Country Report on Support to Statistics (CRESS)-Philippines

Definition of Terms

Capital Outlays (CO) – refer to 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. Examples are construction of new buildings for the PSA, upgrading of information systems and/or databases, purchase of computers and/or devices for surveys/census and regular statistical activity, purchase of softwares, improvements in internet, etc. *(http://www.dbm.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/BESF/BESF2015/GLOSSARY.pdf)*

Classification of Statistical Activities - is used to classify the statistical activities undertaken by national and international statistical organizations. It is used as the basis for the Database of International Statistical Activities, and for the list of subject matter domains in the Content-oriented Guidelines, produced by the SDMX (Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange) initiative. *(Classification of Statistical Activities (CSA REV. 1 - October 2009), UNECE)*

The classification has three levels. The five "domains" form the first level, and relate to the broad type of statistical activities. The second level specifies "activities" within these domains and the third level covers more detailed "subject areas". The third level is used only where necessary, and is not meant to provide an exhaustive breakdown of an "activity".

Commitment - A firm obligation, expressed in writing and backed by the necessary funds, undertaken by an official donor to provide specified assistance to a recipient country or a multilateral organisation. Bilateral commitments are recorded in the full amount of expected transfer, irrespective of the time required for the completion of disbursements. Commitments to multilateral organisations are reported as the sum of (i) any disbursements in the year reported on which have not previously been notified as commitments and (ii) expected disbursements in the following year. *(http://www.oecd.org/dac/dac-glossary.htm#Loans)*

Domestic Sources - include national government agencies/units, government-owned companies and corporations, government-funded organizations and academic institutions, and members of the private sector (non-government organizations, private businesses and academic institutions, etc.)

Development Partner - The donor/ funding agency or country making a financial commitment to the project. *(http://www.neda.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Glossary-of-Terms.pdf)*

Disbursement - The release of funds to or the purchase of goods or services for a recipient; by extension, the amount thus spent. Disbursements record the actual international transfer of financial resources, or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor. In the case of activities carried out in donor countries, such as training, administration or public awareness programmes, disbursement is taken to have occurred when the funds have been transferred to the service provider or the recipient. They may be recorded gross (the total amount disbursed over a given accounting period) or net (the gross amount less any repayments of loan principal or recoveries on grants received during the same period). It can take several years to disburse a commitment. *(http://www.oecd.org/dac/dac-glossary.htm#Loans)*

External Sources (grant, loan, aid) - Include international development partners/foreign institutions, which provide support for statistics improvement in a particular sector/agency, for the PSS as a whole, as a specific statistics project, or a component of a development project/program that they manage, usually part of monitoring and evaluation activities. *(Country Report on Support to Statistics (CRESS) - Implementing CRESS in Asia - Pilot Exercise in the Philippines Concept Note, PARIS21)*

Financial Assistance - refers to grants/loans that are given to the implementing country/agency/organization in the form of cash to facilitate the implementation of a specific project.

Financial Expenses - a new expense category, these refer to management supervision/trusteeship fees, interest expenses, gurantee fees, bank charges, commitment fees and other financial charges incurred in owning or borrowing an asset property. *(http://www.dbm.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/BESF/BESF2015/GLOSSARY.pdf)*

Government Sources - include Government of the Philippines, i.e., regular budget allocation as per the General Appropriations Act and supplemental government budget.

Financing from government sources include budget mainly provided by the government to national statistics office, statistics training institute, statistics unit in ministry/agency for any statistics work. *(Country Report on Support to Statistics (CRESS) - Implementing CRESS in Asia - Pilot exercise in the Philippines Concept Note, PARIS21)*

Grants - Transfers made in cash, goods or services for which no repayment is required. *(http://www.oecd.org/dac/dac-glossary.htm#Loans)*

Implementing Agency - Refers to any department, bureau, office, commission, authority or agency of the national government, including government-owned or –controlled corporations (GOCCs), authorized by law or their respective charters, and local government units (LGUs) likewise authorized by law to undertake development projects. *(Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) for Republic Act (R.A.) 8182, Otherwise Known as "The Official Development Assistance (ODA) Act of 1996")*

Loans - Transfers for which repayment is required. Only loans with maturities of over one year are included in DAC statistics. Data on net loans include deductions for repayments of principal (but not payment of interest) on earlier loans. This means that when a loan has been fully repaid, its effect on total net ODA over the life of the loan is zero. *(http://www.oecd.org/dac/dac-glossary.htm#Loans)*

Locally-Funded Projects (LFPs) – projects financed out of revenue collections and domestic borrowings. *(http://www.dbm.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/BESF/BESF2015/GLOSSARY.pdf)*

Maintenance and Operating Expenses (MOOE) – refer to an expenditure category/expense class 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. *(http://www.dbm.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/BESF/BESF2015/GLOSSARY.pdf)*

National Government Counterpart Fund – *(also referred to as Counterpart Funds)* Refers to the component of the project cost to be financed from government-appropriated funds, as part of the government's commitment in the implementation of the project. In the case of government-owned and -controlled corporations, the total peso counterpart may be the equity contribution of the national government and/or internally generated cash. *(Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) for Republic Act (R.A.) 8182, Otherwise Known as "The Official Development Assistance (ODA) Act of 1996")*

Non-Government Sources - members of the private sector (e.g. local non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations (CSOs), private corporations and academic institutions, etc.) which provide funding support to local government agencies/units.

National Statistical Development Strategy (NSDS) - provides a country with a strategy for developing statistical capacity across the entire national statistical system *(http://www.paris21.org)*

Other Government Sources - cover other national government agencies, local government units, and government-funded organizations and academic institutions.

Personnel Services (PS) – refer to an expenditure category/expense class for the payment of salaries, wages and other compensation (e.g., merit, salary increase, cost-of-living-allowances, honoraria and commutable allowances, etc.) of permanent, temporary, contractual, and casual employees of the government. *(http://www.dbm.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/BESF/BESF2015/GLOSSARY.pdf)*

Philippine Statistical Development Program - sets the strategic directions, thrusts, and priorities of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) in the medium term to provide vital information, support to national, sectoral and local development plans, and international commitments.

The current PSDP (2011-2017) is the 8th edition of the National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) of the Philippines. The PSDP Strategic Plan can be accessed at: http://www.nap.psa.gov.ph/pss/psdp/20112017/

Statistics Personnel - refers to personnel working on statistics and statistics-related activities who do not necessarily have the title of "statistician" (e.g., data scientist, information manager, civil registration officer, etc.). *(Country Report on Support to Statistics (CRESS) - Implementing CRESS in Asia - Pilot exercise in the Philippines Concept Note, PARIS21)*

It includes not only mathematical statisticians but also subject matter specialists in population, civil registration and vital statistics, labor and employment, and other subject matter fields of statistics, who possess the statistical knowledge needed to plan and carry out statistical programs, projects, or researches and who use the science of statistics in analyzing data. It also includes personnel involved in data collection, processing, estimation of indicators, dissemination, publication and archiving. (The Philippine Statistical System: Composition, Organization and Coordination Vol. 1, National Economic and Development Authority, 1980)

- Staff assigned in tasks such as human resource management and administration of general services in the statistics agency (e.g., former NSO, NSCB, BAS, BLES, SRTC and the newly established PSA and PSRTI) are included in the concept of statistics personnel.
- For government agencies/institutions with a specific statistics unit, all personnel within that unit that is in-charge of statistics are covered in the definition of statistics personnel.
- For agencies with information management division (with some functions related to handling statistics), the statisticians or personnel in-charge of managing, updating and disseminating the database are included in the number of statistics personnel to be reported in this item.

Statistics Projects/Activities - includes (a) planning for statistical programs, project design, questionnaires or form design, instructional materials, training of interviewers, data collection, training of processing personnel, processing, primary analysis, dissemination and publication; (b) development of standard and statistical classification systems; (c) preparation of estimates and projections; (d) statistical data processing and validation of administrative-based data; (e) statistical methodology and research; and (f) management and coordination of statistical operations. *(The Philippine Statistical System: Composition, Organization and Coordination Vol. 1, National Economic and Development Authority, 1980)*

Technical Assistance - provision of consultants, advisers, teachers, administrators, and similar personnel as well as conduct of trainings and workshops to facilitate the implementation of a statistical project.