



AGENCY BUDGET NOTES

For FY 2026



DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



P30.0B
TOTAL NEW APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2026

COST STRUCTURE

P2,675.1M (8.9%) <i>General Admin and Support</i>	P722.7M (2.4%) <i>Support to Operations</i>	P26,611.2M (88.7%) <i>Operations</i>
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ALLOCATION BY AGENCY

OSEC

P7,923.1M
(26.4%)



SEI
P7,599.7M
(25.3%)



PSHS
P2,933.0M
(9.8%)



PAGASA
P2,127.8M
(7.1%)

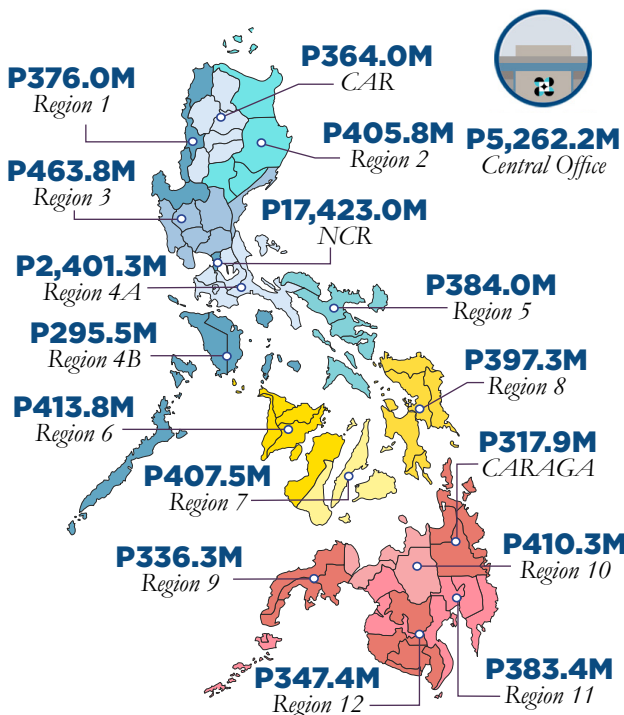


PCAARRD
P1,684.7M
(5.6%)

Other Agencies

P7,740.8M
(25.8%)

REGIONAL ALLOCATION OF THE 2026 EXPENDITURE PROGRAM (P30.39B) *(New and Automatic Appropriations)*



BREAKDOWN OF OPERATIONS BUDGET



P7,463.3M (28.0%)
S&T Scholarship Program



P3,766.9M (14.2%)
S&T Program for Regional and Countryside Development



P3,680.9M (13.8%)
Strategic S&T Program



P2,726.9M (10.2%)
STEM Secondary Education on Scholarship Basis Program

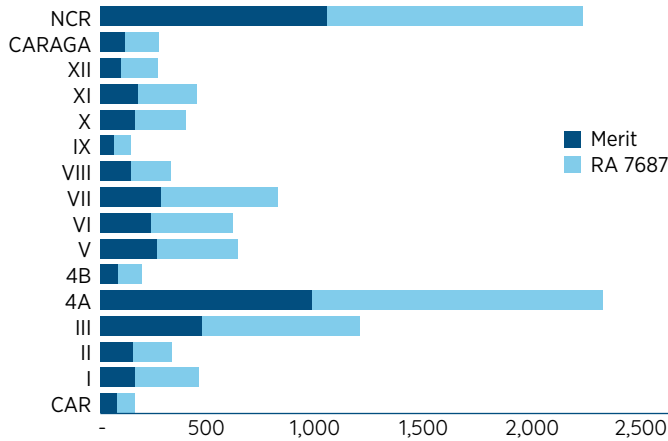


P1,550.8M (5.8%)
National AANR Sector R&D Program

Other Programs **P7,422.4M** (27.9%)

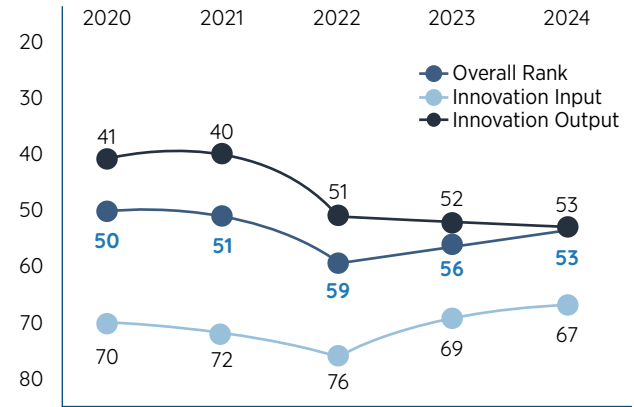
QUICK FACTS

Regional Distribution of DOST-SEI Undergraduate Program AY 2024-2025



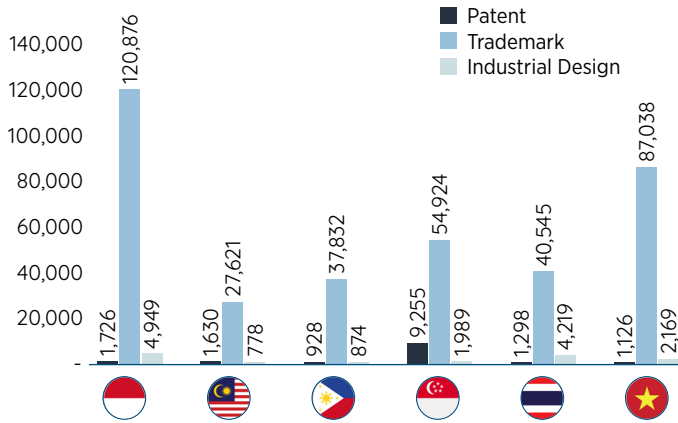
Source: DOST- Science Education Institute and Commission of Higher Education

Philippine Ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2020-2024



Source: Global Innovation Index, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
Note: Highest possible ranking is 1.

Intellectual Property Rights, ASEAN Total Applications 2023



Source: WIPO Statistics Data Center. Last updated: May 2025
Note: Data indicates the number of IP filings made worldwide by applicants from each country.

Gross Expenditure on R&D, % GDP ASEAN Ranking, 2022-2024

Country	2022	2023	2024
Singapore	19	16	17
Thailand	36	32	34
Malaysia	40	43	43
Viet Nam	59	66	63
Philippines	75	73	71
Indonesia	80	79	75

Source: GII 2024
Note: Highest possible ranking in each indicator is 1= best innovation performer
* Total Domestic Intramural Expenditure on R&D during a given year

Top 10 Disaster Risk Hotspots 2024

Rank	Country	WRI Score
1	Philippines	46.9
2	Indonesia	41.1
3	India	40.9
4	Colombia	37.8
5	Mexico	35.9
6	Myanmar	35.8
7	Mozambique	34.4
8	Russian Federation	28.1
9	Bangladesh	27.7
10	Pakistan	27.0

Source: WIPO Statistics Data Center. Last updated: May 2025
Note: Data indicates the number of IP filings made worldwide by applicants from each country.

Status of Facilities and Equipment for Impact-Based Forecasting and Warning Services as of July 2025

IBFW-EWS	Automatic Weather Stations (AWS)	Automated RainGauge (ARG)	Coastal Radars
Require Repair	32	15	6
Beyond Rehabilitation	29	38	9
Operational	104	33	17
For WNO-GBON Compliance	68	-	-
Needed Additional Stations	50	50	-
For additional Sensors	20	-	-

Source: DOST

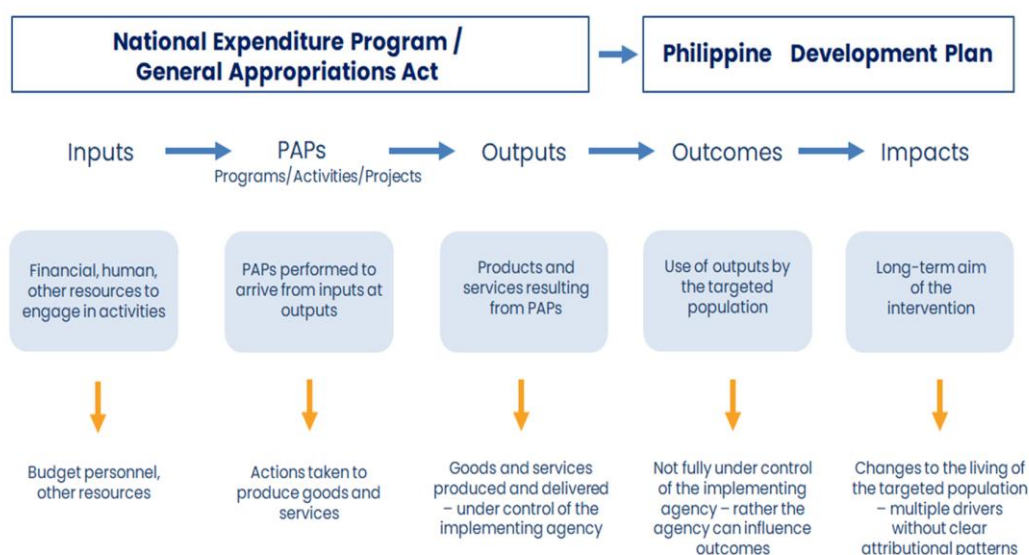
Budget for Research and Development (R&D) 2023-2025, in Thousand Pesos

Cash-based	General Public Services	Defense	Public Order and Safety	Economic Affairs	Environmental Protection	Health	Recreation, Culture, and Religion	Education	Social Protection	Total
2023	1,136,142	141,484	267,591	13,775,531	766,126	1,585,959	5,303	4,775,150	326,661	22,779,947
2024	2,182,498	265,548	95,620	9,322,301	1,223,262	1,685,291	23,315	4,654,042	357,188	19,809,065
2025	1,784,883	211,038	104,623	12,400,994	999,421	1,699,110	18,533	4,711,543	433,540	22,363,685

Source: BESF, DBM Table B.5.b Classification of the functions of the Government, FY 2023-2025

Results Accountability: “Dapat May Kwento ang Kwenta”

- ❑ The agency budget should inform Congress not only about proposed expenditures and past budget utilization, but more importantly, about the goods and services it delivers—and how these contribute to the results outlined in the development plan.
- ❑ The alignment of the **Agency Budget** to the **Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023–2028** is established through performance indicators across the results chain—from inputs and programs, activities, and projects (PAPs) to outputs, outcomes, and impacts. The PDP and its Results Matrices define outcome and impact indicators that track improvements in the lives of Filipinos, consistent with the 8-Point Socioeconomic Agenda and *AmBisyon Natin 2040*. The agency budget complements this by specifying output indicators, resource allocations, and the services to be delivered.



QUESTIONS:

- What key result areas in the Philippine Development Plan does the agency contribute to?
- Which PDP performance indicators are relevant to the agency, and what is the progress toward their targets?
- How do the agency’s programs, activities, and projects support PDP outcomes and impacts?
- What are the main outputs (products and services) delivered, and how do they contribute to PDP targets?
- How are budget allocations aligned with programs that advance PDP priorities?
- What is the agency’s budget utilization rate, and how does it relate to output delivery?
- How is efficiency being measured and improved in the use of resources?
- To what extent have outputs translated into meaningful outcomes and impacts?
- What challenges are hindering progress, and what corrective measures are being taken?
- What strategies are in place to sustain or strengthen the agency’s contribution to PDP goals in the coming years?

HIGHLIGHTS

- ❑ **Total Available Appropriations.** The total available appropriations of the DOST for FY 2026 amount to P30.4 billion, reflecting a 0.3% increase or P77.0 million from the FY 2025 budget of P30.3 billion. Of this amount, P30.0 billion will come from new appropriations while P380.4 million will come from automatic appropriations. The new appropriations of P30.0 billion is an increase of 4.6% or P1.3 billion from the P28.7 billion level in FY 2025.
- ❑ **Expenditure Program.** For FY 2026, the DOST budget will increase, with the Office of the Secretary (OSEC) (26.3%) and Science Education Institute (SEI) (25.0%) getting the largest shares, followed by the Philippine Science High School System (PSHS) (10.0%). The Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI) posts the biggest hike from P794 million to P1.1 billion, while the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) and Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) also see gains for disaster resilience. The National Academy of Science and Technology (NAST) and Science and Technology Information Institute (STII) will receive the smallest allocations at 0.6% each.

The DOST's Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE) remains the largest expense class at P21.5 billion, led by SEI with an allocation of P7.5 billion and the OSEC at P6.4 billion, mainly for scholarships and program implementation. Personnel Services (PS) spending is mostly concentrated in research as well as education-oriented agencies such as FPRDI, ITDI, MIRDC, and PSHS rising by 19.7% department-wide. Capital Outlays (CO) remain significant in technical and research agencies such as the FNRI where CO surges from P211.0 million in 2025 to P636.5 million in 2026.

- ❑ **New Appropriations by Cost Structure.** For FY 2026, the DOST's proposed new appropriations total P30.0 billion. The largest shares go to the OSEC (26.4% or P7.9 billion) and SEI (25.3% or P7.6 billion), while NAST and STII will receive the smallest at 0.6% each. The operations budget takes up 88.7% (P26.6 billion) of the total, followed by GAS at 8.9% (P2.7 billion) and STO at 2.4% (P722.7 million). In terms of operations budget, the SEI (P7.6 billion) and OSEC (P7.4 billion) will have the largest shares. For STO, PAGASA receives the bulk (P518.6 million or 71.8%), followed by the OSEC (P157.9 million), with smaller shares for NRCP, PNRI, and PHIVOLCS. The STO budget indicates prioritization of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (DRR-CCA) research and climate-related technologies, providing institutional support for these programs.
- ❑ **Allocation by Major Programs.** In FY 2026, the programs under OSEC will receive P7.45 billion, mainly for the *Strategic S&T Program* (P3.7 billion) and the *S&T Program for Regional and Countryside Development* (P3.8 billion), both increasing by over 3%. These support the *Harmonized National R&D Agenda* (HNRDA) and the *Science for Change Program* (S4CP), which include the *Niche Centers in the Regions for R&D* (NICER), *Research and Development Leadership* (RDLead), *Collaborative Research and Development to Leverage Philippine Economy* (CRADLE), and *Business Innovation Through S&T* (BIST). Allocation for PAGASA's Weather and Climate Forecasting Program rises 24.2% to P1.08 billion, strengthening disaster preparedness. PNRI's Nuclear R&D Program surges to P555.2 million, with P454 million for nuclear medicine research on PET radiopharmaceuticals. NRCP's Policy Advisory Program gets the smallest allocation at P2.8 million, rising 90.7% from 2025.

Key Issues and Challenges

- ❑ **Unfilled Positions.** Among the agencies, PAGASA records the highest number of unfilled positions at 227, followed by the PSHS with 111. These two agencies have consistently carried more than a hundred vacant positions over the years. This indicates the urgent need to either intensify recruitment efforts to attract qualified personnel or reassess whether the current plantilla including the existing compensation system remains aligned with their actual manpower requirements to deliver public service efficiently. Especially so with PAG-ASA as it needs all the personnel it can get in light of catastrophic weather and climatic events and the need to efficiently communicate with LGUs. It is imperative to take stock of and learn from the recent havoc/disaster in Texas communities that was partly traced to crucial positions remaining unfilled at the local offices of the National Weather Service which according to the New York Times (July 2025) made it difficult for the forecasting agency to coordinate with local emergency managers.
- ❑ **Budget Utilization and Unused Appropriations.** In 2025, the DOST registered P1.3 billion in unused appropriations, lower than the P1.6 billion recorded in 2024. This downward trend may indicate improved absorptive capacity and strengthened budget execution across the Department and its attached agencies, reflecting efforts to align expenditures with sectoral priorities. In 2024, the total unused appropriations consisted of P60.6 million in unreleased appropriations and P1.3 billion in unobligated allotments (See also Table 1). The top five agencies with the highest levels of unused appropriations were the Science Education Institute (SEI) with P525.2 million, the OSEC with P285.9 million, PNRI with P223.0 million, the PHIVOLCS with P90.1 million, and the PSHS with P43.5 million. Notwithstanding its already high OAR and given the hefty allocation for SEI, there is still need nonetheless to delve into the roughly more than half a billion unused appropriations which could have funded more S&T scholarships throughout the country. Likewise, it is also important to delve into the factors resulting in regional disparities [high-low] concentration ratios of scholarships to even out opportunities among the regions.
- ❑ **Performance of Major Programs.** Compared to 2022 and 2023, the major programs of the DOST's OSEC major programs have shown significant improvements in performance outcomes and outputs from 2023 to 2024. For the Strategic S&T Program, notable progress was achieved in project implementation, with 100% of projects completed within the required timeframe by 2024, a sharp increase from 74% in 2022.

While the DOST's actual performance over the years has been improving, there remains no clear pathway to the PDP sectoral outcomes. Current NEP indicators are mostly operational and activity-based, focusing on implementation rather than long-term impact. For instance, they measure the number of projects funded but not their adoption, commercialization, or contribution to sector competitiveness.

A similar gap is observed in the S&T Program for Regional and Countryside Development. While it supports important initiatives such as technology transfer, regional R&D, and local capacity building, its outcome indicators are still limited to counts of beneficiaries, projects, and trainings conducted. These measures capture activity levels but do not assess whether interventions translate into sustainable technology adoption, increased productivity of local industries, or stronger regional innovation systems. Moreover, there is no monitoring of

whether regional R&D outputs are commercialized, scaled up, or integrated into local and regional development plans.

In a recent World Bank forum (June 2025) on MSMEs, there have been calls for scaling up and widening dissemination of the DOST's support to MSMEs through the DOST-Small Enterprises Technology Upgrading Program (DOST-SETUP). The aim is to encourage and assist MSMEs to adopt technological innovations to improve products, services, operations and increase productivity and competitiveness. SETUP also promotes product standardization, which is critical for meeting export requirements and increasing market competitiveness. Testing facilities which have been long called for over the years are especially critical for export competitiveness.

- ❑ **Major Audit Findings.** Given that the Commission on Audit has not yet released the 2024 Annual Audit Report (AAR), this report reiterates the findings and observations of the COA's 2023 AAR and the Action Plan Monitoring Tool and Agency Action Plan and Status of Implementation. Common to the DOST and its attached agencies are findings related to pecuniary loss and administrative lapses as well as delays in project implementation. Inaccuracy in financial balances and liquidation reports were observed with the ASTI, FNRI, DTI-OSEC, DTI Regions 12 and 13 Offices, MIRDC and the PCHRD. The COA noted delays in project implementation in ASTI, SEI, NCRP, and PAGASA. Most notable, however, is the COA's findings that the SEI did not consistently monitor scholars after program completion under its *S&T Scholarship Program*. From 2009–2023, the SEI reported that of the 4,770 scholars who graduated and therefore required to render service in the Philippines equivalent to their scholarship duration, only 717 scholars (15.3%) complied and were cleared of their service obligations. Moreover, the release of the financial assistance totaling P1.75 billion to scholars of the *Accelerated Science and Technology Human Resource Development Program (ASTHRDP)* was delayed by one to twelve months due to the lack of documented disbursements and the absence of an effective mechanism to ensure timely fund release.

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DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY*

I. MANDATE AND ORGANIZATIONAL OUTCOMES

- 1.1 Executive Order No. 128, s. of 1987, mandates the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), through its Office of the Secretary (OSEC), to provide central direction, leadership and coordination of scientific and technological efforts and ensure that the results therefrom are geared and utilized in areas of maximum economic and social benefits for the people.
- 1.2 The DOST has 18 attached agencies of which seven are research and development institutes, six service institutes, three sectoral planning councils, and two advisory bodies. These instrumentalities receive annual appropriations to deliver organizational outcomes: *(Note: See Appendix for the full description of mandates of attached agencies).*
- *Office of the Secretary (OSEC):* Increased benefits to Filipinos from scientific knowledge and cutting-edge technological innovations
 - *Advanced Science and Technology Institute (ASTI):* Increased benefits to Filipinos from scientific knowledge and technologies in ICT and Microelectronics
 - *Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI):* Increased benefits to Filipinos from scientific knowledge and food and nutrition technologies
 - *Forest Products Research and Development Institute (FPRDI):* Increased benefits to Filipinos from scientific knowledge and forest-based product technological innovations
 - *Industrial Technology Development Institute (ITDI):* Increased benefits from scientific knowledge and technologies for industry productivity and competitiveness
 - *Metals Industry Research and Development Center (MIRDC):* Increased benefits to Filipinos from scientific knowledge and technologies in cutting-edge metals and engineering innovations
 - *National Academy of Science and Technology (NAST):* Increased benefits to Filipinos from scientific knowledge by recognizing outstanding achievements and enhancing and fostering policy environment for the development of science and technology

* This document was prepared by Dawndale Albert O. Tanilon as input to the deliberations of the House Committee on Appropriations on the FY 2026 proposed National Budget. The report benefitted from the inputs of EPRS Director Elsie C. Gutierrez, SERB Executive Director Manuel P. Aquino, and from the overall guidance of CPBRD Director-General Romulo E.M. Miral, Jr., PhD. The layout/ design of the infographics and Quick facts, and editorial assistance of the CPBRD Publications team are also acknowledged. The views, perspectives, and interpretations in this ABN do not necessarily reflect the positions of the House of Representatives as an institution or its individual Members. A copy of this publication is available at the CPBRD's website: cpbrd.congress.gov.ph.

- *National Research Council of the Philippines (NRCP)*: Problem-focused multi-disciplinary basic research, policy formulation and collaboration among Filipino researchers enhanced
- *Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Administration (PAGASA)*: Enhanced safety and resiliency of Filipinos to disaster risks from extreme weather, flooding, storm surge and related events
- *Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic, and Natural Resources Research and Development (PCAARRD)*: Increased benefits to Filipinos from science-based know-how and tools for agricultural productivity in the Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources (AANR) sectors
- *Philippine Council for Health Research and Development (PCHRD)*: Increased benefits to Filipinos from scientific knowledge and technological innovations for healthcare
- *Philippine Council for Industry, Energy and Emerging Technology Research and Development (PCIEERD)*: Increased benefits to Filipinos from scientific knowledge and technological innovations for productivity and competitiveness
- *Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS)*: Enhanced safety and resiliency of Filipinos to volcanic eruption, earthquakes, tsunamis, and other related hazards
- *Philippine Nuclear Research Institute (PNRI)*:
 - Increased benefits to Filipinos from science-based R&D know-how and tools in cutting-edge nuclear and radiation technologies
 - Increased benefits to Filipinos from safe and secure utilization of nuclear and radiation technologies and materials
- *Philippine Science High School (PSHS)*: Increased competitiveness of Filipinos in Science and Engineering
- *Philippine Textile Research Institute (PTRI)*: Increased benefits to Filipinos from scientific knowledge and technological innovations for the productivity and competitiveness of textile, garment and allied industries and other institutions.
- *Science Education Institute (SEI)*: Competitiveness of Filipinos in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) enhanced
- *Science and Technology Information Institute (STII)*: Public Science and Technology increased
- *Technology Application and Promotion Institute (TAPI)*: Filipinos protecting and venturing for innovative and emerging technology-based projects increased

1.3 The DOST plays a crucial role in achieving the 2023–2028 Philippine Development Plan (PDP) vision of advancing research, development, technology, and innovation to build a more inclusive and globally competitive economy. It is accountable in producing key PDP outcomes such as increased R&D investments, stronger academe–industry–government collaboration, commercialization of research outputs, and wider adoption of innovative technologies that address national and regional development needs. Based on the PDP 2023–2028 Results Matrices, key performance indicators relevant to the DOST for enhancing the country’s innovation ecosystem are shown below.

<p>Chapter Outcome: Advance Research and Development, Technology and Innovation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic R&D and knowledge creation strengthened • Market-driven and customer-centered research and development advanced • Technology extension, adoption, utilization, and commercialization scaled up • Innovation and entrepreneurship accelerated
<p>Outcome 1: Basic R&D and knowledge creation strengthened</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nurture a supportive environment for R&D • Re-engineer basic, technical-vocational, and higher education\ • Aggressively increase national expenditure in R&D and its commercialization
<p>Outcome 2: Market-driven and customer-centered research and development advanced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create mechanisms for integrating a market/user information system • Integrate creative arts and social sciences with science and technology • Provide analytics on markets and customers • Increase number of partnerships for R&D • Aggressively increase international collaborators and global corporate R&D investors
<p>Outcome 3: Technology extension, adoption, utilization, and commercialization scaled-up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate commercialization of market-oriented and inclusive STI products • Provide support and incentives for IP management • Intensify the technology transfer, extension, and commercialization of publicly funded technologies • Strengthen the provincial S&T Offices • Increase public-private partnerships for the utilization and commercialization of R&D products • Increase venture capital investments
<p>Outcome 4: Innovation and entrepreneurship accelerated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate business mentoring and scientific technical assistance • Support globally competitive industries and an agile workforce • Accelerate the implementation of the Philippine Innovation Act • Establish and promote innovation hubs and other similar collaborative platforms • Increase financing opportunities for innovation-related projects or activities • Increase investments in financial and entrepreneurial activity

Source: PDP 2023-2028 Results Matrices (Chapter 8)

II. SOURCES OF APPROPRIATIONS

2.1 The total available appropriations of the DOST for FY 2026 amount to P30.4 billion, reflecting a 0.3% increase or P77.0 million from the FY 2025 budget of P30.3 billion. Of this amount, P30.0 billion will come from new appropriations while P380.4 million will come from automatic appropriations. The new appropriations of P30.0 billion is an increase of 4.6% or P1.3 billion from the P28.7 billion level in FY 2025.

- 2.2 Continuing appropriations also form part of the total budget. These consist of unutilized appropriations from prior years that remain valid and are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year, particularly unreleased or unobligated appropriations for Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE), Capital Outlay (CO), and Personnel Services (PS) (Table 1). In 2025, the DOST's continuing appropriations increased by P104.7 million, reaching P1.3 billion, thereby augmenting its overall funding level.
- 2.3 Another source of funds came from budgetary adjustments, which accounted for 2% of the Department's total budget in 2024. These adjustments refer to regular transfers to agencies for personnel benefits and pensions, mostly sourced from unprogrammed appropriations for the payment of personnel benefits.

TABLE I
SOURCES OF FUNDS, 2024-2026
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Particulars	Amounts (In Million Pesos)			Share to Total Appropriations		
	2024	2025	2026	2024	2025	2026
New Appropriations	26,915.0	28,679.4	30,009.1	92.5	94.6	98.7
Supplemental Appropriations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automatic Appropriations	377.3	315.3	380.4	1.3	1.0	1.3
Continuing Appropriations	1,213.1	1,317.8	0.0	4.2	3.9	-
Budgetary Adjustments	596.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	-	-
Total Available Appropriations	29,101.5	30,312.5	30,389.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
LESS: Unused Appropriations	(1,572.0)	(1,317.8)	0.0	(5.4)	(4.3)	0.0
Total Obligations	27,529.5	28,994.7	30,389.5	94.6	95.7	100.0

Source of basic data: National Expenditure Program 2026

III. EXPENDITURE PROGRAM

- 3.1 The DOST and its attached agencies will receive a higher proposed expenditure program for FY 2026 compared to the FY 2025 budget (Table 2). Although the shares to the total expenditure program of both the Office of the Secretary (OSEC) and the Science and Education Institute (SEI) slightly decreased in 2026, they will still receive the largest allocations of 26.3% and 25.0%, respectively. The Philippine Science High School (PSHS) consistently ranks third, with its share improving from 9.7% to 10.0% in 2026.
- 3.2 The Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI) will post the most significant increase, with its allocation rising from P794.0 million (2.7%) in 2025 to P1.1 billion (3.7%) in 2026. Similarly, a rise in the allocations to PAGASA (from 6.8% to 7.2%) and PHIVOLCS (from 3.1% to 3.3%) indicates continued investments in disaster risk reduction and climate resilience programs.
- 3.3 Conversely, the National Academy of Science and Technology (NAST) and the Science and Technology Information Institute (STII) will receive the smallest allocations of 0.6% each, equivalent to P172.8 million and P172.6 million, respectively. The expenditure program is the programmed amount out of the total appropriations that enables the national government to contract delivery of goods and services in a given fiscal year (Table 2).

**TABLE 2
EXPENDITURE PROGRAM BY AGENCY, 2024-2026**

Particulars	Amounts (In Million Pesos)			Share to Total (%)		
	2024	2025	2026	2024	2025	2026
	Actual	Program	Proposed	Actual	Program	Proposed
Office of the Secretary	7,311.6	7,812.6	8,004.9	26.6	26.9	26.3
ASTI	376.3	387.4	407.2	1.4	1.3	1.3
FNRI	586.9	794.0	1,138.5	2.1	2.7	3.7
FPRDI	304.7	250.3	274.3	1.1	0.9	0.9
ITDI	501.5	534.5	606.3	1.8	1.8	2.0
MIRDC	301.1	284.8	316.8	1.1	1.0	1.0
NAST	150.4	152.2	172.8	0.5	0.5	0.6
NRCP	249.6	248.0	258.4	0.9	0.9	0.9
PAGASA	1,829.3	1,970.2	2,174.6	6.6	6.8	7.2
PCAARRD	1,593.9	1,671.7	1,699.2	5.8	5.8	5.6
PCHRD	850.3	887.2	910.2	3.1	3.1	3.0
PCIEERD	926.0	1,068.3	1,086.0	3.4	3.7	3.6
PHIVOLCS	793.6	898.0	987.8	2.9	3.1	3.3
PNRI	885.0	1,035.0	903.5	3.2	3.6	3.0
PSHS	2,840.9	2,804.1	3,046.1	10.3	9.7	10.0
PTRI	257.4	323.1	365.9	0.9	1.1	1.2
SEI	7,354.9	7,492.3	7,604.3	26.7	25.8	25.0
STII	144.2	146.0	174.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
TAPI	271.9	235.2	258.2	1.0	0.8	0.8
TOTAL Department	27,529.5	28,994.7	30,389.5	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source of basic data: BESF 2026

- 3.4 **Expenditure by Expense Class.** Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE) will continue to comprise the bulk of the Department's proposed budget in 2026 amounting to P21.5 billion, or an increase of 3.2% compared to 2025. The SEI will have the largest MOOE fund amounting to P7.50 billion followed by the OSEC (P6.4 billion). Note that the dominance of the MOOE expense class underscores its role in funding grants for the implementation of programs and projects, particularly the scholarship programs managed by the DOST and its attached agencies. (Table 3)
- 3.5 Personnel Services (PS) spending is mostly concentrated in research as well as education-oriented agencies such as FPRDI, ITDI, MIRDC, and PSHS which account for more than 50% of their respective agency budgets. At the department level, the PS allocation will increase by 19.7% compared with 2025.

**TABLE 3
EXPENDITURE PROGRAM BY GENERAL EXPENSE CLASS, 2024-2026
(AMOUNTS IN MILLION PESOS)**

Particulars	Amounts (In Million Pesos)			Share to Total (%)		
	2024	2025	2026	2024	2025	2026
	Actual	Program	Proposed	Actual	Program	Proposed
PS	5,414.8	4,971.5	5,948.8	19.7	17.1	19.6
MOOE	19,919.0	20,793.6	21,464.5	72.4	71.7	70.6
CO	2,195.8	3,229.6	2,976.3	8.0	11.1	9.8
Fin Ex	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL Department	27,529.5	28,994.7	30,389.5	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source of basic data: BESF 2026

- 3.6 Capital Outlays (CO) remain significant in technical and research agencies such as the FNRI where CO will surge from P211.0 million in 2025 to P636.5 million in 2026 to fund the relocation and construction of a new DOST-FNRI building. (See Annex Table).
- 3.7 Table 4 presents the authorized and unfilled positions of the DOST and its attached agencies. Technical positions in the DOST generally refer to those directly performing the substantive or frontline functions of the agency as prescribed in its mandate, according to the DBM.

TABLE 4
NUMBER OF AUTHORIZED AND UNFILLED POSITIONS BY AGENCY, 2023-2026

Agency	Authorized Positions				Unfilled Positions			
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2023	2024	2025	2026
OSEC	1,174	1,179	1,177	1,177	417	239	213	213
ASTI	90	90	90	90	8	4	2	2
FNRI	186	186	186	186	26	14	12	12
FPRDI	192	192	192	192	19	12	13	13
ITDI	378	378	379	379	78	61	62	62
MIRDC	234	234	234	234	28	22	21	21
NAST	19	19	19	19	2	-	-	-
NRCP	44	44	44	44	9	5	5	5
PAGASA	1,091	1,091	1,091	1,091	270	226	227	227
PCAARRD	256	256	256	256	45	43	47	47
PCHRD	75	75	75	75	13	7	9	9
PCIEERD	78	77	77	77	8	11	8	8
PHIVOLCS	252	252	252	252	46	46	36	36
PNRI	262	262	262	262	46	39	39	39
PSHS	1,525	1,525	1,525	1,525	114	107	111	111
PTRI	95	95	95	95	16	17	9	9
SEI	63	63	63	63	11	8	6	6
STII	60	68	68	68	4	5	2	2
TAPI	75	78	78	78	7	6	8	8
Total	6,149	6,164	6,163	6,163	1,167	872	830	830

Source: Staffing Summary 2022-2025, DBM

- 3.8 While the OSEC has 213 unfilled vacant posts, among the agencies, PAGASA records the highest number of unfilled positions at 227 followed by the PSHS with 111. Apart from the OSEC, PAG-ASA and the PSHS had consistently posted three-digit vacant positions over the years. This indicates the urgent need to either intensify recruitment efforts to attract qualified personnel or reassess whether the current plantilla including the existing compensation system remains aligned with their actual manpower requirements to deliver public service efficiently. Especially so with PAG-ASA as it needs all the personnel it can get in light of catastrophic weather and climatic events and the need to efficiently communicate with LGUs. It is imperative to take stock of and learn from the recent havoc/disaster in Texas communities that was partly traced to crucial positions remaining unfilled at the local offices of the National Weather Service which according to the New York Times (July 2025) made it difficult for the forecasting agency to coordinate with local emergency managers.

3.9 Overall, the Department maintains 6,163 authorized positions in FY 2026, with 830 positions expected to remain unfilled. While this figure is unchanged from FY 2025, it represents a 28.9% reduction compared with the 1,167 unfilled positions in 2023 and a 4.8% decline from the 872 unfilled positions in 2024 (Table 4).

TABLE 5
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE DOST BUDGET, 2024-2026
(AMOUNTS IN MILLION PESOS)

Region	2024		2025		2026	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
Nationwide	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Office	3,225.9	11.7	4,141.1	14.3	5,262.2	17.3
NCR	16,268.4	59.1	17,054.1	58.8	17,423.0	57.3
CAR	392.3	1.4	376.9	1.3	364.0	1.2
Region 1	326.9	1.2	326.3	1.1	376.0	1.2
Region 2	423.6	1.5	385.4	1.3	405.8	1.3
Region 3	480.2	1.7	423.3	1.5	463.8	1.5
Region 4A	2,348.5	8.5	2,291.2	7.9	2,401.3	7.9
Region 4B	308.1	1.1	255.5	0.9	295.5	1.0
Region 5	408.6	1.5	328.2	1.1	384.0	1.3
Region 6	604.1	2.2	374.5	1.3	413.8	1.4
Region 7	415.0	1.5	378.3	1.3	407.5	1.3
Region 8	504.2	1.8	419.2	1.4	397.3	1.3
Region 9	328.9	1.2	377.8	1.3	336.3	1.1
Region 10	453.4	1.6	455.9	1.6	410.3	1.4
Region 11	384.4	1.4	540.8	1.9	383.4	1.3
Region 12	346.3	1.3	313.3	1.1	347.4	1.1
CARAGA	310.5	1.1	552.8	1.9	317.9	1.0
BARMM	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-
TOTAL	27,529.5	100.0	28,994.7	100.0	30,389.5	100.0

Source of basic data: BESF 2026

3.10 In terms of the regional budget of the DOST, the NCR continues to capture the bulk of the Department's budget, accounting for 57.3% in FY 2026. Its allocation increased slightly from P17.0 billion in 2025 to P17.4 billion in 2026. The Central Office also shows a significant increase in its allocation, rising from P4.1 billion in 2025 to P5.3 billion in 2026. This also resulted to an increase in the Central office's share from 14.3% to 17.3% of the total budget (Table 5).

3.11 Six of the regions will experience a decline in their budgets, namely: CAR, Regions 8, 9, 10, 11 and CARAGA. Notably, Region 11 had a sharp decline by 39.1% from P540.8 million in 2025 to P383.4 million in 2026, while CARAGA's allocation decreased by 42.5% from P552.8 million to P317.9 million.

IV. NEW APPROPRIATIONS

- 4.1 **By Agency.** For FY 2026, the proposed new appropriations for the DOST and its attached agencies is P30.0 billion. The OSEC will account for the largest share at 26.4% or P7.9 billion, followed closely by SEI with 25.3% or P7.6 billion. By contrast, the NAST and STII will receive the smallest share, each receiving 0.6% of the budget, equivalent to P171.2 and P107.3 million, respectively (Table 6).
- 4.2 **By Cost Structure.** The Operations budget represents the largest chunk of the Department's appropriation at P26.6 billion or 88.7% of the total. This is followed by General Administration and Support (GAS) at 8.9% or P2.7 billion, and Support to Operations (STO) at 2.4% or P722.7 million. Within the Operations budget, SEI will be receiving the highest allocation at P7.6 billion, while the OSEC follows closely with P7.4 billion.

TABLE 6
NEW APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY AND COST STRUCTURE, FY 2026

Agency	Amounts (In Million Pesos)				Share to Total Agency (%)			
	GAS	STO	Operations	Total Agency	GAS	STO	Operations	Total Agency
OSEC	317.5	157.9	7,447.8	7,923.1	11.9	21.8	28.0	26.4
ASTI	64.5	.	336.4	400.8	2.4	0.0	1.3	1.3
FNRI	583.	.	544.3	1,127.2	21.8	0.0	2.0	3.8
FPRDI	98.3	.	165.2	263.5	3.7	0.0	0.6	0.9
ITDI	73.7	.	512.2	585.9	2.8	0.0	1.9	2.0
MIRDC	100.8	.	202.4	303.3	3.8	0.0	0.8	1.0
NAST	38.0	.	133.2	171.2	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.6
NRCP	40.0	27.7	187.9	255.5	1.5	3.8	0.7	0.9
PAGASA	311.2	518.6	1,297.9	2,127.8	11.6	71.8	4.9	7.1
PCAARRD	133.9	.	1,550.8	1,684.7	5.0	0.0	5.8	5.6
PCHRD	35.8	.	869.6	905.4	1.3	0.0	3.3	3.0
PCIEERD	49.8	.	1,030.3	1,080.1	1.9	0.0	3.9	3.6
PHIVOLCS	225.6	2.6	747.3	975.5	8.4	0.4	2.8	3.3
PNRI	187.4	15.9	684.7	888.0	7.0	2.2	2.6	3.0
PSHS	183.0	.	2,750.0	2,933.0	6.8	0.0	10.3	9.8
PTRI	63.1	.	297.9	361.0	2.4	0.0	1.1	1.2
SEI	40.8	.	7,558.9	7,599.7	1.5	0.0	28.4	25.3
STII	61.8	.	108.4	170.3	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.6
TAPI	66.9	.	186.1	253.0	2.5	0.0	0.7	0.8
TOTAL (Dost)	2,675.1	722.7	26,611.2	30,009.1	8.9	2.4	88.7	100.0

Source of basic data: NEP 2026

- 4.3 A total amount of P722.7 million is proposed for Support to Operations (STO) in FY 2026 to be allocated among only five attached agencies. PAGASA will account for the largest share at P518.6 million (71.8%), followed by the OSEC with P157.9 million (21.8%), while the NRCP (P27.7 million), PNRI (P15.9 million), and PHIVOLCS (P2.6 million) will receive relatively smaller amounts. The concentration of STO resources in PAGASA and the OSEC reflects the provision prescribed in the FY 2026 National Expenditure Program¹

¹ DOST Special Provision(s). NEP 2026, page 3.

to prioritize research on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and mitigation, including climate impact models and climate-related technologies. In this context, the STO allocations provide these agencies with the institutional support necessary to deliver technical and substantive inputs to priority DRR-CCA research programs and projects.

- 4.4 **By Program.** Among the programs of the DOST and its attached agencies, the SEP's *Science & Technology (S&T) scholarship program* continues to receive the largest budget allocation. For FY 2026, it is allotted P7.46 billion, reflecting a 1.9% increase from its 2025 level. This program covers the development and administration of S&T scholarships, awards, and grants for both undergraduate and graduate levels. Under this program, scholarships granted through RA 7687 are intended for academically talented students from economically disadvantaged families, while merit scholarships are awarded to students with high aptitude in science and mathematics, regardless of socioeconomic background (Table 7).
- 4.5 In 2024, regions with a high ratio of scholars include Region IV-A (one scholar for every 64 students), Region I (one scholar for every 86 students) and NCR (one scholar for every 78 students). Conversely, regions with a low ratio of scholars are Region IX (one scholar for every 264 students), and Regions XI and XII, each with one scholar for every 182 students. While the ratios show that Regions IV-A, I, and NCR have a comparatively higher density of scholars relative to their tertiary enrollment, this does not automatically imply that students in these regions are more inclined toward S&T courses. Rather, several factors could be influencing the disparity in scholarship concentration, such as (i) distribution of Higher Education Institutes (HEIs), (ii) Awareness and access, (iii) economic factors, or (iv) regional variations in school support systems or local DOST offices may affect how well scholarship programs are promoted and managed. Nonetheless, the differences in scholar-to-student ratios highlight the need to examine structural, socioeconomic, and institutional factors driving these disparities to ensure that scholarship opportunities are equitably distributed across regions and not concentrated in areas with more advanced educational systems.
- 4.6 The programs under the OSEC collectively account for the second-highest allocation, with a combined P7.45 billion in 2026. Its two major programs, namely the *Strategic S&T Program* (P3.68 billion) and the *S&T Program for Regional and Countryside Development* (P3.77 billion) are set to increase by 4.2% and 3.4%, respectively. These programs encompass initiatives aligned with the *Harmonized National R&D Agenda* (HNRDA), particularly the diffusion and transfer of scientific knowledge and technologies, as well as the enhancement of R&D-related projects and activities. A major component under these efforts is the *Science for Change Program* (S4CP), which strengthens the country's R&D ecosystem and industrial competitiveness through four interrelated subprograms: (1) *Niche Centers in the regions for R&D* (NICER), (2) *R&D leadership* (RDLead) Program, (3) *Collaborative R&D to leverage Philippine Economy* (CRADLE), and (4) *Business Innovation through S&T* (BIST) for Industry.
- 4.7 The PAGASA *Weather and Climate Forecasting and Warning Program* is set to receive P1.08 billion in 2026, a 24.2% increase from 2025. This higher allocation aligns with the

government’s commitment to strengthen disaster preparedness and response capabilities, particularly through climate and weather monitoring.

TABLE 7
SUMMARY OF SELECT PROGRAMS FOR 2024-2026
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Implementing Agency/Program	Amount (In Million Pesos)			% Share to Total Program			Growth Rates 25-26 (%)
	2024	2025	2026	2024	2025	2026	
S&T scholarship program (SEI)	7,198.4	7,327.1	7,463.3	29.4	29.4	28.0	1.9
S&T program for regional and countryside development (OSEC)	3,104.6	3,644.7	3,766.9	12.7	14.6	14.2	3.4
Strategic S&T program (OSEC)	3,660.7	3,534.1	3,680.9	14.9	14.2	13.8	4.2
STEM secondary education on scholarship basis program (PSHS)	2,807.2	2,487.8	2,726.9	11.5	10.0	10.2	9.6
National AANR sector R&D program (PCAARRD)	1,456.0	1,533.2	1,550.8	5.9	6.1	5.8	1.2
Weather and climate forecasting and warning program (PAGASA)	563.7	867.2	1,077.5	2.3	3.5	4.0	24.2
National industry, energy and emerging industry sectors R&D program (PCIEERD)	881.9	1,014.9	1,030.3	3.6	4.1	3.9	1.5
Nuclear R&D program (PNRI)	61.4	63.3	555.2	0.3	0.3	2.1	776.7
Disaster preparedness and risk reduction program (PHIVOLCS)	182.5	16.2	32.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	103.3
Policy development for S&T advisory program (NRCP)	2.5	1.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.7

Note: The amounts for programs and Total Operations include the proposed amounts for Projects which were presented separately from the regular programs under Operations in the 2025 NEP/GAA and the 2026 NEP.

Source: GAA 2024-2023 and NEP 2024

4.8 Many of the agency’s radar systems are already considered obsolete by their original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), with technology transfer during acquisition limited mainly to basic operations and maintenance. As a result, PAGASA’s technical teams lack the full capacity for advanced diagnostics, repairs, or component-level replacements, leaving the agency dependent on OEMs and external vendors for troubleshooting and support. This dependence, combined with the natural wear and tear of hardware, has resulted in frequent outages and declining system performance.

As of July 2025, the state of PAGASA’s monitoring facilities underscores these challenges:

- Of 165 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) nationwide, only 104 remain operational, while 32 are under repair and 29 require replacement.
- For Automated Rain Gauges (ARGs), only 33 remain functional, with 38 slated for replacement and 15 needing repairs.
- Among coastal radars, 17 are still operational, six require repair, and nine are beyond rehabilitation.
- 50 new Automatic Weather Stations and Automated Rain Gauges are needed at new locations to address existing observational gaps and support radar data validation and cross-checking.

- Doppler Weather Radar located in Basco (Batanes), Virac (Catanduanes), Hinatuan (Surigao del Sur), and Tampakan (South Cotabato) have been declared beyond repair, critically reducing forecast accuracy in those areas.
- The AWS and ARGs of PAGASA are maintained twice a year, usually as part of preventive maintenance activities and subject to the availability of the annual budget. However, only two personnel per region are deployed to carry out the maintenance of these systems.

PAGASA should review its maintenance strategy by ensuring sufficient budget allocation for regular and responsive maintenance and augmenting the number of trained personnel per region. Maintenance and support for this infrastructure remain a major concern; hence, investment in long-term arrangements such as the procurement of critical components and the development of internal maintenance capacity is necessary to ensure uninterrupted and accurate operation of AWS, ARGs, and radar networks, particularly during periods of heightened cyclone activity.

- 4.9 The proposed budget of the PNRI's Nuclear R&D Program, will surge by 776.7% to P555.2 million, of which P454 million will be allocated to a locally funded project on *Innovating Nuclear Medicine Research: Development of Emerging PET Radiopharmaceuticals for Early Cancer Staging and Assessment of Biologic Functions in Cancer Cells*.
- 4.10 NCRP's *Policy development for S&T advisory program* will receive the lowest budget among the programs of the DOST amounting to only P2.8 million or less than 1% of the total programs budget. Despite NCRP's relatively small share, this allocation represents a substantial increase of 90.7% compared to its 2025 budget.
- 4.11 In a recent World Bank forum (June 2025) on MSMEs, there have been calls for scaling up and widening dissemination of the DOST's support to MSMEs through the *DOST-Small Enterprises Technology Upgrading Program (DOST-SETUP)*. The aim is to encourage and assist MSMEs to adopt technological innovations to improve products, services, operations and increase productivity and competitiveness. SETUP also promotes product standardization, which is critical for meeting export requirements and increasing market competitiveness. Testing facilities which have been long called for over the years are especially critical for export competitiveness.

V. PERFORMANCE REVIEW

- 5.1 **Obligations-Appropriations Ratio.** The agency's absorptive capacity or its capacity to effectively utilize its allocated funds is measured by its obligation rate, disbursement rate, and level of unused appropriations. Presented in Table 8 is the obligations-appropriations ratio (OAR) for the DOST and its attached agencies covering the period 2023 to 2025. The OAR measures the efficiency of agencies in utilizing their appropriations. The overall OAR of the DOST in 2025 is 95.7%, roughly an improvement from its utilization rate in 2023 at 94.3%. All nineteen agencies of the DOST showed improvements in utilizing their respective budget for 2025. Particularly, PCAARD obligated almost 100% of its budget, while NAST recorded an improved ratio of 81.8%.

TABLE 8
OBLIGATIONS-APPROPRIATIONS RATIO
AND UNUSED APPROPRIATIONS, 2023-2025

Particulars	Obligation-Appropriations Ratio (%)			Unused Appropriations (In Million Pesos)		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
OSEC	96.9	95.9	96.5	214.7	315.4	285.9
SEI	91.3	93.3	93.4	645.5	526.3	525.2
ASTI	91.4	87.3	91.5	41.2	54.7	36.1
FNRI	98.5	99.3	99.6	9.7	4.4	3.2
FPRDI	94.4	95.7	98.1	13.8	13.6	4.7
ITDI	97.2	98.7	99.1	13.0	6.5	4.6
MIRDC	98.2	89.5	99.9	4.6	35.4	0.3
NAST	65.2	71.3	81.8	62.3	60.5	33.8
NRCP	81.9	93.9	94.2	35.6	16.1	15.2
PAGASA	92.6	98.5	99.6	104.1	28.8	8.0
PCAARD	99.7	99.7	100.0	5.0	4.0	0.0
PCHRD	92.3	94.2	96.1	65.5	52.6	35.7
PCIEERD	98.7	98.9	99.9	11.3	10.4	1.4
PHIVOLCS	90.6	89.7	90.9	59.7	91.5	90.1
PNRI	95.3	79.5	82.3	23.3	227.8	223.0
PSHS	94.2	96.2	98.5	181.2	111.2	43.5
PTRI	98.9	97.4	97.9	1.8	6.8	6.8
STII	96.6	98.9	99.8	4.6	1.6	0.3
TAPI	98.0	98.4	100.0	3.8	4.4	0.0
TOTAL DOST	94.3	94.6	95.7	1,500.6	1,572.0	1,317.8

Sources of basic data: NEP 2023-2025

5.2 **Unused Appropriations.** In 2025, the DOST registered P1.3 billion in unused appropriations, lower than the P1.6 billion recorded in 2024. This downward trend may indicate improved absorptive capacity and strengthened budget execution across the Department and its attached agencies, reflecting efforts to align expenditures with sectoral priorities. In 2024, the total unused appropriations consisted of P60.6 million in unreleased appropriations and P1.3 billion in unobligated allotments (See also Table 1). The top five agencies with the highest levels of unused appropriations were the SEI with P525.2 million, the OSEC with P285.9 million, PNRI with P223.0 million, the PHIVOLCS with P90.1 million, and the PSHS with P43.5 million. Notwithstanding its already high OAR and given the hefty allocation for SEI, there is still need nonetheless to delve into the roughly more than half a billion unused appropriations which could have funded more S&T scholarships throughout the country.

5.3 **Disbursement Rate.** The ratio of disbursements to appropriations also provides budget utilization information. As shown in Table 9, the 2024 overall disbursement rate of the DOST has dipped to 83.8%, lower by 1.7 percentage points from the 85.5% in 2023. The decline could be attributed to the lower disbursement rate of the OSEC (from 86.2% in 2023 to 83.9% in 2024). Among the attached agencies, the sharpest decline was recorded

by the PNRI with disbursement rate of only 33.5% in 2024 from 78.0% in 2023, followed by the FPRDI with disbursement rate of 67.6% in 2024 from 89.7% in 2023.

5.4 So far, the FNRI (95.3%), PCIEERD (92.3%), and SEI (92.4%) posted ratios above 90% in 2024. It is important to note that agencies with lower absorptive capacity should evaluate their organizational outcome and ensure that their programs and projects are efficiently delivered in a timely manner.

TABLE 9
DISBURSEMENT RATE BY AGENCY, 2023-2024
(AMOUNTS IN MILLION PESOS)

Particulars	2023			2024		
	Appropriations	Disbursements	Disbursement Rate (%) ^{a/}	Appropriations	Disbursements	Disbursement Rate (%) ^{a/}
OSEC	6,923.7	5,964.8	86.2	7,627.0	6402.0	83.9
ASTI	478.8	340.	71.0	431.	317.8	73.7
FNRI	647.8	532.6	82.2	591.4	563.6	95.3
FPRDI	247.4	221.9	89.7	318.3	215.1	67.6
ITDI	470.6	390.2	82.9	508.	411.4	81.0
MIRDC	263.6	243.1	92.2	336.5	285.2	84.7
NAST	178.9	99.1	55.4	210.9	136.2	64.6
NRCP	196.1	138.3	70.5	265.7	205.3	77.3
PAGASA	1,401.5	1,104.6	78.8	1,858.1	1,320.4	71.1
PCAARRD	1,453.4	1,263.6	86.9	1,597.9	1,392.9	87.2
PCHRD	852.8	717.7	84.2	902.9	760.1	84.2
PCIEERD	846.8	786.8	92.9	936.4	864.3	92.3
PHIVOLCS	638.0	479.6	75.2	885.1	676.5	76.4
PNRI	494.4	385.7	78.0	1,112.9	372.3	33.5
PSHS	3,123.1	2,571.1	82.3	2,952.0	2,589.6	87.7
PTRI	162.4	135.3	83.3	264.2	219.6	83.1
SEI	7,416.9	6,681.1	90.1	7,881.2	7,280.7	92.4
STII	135.4	118.7	87.7	145.8	126.6	86.8
TAPI	192.6	174.8	90.7	276.2	248.0	89.8
Total Dept	26,124.3	22,349.1	85.5	29,101.5	24,387.5	83.8

a/ Disbursement rate – ratio of disbursements to appropriations
Source: SAAODB 2023-2024, DBM

5.5 **Budget Utilization by Major Program.** Notably, the major programs of the OSEC and SEI will get the largest chunk of the DOST’s budget for operations in the proposed 2026 budget. Table 10 shows the obligation and disbursement rate of these major programs in 2024. The *S&T Scholarship Program* of the SEI obligated 101.4% of its budget and posted a disbursement rate of 99.7%, while its *S&T Education Development Program* has registered an obligation and disbursement rate of 82.4% and 70.2%, respectively. It should be noted that in 2023, the SEI committed funds for scholars such as stipends, tuition, and allowance meant for disbursement in 2023 (COA Annual Report, 2023), but can only release funds to universities after receiving their financial reports. Since some universities failed to submit on time, part of the 2023 obligations rolled over into 2024. These programs, support activities and projects are related to awards and grants, research, promotion and

development of S&T education and training. As of July 2024, however, the proposed policies and guidelines to ensure the timely release and effective monitoring of financial assistance have not yet been finalized. Similarly, the use of the Land Bank of the Philippines' *weAccess* platform for centralized financial assistance disbursement has yet to be fully implemented.

TABLE 10
BUDGET UTILIZATION BY SELECT MAJOR PROGRAM, 2024
(AMOUNTS IN MILLION PESOS)

Program / Implementing Agency	Adjusted Appropriations	Obligations	Disbursements	Obligation Rate (%) ^{a/}	Disbursement Rate (%) ^{b/}
Strategic Science and Technology (S&T) Program (OSEC)	3,660.7	3,585.4	2,897.5	97.9	79.1
S&T Program for Regional and Countryside Development (OSEC)	3,054.9	3,026.9	2,844.9	99.1	93.1
S&T Scholarship Program (SEI)	7,198.4	7,301.9	7,173.3	101.4	99.7
S&T Education Development Program (SEI)	85.5	70.5	60.1	82.4	70.2

a/ Obligation rate – ratio of obligations to appropriations

b/ Disbursement rate – ratio of disbursements to appropriations

Source: SAAODB 2024 (FAR No. 1 in Transparency Seal)

5.6 On the other hand, the OSEC's *Strategic S&T Program* registered an obligation rate of 97.9% and a disbursement rate of 79.1% in 2024. The bulk of these obligations pertained to the administration of the DOST's Harmonized National Research and Development Agenda (HNRDA). The significant gap between obligations and actual cash releases suggests implementation lags, as funds were programmed but not fully liquidated within the year. A similar pattern was observed in programs such as the Accelerated Science and Technology Human Resource Development Program (ASTHRDP), where delays in the release of scholarship assistance stemmed from late submissions of financial reports by universities and weak fund release mechanisms. Meanwhile, the *S&T Program for Regional and Countryside Development* which supports the diffusion and transfer of knowledge, technologies, and other related initiatives, posted a strong budget utilization with a 99.1% obligation rate and a 93.1% disbursement rate in 2024.

5.7 The 2026 NEP uses the Program Expenditure Classification (PREXC) to present the Operations budgets of national government agencies (NGAs). It is a budgeting reform that aims to tighten the link between the agency strategies, budget allocations, and desired results especially in terms of benefits to citizens. Under the PREXC, the Operations budgets of agencies are structured by Programs comprised of related activities and projects contributing to a common Organizational Outcome (OO).

5.8 Programs in the NEP contain performance indicators which are useful inputs in assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery by NGAs. The NEP reports by performance indicators (at output and outcome levels) the accomplishments of NGAs vis-à-vis Program targets. Such information can be used to assess the soundness of agency budget proposals considering the levels of past accomplishments and targets for the coming fiscal year.

TABLE II
DOST-OSEC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS OF MAJOR PROGRAMS, 2022-2026

Program	Actual vs Target			Target	
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Strategic Science and Technology (S&T) Program (P6,914.2)					
<i>Outcome Indicators</i>					
% of projects completed within the required timeframe	74% (156/212)	99.04% (103/104)	100% (146/146)	100%	100%
% of projects completed which are published in peer-reviewed journals, presented in national and/or international conferences or with IP filed or approved	51% (79/156)	58.25 (60/103)	84.93% (124/126)	84%	84%
% of priorities in the Harmonized National R&D Agenda (HNRDA) addressed	95% (380/400)	100% (444/444)	100% (5/5)	100%	100%
<i>Output Indicators</i>					
Number of projects funded	394	396	505	433	445
Number of grantees supported	195	117	219	217	217
% of programs/projects received that are evaluated and approved within the standard period of 90 days	87% (128/148)	91.95% (160/174)	100% (162/162)	100%	100%
S&T Program for Regional and Countryside Development (P3,328.8)					
<i>Outcome Indicators</i>					
-% increase in productivity generated	13.55% (P10.664 million in 2022 vs. P 3.391 million in 2021)	20.63% [(P12,396 B-P10,276B)/P10,276Bx100%]	31.78% (2024 Gross Sales – Php 16,335,405,306; 2023 Gross Sales – Php 12,395,788,483)	14%	14%
-% increase in employment generated	3.38% (15,237 in 2022 vs. 14,739 in 2021)	14.41% [(19,678-17,200)/17,200x100%]	20.46% (2024 Employment Generated – 23,704; 2023 Employment Generated-19,678)	7%	8%
-% increase of clients who rate the assistance as satisfactory or better	99.32% (81,102/81,661)	99.60% (106,100/106,531)	99.60% (149,703/150,307)	93%	93%
<i>Output Indicators</i>					
-Number of S&T interventions provided	41,923	40,677	40,850	24,365	25,827
-Number of MSMEs, LGUs, HEIs, communities and other customers assisted	47,231	59,024	72,295	24,904	26,290
-% of requests for technical that are acted upon within the ISO standard time	99% (84,232/84,743)	99.86% (89,494/89,616)	99.63% (86,496/86,820)	95%	96%

Source: NEP 2022-2026

5.9 Compared to 2022 and 2023, the major programs of the DOST's OSEC have shown significant improvements in performance outcomes and outputs from 2023 to 2024. For

the Strategic S&T Program, notable progress was achieved in project implementation, with 100% of projects completed within the required timeframe by 2024, a sharp increase from 74% in 2022.

- 5.10 Research productivity also improved considerably, with 84.9% of completed projects published, presented, or with IP filed in 2024, compared to only 51% in 2022 and 58.3% in 2023, thereby already surpassing the 2025–2026 target of 84%. Likewise, the efficiency of evaluating and approving projects within the 90-day standard improved steadily, reaching 100% by 2024, up from 87% in 2022 and 92% in 2023. The number of projects funded also expanded, peaking at 505 in 2024 versus 394 in 2022 and 396 in 2023.
- 5.11 Productivity gains reached 31.78% in 2024, more than double the 14% target for 2025, while employment generation rose to 20.46% in 2024, significantly surpassing the 7–8% targets set for 2025–2026. Client satisfaction remained consistently high at 99.6%, well above the 93% target, while timeliness of technical assistance delivery maintained almost perfect levels (=99%). The number of clients assisted also rose steadily from 47,231 in 2022 to 72,295 in 2024, reflecting the program’s growing reach.
- 5.12 While the DOST’s actual performance over the years has been improving, there remains no clear pathway to the PDP sectoral outcomes. Current NEP indicators are mostly operational and activity-based, focusing on implementation rather than long-term impact. For instance, they measure the number of projects funded but not their adoption, commercialization, or contribution to sector competitiveness.
- 5.13 A similar gap is observed in the S&T Program for Regional and Countryside Development. While it supports important initiatives such as technology transfer, regional R&D, and local capacity building, its outcome indicators are still limited to counts of beneficiaries, projects, and trainings conducted. These measures capture activity levels but do not assess whether interventions translate into sustainable technology adoption, increased productivity of local industries, or stronger regional innovation systems. Moreover, there is no monitoring of whether regional R&D outputs are commercialized, scaled up, or integrated into local and regional development plans.

VI. COA FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 Given that the Commission on Audit has not yet released the 2024 Annual Audit Report (AAR), this section reiterates the findings and observations made by the COA on the DOST and its agencies as contained in their respective 2023 AAR, as well as the Action Plan Monitoring Tool and Agency Action Plan and Status of Implementation. The COA rendered an Unmodified Opinion on the financial statements of the DOST-OSEC, ASTI, FNRI, NAST, PCHRD, STII, and TAPI. Meanwhile, an Unqualified Opinion was issued to the ITDI and SEI. On the other hand, a Qualified Opinion was rendered on the MIRDC, NRCP, PAGASA, PCIEERD, PHIVOLCS, PTRI, and PNRI, while an Adverse Opinion was issued to PSHS.

Pecuniary loss and administrative lapses

- 6.2 The accuracy and reliability of Property, Plant, and Equipment (PPE) balances of the ASTI, totaling P1.5 billion as of December 31, 2023, could not be ascertained due to: (i) a P604.4 million variance between accounting and property records, and (ii) P339.2 million worth of PPE that remained physically unaccounted for.
- 6.3 For the FNRI, the year-end PPE balance of P323.6 million was deemed unreliable due to: (i) non-conduct of a one-time cleansing of PPE account balances, (ii) failure to review the residual value and estimated useful life of PPE at least annually, and (iii) unsubstantiated recognition of accumulated impairment losses. As of July 2024, the ongoing activities are still underway and has requested for one-time cleansing of PPE accounts.
- 6.4 For the DOST-OSEC, project proposals and liquidation reports of DOST Central Office (CO), Region XII, and Region XIII for GIA-funded projects lacked sufficient supporting documents, casting doubt on the propriety of reported expenditures and the entitlement of implementing agencies (IAs) to government funds. Monitoring gaps were also noted in DOST CO projects, such as the inclusion of unrelated training attendance, non-extension of generated data to stakeholders, and the absence of standardized PSA metrics. These deficiencies may hinder program completion and complicate the future validation of research outputs. As of July 2024, partial implementation is still underway, The PTSOs had already communicated with implementing agencies and already requested proof of actions taken from the personnel concerned.
- 6.5 The DOST Region XIII reported liquidations and refunds amounting to P1.8 million and P289,505.92, respectively, with additional fund releases of P6.9 million for new and continuing projects. However, several GIA² releases to LGUs in CARAGA remained unliquidated at year-end of 2023. As of July 2024, the PTSOs had already communicated with implementing agencies, however, accounting records disclosed that as of May 31, 2024, the fund transfers which were already due for liquidation were still outstanding.
- 6.6 For the MIRDC, funds received from source agencies amounting to P459.6 million as of December 31, 2023—including P298.5 million from completed projects already due for liquidation—remained unliquidated. Variances between the records of the DOST and the Center were continually observed due to inadequate coordination with the Special Projects Division of the DOST. In addition, delays in the disposal of unserviceable PPE amounting to P90.6 million may cause further deterioration and loss of potential income. Ongoing coordination is underway for the liquidation of balances.

² The DOST-GIA program aims to harness the country's scientific and technological capabilities by funding relevant science and technology undertaking, provides grants for the implementation of programs/projects identified in the DOST priorities and thrusts which support science and technology activities classified in the GAA. The GIA funds are released to DOST-Regional offices after approval of the GAA. Funds may be transferred/sub-allotted to the identified IAs and another collaborating agency.

- 6.7 For the PCHRD, fund transfers to various IAs amounted to P2.8 billion as of December 31, 2023, which included an accumulated balance of P1.2 billion (46.5%) from completed projects. Of this, P3.2 million has remained outstanding and dormant for more than 10 years due to inadequate monitoring and lack of timely enforcement of liquidation requirements, casting doubt on the accuracy and reliability of the affected accounts. Likewise, the accuracy of the reported balance of *Due to NGAs* account amounting to P760.7 million could not be established including unliquidated funds from completed projects of P642.9 million, of which P256.6 million have been outstanding for more than one to six years, and an unreconciled balance of P249.2 million between the PCHRD's books and those of the source agencies.

Delays in Implementation

- 6.8 The REIINN Project of the ASTI amounting to P21.6 million encountered regulatory setbacks and delays in key activities, hindering the timely rollout of education information infrastructure. Consequently, its objective of improving connectivity in unserved and underserved rural areas and delivering learning resources to remote locations was not fully achieved. As of July 2024, the audit team has verified that REIINN Phase 2 which commenced on April 2022 has already implemented the use of long-range Wi-Fi in lieu of the LTE band as evidenced by the workplan and official travel reports.
- 6.9 The SEI did not consistently monitor scholars after program completion. From 2009–2023, the SEI reported that around 4,770 scholars graduated and were required to render service in the Philippines equivalent to the length of their scholarship. However, only 717 scholars (15.3%) complied and were cleared of their service obligations. The agency sent out demand letters to scholars who failed to render service obligation or those who have terminated their scholarship.
- 6.10 Financial assistance totaling P1.75 billion for scholars under the Accelerated Science and Technology Human Resource Development Program (ASTHRDP) was delayed by one to 12 months in FY 2023. COA reported that the low liquidation rates of only 44.41% of prior years' balances (covering 2021-2022 fund transfers) and 16.4% of 2023 fund transfers indicate possible delays in scholarship releases. These delays stemmed from undocumented disbursements and the absence of an effective mechanism to ensure timely fund release. As of July 2024, the planned centralized release of financial assistance to all scholars through the *weAccess* platform of the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP) has yet to be implemented.
- 6.11 For the NRCP, the success of the RDLead Program could not be measured reliably due to the absence of well-defined metrics for assessing effectiveness and efficiency. Moreover, the low number of secured funding and published manuscripts was attributed to the limited research funding opportunities and overlapping features with other capacity-building programs of the sectoral councils of the DOST, such as the Balik Scientist Program, which makes it difficult to justify the program's continued existence and maximize its potential

benefits. A revised progress report was provided to the audit team September 2024 which includes well-defined KPIs that measure the project's objectives

- 6.12 For PAGASA, the COA noted that in FY 2023, the hydromet stations nationwide valued at P256.1 million remained unutilized for over one year due to: (i) lack of funding for cellular network subscriptions needed for data transmission and repair and maintenance costs of installed devices, and (ii) the slow transfer of ownership of hydromet stations to LGUs. This resulted in the idling of government assets and deprived flood-prone communities of the potential benefits of improved flood forecasting and warning systems. Furthermore, the submitted *Annual Progress Reports* lacked measurable targets and accomplishments for each identified activity, preventing management and auditors from immediately verifying reported accomplishments. As of July 2024, the agency has created a TWG to handle all related activities including coordination with LGUs, providing technical assistance and donations of stations.

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**EXPENDITURE PROGRAM BY GENERAL EXPENSE CLASS, 2023-2026
(AMOUNTS IN MILLION PESOS)**

Particulars	2024					2025					2026				
	PS	MOOE	CO	FinEx	TOTAL	PS	MOOE	CO	FinEx	TOTAL	PS	MOOE	CO	FinEx	TOTAL
OSEC	1,122.9	5,960.5	228.2	0.0	7,311.6	978.3	6,207.5	626.8	0.0	7,812.6	1,284.6	6,449.0	271.3	0	8,004.9
ASTI	82.4	269.6	24.3	0.0	376.3	79.5	305.2	2.8	0.0	387.4	90.3	314.6	2.3	0	407.2
FNRI	156.2	426.8	4.0	0.0	586.9	141.2	441.8	211.0	0.0	794.0	166.9	335.1	636.5	0	1,138.5
FPRDI	159.3	69.6	75.8	0.0	304.7	153.0	78.5	18.8	0.0	250.3	169.6	86.6	18.0	0	274.3
ITDI	315.1	124.1	62.3	0.0	501.5	288.2	172.7	73.6	0.0	534.5	329.0	184.9	92.4	0	606.3
MIRDC	209.5	74.6	17.1	0.0	301.1	187.8	70.2	26.8	0.0	284.8	220.7	74.0	22.0	0	316.8
NAST	22.1	108.1	20.2	0.0	150.4	19.5	131.4	1.3	0.0	152.2	23.6	142.7	6.5	0	172.8
NRCP	41.3	196.6	11.7	0.0	249.6	39.6	205.5	2.9	0.0	248.0	44.4	210.4	3.6	0	258.4
PAGASA	716.5	713.8	398.9	0.0	1,829.3	647.3	711.8	611.0	0.0	1,970.2	763.6	834.0	576.9	0	2,174.6
PCAARRD	220.6	1,373.3	0.0	0.0	1,593.9	200.0	1,456.4	15.3	0.0	1,671.7	227.8	1459.1	12.4	0	1,699.2
PCHRD	63.3	772.5	14.6	0.0	850.3	56.0	831.2	0.0	0.0	887.2	70.6	836.2	3.4	0	910.2
PCIEERD	79.0	834.2	12.7	0.0	926.0	79.5	986.2	2.7	0.0	1,068.3	88.9	991.6	5.4	0	1086.0
PHIVOLCS	188.8	281.7	323.2	0.0	793.6	166.0	326.5	405.4	0.0	898.0	197.9	420.7	369.3	0	987.8
PNRI	233.9	166.4	484.8	0.0	885.0	208.4	181.6	645.0	0.0	1035.0	245.8	196.5	461.2	0	903.5
PSHS	1,546.3	864.4	430.2	0.0	2,840.9	1,499.2	919.2	385.6	0.0	2,804.1	1,747.7	925.3	373.1	0	3,046.1
PTRI	67.8	127.8	61.7	0.0	257.4	59.3	128.1	135.6	0.0	323.1	74.2	196.2	95.5	0	365.9
SEI	60.7	7,294.2	0.0	0.0	7,354.9	52.9	7,404.2	35.2	0.0	7,492.3	66.9	7,537.4	0.0	0	7,604.3
STII	57.3	71.2	15.6	0.0	144.2	50.7	81.8	13.5	0.0	146.0	62.9	98.2	13.5	0	174.6
TAPI	71.7	189.7	10.5	0.0	271.9	65.1	153.7	16.4	0.0	235.2	73.4	171.8	12.9	0	258.2
Total	5,414.8	19,919.0	2,195.8	0.0	27,529.5	4,971.5	20,793.6	3,229.6	0.0	28,994.7	5,948.8	21,464.5	2,976.3	0.0	30,389.5

Source: FY 2026 BESF

**EXPENDITURE PROGRAM BY GENERAL EXPENSE CLASS, 2023-2026
(AS PERCENT TO TOTAL AGENCY)**

Particulars	2024					2025					2026				
	PS	MOOE	CO	FinEx	TOTAL	PS	MOOE	CO	FinEx	TOTAL	PS	MOOE	CO	FinEx	TOTAL
OSEC	15.4	81.5	3.1	0.0	100.0	12.5	79.5	8.0	0.0	100.0	16.0	80.6	3.4	0	100.0
ASTI	21.9	71.6	6.5	0.0	100.0	20.5	78.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	22.2	77.3	0.6	0	100.0
FNRI	26.6	72.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	17.8	55.6	26.6	0.0	100.0	14.7	29.4	55.9	0	100.0
FPRDI	52.3	22.8	24.9	0.0	100.0	61.1	31.4	7.5	0.0	100.0	61.8	31.6	6.6	0	100.0
ITDI	62.8	24.7	12.4	0.0	100.0	53.9	32.3	13.8	0.0	100.0	54.3	30.5	15.2	0	100.0
MIRDC	69.6	24.8	5.7	0.0	100.0	65.9	24.7	9.4	0.0	100.0	69.7	23.4	6.9	0	100.0
NAST	14.7	71.9	13.4	0.0	100.0	12.8	86.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	13.6	82.6	3.8	0	100.0
NRCP	16.5	78.8	4.7	0.0	100.0	16.0	82.9	1.2	0.0	100.0	17.2	81.4	1.4	0	100.0
PAGASA	39.2	39.0	21.8	0.0	100.0	32.9	36.1	31.0	0.0	100.0	35.1	38.4	26.5	0	100.0
PCAARRD	13.8	86.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.0	87.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	13.4	85.9	0.7	0	100.0
PCHRD	7.4	90.8	1.7	0.0	100.0	6.3	93.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.8	91.9	0.4	0	100.0
PCIEERD	8.5	90.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	7.4	92.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	8.2	91.3	0.5	0	100.0
PHIVOLCS	23.8	35.5	40.7	0.0	100.0	18.5	36.4	45.1	0.0	100.0	20.0	42.6	37.4	0	100.0
PNRI	26.4	18.8	54.8	0.0	100.0	20.1	17.5	62.3	0.0	100.0	27.2	21.8	51.0	0	100.0
PSHS	54.4	30.4	15.1	0.0	100.0	53.5	32.8	13.8	0.0	100.0	57.4	30.4	12.2	0	100.0
PTRI	26.4	49.7	24.0	0.0	100.0	18.4	39.7	42.0	0.0	100.0	20.3	53.6	26.1	0	100.0
SEI	0.8	99.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.7	98.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.9	99.1	0.0	0	100.0
STII	39.7	49.4	10.8	0.0	100.0	34.8	56.0	9.2	0.0	100.0	36.0	56.2	7.7	0	100.0
TAPI	26.4	69.8	3.9	0.0	100.0	27.7	65.4	7.0	0.0	100.0	28.4	66.6	5.0	0	100.0
Total	15.4	81.5	3.1	0.0	100.0	12.5	79.5	8.0	0.0	100.0	16.0	80.6	3.4	0	100.0

Source: FY 2026 BESF

DOST ATTACHED AGENCIES

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTES

- The **Advanced Science and Technology Institute (ASTI)** is mandated to perform the following functions: scientific research and development in the advanced fields of information and communications technology and microelectronics; undertake long-term researches to strengthen and modernize science and technology infrastructure; conduct research and development works in the advanced fields of studies including biotechnology and microelectronics; and complement the overall endeavor in the scientific field with intensive activities in computer and information technologies.
- The **Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI)** undertakes research that define the citizenry's nutritional status, with reference to the malnutrition problem, its causes and effects; develops and recommends policy options, strategies, programs and projects for implementation by appropriate agencies; and diffuses knowledge and technologies in food and nutrition and provides scientific and technology (S&T) services to relevant stakeholders.
- The **Forest Products Research and Development Institute (FPRDI)** conducts applied research and development in secondary and tertiary processing for the forest-based industry to generate information and technology which can improve the utility value of wood and other forest products. The FPRDI also undertakes the transfer of completed research directly to end-users or via linkage units of other government agencies; undertakes technical services; and provides training programs.
- The **Industrial Technology Development Institute (ITDI)** provides innovative technologies and services in the areas of food, materials, chemicals, energy, biotechnology, environment and packaging to both private and government sectors with the highest standards of quality and reliability, within our capabilities and resources according to customer and all applicable regulatory and statutory requirements. The ITDI is also committed to continually improve the effectiveness of our QMS at all times in order to meet customer satisfaction.
- The **Metals Industry Research and Development Center (MIRDC)** provides both government and the private sector in the metals and engineering industries with professional management and technical expertise on training of engineers and technicians, information exchange, trade accreditation services, quality control and testing of metal products, research and development, and business economics advisory services.
- The **Philippine Nuclear Research Institute (PNRI)** conducts R&D on application of radiation and nuclear materials, processes and techniques in agriculture, food, health, nutrition and medicine and in industrial or commercial enterprises; undertakes the transfer of research results to end-users including technical extension and training services;

operates and maintains nuclear research reactors and other radiation facilities; licenses and regulates activities relative to production, transfer and utilization of nuclear and radioactive substances.

- The **Philippine Textile Research Institute** (PTRI) performs the following functions: conduct applied research and development for the textile industry sector; undertake the transfer of completed researchers to end-users or via linkage units of other government agencies; and undertake technical services and provide training programs.

SERVICE INSTITUTES

- The **Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration** (PAGASA) provides protection against natural calamities and utilizes scientific knowledge as an effective instrument to ensure the safety, well-being and economic security of all the people, and for the promotion of national progress.
- The **Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology** (PHILVOCS) has the following strategic objectives: predict the occurrence of volcanic eruptions and earthquakes and their related geotectonic phenomena; determine how eruptions and earthquakes shall occur and also areas likely to be affected; generate sufficient data for forecasting volcanic eruptions and earthquakes; mitigate hazards of volcanic activities through appropriate detection, forecast and warning system; formulate 20 appropriate disaster preparedness plans; exploit the positive.
- The **Philippine Science High School** (PSHS) is mandated to offer, on a free scholarship basis, a secondary course with special emphasis on subjects pertaining to the sciences with the end in view of preparing its students for a science career.
- The **Science Education Institute** (SEI) undertakes science education and training; administers scholarships, awards and grants; undertakes science and technology manpower development; and formulates plans and establishes programs and projects for the promotions and development of science and technology education and training in coordination with the Department of Education (DepEd), Commission on Higher Education (CHED) and other institutions of learning.
- The **Science and Technology Information Institute** (STII) establishes a Science and Technology databank and library; disseminates Science and Technology information; and undertakes training on Science and Technology information.
- The **Technology Application and Promotion Institute** (TAPI) serves as implementing arm of DOST in promoting the commercialization of technologies and marketing the services of the other operating units of the department. It provides grants and/or venture

financing assistance for new and emerging projects; administers the Invention Development Assistance Fund (IDAF) and the Inventors Guarantee Fund (IGF) for assisting inventors for invention-related activities and commercialization of inventions; assists technology generators, inventors, and researchers avail of the laboratories and other facilities of the Research and Development Institutes including regional offices and other government agencies, offices and instrumentalities; accredits and recognizes inventors' associations throughout their activities.

SECTORAL PLANNING COUNCILS

- The **Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development** (PCAARRD) formulates policies, plans, programs, projects, and strategies for science and technology development, in the agriculture, forestry, aquatic and natural resources sectors. PCAARRD allocates government and external funds generated for R&D efforts in the agriculture, forestry, marine and natural resources sectors; monitors R&D projects; and generates external funds for its R&D activities.
- The **Philippine Council for Health Research and Development** (PCHRD) formulates policies, plans, programs, projects, and strategies for health S&T development; programs and allocates government and external funds for R&D; monitors R&D projects; and generates external funds.
- The **Philippine Council for Industry, Energy and Emerging Technology Research and Development** (PCIEETRD) performs the following functions to develop national R&D competence in strategic areas of industry, energy and emerging technology: formulate national policies, programs and implementing strategies for advanced science industry and energy sectors; program and allocate government and other external funds earmarked for advanced science, industry and energy sectors; provide the mechanism for assessment, evaluation and monitoring of R&D programs and updating of the national R&D plan; develop and implement resource-generating strategies to implement and sustain programs for the sectors; provide support for the development of institutions and R&D human resource pool; establish, develop and maintain local and international technical cooperation and linkages; develop and implement programs for the optimal utilization, transfer, and commercialization of technologies and other research outputs; and establish, develop, and maintain an effective system for the acquisition and dissemination of research information.

ADVISORY BODIES

- The **National Academy of Science and Technology** (NAST) recognizes outstanding achievements in science and technology as well as provides meaningful incentives to those engaged in scientific and technological researches and advises the President and the Cabinet on matters related to science and technology. NAST engages in projects and

programs designed to recognize outstanding achievements in science; promotes scientific productivity; and embarks on programs traditionally and internationally expected of an academy of science.

- The **National Research Council of the Philippines** (NRCP) promotes and supports fundamental or basic research and comprehensive research programs. It promotes cooperation in research for continuing total improvement of the research capability of individual or group scientists; provides advice to the government on problems and issues of national interest; promotes scientific and technological culture in all sectors of society; and fosters linkages with local and international scientific organizations for enhanced cooperation in the development of information.