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Chapter 7

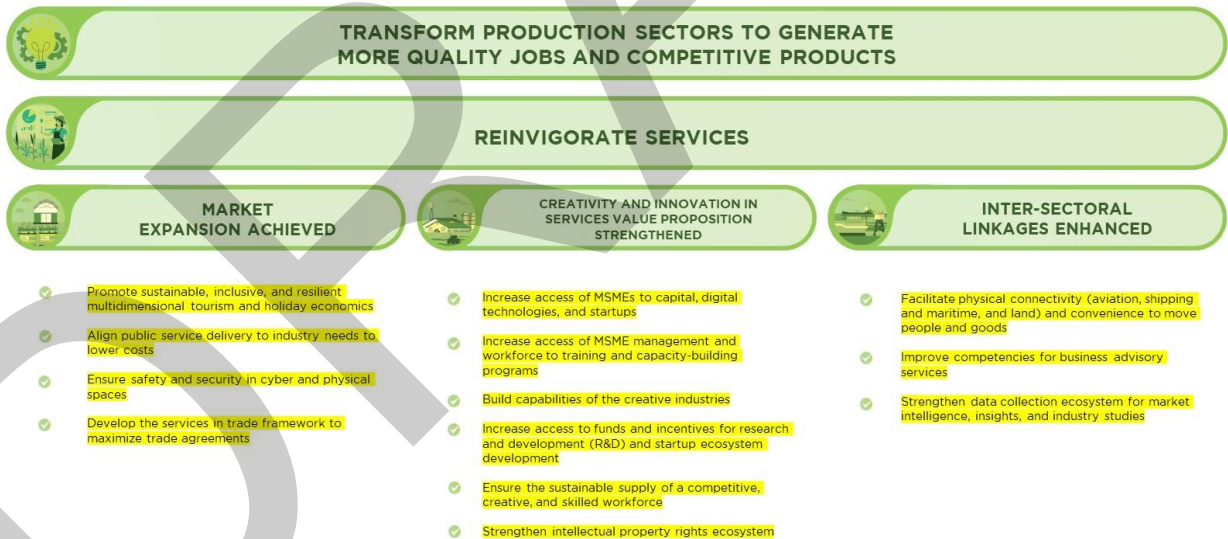
Reinvigorate Services

The services sector continues to be the most significant contributor to the country’s gross domestic product, supported by a strong domestic consumer market and a vibrant financial services sector. Two years into the implementation of the Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028, the government has implemented initiatives aimed at supporting sector growth, focusing on digital transformation and enhancements in connectivity, as well as infrastructure development including logistics to support business operations. Economic reforms continue to be carried out to encourage foreign investments, along with strengthening the country's fiscal incentive system. These efforts were complemented by initiatives aimed at developing the workforce and upgrading skills to align with industry needs.

During the remaining Plan period, the government will intensify its efforts to transform the services sector to a high-value, globally competitive industry through modernizing the sector, fostering innovation, and sustaining a conducive environment for continuous economic growth and job creation.

Accomplishments

Table 7.1 Progress report for Reinvigorate Services



Efforts to facilitate the expansion of the services sector have led to notable progress, with the sector hitting its target growth rates in 2023 (7.1 percent) and 2024 (6.7 percent) exceeding the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth for these years at 5.5 and 5.7 percent respectively. To sustain the sector’s growth, the government has targeted the development and formalization of the creative industries as a key driver of the services sector and as a conduit for expansion of other services activities such as tourism and the digital economy. The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) has collaborated with international organizations, other government agencies and

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the private sector to support and develop the creatives industry as mandated by the Philippine Creative Industries Development Act. Among these initiatives include the various conferences, training and events in celebration of the Philippine Creatives Industries Month (PCIM) and other related conferences, trainings and events. Additionally, the Cities of Culture Conference was held to encourage Local Government Units (LGUs) to capitalize on their cities' creative strengths.

By showcasing Filipino culture and creativity, the promotion of creative industry is envisioned to support the expansion of tourism through diversified tourism offerings, enhancement of cultural identity and improving the country's appeal as a tourist destination. Likewise, the skills nurtured by creative industry professionals engaged in digital marketing, game development, web and app design, among others, contribute to the expansion of the Information Technology and Business Process Management (IT-BPM) sector's capacity to expand to higher value services. The diversification of creative industries also fueled the demand for digital content and e-commerce while promoting digital literacy.

The government has taken active steps to strengthen creativity and innovation in the services through targeted capacity-building programs. The DTI, in collaboration with the private sector and the academe, has implemented a wide range of training programs aimed at developing creative skills and nurturing local talent. These include the Malikhaing Pinoy Creative Market Acceleration Program, Advancement of Skills and Competencies of Entrepreneurs for Internationalization Agenda (ASCEND), OBRA Design Masterclass, LikhaSanay: Animation and Game Development Masterclass, SkillsUpNet, among others, designed to enhance the sector's capabilities in areas such as design, animation, and service innovation. These efforts were actualized by the country's participation in international trade fairs and film festivals, which provided platforms to present the Philippine's strengths in delivering expertise-based services.

While the training programs develop competencies, the services sector's potential to provide higher value-adding services remains underutilized due to slow technology adoption and persistent mismatch between workforce skills and industry needs. Labor productivity in the services sector remained low in 2024, indicating the concentration of employment in low-skilled subsectors (e.g. service and sales workers and elementary occupations). Despite being a dominant contributor to GDP and employment, the sector has yet to fully capitalize on opportunities presented by emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), data analytics, and digital platforms. Limited capacity of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to integrate digital tools into their operations limit businesses' competitiveness and scalability. Additionally, there is a significant gap between the competencies of graduates and jobseekers and the skills required by service-oriented industries, particularly in fields such as IT-enabled services, digital marketing, fintech, and professional services. This misalignment limits the ability of businesses to innovate and deliver advanced, value-added services in a competitive global market.

The fragmented nature of the country's logistics system remain a critical challenge for the services sector, resulting in higher logistics costs, delays, and inefficiencies that negatively impact the sector's growth and competitiveness. Inter-island commerce and travel continues to face development challenges, with

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variations in maritime and air transport services that affect the efficient delivery of goods and movement of people. Further, limited integration across land, sea and air transportation adds complexity to operations and contributes to supply chain bottlenecks.

Some progress has been made to address logistics fragmentation through the completion of expansion projects in five ports across Central Luzon (Port of Capinpin, Orion, Bataan) CALABARZON (Port of Calatagan, Batangas) and MIMAROPA (Port of Ambulong, Romblon, Port of Abra de Ilog, Occidental Mindoro, Port of Balanacan, Marinduque) regions, which can now accommodate RORO ships and are expected to support improvements in local logistics industries and inter-island trade.

Further, the delayed release of sectoral guidelines for the full implementation of the Amended Public Services Act and its Implementing Rules and Regulations hinders the expected increase in foreign investment that will benefit the logistics and other public services. As of 26 March 2025, 7 of the 17 regulatory agencies have already published/approved their respective guidelines. These include the Maritime Industry Authority (MARINA), Philippine Ports Authority, Civil Aeronautics Board, National Telecommunications Commission, Toll Regulatory Board, Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board, and the Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines

Implementation of the Transformation Agenda

Chapter 7 of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) contributes to the progress of the transformation agenda through the creation of high value, competitive and innovative services. While the strategies outlined in the Chapter highlight the role of servicification in industries, digitalization of processes, and private sector engagement in enhancing public service delivery, there remains a need for more substantive programs, projects and incentives to help attract investments and boost productivity in the country's services sectors.

Action Plan

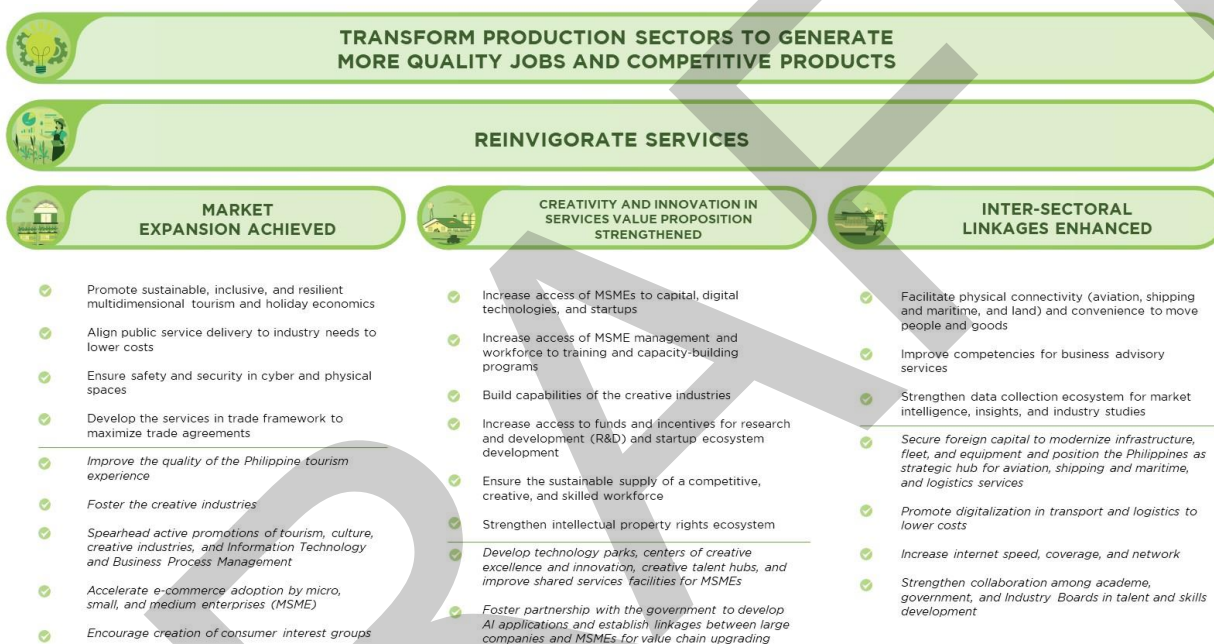
To support the transition toward higher-value and more specialized services, it is essential to strengthen firm capabilities, broaden market access, and improve economies of scale through strategic marketing, trade, and international partnerships. Emphasis will be placed on leveraging digital technologies and innovative processes to enhance productivity, particularly in low-skilled service areas. This transformation will require access to advanced technologies and a skilled workforce to support sustained innovation and growth. By integrating technology, investing in training, and nurturing talent, a more dynamic yet resilient ecosystem fueled by creativity and innovation will be developed. Targeted investments will be strengthened to enhance inter-sectoral linkages, particularly in liberalized sectors following amendments to the Public Service Act (PSA), the Foreign Investment Act (FIA), and the Retail Trade Liberalization Act (RTLTA). These efforts will amplify the positive externalities of technological advancement, skills development, and market expansion.

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Updated Strategy Framework

Building on the existing momentum, the government will intensify the implementation of existing strategies and action plans to transform the services sector through expanding markets, strengthening creativity and innovation in services value proposition and enhancing inter-sectoral linkages. The overall framework of the Chapter has been retained to allow the government, within the remaining Plan period, to implement more targeted efforts on critical strategies such as aligning public service delivery with industry needs to help manage costs, as well as facilitate physical connectivity to support the movement of people and goods.

Figure 7.1 Strategy Framework to Reinvigorate Services



Strategies

Outcome 1: Market expansion achieved

Promote sustainable, inclusive, and resilient multidimensional tourism

The Department of Tourism (DOT) will train additional tourism personnel under the Filipino Brand for Service Excellence program and will strengthen its implementation of the Philippine Experience Program. Meanwhile, the Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprises Zone Authority (TIEZA) will sustain the development and rehabilitation of various tourist destinations to diversify its product portfolio.

Local tourism governance will be further improved through the establishment of a clear framework that will empower LGUs to promote and sustain creative industry development. The partnership with Nayong Pilipino Foundation will be sustained to support the annual participation of local tourism officers and stakeholders in the Makanayon Cultural Leadership Training.

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Improve the quality of the Philippine tourism experience

The DOT will strengthen the capacity of its regional offices and LGUs to assist tourism enterprises in completing their accreditation process. In addition, the DOT will expand its advocacy programs across regions to raise awareness about the benefits, requirements and processes outlined in the Updated Guidelines on the Progressive Accreditation System.

Spearhead the active promotion of tourism, culture, creative industries, and the information technology and business process management sector

The unique characteristics of the creative industries will be promoted to impact other services sectors such as the country's tourism destinations, while building a distinctly Filipino brand of tourism and culture. To support efforts that highlight Filipino creativity, the DTI and its attached agencies will continue organizing events, conferences, and exhibitions similar to the Manila FAME x Pinyapel, the Gastronomy and sustainable food systems conference and exhibition, and various events during the celebration of the Philippine Creative Industries Month, among others. The DTI will increase its participation in various high-impact international trade fairs, film festivals, and other events showcasing Philippine craftsmanship and creativity. A comprehensive development program is also in progress to strategically position and promote Filipino creative products and services.

The DTI will maintain its collaboration with international organizations to support the development of the creative industry, leveraging ongoing partnerships with the British Council, the ASEAN-Japan Centre and Good Design Award Japan. These efforts include the hosting of the Creative Nation Summit and the biennial Good Design Award Philippines, aimed at enhancing industry engagement and expanding the visibility of Philippine design in global market.

In partnership with the Asian Development Bank and Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), the DTI launched the second phase of the SkillsUpNet program in February 2025 and will run until November 2026. The program will focus on creative industries; agribusiness; renewable energy; electric vehicles; advanced manufacturing and robotics; logistics and supply chain; IT-BPM; construction and tourism. Building on its initial success, this phase will provide competitive grants to MSME employer networks, enabling businesses to upskill their workforce and boost productivity. The program is also expected to expand the network's reach across more regions and sectors while strengthening its operational frameworks.

Align public service delivery to industry needs and business models to lower costs

The DTI will enhance the Business Name Registration System 3.0 by expanding its online services to include features for updating of business information and processing cancellations. Efforts are also underway to integrate other relevant agencies into the system to streamline the overall business registration process. Meanwhile, TIEZA is finalizing the development of the Travel Tax Refund and Management System (TTRAMS), which aims to facilitate efficient processing and management of travel tax refunds. The system will also support the auditing of travel tax collections and assessment of discrepancies and possible violations by airline companies.

Ensure safety and security in the cyber and physical spaces

The full implementation of Republic Act No. 11967, or the Internet Transactions Act (ITA) will further promote, develop and regulate a robust e-commerce environment,

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simultaneously building trust between digital platforms, online merchants and online consumers. Additionally, the passage of the Cybersecurity Bill will implement cybersecurity policies and strategies across government agencies and private sectors.

The Maritime Industry Authority (MARINA) will enhance the capabilities of its personnel to support the operationalization of the Indo-Pacific Regional Information Sharing (IORIS) platform. This initiative aims to strengthen the routine planning and coordination of maritime operations, and to improve information sharing, surveillance, collaboration, and interoperability among agencies at both national and regional levels.

Develop a services-in-trade framework to maximize trade agreements (See Chapter 9)
Accelerate e-commerce adoption by micro, small, and medium enterprises

The DTI will intensify its participation in the annual ASEAN Online Sale Day (AOSD) by actively mobilizing Philippine businesses to join the event and expand their market reach in the ASEAN region. In 2026, capacity building events will be organized to encourage more MSMEs to participate in the AOSD and highlight the potential benefits of e-commerce in increasing visibility and market reach.

Establish secure e-payment systems and ensure consumer and supplier protection online to promote trust and confidence in the digital uptake (See Chapter 11).

In line with Presidential Proclamation No. 353, which designates October as the Cybersecurity Awareness Month, the DICT will continue to organize a range of cybersecurity-focused events such as the Hack4Gov Championship, Philippine National Public Key Infrastructure (PNPKI) User Training, Cybersecurity 101 Training, Critical Information Infrastructure Protection (CIIP) Summit, and the META Anti-Scam Campaign, among others, to promote greater awareness and understanding of cybersecurity issues.

Encourage creation of consumer interest groups

The revision of the 2023 Guidelines on the Recognition of Consumer Organizations will allow consumer organizations to be recognized and enhance their involvement in the development and review of consumer laws, policies, and programs. Additionally, the DTI will continue to provide project assistance to qualified, recognized consumer organizations. The DTI – Consumer Protection Advocacy Bureau (CPAB) will accelerate its consumer awareness programs and implement projects that will encourage businesses to promote their compliance with trade and industry laws.

Outcome 2: Creativity and innovation in services value proposition strengthened

Increase access of MSMEs to capital, digital technologies, and startups

Through the implementation of the *ELEV8PH: Cuatro program*, MSMEs will have the opportunity to improve their capacities by learning and utilizing core technologies such as additive manufacturing, autonomous robots, augmented reality, the Internet of Things (IoT), cybersecurity, system integration, big data, and cloud computing. This will be complemented by establishing Smart Manufacturing Hubs that will assist MSMEs in upgrading their technology.

Increase access of MSME management and workforce to training and capacity building programs

The digital, management, and entrepreneurship capabilities of MSMEs will be strengthened through the Philippine Innovation Hub (iHub), which will serve as a support

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platform for innovation-driven growth. Through the DTI, the iHub will provide access to incubation and acceleration programs, shared service facilities, retail and coworking spaces, mentorship, and venues for events. It will support MSMEs at every stage of development from ideation to global expansion, fostering innovation and entrepreneurship in alignment with national innovation policies (See Chapter 8).

Develop technology parks, centers of creative excellence and innovation, and creative talent hubs, and improve shared services facilities for MSMEs

In partnership with the Intramuros Administration, the DTI-Design Center of the Philippines (DCP) will seek to establish a *Center for Design Excellence in Maestranza* under the National Design Policy to promote Philippine heritage and innovation. Building Design Center satellite offices will also be pursued in partnership with state universities and innovation centers, aligning with the policy to embed design into business transformation and growth.

Existing technology parks such as the Batangas State University, the University of Southern Philippines, Bataan Technology Park, Light Industry and Science Park IV will receive continued support to strengthen their operations and development. The Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA) aims to establish additional Knowledge, Innovation, Science and Technology (KIST) parks (See Chapter 6) while the University of the Philippines Mindanao seeks to establish its own KIST park.

Foster partnership with the government to develop AI applications and establish linkages between large companies and MSMEs for value chain upgrading

Private sector investors will be encouraged to participate in the *ELEV8PH* Research & Development (R&D) programs of the DOST to expand the program's business segments and increase the number and scope of AI projects that can be accommodated. The AI Virtual Hubs, established through the Advancing Computing Analytics, Big Data, and Artificial Intelligence in the Philippines (ACABAI-PH), will provide accessible AI tools that enable businesses, researchers and communities to utilize transparent and reliable AI solutions that enable businesses, researchers, and communities to harness AI solutions. By collaborating with industry leaders and research institutions, MSMEs can enhance their productivity through access to R & D support, technology upgrading and product innovation, technical assistance (e.g., prototype development, pilot-scale production, product testing and standard compliance), increased market competitiveness, service quality, and reduce operational costs.

Build the capabilities of the creative industries

The Philippine Creative Industries Development Council (PCIDC) will spearhead the formulation of annual action plans to ensure the effective and strategic implementation of the Philippine Creative Industries Development Plan. These will focus on capacity-building through training and scholarships; business development support for startups and MSMEs; intellectual property protection; infrastructure development, and evidence-based policymaking. The plans will also promote creative industries through national and international marketing and awareness campaigns. In parallel, the Philippine Creative Industries Website (<https://www.malikhaingpinoy.ph/>) will be enhanced to provide a centralized platform for seamless access to information and navigation of comprehensive coverage of statistics, events, government programs and benefits related to Philippine

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creative industries; foster interconnectivity among stakeholders and support informed decision making.

Increase access to funds and incentives for R&D and startup ecosystem development

Incentives and financial support will be offered such as low-interest loans, scholarships, research grants, training subsidies to promote startups, digital technology careers, innovations, and research projects that address industry needs. Fiscal incentives will be provided under the CREATE MORE (Maximizing Opportunities for Reinvigorating the Economy) Act, while financial support will be made available through the Innovative Startup Act. These legislations support startup entrepreneurs, scientists, and researchers to achieve Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) interventions, accelerate the transfer and commercialization of generated technologies, and strengthen the capability of human resources and institutions to undertake R&D.

Pursuant to the Philippine Innovation Act, the Startup Venture Fund (SVF) will enhance funding agility and ensure the proper evaluation of startups. Through the iHub- Marikina Enterprise Center, SVF will attract more potential co-investment partners and investors.

Ensure the sustainable supply of a competitive, creative, and skilled workforce (See Chapter 4)

Strengthen the intellectual property rights ecosystem

The DTI and its partner agencies will provide capacity building measures in facilitating the registration of patents, as well as monitoring and protecting intellectual property (IP) rights, traditional cultural skills of Filipino creative industry stakeholders, and indigenous cultural communities against infringement. These efforts will be supported by the implementation of the IP Awareness Training Program to reach more MSMEs and deepen their understanding of the importance of protecting their intellectual property assets.

The DCP- Innovation and Technology Support Office will enhance its facilitation of applications for intellectual property on creative works to support design innovation initiatives with local industries across the country.

Outcome 3: Inter-sectoral linkages enhanced

Facilitate physical connectivity (aviation, shipping and maritime, and land) and convenience to move people and goods

Efforts will be made to improve access to tourist destinations by developing a sustainable and efficient transportation system, and digitizing tourism services to encourage higher spending and length of stay across diverse destinations. Integrated transport routes (by air, shipping/maritime and land) will be developed and expanded through the convergence programs of the DOT in collaboration with the Department of Transportation and Department of Public Works and Highways.

Secure foreign capital to modernize infrastructure, fleet, and equipment and position the Philippines as a strategic hub for aviation, shipping and maritime, and logistics services

The liberalization reforms from the amendments to the Public Service Act and the Foreign Investment Act will be leveraged to attract investments and modernize the transport and logistics sectors.

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The DTI will develop an Investment Prospectus on Logistics to position the Philippines as a premier logistics hub in Asia by promoting strategic investments in logistics services, infrastructure, and technology. The Prospectus will outline investment opportunities across logistics services, including maritime, rail, and last-mile delivery.

Promote digitalization in transport and logistics to lower costs

Develop a fully integrated 24/7 logistics operation system, including an Interoperable Logistics Operations System, to establish a seamless and synchronized supply chain network capable of operating around the clock. This initiative will address operational gaps between public and private sector logistics stakeholders, ensuring that ports, depots, warehouses, and regulatory bodies function in unison.

The use of technology in logistics processes will be increased to improve better integration and cooperation among brokers, carriers, freight handlers, and public sector entities. The full operation of the Harmonized Online Freight Forwarding Accreditation (HOFFA) system will streamline the accreditation process for sea and airfreight forwarders, reducing redundant requirements and updating outdated guidelines.

Increase internet speed, coverage, and network

The expansion of fiber-optic, broadband, 5G infrastructure and satellite technology (See Chapter 12) will be pursued in priority areas identified by key industries, including locations with a high concentration of IT-BPM professionals, tourism and retail clusters, and sites critical to economic activity such as ports, airports, transport terminals, logistics hubs, and creative industry centers. This will be supported by the *Konektadong Pinoy Bill*, which aims to expand digital infrastructure and improve internet services by encouraging more investments in broadband infrastructure. The bill is designed to open the market, enhance competition, reduce network rollout costs, increase the quality and availability of digital services, and will streamline registration or authorization process for new players to enter the market, especially in underserved areas. The DICT and other relevant agencies will be encouraged to implement initiatives to complement the bill such as (a) push for the enactment of the National Fiber Backbone and Broadband ng Masa (Free Wi-Fi for All); (b) expand satellite connectivity; (c) forge public-private partnerships on digital connectivity; and (d) implement the National Broadband Program.

Improve competencies for business advisory services

The Board of Investments (BOI) will continue to conduct seminars to build the capacity of LGUs in effectively managing investment promotion and administering incentives. In addition, the data collection ecosystem will be strengthened to support market intelligence, generate insights, and inform industry studies.

Continuous efforts to improve the Philippine satellite accounts¹ will enhance policymaking, resource allocation, and strategic planning by providing more reliable, sector-specific data. In parallel, the Philippine Creative Economy Satellite Account (PCESA) will be further

¹ Philippine Creative Economy Satellite Account, Philippine Digital Economy Satellite Account, and Philippine Ocean Economy Satellite Account

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refined by utilizing results from the newly developed survey and questionnaire² on creatives sector that will be integrated into the Philippine Statistics Authority's Labor Force Survey (LFS) and Establishment-Based Surveys (EBS). These initiatives will facilitate the creation of better-targeted development programs and improve access to timely and relevant data for decision making.

Strengthen collaboration among academe, government, and industry boards in talent and skills development (see Chapter 4)

The DICT, in collaboration with the Analytics and Artificial Intelligence Association of the Philippines, will develop the Philippine Skills Framework (PSF) for Analytics and Artificial Intelligence. The DTI – Philippine Trade Training Center is developing the PSF – Roll Out and Adoption Program to bridge the alignment between the industry requirements and the curriculum. The DTI will continue the development of PSF for other priority industry sectors.

On the other hand, TESDA will pursue the integration of technical vocational education and training regulations for all senior high school academic track curricula. This will support students in acquiring competencies necessary for their eventual absorption in the labor force.

Expand the talent pool through the transfer of international talents and skills, and exchange programs for faculty and students (See Chapter 4).

State universities will be encouraged to enter into partnership agreements with foreign universities to strengthen academic ties and facilitate the exchange of talents and skills. For instance, the University of the Philippines – Los Baños (UPLB) and Rizal Technological University (RTU) partnered with Handong Global University (South Korea) and National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology (Taiwan), respectively, to broaden global exposure of their students and faculty members.

Targets

Despite the significant contribution of the services sector to the economy, challenges persist in meeting labor productivity targets. The sector's relatively slow adoption of technology, combined with the concentration of employment in low-skilled subsectors, has hindered its growth in 2023 and 2024. To address these issues, greater efforts are needed to support the sector's modernization, alongside targeted initiatives to upskill and reskill the workforce. These measures are essential to attracting investments that creating higher-value employment opportunities.

In contrast, Philippine tourism has demonstrated continued recovery, with its gross value added (GVA) meeting the 2023 target. However, tourist arrivals remain below pre-pandemic levels, resulting in a tourism direct GVA of PHP2.1 trillion in 2023, still lower than the PHP2.5 trillion recorded in 2019. Accelerating the tourism sector's full recovery will require stronger collaboration among the DOT, relevant government agencies and industry stakeholders to enhance promotion efforts and improve the overall tourism experience.

² The survey and questionnaire aim to generate more comprehensive data on creative industries. The results will feed into PSA's Creative Industries Satellite Account (CISA) to support more accurate measurement of the sector's contribution to the economy.

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Table 7.2 Results Matrix: Reinvigorate Services

Indicator ³	Baseline Value (Year)	Accomplishment		Updated Targets			Means of Verification	Responsible Agency/ Inter-agency body
		2023	2024	2026	2027	2028		
Gross Value-Added growth rate in services sector improved (%)	9.2 (2022)	7.1	6.7	6.0-7.0	6.0-7.0	6.0-7.0	National Income Accounts (NIA)	DTI
A) Labor productivity in services improved (%)	0.2 (2022)	3.2	2.2	4.0-5.0	4.0-5.0	4.0-5.0	NIA, Labor Force Survey (LFS)	DOLE
No. of MSMEs doing e-commerce increased	172,189 (2020-2022)	252,730	185,744	200,000 – 300,000	200,000 – 300,000	200,000 – 300,000	DTI-ROG Administrative Data	DTI
Tourism Direct Gross Value Added increased (in PHP billion)	1,411.7 (2022)	2,088.2		3,196 – 4,299	3,664 – 5,094	4,249 – 6,136	Philippine Tourism Satellite Accounts (PTSA)	DOT
Tourism Gross Fixed Capital Formation increased (improved)	23.7 (2022)	34.3		10.0-15.0	10.0-15.0	10.0-15.0	PTSA	DOT

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

Legislative Agenda

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

Table 7.3 Legislative Agenda to Reinvigorate Services

Legislative Agenda	Rationale/Key Features	Responsible Agency
Konektadong Pinoy Bill (formerly Open Access in Data Transmission Act)	Expand digital infrastructure and improve internet services by encouraging more investments in broadband infrastructure. The bill is designed to open the market, enhance competition, reduce network rollout costs, and increase the quality and availability of digital services. The bill also removes the requirement for a legislative franchise to build and operate data transmission infrastructure and will streamline registration or authorization process with the National Telecommunications Commission for new players to enter the market, especially in underserved areas.	DICT
Satellite-Based Technologies for Internet Connectivity Act	The Bill aims to enhance internet access nationwide, particularly in underserved and remote areas. The bill seeks	DICT

³ (list the removed indicators in this footnote with a brief justification)

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	to promote the use of satellite-based technology to bridge the digital divide and promote inclusive economic development.	
Cybersecurity Act	Enhance national cybersecurity by designating the National Cybersecurity Inter-Agency Committee (NCIAC) as the central authority for all cybersecurity matters and mandating regular risk assessments, updated cybersecurity protocols for government employees, and stronger public-private collaboration.	DICT
Amendments to Republic Act No. 8293 (Intellectual Property Code of the Philippines, and for Other Purposes)	Commercialize technologies and support the development of creative industries. This will enhance the attractiveness of the Philippines as an investment destination that places high value on intellectual property creation, protection, utilization, and commercialization, as well as prevent piracy in the physical and digital markets	IPOPHL
International Maritime Competitiveness Act (International Maritime Trade Competitiveness Act)	Addresses the expensive shipping rates in the Philippines due largely to the imposition of “excessive, arbitrary, and unreasonable” shipping charges by foreign shipping lines, such as the “destination and origin charges,” container deposit fees, container cleaning fees, detention and demurrage charges, and port congestion charges.	MARINA
Philippine Ship Registration Act	Provide a legal framework for ship registration, enforcement of maritime claims, and limitations of liability, along with essential incentives to promote a robust Philippine ship registry system.	MARINA