

Glossary of Terms

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accounts Payable (A/P) or Due and Demandable Obligations. Valid and legal obligations of NGAs/GOCCs for which goods/services/projects have been delivered/rendered/completed and accepted regardless of the year when these obligations were incurred.

1. **Prior Year's Accounts Payable.** A/Ps which have been delivered/completed and accepted, but remained unpaid as of the end of the preceding year.
2. **Current Year's Accounts Payable.** A/Ps which have been delivered/completed and accepted during the current year, but remain unpaid before the end of the current year.

Activity. A recurring work process that contributes to the fulfilment of a program, sub-program, or project, e.g., research, surveys, monitoring, etc.

Advice to Debit Account (ADA). Accountable disbursement document issued by the government entity which authorize Government Servicing Banks to debit a specified amount from its available balance for payment of creditors/payees.

Agency Heads. Department Secretary, Chairperson or President (in NGAs, constitutional commissions, GOCCs, GFIs and SUCs), who have the appointive powers.

Agency Performance Review (APR). The process being undertaken by DBM to determine the level of performance of each agency in terms of physical outcome and outputs, as well as actual expenditures incurred in the production/delivery of goods and services to the public vis-à-vis the targets/budgets for the same period.

Allotment. The share of appropriations which serves as a government entity's limit and basis for committing/ incurring obligations, in accordance with the purpose, documentation requirements, and within the period of time as specified in any of the following budget authorization documents.

Allotment Order. A budget authorization document issued to identified agencies to incur obligations not exceeding a given amount during a specified period for the purpose indicated, pursuant to specific laws or regulations. This includes General Appropriations Act as an Allotment Order (GAAAO), General Allotment Release Order (GARO), and Special Allotment Release Order (SARO).

Allocations to Local Government Units (ALGU). Special Purpose Fund (SPF) corresponding to legally mandated allocations for LGUs, whether appropriated in the annual GAA or automatic appropriations.

1. *Authorized in the GAA:*

- a. Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA);
- b. Special Shares in National Taxes, which include the following:
 - (i) Shares in Tobacco Excise Taxes;
 - (ii) Shares in the Utilization and Development of National Wealth;
 - (iii) Shares in Gross Income Tax Paid by all Business and Enterprises within the Cagayan Special Economic Zone;
 - (iv) Shares in Incremental Collections from Value-Added Tax (VAT);

- (v) Shares in VAT in lieu of Franchise Tax; and
 - (vi) Shares in the 2% Special Privilege Tax.
- c. National Government Transfers to LGUs, which include the following:
 - (i) Barangay Officials Death Benefits (BODB);
 - (ii) Local Government Support Fund (LGSF); and
 - (iii) Share from Fire Code Revenues.
 - d. National Government Transfers to BARMM, which include the following:
 - (i) Share in Taxes, Fees and Charges Collected in the BARMM; and
 - (ii) Special Development Fund (SDF).
2. ***Automatically appropriated shares for LGUs:***
- a. National Tax Allotment (NTA), previously named as Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA), including share of MMDA; and
 - b. Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) - Annual Block Grant.

Annual Block Grant. Grant which shall be the share of the Bangsamoro Government in the national internal revenue tax collections of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and collections of the Bureau of Customs (BOC).

Appropriation. An authorization pursuant to laws or other legislative enactment, hence, required Congressional action, directing the spending of public funds for a specific purpose, up to a specified amount under specified conditions. This includes the following: Automatic Appropriations,

New General Appropriations (Annual), Unprogrammed Appropriations (UA), and Supplemental Appropriations.

Assumed Liabilities. Domestic or foreign loans originally contracted or liabilities on securities issued by Government Financial Institutions (GFIs) or GOCCs which by law, have been transferred to and form part of the liabilities of the National Government.

Authority to Purchase Motor Vehicle (APMV). A document issued by the appropriate authority provided under Administrative Order No. 14, s. 2018, Budget Circular No. 2022-1, and other pertinent issuances, indicating the approval of an agency's request for acquisition of motor vehicle/s.

Authority to Rent Motor Vehicle (ARMV). A document issued by the head of a government agency allowing the rental of motor vehicles, subject to guidelines provided under Budget Circular No. 2022-1, and other pertinent issuances. In case of rental of motor vehicles for a continuous period of more than fifteen (15) days, the ARMV shall be issued by the DBM.

For LGUs, the ARMV shall be issued by the Local Chief Executive if the budgetary source is the LGU's local funds, regardless of the number of days of the rental."

Authorized Government Depository Banks (AGDBs). Banks where NGAs/GOCCs/ GFIs/ Government Instrumentalities with Corporate Powers/ Government Corporate Entities and LGUs are allowed by law to deposit Government Funds and maintain depository accounts, or by way of exception, a bank allowed by the Department of Finance and the Monetary Board to hold government deposits subject to prescribed rules and regulations.

Automatic Appropriations. One-time legislative authorization to provide funds for a specified purpose, for which the amount may or may not be fixed by law, and is made automatically available and set aside as needed. Since it is already covered by a separate law, it does not require periodic action by the Congress of the Philippines, and need not be included in the legislation of annual appropriations.

Balance of Payments (BOP). A summary of the economic transactions of a country with the rest of the world for a specific period. It serves as an accounting statement on economic dealings between residents of the country and non-residents.

Bond Exchange/Swap. The conversion of existing public debt securities into new debt instruments with longer maturity period and favorable conditions.

Borrowings. Funds obtained from repayable sources, including loans secured by the government from financial institutions and other sources internal and external, to finance development projects and/or budget support. These include Domestic and Foreign Borrowings.

Budget. The financial plan of a government for a given period, usually for a fiscal year, which shows what its resources are, and how they will be generated and used over the fiscal period.

The budget is the government's key instrument for promoting its socio-economic objectives.

The government budget also refers to the income, expenditures and sources of borrowings of the NG that are used to achieve national objectives, strategies and programs.

Budget and Financial Accountability Reports (BFARs). Harmonized reports on the agencies' actual financial and

physical accomplishment/performance for a given period prescribed by the oversight agencies, i.e., Department of Budget and Management (DBM) and Commission on Audit (COA) to effectively report, monitor and/or evaluate agency performance versus plans and targets which shall serve as basis for sound policy decisions.

Budget and Treasury Management System (BTMS). Common, modern, integrated, accurate, reliable and secure information system for the public financial management (PFM) operations of the Government of the Philippines (GOP). It provides a sustainable government resource planning solution that is extensible, flexible thereby supporting a range of public financial requirements, and adaptable to reform and modernization.

Budget Call. A budget document issued by the DBM through budget memorandum which contains the budget priorities, macroeconomic assumptions, and fiscal parameters for the proposed budget (Budget Priorities Framework) and the guidelines, procedures, and prescribed forms in formulating budget proposals.

Budget Execution Documents (BEDs). Annual documents required to be submitted not later than November of the previous year, which contain the agencies' targets and plans, for financial, physical, disbursement, and procurement for the current year.

1. **BED No. 1 (Financial Plan)** - Contains the estimated obligation program for the budget year broken down by quarter; and current year obligations (actual obligations as of September 30 and estimated obligation for October to December).
2. **BED No. 2 (Physical Plan)** - Comprises the physical targets for the budget year broken down by quarter, and current year accomplishment

(actual accomplishment as of September 30 and projected accomplishments for October to December).

3. **BED No. 3 (Monthly Disbursement Program (MDP))** - Consists of projected monthly disbursement requirements for the budget year by type of disbursement authority, e.g., Notice of Cash Allocation (NCA), Cash Disbursement Ceiling (CDC), Non-Cash Availment Authority (NCAA) and Tax Remittance Advice (TRA).

This shall serve as the basis for release of disbursement authorities, including the comprehensive NCA of the agency for its regular operating requirements, upon evaluation of DBM.

4. **BED No. 4 (Annual Procurement Plan for Common Use Supplies and Equipment)** - Basis of the PS in projecting inventory requirements, scheduling of procurement activities, and overall management of the central procurement of common-use goods."

Budget of Expenditures and Sources of Financing (BESF). A budget document which reflects the annual program of estimated expenditures and sources of financing, constitutionally mandated to be submitted by the executive branch to the legislature to support the National Budget proposal.

Budget Priorities Framework (BPF). A budget document issued to guide all departments and agencies in focusing and aligning their budget proposals on specific objectives and programs, based on the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) for the fiscal years; to increase the certainty of the attainment of the Administration's goal of achieving rapid and inclusive growth.

Budgetary Support to Government Corporations (BSGC). The NG assistance to GOCCs in the form of equity, subsidy, relent loan proceeds or net lending advances for the servicing of debts guaranteed by the NG.

Budgeting. Allocation of revenues/ borrowed funds among agency programs and projects to attain socio-economic goals and within the bounds of fiscal sustainability/prudence.

Build-Operate-and-Transfer (BOT). A contractual arrangement between the NG and the private sector whereby the project proponent undertakes the construction or operation, including the financing, of a given government infrastructure or operation for which it is allowed by government to collect toll fees and/or lease payments over a number of years as amortization of its costs. After the time set, the control over the project is transferred to the government.

Capital Inflows. Private and official inward flows of money to the country in the form of investments, grants and loans.

Capital Outlays (CO) or Capital Expenditures. An expenditure category/expense class for the purchase of goods and services, the benefits of which extend beyond the fiscal year and which add to the assets of the Government, including investments in the capital stock of GOCCs and their subsidiaries.

Cash Budgeting System (CBS). Budgeting system where the annual appropriations limit the incurrence of obligations and payments for goods delivered, services, and civil works delivered/rendered, inspected, and accepted within the current fiscal year or the transition period approved by the President as recommended by the DBM.

Payments of these obligations shall be made until the Extended Payment Period (EPP) or within three (3) months immediately succeeding the end of the preceding fiscal year. It emphasizes on funding implementation-ready programs, activities, projects which can be completed within the fiscal year, or until the allowable implementation period as provided in the applicable general and special provisions of the GAA, if any."

Cash Advances. Advances granted to officers and employees which may be classified into:

1. **Regular Cash Advances.** Granted to cashiers, disbursing officers, paymasters and/or property/ supply officers for salaries and wages, commutable allowances, honoraria and other similar payments and petty cash operating expenses; and
2. **Special Cash Advances.** Granted on the explicit authority of the agency heads to duly designated disbursing officers or employees for other legally authorized purposes.

Cash Disbursement Ceiling (CDC). An authority issued by the DBM to departments with overseas operations e.g., Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) and Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), to utilize the income collected/retained by their foreign service posts (FSPs) to cover the operating requirements but not to exceed the allotment released to the said post.

Cash Operations Report (COR). A report prepared by the Bureau of the Treasury (BTr) on the actual government receipts, disbursements, the resulting surplus or deficit, as well as the corresponding financing (domestic and foreign sources) to cover the deficit.

Certificate of Budget Inclusion (CBI). Equivalent document of a Multi-Year Contractual Authority (MYCA) for GOCCs as approved by all of the

members of the Board, covering the full contract cost, for the procurement of multi-year projects.

Citizen Participation. A democratic process involving people empowerment, whereby concerned citizens organized as Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), pursue their legitimate and collective interests by monitoring effectiveness of specific government P/A/Ps, and in so doing become partners of the Government in the formulation, monitoring, evaluation and improvement of the national budget.

Classification of Functions of Government (COFOG). Detailed classification of the purpose for which funds are used, by function or by socio-economic objective, that the government aims to achieve through various expenditures. Aside from generating aggregates to be used as indicators or measures, it also enables tracking specific functions/policies over time regardless of organizational revisions.

Being an international standard, COFOG allows international comparisons and budget allocations of specific programs/projects of government entities whose expenditures are categorized into 10 sectors as follows:

1. **General Public Services.** Expenditures for general administration such as lawmaking, fiscal management, foreign affairs, public debt transactions, and other governance or regulatory services, among others.
2. **Defense.** Expenditures for military defense, civil defense, foreign military aid, research and development for defense, and defense against cybercrimes, among others.
3. **Public Order and Safety.** Expenditures for police services, law courts, fire protection services, and

maintenance of prisons, among others.

4. ***Economic Affairs.*** Expenditures for general economic, commercial, and labor affairs; agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; fuel and energy; mining, manufacturing, and construction; transport; and communication, among others.
5. ***Environmental Protection.*** Expenditures for waste management, pollution abatement, biodiversity and landscape protection, waste water management, research and development on environmental protection, and other environment protection endeavors.
6. ***Housing and Community Amenities.*** Expenditures to support the housing needs, especially the poor and those in disaster-prone areas, including the other basic human need, i.e., potable water supply.
7. ***Health.*** Expenditures for hospital services, public health services and health insurance of indigents, and medical products and equipment, among others.
8. ***Recreation, Culture and Religion.*** Expenditures to ensure the preservation of Filipino cultural heritage and respect for religious diversity, as well as the promotion of sports.
9. ***Education.*** Expenditures for pre-primary and primary education, secondary and tertiary education, and school buildings, among others.
10. ***Social Protection.*** Expenditures for programs and projects that cater to the poor and the marginalized sectors, senior citizens, persons with disabilities, and survivors affected by disasters, and those in conflict-affected areas.

Commitment. An obligation incurred by government agencies for which items have not been delivered and services not yet rendered. This is also called “Not Yet Due and Demandable Obligations (NYDDO)”.

Commitment Fee. Amount to be paid by the borrower if he fails to avail of the loan per contractual schedule.

Commodity Grants. Donations/ contributions/ gifts in kind received by agencies which are subsequently monetized. The peso proceeds are thereafter deposited with the BTr to be used or expended for projects specified in the grant documents between the donor and the National Government (NG).

Commodity Loans. Foreign loans in the form of goods received which are subsequently monetized to finance programs and projects of implementing agencies. Peso proceeds are thereafter deposited with the BTr to be used or expended for projects specified in the loan documents.

Common Fund System. Under this system, agencies are given flexibility in the use of cash balances under the Regular MDS sub-accounts to settle payables, after satisfying those obligations programmed to be paid during the month as reflected/considered in the approved MDP.

Consolidated Public Sector Financial Position (CPSFP). The combined financial positions (in terms of balances) of the NG, the monitored non-financial government corporations, the GFIs, LGUs, Social Security Institutions (SSIs) and the financial position of the present Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP).

Constructive Cash Receipts. A financing source corresponding to proceeds from foreign loans/grants in the form of goods and services for which no cash is remitted to the National Treasury.

Such goods and services have been paid directly by the lender to the supplier.

Conversion of NG Advances to GOCC into Equity/Subsidy. A mechanism by which the government, through the BTr, converts into government equity and/or subsidy those unpaid NG advances for servicing outstanding debts of the GOCCs, in the event that a GOCC is unable to settle its obligations.

Corporate Operating Budget (COB). Operating budget of GOCCs consisting of (i) estimates of revenues, (ii) estimates of expenditure, and (iii) estimates of borrowings. The expenditure estimates shall cover current operating and capital expenditure.

The operating budget of each government owned or controlled corporation is prepared following such procedure and guidelines as may be determined by the President, through the Budget Secretary. It shall be prepared prior to the beginning of the fiscal year and recommended by the Governing Board of the Corporation, for consideration and final approval by the Budget Secretary.

Counterpart Fund. The portion of the cost of a FAP shouldered by the borrower as contribution to the completion of the project as stipulated in the foreign loan or grant agreement.

Covid-19 National Vaccine Indemnity Fund (C19NVIF). A trust fund administered by the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation, pursuant to Section 10 of R.A. No. 11525, to be used for the compensation of any person inoculated through the COVID-19 Vaccination Program, in case of death, permanent disability or hospital confinement for any serious adverse effects.

Current Account. Trade in goods, services, primary income and secondary income. Trade in goods—exports and imports—is the first component of the

current account. The country's exports include manufactures (such as electronics), mineral products, and agricultural products. Meanwhile, imports consist of raw materials and intermediate goods, mineral fuels and lubricant, capital and consumer goods.

Trade in services is another component of the current account. Technical, trade related and other business services form part of the country's exports of services. These comprised largely of business process outsourcing (BPO) services. Other trade in services transactions with the rest of the world include exports of services on physical inputs owned by others in manufacturing, transport, travel, maintenance and repair, telecommunications, computer and information, construction, insurance and pension, financial, charges for the use of intellectual property, other business, personal, cultural and recreational, and government services.

Current Account Balance. Total exports/receipts exceed total imports/payments, the current account is in surplus. It is in deficit if the reverse is observed. If the current account balance is in surplus, the country is a "net lender" to the rest of the world in the amount of the surplus or the excess in the current account transactions. Net lending occurs when the national saving is more than the country's investment in real assets. If in deficit, the country is said to be a "user of funds" and thus, is considered as net borrower from abroad in order to fill in the shortage. In this case, the country invested more than what its national saving can finance.

Current Operating Expenditures (COE). Amount budgeted for the purchase of goods and services for the conduct of normal government operations within a budget year. Includes goods and services that will be used or consumed during the budget year.

Custodial Funds. Receipts or cash received by any government agency—whether from a private source or another government agency—to fulfill a specific purpose. Custodial receipts include receipts collected as an agent for another entity. These include trust receipts - both from an individual or corporation - that are required to be held by government until the outcome of a court's case or procurement activity is determined, as well as cases where a department or agency holds receipts as a trustee for the fulfillment of some obligations.

Debt Amortization. The sum of principal repayments for loans payable by regular installments resulting to gradual reduction in outstanding debt.

Debt Service. The sum of debt amortization and interest payments, including commitment fees and other charges on foreign and domestic borrowings of the NG.

Direct NG Loans. Loans either domestic or foreign, directly contracted by the NG.

Disbursement. Settlement/ liquidation/ payment of an obligation incurred in the current or prior years, involving cash or non-cash transactions and covered by disbursement authorities.

Disbursement Authority. Document issued to an agency authorizing the liquidation of obligations incurred. This includes the following: (i) Cash Disbursement Ceiling (CDC), (ii) Notice of Cash Allocation (NCA), (iii) Non-Cash Availment Authority (NCAA), and (iv) Tax Remittance Advice (TRA).

Dividends. Remittance of GOCCs' declared annual net earnings as cash, stock or property dividends to the NG, at a rate prescribed by law.

Domestic Borrowings. Funds obtained from sources within the country.

Earmarked Revenues. Identified revenues required by statute to be used for designated activities, benefits, or purposes, and must be accounted for separately from government's general revenues.

Equity. NG investment in the authorized capital stock of GOCCs.

Excise Tax. Tax, either specific and/or ad valorem, imposed on goods manufactured or produced in the Philippines for domestic sale or consumption or for any other disposition, and on goods imported.

Existing Revenue Measures. Collections from the revenue structure/source under the National Internal Revenue Code and Tariff Customs Code and non-tax sources (i.e., fees and charges and other receipts), existing as of the immediately preceding year.

Expenditure Program. The approved ceiling on the obligations that could be incurred by the government in a given budget year. The said ceiling is supported by estimated financial resources.

Expense. A decrease in net worth resulting from a transaction, either a decrease in assets or an increase in liabilities. Through expense transactions, classified as either economic or functional, the government fulfills its responsibility to provide for selected goods/services to the people as well as to redistribute income and wealth by means of transfers. Economic classification or classification by nature explain what the money was spent on (e.g., employees' compensation, use of goods/services, interest, depreciation, etc.) as well as through transfers of cash or in kind to redistribute income. Functional classification explains the purpose of an expense by category.

Expense Class. The general expenditures specifically based on economic classifications or the process/inputs involved in the government's fulfillment of its responsibilities, including but not limited to the delivery of goods/services. This includes Personnel Services (PS), Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE), Financial Expenses (FinEx), Capital Outlays (CO) or Capital Expenditures and Net Lending (NL).

Exports. Include all goods leaving the country that are properly cleared through the Bureau of Customs (BOC).

Export Taxes. Ad valorem levies on goods that are shipped out of the territorial jurisdiction of the Philippines.

Extended Payment Period (EPP). The three-month period after the end of the validity period of appropriations against which they were obligated, unless another period has been determined by the DBM, upon consultation with relevant agencies, or as authorized under the GAA when payments chargeable against the GAA of the previous fiscal year, can be processed and disbursed for goods received and services rendered, inspected, and accepted.

Extraordinary Income. Collections derived from the repayment of loans and advances made by the government as well as from other non-recurring sources.

Extraordinary Receipts. Income which does not regularly accrue to the government, the collection for which is indefinite or does not depend entirely on the authority of the government.

Fees and Charges. Amounts collected by government agencies for administrative and regulatory purposes (such as passport fees, driver's licenses, court fees, building permit fees, assessment fees, etc.) as well as payments exacted in exchange for goods and services.

Fiduciary Fund. A government fund where monies which have come into the possession of the government officer as trustee, agency or administrator, or which have been received as a guarantee for the fulfillment of some obligations are recorded and kept. Only the interest earnings of the fund principal, which is deposited in an AGDB, are utilized.

Financial Expenses (FinEx). Management supervision/trusteeship fees, interest expenses, guarantee fees, bank charges, commitment fees and other financial charges incurred in owning or borrowing an asset property.

Financial Restructuring. A mechanism to improve the GOCCs' financial condition through assumption by NG of the former's non-performing assets.

Financing. The means by which a government provides financial resources to cover a budget deficit or allocates financial resources arising from a budget surplus.

Financing Requirement. The amount necessary to cover the government's budget deficit, debt amortization, and cash buffers not covered by the revenue.

Fiscal Policy. The part of government policy which is concerned with raising of resources through taxation and borrowing and deciding on the level and pattern of expenditures.

Fiscal Space. The available funding that the government could use for its priority programs. Fiscal Space is computed as the difference of projected obligations ceilings (after considering projected revenues and deficit targets) and forward estimates of the cost of ongoing programs.

Foreign – Assisted Projects (FAPs). Government projects which are wholly or partly financed by foreign loans and/or foreign grants.

Foreign Borrowings. Funds obtained from sources outside the country, such as Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Bank for Reconstruction Development (IBRD), Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), etc.

Forward Estimates (FEs). Projections or estimation of the future costs of existing policies, programs and projects of the government for the next three (3) years, considering any expansion/reduction of P/A/Ps. It also serves as the validation instrument for determining the reasonable levels of agency proposals on existing P/A/Ps.

Forward Obligational Authority (FOA). Certificate of commitment or authority issued by the DBM to NGA for FAPs certifying that funds shall be made available to cover the total project cost. This shall be used for loan negotiation purposes and serves as an assurance that the loan proceeds and the peso counterpart contribution are included in the long-term capital program of the NG.

Franchise Taxes. Taxes imposed on the special privilege or right conferred by the state on an individual or corporation, through legislation, to exercise certain powers and privileges such as the operation of public utilities.

Funding Gap/Corporate Financing Analysis. The method used in determining the government subsidy for the operations of a GOCC considering revenue resources and expenditures, prior years' actual/audited figures and the effects of inflation.

General Administration and Support (GAS). A cost component of the agency budget which consists of the activities and projects dealing with the provision of overall administrative management and operational support to the entire agency operations.

General Allotment Release Order (GARO). A comprehensive authority issued to all national government agencies for the full year requirement for the automatically appropriated Retirement and Life Insurance Premium (RLIP) contributions, except RLIP for the departments/agencies chargeable against Special Accounts in the General Funds (SAGFs) and those covered by special arrangements.

General Appropriations Act as an Allotment Order (GAAAO). GAA itself, upon effectivity, serves as the obligational authority for the comprehensive release of budgetary items categorized as For Comprehensive Release (FCR).

General Fund. Fund which is available for any purpose to which the Congress may choose to apply, and is composed of all receipts or revenues which are not otherwise accruing to other funds.

Government-Owned or -Controlled Corporation (GOCC). Any entity organized as a stock or non-stock corporation, vested with functions relating to public needs whether governmental or proprietary in nature, and owned by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines directly or through its instrumentalities, either wholly or where applicable, as in the case of stock corporations, to the extent of at least a majority of its outstanding capital stock.

The term "GOCC" shall include Government Instrumentalities with Corporate Powers/Government Corporate Entities and Government Financial Institutions, and Subsidiaries.

Government Securities. Evidences of indebtedness of the Republic of the Philippines or its instrumentalities, GOCCs, or BSP and must be freely negotiable and regularly serviced.

Grace Period. Period commencing from the time a loan agreement becomes effective to the time when the initial principal repayment becomes due.

Grants. All non-repayable transfers received from other levels of government, or from private individuals, or institutions, foreign or domestic, including reparations and gifts given for particular projects or programs, or for general budget support.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The sum of gross value added of all resident producer units plus that part (possibly the total) of taxes on products, less subsidies on products, that is not included in the valuation of output. GDP simply refers to the total value of goods and services produced in a country over a specific time frame, such a quarter or a year.

Gross National Income (GNI). Consists of the total value of goods and services produced within a country (i.e., GDP) together with its income received from other countries (notably interests and dividends), less similar payments made to other countries (net income from international assets and gross exports less gross imports and indirect business taxes).

GNI is equal to GDP less primary incomes payable to non-resident units plus primary incomes receivable from non-resident units. In other words, Gross National Income (GNI) is equal to GDP less taxes (less subsidies) on production and imports, compensation of employees and property income payable to the rest of the world plus the corresponding items receivable from the rest of the world.

Guaranteed Obligations. Debt obligations for which a juridical entity assumes secondary liability as guarantor. If the primary obligor fails to pay, the guarantor becomes liable for the amount due.

Heavily-subsidized Government - owned or -Controlled Corporations. GOCCs receiving operating subsidy from the national government, the release of which will enable the GOCC to continue/sustain its regular operations.

Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF). Popularly known as the Pag-ibig Fund, is a GOCC responsible for the administration of the national savings program and affordable shelter financing for Filipinos employed by local and foreign-based employers, as well as voluntary and self-employed members. It offers its members access to housing programs through an effective savings scheme.

Imports. Correspond to essentially all goods entering any of the seaports or airports of entry of the Philippines properly cleared through customs or remaining under customs control.

Import Duties and Taxes. Taxes and levies, generally in ad valorem form, imposed on goods that enter the country, for the purpose of protecting locally manufactured goods of similar nature, or for the purpose of generating revenues under the Tariff and Customs Code. Includes specific taxes on imported goods, advance sales tax and compensating tax on imported goods.

Income from Public Enterprises and Investments. Receipts paid to the government from all properties and investments income such as dividends, interest, rent and royalties.

Indirect Tax. Tax levied on the sale of, use of or expenditure on goods and services, such as excise tax, sales tax, VAT, import duties, export tax, documentary and stamp taxes, forest charges, and others.

Inflation. Rate of increase in the average prices of goods and services typically purchased by consumers.

Interest. Charges imposed as a consequence of the use of money. It is deemed synonymous with discount when applied to government securities.

Item of Appropriation. An amount appropriated in the GAA for a P/A/P. In the case of programs with several activities, the item of appropriation shall refer to each of the activity.

Itemized Positions. Approved positions in the regular personnel plantilla of all agencies of the national government.

Legislative Agenda. A program of proposed legislations to support policies and programs of government.

Letter of Commitment (LOC). A certificate of commitment or authority which will serve as an assurance that the required budgetary support for solicited PPP projects shall be included in the long-term program of the National Government, and limited to the following National Government obligations, based on the PPP contract reviewed by the Department of Finance (DOF) and Public-Private Partnership Center ('PPP Center'):

1. **Availability Payments.** Government payments to the private partner for the delivery of projects in accordance with the PPP contract. Such payments are paid periodically (monthly, quarterly, annually or according to milestones met);
2. **Viability Gap Funding.** Government contribution to ensure financial viability of the project or assist the private partner in shouldering a portion of the project cost;
3. **Real Property Tax.** A type of levy imposed by LGUs on real properties in accordance with laws which are assumed by the NG under the PPP contract;
4. **Right-of-Way Acquisition and other related expenses.** Expenses related to the acquisition of real property needed for a PPP project through donation, negotiated sale, expropriation or any other mode of acquisition as provided by law including relocation and resettlement costs;
5. **Funding for the Independent Consultant.** Compensation for a person or entity appointed to render independent technical advice to the government and private sector parties, as well as to perform other services specifically defined in the PPP contract; and
6. **Funding for Project Management Office.** Expenses for a unit in an implementing agency in-charge of the coordination and monitoring of projects.

Loan Availments/Proceeds. Amount drawn, in cash or in kind, against existing or new loan commitments.

Local Development Council (LDC). Assists the Sanggunian in setting the direction of economic and social development and coordinating development efforts within its territorial jurisdiction. It includes the Provincial Development Councils (PDC), City Development Councils (CDC), Municipal Development Councils (MDC) and the Barangay Development Councils (BDC).

Local Government Units (LGUs). Territorial and political subdivisions consisting of provinces, cities, municipalities and barangays.

Local Government Support Fund (LGSF). Financial subsidy to LGUs for the implementation of priority programs and projects, as provided in the GAA.

Locally – Funded Projects (LFPs). Projects financed out of revenue collections and domestic borrowings.

London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). A benchmark key interest rate offered to prime borrowers in the internal capital market based in London, which serves as the basis for most foreign interest rate quotations.

Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE). For support to the operations of government agencies such as expenses for supplies and materials; transportation and travel; utilities (water, power, etc.) and the repairs, etc.

Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). A planning-budgeting framework of the government which provides a medium-term three-year perspective to decision making process during budget preparation.

Modified Disbursement System (MDS). A disbursement system implemented to facilitate effective cash management of the national government's cash resources whereby NGAs/BTr for GOCCs and LGUs settle their payables either through issuance of checks or direct credit to bank account of the supplier/ contractor/consultant, chargeable against the account of the Treasurer of the Philippines (TOP) being maintained with Government Servicing Banks.

Modified Disbursement System – Government Servicing Banks (MDS-GSBs). Authorized government servicing banks, such as the Land Bank of the Philippines, Development Bank of the Philippines, and Philippine Veterans Bank, to which DBM issues the NCAs for

crediting to the MDS sub-accounts of NGAs.

Monetary Policy. The part of economic policy which regulates the level of money or liquidity in the economy to achieve desired policy objectives, such as inflation control, improvement of the BOP or growth of the economy.

Multi-Year Contractual Authority (MYCA). The authority issued by the DBM to agencies, covering the full contract cost, for the procurement of multi-year projects. In addition, the certificate of availability of funds (CAF) for multi-year projects shall be issued annually based on the budget for the year. In case of multi-year projects with no funding requirement on any given year, instead of the CAF, the chief accountant shall issue a certification that no fund is needed for the year, as indicated in the approved MYCA.

The MYCA replaced the Multi-Year Obligational Authority (MYOA), to authorize the recipient entity to enter into Multi-Year Contracts for the full project cost of multi-year programs/projects. The MYCA contains the annual breakdown of the full project cost, to ensure that agencies include in their budget proposal for the ensuing years, the amount programmed for the said years.

National Expenditure Program (NEP). Budget document containing the details of the government's proposed programs submitted to Congress in the review and deliberation of the proposed national budget for the legislation of the annual appropriations measures for the next fiscal year. It serves as the basis of the General Appropriations Bill (GAB), which becomes the General Appropriations Act (GAA) upon enactment.

National Government Agencies (NGAs). Entities which perform functions not normally undertaken by the private sector, wholly dependent on the government for their budgetary requirements.

National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (NDRRMF). For disaster risk reduction or mitigation, prevention and preparedness activities such as but not limited to training of personnel, procurement of equipment and capital expenditures. It can also be utilized for relief, recovery, reconstruction and other work or services in connection with natural or human induced calamities which may occur during the budget year or those that occurred in the past two (2) years from the budget year.

National Tax Allotment (NTA). Automatically appropriated and released share of local government units, aggregately corresponding to 40% of the all national taxes based on the collection of the third fiscal year preceding the current fiscal year, with the share of each local government unit determined pursuant to the provisions of the Local Government Code, by share for each LGU level, and in terms of population/land area/equal sharing.

Negotiated Checks. MDS checks already paid/encashed by government servicing banks.

Net Income (Loss). The difference between revenues and expenses, reflecting the results of operations of corporations for a given period. A positive balance indicates a net income while a negative balance, a net loss.

Net Lending (NL). Advances by the NG for the servicing of government guaranteed corporate debt during the year, net of repayments on such advances. Includes loan outlays or proceeds from program loans relented to government corporations.

New General Appropriations (Annual). Authority for any Department or agency of the Government available for expenditure during a specified budget year as listed in the General Appropriations Act (GAA).

The GAA is the legislative authorization that contains the new appropriations authorized by Congress in terms of specific amounts for salaries, wages and other personnel benefits; Maintenance and Other Operating Expense (MOOE); and Capital Outlay (CO) authorized to be spent for the implementation of programs, activities and projects (P/A/Ps) of all departments, bureaus and offices of government for a given year."

Non-Budgetary Accounts. Trust liabilities, securities unloaded or purchased, sinking fund, and other accounts not included in the NG budget, i.e., the government's estimated income and expenditures for a particular year.

Non-Cash Availment Authority (NCAA). authority issued by the DBM to agencies to cover the liquidation of their actual obligations incurred against available allotments for availment of proceeds from loans/grants through supplier's credit/constructive cash.

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO). Private, non-profit voluntary organization, including schools, that is committed to the task of socio-economic development and established primarily for service which may include giving assistance to citizens or people's organizations in various ways as by educating, training or giving financial assistance to them.

Non-Tax Revenues. Fees and charges collected in relation to direct services of government agencies to the public and those arising from the government's regulatory and investment activities.

1. **Miscellaneous Income.** Non-tax revenues not elsewhere classified such as proceeds from the sale of goods or confiscated merchandise, inventory adjustments, and waste materials.
2. **Operating and Service Income.** Non-tax revenues generated in the exercise of the administrative and regulatory functions by the NG. Which includes hospital income, tuition fees of government schools and admission fees to government museums and parks.

Also includes revenues realized by government agencies from their business undertakings called for by the nature of their functions, and those incomes generated by social security agencies in the form of premiums earned from life and non-life insurance.

Notice of Cash Allocation (NCA). Cash authority issued by the DBM to the account of agencies/operating units through the authorized MDS-GSBs, to cover the cash requirements of the agencies/operating units

Object of Expenditures. A classification under an allotment class, based on type of goods or services consistent with COA Government Accounting Manual (GAM) and Unified Accounts Code Structure (UACS) Manual.

Obligation. A commitment by a government agency arising from an act of a duly authorized official which binds the government to the immediate or eventual payment of a sum of money. The agency is authorized to incur obligations only in the performance of activities which are in pursuit of its functions and programs authorized in appropriations acts/laws within the limit of the allotment released by the DBM.

Obligation-based Budgeting. A process where implementing agencies make commitment/s and make payments according to these commitments, without a predetermined time limit. Such obligations have their own life cycle and are not limited to one year.

Obligational Authority. A document issued by the DBM to a government agency to authorizing the agency to incur obligation or enter into contract.

Off-Budget Item. Any expenditure item which is not part of the NEP e.g., principal repayments.

Off-Budgetary Funds. Receipts for expenditure items that are not part of the NEP, and which are authorized for depositing in government financial institutions. These are categorized into: (i) Retained Income/ Receipts; (ii) Revolving Funds; and (iii) Receipts from borrowing by BTr.

Official Development Assistance (ODA). Refers to a loan or loan and grant administered to promote sustainable social and economic development and welfare of the Philippines. ODA resources must be contracted with governments of foreign countries with whom the Philippines has diplomatic, trade relations or bilateral agreements, or which are members of the United Nations, their agencies, and international or multilateral lending institutions.

A grant element is computed as the ratio of: a) the difference between the face value of the loan or loan and grant and the debt service payments to b) the face value of the loan or loan and grant.

Online Submission of Budget Proposal System (OSBPS). This automated system allows online or electronic submission and encoding of agency budget proposals adopting the UACS. The OSBPS reduces the number and duplication of reports being submitted by agencies as well as facilitates the timely

and consolidation/processing of consistent information from such reports.

Operating Expenditures. Costs incurred by Government in the exercise of its administrative, regulatory, or service functions.

Operating Program. The portion of the expenditure program for a given fiscal year used for the delivery of goods and services. This includes PS, MOOE, FinEx and CO. This is different from operating expenditures defined above.

Operating Revenues. Receipts from the conduct of regular business operations.

Operating Units (OUs). Organizational units carrying out specific substantive functions and directly implementing the program/activities/projects of a department or agency.

1. **Implementing Units (IUs).** Operating units directly receiving cash allocations, capable of administering its own funds; and
2. **Non-Implementing Units (Non-IUs).** Operating units not yet capable of administering its own funds, hence, not directly receiving cash allocations from DBM.

Operations. Cost structure which consist of programs and corresponding expenditures that relate to the main purpose for which an agency has been created. Involves direct production of goods or delivery of services or direct engagement in regulations.

Organizational Outcome (OO). A short to medium-term result produced by an agency that contributes to the achievement of its legislated mandate and is achieved through the delivery of its programs.

Outcome. Any change, effect, or result brought about by an agency's programs or

strategies upon individuals, social structures, or the physical environment.

Output. Any good or service that an agency delivers to a target population or client group external to the agency.

Outstanding Checks/Check Floats. Checks issued by agencies (in the current or previous year) which are not yet presented by the payee to the bank for payment.

Outstanding Debt. Unpaid Obligations.

People's Organizations (POs). Independent community and/or class-based associations established to protect and advance the interests of specific causes or sectors, e.g., labor, farmers, fishermen, peasants, women and students. POs function as vehicles for mobilizing communities in the pursuit of their aspirations and likewise serve as schools for raising the people's consciousness on key issues that affect their lives and training the people's own leaders and organizers.

Performance Indicator (PI). A characteristic or evidence that measures and illustrates the standard of performance by which an agency delivers its programs or outputs. Performance Indicators can measure the quantity, quality or timeliness of outputs and outcomes of an agency or a program and provide evidence that describes results such as economy, efficiency, and effectiveness. Output indicators are mostly within the control of an agency and are strongly linked to the budget. An outcome indicator measures how well a program has achieved its stated objective.

Performance Target. A predetermined level of either quantity, quality or timeliness and cost of outputs.

Performance-Based Bonus (PBB). A top-up given to personnel of bureaus or delivery units in accordance with their

contribution to the accomplishment of their department's overall targets and commitments, subject to the criteria set by the A.O. No. 25 Inter-Agency Task Force and/or oversight agencies for the given year.

Performance-Informed Budgeting (PIB). A form of budgeting that relates fund allocation to measurable results in the form of outputs and outcomes. Resources are related to results in an indirect non-formulaic manner since the results, together with other information are used, actively and systematically to inform budget decisions.

Personnel Services (PS). For the payment of (i) salaries, wages and other compensation (e.g., Step Increment, Personnel Economic Relief Allowance, Bonus, Honoraria, etc.) of permanent, temporary, contractual, and casual employees of the government, (ii) base pay and allowances of military and uniformed personnel (MUP), and (iii) pension of MUP.

Peso-Denominated Transactions. Involves cash obligations and receipts expressed in the local currency.

Philippine Development Plan (PDP). Serves as the government's overall guide in development planning for six years. It reflects the government's socioeconomic policies, strategies, and programs in support of and consistent with the development agenda of the President and is geared towards the attainment of development goals and objectives in the long-term development plan.

Philippine Government Electronic Procurement System (PhilGEPS). The single, centralized electronic portal that serves as the primary and definitive source of information on government procurement. All government agencies, as well as suppliers, contractors, manufacturers, distributors and consultants are mandated to register and use the system in the conduct of

procurement of goods, civil works and consulting services.

Through the use of the PhilGEPS, transparency in the government procurement is enhanced since opportunities to trade with the government and the ensuing transactions are provided online. The facility can be accessed via PhilGEPS.gov.ph

Principal Repayment. Total cash outlays from BTr for the redemption of maturing debt securities and obligations.

Private Sector. Any person, entity or organization who or that is not part of government. It includes, among others, NGOs, POs, members of the business community or business groups, cooperatives, schools, professional organizations, civic clubs and plain citizens or individuals who are not members of any organization.

Program. A group of activities and projects that contribute to a common particular outcome. A program should have the following: 1) unique expected results or outcomes; 2) a clear target population or client group external to the agency; 3) a defined method of intervention to achieve the desired result; and 4) a clear management structure that defines accountabilities.

Program Convergence Budgeting (PCB). A budgeting approach to facilitate and incentivize agency collaboration to ensure that priority programs are planned, budgeted, and implemented in a coordinated manner. It aims to focus the fiscal space on identified necessary programs and more importantly, to ensure that key agencies participating in or contributing to the programs coordinate their targets and activities to facilitate holistic implementation.

Program Loan. A type of foreign loan intended for general budget support to finance cash requirements of the National Government, the disbursement of which

is based on compliance to programs, parameters, milestones, or conditions, as may be applicable, to be agreed upon between the Borrower and the Development Partner/Lender

Program/Project Assessment. A review of accomplishments against target objectives.

Program Expenditure Classification (PREXC). A form of structuring the budget into programs and outcomes. Classifying the expenditures by program has two benefits:

1. Clarifying the objectives of government spending and the programs and strategies used by the agencies to accomplish them; and
2. Allowing the monitoring of operational performance through performance indicators, which may relate to the inputs, outputs, or outcomes of a particular program providing a way to assess the success of the program and make adjustments during implementation, if necessary.

An expenditure classification by program will contribute to improved transparency and accountability, and help better link inputs to objectives or outcomes.

PREXC Structure. A presentation of an agency's budget structured/arranged in a hierarchical manner to depict the logical relationship among programs, activities, and projects; and between programs and the agency's Organizational Outcomes.

Program/Activity/Project (PAP). Any work process or group of work processes undertaken to realize the outputs and outcomes of an agency. This is represented by an item of appropriation in the national budget.

Project. A special undertaking carried out within a definite timeframe and intended to result in some pre-determined measure of goods and services.

Project Cost. The total amount necessary to implement and complete a project over a given period of time.

Project Loan. A type of foreign loan obtained to finance a specific project or program or activity/ies. Project loan refers to a type of foreign loan intended to finance specific development projects, programs, or activities of the national government or its instrumentalities.

Proceeds from the loan require budgetary appropriations cover and are released for eligible project expenditures following a schedule of disbursement. The mechanism for release or disbursement of loan varies depending on the method of disbursement applied and negotiated between the Borrower and the Development Partner/Lender.

Projection. Data which approximates future event, derived from statistics/econometric tool.

Property Taxes or Taxes on Property. Taxes on the ownership of wealth or immovable properties levied at a regular interval and on transfer of real or personal properties.

Public Debt. Includes the total indebtedness of the NG, LGUs and government corporations or financial institutions from industries, corporations or financial institutions, whether private or government, foreign or domestic, which are fully supported and guaranteed by the NG.

Public Expenditure Management (PEM). A budgeting approach oriented towards achieving socially desired outcomes. It focuses on outcomes and sees expenditures as a means to produce outputs which are needed to achieve desired outcomes, highlights the importance of having the right processes, i.e., those that lead to desired outcomes; and balances autonomy/flexibility that must necessarily be given to line agencies, for them to produce the outputs

needed to achieve the desired outcomes, and the corresponding accountability of the agencies for producing those outputs.

Its three (3) objectives are: aggregate fiscal discipline (spending within sustainable limits), allocative efficiency (spending on the right things) and operational efficiency (value for money).

Public Financial Management (PFM).

Deals with all aspects of resource mobilization and expenditure management in government. It is about the way government raises its income (in the form of taxes, customs duties and other revenues) and manages its expenditures to deliver essential services to its citizens, i.e., education, health care and other social programs, roads and infrastructure, the rule of law, peace and order, and security, and those areas which generally make the lives of citizens better off.

Public-Private Partnership (PPP).

Contractual agreement between the Government and a private firm targeted towards financing, designing, implementing and operating infrastructure facilities and services that were traditionally provided by the public sector. It embodies optimal risk allocation between the parties – minimizing cost while realizing project developmental objectives. Thus, the project is to be structured in such a way that the private sector gets a reasonable rate of return on its investment.

Elements of PPPs are the following:

1. Strategic mode of procurement;
2. A contractual agreement between the public sector and the private sector;
3. Shared risks and resources;
4. Value for Money (VfM);
5. Outcome orientation; and

6. Acceleration of infrastructure provision and faster implementation

Public Sector. Composed of the NG, the GOCCs, the social security institutions (GSIS/SSS/PHIC), the LGUs and the BSP. All the financial transactions of these entities are summed up to generate consolidated public sector resources, for consideration in the preparation of the fiscal program.

Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR).

The deficit of the national government and the sixteen (16) monitored government corporations less the budgetary assistance to the monitored corporations in the form of equity contributions and net lending.

Receipts. The sum of revenues and gross borrowings for a given period.

Receipts Automatically Appropriated.

Receipts from grants, donations, insurance proceeds, and other sources which by law may be immediately used by the agency without undergoing the usual legislative process.

Regional Development Council (RDC).

Primary institution which coordinates and sets the direction of all development efforts in the region. It also serves as a forum where local efforts can be related and integrated with national development activities.

Regional Development Plans. The Medium-Term Regional Development Plan covering a six-year period, the formulation of which was coordinated by the NEDA Regional Offices and approved by the RDCs.

Regular Program. A homogenous group of activities necessary for the performance of a major purpose for which a government agency is established, for the basic maintenance of the agency's administrative operations or for the provisions of staff support to the

agency's administrative operations or for the provisions of staff support to the agency's line functions.

Relent Loans. Loans directly contracted by the NG, the proceeds of which are relent to GOCCs, GFIs, LGUs, or the private sector.

Resources. In budgeting, a term frequently used to refer to revenues, gross borrowings, and free or unencumbered cash balances.

Retained Income/Funds. Collections that are authorized by law to be used directly by agencies for their operation or specific purposes.

Retirement and Life Insurance Premiums (RLIP). The share of the NG in the premium payments to GSIS, for the life insurance and retirement benefit fund of government employees.

Revenue. Projected cash inflows like collections from taxes by BIR/BOC and other tax agencies and fees and charges imposed by the government agencies, as well as proceeds from grants.

Revenue Program. Target collection by tax and non-tax accounts of collecting agencies.

Revolving Funds. Receipts derived from business-type activities of departments/agencies which are authorized by law to be constituted as such and deposited in an authorized government depository bank. These funds shall be self-liquidating and all obligations and expenditures incurred by virtue of said business-type activity shall be charged against said fund; and

Selective Taxes on Services. Taxes imposed on persons and entities engage in providing services to the customers, such as miller's tax imposed on proprietors or operators of rope factories, coconut oil mills and desiccated coconut factories;

the contractor's tax imposed on contractors, proprietors of dockyards, general construction and the like; the percentage tax on hotels, motels, restaurants, caterer's and others; percentage tax on common carriers whether by air, land or water services and keepers of garages; taxes on stock, real state commercial, customs and immigration brokers or cinematographic film owners, lessors or distributors; and taxes on dealers of securities and lending investors.

Also includes taxes imposed on gross receipts by all banks and financial institutions; taxes imposed on premiums received by insurance companies; and amusement taxes.

Sinking Fund. A fund that is established for the purpose of repaying a debt with a lumpy maturity schedule. Payment to a sinking fund are generally invested in safe securities until the debt reaches maturity, when the cumulative payments to the sinking fund and its interest earnings should match the amount of principal to be paid.

Special Account in the General Fund (SAGF). A fund whereby proceeds of specific revenue measures and grants earmarked by law for specific priority projects are recorded.

Special Allotment Release Order (SARO). An authority issued to identified agencies to incur obligations not exceeding a given amount during a specified period for the purpose indicated. It shall cover expenditures the release of which are subject to compliance with specific laws or regulations, is subject to required documents/clearances.

Special Drawing Rights (SDR). Unconditional reserve assets that are created by the International Monetary Fund to supplement existing reserve assets. SDRs represent asset that have no corresponding liability.

Special Purpose Fund (SPF). Appropriations in the GAA provided to cover expenditures for specific purposes for which recipient departments/agencies have not yet been identified during budget preparation. These shall be available for allocation to departments/agencies in addition to their built-in appropriations, during budget execution, pursuant to special conditions per SPF.

Among such SPFs are National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (NDRMMF, formerly Calamity Fund), Contingent Fund, Pension and Gratuity Fund, and Miscellaneous Personnel Benefits Fund.

Unprogrammed Appropriations SPFs (e.g., BSGC, FAPS), are provided to cover deficiencies, i.e., requirements cannot be fully accommodated, vis-à-vis provisions in the agency specific budgets, subject to availability of excess/unexpected inflow of revenues/financing sources.

Subsidy. A direct or indirect payment, economic concession, or privilege granted by a government to private firms, households, or other governmental units in order to promote a public objective.

Sub-program. A program with more specific method of intervention or more defined target clients that is contained within a bigger program of an agency.

Supplemental Appropriations. Additional appropriation authorized by law to augment the original appropriations which proved to be inadequate or insufficient for the particular purpose intended due to current economic, political or social conditions. Supplemental or deficiency appropriations involving the creation of new offices, programs or activities may be enacted if accompanied and supported by new revenue sources.

Support to Operations (STO). A cost component of an agency budget which consists of activities and projects which provide staff, technical, and/or substantial support to operations, but do not produce goods or deliver services directed at a target population or client group external to the agency. This also includes expenditures that are indivisible across programs.

Target. Goal or specific objective of a program.

Tax Expenditure Subsidy. Subsidy given to NGAs and GOCCs in lieu of payment of taxes and custom duties.

Tax on Domestic Goods and Services. Tax levied on the domestic production, sale or transfer, leasing, use or delivery of goods, and rendering of services.

Tax on Income and Profits. Tax imposed on all taxable income earned/received by a taxpayer whether an individual, partnership, or corporation during a particular period of time, usually one year.

Tax Remittance Advice (TRA). Document which agencies issue/file with the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) to report and record remittances (constructive payment) of all taxes withheld from transactions. This serves as basis for BIR and BTr to record as income, the tax collection and deposit in their books of accounts.

Tax Revenues. Compulsory charges or levies imposed by government on goods, services, transactions, individuals, entities, and others, arising from the sovereign power of state.

Taxes on the Use of Goods or Property or Permission to Perform Activities. Taxes paid for the privilege of engaging in business or pursuing an occupation, calling, or profession. Includes franchise taxes, fixed annual business taxes, fixed

taxes payable by manufacturers, producers or importers engaged in business subject to percentage taxes, and miscellaneous fixed taxes payable by brewers, distillers of spirits, manufacturers, importers, and exporters of cigars and cigarettes.

Trade Balance. The difference between the values of export shipments and import arrivals. There is a trade surplus if export shipments exceeded import arrivals and a trade deficit if the latter exceeded the former.

Transfer Taxes. Taxes imposed on property transfers through sale, donation or inheritance.

Transparency Seal. A legal requirement for all government agencies including Constitutional Offices enjoying fiscal autonomy, SUCs, GOCCs and LGUs to disclose relevant budget information, such as approved budgets and targets, accomplishment reports, procurement plans and contracts awarded, programs and projects categories, beneficiaries and implementation, among others, through their respective websites.

Treasury Bills. Short-term debt instruments issued by the NG.

Treasury Bonds/Notes. Certificates of indebtedness issued by the National Government, the maturity of which extends beyond one year.

Treasury Single Account (TSA). A single account or a set of linked accounts, thereby centralizing government cash balances, established to improve the financial management of government funds, resulting to minimized borrowing and transaction costs.

Trust Fund. Fund which accounts for the receipts by any agency of government or by a public officer acting as trustee, agent, or administrator for the fulfillment of some obligations. These are classified as:

1. ***Inter-Agency Transferred Funds (IATF).*** Receipts or fund transfers from any government-agency or GOCC to another agency, and which are deposited in the National Treasury to facilitate project implementation;
2. ***Receipts deposited with the National Treasury other than IATF.*** Receipts from other sources—including private persons or foreign institutions—which are deposited with the National Treasury, pursuant to E.O. No. 338, for the fulfillment of some obligations; or
3. ***Receipts deposited with Authorized Government Depository Bank (AGDB).*** Receipts from other sources that should be deposited in the AGDB for the fulfillment of some obligations.

Trust Liabilities. An account used to record collections, income, or receipts of agencies held in trust or guarantee for another agency and for a specific purpose. e.g., Trust Liabilities - Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (DRRMF), usually used by LGUs.

Two-Tier Budgeting Approach (2TBA). An approach to strengthen the strategic decision-making process by separating the evaluation of agency proposals, i.e., the first tier covering review of FEs for on-going/existing programs/projects and the second tier covering review of new spending proposals and the expansion of on-going/existing programs/projects.

Unified Accounts Code Structure (UACS). A harmonized coding structure jointly developed by the DBM, COA, DOF and BTr which aims to facilitate financial reporting and consolidation of actual revenue collection and expenditures, enable the assessment of outturns against transparency/accountability and improve

efficiency in terms of utilization of government funds.

Unified Reporting System (URS). This automated system allows online or electronic encoding and submission of the plans/targets, i.e., physical, financial and disbursement program, and actual accomplishments, i.e., BFARs, of departments/agencies/operating units adopting the UACS.

Unobligated Allotments. Portions or balances of any programmed appropriation free from any obligation or encumbrance which are still available after the completion or final discontinuance or abandonment of the work, activity or purpose for which the appropriation is authorized.

Unpaid Obligations. The balance of an accounts payable or commitment.

Unprogrammed Appropriations (UA). Appropriations under the annual GAA which provide standby authority to incur additional agency obligations for priority programs or projects when any of the following exist:

1. Excess revenue collections in any of the identified non-tax revenue sources from its corresponding revenue collection target, as reflected in the BESF;
2. New revenue collections or those arising from new tax or non-tax sources which are not part of, nor included, in the original revenue sources reflected in the BESF; or
3. Approved loans for foreign-assisted projects (FAPs).

Working Fund. An advance funding or seed money from loan/grant proceeds established to accelerate disbursements of funds and ensure efficient projects implementation, subject to replenishment when necessary.

Zero-Based Budgeting (ZBB). A budgeting approach through which major agency programs and projects are evaluated to: a) determine the continued relevance of program objectives vis-à-vis current developments/directions; b) assess whether program objectives/outcomes are being achieved; c) ascertain alternative or more viable ways of achieving the objectives, and ultimately; d) guide decision makers on whether the program/project should continue to be funded at its present level, or if funding should be increased, reduced or discontinued.