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CHAPTER 6: REVITALIZE INDUSTRY

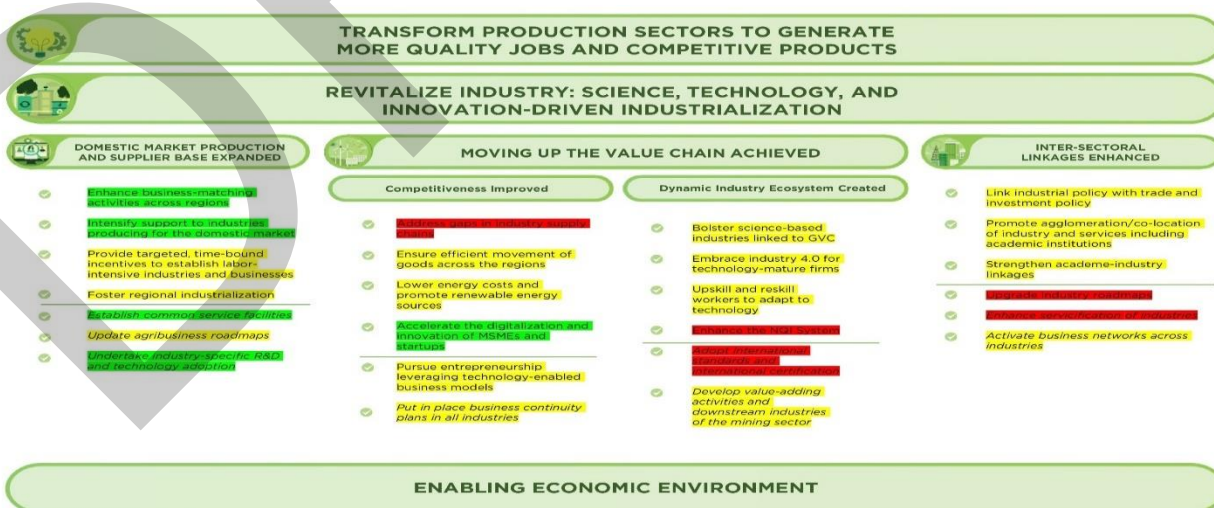
The industry sector displayed resilience amid domestic and global challenges, posting moderate gains while laying the groundwork for stronger growth. Its gross value added (GVA) modestly grew by 5.6 percent in 2024, driven by a robust 10.2 percent expansion in construction, and a 3.7 percent growth in the manufacturing sector.

Recent major policy reforms were introduced to strengthen the sector. Among them are the **Tatak Pinoy Act** which aimed to transform the Philippine economy from being consumption-driven and import-reliant to one that is production-based, capable of generating higher value-added goods and services and the **One Town, One Product (OTOP) Philippines Act**, which sought to empower micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) by providing bundled government support services – including product quality assurance and digital marketing and e-commerce platform – to enhance value addition in local production.

For the remaining plan period, efforts will focus on enhancing collaboration between national and local agencies in implementing reforms, strengthening private sector collaboration, enhancing intersectoral linkages through increased servicification particularly in manufacturing, and promoting digital transformation by adopting labor-augmenting technologies and boosting employment creation.

Accomplishments

Figure 6.1 Progress Report for Revitalize Industry



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Notable gains were recorded in construction, tech-skilled jobs, and industry productivity. Industry growth over the past two years was driven by robust construction activity, with construction GVA expanding by 8.8 percent in 2023 and 10.2 percent in 2024. In 2024, the sector also exceeded its employment target by adding 303,000 jobs. Reforms to Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), including the issuance of the PPP Code and its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR), further strengthened the environment for private sector involvement in infrastructure (See Chapter 12).

In 2023, the number of scientists, engineers, and technicians employed in businesses surpassed targets driven by digital sector growth and increased demand for tech-skilled workers. This was supported by the expanded access to Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) programs, scholarships, and Industry 4.0-aligned upskilling initiatives. Labor productivity in industry and manufacturing also met their 2023 targets at 4.8 percent and 8.2 percent, respectively, consistent with greater industry-led upskilling and reskilling efforts.

The 2024 targets for labor productivity and job creation in the industry and manufacturing sectors were not met. This was partly due to the moderate growth in manufacturing output, affected by global and domestic uncertainties that affected production and investment. Similarly, the declining share of firms offering formal training may be attributed to cost pressures driven by inflation, prompting the private sector to prioritize operational expenses over investments in workforce development.

The country made strides in forging strategic trade partnerships, with ongoing efforts to enhance MSME digitalization, Global Value Chain (GVC) development, and trade facilitation. The Philippines achieved its export product diversification target in 2023, with a slight decline in 2024. Strategic partnerships and agreements – such as the Philippine-Korea Free Trade Agreement (FTA) aims to enhance the competitiveness of Philippine products particularly agricultural exports while the Department of Trade and Industry's (DTI) collaboration with the Philippine Exporter's Confederation, Inc. (PHILEXPORT) and the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) – laid the groundwork for stronger trade engagement and FTA utilization. Ongoing government programs supporting MSME digitalization, GVC cluster development, and improved trade facilitation were sustained. Nevertheless, GVA targets for industry, manufacturing, and medium¹ and high² knowledge and technology intensive (KTI) sectors, were not met, due to the global demand slowdown amid ongoing geopolitical tensions and uncertainties.

Early-stage programs stemming from recent policies present potential to drive outcomes as they gain traction and scale. The Tatak Pinoy Act and OTOP Philippines

¹ Medium KTI refers to the manufacture of chemical and chemical products, manufacture of electrical equipment, manufacture of machinery and equipment except electrical.

² High KTI refers to GVA of manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations, manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, and manufacture of transport equipment.

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Act are advancing programs aligned with Modern Basic Needs (MBN)³ sectors. For instance, the Tatak Pinoy initiatives generated PHP6.08 billion in sales, supporting 232 MSMEs in 2024. Meanwhile, the 330 OTOP stores nationwide continued to showcase local creative goods, while the recently launched OTOP.ph⁴ expanded local MSMEs' access to digital markets.

Further, the country's first Knowledge, Innovation, Science and Technology (KIST) Park at the Batangas State University (BatStateU) serves as a pioneering initiative to help the country advance toward a knowledge-based economy. Four KIST Parks registrations – De La Salle University Innovation Hub, AltaHub at the University of Perpetual Help, Lyceum of the Philippines-Laguna, and Isabela State University – are currently at various stages of application and endorsement.

In the mining sector, a centralized, digital platform is being developed to streamline mining regulations, which aims to simplify processes and improve interagency coordination.

Government support programs for MSMEs were sustained, while promotion of startups' linkages with businesses and development of emerging sectors laid the groundwork for future expansion. Annual GVA targets for MBN sector were not achieved despite the government's existing support mechanisms through programs and activities like Negosyo Centers, OTOP Hubs, Shared Service Facilities (SSF), Small Enterprise Technology Upgrading Program (SETUP) 4.0, and Commodity Industry Roadmaps (CIR). This may be attributed to insufficient program scale and fragmented coordination across different government levels and with the private sector. Further, the low share of medium enterprises to total MSMEs partly reflects limited government support to address the constraints preventing micro and small enterprises from scaling up.

Meanwhile, early-stage programs like Strategic Micro, Small, Medium, and Large Enterprise and Startup (SMART) Link, is helping improve business efficiency and innovation at the firm level through forging partnerships of startups with traditional businesses, with potential for wider innovation diffusion.

The lifting of foreign ownership limits in the renewable energy (RE) sector spurred RE investments (See Chapter 12), while other emerging industries in key GVC clusters, such as lithium battery manufacturing and Pharmazones have already broken ground. The country's first lithium battery plant established in 2024 supports the country's clean energy goals and its growing electric vehicle (EV) industry ecosystem. Similarly, the issuance of the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA) Board Resolution No. 25-050 sets the

³ MBN refers to the manufacturing of food products, beverage, textiles, wearing apparel, leather and leather-related products, wood, bamboo-related products, chemical and chemical products, and furniture.

⁴ The official OTOP Philippines website (OTOP.ph) is active, providing directory listings with individual profile pages and links to MSMEs' social media or websites, while offering affordable web infrastructure services to MSMEs, including domain names, hosting, and web design.

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stage to create Pharmazones and expand the current 27 pharmaceutical and medical device manufacturing companies hosted by the PEZA to bolster the country's local pharmaceutical industry.

Implementation of the Transformation Agenda

The chapter contributes to the transformation agenda on private sector partnership, digitalization, national and local government collaboration, and servicification in manufacturing.

Deepened private sector collaborations have advanced smarter growth. Reflecting stronger public-private collaboration, initiatives such as PPPs promote transparency and foster an investor-friendly environment to accelerate infrastructure and improve service delivery (See Chapter 12); Strategic private sector involvement in key bodies – such as the Semiconductor and Electronics Industry (SEI) Advisory Council and the Tatak Pinoy Council ensures that policies are guided by industry insights and aligned with stakeholder needs. Meanwhile, the Advanced Manufacturing Workforce Development (AMDev) Alliance, in collaboration with the Unilab Foundation, aims to strengthen the Philippine manufacturing workforce with critical skills in automation, robotics, and Artificial Intelligence (AI).

Digitalization programs have accelerated the servicification of local manufacturers, particularly MSMEs. DTI launched OTOP.ph, a central platform aimed at boosting MSMEs' online visibility through providing web infrastructure services. The DTI Bagong Pilipinas Marketplace⁵ will also continue to support MSMEs by offering bundled services, including product quality assurance, technology integration, logistics and supply chain support, and access to digital marketplace for local creative goods.

National and local government collaboration has expanded MSME support and strengthened local production capabilities. Negosyo Centers and OTOP Hubs, in partnership with local government units (LGUs), have strengthened market access and increased product visibility for MSMEs. SSFs have enhanced regional production capacities, while Regional Research, Development, and Innovation Committees (RRDICs) are aligning Research and Development (R&D) efforts with regional priorities to promote localized innovation. Additionally, the implementation of Executive Order (EO) No. 41, series of 2023, has facilitated smoother interregional movement of goods, further supporting economic activity and integration.

Servicification in manufacturing has gained ground. The Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises to Maximize Opportunities for Reinvigorating the Economy

⁵ The DTI Bagong Pilipinas Marketplace is a newly launched B2B e-commerce, launched in April 2025. The platform is now active at dtimarketplace.gov.ph and is part of the government's efforts to support digital transformation and expand market reach.

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(CREATE MORE) Act supports this transition by providing targeted incentives for KTI activities. Complementary initiatives such as the DTI Bagong Pilipinas Marketplace and the AMDev program, help firms adopt servicified business models by integrating modern services into local production, including enhanced access to digital platforms and building workforce competencies in advanced manufacturing. Moreover, the continued expansion of Negosyo Centers has enabled more MSMEs to diversify their operations, including ventures into product design, digital marketing, and other value-adding services.

Action Plan

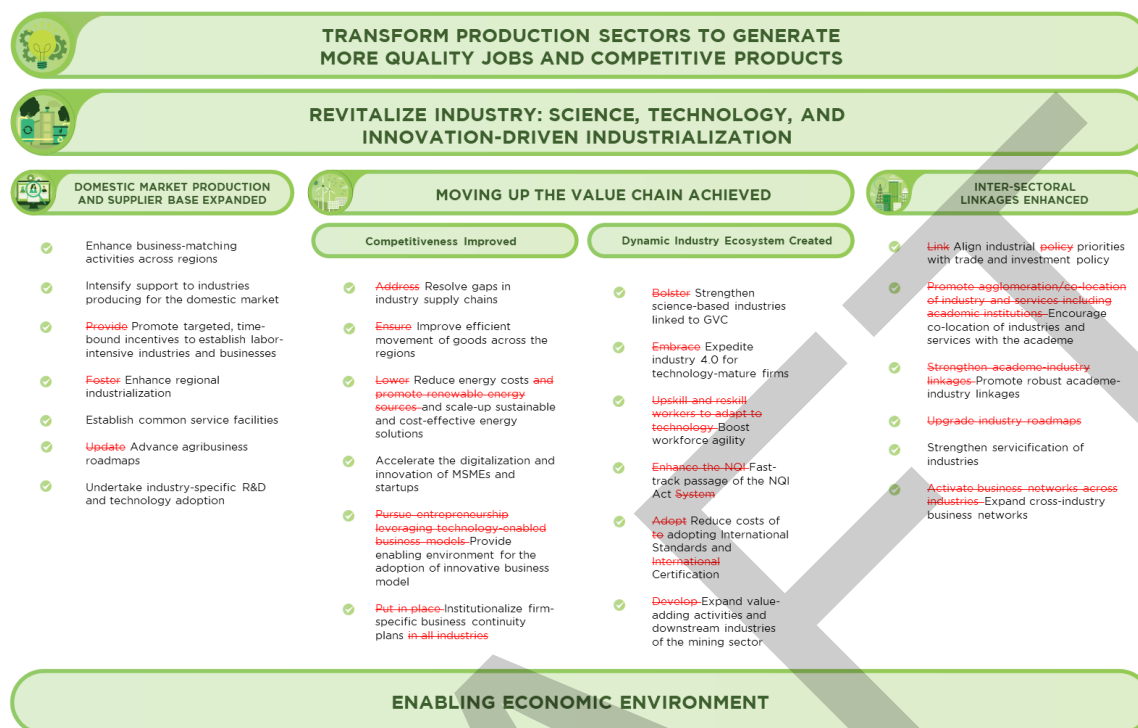
Strengthening competitive, innovation-led, and resilient industries entails a more deliberate and recalibrated approach to expand the domestic production base and enhance inter-sectoral linkages, enabling firms – especially MSMEs – to move up the value chain. Interventions will prioritize scalable programs that address persistent bottlenecks in supply chain connectivity, fragmented implementation, and limited innovation adoption. These efforts will be anchored in institutional reforms that expand support systems and align national and local initiatives.

Updated Strategy Framework

The industry sector will be revitalized by expanding the domestic market and supplier base, moving up the value chain, and enhancing linkages across sectors – **rising stronger and thriving smarter** – through improved industry competitiveness and a dynamic ecosystem that enables MSMEs to adopt labor-augmenting technologies while creating employment.

Figure 6.2 Strategy Framework to Revitalize Industry

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Strategies

Outcome 1: Domestic market production and supplier base expanded

Enhance business-matching activities across region

Scaling up Negosyo Centers, in partnership with LGUs and the private sector, will be fast-tracked to support servicification and MSME integration into broader value chains. These centers will be strengthened to serve as referral hubs for MSMEs— linking buyers and suppliers, facilitating access to relevant government support programs, and maintaining a digitalized database of MSME-related concerns and information. The development of the DTI's Suppliers Information Management and Sales Monitoring System (SIM-SMS) containing the profile of suppliers and buyers will further assist local MSMEs to expand their market access.

Intensify support to industries producing for the domestic market

The DTI will accelerate the implementation of the OTOP National Strategic Plan to enhance the production capacity of medium and high KTI industries. Digital platforms such as the OTOP.ph and the DTI Bagong Pilipinas Marketplace will continue to enhance MSME visibility and support the digital marketing of MBN-related products.

Promote targeted, time-bound incentives to attract strategic investments

The DTI-Board of Investments (BOI) will finalize the 2025 Strategic Investment Priority Plan (SIPP) to include domestic priorities aligned with MBN as well as medium and high KTI sectors. It will actively promote the updated SIPP to both international and domestic

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investors. The CREATE MORE Act will provide incentives to activities that integrate high-value services in local production and promote national-local government collaboration.

Enhance regional industrialization

The RRDICs will be scaled up by linking research institutions, agro-industries, and service providers, while aligning regional actions with the National Innovation Agenda and Strategy Document (NIASD). Emphasis will be placed on accelerating digital transformation through R&D in emerging technologies, particularly those developed by AI hubs and Textile Innovation Centers. These efforts will be reinforced through the Intellectual Property Rights Assistance Program (IPRAP), which supports the protection and commercialization of innovations. Leveraging the quadruple helix model of innovation by bringing together government, academia, industry, and civil society will further promote the development of market-oriented and customer-centric products and services (See Chapter 8).

Establish common service facilities

Inter-agency and national-local government collaboration will be pursued by aligning complementary programs that provide support to local businesses. Modalities include complementary funding, coordinated technology assistance, and co-investments in common service facilities across manufacturing and processing,⁶ testing and standards,⁷ and innovation and technology⁸ enabling bundled support for MSMEs in areas such as product quality assurance, financing, training, and market access.

Advance agribusiness roadmaps

The Department of Agriculture (DA) will update over 14 Commodity Industry Roadmaps (CIRs)⁹ to integrate climate resilience, new technologies, and market trends. The process will involve LGUs, agribusinesses, and research institutions in co-developing and monitoring the new CIRs, aligning value chains with MBN sectors, and integrating servicification in food processing and biomaterials, while strengthening downstream integration (See Chapter 5).

Undertake industry-specific R&D and technology adoption

Public-private partnerships will be undertaken by promoting co-designing, co-investment models, and matching grants with industry players, such as electronics, agro-processing, pharmaceuticals, construction, health, and other industry priorities in line with the updated SIPP.

⁶ Examples include food processing, furniture and woodworking shops, and metalworking facilities.

⁷ Examples include packaging and labeling centers and regional standards and testing laboratories.

⁸ Examples include food innovation centers, fablabs, and SSFs.

⁹ This includes shellfish, tilapia, dairy, vegetable, cacao, coffee, onion, mango, banana, and abaca which are due for updating in 2025. Further, the seaweed, hog, and carabao will be updated in 2026. Meanwhile, the rubber will be updated in 2028.

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Outcome 2: Moving up the value chain achieved

Outcome 2.1: Competitiveness improved

Resolve gaps in industry supply chains

The government will accelerate collaboration with private sector stakeholders focusing on higher value-added activities and local technology development. The SEI Advisory Council, established through Administrative Order (AO) No. 31, series of 2025, will lead the updating of the semiconductor and electronics industry roadmap and help achieve industry targets.

In the fiber and textile sectors, the Philippine Fiber Industry Development Authority (PhilFIDA) and DTI, will enhance market access and boost value-added activities by strengthening linkages between fiber producers and processors. The revitalization of the local textile industry will be supported by the implementation of the Civil Service Commission's (CSC) Revised Dress Code for government employees, which is expected to increase demand for locally made Filipiniana office attire.

To support iron and steel industry development, the DTI and other relevant agencies in coordination with private sector stakeholders are currently reviewing the policy environment to address critical challenges in the domestic steel industry. Among the challenges include enhancing the competitiveness of the industry, reducing reliance on iron and steel imports, and attracting investments in the sector particularly the establishment of integrated steel mills in the country. Standards for iron and steel products will also be reviewed to ensure the quality of local production.

Further, bamboo will be promoted as a sustainable and affordable construction material. The Kawayan Act (See Chapter 8), which lifts restrictions on bamboo use in public lands and exempts bamboo harvesting and transporting from permit requirements, is seen as one area of reform to unlock the potential of bamboo-based industries.

Improve efficient movement of goods across the regions

The Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) will continuously enforce EO No. 41, series of 2023, to ensure the transparent and predictable administration of pass-through fees and charges implemented by LGUs. In parallel, the Department of Transportation (DOTr), Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), and DA will review existing infrastructure standards and address road load capacities to facilitate agricultural goods mobility. Further, the government will strengthen infrastructure support by improving the targeting of farm-to-market road proposals to enhance connectivity and bolster agri-industry value chains (See Chapter 5).

Reduce energy costs and scale-up sustainable and cost-effective energy solutions

Full implementation and expansion of access to Retail Competition and Open Access (RCOA) targets lowering electricity costs for industrial and commercial consumers

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through increased supplier choice and promoting competition. Exploring the use of nuclear energy is among the long-term efforts to reduce electricity costs.

Accelerate the digitalization and innovation of MSMEs and startups

Inter-agency coordination will be strengthened to ensure cohesive and efficient implementation of startup support programs. SMART Link initiatives to build tie-ups among startups and traditional MSMEs and large enterprises will be accelerated. The Short-term Program for Researchers on Innovation and Technopreneurship (SPRINT) Program will enhance collaboration with the academia and industry and scale up activities to equip more researchers with business and entrepreneurial skills, enabling them to commercialize their research. SETUP 4.0 will deepen partnerships with LGUs, academic institutions, and industry leaders to expand support and reach more MSMEs.

Provide enabling environment for the adoption of innovative business models

The government will adopt a multi-faceted approach that includes fostering entrepreneurship education, reviewing and updating policies to reflect new business models, providing targeted incentives for companies adopting or developing innovative solutions, enhancing digital and logistics infrastructure to support data-driven and tech-enabled business models, developing smart logistics and supply chains, including e-commerce hubs and last-mile delivery support, and facilitating startup linkages with traditional businesses. Further, an M&E system will be implemented to guide continuous improvement to support startups and MSMEs, including tailored efforts to support women-led businesses, youth entrepreneurs, and enterprises that promote welfare of persons with disabilities.

Institutionalize firm-specific business continuity plans

The Strengthening Disaster Resilience Initiative (SDRI) for MSMEs will be institutionalized as a national model by integrating disaster risk management into data systems, risk-informed financing, and local governance planning. This initiative leverages GeoRiskPH, a government-developed digital platform that provides hazard maps and location-specific disaster risk information, including floods, earthquakes, liquefaction, and volcanic activity. A user-friendly, standardized Business Continuity Plan (BCP) template with a set of risk-specific practical options will be developed for MSMEs, supported by post-training assistance to ensure firm-customized BCP implementation.

Outcome 2.2: Dynamic Industry ecosystem created

Strengthen science-based industries linked to global value chain (GVC)

National government agencies, in collaboration with local governments, will explore opportunities to co-develop innovation infrastructure and co-invest in shared service or testing facilities for AI, robotics, and smart manufacturing systems to support science-based industries with strong potential to engage in high-value adding activities within GVCs.

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Expedite Industry 4.0 adoption for technology-mature firms

The government, through the Fiscal Incentives Review Board (FIRB) and Investment Promotion Agencies (IPAs), will implement the CREATE MORE Act provision to grant incentives for activities that are deemed critical to the structural transformation of the economy and requiring significant investments to encourage firms to deploy Industry 4.0 technologies. This includes intensive promotion campaign of the updated SIPP to be finalized in 2025.

Boost workforce agility

Training programs will be aligned to deliver targeted skills in digital technologies, Industry 4.0, and green jobs under the Trabaho Para sa Bayan Act for inclusive and future-ready employment (See Chapter 4). The Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) will strictly monitor the understudy training and skills development programs, as mandated by the amended Foreign Investments Act (FIA) and Public Service Act (PSA), to ensure effective transfer of technology and skills to Filipino workers.

Fast-track passage of the NQI Act

The government will push for the enactment of the proposed National Quality Infrastructure (NQI) Act, which aims to institutionalize a unified quality framework of national standards and certification system aligned with globally recognized standards (See Chapter 9). To ensure that the bill is responsive to the needs of the private sector, the NQI Act will be pursued in close consultation with industry stakeholders.

Reduce costs of adopting international standards and certifications

Regulatory agencies will be capacitated to support local MSMEs producing goods that meet international standards, while interagency coordination will be enhanced to eliminate overlapping requirements and reduce compliance burdens of exporters (See Chapter 9).

Expand value-adding activities and downstream industries in the mining sector

The Anti-Red Tape Authority (ARTA), in coordination with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and other relevant agencies, will fast-track the implementation of a centralized digital mining platform in line with the Ease of Doing Business (EODB) initiatives. The ARTA's Unified Mapping System is targeted for completion by 2028, which will outline key initiatives for streamlining and digitalizing mining permitting processes, while enhancing process efficiency in the later stages of both large and small-scale mining activities. A national policy framework on developing critical minerals industry will be put in place to promote responsible and sustainable mineral resources exploration, development, operation, and utilization (See Chapter 15).

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Outcome 3: Inter-sectoral linkages enhanced

Align industrial priorities with trade and investment policy

The Philippines aims to deepen trade ties through ongoing dialogues with key partners like South Korea, Malaysia, and other trading partners. The Philippines-Korea FTA, which took effect on December 31, 2024, is expected to benefit key industry clusters by eliminating tariffs and boosting cooperation – encouraging automotive and electronics investments, enhancing technological exchange, promoting economic and technical cooperation, and supporting collaboration in health, scientific manufacturing, critical minerals processing, and R&D. Meanwhile, the country will enhance bilateral trade and investment with Malaysia, particularly in the digital economy, halal food industry and certification, and Islamic finance. Within 2025-2028, additional FTAs will be pursued, potentially improving access to foreign markets.

Encourage co-location of industries and services with the academe

The creation of KIST Ecozones within state universities and colleges (SUCs) will transform idle SUC lands into centers of innovation and technopreneurship, fostering regional development and the commercialization of R&D outputs. Meanwhile, the Philippine Association of State Universities and Colleges (PASUC) will implement the Platform for Innovating SUCs for Industry 4.0 (PISI) to position SUCs as key drivers of innovation by aligning academic programs and research with industry demands. In addition, the PEZA targets the approval of three KIST Parks by 2028.

Promote robust academe-industry linkages

Following the signing of the IRR of the Enterprise-Based Education and Training (EBET) Framework Act, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) will issue guidelines and procedures to implement a unified framework for enterprise-led technical-vocational education and training (TVET), signaling stronger public-private collaboration to align training programs with industry needs. Further, TESDA will integrate AI solutions in developing TVET courses, conducting labor market research, and rationalizing scholarship program allocations.

Strengthen servicification of industries

Strengthening modern services, such as logistics, R&D, design, marketing, and after-sales support, is key to boosting export participation¹⁰ and advancing servicified manufacturing. The government aims to deepen service linkages with manufacturing by promoting firm-level innovation, streamlining transport and logistics regulations (See Chapter 7), and scaling up programs like the Industry 4.0 Pilot Factory to promote servicified manufacturing models across firms and industries. Expanding KIST Parks,

¹⁰ PIDS (2024) found that greater use of industrial and transport services, as well as employing R&D personnel, increases the likelihood of a firm engaging in exports.

Moreno N.S. (2024). The Role of Services in Global Value Chains: Assessing the Servicification of Philippine Manufacturing Industries. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.62986/dp2024.39>

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backed by the Science and Technology (S&T) Parks Act will strengthen modern services integration into production and further enhance enterprise innovation ecosystems.

Expand cross-industry business networks

The continued implementation of the Tatak Pinoy Act will foster cross-industry business networks through forums and regional consultations with stakeholders to enhance productivity and competitiveness. DTI will further implement the Industry 4.0 Pilot Factory initiatives through strategic partnerships with global technology leaders, such as Bosch and Siemens to advance the manufacturing sector, and with Amazon Web Services to facilitate knowledge and technology transfer, contributing to the digital transformation of businesses.

Targets

Accelerated efforts are required to address persistent gaps and achieve the end-of-plan targets amid shifting industry landscape. To better align with emerging industry priorities, several targets were recalibrated. For instance, the *GVA growth rates of Industry and Manufacturing* were moved to Outcome 1 to support initiatives to expand the domestic market production and supplier base. Similarly, *Firms offering formal training* indicator was transferred to Outcome 1.2.2 under the objective of creating a dynamic industry ecosystem. Additionally, a new indicator, *Number of MSMEs doing e-commerce*, was introduced to replace several earlier indicators¹¹ providing a clear measure of local firms' progress in digitalization and innovation adoption.

Table 6.1 Updated Results Matrix: Revitalize Industry

Indicator	Baseline Value (Year)	Accomplishment		Updated Targets			Means of Verification	Responsible Agency / Inter-agency body
		2023	2024	2026	2027	2028		
Subchapter Outcome 1.1: Domestic market production and supplier base expanded								
GVA growth rate of industry sector sustained (%)	6.5 (2022)	3.6	5.6	6.0-7.8	6.0-7.8	6.0-7.8	National Income Accounts (NIA)	DTI, Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
GVA growth rate of manufacturing sector increased (%)	5.0 (2022)	1.4	3.7	4.3-5.8	4.3-5.8	4.3-5.8	NIA	DTI, PSA

¹¹ The indicator “**Digital transformation in companies improved [Score 0–10]**” was excluded due to the non-continuity of data release in the most recent IMD World Competitiveness Survey. The indicators “**Percent of firms with product innovation increased**” and “**Percent of firms that are innovation-active increased**” rely on data from the Survey on Innovation Activities (SIA) conducted by PIDS, which is only administered every five years (2010, 2015, 2021, with the next tentatively set for 2025). Given the significant time lag of 2–3 years for data release following each round, updated figures would not be available within the current planning period ending in 2028. The “**GVA growth of Construction increased**” was also removed. Lastly, the indicator “**Regional Inclusive Innovation Centers (RIICs) established**” was dropped due to the absence of institutional permanence.

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Number of 6-digit exported products increased	3,094 (2021)	3,159	3,099	3,050-3,100	3,050-3,100	3,050-3,100	Foreign Trade Statistics	DTI, PSA
Number of KIST parks established	1 (2022)	0	0	≥1	≥1	≥1	PEZA Annual Report	PEZA

Green: Exceeded target; Red: Missed target; Yellow: Met or expected to meet the target; Pink: New Indicators; and Orange: Revised target.

Legislative Agenda

The following legislative agenda will be pursued for the rest of the Plan period.

Table 6.2 Legislative Agenda to Revitalize Industry

Legislative Agenda	Rationale/Key Features	Responsible Agency
Amendments to the Foreign Investors' Long-Term Lease Act	The bicameral report (Senate Bill [SB] No. 2898 and House Committee Report No. 1297) has been approved amending RA No. 7652 on June 10, 2024, extending the maximum foreign investors' lease terms to 99 years.	DTI
National Quality Infrastructure (NQI)	NQI aims to establish standardization, metrology, accreditation, and conformity assessment services to ensure products and services meet required standards. It also seeks to hasten regulatory approvals and protect consumers from substandard or hazardous goods. SB Nos. 628, 793, and House Bill (HB) No. 6389 are currently pending in their respective committees.	DTI, DOST
Science and Technology Parks Act	The proposed measure aims to establish science and technology parks nationwide to foster competitiveness and innovation by attracting tech-based enterprises and knowledge institutions. HB No. 4922 passed the House of Representatives on February 03, 2025, and is now with the Senate, where counterpart bills SB Nos. 512 and 626 remain pending with the Committees on Science and Technology, Public Works, Ways and Means and Finance since August 2022.	DOST
Amendments of the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA) law	The proposed amendments to RA No. 7916 aim to strengthen PEZA by expanding its powers, enhancing investment incentives—especially in rural areas—broadening opportunities, boosting local supply chains, and empowering LGUs. HB No. 6636 has been pending with the Committee on Economic Affairs since December 15, 2022.	PEZA
Philippine Standardization Act of 2022	The bill proposes to amend RA 4109 by mandating a semestral review of government products, projects, and services to ensure compliance with existing standards and eliminate substandard materials in all government projects. HB No. 2680 has been pending with the Committee on Trade and Industry since August 03, 2022.	DTI