Drawing on internationally accepted criteria developed by multilateral organizations, the Open Budget Survey uses 109 equally weighted indicators to measure budget transparency. These indicators assess whether the central government makes eight key budget documents available to the public online in a timely manner and whether these documents present budget information in a comprehensive and useful way.

Each country receives a composite score (out of 100) that determines its ranking on the Open Budget Index – the world’s only independent and comparative measure of budget transparency.

**How has the OBI score for the Philippines changed over time?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pre-Budget Statement</th>
<th>Executive’s Budget Proposal</th>
<th>Enacted Budget</th>
<th>Citizens Budget</th>
<th>In-Year Reports</th>
<th>Mid-Year Review</th>
<th>Year-End Report</th>
<th>Audit Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Extensive</td>
<td>Substantial</td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Scant or None</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Extensive</td>
<td>Substantial</td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Scant or None</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Extensive</td>
<td>Substantial</td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Scant or None</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Extensive</td>
<td>Substantial</td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Scant or None</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Extensive</td>
<td>Substantial</td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Scant or None</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Extensive</td>
<td>Substantial</td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Scant or None</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Philippines’ score of 67 out of 100 is substantially higher than the global average score of 42.

**How comprehensive and useful is the information provided in the key budget documents that the Philippines publishes?**

- **Pre-Budget Statement:** Extensive (83)
- **Executive’s Budget Proposal:** Substantial (87)
- **Enacted Budget:** Substantial (84)
- **Citizens Budget:** Substantial (81)
- **In-Year Reports:** Substantial (81)
- **Mid-Year Review:** Substantial (82)
- **Year-End Report:** Substantial (82)
- **Audit Report:** Substantial (82)

**Public availability of budget documents from 2006 to 2017**

- **Pre-Budget Statement:** Available to the Public
- **Executive’s Budget Proposal:** Available to the Public
- **Enacted Budget:** Available to the Public
- **Citizens Budget:** Available to the Public
- **In-Year Reports:** Available to the Public
- **Mid-Year Review:** Available to the Public
- **Year-End Report:** Available to the Public
- **Audit Report:** Available to the Public
The Philippines’ score of 67 on the 2017 Open Budget Index is largely the same as its score in 2015.

Since 2015, the Philippines has increased the availability of budget information by:
- Increasing the information provided in the Executive’s Budget Proposal.
- Increasing the information provided in the Pre-Budget Statement.

However, the Philippines has decreased the availability of budget information by:
- Failing to publish the Mid-Year Review online in a timely manner.

**Key Budget Documents**

- **Pre-Budget Statement**: discloses the broad parameters of fiscal policies in advance of the Executive’s Budget Proposal; outlines the government’s economic forecast, anticipated revenue, expenditures, and debt.
- **Executive’s Budget Proposal**: submitted by the executive to the legislature for approval; details the sources of revenue, the allocations to ministries, proposed policy changes, and other information important for understanding the country’s fiscal situation.
- **Enacted Budget**: the budget that has been approved by the legislature.
- **Citizens Budget**: a simpler and less technical version of the government’s Executive’s Budget Proposal or Enacted Budget, designed to convey key information to the public.
- **In-Year Reports**: include information on actual revenues collected, actual expenditures made, and debt incurred at different intervals; issued quarterly or monthly.
- **Mid-Year Review**: contains a comprehensive update on the implementation of the budget as of the middle of the fiscal year; includes a review of economic assumptions and an updated forecast of budget outcomes.
- **Year-End Report**: describes the situation of the government’s accounts at the end of the fiscal year and, ideally, an evaluation of the progress made toward achieving the budget’s policy goals.
- **Audit Report**: issued by the supreme audit institution, this document examines the soundness and completeness of the government’s year-end accounts.

**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

Transparency alone is insufficient for improving governance. Public participation in budgeting is vital to realize the positive outcomes associated with greater budget transparency.

To measure public participation, the Open Budget Survey assesses the degree to which the government provides opportunities for the public to engage in budget processes. Such opportunities should be provided throughout the budget cycle by the executive, the legislature, and the supreme audit institution.

The questions assessing participation in the Open Budget Survey 2017 were revised to align them with the Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency’s new principles on public participation, which now serve as the basis for widely accepted norms on public participation in national budget processes. Therefore, data on the extent of public participation in budgeting in the Open Budget Survey 2017 cannot be compared directly to data from earlier editions.

The Philippines’ score of 41 out of 100 indicates that it provides the public with limited opportunities to engage the budget process. This is higher than the global average score of 12.

**How does public participation in the Philippines compare to other countries in the region?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Few</th>
<th>Limited</th>
<th>Adequate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global Average</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor-Leste</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Philippines’ score of 41 out of 100 indicates that it provides the public with limited opportunities to engage the budget process. This is higher than the global average score of 12.

**To what extent do different institutions in the Philippines provide opportunities for public participation?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Few</th>
<th>Limited</th>
<th>Adequate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive</td>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislature</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supreme Audit Institution</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Open Budget Survey examines the role that legislatures, supreme audit institutions, and independent fiscal institutions play in the budget process and the extent to which they are able to provide effective oversight of the budget. These institutions play a critical role — often enshrined in national constitutions or laws — in planning budgets and overseeing their implementation.

These indicators were revised to better assess the role of formal oversight institutions in ensuring integrity and accountability in the use of public resources. Therefore, data on the role and effectiveness of oversight institutions in the Open Budget Survey 2017 should not be compared directly to data from earlier editions.

**To what extent does the legislature in the Philippines provide budget oversight?**

The legislature provides **limited** oversight during the budget cycle. This score reflects that the legislature provides adequate oversight during the planning stage of the budget cycle and limited oversight during the implementation stage of the budget cycle.

**Oversight by an Independent Fiscal Institution**

The Philippines’ independent fiscal institutions (IFIs) are called the Congressional Policy and Budget Research Department (CPBRD) in the House and the Legislative Budget Research and Monitoring Office (LBRMO) in the Senate. Their independence is not set in law. Both IFIs publish an assessment of the official macroeconomic and fiscal forecasts produced by the executive, and the CPBRD publishes cost estimates of some new policy proposals as well.

While IFIs are not yet widespread globally, they are increasingly recognized as an important source of independent, nonpartisan information. IFIs take a variety of different institutional forms. Common examples include parliamentary budget offices and fiscal councils. For more information, see Lisa von Trapp, Ian Lienert, and Joachim Wehner, “Principles for Independent Fiscal Institutions and Case Studies,” *OECD Journal on Budgeting*, March 2016 (special issue), pp. 9-24.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

For more detailed information on the survey findings for the Philippines, please see the Open Budget Survey Data Explorer at survey.internationalbudget.org.

**How can the Philippines improve transparency?**

The Philippines should prioritize the following actions to improve budget transparency:

- Publish a Mid-Year Review online in a timely manner.
- Increase the information provided in the Executive’s Budget Proposal by providing more detail on quasi-fiscal activities and the financial position of the government.
- Increase the information provided in the Year-End Report by providing details on comparisons between planned nonfinancial outcomes and actual nonfinancial results.
How can the Philippines improve participation?
The Philippines should prioritize the following actions to improve public participation in its budget process:
- Actively engage with individuals or civil society organizations representing vulnerable and underrepresented communities during the formulation and monitoring of the implementation of the national budget.
- Hold legislative hearings on the formulation of the annual budget, during which members of the public or civil society organizations can testify.

How can the Philippines improve oversight?
The Philippines should prioritize the following actions to make budget oversight more effective:
- Ensure the legislature holds a debate on budget policy prior to the tabling of the Executive’s Budget Proposal and approves recommendations for the upcoming budget.
- Ensure a legislative committee examines reports on in-year budget implementation and publishes recommendations online.
- Ensure audit processes are reviewed by an independent agency.

METHODOLOGY

The Open Budget Survey uses internationally accepted criteria developed by multilateral organizations from sources such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTO-SAII) and the Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency (GIFT).

It is a fact-based research instrument that assesses what occurs in practice through readily observable phenomena. The entire research process took approximately 18 months between August 2016 and January 2018 and involved about 300 experts in 115 countries. The Open Budget Survey 2017 assesses only events, activities, or developments that occurred up to 31 December 2016. The survey was revised somewhat from the 2015 version to reflect evolving methods for disseminating budget information and to strengthen individual questions on public participation and budget oversight. A discussion of these changes can be found in the Open Budget Survey Global Report (see link below).

Survey responses are typically supported by citations and comments. This may include a reference to a public document, an official statement by the government, or comments from a face-to-face interview with a government official or other knowledgeable parties.

Research to complete this country’s Open Budget Survey was undertaken by:
Francisco Magno
De La Salle University
Email: francesco.magno@dlsu.edu.ph

Further Information
Visit openbudgetsurvey.org for more information, including:
- The Open Budget Survey 2017: Global report
- Data explorer
- Methodology report
- Full questionnaire