

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

Nineteenth Congress
First Regular Session



HOUSE BILL NO. 1933

Introduced by Hon. Mark O. Go

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Barangay is the basic political unit in the Philippines. It is the building block with which democracy, progress, peace, and justice are built. The barangay is mandated by the Local Government Code to serve as the primary planning and implementing unit of government policies, plans, programs, projects, and activities in the community, and as a forum wherein the collective views of the people may be expressed, crystallized and considered, and where disputes may be amicably settled. As of March 2021, there are 42,045 barangays nationwide, each barangay being headed by barangay officials who are tasked with a wide array of responsibilities from ensuring the delivery of basic services, i.e. health, social, sanitation management, waste disposal, and environmental services, to enforcement of barangay ordinances and securing peace and order. The role of barangay officials and barangay workers is crucial in the delivery of the appropriate services to match the actual needs of people at the grassroots. Beyond the daily neighborhood affairs, barangay officials are vested with significant duties and responsibilities that serve as springboard to nation building.

The Local Government Code provides that compensation of a Punong Barangay shall not be less than One Thousand Pesos (P1,000.00), while Sangguniang Barangay members, the Barangay Treasurer and the Barangay Secretary shall receive no less than Six Hundred Pesos (P600.00) These rates of compensation, subject to availability of funds, may however be increased to rates equivalent to Salary Grade 14 for the Punong Barangay, and Salary Grade 10 for the Sangguniang Barangay Members, Barangay Treasurer and Barangay Secretary as per DBM Budget Circular 63 dated October 22, 1996. This highly discretionary system of compensation created huge disparities in the rates of compensation received by barangay officials nationwide. Likewise, SK officials, barangay tanods, and members of the lupong tagapamayapa receive compensation only in the form of allowances and honoraria.

Barangay officials are the primary link of the government to the grassroots. They are the most accurate barometer of the public's pulse, and bring forth invaluable contributions in aligning our national development goals with our people's urgent needs and genuine concerns. Their compensation, and in effect their independence and efficiency in service should not be left vulnerable to a dynamic local political environment. It is towards this

end that this bill seeks to standardize the rate of compensation received by barangay officials nationwide, in recognition of the prime importance of barangays in national development.

Hence, approval of this bill is earnestly requested.



MARK O. GO

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AN ACT
STANDARDIZING THE COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS OF BARANGAY
OFFICIALS, AMENDING FOR THE PURPOSE SECTION 393 OF THE LOCAL
GOVERNMENT CODE OF 1991

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Section 393 of Republic Act No. 7160 of the Local Government Code of 1991 is hereby amended to read as follows:

“Section 393. *Benefits of Barangay Officials.* - (a) Barangay officials[, including barangay tanods and members of the lupong tagapamayapa, shall receive honoraria, allowances, and such other emoluments as may be authorized by law or barangay, municipal or city ordinance in accordance with the provisions of this Code, but in no case shall it be less than One thousand pesos (P1,000.00) per month for the punong barangay and Six hundred pesos (P600.00) per month for the sangguniang barangay members, barangay treasurer, and barangay secretary: Provided, however, That the annual appropriations for personal services shall be subject to the budgetary limitations prescribed under Title Five, Book II of this Code;] **SHALL BE ENTITLED TO SALARY EQUIVALENT TO THE RATE OF THE FOLLOWING SALARY GRADES AS PROVIDED IN REPUBLIC ACT NO. 11466 OR THE “SALARY STANDARDIZATION LAW OF 2019”:**

- i. PUNONG BARANGAY – SALARY GRADE 12
- ii. SANGGUNIANG BARANGAY MEMBER – SALARY GRADE 9
- iii. BARANGAY SECRETARY – SALARY GRADE 9
- iv. BARANGAY TREASURER – SALARY GRADE 9

PROVIDED, THAT THE COMPENSATION OF THE AFORMENTIONED BARANGAY OFFICIALS SHALL BE ADJUSTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INCOME CLASSIFICATION OF THE CITY OR MUNICIPALITY TO WHICH THE BARANGAY BELONGS, AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 10 OF RA NO. 11466. THE CITY OR MUNICIPALITY SHALL APPROPRIATE THE NECESSARY FUNDS FOR THE SALARIES AND BENEFITS OF THE SAID BARANGAY OFFICIALS.

BARANGAY TANODS AND MEMBERS OF THE LUPONG TAGAPAMAYAPA SHALL RECEIVE HONORARIA, ALLOWANCES AND SUCH OTHER EMOLUMENTS AS MAY BE AUTHORIZED BY LAW OR BARANGAY, CITY, OR MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS CODE, BUT IN NO CASE SHALL THE TOTAL AMOUNT BE LESS THAN FIVE THOUSAND PESOS (P5,000.00) PER MONTH.

(b) The punong barangay, the sangguniang barangay members, the barangay treasurer, and the barangay secretary shall also:

(1) Be entitled to Christmas bonus of at least One thousand pesos (P1,000.00) each, the funds for which shall be taken from the general fund of the barangay or from such other funds appropriated by the national government for the purpose;

(2) Be entitled, during their incumbency, to insurance coverage which shall include, but shall not be limited to temporary and permanent disability, double indemnity, accident insurance, death and burial benefits, in accordance with Republic Act Numbered Sixty-nine hundred forty-two (R.A. No. 6942), entitled "An Act Increasing the Insurance Benefits of Local Government Officials and Providing Funds Therefor";

(3) Be entitled to free medical care including subsistence, medicines, and medical attendance in any government hospital or institution: Provided, that such hospital care shall include surgery or surgical expenses, medicines, X-rays, laboratory fees, and other hospital expenses;

In case of extreme urgency where there is no available government hospital or institution, the barangay official concerned may submit himself for immediate medical attendance to the nearest private clinic, hospital or institution and the expenses not exceeding Five thousand pesos (P5,000.00) that may be incurred therein shall be chargeable against the funds of the barangay concerned UPON FULL UTILIZATION OF PHILHEALTH BENEFITS;

(4) Be exempted during their incumbency from paying tuition and matriculation fees for their legitimate dependent children attending state colleges or universities. He may likewise avail of such educational benefits in a state college or university located within the province or city to which the barangay belongs; [and]

(5) Be entitled to appropriate civil service eligibility on the basis of the number of years of service to the barangay, pursuant to the rules and regulations issued by the Civil Service Commission[.];

(6) BE ENTITLED TO COVERAGE UNDER THE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE SYSTEM (GSIS), PHILHEALTH, AND PAG-IBIG FUND.

(c) Elective barangay officials shall have preference in appointments to any government position or in any government-owned or controlled corporations, including their

subsidiaries, after their tenure of office, subject to the requisite qualifications and the provisions of the immediately preceding paragraph.

(d) All duly appointed members of the barangay tanod brigades, or their equivalent, which shall number not more than twenty (20) in each barangay, shall be granted insurance or other benefits during their incumbency, chargeable to the barangay or the city or municipal government to which the barangay belongs.

SEC. 2. Separability Clause. – If any provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional or invalid, the remainder or any provisions thereof not affected shall remain in force and effect.

SEC. 3. Repealing Clause. – All laws, decrees, executive orders and issuances, proclamations, rules and regulations, and other issuances or parts thereof that are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SEC. 4. Effectivity. – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,

