic diplomacy initiatives are reflective of the country's priorities and realities, the appropriate information must be readily available. However, while facts about the Philippine economy can be obtained from a plethora of available sources, the most common question for those in the frontlines of economic diplomacy is "how to identify what to promote, and to whom?"

The Philippine International Economic Outlook 2019 is the first in an annual series of reports that aims to provide stakeholders with an evidence-based perspective on the Philippine economy and its standing in the international community. Designed as both an academic and operational reference, this report aims to stimulate discussions on international economic matters, with the end goal of collaboratively crafting a long-term strategy for the Second Pillar of the Philippines' Foreign Policy, "The Promotion and Attainment of Economic Security." As such, this report can be viewed as a starting point where Foreign Service Posts and other economic agents can derive priorities for their economic intelligence reporting and economic diplomacy initiatives.



Teodoro L. Locsin Jr.
*Secretary of Foreign Affairs
Republic of the Philippines*

I wish to congratulate the Office of International Economic Relations for its efforts in undertaking this initiative. Likewise, I enjoin the different Offices and Foreign Service Posts under the Department of Foreign Affairs to fully utilize the information contained herein and express their views on how such information applies to different contexts and purviews.

Executive Summary

The **Philippine International Economic Outlook 2019** is a modest attempt to provide Philippine economic agents and practitioners a comprehensive, impactful, and easily understandable outlook on Philippine international economic realities. This outlook is in response to the felt need by Philippine Foreign Service Posts (FSPs) and other stakeholders for a reflective view on international economic matters.

This report is divided into four sections: Section I provides a snapshot of the Philippine market by summarizing key government plans and priorities and relevant economic performance measures, while highlighting the progress made through the Duterte Administration's 10-Point Socioeconomic Agenda. The succeeding sections provide insights on the Philippine market's relationship with the global community. In particular, Section II outlines selected key information on foreign trade and global trading blocks, foreign direct investments, tourism, and foreign aid. Sections III and IV, respectively, provide an initial perspective on several emerging bilateral and multilateral trade partners, and feature special topics on international economics. Section V outlines several key references for reference and further study.

Given the complexity and volume of information available on the global market, this report is not meant to be exhaustive. Topics were selected based on academic research and the assessed needs of the Department's Economic Diplomacy program. While the authors of this report underscore the primacy of evidence-based discussions, inputs from those responsible for operationalizing the Philippines' foreign policy and other stakeholders will be very much critical in strengthening future editions. Thus, readers are very much encouraged to give their feedback or recommend future subjects, which, based on their assessment, warrants further attention and discussion. The authors hope that this publication will eventually be an institutionalized product of the Department.

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I. The Philippine Economy

Ambisyon Natin 2040

Duterte Administration’s goals are aligned with the Ambisyon Natin 2040, a long-term development vision for the Philippines

Contains the results of a nation-wide study on what Filipinos wish to achieve for themselves by the year 2040.

Most (79%) Filipinos aspire for a simple and comfortable life, some (17%) an affluent one, and few (4%) a rich one, as defined in the succeeding table.

The long term goal is for the Philippines to become a high income country by 2040 (GNI per capita of not less than USD 12,506).¹



PH in 2017: USD 3,660



Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017 to 2022

The government’s medium-term development plan

Official guide on all matters pertaining to the country’s socioeconomic development

Operationalizes Ambisyon Natin 2040 through various indicators and targets that different agencies use to align their socioeconomic development initiatives.²

PDP KEY TARGETS BY 2022

1. Economic expansion by around 50%	4. High level of human development
2. Per Capita income increase to USD 5,000 from USD 3,550 in 2015	5. Unemployment decrease from 5.5 to 3.5%
3. Poverty Rate Decline from 21.6% (2015) to 14.0%	6. Top 1/3 of Global Innovation Index 2018 rank is 73 rd /124

Source: National Economic Development Authority (2016)

Duterte Administration's 10-POINT SOCIOECONOMIC AGENDA

The Economic Reform Initiatives of the Duterte Administration

A list of top priority areas that operationalize the Philippines' vision to triple per capita income in 25 years, to achieve a "high-income country" status

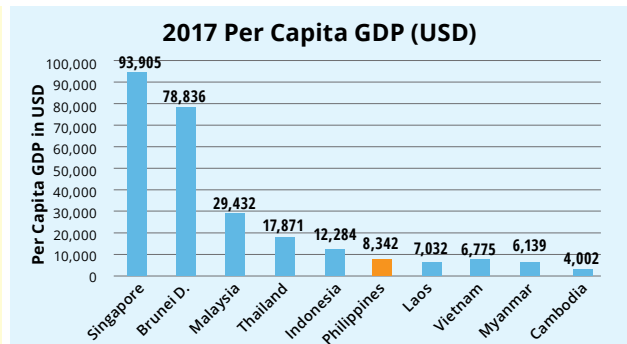
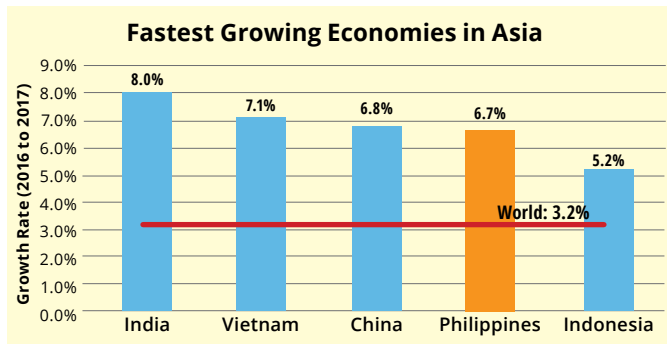
Outline 10 priority areas of development and highlight the Philippines' economic progress through selected key performance indicators.

Agenda 1. Continue and maintain current macroeconomic policies, including fiscal, monetary, and trade policies.

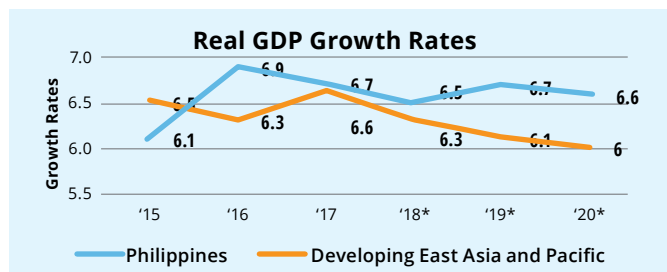
The Duterte administration has built on the economic gains of the previous administrations by continuing and improving macroeconomic policies. It has adopted the strategies and targets highlighted in the Ambisyon Natin 2040, and PDP 2017 to 2022.

THE PHILIPPINE ECONOMY IN NUMBERS

GDP at current (2017) prices ³ : <h2 style="margin: 0;">USD 313.6 B</h2> <p style="margin: 0;"><i>The Philippine has one of the fastest growing economies in Asia in 2017⁵</i></p>	GDP at constant 2000 prices ⁴ : <h2 style="margin: 0;">171.9 B</h2> <p style="margin: 0;"><i>Philippines GDP per capita is 6th largest in ASEAN⁶</i></p>
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Economic Growth Rates and Projections⁷



*Projected (World Bank)

Developing EA&P includes: Cambodia, China, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam

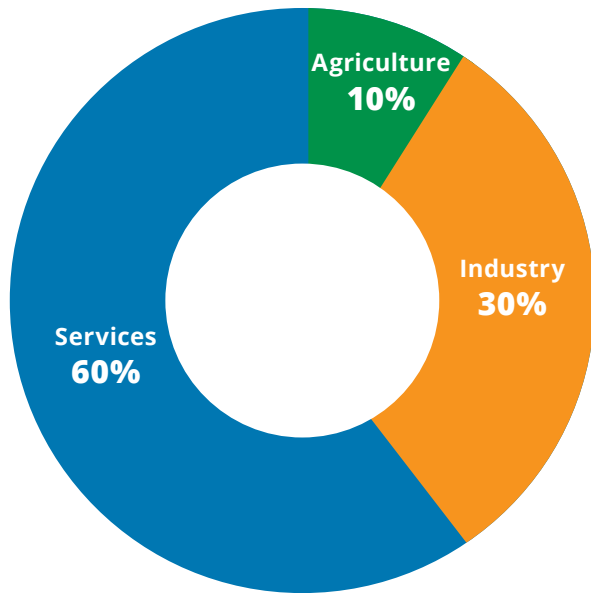
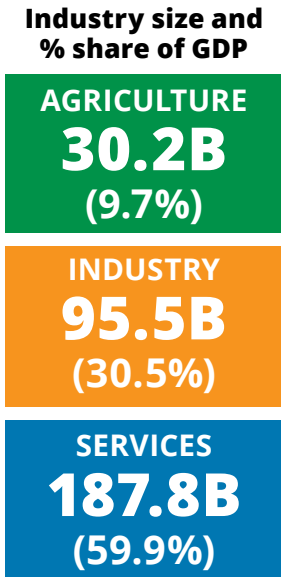
Drivers of Growth	Moderators of Growth
Increased infrastructure spending	Chronic underperformance of agricultural sector
Increased investments in equipment and construction	Moderation in global demand of electronics (largest PH exports)
Strong private consumption	Global monetary tightening
Inflow of OFW remittances	High Inflation
Steady Job market	

Source: The World Bank (2018)

¹ National Economic Development Authority (2016). Ambisyon Natin 2040
² National Economic Development Authority (2018). 2017 Socioeconomic development report. Retrieved from:
³ Philippine Statistics Authority (2018). National accounts of the Philippines
⁴ Philippine Statistics Authority (2018). National accounts of the Philippines
⁵ Philippine Statistics Authority (2018). National accounts of the Philippines
⁶ World bank (2018). GDP per capita PPP. Retrieved from: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD?year_high_desc=true on 11-03-18

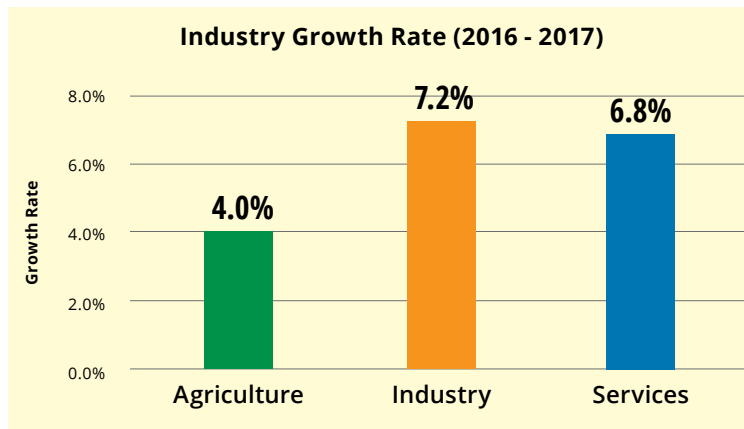
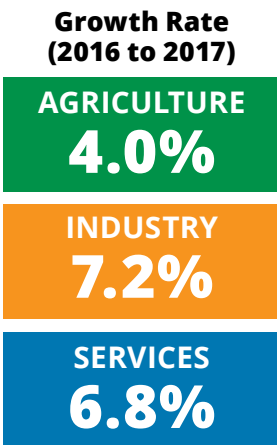
Size by Industry (Agriculture, Industry, Services)⁸
 Services still comprise the largest industry share of the economy.

INDUSTRY % SHARE OF GDP

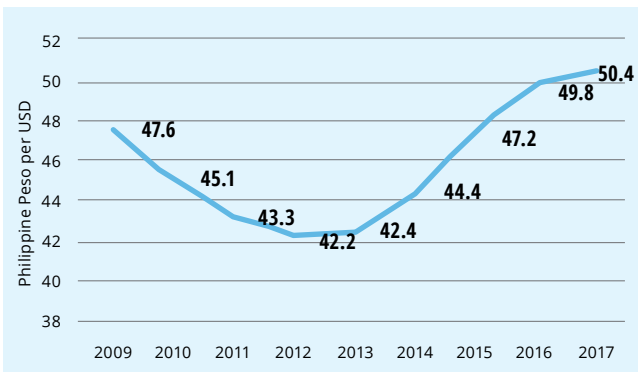


Industry experienced the highest growth from 2016 to 2017.

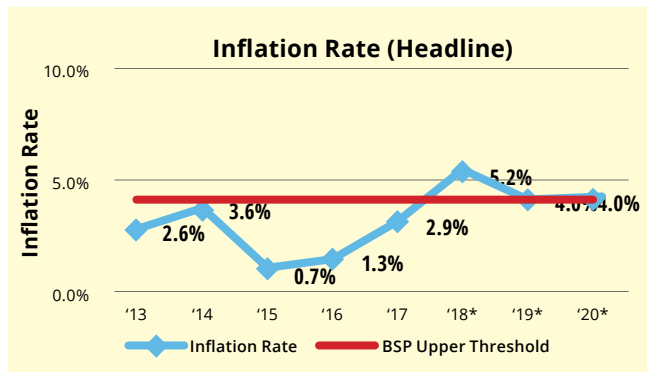
INDUSTRY GROWTH RATE (2016-2017)



PHP to USD Exchange Rate⁹



Inflation¹¹



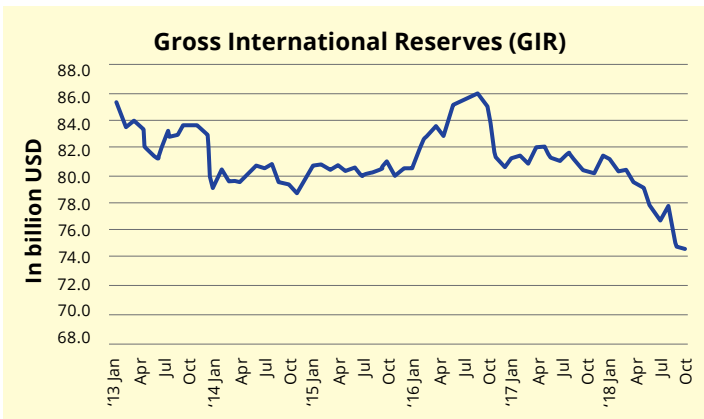
⁷ The World Bank. (2018). Philippines Economic Update: Staying the Course Amidst Global Uncertainty. Retrieved from: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/20920153853339474/pdf/130421-PEU-October-2018-WEB3.pdf>
⁸ Philippine Statistics Authority (2018). National accounts of the Philippines
⁹ Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (2018). Pesos per us dollar rate. Retrieved from: <http://www.bsp.gov.ph/statistics/>

Medium term outlook: Peso to remain stable¹⁰

Factors to Stability	Factors to Instability
OFW Remittances, BPO revenues, high investment grade, FDI, tourism income	Protectionism, rise in US interest rates, faster credit growth in China, weak global demand

Some Key Effects of Currency Fluctuation

Appreciation		Depreciation
More Expensive	Imports	Less Expensive
Less competitive	Exports	More competitive
Less buying power	Remittances	More buying power
Decrease	Inflation	Increase
Inflow	Capital (Portfolio)	Outflow



The country's GIR decreased slightly in 2018 but are still adequate to cover imports of goods and payments of services for 6.8 months.¹⁵

Uptick in inflation recorded in 2018

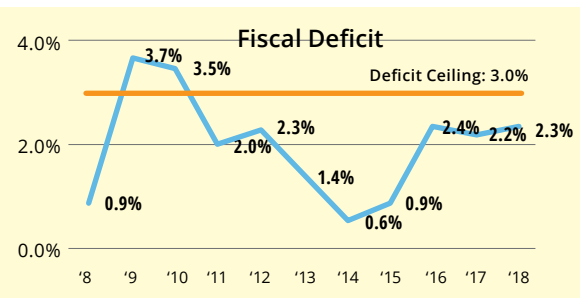
BSP raised benchmark interest rates several times resting at 4.75% in November, from 3.0% from the start of the year.¹²

Credit Rating (2017)

PH Credit Rating remains stable Standard & Poor's: BBB
Fitch's: BBB
Moody's: BAA2

External Debt to GDP Ratio

in 2017:
23.3¹³



Fiscal Deficit

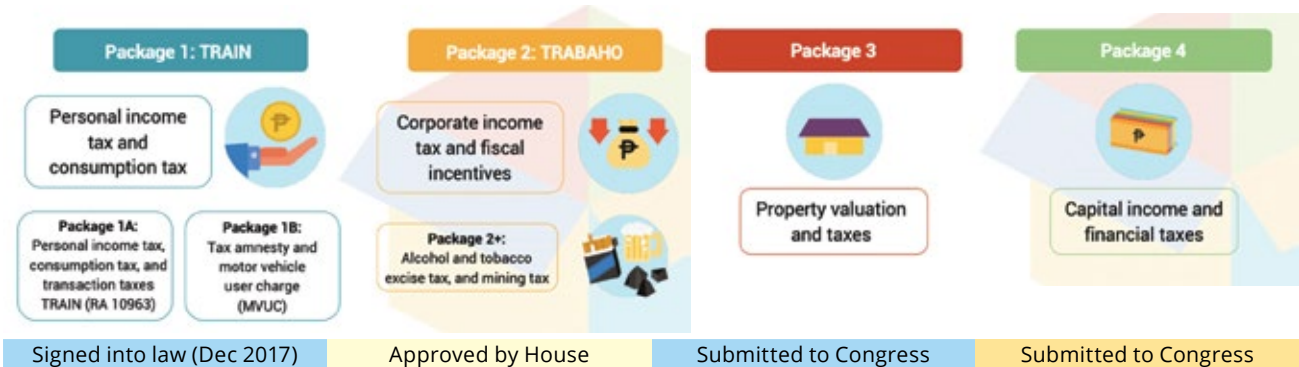
Fiscal Deficit (total government revenue minus expenditure) in 2017 was -2.3% of GDP, below the government ceiling of 3.0%.

Key Policies of the Administration for Macroeconomic Stability¹⁶

Fiscal (Government Spending)	Monetary (Money Supply)
Increase infrastructure spending	Maintain flexible exchange rate
Reform Tax Scheme	Inflation targeting (2-4%)
Maintain fiscal deficit within 3% of GDP	Management of Foreign Currency Reserves

2. Institute progressive tax reform and more effective tax collection, indexing taxes to inflation

One of the leading thrusts of the Duterte Administration is reforming the tax system by introducing four (4) successive legislations.¹⁷



Source: Department of Finance

¹¹ Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (2018). The Exchange Rate. Retrieved from: <http://www.bsp.gov.ph/downloads/Publications/FAQs/exchange.pdf>
¹⁰ Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (2018). Inflation Rates. Retrieved from: http://www.bsp.gov.ph/statistics/spei_new/tab34_inf.htm
¹² Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas. (2018). Monetary Policy Decisions. <http://www.bsp.gov.ph/monetary/monetary.asp>
¹³ Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (2018). Selected external debt ratios. Retrieved from: <http://www.bsp.gov.ph/statistics/>
¹⁴ Department of Finance (2018). Economic Bulletin. Retrieved from: <https://www.dof.gov.ph/index.php/data/economic-bulletin/>
¹⁵ Department of Trade and Industry. (2018). Gross international reserves. Retrieved from: <https://www.dti.gov.ph/resources/statistics/gross-international-reserves>
¹⁶ The World Bank. (2018). Philippines Economic Update: Staying the Course Amidst Global Uncertainty. Retrieved from: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/20920153853339474/pdf/130421-PEU-October-2018-WEB3.pdf>
¹⁷ Department of Finance. (n.d.). Tax reform. Retrieved from: <https://www.dof.gov.ph/taxreform/>

Summary

Package 1: TRAIN

Republic Act 109633 (Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion [TRAIN] Law) was signed in December 2017. Objectives: maximize tax revenues, eliminate deadweight losses from tax system inefficiencies, and appropriately adjust tax income brackets.¹⁸

TRAIN corrects the complex and unjust tax system. It reduces personal income tax, simplifies estate and donor's taxes, expands the value-added tax base, adjusts oil and automobile excise taxes, and places an excise tax sugar-sweetened beverages.

Personal Income Tax

This simplified tax system will increase take-home pay and put more money in people's pockets where 91% of taxpayers will pay less taxes. Bonuses **not exceeding P10,000** will now be exempted.

Annual Income	Old Rate	New Rate
0 - 250,000	10%	10%
Over 250,000 - 400,000	20%	10%
Over 400,000 - 800,000	30%	10%
Over 800,000 - 2,000,000	35%	10%
Over 2,000,000 - 8,000,000	40%	10%
Over 8,000,000	45%	10%

Value-Added Tax (VAT)

Many use the exemptions in our current VAT system to pay less taxes. We need to limit exemptions to stop leakages.

Country	VAT Rate
Philippines	12%
Indonesia	10%
Thailand	10%
Vietnam	7%
Malaysia	6%

Financial taxes

The congress also adjusted the following taxes:

- DOCUMENTARY STAMP TAX:** A 100% increase, except on loans with only 50% increase. DST rates for property, savings, and non-life insurance transactions were not changed.
- FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT UNIT (FCDU):** 15% increase from 7.5% on final tax.
- CAPITAL GAINS ON NEW TRADED STOCK:** 15% increase from 5 to 10% on final tax in net gains.
- STOCK TRANSACTION TAX:** 0.5% to 0.6% increase in transaction value.

Estate and Donor's tax

Estate tax: Single tax rate of 6% of the estate's net value. Standard deduction of P5 million and exemption of up to P10 million for family homes.

Donor's tax: Single tax rate of 6% of net donations for gifts above P250,000 yearly, regardless of relationship.

Automobile excise tax

TRAIN simplifies the automobile excise tax. The tax rates of luxury cars will still be higher than the tax rates of basic cars.

Brand and model	Tax rates	Changes in SRP
Toyota Vios 1.3 Base	4%	P70,734
Mitsubishi Mirage G4 GLS	4%	P13,261
Toyota Innova 2.0 J	10%	P38,678

Oil excise tax

To invest in the country's future, diesel will be raised to P2.5, P4.5, and P6 over three years and gas to P7, P9, and P10. This is very progressive.

Senior citizens and PWDs will still enjoy exemptions.

Limiting VAT exemptions will raise more funds for the poor and vulnerable.

Sweetened beverages excise tax

An excise tax on sweetened beverages will also be imposed. This is a health measure designed to curb consumption of sweetened beverages which are linked to diabetes and obesity, while raising revenue for health programs that address these problems.

Additional excise tax

- For coal:** P50 beginning Jan. 1, 2018 and additional P50/year until Jan. 1, 2020 (per metric ton)
- For cosmetics:** 6% additional tax for gross receipts of non-essential cosmetic surgery
- For cigarettes:** Price increase P10.00/L from P10.00/L (2018) to P15.00/L (2023). After Jan. 1, 2024, price will increase by 4% annually.

Complementary measures

1. Tax administration: Since 2016, the Duterte administration has focused on improving the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) and the Bureau of Customs (BOC). TRAIN also includes the following administrative measures:

- Mandatory fuel marking
- Provision for use of e-receipts

Social protection programs

1. Unconditional Cash Transfers (UCT): Poorest households will receive P2,400 for the first year, and P2,600 for second year.

2. Fuel vouchers for jeepney drivers: ITR (Income Tax Return) form is shortened to a maximum of 4 pages. There will also be simplified bookkeeping for SEPs (self-employed professionals).

3. For Minimum Wage Earners and poorest 50% of the population:

- 10% fare discounts targeted for passengers
- NFA discount for targeted beneficiaries
- Free skills training from TESDA

Source: Department of Finance

Package 2: TRABAHO Bill

Second set of tax reforms which aims to cut corporate income taxes from 30 percent to 25 percent and take away redundant fiscal incentives.¹⁹

Proposed Key Reforms:

- Reduce Corporate Income Tax (CIT) Rate from 30% to 25% by 2022
- Rationalize investment tax incentives
- 2.A Broaden Tax Base by consolidating 123 special laws on investment tax incentives into a single omnibus law

- 2.B Consolidate governance of incentives under the Department of Finance (Currently, there are 14 Investment Promotion Agencies)

*More on TRAIN 2/TRABAHO Bill can be found in the link at the end of this report.

3. Increase competitiveness and ease of doing business

The government is poised on sharpening the Philippines' competitiveness in the international market by implementing measures to increase the ease of doing business and capacitate local industries. Below are some indicators to monitor for progress:

World Economic Forum (WEF) Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) 4.0 Ranking (2018):

The GCI 4.0 is a "composite indicator" with 98 indicators distributed across 12 Pillars. The Philippines ranked 56th overall out of 140 countries included, a double-digit jump from its 68th ranking in the previous year.

¹⁸ DOF (2018). DOF Briefer on the Tax Reform Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN) Law.

¹⁹ DOF (2018). DOF Briefer on the Tax Reform Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN) Law.

²⁰ World Economic Forum. (2018). Global Competitiveness Ranking 2018. Retrieved from: <http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-2018/competitiveness-rankings/>

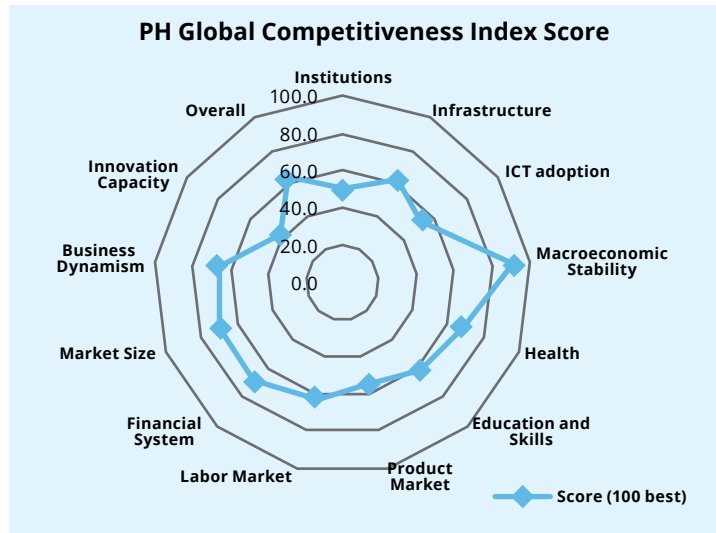
²¹ Department of Trade and Industry. (2018). PH scores big in the 2018 Global competitiveness report

-PH 5th out of the 9 covered ASEAN countries²²:



LA 112th	KHM 110th	VN 77th	BN 62nd	PH 56th	ID 45th	TH 38th	MY 25th	SG 2nd
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Pillar	Score (100 best)	Rank out of 140
Overall	62.1	56th
Institutions	48.3	101st
Infrastructure	59.4	92nd
ICT adoption	54.8	67th
Macroeconomic Stability	90.0	43rd
Health	67.6	101st
Education and Skills	62.9	67th
Product Market	56.9	60th
Labor Market	64.5	36th
Financial System	67.9	39th
Market Size	67.9	32nd
Business Dynamism	65.8	39th
Innovation Capacity	37.2	67th

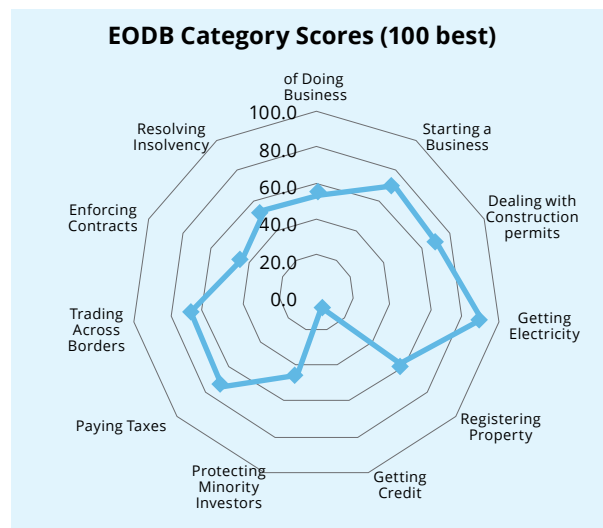


Ease of Doing Business Ranking (EODB)

The Philippines still needs to improve the ease of doing business in the country. The World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Report 2019 ranks the Philippines 124th out 190 countries, (within the upper 60% of countries in terms of ease of doing business.)

Country/Region	Rank(out of 190)	Score
Malaysia	15	80.6
Thailand	27	78.5
Indonesia	73	67.96
East Asia & Pacific	NA	63.4
Philippines	124	57.7
Lao PDR	154	51.3

Pillar	Score (100 best)	Rank out of 190
Overall Ease of Doing Business	56.7	124
Starting a Business	72.0	166
Dealing with Construction permits	68.6	94
Getting Electricity	87.5	29
Registering Property	57.5	116
Getting Credit	5.0	184
Protecting Minority Investors	43.3	132
Paying Taxes	71.8	94
Trading Across Borders	69.9	104
Enforcing Contracts	46.0	151
Resolving Insolvency	55.2	63



²²Freepik. (2016). Country Flags. Retrieved from: <https://www.flaticon.com/packs/country-flags/2>

²³Philippine Statistics Authority (2017). Philippine Population Surpassed the 100 Million Mark. Retrieved from: <https://psa.gov.ph/content/philippine-population-surpassed-100-million-mark-results-2015-census-population>

Key Statistics on Employment and Productivity²³

The Philippines has a young and strong workforce:

100.98 M
(As of 2015 Census)

LUZON
56.9%

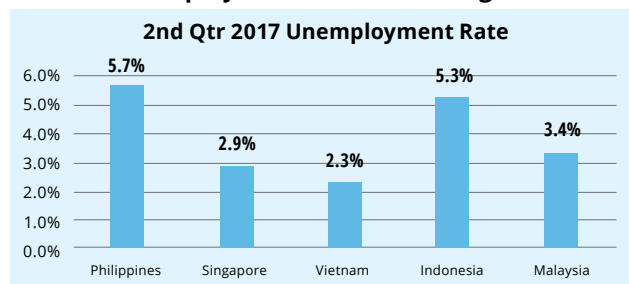
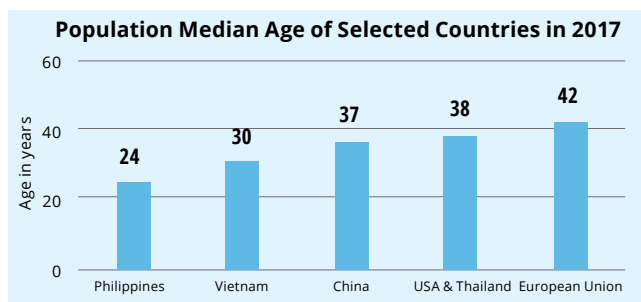
DISTRIBUTION:
VISAYAS
19.2%

MINDANAO
23.9%

Average annual population growth rate (PGR) of **1.7%** from 2010 to 2015

63.4% of the population fall within the working age (15-64 yrs)

The Philippines still has one of the highest unemployment rates in the region.

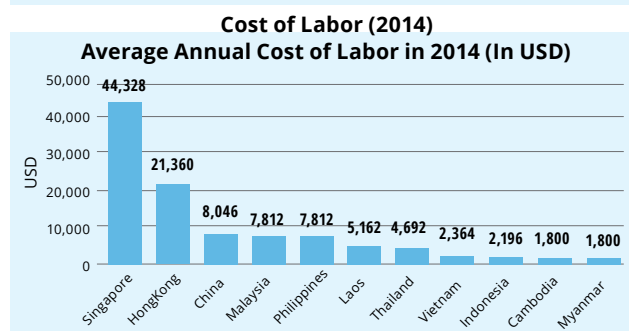


Some Key Initiatives:

1. Cutting "Red Tape"

Republic Act No. 11032 (Ease of Doing Business and Efficient Government Service Delivery Act), an amendment of the Anti-Red Tape Act of 2007 is one of the primary initiatives in increasing competitiveness and fostering an environment more conducive for business.

Intent: provide a "whole-of-government" approach to (1) simplify transactions and processes; (2) institute regulatory mechanisms; and (3) ensure quick processing of business applications.



In comparison with neighboring markets, the Philippines still ranks among the highest when it comes to the cost of labor.

Key Updated Provisions of RA No. 110321

- "Zero contact policy" established between processor and applicant, save for preliminary processing of transaction.
- Increased accountability for receiving officers through the assignment of a unique ID that ensure traceability
- Standardization of processing times for simple or complex transactions.

2. Prioritization of MSMEs

Local Initiatives ¹	International Initiatives
<p>Negosyo Centers As of 2017, 981 "Negosyo Centers" (centers that help business registration and facilitate access to business services) nationwide have been established nationwide, assisting approximately 600 thousand micro and small entrepreneurs.²</p>	<p>ASEAN - ASEAN Strategic Action Plan for MSME Development - create globally competitive, resilient and innovative SMEs by 2025 through: (1) Technology and Innovation (4) Policy and Regulation (2) Access to finance (5) Entrepreneurship and capital development (3) Market access</p>
<p>Pondo sa Pagbabago at Asenso Microfinance Program for informal lending at lower interest rates</p>	<p>Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation - Philippine initiative: MSME Marketplace -online platform for MSMEs to connect with wider business world. The Philippines has the highest number of active users.³ Boracay action agenda also launched in 2015(goal is internationalization of MSMEs)</p>
<p>Kapatid Me Mentor Program Mentoring and online training for MSMEs</p>	<p>World Trade Organization - PH delegation insisted on the need for special and differential treatment for MSMEs of developing countries.</p>
<p>Other related programs: Go Lokal!, Manila FAME, SME Roving Academy, Task force on E-Commerce</p>	<p>Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement Talks PH lobbies for participation of MSMEs into the GVC</p>

²⁴Philippine Statistics Authority (2017). 2017 Annual Labor and Employment Status. Retrieved from: <https://psa.gov.ph/statistics/survey/labor-and-employment/labor-force-survey/title/2017%20Annual%20Labor%20and%20Employment%20Status>
²⁵Dezan Shira and Associates. (2014). The Cost of Doing Business in ASEAN. Retrieved from: https://skodaminotti.com/cpa/images/uploads/resources/Cost_of_Doing_Business_in_ASEAN_Compared_with_China.pdf
²⁶Del Rosario, A. (2018). Differences between Anti-Red Tape Act and Ease of Doing Business Act. Retrieved from: <http://primer.com.ph/tips-guides/2018/06/11/differences-between-anti-red-tape-act-and-ease-of-doing-business-act/>
²⁷Calvesillas, J. (2018). MSME Development Programs in the Philippines. Retrieved from: https://www.wto.org/english/forums_e/business_e/session1_1calvesillas_wto_djtc_final_main.pdf
²⁸DTI (2018). Briefer on RA 11032, Otherwise Known as the Ease of Doing Business and Efficient Government Service Delivery Act of 2016
²⁹Business Mirror. (2018). Online marketplace helps MSMEs do more business in Asia Pacific. Retrieved from: <https://businessmirror.com.ph/online-marketplace-helps-msmes-do-more-business-in-asia-pacific/>

4. Accelerate annual infrastructure spending to account for 5% of GDP, with Public-Private Partnerships playing a key role.

**Department of Foreign Affairs
OFFICE OF THE UNDERSECRETARY FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS**

"Our Build Build Build program will provide the said backbone for growth. This will continue to upgrade the infrastructure, connect more people and communities and create more jobs". - PRESIDENT RODRIGO R. DUTERTE
Basic Humanist Asia Annual Conference, April 10, 2018

President Rodrigo R. Duterte, in his effort to address the critical infrastructure gap in the Philippines, has launched the "Build Build Build" (BBB) Infrastructure Plan last November 2016. The BBB, which is set to complement the Duterte Administration's 0 to 10-point socio-economic agenda and the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022, identifies high-impact infrastructure and development projects which are expected to unlock Philippines' economic potential.

Infrastructure spending is targeted to reach about 7.3% of the GDP by 2022

P8.9 TRILLION

TARGET PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPENDING 2017-2022

1.7 MILLION

JOBS BY 2022

Source: DOT Tax Reform, January 23, 2018

17 AIRPORTS/ AVIATION

1 MARITIME

5 ROAD TRANSPORT

SECTORS

11 RAILWAYS

33 ROADS/ BRIDGES

3 FLOOD CONTROL

3 REDEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

2 WATER RESOURCE

FOREIGN PARTICIPATION*

*Percentage is based on the number of projects

<p>NEW BOHOL AIRPORT Implementing Agency: Department of Transportation (DOT) Cost: PHP 7,800,000,000.00 Funding Source: ODA/China (Loan No. PH-P23.1)</p> <p>The project involves the construction of a new airport of international standard to replace the Tapikan Airport. It was designed to be the country's first airport and the country's "Green Gateway to the World". The passenger terminal building (PTB) has an area of 1,138,849 sqm, is designed to accommodate 2 million passengers per year.</p>	<p>PASIG-MARKINA RIVER CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT PHASE II Implementing Agency: Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) Cost: PHP 9,028,000,000.00 Funding Source: ODA/Japan (Loan No. PH-P23.2)</p> <p>The project involves channel improvement works for lower Markina River including the widening portion of Pasig River Diapen Bridge to the immediate vicinity of Marigapan (Tuguegarao). It will decrease flood inundation by eighteen percent (18%) and flood damage by PHP 14.3 billion.</p>	<p>CHICO RIVER PUMP IRRIGATION PROJECT Implementing Agency: National Irrigation Administration Cost: PHP 4,372,900,000.00 Funding Source: ODA/China (China Extension PIC 2018 No. 33)</p> <p>The project covers the installation of electric motor-driven pumps, the construction of pumping station and appurtenant structures as well as the construction of longline canals, facilities and appurtenant structures. It will irrigate around 8,700 hectares, benefiting about 4,230 farmers, thereby saving twenty-one (21) hectares in Cagayan and Malinao.</p>
<p>MEGA MANILA SUBWAY Implementing Agency: DOT Cost: PHP 35,594,000,000.00 Funding Source: ODA/Japan (Loan No. PH-P26.7)</p> <p>A 20-km subway that will run from Mendiola Station in Ermita to Alab City in Pasig City. This will reduce expected travel time from Mendiola Avenue to Alab to thirty-five minutes.</p>	<p>PNR SOUTH LONG HAUL Implementing Agency: DOT Cost: PHP 175,300,000,000.00 Funding Source: ODA/China (Loan agreement targeted for signing on November 2018)</p> <p>A 630-km railway project that will link NCR, Region IV-A, and Region V with a railway system, expected to benefit 140,000 passengers per day.</p>	<p>NEW CEBU INTERNATIONAL CONTAINER PORT Implementing Agency: DOT Cost: PHP 9,962,000,000.00 Funding Source: ODA/Korea (Loan No. PH-19)</p> <p>The project aims to add to the current Cebu International Port a twenty-foot equivalent unit (TEU) container yard with a capacity of 2,313 TEU to 11,025 TEU. The new international yard shall be built on a twenty-five (25) hectare reclaimed land (Barangay Tread, Municipality of Coran, Cebu) with 100 m berth length to accommodate two 2,000 TEU vessels.</p>
<p>MINDANAO RAILWAY TAGUM-DAVAO CITY-DIGOS (TDD) SEGMENT Implementing Agency: DOT Cost: PHP 35,257,000,000.00 Funding Source: ODA/China (Loan agreement targeted for signing on November 2018)</p> <p>A 105-km line (102km in mainline with up-ramping from Tagum - Davao - Digos) in mainline with up-ramping from Tagum to Davao. This is expected to reduce travel time from 3.5 hours to 1.5 hours and benefit 1,000,000 passengers per day.</p>	<p>SUBIC-CLARK RAILWAY PROJECT Implementing Agency: DOT and Bases Conversion and Development Authority (BCDA) Cost: PHP 10,031,000,000.00 Funding Source: ODA/China (Loan agreement targeted for signing on November 2018)</p> <p>Construction of a 71.3 km rail located in the western section of General Luzon. The main line will connect Subic Bay Freeport, Dava and Clark Freeport. Some of the spur line will connect the Subic Bay Freeport Terminal to the Main line.</p>	<p>ESTRELLA-PANTALEON BRIDGE Implementing Agency: DPWH Cost: PHP 1,367,500,000.00 Funding Source: ODA/China (Grant)</p> <p>The project is proposed to replace the existing bridge into a Twin Span Steel Box Girder Bridge with four 90-meter dual concrete vias. The total of the bridge is approximately 360 meter meters connecting the Makati side (Estrella Street) to Mandapang side (Barangay Drive).</p>

LUZON

01. Apayao-Boac Norte Road
02. Bahile Oyster Access Road
03. Beata F.Y. Manalo Bridge
04. Bicol International Airport Development Project
05. Binondo-Intramuros Bridge
06. Bumentit Artipolo Bridge
07. Bonifacio Global City to Ortigas Road Link Project
08. Broadband Backhaul Mobile IT Facilities
09. Cavite-Laguna Expressway
10. Central Luzon Link Expressway
11. Chico River Pump Irrigation Project
12. Clark International Airport Expansion
13. Eastbank-Westbank Bridge I
14. East-West Bank Bridge II
15. Estrella-Pantaleon Bridge
16. J.P. Rizal-Lopez Bridge
17. J.P. Rizal-St. Mary Bridge
18. Kailua Dam Project
19. Laguna Lake Highway
20. Light Rail Transit (LRT) 1 South - Cavite Extension
21. Light Rail Transit (LRT) 2 East - Marikina Extension
22. Mandapang Main Drainage Project
23. Marikina-Vista Real Bridge
24. Matnog-St. Magdalena-Bulusan Road
25. Mega Manila Subway
26. Mercury-Evangelista Bridge
27. Metro Manila Bus Rapid Transit 1 - Quezon Avenue
28. Metro Manila Bus Rapid Transit 2 - EDSA Central
29. Metro Rail Transit (MRT) 7
30. New Clark City Food Processing Terminal and International Food Market
31. New Clark City Mixed Use Industrial Real Estate Developments
32. New Clark City National Government Administrative Center
33. New Communication Navigation Surveillance/Air Traffic Management System Development Project
34. Night Rating of Tuguegarao Airport
35. Night Rating of Naga Airport
36. Ninoy Aquino International Airport Expressway Phase II
37. NLEX Harbor Link Segment 10
38. NLEX-SLEX Connector Road
39. North and South Harbor Bridge
40. Palanca-Villages Bridge
41. Panarua Integrated Terminal Exchange
42. Pasig-Markina River Channel Improvement Project Phase III
43. Philippine National Railway (PNR) North 1 (North South Commuter Rail)
44. Philippine National Railway (PNR) South Commuter Line
45. Philippine National Railway (PNR) South Long Haul
46. Philippine National Railway North (PNR) 2 (Malolos-Clark, Pampanga)
47. Pigato Bridge
48. Pinaric Arterial Bypass Road
49. Subic-Clark Railway Project
50. Taguig Integrated Terminal Exchange
51. Tarlac-Pangasinan-La Union Expressway Extension Project
52. Unified Commo in Station
53. Undaneta City Bypass Road

VISAYAS

54. Bohol Airport Operation and Maintenance
55. Bacolod-Silay Airport Development Project
56. Bacolod Economic Highway
57. Cebu Bus Rapid Transit
58. Iloilo Airport Operation, Maintenance and Development Project
59. Leyte Tide Embankment Project
60. Mactan-Cebu International Airport Expansion Project
61. Metro Cebu Expressway
62. New Cebu Container Port

MINDANAO

63. Ambal-Sinuay River and Rio Grande de Mindanao
64. Davao Airport Development Project
65. Davao City Bypass
66. East-West Lateral Road
67. Laguidngan Airport Development Project (TDD) Segment
68. Mindanao Logistics Infrastructure Network
69. Mindanao Railway Tagum-Davao City-Digos
70. Night Rating of Cotabato Airport
71. Night Rating of Dipolog Airport
72. Night Rating of Ozamis Airport
73. Night Rating of Pagadian Airport
74. Pangul Bay Bridge
75. Panguaman Bridge

Sources: www.build.gov.ph, NEDA Infrastructure Flagship Project 8

Duterte Administration Flagship Infrastructure Program: "Build Build Build"

- Acceleration of spending on infrastructure to account for 5% of GDP through mobilization of public and private partnerships, and foreign aid.
- Share of expenditure allotted to public works is set to increase from 13.3% in 2018 to 14.8% in 2019.
- As of 2017, there are 75 flagship infrastructure projects.
- Proposed national budget in 2019 is PHP 3.76 trillion for infrastructure and education.

Image Source: NEDA and PH APEC National Secretariat (2018)

³⁰World Bank. (2018). Philippines Economic Update: Staying the course amid global uncertainty. Retrieved from: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/20920153853339474/pdf/130421-PEU-October-2018-WEB3.pdf>

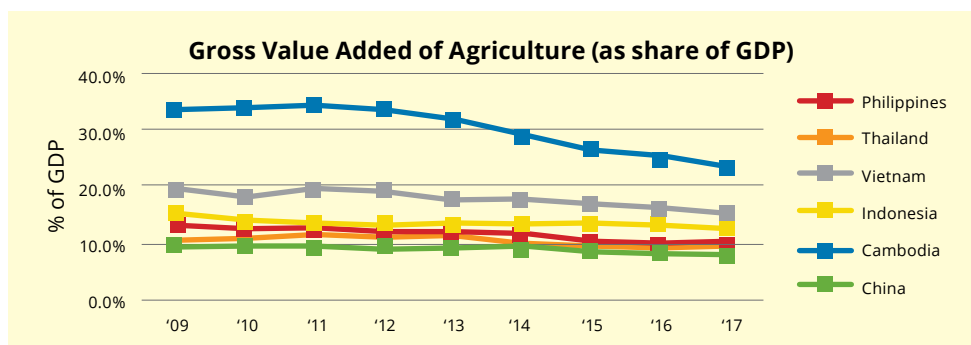
³¹DPWH (2018). Office of the Undersecretary for International Economic Relations [Internal Source]

³²The World Bank Group. (2018). Agriculture, forestry and fishing, value added (% of GDP). Retrieved from: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS>

5. Promote rural and value chain development toward increasing agricultural and rural enterprise productivity and rural tourism.

Agriculture Sector Performance

Cambodia is one of the leading countries in terms of agriculture's share in overall production. The Philippines, experienced decline in value added of agriculture from 2009 onward.¹



Agriculture	Value of Production (billion USD)	Growth (Jan-March '17 to '18)
Total	4.1	1.8%
Crops	2.2	2.1%
Livestock	0.7	5.7%
Poultry	0.7	5.2%
Fisheries	0.6	-4.6%

"The gross output in agriculture recorded a 3.96 percent expansion in 2017. All subsectors posted general output gains, except for fisheries."³³

The 2017 Investment Priorities Plan (link at the end of report) Details the agricultural areas recommended for investments. Some of these areas are commercial production of agricultural, fishery, and forestry products, improvement in infrastructure such as cold chain storage, packing centers, ice plants, and AAA slaughterhouses.³⁴

The Philippine Rural Development Project

The World Bank gave a satisfactory rating to the Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP) of the Department of Agriculture. Under PRDP are strategic plans that regulate and consolidate the value chain commodities that will benefit Philippine provinces especially in meeting the demands of agriculture and fisheries sector.

The PRDP has launched 424 approved rural infrastructure sub-projects, 140 of which have already been completed. These include 84 Farm-to-Market Roads (FMRs) with an overall length of 355.59 Kilometers, 3 bridges, and 5 potable water supply systems.

6. Ensure security of land tenure to encourage investments, and address bottlenecks in land management and titling agencies

INITIATIVES:

6.A National Land Summit

The inaugural National Land Summit was organized by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). Around 500 land management and titling agencies signed a Declaration of Support and Commitment, aiming to solve the bottlenecks in land administration and management.

6.B Rapid Land Tenure Appraisal (RLTA)

- Implemented by the DENR-Land Management Bureau
- critical tool for achieving success on the socio-economic agenda number 6
- aims to assess land tenure situation in each barangay to determine number of workable lots for titling"
- aided by the use of a Consolidated Cadastral map (CCM), a digitalized map showing all the lots in a barangay based on approved survey records

³³ Philippine Statistics Authority. (2018). Selected Statistics on Agriculture.

³⁴ Investment Priorities Plan. (2017).

³⁵ The World Bank Group (2018). Philippines: Additional Funding to Boost Rural Development. Retrieved from: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2018/01/12/philippines-additional-funding-to-boost-rural-development>

³⁶ Department of Agriculture Philippine Rural Development Project. (2018). "Subproject by Stage as of November 22, 2018". Retrieved from: <http://prdp-mis.da.gov.ph/web/lbuild/stage>

³⁷ DENR (2018). Land Summit Ends On A High Note With Commitments For More Efficient Titling. Retrieved from: <http://www.denr.gov.ph/news-and-features/latest-news/3820-land-summit-ends-on-a-high-note-with-commitments-for-more-efficient-titling.html>

³⁸ DENR Land Management Bureau. "Briefing of Resource Speakers on the Implementation of the Rapid Land Tenure Appraisal", 19 April 2018, Retrieved from: <http://lmb.gov.ph/index.php/resources/publications/90-resources/i-news/183-briefing-of-resource-speakers-on-the-implementation-of-the-rapid-land-tenure-appraisal>

³⁹ NEDA. (2017). Socioeconomic Report 2017. Retrieved from: <http://www.neda.gov.ph/>

7. Invest in human capital development, including health and education systems, and match skills and training to meet the demand of businesses and the private sector.

7.A. Quality of Education System

Republic Act No. 10931 or the Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education Act was signed by President Duterte in 2017, granting free tertiary education to students in more than 112 State Colleges and Universities. For 2018, P40 billion is provided under the GAA for the implementation of the law.

Grants/Modalities under RA 109311

Free tuition and other school fees (including miscellaneous fees) for all Filipino students in state Universities and colleges, local universities and colleges, and state-run technical vocational institutions (TVIs) pursuing post-secondary studies

Tertiary Education Subsidy to support cost of tertiary education or any part or portion thereof

National Student Loan Program for all Filipino students in private and public higher education institutions (HEIs).

7.B Skills

The Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) has adopted a 17-Point Reform and Development Agenda as its strategy to develop human capital and reduce social inequity. This strategy takes special focus on providing technical and skills training scholarships to marginalized sectors particularly for inmates and drug dependents, and links with other educational institutions and the agro-industry.

7.C Health

Universal Health Coverage Bill

The Duterte Administration certified as urgent the Universal Health Coverage Bill, which is already in advance stages of the legislative process.

The law is expected to improve access to health care and even reduce out-of-pocket expenses for health once approved.

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE BILL

What is the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Act?
A bill that seeks to ensure that every Filipino citizen is entitled to healthy living, working and schooling conditions and access to a comprehensive set of health services without financial hardship. This means:

- No Balance Billing** for the non-contributory group members or ward admissions
- Fixed co-payment** for contributory group members or private room accommodation

10 Salient Features of the Substitute Bill

- Simplifying PhilHealth membership into two groups: contributory (premium contributions from payroll) and all others as non-contributory (fully subsidized premium from tax collections)
- Classifying entitlements into population-based and individual-based health care interventions, pooling of all funds intended for individual-based health services together (PCSO, PAGCOR etc and designating PhilHealth as the national purchaser for these)
- Establishing the Health Technology Assessment Council to guide investments of DOH and coverage decisions of PhilHealth
- Shifting to provider payment mechanisms with built-in cost containment (i.e. global budget and capitation)
- Mandating income retention for all government health facilities, and submission of clinical, costing, price data for all health care providers
- Requiring return service of at least 2 years in an underserved area agreement for all health professional graduates of public universities, ensuring appropriate compensation and incentives for health workers especially those in GIDA areas
- Forming and contracting provincial-based networks linked to regional referral hospitals, enforcing share of NBB beds (90% for government, 60% for GOCC and 10% for private), and rigorous monitoring for quality
- Registering all primary care providers and assigning all Filipinos within 3 years of passage of law
- Clarifying roles and responsibilities of DOH, PhilHealth, LGUs in organization, financing, delivery of health services
- Streamlining of PhilHealth Board of Directors with better entry criteria and reorganization of corporate structure focused on benefit development and administration instead of membership and collection

History of the bill in the 17th Congress

CONGRES

- First four House Bill versions filed by Hon. Winston "Winno" Castelo (HB No. 159), Hon. Hermisio Harry L. Roque (HB No. 225), Hon. Vilma Santos-Recto (HB No. 3875), Hon. Ron P. Salo (HB No. 5120)
- Substitute House Bill consolidating all was filed by Hon. Angelina "Helen" D.L. Tan, Congress Committee on Health Chairperson, as HB No. 5560. The bill is set for second reading, once Congress resumes.

SENATE

- Counterpart Bill SB1458 also filed by Sen. JV Ejercito, Senate Committee on Health Chairperson.
- The UHC Bill is identified as a priority bill for both houses.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the scope of the UHC Bill?
The bill recognizes that UHC is more than just insurance coverage. Thus, it includes both supply side and demand side interventions, and institutionalizes the updated DOH health financing strategy.

Why does the UHC Bill have many PhilHealth provisions?
During the course of the drafting of the substitute bill, the Reference and Research Bureau of the Congress advised against cross-referencing to numerous laws. Hence, all provisions of past PhilHealth laws were retained/ improved.

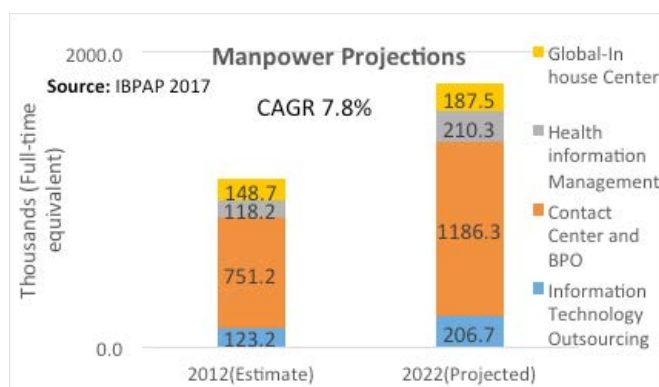
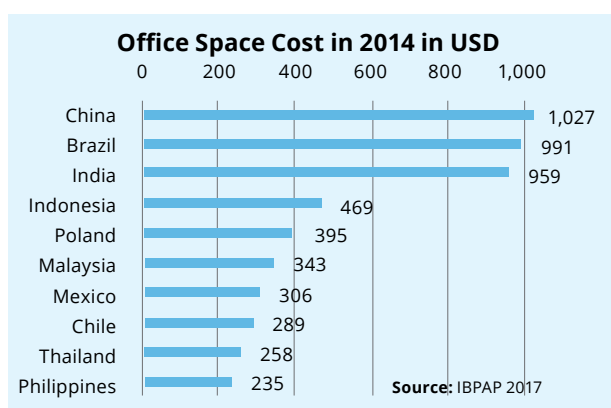
Why change the PhilHealth name Philippine Health Insurance Corporation to Philippine Health Security Corporation?
The change in name signals PhilHealth's new role as the national purchaser of health services. It also emphasizes the government's commitment to provide financial security in health, rather than just 'helping people pay for health services.'

Image source: Department of Health

⁴⁰ Arellano Law Foundation (2018). Republic Act 10931. Retrieved from: https://www.lawphil.net/statutes/repacts/ra2017/ra_10931_2017.html
⁴¹ IBPAP. (2017). Accelerate PH Future Ready Roadmap 2022. The Philippine IT-BPM Sector.

7.D Information Technology – Business Process Management Industry (IT-BPM)

Worldwide IT-BPM sourcing market projected to be worth USD 249.4 billion in 2022 (5.8% growth from 2015 to 2022)		Geographic Summary: Philippine IT-BPM Industry (2016)	
Philippines' Competitive Edge in IT-BPM		Supply	Demand
3 rd largest English-speaking country, 12 th most populous	500,000+ college graduates per year, 93% literacy rate	Latin America 9% Europe 11% Asia Pacific 73%	Americas 61.3% 29.3% EMEA 10.4% Asia Pacific
Reliable power and building 100%-200% back-up	Offers a number of tax incentives for qualifying firms	KEY SERVICES OFFERED BY PH: 1. Contact Center and BPO 2. IT Services 3. Health information management Services 4. Animation and Game Development 5. Global In-house Centers	
Labor cost among lowest in the world. No.1 in Voice: customer care, tech, financial services, sales, collections	Analytics and Knowledge Process Outsourcing capabilities		



8. Promote science, technology, and the creative arts to enhance innovation and creative capacity towards self-sustaining, inclusive development.

8.A Science and Technology

- The Duterte Administration continues to champion the country's science and technology sector.
- Harmonized National Research and Development Agenda by the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), health, agriculture, natural resources, industry, energy and other sectors are fully supported through research and development (R&D).
- As of 2017, 1,154 R&D projects are being managed by DOST. R&D Centers are also being established in different regions across the country to help ensure nationwide access.
- The Philippines is also continuously developing its Space Technology Program, which launched its first satellite, Diwata 1 in 2016. Another launch is scheduled in 2018 for the country's second satellite, Diwata 2.
- Republic Act 11035 otherwise known as the "Balik Scientist Act of 2016" was signed on 15 June 2018. The law provides for a comprehensive program to encourage Filipino experts in the fields of sciences and technology to return to the Philippines to do short to long term projects⁴².

8.B Innovation

The Global Innovation Index

The Global Innovation Index (GII) aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation, promoting long-term output growth, improved productivity, and job growth. The figure (right) shows its composites and corresponding scores for the Philippines, which ranked 73rd out of 126 economies.⁴⁴

⁴²The World Bank Group (2018). The State of Social Safety Nets 2018. Retrieved from: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/29115/211254.pdf>
 Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (2017). Aid Program Performance Report 2016 to 2017. Retrieved from: <https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/philippines-appr-2016-17.pdf>
⁴³Global Innovation Index.(2018).History of the Global Innovation Index.Retrieved from: <https://www.globalinnovationindex.org/about-gii>
⁴⁴Philippine News Agency, "PH Stays at Rank 73 in Global Innovation Index". 11 July 2018. Retrieved from: <http://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1041099>
⁴⁵Dutta, S., Lanvin, B., Wunsch-Vincent, S. (2018). The Global Innovation Index 2017. Retrieved from: <https://www.globalinnovationindex.org/userfiles/file/reportpdf/gii-full-report-2017.pdf>
⁴⁶Flemming, T.The Philippine Creative Economy: Toward a Baseline and a Programme. Tom Flemming Creative Consultancy

Benchmarks:	*The Philippines leads
Singapore 7 th	Southeast Asia in ICT
Vietnam 47 th	Services Exports.1
Thailand 51 st	
Indonesia 87 th	



8.C Promotion of Arts and Creative Industries

Status of Philippine Creative Industry⁴⁶

- No formal definition for Creative Industries yet for the Philippines
- Creative industry initiatives largely remain decentralized with programs from both the private and public sector
- Data and information on creative market not yet established. Most relevant measure is the Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI) - Arts, Entertainment and Recreation Sector by the PSA
- There were three previous data consolidation attempts by the NCCA, DTI and IPOPHIL to measure the industry as defined in the table to the right
- In a Philippine government inter-agency meeting in 2018, representatives enumerated the following sectors under creative industry: “advertising, arts, architecture, design, fashion, film, music, performing arts, publishing, research & development, software, toys, games, TV, radio and video games, crafts and folk art, gastronomy arts, literature, media and many others.”⁴⁷
- The DFA, in coordination with the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) takes the lead in the promotion of the Creative Industry abroad. This is done through food, films, arts and visuals programs
- As of 2018, the DTI, with help from private sector partners, is developing a Creative Industry Roadmap

Innovation Composite Score (100 best)

Core Copyright Based Industries ¹	NCCA (2006)	DTI (2008)	DTI (2009)
Core CBI	323.8	187.8	272
Press & Literature	78.8	17.2	18.1
Motion, Picture & Video	1.4	8.2	59.9
Radio & TV	208.1	5.6	4.8
Photography	1.6	1.4	3.6
Software & Databases	15.7	118.2	130.3
Visual and Graphic Arts	0.01	0.7	0.5
Advertising	4.3	4.8	6
Core CBI as % of GDP	5.40%	2.40%	5.40%

9. Improve social protection programs, including the government’s Conditional Cash Transfer program, to protect the poor against instability and economic shocks.

9.A POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN THE PHILIPPINES: HOW WE COMPARE

Poverty Rates in Selected East Asian Countries⁴⁹

The Philippines experienced reduction in both poverty and extreme poverty, although at a slower pace compared to its neighbors. For the Philippines, the World Bank attributes these to three pivotal factors:

	Source: World Bank estimates				
	USD 1.90/day (extreme poverty)		USD 3.20/day		
	Country	Start Year	End Year	Start Year	End Year
1. The lower pace and less pro-poor pattern of growth	China (2005-2012)	18.8	1.9	43.5	20.2
	Indonesia (2006-2015)	27.5	7.5	65.6	34.0
2. High inequality of income and wealth	Philippines (2006-2015)	14.5	6.6	38.4	27.0
	Thailand (2006-2013)	0.7	0.0	6.2	1.1
3. Adverse impacts of natural disasters and conflict	Viet Nam(2006-2014)	19.5	2.8	51.3	11.6

⁴⁷ DFA OUIER Cultural Diplomacy Unit. (2018). Information Kit.

⁴⁸ Mercado, P. (2018). Electronic Communication[Email]. 13 September 2018

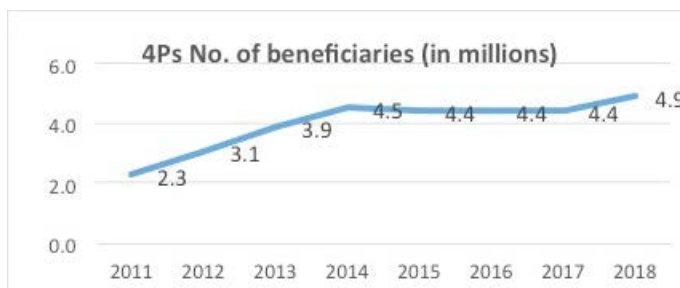
⁴⁹ The World Bank. (2018). Making Growth Work for the Poor. Retrieved from: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/273631527594735491/pdf/126194-WP-REVISED-OUO-9.pdf>

9.B KEY PH SOCIAL SAFETY NET PROGRAMS

9.B.1 Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program or 4Ps

The Duterte Administration has continued to build on the gains of the past administration by championing the government’s conditional cash transfer program also known as “Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program” (4Ps).

- Continues to be bedrock of administration’s social safety net
- Coverage expanded from 5 percent to more than 20 percent of the population since 2010
- Branded as “satisfactory” by the World Bank Group.
- In 2017, increased its monetary and non-monetary allotments (rice sacks) for its beneficiaries.⁵⁰

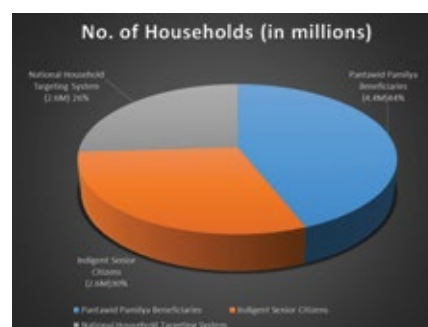


Estimated General Impact⁵¹:

- **1.5 million less poor Filipinos** or an estimated poverty reduction impact of 1.4 percentage points per year
- 87% of 4Ps parents are now more optimistic about their situation and their children’s futures
- Household heads, spouses, and other adults are more encouraged to work and set up their own businesses

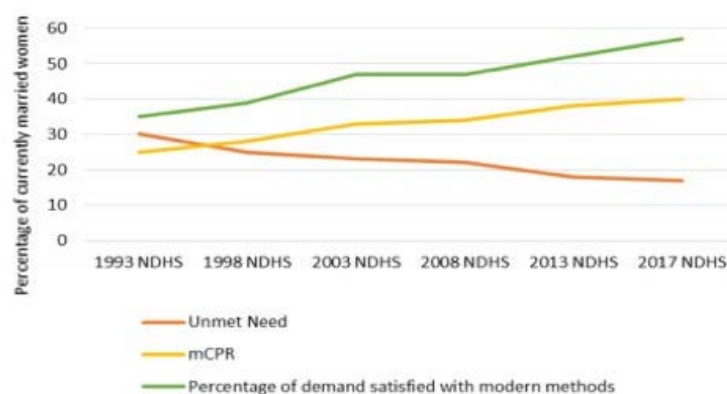
9.B.2 Unconditional Cash Transfer Program (UCT)

In 2018, the government implemented the **Unconditional Cash Transfer** program, which provides a P200 monthly subsidy for the poorest families to mitigate the rising prices of goods and services as the initial impact of the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN) Law. The subsidy will increase to PhP 300 a month for 2019 and 2020.⁵²



10. Strengthen implementation of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Law

- The Duterte Administration signed Executive Order No. 12 (EO.12): “Attaining and Sustaining ‘Zero Unmet Need for Modern Family Planning’ through the strict implementation of Republic Act 10354, or the ‘Reproductive Health Law’”.
- Operationalized by the Department of Health (DOH) through its various programs and initiatives.
- According to the DOH, “Despite some setbacks in the implementation of the RA 10354, the modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (mCPR) rose from 43% in 2015 to 45% in 2016 or 5.7 million women using modern Family Planning methods in 2016” and “intensifies and accelerates the implementation of critical actions necessary to address the unmet need of Filipinos for modern family planning (mFP)”.
- From the 3rd quarter of 2016 to the 1st quarter of 2017 alone, approximately 3.4 million Family Planning users have benefited from the program.



⁵⁰ Department of Health. (2017). A Performance Report of the Department of Health. Retrieved from: <http://www.doh.gov.ph/sites/default/files/basic-page/First%20365%20Days.pdf>
⁵¹ The World Bank Group. (2017). FAQs about the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps). Retrieved from: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/philippines/brief/faqs-about-the-pantawid-pamilyang-pilipino-program>
⁵² Department of Social Welfare and Development. “DSWD to Begin Release of Unconditional Cash Transfer to 10 million Households by End of January”, 15 January 2018. Retrieved from: <https://www.dswd.gov.ph/dswd-to-begin-release-of-unconditional-cash-transfer-to-10-million-households-by-end-of-january/>
⁵³ Department of Health. (2017). “4th Annual RPRH Report”. Retrieved from: <https://www.doh.gov.ph/sites/default/files/publications/4th%20Annual%20Report%20of%20the%20RPRH%20Law%20Implementation.pdf>
⁵⁴ Department of Health. “National Family Planning Program”. Retrieved from: <https://www.doh.gov.ph/family-planning>
⁵⁵ DTI (2018). Tradeline. Merchandise Balance. Retrieved from: <http://www.tradelinephilippines.dti.gov.ph/web/tradeline-portal/merchandise-balance>