META DATA

A. Available Fiscal Data: CY 1999 – CY 2014

B. Data Source:

Budget Operations Statement (BOS)	1999 – 2000
Statement of Income and Expenditures (SIE)	2001 – 2008
Statement of Receipts and Expenditures (SRE)	2009 – 2014

C. Frequency of Updating Fiscal Data: Quarterly

(The SRE report shall be submitted by the LGUs quarterly on or before the 20th day of the succeeding month following the end of the quarter. The fiscal data is updated 2 weeks after the said deadline.)

D. Unit of Measure: The values are expressed in million pesos.

E. Background on Data Source

E.1 Budget Operations Statement (BOS)

The Budget Operations Statement is a financial report submitted by the Local Government Units to the Bureau of Local Government Finance prior to CY 2001. The LGUs reports were consolidated by the Bureau and served as the primary data on financial conditions of the LGUs.

E.2 Statement of Income and Expenditures (SIE)

As needed to closely monitor the fiscal performance of the LGUs arose, the Bureau developed the Statement of Income and Expenditures (SIE) which supersedes the BOS.

The SIE report includes additional accounts (i.e. other taxes, regulatory fees, service/user charges, toll fees, and inter-local transfers) that capture more information to be used in monitoring, policy making, and research.

The SIE served as the official report of the Bureau from CY 2001 to CY 2008.

E.3 Statement of Receipts and Expenditures (SRE)

In 2009, the Statement of Receipts and Expenditures report was introduced which the improved format of the SIE and harmonized with the New Government Accounting System (NGAS) of COA.

The SRE report is the basic financial statement prescribed by the Department of Finance to monitor the Local Government Units' financial performance. This report is system generated through the Electronic

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures system (eSRE system) of the Bureau of Local Government Finance.

The SRE presents the receipts and expenditures for the General Fund, the Special Education Fund (SEF) and the Trust Fund. The data presented in the SRE are sub-totals of the major caption of various account classifications from its main source documents, namely: (a) Statement of Receipt Sources; and (b) Statement of Expenditures.

The SRE is divided into three major segments. The first is the current operating segment which is identical to the Commission on Audit's Statement of Income and Expenses. It shows the operating income from local and external sources and the operating expenses that include Personal Services (PS), Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE), and Financial Expenses (FE).

The second segment is the non-operating receipts and expenditures which is equivalent to investing and financing activities in the COA's Cash Flow Statement that include receipts from sale of assets, investment, loan proceeds and expenditure such as purchase of assets, investment and payment of loans.

The third segment is the fund balance segments which show the details of cash balances.

F. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Total Local Sources	Sum of the Total Tax Revenue and Non-tax Revenue
Total Tax Revenue	Sub-total of Real Property Tax, Tax on Business and Other Taxes
Real Property Tax	This account is used to record the ad valorem tax imposed on real properties and their improvements. Real property includes lands, buildings, machinery and other improvements affixed or attached to the real property. This encompasses the LGUs Net share on Basic and Special Education Fund (SEF) taxes imposed on real property.
Tax on Business	Annual tax imposed on the act of doing business (trade or commercial activity) within the LGU. This includes the following accounts: *Amusement Tax; Business Tax imposed on Manufacturers, Assemblers, etc., Wholesalers, Distributors, etc., Exporters, Manufacturers, Dealers, etc., Retailers, Contractors and*

	Other Independent Contractors, Banks and Other Financial Institutions, Peddlers, Printing and Publication Tax, Tax on Amusement Places and Other Business Taxes; Franchise Tax; Tax on Delivery Trucks and Vans; Tax on Sand, Gravel & Other Quarry Resources; and Fines & Penalties-Business Taxes
Other Taxes	Annual tax imposed by the LGU that do not fall under the accounts mentioned in Tax on Business. This includes the following accounts: *Community Tax-Corporation; Community Tax-Individual; Professional Tax; Real Property Transfer Tax; Other Taxes, and Fines and Penalties-Other Taxes*
Non-Tax Revenue	Financial charges in the term of fees for the rent of Government property and purchase of Government permits and forms. Sub-total of *Regulatory fees, Service/User Charges, Receipt from Economic Enterprise and Other Receipts*
Regulatory Fees (Permits And Licenses)	Fees derived from the exercise of the regulatory powers of local governments. This includes the following accounts: *Fees on Weight and Measures; Fishery Rental Fees and Privilege Fees; Franchising and Licensing Fees; Business Permit Fees; Building Permit Fees; Zonal/Location Permit Fees; Tricycle Operators Permit Fees; Occupational Fees; Other Permits and Licenses; Cattle/Animal Registration Fees; Civil Registration Fees; Inspection Fees; and Fines and Penalties – Permits and Licenses*
Service/ User Charges (Service Income)	Reasonable charges imposed by LGU for services rendered. This includes the following accounts: *Police Clearance; Secretary's Fees; Health Certificate; Other Clearance and Certification; Garbage Fees; Wharfage Fees; Toll Fees; Other Service Income; Fines and Penalties-Service Income; Landing and Aeronautical Fees; Parking and Terminal Fees; Hospital Fees; Medical, Dental and Laboratory Fees; Market and Slaughterhouse Fees; and Printing & Publication Fees*
Receipt From Economic Enterprises (Business Income)	This represents impositions for the operations of economic exercise of its propriety functions. This includes the following accounts: *School*

	Operations; Power Generation/Distribution; Hospital Operations; Canteen/Restaurant Operations; Cemetery Operations; Communication Facilities and Equipment Operations; Dormitory Operations; Market Operations; Slaughterhouse Operations; Transportation System Operations; Waterworks System Operations; Printing and Publication Operations; Lease/Rental of Facilities; Trading Business; Other Economic Enterprises; Fines and Penalties-Economic Enterprises; and Prepaid Income (Prepaid Rent)
Other Receipts (Other General Income)	Receipts not falling under any of the above categories. This includes the following accounts: *Interest Income; Dividend Income; Rebates on MMDA Contribution; Sale of Confiscated/Abandoned/Seized Goods and Properties; and Miscellaneous – Others*
External Sources	Sum of Internal Revenue Allotment, Other Shares from Other National Tax Collection, Inter-Local Transfer and Extraordinary Receipts/ Grants/ Aids/ Donations.
Internal Revenue Allotment	Shares of the province/city/municipality from the national internal revenue taxes collected.
Other Shares From National Tax Collections	Shares of the province/city/municipality from the other national tax collections. This includes the collection from the following accounts: *Share from Economic Zone, EVAT, National Wealth, PAGCOR/PCSO/LOTTO and Tobacco Excise Tax*
Inter-Local Transfers	This refers to transfers between funds and transfers between LGUs. This includes the following accounts: *Subsidy from LGUs and Subsidy from Other Funds*
Extraordinary Receipts/ Grants/ Donations/ Aids	This includes the following accounts *:* *Grants and Donations-Domestic; Grants and Donations-Foreign ; Other Subsidy Income; Subsidy from GOCCs; Gain on FOREX; Gain on Sale of Assets; Premium on Bonds Payable; and Gain on Sale of Investment*
Total Current Operating Income	Sum of Local Sources and External Sources
General Public Services	This covers sector expenditures for services that are indispensable to the existence of an organized LGU. This includes executive and legislative services; overall

	financial and fiscal services; the civil service; planning; conduct of foreign affairs; general research; public order and safety; and centralized services. Excluded under this classification, however, are general administration, regulation, research and other services of departments that can be identified directly under each specific sector.
Education, Culture & Sports/ Manpower Development	This covers sector expenditures for services in support of schools and education facilities; planning and manpower development; sports; and cultural preservation and enrichment.
Health, Nutrition & Population Control	This covers sector expenditures for health program including medical, dental and health services; planning and administration of nutrition programs; population and family planning programs; and administration of these programs.
Labor and Employment	This covers sector expenditures for the formulation, implementation and regulation of labor policies; promotion, placement, and regulation of domestic and overseas employment; and maintenance of industrial peace.
Housing And Community Development	This covers sector expenditures for the provision of housing and sanitary services, promotion of community development, slum clearance, zoning and control of population.
Social Services And Social Welfare	This covers sector expenditures for the upliftment of disadvantaged families and children; the rehabilitation of the physically and socially handicapped; assistance to distressed and displaced individuals and families; care of the aged and other welfare services and payment of retirement pension and other social security benefits. Also included are expenditures for the provision of services and facilities for recreational, religious and other social activities not elsewhere classified.
Economic Services	This covers sector expenditures for activities directed in promotion, enhancement and the attainment of desired economic growth.
Debt Service (Fe) (Interest Expense & Other Charges)	This covers expenditures for payment of loan principal, interest and other service charges for debts of LGU.
Total Current Operating	Sum of General Public Services, Education, Culture &

Expenditures	Sports/ Manpower Development, Health, Nutrition & Population Control, Labor and Employment, Housing And Community Development, Social Services And Social Welfare, Economic Services and Debt Service (Interest Expense & Other Charges).
Net Operating Income/ (Loss) From Current Operations	The difference between Total Current Operating Income and Total Current Operating Expenditures
Total Capital/ Investment Receipts	Sub –total of *Proceeds from Sale of Assets, Proceeds from Sale of Debt Securities of Other Entities; and Collection of Loans Receivables (Principal)*
Proceeds From Sale Of Assets	This represents the total amount received from sale of assets (i.e. Property, Plant and Equipment, Inventory, etc.)
Proceeds From Sale Of Debt Securities Of Other Entities	This represents the total amount received from sale of securities such as stocks, treasury notes, etc.
Collection Of Loans Receivables	This represents the amount of principal amount collected from loans, accounts, and notes receivables.
Receipts From Loans And Borrowings	Sub –total of Acquisition Of Loans and Issuance Of Bonds
Acquisition Of Loans	This is the amount of long-term or short-term indebtedness received by LGU from foreign or domestic creditors that is covered by a contract
Issuance Of Bonds	This is the amount received from bond issuance
Total Non-Income Receipts	Sum of Capital/Investment Receipts and Receipts From Loans And Borrowings
Capital/ Investment Expenditures	Sub-total of Purchase/Construct of Property, Plant and Equipment, Purchase of Debt Securities of Other Entities, and Grant/Make Loan to Other Entities
Purchase/ Construct Of Property Plant And Equipment (Assets/ Capital Outlay)	**Cash Outflow from Investing Activities:** Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment & Public Infrastructure
Purchase Of Debt Securities Of Other Entities (Investment Outlay)	**Cash Outflow from Investing Activities:** Purchase of Debt Securities of other Entities
Grant/ Make Loan To Other Entities (Investment Outlay)	**Cash Outflow from Investing Activities:** Grant/Loan to Other Entities
Debt Service (Principal Cost)	Sub-total of Payment Of Loan Amortization and Retirement/ Redemption Of Bonds/ Debt Securities

Payment Of Loan Amortization	**Cash Outflow from Financing Activities:** Payment of Loan Amortization
Retirement/ Redemption Of Bonds/ Debt Securities	**Cash Outflow from Financing Activities:** Retirement/Redemption of Debt Securities
Total Non-Operating Expenditures	Sum of Capital/Investment Expenditures and Debt Service
Net Increase/ (Decrease) In Funds	Sum of Net Operating Income, Total Non-Income Receipts *less* Total Non-Operating Expenditures
Add: Cash Balance, Beginning	The amount is the ending cash balance per Balance Sheet of last year (Dec. 31,) or Cash Flow Statement. The ending cash balance per cash flow is assumed to be reconciled with the Cash Book maintained by the Treasurer
Fund/ Cash Available	Sum of Net Increase (Decrease) in Funds and Cash Balance Beginning
Fund/ Cash Balance, End	Sum of Fund/Cash Balance Available less Payment of Prior Year/s Accounts Payable

G. COMPUTATION

Locally Sourced Revenue (LSR)

$$\boldsymbol{LSR} = Real\ Property\ Tax\ (General\ Fund) + Tax\ on\ Business + Other\ Taxes \\ + Regulatory\ Fees\ (Permit\ and\ Licenses) \\ + Service/User\ \ Charges\ \ (Service\ Income) \\ + Receipts\ from\ Economic\ Enterprises\ (Business\ Income)$$

Growth Rate

$$\boldsymbol{Growth\ Rate}_{\ t} = \frac{\boldsymbol{Locally\ Sourced\ Revenue_t - \ Locally\ Sourced\ Revenue_{t-1}}}{\boldsymbol{Locally\ Sourced\ Revenue_{t-1}}}\ \boldsymbol{x\ 100}$$

Average Growth Rate

$$\boldsymbol{\sum_{t=1}^{n} Growth\ rate_{\ t}}$$

Where:
t = {1, 2, …n)
n = total number of growth rates

H. LGUs Financial Indicator

Revenue Indicators	The revenue indicators reflect the LGUs revenue generation capacity. It shows the existence of an appropriate revenues level, revenue growth potential, revenue stability and the extent of local government control over the local revenues.
- **Revenue Level**	The revenue level contains data information relative to the ratio of total revenue and the average revenue for the LGU income class which the LGU belongs. This is also an evidence for the availability of an appropriate revenue level.
- **Revenue Growth**	The revenue growth contains data information relative to the trend of revenue across time. This is also an evidence of the sustainability of an appropriate revenue level.
- **Per Capita Locally-Sourced Revenue and Special Education Fund**	The per capita locally-sourced revenue and SEF refers to the amount of revenues under LGU control and oversight on a per capita basis. This is also an evidence of the degree of tax effort exerted by the LGU.
- **Per Capita Growth in Locally-Sourced Revenue**	The per capita growth in locally-sourced revenue refers to the growth in the amount of revenues under LGU control on a per capita basis. This is also an evidence of the degree of improvement of the tax effort exerted by the LGU.
- **% Locally Sourced to Total LGU Revenue**	The % locally sourced to total LGU revenue refers to the share of revenues that are under LGU control and results from local economic activity. This is also an evidence of the reliability of an appropriate revenue level.
- **% Annual Regular Income to Total Revenue**	The % annual regular income to total revenue contains data information relative to % share of recurring revenue to total revenue and the average share for the LGU income class to which the LGU belongs. This is also used as evidence of the predictability of an appropriate revenue level.
- **Ratio of Total Revenue Office Operations Cost to Total Revenues Collected**	The ratio of total revenue office operations cost to total revenues collected refers to the cost of collecting a peso of revenues to account not only the collection cost of the revenue offices but also the cost of subsidizing other operations of these offices or revenue centers. This reflects the full cost effectiveness of the local revenue generation efforts of an LGU.

- **Real Property Tax Accomplishment Rate**	The real property tax accomplishment rate refers to the % of current RPT collected within the year to the total RPT due for the year as estimated from the assessed value of taxable real properties. This is also used as evidence of the LGU's collection efficiency.
Expenditure Indicators	The expenditure indicators reflect the degree of flexibility that an LGU has to allocate resources for different purposes.
- **Per Capita Total Expenditures**	The per capita total expenditures refers to the amount of services extended by the LGU to its constituents on a per capita basis.
- **Personal Services Expenditure Ratio Codal**	The personal services expenditure ratio codal refers to the ratio of LGU expenditures for personal services in the General Fund to Annual Regular Income of the LGU in the next preceding fiscal year. This is also one of the most rigid expenditure categories for an LGU.
- **Total Personal Services Expenditure Ratio**	The total personal services expenditure ratio refers to the ratio of total expenditures for personal services to total LGU expenditures. This is also one of the most rigid expenditure categories for an LGU.
- **Debt Service Expenditure Ratio**	The debt service expenditure ratio refers to the ratio of LGU expenditures for debt service to total LGU expenditures. Debt service is an equally rigid expenditure category for an LGU.
- **Social Service Expenditure Ratio**	The social services expenditure ratio refers to the ratio of LGU social expenditures to total LGU expenditures. The level of LGU social expenditures has a high degree of relationship with poverty alleviation and improvement in the human development index.
- **Economic Services Expenditure Ratio**	The economic services expenditure ratio refers to the ratio of LGU economic expenditures to total LGU expenditures. The level of LGU economic expenditures has a high degree of relationship with poverty alleviation and improvement in the human development index.
Debt and Investment Capacity Indicators	The debt and investment capacity indicators reflect the extent to which the LGU services debt obligations and considers the importance of capital expenditure and local government capacity to attract long term financing for investments.

- **Debt Service Ratio**	The debt service ratio refers to the ratio of LGU expenditures for debt service to total LGU Annual Regular Income. This also defines the extent to which a local government could engage additional debt, taking into account the debt limits provided by the law.
- **Gross Operating Surplus to Debt Service Ratio**	The gross operating surplus to debt service ratio refers to the ratio of LGU operating surplus to debt service. This also represents the main and essential source that could be mobilized by the LGU in order to finance the public service infrastructure investments of the servicing of loans contracted for these purposes.
- **Debt to Net Asset Ratio**	The debt net asset ratio refers to the ratio of an LGU's debt to its depreciated asset base. This also reflects the value at risk of lenders to a LGU in case of a default.
- **Capital Investment Expenditures to Total LGU Revenue Ratio**	The capital investment expenditures to total LGU revenue ratio refers to the % share of capital investments to total LGU revenue. This also measures the extent to which the LGU considers the importance of capital expenditures.
- **Net Operating Surplus to Total LGU Revenue Ratio**	The net operating surplus to total LGU revenue ratio refers to the ratio of LGU net operating surplus to total LGU revenues. This also shows the ability of the LGUs to ensure that their budget will be balanced.
Financial Management Capacity Indicators	The financial management capacity indicators reflect the comparison of LGU revenues with LGU expenditures as well as it defines the extent to which the LGU implements an efficient financial resources management.
- **Uncommitted Cash Balance to Total LGU Expenditure Ratio**	The uncommitted cash balance to total LGU expenditure ratio refers to the ability of the LGU to ensure their budget will be balanced even in the face of financial uncertainties.

I. Consolidated Public Sector Financial Position (CPSFP)

This dataset contains the combined financial positions of the National Government, the monitored non-financial government corporations, the Government Financial Institutions, Local Government Units (LGUs) and Social Security Institutions. For the LGUs, in contain the projected surplus/deficit for the succeeding three to four years.

J. Adjusted LGUs Data for the CPSFP as Input to the BESF for 2016

The adjustment covers primarily the exclusion of receipts from loans/borrowings and debt servicing in the determination of LGU surplus/deficit which is consistent with the manner by which GOCC financial position is computed as part of the CPSFP.