

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Metro Manila

NINETEENTH CONGRESS
Third Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 10800



Introduced by Representatives Co (E.), Romualdez (F.M.), Dalipe, Marcos, Quimbo, Co (A.N.), Suansing, Jr. (H.), Violago, Nava, Salimbangon, Bautista-Lim, Ty, Lacson, Zamora (M.C.), Abante, Jr., Dujali, Espina, Jr., Bautista, Tiangco, Singson (R.V.), Limkaichong, Campos, Jr., Calderon, Del Mar, Vargas-Alfonso, Lara, Gonzaga, Cajayon-Uy, Yu (D.G.), Cari, Martinez, Cuaresma, Cabredo, Garin, Tan (S.), Aquino II, Suarez, Cua, Alonte, Dy V (F.), Matugas II, De Venecia, Dy (I.P.), Bongalon, Alvarez (J.), Arenas, Adiong, Gasataya, Gonzales II (N.), Haresco, Jr., Go (E.C.), Celeste, Acharon, Fuentebella, Zubiri, Jr., Umali, Jr., Villaraza-Suarez, Yap (Eric), Bernos, Momo, Sr., Vergara, Advincula, Atayde, Garcia (D.), Garcia (M.A.), Gardiola, Luistro, Mercado (L.V.), Nograles (M.), Pancho, Rama, Jr., Rillo, Villafuerte (M.L.), Bascug, Plaza, Tan (J.), Sali, Cruz, Jr. (R.), Angara, Cruz, Jr. (A.), Balindong, Eudela, Pleyto, Mangaoang, Barba, Matibag, Ang, Jr., Bustos, Reyes, Delos Santos, Tulfo (J.), Lagon (S.), Cardema, Singson (R.), Tanchay, Verzosa, Jr., Chatto, Fortes, Legarda, Jr., Chungalao, Maceda, Cojuangco (J.E.M.), Amante, Romero, Fresnedi, Lazatin II, Revilla III (R.J.), Sakaluran, Almario, Asistio, Dionisio, Jr., Dy III (F.M.C.), Khonghun, Maniquiz, Panaligan, Tallado, Unabia, Vargas, Go (M.), Co-Pilar, Ouano-Dizon, Lagon (D.), Aumentado, Yap (C.), Dimaporo (S.A.), Santos, Mastura, Golez, Jr., Hernandez, Rodriguez (E.) and Pascual.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The power of the purse is one of the most critical functions entrusted to Congress by the 1987 Philippine Constitution. This function is exercised primarily through the passage of appropriations laws, which authorize the expenditure of public funds to finance government operations, programs, activities, and projects.

The process begins with the President submitting the National Expenditure Program (NEP) through the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) to Congress. According to Article VII, Section 22 of the 1987 Constitution, ***"the President shall submit to the Congress within thirty days from the opening of every regular session, as the basis of the general appropriations bill, a budget of expenditures and sources of financing, including receipts from existing and proposed revenue measures."*** The submission made on July 29, 2024, is well within the period provided in the Constitution. This submission is crucial for Congress to perform its duty of scrutinizing, amending, and ultimately enacting the budget.

The House of Representatives through the Committee on Appropriations initiates the appropriations process. Article VI, Section 24 of the 1987 Constitution provides that ***"all appropriation, revenue or tariff bills, bills authorizing increase of the public debt, bills of local application, and private bills shall originate exclusively in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments"***. This ensures that the people's representatives, who are elected by district and closer to their constituents, have a direct hand in deciding the allocation of government resources.

Furthermore, Article VI, Section 29(1) mandates that ***"no money shall be paid out of the Treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law."*** Thus, the national budget, which sets the government's financial priorities, must undergo thorough scrutiny and deliberation by Congress before approval.

In performing these duties, Congress ensures that government expenditures are aligned with national priorities and the needs of the Filipino people, considering economic, social, and security objectives. The House of Representatives, in particular, is entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring that every peso allocated in the budget serves the public interest and promotes equitable development.

This appropriations bill embodies the agenda of the proposed FY 2025 national budget, anchored on the theme: **"Agenda for Prosperity: Fulfilling the Needs and Aspirations of the Filipino People."** This agenda aims to enhance the quality of life and economic well-being of every Filipino and their communities. It is built on the three (3) fundamental pillars under the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028, as follows:

1. Develop and Protect the Capabilities of Individuals and Families – focuses on education, healthcare, and social protection to develop people's potential. It prioritizes social services by implementing programs that promote human and social development, reduce vulnerabilities, protect the purchasing power of the people, and increase income-earning abilities.
2. Transform Production Sectors to Generate More Quality Jobs and Competitive Products – aims to create more quality jobs and produce competitive products by advancing industrial and labor sectors. Provides significant funds for major livelihood and modernized agriculture and agri-business to revitalize and boost government services.
3. Create an Enabling Environment Encompassing Institutions, Physical and Natural Environment – supports sustainable development and good governance, including substantial allocations for infrastructure and technology investments, aiming to modernize critical public services, enhance connectivity, and drive economic growth.

Macroeconomic Performance, Assumptions and Fiscal Program

The Philippine economy's performance in recent quarters has been robust, demonstrating resilience in the face of global uncertainties. This strong performance and a strategic focus on sustained growth, poverty reduction, and progress toward upper middle-income status inspire confidence that our economic policies and national budget are aligned to support these goals.

The Philippine economy posted a growth rate of 5.7 percent in the first quarter of 2024, outpacing other major emerging economies in the region. This growth trajectory sets a strong foundation as the country aims to achieve the following growth targets, as articulated in the Medium Term Fiscal Framework adopted by Congress in 2022:

- 6 to 7 percent in 2024
- 6.5 to 7.5 percent in 2025
- 6.5 to 8.0 percent from 2026 to 2028

If these growth targets are met, the country is projected to surpass the Upper Middle-Income threshold by 2025, contingent on stable foreign exchange rates, particularly if the peso remains at or below ₱58 per US dollar.

The country's international reserves have averaged \$101 billion over the last five years and are expected to reach \$104 billion in 2024, providing a robust buffer against external shocks. On the trade front, export growth is forecast to rise by 6 percent and import growth by 5 percent as global demand normalizes.

The 7.5 percent rebound in exports during the first quarter of 2024, driven by the electronics sector, reflects the recovery in key export industries. On the production side, the industry sector expanded by 5.1 percent, contributing significantly to overall growth. In comparison, the services sector posted 6.9 percent growth—a moderation influenced by slowing demand for some services. The agriculture sector showed weak performance due to the impact of El Niño, underscoring the need for enhanced support and climate resilience initiatives in this critical sector.

The labor market remains bright, with 605,000 jobs created year-over-year and the unemployment rate decreasing to 4.1 percent. Notably, the underemployment rate fell to 9.9 percent in May 2024, the lowest since 2005, indicating improved job quality and worker engagement.

While approved foreign investments contracted by 63.6 percent in the first quarter of 2024 due to base effects, there was a positive shift in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows, which grew by 18.7 percent from January to April 2024, driven by investments in energy and other critical sectors. The concentration of foreign investments in energy highlights the importance of aligning policy support for sustainable and strategic industries.

On the social front, significant strides have been made in reducing poverty. The 2023 Official Poverty Statistics reveal that poverty incidence fell to 15.5 percent, down from 18.1 percent in 2021, lifting 2.45 million Filipinos out of poverty. The number of food-poor individuals also decreased from 6.5 million in 2021 to 4.484 million in 2023. This progress is a testament to our collective efforts and should encourage us to continue our work.

The long-term goal is to reduce poverty to a single-digit level of 9 percent by 2028, aiming to lift an additional 10 million Filipinos out of poverty over the next four years. Achieving this requires targeted investments in education, healthcare, job creation, and social protection programs, ensuring that economic growth translates into tangible improvements in living standards.

The national budget for the fiscal year 2025 is developed within a constantly changing macroeconomic environment. Policy decisions in the budget are based on important indicators such as inflation, oil prices, exchange rates, interest rates, and inbound and outbound trade. These factors are crucial in determining fiscal priorities and resource allocation.

The FY 2025 budget is anchored on the following key macroeconomic assumptions:

1. Real GDP growth
2. Inflation
3. Dubai Crude Oil Price
4. Peso Exchange Rate
5. One-Year Treasury Bill (T-bill) Rate
6. Six-Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR)
7. Imports of goods
8. Exports of goods

**Table 1. Key Macroeconomic Assumptions
2024 – 2025**

Particulars	2024	2025
Real GDP Growth (%)	6.0 – 7.0	6.5 – 7.5
Inflation Rate (%)	2.0 – 4.0	2.0 – 4.0
364-Day T-bill Rate (%)	5.5 – 6.5	4.5 – 5.5
Foreign Exchange Rate (Php/US\$)	56 – 58	55 – 58
Dubai Crude Oil Price (US\$/barrel)	70 – 85	65 – 85
SOFR, 6 months (%)	4.5 – 5.5	3.5 – 4.5
Exports, Growth (%)	5.0	6.0
Import, Growth (%)	2.0	5.0

Source: Budget of Expenditures and Sources of Financing (BESF)

The government aims to reduce the deficit-to-GDP ratio from 5.6 percent in 2024 to 3.7 percent in 2028 while maintaining fiscal prudence and addressing the nation's development needs.

In the FY 2025 Fiscal Program:

1. Total revenues are projected to be P4,644.4 billion, which is 16.2 percent of the GDP. This is an 8.8 percent increase from the FY 2024 revenue program of P4,269.9 billion.
2. The estimated consolidated public sector deficit is P603.849 billion, equivalent to 2.1 percent of the GDP.
3. The national government budget deficit is expected to be P1,537.7 billion, comprising 5.3 percent of the GDP.
4. The outstanding national government debt is projected to be P17.354 trillion, resulting in a debt-to-GDP ratio of 60.36 percent by the end of 2025.

Table 2. Fiscal Program, 2024-2025
(In Billion Pesos)

PARTICULARS	2024	2025
Revenues	4,269.9	4,644.4
Disbursements	5,754.3	6,182.1
Deficit	(1,484.3)	(1,537.7)
<i>As % of GDP</i>		
Revenues	16.1%	16.2%
Disbursements	21.7%	21.5%
Deficit	-5.6%	-5.3%

Source: BESF

The Proposed Expenditure Program

The proposed FY 2025 national budget amounting to P6.352 trillion is 22.1 percent of GDP. This amount is 10.14 percent higher or P584.79 billion more than the FY 2024 budget of P5.768 trillion.

Of the P6.352 trillion budget, the total new general appropriations requiring legislative authorization amount to P4,405.9 billion, consisting of P4,247.23 billion in Programmed New Appropriations and P158.67 billion in Unprogrammed Appropriations.

In summary, the programmed New Appropriations of P4,247.23 billion and the P2,105.16 billion in programmed Automatic Appropriations constitute the appropriation cover for the P6.352 trillion budget, as follows:

Table 3. The Proposed Expenditure Program
(In Billion Pesos)

Particulars	Levels		Percent to Total	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Total New General Appropriations	4,751.22	4,405.90	82.38%	69.36%
Less: Unprogrammed Appropriations	731.45	158.67	12.68%	2.50%
Equals: Programmed New Appropriations	4,019.77	4,247.23	69.70%	66.86%
Add: Automatic Appropriations	1,747.83	2,105.16	30.30%	33.14%
National Tax Allotment	871.38	1,034.61	15.11%	16.29%
Debt Service-Interest Payment	670.47	848.03	11.62%	13.35%
BARMM Annual Block Grant	70.51	83.42	1.22%	1.31%
Retirement and Life Insurance Premiums (RLIP)	65.79	68.55	1.14%	1.08%
Net Lending	28.70	28.70	0.50%	0.45%
Tax Expenditure Fund	14.50	14.50	0.25%	0.23%
Special Accounts in the General Fund	26.48	27.35	0.46%	0.43%
Total Expenditure Program	5,767.60	6,352.39	100.00%	100.00%

Financing the FY 2025 Proposed Budget

Revenues and Borrowings

For FY 2025, the National Government is projected to collect a total of P4.644 trillion in revenues, which is 16.2 percent of GDP. The projected revenue level is 8.77 percent higher than the FY 2024 programmed revenue of P4.270 trillion or 16.1 percent of GDP.

Of the P4.644 trillion revenues, P4.332 trillion, or 93 percent, will come from taxes, and P312 billion, or 7 percent, from non-tax revenues and the sale of government assets. The Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) will generate the bulk of this tax revenue in the amount of P3.232 trillion, and the rest from the Bureau of Customs (BOC) amounting to P1.064 trillion and other offices with P36 billion.

On the other hand, the government intends to borrow in FY 2025 the amount of about P2.545 trillion, of which P507.4 billion is sourced from foreign creditors and P2,037.6 billion from domestic sources. Of the total borrowings, P1,342.2 billion will be used to finance the deficit and settle maturing debt obligations.

Table 4. Revenues, 2024-2025
(In Billion Pesos)

	2024	2025
REVENUES	4,269.90	4,644.40
<i>% of GDP</i>	16.12%	16.15%
<i>% Growth</i>	11.66%	8.77%
Tax Revenues	3,820.30	4,332.60
<i>BIR</i>	2,848.90	3,232.50
<i>BOC</i>	939.70	1,064.00
<i>Others</i>	31.70	36.1
Non-Tax Revenues	407.50	210.80
Privatization	42.10	101.00

Source: BESF

Dimensions of the Proposed Budget

A. Budget by Sector

For the fiscal year 2025, the Social Services Sector will receive the largest share of the budget, amounting to P2,120.67 billion or 33.38 percent. This allocation aims to support government programs that promote human and social development, including health and education.

The Economic Services Sector will receive the second largest share at 29.16 percent with a P1,852.54 billion allocation to ensure a steady supply of affordable food while protecting the rights of the farmers and farm workers through strengthened initiatives. This will also cover the implementation of key programs for natural resources and the environment, revitalization of the industry and promotion of trade and investments, sustainment of the positive momentum of the tourism industry, and the construction and maintenance of flood mitigation structures and drainage systems, among others.

The General Public Services Sector ranks third with P1,083.15 billion or 17.05 percent, while the Defense Sector ranks last with P419.30 billion or 6.60 percent of the total national government budget.

Debt Burden, including interest payments and net lending, is allotted P876.73 billion or 13.80 percent of the total budget.

Table 5. Budget by Sector

Sector	Levels (In Billion Pesos)		Percent Share		Percent of GDP	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Social Services	2,116.40	2,120.67	36.69%	33.38%	7.99%	7.38%
Economic Services	1,775.33	1,852.54	30.78%	29.16%	6.70%	6.44%
General Public Services	898.56	1,083.15	15.58%	17.05%	3.39%	3.77%
Defense	278.14	419.30	4.82%	6.60%	1.05%	1.46%
Debt Burden	699.17	876.73	12.12%	13.80%	2.64%	3.05%
Total	5,767.60	6,352.39	100.00%	100.00%	21.77%	22.10%

Source: BESF

B. Budget by Expense Class

By general expense class, Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE) comprise the largest share of the FY 2025 budget, with P2,420.64 billion or 38.11 percent. The MOOE budget supports the implementation of various education, health, and social protection programs, the operations of departments and agencies, and subsidies to government-owned or controlled corporations. The proposed budget for MOOE includes the automatically appropriated shares of LGUs, such as the P1.035 trillion earmarked for the National Tax Allotment and the P83.4 billion for the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao Annual Block Grant.

Personnel Services account for the second largest share of the budget, a substantial P1,756.85 billion or about 27.66 percent, is allocated for the salaries, benefits, pensions, allowances, and other compensation of government officials and employees. This includes salaries of healthcare workers under the National Health Workforce Support System and the pension of retired Military and Uniformed Personnel.

The Capital Outlays and Net Lending will receive an allocation of P1,326.83 billion or 20.89 percent of the proposed budget. This significant allocation is primarily for the various projects of the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Department of Transportation (DOTr), Department of Agriculture (DA), and Department of Education (DepEd).

The Financial Expenses for payment of interest on loans and bank charges amount to P848.07 billion or 13.35 percent of the total budget.

Table 6. Budget by Expense Class
(Amounts, In Billion Pesos)

Particulars	2024 Program	2025 Proposed	Percent Share	
			2024	2025
Current Operating Expenditures	4,428.51	5,025.56	76.78%	79.11%
Personnel Services	1,483.28	1,756.85	25.72%	27.66%
MOOE	2,274.70	2,420.64	39.44%	38.11%
Financial Expenses	670.53	848.07	11.63%	13.35%
Capital Outlays & Net Lending	1,339.09	1,326.83	23.22%	20.89%
TOTAL	5,767.60	6,352.39	100.00%	100.00%

C. Top Recipients

Consistent with the state policy provided in Section 5, Article XIV of the 1987 Constitution of assigning the **highest budgetary priority to education**, the DepEd, State Universities and Colleges (SUCs), Commission on Higher Education (CHED), the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) and other education-related institutions are allocated a total budget of P977.6 billion in FY 2025. The allocation will be used to fund major programs of the DepEd such as Basic Education Facilities (BEF), Government Assistance and Subsidies (GAS), and an increase in the allowances of public school teachers under the “Kabalikat sa Pagtuturo Act.” It also supports the Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education (UAQTE) of CHED, reskilling and upskilling programs like Special Training for Employment Program, Training for Work Scholarship Program and Tulong Trabaho Scholarship Program of TESDA.

The DPWH ranked 2nd with an allocation of P900 billion. The amount supports the Network Development Program of the DPWH, including construction of by-passes and diversion roads, construction of missing road links and new roads, flood control, and bridge programs. The budget will also cover the allocations for the convergence and special support programs of DPWH with other agencies and for the Sustainable Infrastructure Projects Alleviating Gaps (SIPAG) and Basic Infrastructure Program (BIP).

The Department of Health ranked 3rd with an allocation of P297.6 billion. This allocation, which includes the budget of the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation, reflects the government’s unwavering commitment to making health services available and affordable to the people. The fund will continue to support government’s effort to prioritize the health sector by improving the country’s healthcare systems, promoting inclusive and affordable healthcare, and ensuring reliable health services. The government will continue to provide funds for Medical Assistance to Indigent Program (MAIP) for the hospitalization and assistance of indigent and financially-incapacitated patients; the Health Facilities Enhancement Program (HFEP) for the construction, rehabilitation, and upgrading of health facilities; Family Health, Immunization, Nutrition, and Responsible Parenting Program.

The Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) ranked 4th with an allocation of P278.4 billion. This money will be utilized primarily to fund Programs/Activities/Projects that maintain public safety, deliver public goods and services at the local level, and strengthen peace and order efforts.

The Department of National Defense (DND) ranked 5th with a P256.1 billion allocation. This budget is intended to bolster the country's defense capabilities by acquiring and developing military equipment and technologies and deploying adequate human resources to secure the sovereignty of the state and the integrity of the national territory.

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) ranked 6th with an allocation of P230.1 Billion. The allocation will be utilized for the continued implementation of the: (1) Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps); (2) Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens (SocPen); and (3) Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation (AICS).

The Agriculture Sector ranked 7th with an allocation of P211.3 billion, which includes the DA, attached agencies and corporations, and the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR). This priority allocation ensures food safety and security, sufficient rice supply, expansion of fertilizer support, and commitment to raising farmers' and fisherfolks' agricultural productivity. The allocation also covers the funding requirement for farm-to-market roads (FMRs) to connect and improve the roads to farming communities, improve local trade and productivity, reduce transportation costs of farm input and output, and minimize post-harvest losses.

The DOTr ranked 8th with an allocation of P180.9 billion. This allocation will support programs and projects to improve transportation infrastructure, including the funding requirement for the Public Transport Modernization Program, which aims to upgrade the public transportation system nationwide and make it more efficient and sustainable.

The Judiciary ranked 9th with an allocation of P63.6 billion. The amount includes funding for the adjudication program, construction, completion, and rehabilitation of Halls of Justice nationwide.

The Department of Justice ranked 10th with an allocation of P40.6 billion primarily for the law enforcement program, which includes investigation and prosecution services, witness protection, anti-trafficking in persons, enforcement of anti-cybercrime law, and rendition of various legal services.

Table 7. Top Recipients
(In Billion Pesos)

DEPARTMENT	2025 NEP	
	Amount	Rank
EDUCATION (DepEd, SUCS, CHED, TESDA)*	977.6	1
PUBLIC WORKS	900.0	2
HEALTH (including PHILHEALTH)	297.6	3
INTERIOR AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	278.4	4
DEFENSE	256.1	5
SOCIAL WELFARE	230.1	6
AGRICULTURE (Inc. Attached Corporations, DAR)	211.3	7
TRANSPORTATION	180.9	8
JUDICIARY	63.6	9
JUSTICE	40.6	10

*Includes other education-related agencies/institutions

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, I request every Member of this august body to stand with the Members of the Committee on Appropriations in reaching a unified decision and recommendation to approve the General Appropriations Bill for FY 2025. This bill authorizes the appropriation of P4.405 trillion for the operation of the national government, which includes P4.247 trillion in Programmed New Appropriations and P158.67 billion in Unprogrammed Appropriations.

Passing this measure on time is crucial to ensure efficient implementation of government programs and projects, enabling us to provide essential services and resources to our people when and where they are most needed.

Understanding the significance of our legislative power and the positive impact this budget will have on the nation's progress and welfare, I humbly and respectfully seek the immediate approval of this General Appropriations Bill by this esteemed body.

For the Committee on Appropriations:

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'E' followed by a series of loops and a final upward stroke.

REP. ELIZALDY S. CO
Chairperson
Committee on Appropriations

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
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Introduced by Representatives Co (E.) Romualdez (F.M.), Dalipe, Marcos, Quimbo, Co (A.N.), Suansing, Jr. (H.), Violago, Nava, Salimbangon, Bautista-Lim, Ty, Lacson, Zamora (M.C.), Abante, Jr., Dujali, Espina, Jr., Bautista, Tiangco, Singson (R.V.), Limkaichong, Campos, Jr., Calderon, Del Mar, Vargas-Alfonso, Lara, Gonzaga, Cajayon-Uy, Yu (D.G.), Cari, Martinez, Cuaresma, Cabredo, Garin, Tan (S.), Aquino II, Suarez, Cua, Alonte, Dy V (F.), Matugas II, De Venecia, Dy (I.P.), Bongalon, Alvarez (J.), Arenas, Adiong, Gasataya, Gonzales II (N.), Haresco, Jr., Go (E.C.), Celeste, Acharon, Fuentebella, Zubiri, Jr., Umali, Jr., Villaraza-Suarez, Yap (Eric), Bernos, Momo, Sr., Vergara, Advincula, Atayde, Garcia (D.), Garcia (M.A.), Gardiola, Luistro, Mercado (L.V.), Nograles (M.), Pancho, Rama, Jr., Rillo, Villafuerte (M.L.), Bascug, Plaza, Tan (J.), Sali, Cruz, Jr. (R.), Angara, Cruz, Jr. (A.), Balindong, Eudela, Pleyto, Mangaoang, Barba, Matibag, Ang, Jr., Bustos, Reyes, Delos Santos, Tulfo (J.), Lagon (S.), Cardema, Singson (R.), Tanchay, Verzosa, Jr., Chatto, Fortes, Legarda, Jr., Chungalao, Maceda, Cojuangco (J.E.M.), Amante, Romero, Fresnedi, Lazatin II, Revilla III (R.J.), Sakaluran, Almario, Asistio, Dionisio, Jr., Dy III (F.M.C.), Khonghun, Maniquiz, Panaligan, Tallado, Unabia, Vargas, Go (M.), Co-Pilar, Ouano-Dizon, Lagon (D.), Aumentado, Yap (C.), Dimaporo (S.A.), Santos, Mastura, Golez, Jr., Hernandez, Rodriguez (E.) and Pascual.

AN ACT

APPROPRIATING FUNDS FOR THE OPERATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES FROM JANUARY ONE TO DECEMBER THIRTY ONE, TWO THOUSAND AND TWENTY FIVE

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

1	Section 1. Appropriation of Funds. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated out of any funds in	1
2	the National Treasury of the Philippines not otherwise appropriated, for the operation of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines from January	2
3	One to December Thirty One, Two Thousand and Twenty Five, except where otherwise specifically provided herein:	3