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Senator Ralph Recteau filed Senate Bill 49 also known as the Wage Standardization Act V, which aims to raise the wages of public servants in the country. AN ACT ADJUSTING THE SALARY SCHEDULE OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL IN THE GOVERNMENT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSESThis bill aims to increase the purchasing power of some 1.42 million public servants in a country that has been undermined by inflation by providing an increase in the wages of public servants and employees. It also seeks to attract and retain competent and dedicated civil servants and to encourage the work of public sector workers on the basis of performance. In accordance with the Russian Government's Decree of March 15, 2019, No. 76, the Russian Regional Government's decree amended the way wages and additional benefits were paid to civil servants. The changed payroll schedule was completed in four tranches from January 1, 2016 to April 1, 2019. However, adjusted wages are considered unfair and inadequate by the majority of public servants, especially those between the ages of 1 and 16, who make up about 84 per cent of the public workforce. The proposal would put more money in the pockets of public servants and increase disposable income, increase consumer spending, and in turn stimulate the economy and generate more income. The bill provides for a three-year increase in the salaries of civil servants and employees at 10 per cent of the base salary per year. The first tranche of salary adjustments is to be made on January 1, 2020, and every January 1, after that, until the final tranche in 2022, the government will facilitate the living conditions of 1.42 million civil servants. Consequently, the much-needed assistance offered by this measure will further motivate public personnel and enhance public service. With the adoption of the foregoing, the immediate adoption of this bill sincerely seeks. SECTION I. This law is known as the V.SEC Wage Standardization Act. 2. Declaration of policy.In accordance with the constitutional mandate that the State must standardize the salaries of public officials and employees, including in public or controlled corporations with initial statutes, taking into account the nature of responsibilities and responsibilities in their positions and the qualifications required for their posts, the State must:a) implement a salary schedule, which is generally comparable to those in the private sector do comparable work and, in accordance with the provisions on the existing Board. and job classification laws to attract, retain and motivate the corps of competent civil servants; (b) Ensuring a fair and reasonable salary for public personnel to recognize fiscal realities and maintain the cost of personal services at a reasonable proportion of more than all expenditures; and (c) conduct review of the salary and job classification system, taking into account changes in qualifications and competency requirements and possible erosion of purchasing power due to inflation and other factors. SEC. 3. Coverage.The Salary Schedule currently applies to all posts for civilian public personnel in the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government, including constitutional commissions, public universities and colleges (SUCs), public or controlled corporations (GOCCs), not covered by RA No. 10149, State Financial Institutions (GFIs) and Local Government (LGUs), whether regular, casual contractual or by their nature, appointing or appointing , currently existing or in the future created. SEC. 4. Salary schedule for civilian government personnel.A modified salary schedule for civilian staff should be AS follows: STANDARDIZATION LAW v FIRST TRANCHESTANDARDIZATION LAW V SECOND STANDARD LAW v THIRD TRANCHESEC. 5. Wages in local government Units Preparing wages or salaries, provided for in the sec. 3 of this year, also applies to gws under applicable provisions of this Act. SEC. 6. The inept basic wage of the current Employees.In there should be no reduction in the basic wages of existing workers in any case after the implementation of the Act. To do this, they receive new current wage rates, which should never be lower than the existing wage rates. The compensation and job classification report.DBM prepares a report on the compensation and classification of posts for all government agencies in the national government; GOCCs and GFIs including released organizations and their implementation status. Reports are periodically updated and submitted to Congress and the Audit Commission for public disclosure, monitoring, compliance with established policies and as a basis for future policy decisions. The Commission on remuneration and the civil service jointly reviews the compensation and job classification system every three (3) years, develops and recommends a competitive compensation and remuneration system for the President, which should attract and retain talent. Funding for the amounts required to implement the amended Payroll Schedule should be as follows: (a) For national government agencies, the amount required for the immediate implementation of the Act should be included in the General Appropriations Act (GAA);(b) for THE HSC and HFC, the amounts must come from their respective corporate funds into approved corporate operating facilities. State-owned corporations that do not have adequate or sufficient funds should only partially implement the established rates; provided. That anybody implementation should be in a single proportion of the established rates for all posts in each public corporation; and (c) for the NSU, amounts are levied on their respective local government funds in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Act and The Republican Act No. 7160.SEC. The implementation schedule.Amended salary schedule provided in the present present is carried out in national government agencies as follows, subject to congressional appropriations: (a. Starting from 1 January 2020, the first tranche of the timetable for civilian staff; B. By January 1, 2021 - the second tranche of civilian personnel; and c. Until 1 January 2022, the third tranche for civilian personnel for GOC, HFC and FFCs, the implementation period should be no more than three (3) years, depending on their financial capabilities, with each tranche starting no earlier than the above deadlines. GOK, GFIs and LGUs, which do not have adequate or sufficient funds, partially implement the changed salary schedule and permitted benefits. In the case of partial implementation, the same should be on a single percentage for all positions for each GOCC, GFI and LGU. SEC. 11. Implementation of the Rules and Guidelines.DBM and GCG must jointly prepare and issue the necessary guidelines for the implementation of the same within sixty (60) days after the approval of this law. SEC. 12. General repeal and amending of the provision.All provisions of laws, decrees, regulations, corporate statutes, rules and regulations, circulars and other issues prescribing assessments of salaries of public servants and employees that do not comply with the provisions of this law are repealed, amended or amended accordingly. SEC. 13,

Section Clause.If any provision of the act is subsequently declared unconstitutional, the remaining provisions must remain in full force and act. The Law is in force fifteen (15) days after it is published in the Official Gazette or at least in two (2) newspapers of general circulation. The increase in teachers' salaries under SSL vWe has created a simplified pay schedule for teachers so that we can clearly see how much the increase in different teaching positions will be. Meanwhile, here is another table that we have created that shows the wage increase for each tranche of SSL V. The obvious observation is that the higher the teacher position, the higher the increase for each tranche. As can be seen from the table below, the entry-level Teacher I receive a total P6,870 pay rise over three years, while Master Teacher III is guaranteed a P16,932 pay increase after the third tranche of SSL V is implemented. Last updated on 10/05/2020 by FilipKnow I wonder how the government's compensation works? In the guide you'll learn about the salary class table and how it she she the amount of salary that a public servant receives each month. Related: How to apply for public jobs in the Philippines: Ultimate Guide to Table ContentsAt View: Salary Score Table 2020.What Is the Wage Score? What is a pay move? Estimates of salaries in various government positions. Wage Standardization Act 2019.Salary tables for public servants.1. 2020 Salary Table (from January 1, 2020).2. 2021 Salary Table (from January 1, 2021) 3. 2022 salary table (effective: January 1, 2022). 4. Salary Table 2023 (from January 1, 2023). 5. Pay class tables for LGUs (local authorities).6. The salary estimate table for public school teachers.7. A table of pay classes for state nurses. Links. At first glance: 2020 salary estimates table. Salary GradeMinimum Monthly Salary (in Php) 111,551 212,276 313,019 413,807 514,641 615,524 716,458 817,505 918 784 1020 219 1122 316 1224 495 1326 754 1429 277 1532 053 1635 106 1738 464 46641842 159 1946 791 2052 703 2159 353 2266 867 2375 359 2485 074 2596 985 26109.9593 27123,839 28139,939 29158,131 30178,688 31262,965 32313,512 33395,858 What is the salary estimate? Wage Assessment (SG) is the number that determines the amount of monthly payment/income that a public servant receives. Salaries in the Philippine government run from 1 to 33, with 33 receiving the highest wages. Each public office is assessed according to its level of complexity and responsibilities. The larger the number, the more complex and broad the scope of responsibility. Thus, those with higher wages receive higher wages than others. What is a pay move? Each salary class consists of eight stages (except SG 33 with only two steps) that correspond to the basic salary of the employee depending on how long he/she has served in a particular position. Regardless of the salary class, all newly hired public servants start with the first step, which is the MINIMUM wage rate. After each three years of continuous satisfactory service in their current positions, staff are moving on to the next pay step, which indicates their increased pay. For each pay increase, interested employees are notified of the step increase. This continues until they reach Step 8, which is the final and maximum rate within the salary class. This means that civil servants receive a raise every three years (as long as they are well not moving out of their salary class. Estimates of salaries in various government positions. 1. Constitutional officials/executive category. These elected or appointed officials hold the highest positions in the Government and are thus given the highest wage estimates. As the country's highest-ranking government official, the President of the Republic of the Philippines has the highest wage at 33 years. Here are the salary estimates Senior Government Officials in the Philippines: Position Solar Class President33 Vice President of the Senate Speaker of the Senate Speaker of the House of Representatives Supreme Court Chief Justice32 Senator Congressman Supreme Court Assistant Judge Chairman of the Constitutional Commission Executive Secretary Secretary of the Department Other positions equivalent rank31 Commissioner of the Constitutional Commission Department of The Deputy Solicitor General Other positions equivalent rank 30 2. Professional supervision. Public servants assigned to work in the respective organizations are assigned salary estimates from 9 to 33 grades. Their work requires extensive technical knowledge in their field and having a bachelor's degree or above. Examples of positions in the professional supervision category are Senior Vice President, Director II, Principal of Elementary School I and Engineer IV. 3. Professional non-convu overseeing. Positions requiring the practice of a particular profession or thorough knowledge of the arts or natural sciences are assigned salary classes from 8 to 30. The civil servants in which such positions are held are graduates of a four-year course. Examples of positions in the category of professional non-surveillance are university professor, teacher I, chemist I, statistician I, tourist registrar I and municipal treasurer. 4. Sub-professional supervision. Employees who supervise workers performing manual, clerical or technical tasks are assigned pay estimates of 4 to 18 years. Their positions require secondary education, vocational education or college graduation for up to two years. Examples of posts in the sub-professional supervision category are electrician Foreman, Chief Bookbinder and Bookbinder IV. 5. Unprofessional non-order. Employees who perform manual, repetitive or routine work and are primary/secondary/vocational education or college students are paid from grades 1 to 10. Examples of non-professional non-supervisory positions include HR Assistant, Projects I, Administrative Assistant III and Dental Assistant. Wage Standardization Act 2019. What is the 2019 Wage Standardization Act? The Wage Standards Act (SSL) 2019 provides for annual wage increases and additional benefits for public employees in the Philippines from January 1, 2020 to 2023. It includes basic wage for class salary and step, benefits, benefits and incentives based on productivity. Also called the Wage Standardization Act V, the SSL is the fifth law that imposes pay increases on public servants. Under this law, the salaries of all public standardized in all institutions. By doing so, the Government hopes to promote excellence, efficiency and accountability among its staff. In addition, the government's standardized compensation system eliminates the need for employees to negotiate wages with Related: How to calculate your income tax using the new BIR tax rate table Who is covered by the pay rise? Wage increases under the Wage Standards Act apply to all civil servants with regular, contractual or casual staff, whether full-time or part-time: the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government; Constitutional commissions and other constitutional agencies; State and controlled corporations (GOS) not covered by The Republic Act 10149; LGUs, including barangay staff, receive monthly fees. Who is exempt from SSL? Although they are part of the Philippine government, these groups are not covered by wage increases approved by the Wage Standards Act: the military and military, including Police Officer I in the PNP, a private in the Department of National Defense, and equivalent ranks in the BFP, BJMP, Philippine Coast Guard, Philippine College of Public Safety, and National Mapping and Resource Information Management; GOCC in accordance with RA 10149 (they have their own system of classification of compensations and positions); Workers, order work; Advice or any contract without a relationship between employer and employee. How much is the salary of civil servants increasing? Wage increases under the Standardization of Wages Act in 2019 will average 5% in 2020. They range from Php 483 (for SG 1) to Php 7762 (for SG 33). But by 2023, after all the increases are applied, the wage increase will be on average 23.24%. Mid-level civil servants, or those with salary classes of 11 to 13, get the highest growth of 24.1% in 2020 to 30.7% in 2023. These workers include entry-level public school teachers, nurses, statisticians, accountants, civil defence officers and agronomists. For example, Teacher I or Nurse I with a class 11 salary receives an increase of Php of 1,562 in 2020 (from Php 20,754 in 2019 to Php 22,316 in 2020). Over the next three years, the starting salary of employees in the same position will increase to 23,877 php in 2021, Php 25,439 in 2022 and Php 27,000 in 2023. The number of employees with salaries from grades 1 to 10 will increase by 17.5% in 2020 to 20.5% in 2023. For example, a Class I utility with a Grade 1 salary receives a Php 483 raise in 2020 (from Php 11,068 in 2019 to Php 11,551 in 2020). SG 1 workers' wages will increase to 12,034 php in 2021, Php 12,517 in 2022 and Php 13,000 in 2023. The smallest increase of 8% occurs within the highest range of wage classes (SG 25-33), especially in senior positions. Wage class tables for the state Under the Wage Standards Act 2019, the Government is implementing a new salary schedule (also called the salary class table) reflecting an increase in monthly salaries in four tranches or annual contributions from 2020 to 2023. Key information you should know: All wage rates below are the monthly salaries of full-time and contract employees of national government agencies. For part-time workers, their wages are proportional to the number of hours worked. An employee who works part-time on a daily basis receives half the rate corresponding to his or her salary and step. For casual workers under the No Job policy, no wages their daily wages are calculated by dividing the corresponding monthly wage into 22 working days. For example, a new employee (Step 1) with a Grade 1 salary should receive a Php of 525.05 per day worked in 2020 (Php 11,551 ÷ 22 and Php 525.05). Related: Final Civil Service Reviewer (with free practice tests and key answers) 1. 2020 salary table (from January 1, 2020). 2. Salary Table 2021 (from January 1, 2021). 3. 2022 salary table (effective: January 1, 2022). 4. Salary Table 2023 (from January 1, 2023). 5. Salary Class Tables for LSU (local government). LSU workers' salaries are different from those in the national government. The calculation of how much an employee receives depends on the classification of LGU income (i.e. 1st class, 2nd class, etc.). LSU employees in special cities and first-class cities receive the same rates as their counterparts in national government agencies. Those in second-class and sixth-grade cities, as well as municipalities from first to sixth grade, are paid a percentage of the salary according to the SSL. a. Table of wage classes for provinces and cities. Income ClassificationConsequence Schedule of Special Cities100% 1st Class100% 2nd Class95% 3rd Class90% 4th Class 85% 5th Class80% 6th Class75% b. Table of salary classes for municipalities. IncomeScieny Chart 1st Class90% 2nd Class85% 3rd Class80% 4th Grade 75% 5th Grade70% 6th Class65% Based on the salary class table above, employees working in affluent LGU (e.g. City 1st Class) receive higher salaries than those in similar positions in a lower-class city or municipality. 6. Pay score table for public school teachers. Teaching positions in public schools in the Philippines range from Teacher I to Teacher IV, each with an appropriate salary estimate of 11 to 21 years. After President Duterte approved them at the end of 2019, new teaching positions were added (Teacher IV, Teacher V, Teacher VI and Teacher VII). These four additional positions have higher salary scores than existing positions of Teacher I, Teacher II and Teachers III. schools in the Philippines? Public school teachers start with the lowest position of Teacher I in the 11th grade. According to the SSL, an entry-level teacher receives a monthly base salary of 22,316 php in 2020, which will increase to Php 23,877 in 2021, Php 25,439 in 2022, and Php 27,000 in 2023. Teachers in public schools earn more and when they get promoted. In 2020, the highest-paid teachers will be teachers, with a grade III teacher earning a basic salary of up to 58,841 php per month. Currently, no one is currently in the top job of Teacher IV. a. Public School Teachers' Salary Table 2020 (from January 1, 2020). PositionSalary GradeStep 1Step 2Step 3Step 4Step 5Step 6Step 7Step 8Teacher I1122,31622,60022,88923,18123,47723,77824,08224,391Teacher II1224,49524,7925,06725,35825,65325,95226,25426,560Teacher III1326,75427,06727,38327,70328,02828,35628,68829,025Teacher IV1429,27729,6939,96930,32230,67831,03931,40531,775Teacher V1532,05332,43132,81433,2033,59433,99134,39334,801Teacher VI1635,10635,52235,94336,36936,80137,23837,68138,128Teacher VII1738,46438,92239,38539,85440,32940,81041,29641,789Master Teacher I1842,15942,66243,17243,68744,21044,73945,27445,816Master Teacher II1946,79147,53048,28149,04449,82050,60851,41052,224Master Teacher III2052,70353,53754,38655,24856,12557,01657,92158,841Master Teacher IV2159,35360,29661,25662,22963,22064,22665,24966,289 b. Таблица заработной платы учителей государственных школ 2021 года (с 1 января 2021). PositionSalary GradeStep 1Step 2Step 3Step 4Step 5Step 6Step 7Step 8Teacher I1123,87724,16124,45024,74225,03825,33925,64325,952Teacher II1226,05226,36226,62426,91527,21027,50927,81128,117Teacher III1328,27628,58928,90529,22529,55029,87830,21030,547Teacher IV1430,79931,14331,49131,84432,20032,56132,92733,297Teacher V1533,57533,95334,33634,72435,11635,51335,9136,323Teacher VI1636,62837,04437,46537,89138,32338,76039,20339,650Teacher VII1739,98640,44440,90741,37641,85142,33242,81843,311Master Teacher I1843,68144,18444,69445,20945,73246,26146,79647,338Master Teacher II1948,31349,05249,80350,56651,34252,13052,93253,746Master Teacher III2054,25155,08555,93456,79657,63758,56459,46960,389Nurse V2268,41569,48170,56571,66672,78573,92375,07976,253Nurse VI2486,74288,15889,59791,05992,54594,05795,59297,152 c. Таблица заработной платы учителей государственных школ 2022 года (с 1 января 2022). PositionSalary GradeStep 1Step 2Step 3Step 4Step 5Step 6Step 7Step 8Teacher I1125,43925,72326,01226,30426,60026,90127,20527,514Teacher II1227,60827,89228,18028,47128,76629,06529,36729,673Teacher III1329,79830,11130,42730,74731,07231,40031,73232,069Teacher IV1432,32132,66533,01833,36633,72234,08334,44934,819Teacher V1535,09735,47535,85836,24636,63837,03537,43737,845Teacher VI1638,15038,56638,98739,41339,84540,28240,72541,172Teacher VII1741,50841,96642,42942,89843,37433,85444,34044,833Master Teacher I1845,20345,70646,21646,73147,25447,78348,31848,860Master Teacher II1949,83550,57451,32552,0852,86453,65254,45455,268Master Teacher III2055,79956,63357,48258,34459,22160,11261,01761,937Master Teacher IV2162,44963,39264,35165,32566,31667,32268,34569,385 d. Таблица заработной платы учителей государственных школ 2023 года (с 1 января 1000000000 PositionSalary GradeStep 1Step 2Step 3Step 4Step 5Step 6step 8Teacher I1127,00027,28427,57327,86528,16128,46228,76629,075Teacher II1229,16529,44929,73730,02830,32330,62230,92431,230Teacher III1331,32031,63331,94932,26932,59432,92233,25433,591Teacher IV1433,84334,18734,53534,88835,24435,60535,97136,341Teacher V1536,61936,99737,38037,76838,16038,55738,95939,367Teacher VI1639,67240,08840,50940,93541,36741,80442,24742,694Teacher VII1743,03043,48843,95144,42044,89545,37645,86246,355Master Teacher I1846,72547,22847,73848,25348,77649,30549,84050,382Master Teacher II1951,35752,09652,84753,61054,38655,17455,97656,790Master Teacher III2057,34758,18159,03059,89260,76961,66062,56563,485Master Teacher IV2163,99764,94065,89966,87367,86468,87069,89370,933 7. A table of pay classes for state nurses. For registered nurses (RNs) working in public hospitals in the Philippines, salary classes range from 15 to 24 starting in 2020. Each salary estimate corresponds to the position of nurse (i.e. Nurse I, Nurse II, and so on). In July 2020, the Department of Budget and Management raised the salary of entry-level nurses (Nurse I) to SG 15. Previously, the minimum wage for state nurses was SG 11. The salaries of senior nurses have also been increased by one or two levels. This increase means higher wages for state nurses. The wage increase is retroactive until January 1, 2020. The pay increase applies to all nurses, regardless of status (regular/contract/accidental) and whether they work full-time or part-time in hospitals run by national governments, public universities and colleges, and VSU. Meanwhile, hospital public servants who assist RNs in performing non-medical duties still have the same salary estimates: SG 4 for nurses, SG 6 for Nurses II, and SG 7 for Ward Assistant. How much do government nurses in the Philippines earn? In 2020, entry-level nurses receive monthly salaries ranging from 32,053 to 34,801 php. Senior government nurses earn up to 95,283 php. The range of nurses' salaries in 2020 ranges from Php 13,807 to Php 16,378. Ward aides earn Php 16,458 to Php 17,364 in the same year. According to the SSL, the salaries of nurses and other health care workers in public hospitals will continue to rise every year until 2023. A. 2020 salary table for state nurses (from January 1, 2020). PositionSalary GradeStep 1Step 2Step 3Step 4Step 5Step 6Step 7Step 8Nursing Attendant I413,80713,91414,02014,12814,23614,34514,45614,567Nursing Attendant II615,52415,64315,76315,88416,00716,12916,25316,378Ward I1532,05332,43132,81433,2033,59433,99134,39334,801Nurse I11738,46438,92239,38539,85440,32940,81041,29641,789Nurse II1946,79147,53048,28149,04449,82050,60851,41052,224Nurse IV2052,70353,53754,38655,24856,12557,01657,92158,841Nurse IV2052,70353,53754,38655,24856,12557,01657,92158,841Nurse VI2485,07486,07486,997,092Ward Assistant717,17917,31117,44417,57817,71317,84917,98518,124Nurse I1533,57533,95334,33634,72435,11635,51335,9136,323Nurse II1739,98640,44440,90741,37641,85142,33242,81843,311Nurse III1948,31349,05249,80350,56651,34252,13052,93253,746Nurse IV2054,25155,08555,93456,79657,63758,56459,46960,389Nurse V2268,41569,48170,56571,66672,78573,92375,07976,253Nurse VI2486,74288,15889,59791,05992,54594,05795,59297,152 c. Таблица заработной платы 2022 года для государственных медсестер (с 1 января 2022 года). PositionSalary GradeStep 1Step 2Step 3Step 4Step 5Step 6Step 7Step 8Nursing Attendant I414,40014,51114,62214,73514,84814,96115,07715,192Nursing Attendant II616,20016,32516,45016,57716,70416,83216,96217,092Ward Assistant717,17917,31117,44417,57817,71317,84917,98518,124Nurse I1533,57533,95334,33634,72435,11635,51335,9136,323Nurse II1739,98640,44440,90741,37641,85142,33242,81843,311Nurse III1948,31349,05249,80350,56651,34252,13052,93253,746Nurse IV2054,25155,08555,93456,79657,63758,56459,46960,389Nurse V2268,41569,48170,56571,66672,78573,92375,07976,253Nurse VI2486,74288,15889,59791,05992,54594,05795,59297,152 c. Таблица заработной платы 2022 года для государственных медсестер (с 1 января 2022 года). PositionSalary GradeStep 1Step 2Step 3Step 4Step 5Step 6Step 7Step 8Nursing Attendant I414,40014,51114,62214,73514,84814,96115,07715,192Nursing Attendant II616,20016,32516,45016,57716,70416,83216,96217,092Ward Assistant718,62018,76318,90719,05319,19819,34619,49419,644Nurse I1536,61936,99737,38037,76838,16038,55738,95939,367Nurse II1743,03043,48843,95144,42044,89545,37645,86246,355Nurse III1951,35752,09652,84753,61054,38655,17455,97656,790Nurse IV2057,34758,18159,03059,89260,76961,66062,56563,485Nurse V2271,51172,57773,66174,76275,88177,01978,17579,349Nurse VI2490,07891,54893,04394,56296,10597,67499,268100,888 Interested in working for the government? Начните свое путешествие с рассмотрения и сдачи экзамена гражданской службы. Ссылки. Ссылки. salary standardization law 4th tranche table 2019. salary standardization law 4th tranche table 2016

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