

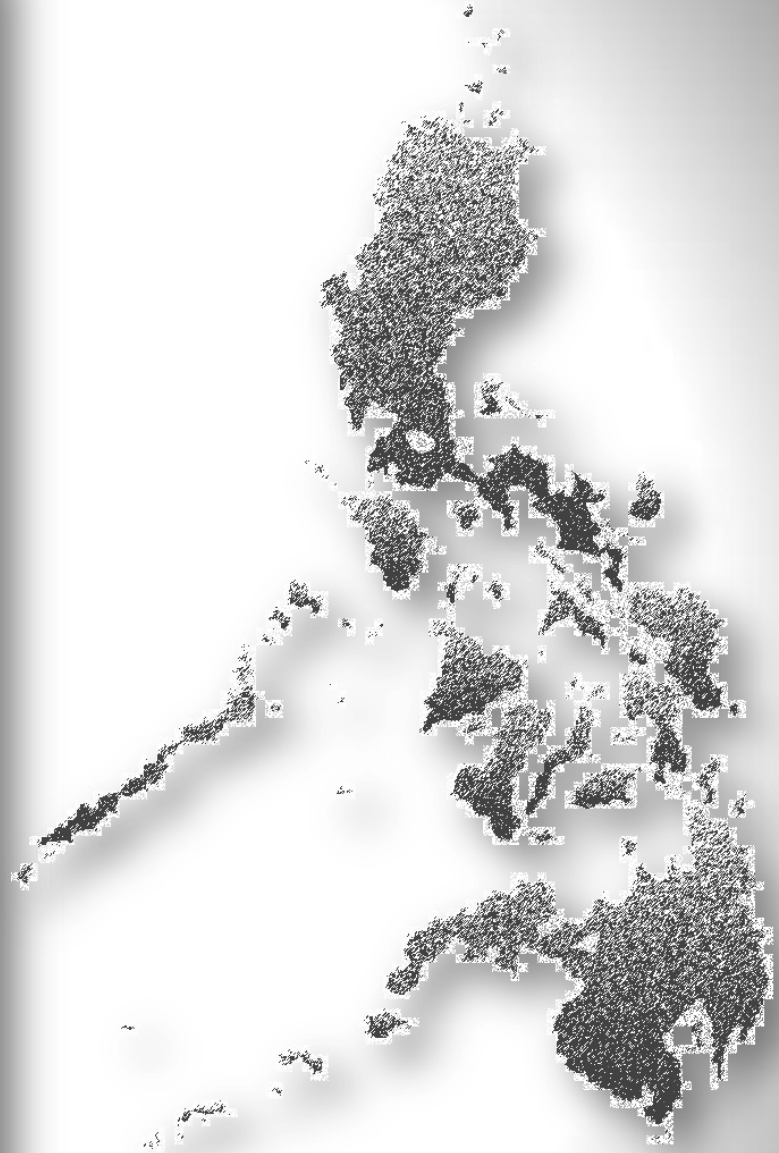


NATIONAL
COMPETITIVENESS
COUNCIL | PHILIPPINES

Competing in the Global Arena

MS. MARINA SALDAÑA
NCC, Program Officer

March 11, 2014
Harold's Hotel, Cebu City









LABAN PILIPINAS PUISO



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ABOUT NCC



It is a **public-private sector body** tasked to build up the long-term competitiveness of the Philippines



ABOUT NCC



- Policy reforms
- Project implementation
- Institution-building
- Performance monitoring



VISION



- Promote a more competitive Philippines and instill *a culture of excellence* through



PUBLIC-PRIVATE sector collaboration
as a means to REDUCE POVERTY THROUGH
INCLUSIVE GROWTH

WORK PROGRAM

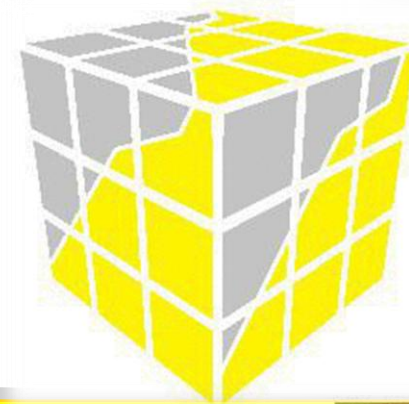


- **Benchmark** against key global competitiveness indices
- **Map** each indicator to the agency responsible
- **Focus** on lowest-ranking indicators
- **Track** city competitiveness and key indicators
- **Working Groups** concentrate on specific projects
- **Link** work to Philippine Development Plan, National Budget, Legislative Executive Development Advisory Council, Cabinet Agenda



HOW TO MEASURE COMPETITIVENESS

- Global Competitiveness Reports
- Balanced Scorecards
- Cities and Municipalities
Competitiveness Index



HOW TO MEASURE COMPETITIVENESS

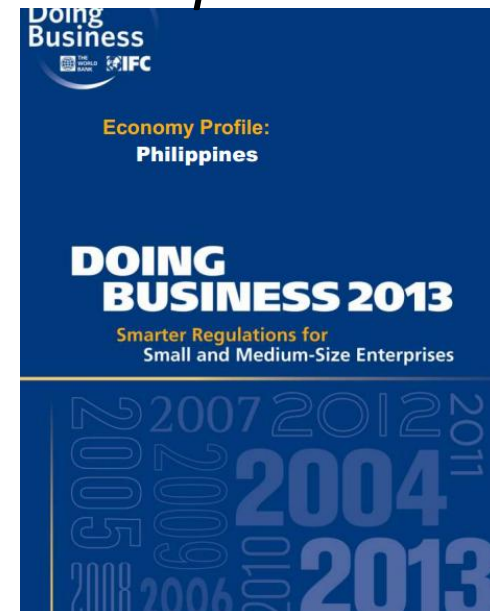


- Global competitiveness reports

*WEF Global
Competitiveness Index*



*IFC/WB Ease of Doing Business
Report*



GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS REPORT CARD



Report	2014 Rank	2013 Rank	2012 Rank	2011 Rank	Change	ASEAN	Next Report	Source	Target
1. WEF Global Competitiveness Report		59/148	65/144	75/142	Up 6	6 of 10	Sep-14	WEF	49
2. IFC Ease of Doing Business		108/189	138/185	136/183	Up 30	6 of 10	Oct-14	IFC	63
3. IMD World Competitiveness Report		38/60	43/59	41/59	Up 5	4 of 5	May-14	IMD	20
4. TI Corruption Perception Index		94/177	105/179	129/183	Up 11	4 of 10	Dec-13	Transparency International	60
5.* Economic Freedom Index	89/178	97/177	107/179	115/179	Up 8	5 of 7	Jan-14	Heritage Foundation	59
6. Global Information Technology Report		86/144	86/142	86/138	no change	6 of 7	Apr-14	WEF	47
7. Travel and Tourism Report		82/140	n/a	94/139	Up 12	7 of 8	Mar-15	WEF	46
8. Global Innovation Index		90/142	95/141	91/125	Up 5	7 of 9	Jul-14	WIPO	47
9. Logistics Performance Index		--	52/155	44/155	Down 8	4 of 9	Feb-14	World Bank	51
10. Failed States Index		59/178	56/177	51/177	Up 3	7 of 10	Jun-14	Fund for Peace	118











GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS PERFORMANCE



Report	Change 2013 vs 2012	Change over 3 years
1. World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report	+ 6	+ 26
2. IFC/WB Ease of Doing Business Report	+ 30*	+ 28
3. IMD World Competitiveness Report	+5	+3
4. Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index	+11	+35
5. Economic Freedom Index	+10	+18
6. Global IT Report (WEF)	0	0
7. Travel and Tourism Report (WEF)	+12	+12
8. Global Innovation Index	+5	+17





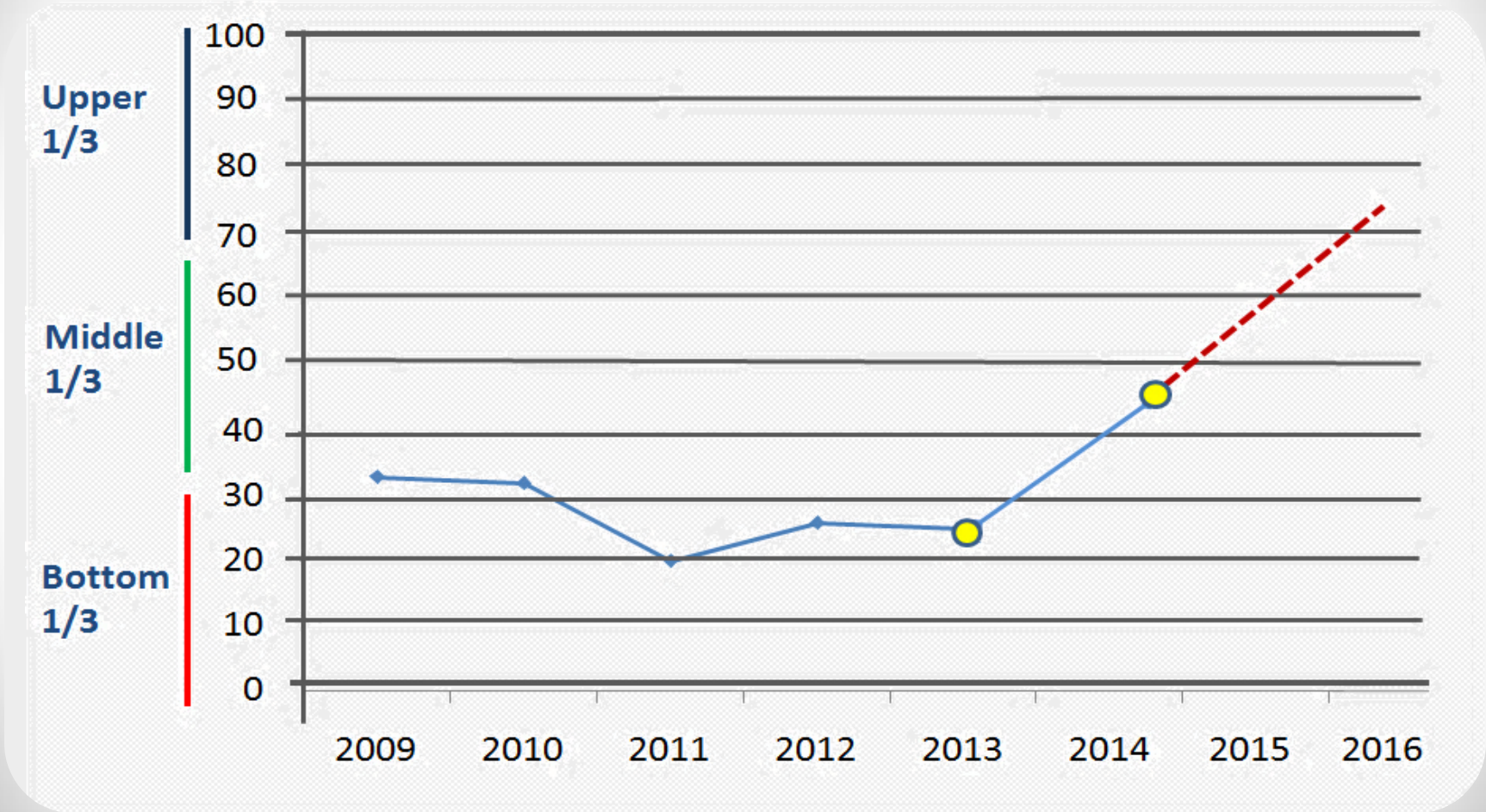
COUNTRIES	2011 Out of 142	2012 Out of 144	CHANGE 2011-2012	2013 Out of 148	CHANGE 2012-2013
 1. SINGAPORE	2	2	0	2	0
 2. MALAYSIA	21	25	- 4	24	+1
 3. BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	28	28	0	26	+2
 4. THAILAND	39	38	+ 1	37	+1
 5. INDONESIA	46	50	- 4	38	+12
 6. PHILIPPINES	75	65	+ 10	59	+6
 7. VIETNAM	65	75	- 10	70	+5
 8. LAOS *	-	-	-	81	-
 9. CAMBODIA	97	85	+ 12	88	-3
 10. MYANMAR*	-	-	-	139	-

(*) – New Economies added for 2013 report



12 PILLARS	2012-2013 CHANGE	CHANGE OVER 3 YEARS
1st pillar: Institutions	+15	+38
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	+2	+9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	-4	+14
4th pillar: Health and primary education	+2	-4
5th pillar: Higher education and training	-3	+4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	+4	+6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	+3	+ 13
8th pillar: Financial market development	+10	+23
9th pillar: Technological readiness	+2	+ 6
10th pillar: Market size	+2	+ 3
11th pillar: Business sophistication	-	+ 8
12th pillar: Innovation	+25	+ 39

EASE OF DOING BUSINESS REPORT PHILIPPINES (2009-2014)





Indicators	2014 (189)	2013 (185)	Variance 2013-2014	2012 (183)
Over-all ranking	108	138	+30	136
1. Starting a business	170	161	-9	158
2. Dealing w/ construction permits	99	100	+1	101
3. Getting electricity	33	57	+24	53
4. Registering Property	121	122	+1	120
5. Getting Credit	86	129	+43	127
6. Protecting Investors	128	128	--	124
7. Paying Taxes	131	143	+12	136
8. Trading across borders	42	53	+11	56
9. Enforcing contracts	114	111	-3	109
10. Resolving Insolvency	100	165	+65	166



WORLD RANKING OF ASEAN COUNTRIES (2012-2014)



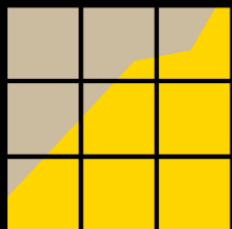
ASEAN	2014 (out of 189)	2013 (out of 185)	CHANGE	2012 (out of 183)	CHANGE
1. Singapore	1	1	0	1	0
2. Malaysia	6	12	6	14	2
3. Thailand	18	18	0	17	-1
4. Brunei Darussalam	59	79	20	83	4
5. Vietnam	99	99	0	99	0
6. Philippines	108	138	30	136	-2
7. Indonesia	120	128	8	130	2
8. Cambodia	137	133	-4	141	8
9. Lao PDR	159	163	4	166	3
10. Myanmar*	182	NDA	0	NDA	0

*Myanmar is one of the four new economies measured in the report together with Libya, San Marino and South Sudan.

2014 TOP TEN MOST IMPROVED IN TERMS OF RANKING



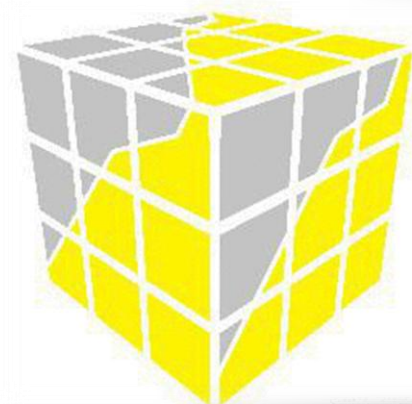
Economy		2013	2014	CHANGE
1	Philippines	138	108	30
2	Ukraine	137	112	25
3	Rwanda	52	32	20
4	Brunei Darussalam	79	59	20
5	Russian Federation	112	92	20
6	Burundi	159	140	19
7	Guatemala	93	79	14
8	Brazil	130	116	14
9	Iraq	165	151	14
10	Kosovo	98	86	12



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GAMEPLAN 1.0

Simplification Flowchart



Indicator: Starting a Business



Number of Steps, 2012-13

Number of Days, 2012-13

16

36

Indicator: Starting a Business



Number of Steps, 2013-14

Number of Days, 2013-14

11

11

Indicator: Starting a Business



START

Verify and reserve company name with SEC.

Deposit paid-up capital and obtain bank certificate.

Notarize articles of incorporation and treasurer's affidavit.

Register the company with SEC and receive pre-registered TIN.

Buy special books of account at bookstore.

Obtain business permit from BPLO.

Pay annual community tax and obtain community tax certificate.

Obtain barangay clearance.

Apply and pay for Certificate of Registration and obtain TIN at BIR.

Pay registration fee and documentary stamp taxes

Obtain authority to print receipts and invoices from BIR.

Print receipts and invoices.

END

Register with Pag-IBIG.

Register with PhilHealth.

Register with SSS.

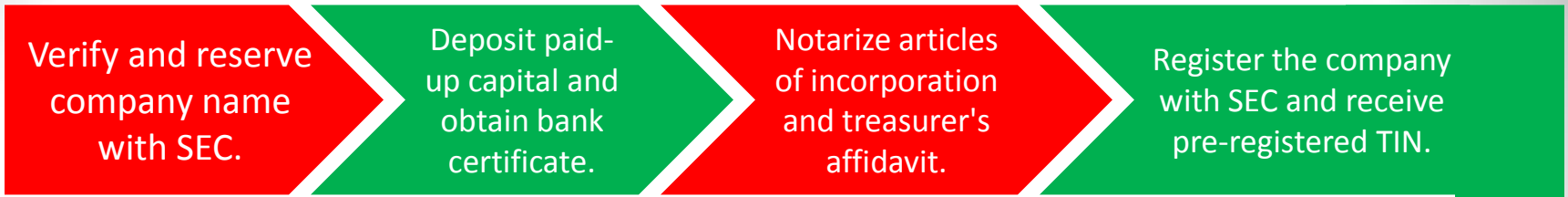
Have books of accounts and Printer's Certificate of Delivery stamped by BIR.



Indicator: Starting a Business



START



END



Indicator: Starting a Business



START

Verify and reserve company name with SEC.

Deposit paid-up capital and obtain bank certificate.

Notarize articles of incorporation and treasurer's affidavit.

Register the company with SEC and receive pre-registered TIN.

Pay annual tax and obtain community tax certificate and business permit.

Obtain business permit from BPLO.

Pay annual community tax and obtain community tax certificate.

Apply and pay for Certificate of Registration and obtain TIN at BIR.

Pay registration fee and documentary stamp taxes

Obtain authority to print receipts and invoices from BIR.

Print receipts and invoices.

Register with SSS, PhilHealth, and Pag-IBIG.

Register with PhilHealth.

Register with SSS.

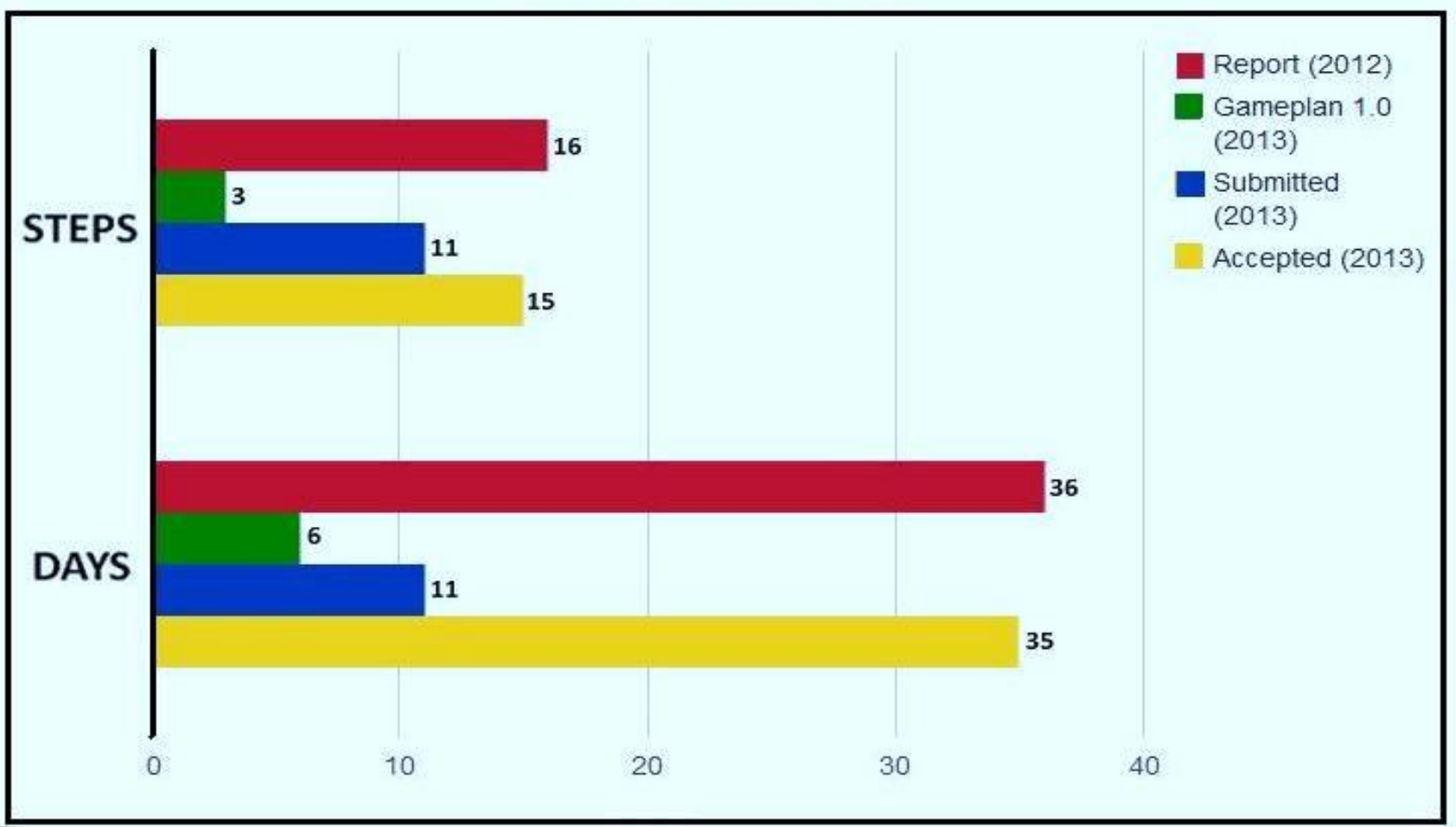
Buy special books of account and have books of accounts and Printer's Certificate of Delivery stamped by BIR.

END



GAMEPLAN 1.0: ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

Starting A Business





HOW TO MEASURE COMPETITIVENESS

- City/Municipality Competitiveness Index



REGIONAL COMPETITIVENESS



Potential benefits of creating many competitive regions:

- diversification of investment and job opportunities
- creation of new wealth
- growing middle class in different parts of the country
- overall attractiveness of the Philippines as an investment site

REGIONAL COMPETITIVENESS



- Very little information about the competitiveness of Philippine regions, cities, and municipalities
- Created **Regional Competitiveness Committees** in 15 regions + National Capital Region (Metro Manila) in 2012

REGIONAL COMPETITIVENESS



Each committee -

- Tracks local competitiveness indicators
- Formulates programs to improve competitiveness
- Engages in investment promotion activities to attract investors and create new jobs

REGIONAL COMPETITIVENESS



- Convened all committees in several dialogues in 2012 to construct a **framework for local economic development and competitiveness**



REGIONAL COMPETITIVENESS



- Identified a **set of indicators** for the framework and validated the indicators at the city and municipal levels with the support of ***USAID-INVEST***
- **Framework to help local government units**
 - Assess business environment
 - Design reforms
 - Map out how to make cities and municipalities more competitive vis-à-vis ASEAN cities

RATIONALE



- The Concept of competitiveness
 - Competitiveness as a key proxy for investment
 - Competitiveness as a comprehensive measure of sustainable local economic development
- The Challenge of Data Availability
 - Economic Data collected only up to regional level
 - Local data needed to validate competitiveness
 - Local data can be linked up to national and global levels



FRAMEWORK FOR LOCAL COMPETITIVENESS



- Approved framework based on convergence of factors at the global, national and past studies
- Framework used as basis for baseline data gathering in May – July 2013



FRAMEWORK FOR LOCAL COMPETITIVENESS



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 2013 RANKING



- TOTAL NUMBER OF LGUs THAT WERE INCLUDED IN THE DATABASE:
- 122 CITIES
- 163 FIRST CLASS MUNICIPALITIES
- Regional Competitiveness Councils (RCCs) IDENTIFIED THE CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES WHERE DATA WERE COLLECTED



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 2013 RANKING



- Data collection – major accomplishment
- Primary database of LGUs in place allowing for initial ranking
- In the succeeding rounds, **indicators may change based on assessment of availability**
- Subsequent data gathering to be institutionalized including capacities



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 2013 RANKING



- Not All Indicators Were Filled Out
- Limited Implementation Of Original Plan Of Comparing Time Periods
- Revise Ranking Based On:
 1. Rank Per Indicator
 2. Factor Of 100 As Highest And 1 Lowest
 3. Non-entry Per Indicator Means No Ranking In That Indicator



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 2013 RANKING



INDICATORS	CITIES	MUNICIPALITIES
ECONOMIC DYNAMISM	52%	47%
GOVERNANCE EFFICIENCY	46%	40%
INFRASTRUCTURE	71%	63%
OVERALL	56%	50%
COMPLETION RATES PER GROUP OF FACTOR		



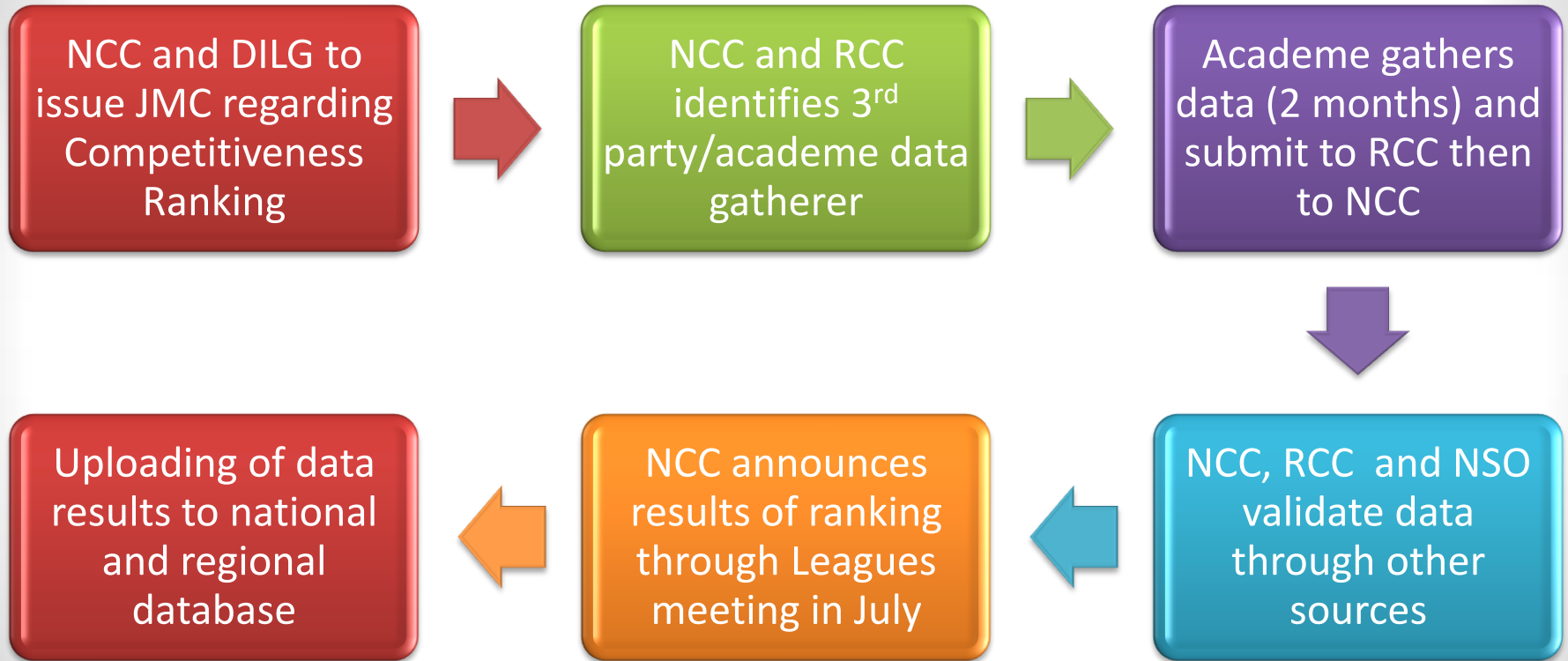
INSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DATA GATHERING



- Data gathering requires a standardization of process
- The Key challenge is the institutionalization mechanism for data collection
- Role of LGU is key and also the assurance of data availability and integrity



METHODOLOGY OF DATA COLLECTION



LGU



- LGUs to issue a resolution to participate in survey
 - Appoint a person to facilitate data collection process
 - permanency of persons in charge of data collectible at LGU
 - Consistency and strict implementation of the use of BPLS Form and other related forms from LGU



FIRMS



- Local business organizations or local chapters of PCCI to:
 - Issue memorandum to encourage participation in the survey and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)
 - Encourage participation of smaller firms (<10 employees) in the survey



CSOs



- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) involving cooperatives, local associations...:
- Can serve as the validator of data gathered for both LGU and firms
- The CSO must be recognized by both LGU and firms at the local level



CONDUCT OF DATA COLLECTION



- Academic institutions located in the regions can be tapped as in the case of the initial ranking
- The institutions must already be identified by the RCCs



3RD PARTY DATA COLLECTOR



- Enter into MOA with RCC
- Identify Team Members and Leader
- Undergo data gathering standardization training
- Implement data gathering based on Standardized Data
- Report issues of data collection
- Provide summary of data



VALIDATION



- Completed data results must be submitted to RCC
- RCC taps NSO/NSCB for validation and clears data for ranking
- External validation/audit after data collection
- NSO/NSCB develops local data counterpart to incorporate local level economic development data collection



RANKING



- ✘ NCC gathers the processed data from different RCCs
- ✘ NCC ranks cities and municipalities
- ✘ NCC releases report
- ✘ NCC and RCC work on capacity building of local data collectors/implementers

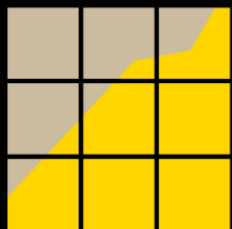


DATA FOR STANDARDIZATION



- Update indicators for ranking
- Remove indicators with response rate below 50% in the past survey
- Develop standard source of information to be followed by all implementers



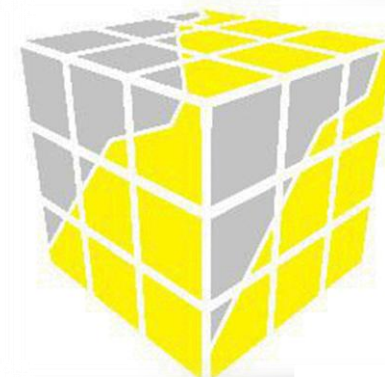


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RESULTS OF THE 2013 CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES COMPETITIVENESS INDEX



NATIONAL LEVEL



CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES COMPETITIVENESS INDEX



Overall Competitiveness – Top 10 Cities

Rank	Region	Province	LGU	Score
1	Northern Mindanao	Misamis Oriental	Cagayan de Oro City	72.09
2	Western Visayas	Iloilo City	Iloilo City	68.23
3	Central Luzon	Pampanga	San Fernando City	67.89
4	CARAGA	Agusan del Norte	Butuan City	63.07
5	Western Visayas	Negros Occ.	Bacolod City	61.62
6	SOCCSKSARGEN	South Cotabato	Koronadal	61.27
7	Ilocos Region	La Union	San Fernando	61.17
8	Central Luzon	Zambales	Olongapo City	60.63
9	Bicol Region	Camarines Sur	Naga	60.53
10	NCR		Marikina	59.73

CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES COMPETITIVENESS INDEX



Overall Competitiveness – Top 10 Municipalities

Rank	Region	Province	LGU	Score
1	CARAGA	Agusan del Sur	San Francisco	54.86
2	Central Luzon	Pampanga	Guagua	54.18
3	CALABARZON	Cavite	Carmona	53.18
4	BICOL Region	Camarines Norte	Daet	51.45
5	CALABARZON	Cavite	General Trias	51.22
6	Central Luzon	Nueva Ecija	Guimba	50.46
7	Central Luzon	Pampanga	Mexico	50.18
8	SOCCSKSARGEN	South Cotabato	Surallah	49.82
9	CALABARZON	Rizal	Taytay	49.19
10	CARAGA	Agusan del Sur	Prosperidad	48.92

CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES COMPETITIVENESS INDEX



Economic Dynamism – Top 10 Cities

Rank	Region	Province	LGU	Score
1	NCR		Quezon	26.51
2	SOCCSKSARGEN	South Cotabato	Koronadal	25.25
3	NCR		Marikina	24.07
4	CALABARZON	Rizal	Antipolo	23.64
5	CARAGA	Agusan del Norte	Butuan	23.48
6	SOCCSKSARGEN	South Cotabato	General Santos	23.37
7	N. Mindanao	Misamis Oriental	Cagayan De Oro	23.01
8	Western Visayas	Iloilo	Iloilo	22.13
9	Central Luzon	Zambales	Olongapo	22.03
10	SOCCSKSARGEN	Cotabato	Kidapawan	21.92

CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES COMPETITIVENESS INDEX



Economic Dynamism – Top 10 Municipalities

Rank	Region	Province	LGU	Score
1	Ilocos Region	Pangasinan	Calasiao	24.81
2	Ilocos Region	Ilocos Norte	San Nicolas	24.59
3	CALABARZON	Laguna	Sta. Cruz	23.29
4	CALABARZON	Rizal	Taytay	23.05
5	CALABARZON	Cavite	General Trias	22.46
6	CARAGA	Agusan del Sur	San Francisco	22.44
7	Ilocos Region	Pangasinan	Tayug	22.29
8	CALABARZON	Cavite	Carmona	22.12
9	SOCCSKSARGEN	South Cotabato	Surallah	21.85
10	SOCCSKSARGEN	Sultan Kudarat	Isulan	21.66

CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES COMPETITIVENESS INDEX



Government Efficiency – Top 10 Cities

Rank	Region	Province	LGU	Score
1	Western Visayas	Iloilo	Iloilo	22.89
2	Western Visayas	Negros Occidental	Bacolod	21.98
3	N. Mindanao	Misamis Oriental	Cagayan De Oro	20.77
4	Western Visayas	Negros Occidental	Sagay	20.69
5	Bicol Region	Camarines Sur	Naga	20.10
6	Bicol Region	Albay	Ligao	20.08
7	Bicol Region	Camarines Sur	Iriga	19.88
8	Bicol Region	Albay	Tabaco	19.81
9	Bicol Region	Albay	Legazpi	19.77
10	Western Visayas	Negros Occidental	Talisay	19.54

CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES COMPETITIVENESS INDEX



Government Efficiency – Top 10 Municipalities

Rank	Region	Province	LGU	Score
1	CAR	Apayao	Kabugao	19.52
2	Western Visayas	Capiz	Pontevedra	19.48
3	Western Visayas	Guimaras	Nueva Valencia	17.84
4	CAR	Benguet	Itogon	17.65
5	Central Luzon	Aurora	Maria Aurora	17.52
6	CARAGA	Surigao del Norte	Claver	17.52
7	Cagayan Valley	Isabela	Roxas	17.27
8	Western Visayas	Iloilo	Dumangas	17.25
9	CARAGA	Surigao del Sur	Cantilan	17.15
10	Eastern Visayas	Northern Samar	Catarman	17.05

CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES COMPETITIVENESS INDEX



Infrastructure – Top 10 Cities

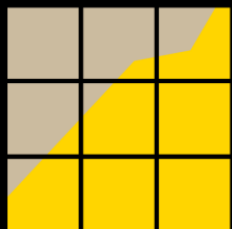
Rank	Region	Province	LGU	Score
1	Bicol Region	Camarines Sur	Naga	29.54
2	Central Luzon	Pampanga	San Fernando	28.58
3	N. Mindanao	Misamis Oriental	Cagayan De Oro	28.30
4	NCR		Quezon	26.84
5	Bicol Region	Albay	Legazpi	25.17
6	NCR		Caloocan	24.88
7	Ilocos Region	La Union	San Fernando	24.85
8	Central Luzon	Tarlac	Tarlac	24.10
9	Bicol Region	Sorsogon	Sorsogon	23.35
10	Western Visayas	Iloilo	Iloilo	23.21

CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES COMPETITIVENESS INDEX



Infrastructure – Top 10 Municipalities

Rank	Region	Province	LGU	Score
1	Bicol Region	Camarines Norte	Daet	23.19
2	Central Luzon	Pampanga	Mexico	21.65
3	Bicol Region	Catanduanes	Virac	21.41
4	Central Luzon	Pampanga	Guagua	21.13
5	N. Mindanao	Bukidnon	Manolo Fortich	20.75
6	N. Mindanao	Camiguin	Mambajao	20.18
7	CALABARZON	Laguna	San Pedro	19.13
8	CALABARZON	Quezon	Candelaria	18.87
9	Western Visayas	Antique	San Jose II	18.64
10	N. Mindanao	Bukidnon	Maramag	18.46

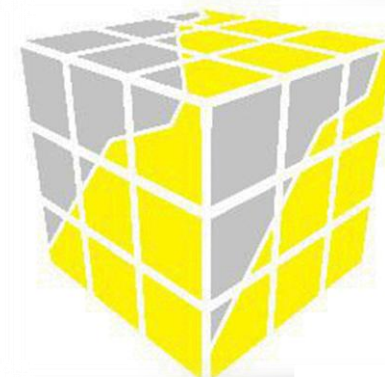


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RESULTS OF THE 2013 CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES COMPETITIVENESS INDEX



CENTRAL VISAYAS





Regional Competitiveness

Overall Competitiveness - Cities in Central Visayas

Rank	LGU	Province	Score
57	Cebu	Cebu Central	44.103
83	Mandaue	Cebu Central	38.108
94	Naga II	Cebu South	35.245
97	Dumaguete	Negros Oriental	34.371
99	Lapulapu	Cebu Central	34.250
107	Toledo	Cebu South	29.039
108	Bais	Negros Oriental	28.800
110	Carcar	Cebu South	26.960
111	Talisay I	Cebu South	26.700
113	Bayawan	Negros Oriental	25.373
115	Danao	Cebu North	23.940
116	Bogo	Cebu North	23.015
119	Guihulngan	Negros Oriental	20.316



Regional Competitiveness

Overall Competitiveness - Municipalities in Central Visayas

Rank	LGU	Province	Score
93	Balamban	Cebu Central	29.833
94	Canlaon	Negros Oriental	29.793
118	Consolacion	Cebu North	24.814
119	Liloan I	Cebu North	24.807
129	Tagbilaran	Bohol	22.307
139	Siquijor	Siquijor	19.604
146	Valencia	Negros Oriental	17.755
147	Sta. Catalina	Negros Oriental	17.704
152	Larena	Siquijor	16.025
154	Siaton	Negros Oriental	14.656
158	Lazi	Siquijor	13.253
159	Mabinay	Negros Oriental	12.886



Regional Competitiveness

Economic Dynamism – Cities in Central Visayas

Rank	LGU	Province	Score
36	Naga II	Cebu South	15.207
62	Toledo	Cebu South	12.247
72	Cebu	Cebu Central	11.655
86	Dumaguete	Negros Oriental	9.435
97	Lapulapu	Cebu Central	8.658
100	Bais	Negros Oriental	7.992
102	Carcar	Cebu South	7.918
103	Talisay I	Cebu South	7.215
109	Mandaue	Cebu Central	6.882
110	Bayawan	Negros Oriental	6.660
112	Danao	Cebu North	6.475
117	Bogo	Cebu North	3.885
120	Guihulngan	Negros Oriental	3.293



Regional Competitiveness

Economic Dynamism – Municipalities in Central Visayas

Rank	LGU	Province	Score
77	Canlaon	Negros Oriental	10.138
79	Tagbilaran	Bohol	10.064
96	Balamban	Cebu Central	8.177
123	Liloan I	Cebu North	5.994
128	Consolacion	Cebu North	5.402
138	Larena	Siquijor	4.403
141	Sta. Catalina	Negros Oriental	4.181
142	Siquijor	Siquijor	4.070
153	Mabinay	Negros Oriental	2.590
158	Valencia	Negros Oriental	1.998
160	Siaton	Negros Oriental	0.296
161	Lazi	Siquijor	-



Regional Competitiveness

Government Efficiency – Cities in Central Visayas

Rank	LGU	Province	Score
85	Dumaguete	Negros Oriental	12.446
87	Cebu	Cebu Central	12.383
90	Lapulapu	Cebu Central	12.030
91	Bogo	Cebu North	11.946
92	Bais	Negros Oriental	11.884
93	Bayawan	Negros Oriental	11.634
96	Mandaue	Cebu Central	11.322
97	Naga II	Cebu South	11.280
99	Guihulngan	Negros Oriental	10.718
104	Toledo	Cebu South	10.323
108	Carcar	Cebu South	9.782
111	Talisay I	Cebu South	9.595
112	Danao	Cebu North	9.449



Regional Competitiveness

Government Efficiency – Municipalities in Central Visayas

Rank	LGU	Province	Score
75	Canlaon	Negros Oriental	11.676
98	Balamban	Cebu Central	10.052
106	Siquijor	Siquijor	9.491
107	Sta. Catalina	Negros Oriental	9.470
110	Consolacion	Cebu North	9.074
110	Liloan I	Cebu North	9.074
112	Valencia	Negros Oriental	9.053
113	Tagbilaran	Bohol	8.908
130	Larena	Siquijor	7.076
131	Siaton	Negros Oriental	6.827
131	Lazi	Siquijor	6.827
140	Mabinay	Negros Oriental	5.932



Regional Competitiveness

Infrastructure – Cities in Central Visayas

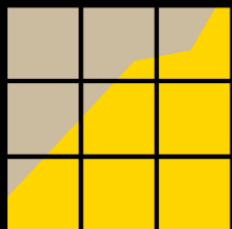
Rank	LGU	Province	Score
31	Cebu	Cebu Central	20.065
34	Mandaue	Cebu Central	19.904
78	Lapulapu	Cebu Central	13.563
86	Dumaguete	Negros Oriental	12.490
100	Talisay I	Cebu South	9.890
101	Carcar	Cebu South	9.260
103	Bais	Negros Oriental	8.924
105	Naga II	Cebu South	8.758
106	Danao	Cebu North	8.016
110	Bogo	Cebu North	7.183
111	Bayawan	Negros Oriental	7.079
114	Toledo	Cebu South	6.469
115	Guihulngan	Negros Oriental	6.305



Regional Competitiveness

Infrastructure – Municipalities in Central Visayas

Rank	LGU	Province	Score
80	Balamban	Cebu Central	11.604
98	Consolacion	Cebu North	10.338
104	Liloan I	Cebu North	9.739
115	Canlaon	Negros Oriental	7.979
120	Siaton	Negros Oriental	7.533
128	Valencia	Negros Oriental	6.704
130	Lazi	Siquijor	6.426
134	Siquijor	Siquijor	6.043
146	Larena	Siquijor	4.545
148	Mabinay	Negros Oriental	4.365
149	Sta. Catalina	Negros Oriental	4.054
155	Tagbilaran	Bohol	3.335

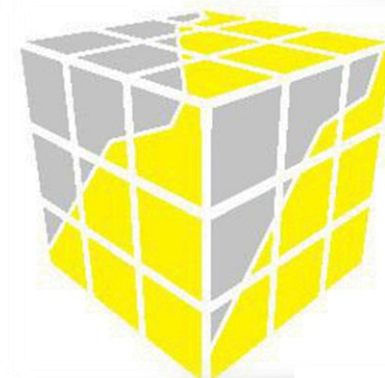


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RESULTS OF THE 2013 CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES COMPETITIVENESS INDEX



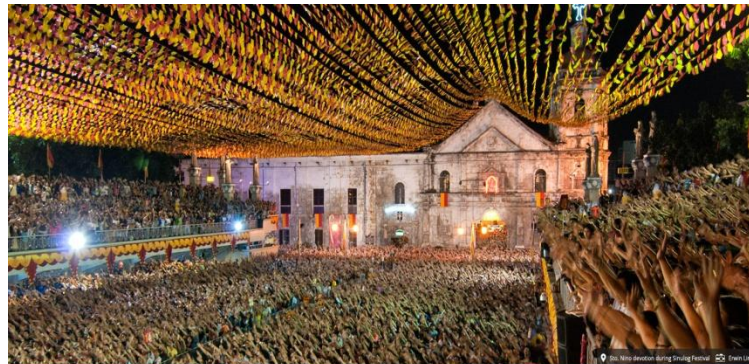
CEBU CITY





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IS IT MORE FUN....



Prison. More fun in the
Philippines



and MORE COMPETITIVE in CEBU CITY ???



Competitiveness Index Cebu City

Factor	Score (0-100)	Rank (out of 122 Cities)
Overall Competitiveness	44.103	57
Economic Dynamism	11.655	72
Government Efficiency	12.383	87
Infrastructure	20.065	31

Competitiveness Index Cebu City



■ Economic Dynamism

Sub-Indicators	Actual data	Rank
<i>1.1. Size of Economy</i>		
1.1.1. Number of Newly Registered Business	NDA	122
1.1.2. Number of Renewed Business	NDA	122
1.1.3. Total Number of Annual Business Registration	NDA	122
1.1.4. Total Capital of Newly Registered Business	6,197,776,190	6
1.1.5. Total Capital of Renewed Business	227,170,528,662	2
1.1.6. Total Capital of Business	233,368,304,852	3
<i>1.2. Cost of Living</i>		
1.2.1. Electricity per kWh (PhP)	NDA	122
1.2.2. Water per m3 (PhP)	NDA	122

Competitiveness Index

Cebu City



■ Government Efficiency

Sub-Indicators	Actual data	Rank
<i>2.1. Responsiveness to Business</i>		
2.1.1. Business Registration System for Total New Application		
2.1.1.1. Business Registration System for Total New Application (Days)	1	20
2.1.1.2. Business Registration System for Total New Application (Steps)	4	8
2.2.1. Business Registration System for Renewal Application		
2.2.1.1. Business Registration System for Renewal Application (Days)	1	14
2.2.1.2. Business Registration System for Renewal		

Competitiveness Index

Cebu City



■ Government Efficiency

Sub-Indicators	Actual data	Rank
2.2.1. Business Registration System for Construction Permit Application		
2.2.1.1. Business Registration System for Construction Permit Application (Days)	15	62
2.2.1.2. Business Registration System for Construction Permit Application (Steps)	5	14
<hr/>		
2.2 <i>Presence of an Investment Promotion Unit/Center</i>	YES	



Competitiveness Index Cebu City

■ Infrastructure

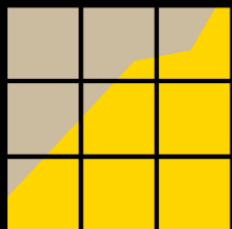
Sub-Indicators	Actual data	Rank
<i>3.1 Basic Infrastructure</i>		
3.1.1. Travel Time from Center/CBD to Major Airports nearest to the LGU (in hours / minutes)	0.75	31
3.1.2. Travel Time from Center/CBD to Major Seaports nearest to the LGU (in hours / minutes)	1	22
3.1.3. Percent of households in LGU with connection to basic utilities		
3.1.3.1. Landline	80%	5
3.1.3.2. Water	100%	1
3.1.3.3. Electricity	100%	1
3.1.3.4. Internet	75%	8



Competitiveness Index Cebu City

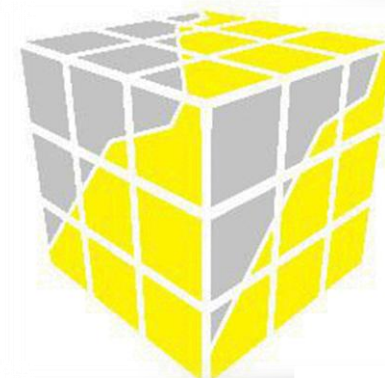
■ Infrastructure

Sub-Indicators	Actual data	Rank
<i>3.2. Technology Infrastructure</i>		
3.2.1. Number of Cellsites	14	51
3.2.2. Number of ATM in the locality	25	42
<i>3.2. Social and Tourism Infrastructure</i>		
3.2.1. Ratio of hospital bed/population	0.00308	33
3.2.2. Number of Hotels	NDA	122
3.2.3. Number of Restaurant Seats	NDA	122



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REVISED INDICATORS FOR THE 2014 CMCI



INDICATORS



Economic Dynamism

Indicator	Office Involved
Growth of Annual Business Registration	Business Permits and Licensing Office
Capital Growth of Newly Registered Business	Business Permits and Licensing Office
Growth of Gross Sales of Registered Firms	Business Permits and Licensing Office
Growth of Occupancy Permits Approved	Business Permits and Licensing Office
Growth in the Number of Jobs in the Locality	Business Permits and Licensing Office
Local Inflation Rate	National Statistics Office
Number of Banks and Financial Institutions	Business Permits and Licensing Office Cooperative Development Authority Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas LGU Treasurer's Office
Local Productivity	Business Permits and Licensing Office
Business Groups	Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry Management Association of the Philippines Filipino Chinese Chamber of Commerce

ECONOMIC DYNAMISM



INDICATOR	DEFINITION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SOURCE	YEAR COVERED
Growth of Annual Business Registration	Growth in the total number of firms registered in the LGU. Measures growth of local economic activity.			2011
				2012
				2013
				Jan 2014
DATA TO BE GATHERED	1. Number of New registrations	Actual number or Actual Item count	Business Permits approved by LGU - BPLO	
	2. Number of Renewal			
	3. Number of additions			





ECONOMIC DYNAMISM

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SOURCE	YEAR COVERED
Capital Growth of newly registered business	Growth in the total value of new capital in the locality. Measures growth in local investments			2011
				2012
				2013
DATA TO BE GATHERED	Total Capitalization of new business	Amount Value in Philippine Pesos	Business Permits approved by the BPLO-LGU; Individual BPLS Forms processed.	



ECONOMIC DYNAMISM



INDICATOR	DEFINITION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SOURCE	YEAR COVERED
Growth of Gross Sales of registered firms	Growth in the total value of gross sales of firms registering for renewal. Measures growth of local economic expansion.			2011
				2012
				2013
DATA TO BE GATHERED	Gross Sales/Receipts of renewal business	Amount/ Value in Philippine Pesos	Business Permits approved by the BPLO-LGU; Individual BPLS Forms processed.	





ECONOMIC DYNAMISM

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SOURCE	YEAR COVERED
Growth of occupancy permits approved	Growth in the total number of approved occupancy permits for both new and renewal registration. Measures growth of local physical expansion and capacity.		Business Permits approved by the BPLO-LGU; Individual BPLS Forms processed.	2011
				2012
				2013
DATA TO BE GATHERED	Number of approved occupancy permit	Number (Item Count)		





ECONOMIC DYNAMISM

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SOURCE	YEAR COVERED
Growth in the number of jobs in the locality	Growth in the total number of jobs in the locality for both new and renewal registration. Measures growth of local employment and absorption.			2011
				2012
				2013
DATA TO BE GATHERED	Total Number of Employees in all establishments	Number (Item Count)	BPLS Unified Form	



ECONOMIC DYNAMISM



INDICATOR	DEFINITION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SOURCE	YEAR COVERED
Local Inflation Rate	Measures stability of prices and cost of living.			2011
				2012
				2013
DATA TO BE GATHERED	NSO Provincial Inflation Rate where LGU is located.	Rate	Databank and Information Services Division of the NSO – info@census.gov.ph	





ECONOMIC DYNAMISM

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SOURCE	YEAR COVERED
Number of banks and financial institutions	Total number of firms and institutions in the locality providing financial services including remittances, pawnshops, payment services, microfinance lending. Measures financial inclusion		BPLS form summary, Cooperative Development Authority, BSP, LGU Treasurer's Office	2011
				2012
				2013
DATA TO BE GATHERED	Total number of banks (commercial and rural), remittance centers, pawnshops, finance cooperative, MFIs	Actual count of branches		





ECONOMIC DYNAMISM

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SOURCE	YEAR COVERED
Local Productivity	Growth in Productivity based on gross sales and number of employed. Measures efficiency of local production and potential wage and profit increase			2011
				2012
				2013
DATA TO BE GATHERED	1. Total Gross Sales of Renewal 2. Total number of employees	Value in Pesos Number	BPLS Unified Form	



ECONOMIC DYNAMISM



INDICATOR	DEFINITION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SOURCE	YEAR COVERED
Business Groups	The total number of organized and recognized business groups in the locality including industry, skill, sectoral and professional associations). Provides indication of robust local economic activity and permanency.		No Common source to all but the basic is the LGU accredited business organizations. PCCI, MAP and the Filipino Chinese Chamber of Commerce can be sources.	2011
				2012
				2013
DATA TO BE GATHERED	1. Total Number of recognized groups by the LGU	Number		



INDICATORS



Government Efficiency

Indicator	Office Involved
Transparency Score in LGPMS	Bureau of Local Government Supervision
Economic Score in LGPMS	Bureau of Local Government Supervision
Ratio of LGU Collected Tax to Total LGU revenues	Bureau of Local Government Finance
DILG-Recognized Awards	DILG Regional Offices
Business Registration Efficiency	Business Permits and Licensing Office Building Official Engineering Office of LGU
Presence of Investment Promotion Unit	Business Permits and Licensing Office Planning and Development Office of LGU
Presence of Local DRRMC Plan	Planning and Development Office of LGU
Security	Local PNP and PNP Regional Office
Capacity of Health Service	LGU Health Office Regional Department of Health
Capacity of Schools	Department of Education in the LGU Regional DepEd



GOVERNANCE

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SOURCE	YEAR COVERED
Transparency Score in LGPMS	Summary of LGU's score on the presence of public information office, communication media and accessibility to public documents		http://www.blgs.gov.ph/lgpmsv2/cmshome/index.php?pageID=23	2010
				2011
				2012
DATA TO BE GATHERED	1. Score of LGU at LGPMS website	Validated LGPMS Score (high of 5 and low of 1)		





GOVERNANCE

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SOURCE	YEAR COVERED
Economic Score in LGPMS	Summary of LGU's score on the Quality of Civil application system to business sector, processing time of building, business and occupancy permit, quality of direct support services to business, enterprises and industry	Validated LGPMS Score (high of 5 and low of 1)	http://www.blgs.gov.ph/lgpmsv2/cmshome/index.php?pageID=23	2010
				2011
				2012
DATA TO BE GATHERED	1. Score of LGU at LGPMS website			





GOVERNANCE

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SOURCE	YEAR COVERED
Ratio LGU collected tax to total LGU revenues	<p>LGU collected tax include real property and business tax. They are locally generated. As they increase as a share to total LGU revenues, they indicate increase capacity to generate resources locally.</p>			2010
				2011
				2012
				2013
DATA TO BE GATHERED	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Real Property Tax collected by LGU 2. Business Tax collected by LGU 	1. Values in PhP	http://www.blgf.gov.ph	





GOVERNANCE

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SOURCE	YEAR COVERED
Most Competitive LGU awardee	This reflects the LGU with awards in any of the following DILG recognized awards: a) Galing Pook, b) SGHS, c) Pamana ng Lahi, d) eGov, e) Business Friendly, f) Excell and g) Outstanding LGUs in streamlining BPLS.			2011
				2012
				2013
DATA TO BE GATHERED	Number of awards garnered from last year.	Scoring: 7 awards = 5 pts 5-6 = 4 pts 3-4 = 3 pts 1-2 = 2 pts	DILG regional office	





GOVERNANCE

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SOURCE	YEAR COVERED
Business Registration efficiency	This covers the number of days and number of steps in the locality based on the following: a) registering a business, b) renewing a business, c) getting a construction/occupancy permit.			2011
				2012
				2013
DATA TO BE GATHERED	number of days and number of steps in the locality based on the following: a) business permit, b) construction permit c) occupancy permit.	Number	BPLO, Engineering office of LGU	





GOVERNANCE

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SOURCE	YEAR COVERED
Presence of Investment Promotion Unit	This signifies the seriousness of LGU to attract investments by issuing a single unit for investment processing.	Presence of Investment Promotion Office, Investment Code, Staff, Executive Order of the Mayor		2011
				2012
				2013
DATA TO BE GATHERED	Presence of all 4 parameters = 5pts; 3 = 4pts ; 2 = 3pts ; 1 = 2 pts ::	Yes – there is one No – there is none	BPLO, Planning and Development Office of LGU	





GOVERNANCE

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SOURCE	YEAR COVERED
Presence of Local DRRMC Plan	This validates LGU compliance to RA 10121 requiring all LGUs to have a local DRRMC Plan.	Observation of the presence of the following: a) actual plan; b) Investment Code; c) staff, d) Executive Order of Mayor		2011
				2012
				2013
DATA TO BE GATHERED	Presence of all 4 parameters = 5pts; 3 = 4pts ; 2 = 3pts ; 1 = 2 pts :: ary Answer	Yes – having an actual DRRMC Plan No – none	BPLO, Planning and Development Office of LGU	





GOVERNANCE

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SOURCE	YEAR COVERED
Security	Security is one of the key concerns for investors. Crime against life and property. Ratio of Police to Local Population indicating crime reduction resource.			2011
				2012
				2013
DATA TO BE GATHERED	Input indicator: 1. No. of police in the locality 2. Population of locality	Number Number	Local PNP and PNP Regional Office	





GOVERNANCE

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SOURCE	YEAR COVERED
Capacity of Health Service	Health is another basic government service. The capacity of health manpower to meet the health demand is an indication of government effectiveness.			2011
				2012
				2013
DATA TO BE GATHERED	Input indicator: 1. No. of doctors, nurses, caregivers, mid-wives in the locality 2. Population of locality	Number Number	LGU Health Office	





GOVERNANCE

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SOURCE	YEAR COVERED
Capacity of Schools	Education is a basic government service. The capacity of schools to meet the number of students is an indication of government effectiveness.			2011
				2012
				2013
DATA TO BE GATHERED	Input indicator: 1. No. of teachers in the locality 2. Population of secondary school going age locality	Actual Count	DepEd Division in the LGU/ Regional DepEd.	



INDICATORS



Infrastructure

Indicator	Office Involved
Existing Road Network	Comprehensive Land Use Plan of LGU Engineering Office of LGU
Distance from City/Municipal Hall to Major Ports	Comprehensive Land Use Plan of LGU Engineering Office of LGU
Number of Hotel Rooms	Engineering Office of LGU Planning and Development Office of LGU
Number of Hotels, Resorts, Inns, Apartel, Pension House	Department of Tourisn
Health Infrastructure	Engineering Office of LGU LGU Health Office Regional Department of Health
Education Infrastructure	Engineering Office of LGU Department of Education in the LGU Regional DepEd

INDICATORS

Infrastructure



Indicator	Office Involved
Average Hours of Utilities per Day	Engineering Office of LGU Planning and Development Office of LGU
Number of days with interruption	Utility Companies
Connection to ICT (Cable, Internet)	Planning and Development Office of LGU Cable and Internet companies
Annual Investments in Infrastructure by LGU	Engineering Office of LGU Planning and Development Office of LGU Bureau of Local Government Development
Number of ATMs	Engineering Office of LGU Planning and Development Office of LGU Local Bank Branches
Number of Public Transportation Vehicles	Planning and Development Office of LGU Local Transport Associations Land Transportation Office



INFRASTRUCTURE

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SOURCE	YEAR COVERED
Existing Road Network	Total kilometers of roads in the locality that are interconnected. They indicate the extent of mobility available in the locality.			2011
				2012
				2013
DATA TO BE GATHERED	Total Road Network 1. Unpaved 2. Asphalt 3. Gravel 4. Concrete	Number of kilometers	Comprehensive Land Use plan (CLUP) of LGU,	





INFRASTRUCTURE

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SOURCE	YEAR COVERED
Distance from City/ Poblacion to Major Ports	This reflects the length of time and distance required to transact business with the center of the locality to its key entry point. Measures a general indication of geographic advantage/disadvantage.			2011
				2012
				2013
DATA TO BE GATHERED	Distance of LGU to major point of entry	Number of kilometers	Engineer's Office, Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP)	





INFRASTRUCTURE

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SOURCE	YEAR COVERED
-Number of Hotel Rooms	Investors and tourists require basic hotel services following Department of Tourism (DOT) standards Indicator of visitor capacity.		Engineer's Office, C/MPDO, Local Tourism office and Department of Tourism accreditation website.	2011
				2012
				2013
DATA TO BE GATHERED	Number of DOT accredited (a) rooms and (b) facilities in the LGU rated as 1 star to 5 star. -Number of DOT accredited Hotels ,resorts, inns, apartel , pension houses	Actual Number		





INFRASTRUCTURE

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SOURCE	YEAR COVERED
Health infrastructure	Indicator of health infrastructure capacity. Lack of hospital space pose danger to health delivery and worsens quality.			2011
				2012
				2013
DATA TO BE GATHERED	Number of hospital beds in locality Population	Number Population	Engineer's Office, LGU Health Office, Regional DOH	





INFRASTRUCTURE

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SOURCE	YEAR COVERED
Education infrastructure	Indicator of education infrastructure capacity. Lack of classroom hamper delivery of education and worsens quality.			2011
				2012
				2013
DATA TO BE GATHERED	Number of Public and Private Secondary Education Schools, -Number of Public and Private Secondary schools classrooms Population of secondary student age	Actual Number Population	Engineer's Office, Local DEPED Office	





INFRASTRUCTURE

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SOURCE	YEAR COVERED
Average hours of utilities per day	Business environment needs consistency and regular water and electricity services. Service interruptions are not good for competitiveness.			2013
DATA TO BE GATHERED	Number of hours per day of available water and electricity per LGU	Number of hours	Engineer's Office, C/MPDO, Utility Companies	





INFRASTRUCTURE

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SOURCE	YEAR COVERED
Number of Interruptions per year	Business environment needs consistency and regular water and electricity services. Service interruptions are not good for competitiveness.			2013
DATA TO BE GATHERED	Number of Days per year with Electricity and Water Interruption	Days per year	Engineer's Office, C/MPDO, Utility Companies	





INFRASTRUCTURE

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SOURCE	YEAR COVERED
Connection to ICT (Cable, Internet)	This reflects the ICT readiness of a locality. The more households are connected, the broader the market for potential investors and better efficiency for service and product delivery. Connectivity is a major factor for competitiveness.			2011
				2012
				2013
DATA TO BE GATHERED	<ol style="list-style-type: none">- Number of service providers (internet and cable) in the locality- Number of households with connection to cable and internet	Actual Number	C/MPDO, cable and internet companies	





INFRASTRUCTURE

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SOURCE	YEAR COVERED
Annual Investments in infrastructure by LGU	This represents the actual resources allocated by the LGU for its total infrastructure requirements. This represents the prioritization of the LGU for infrastructure.			2011
				2012
				2013
DATA TO BE GATHERED	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Total investment in infrastructure in the LGU budget2. Total LGU budget	Value in Pesos	Engineer's Office, C/MPDO, BLDG website	





INFRASTRUCTURE

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SOURCE	YEAR COVERED
Number of ATMs	Represents both ICT capacities and financial liquidity in the locality. - ATM requires stable connections as well			2011
				2012
				2013
DATA TO BE GATHERED	Number of ATMs in the locality	Actual Number	Local Bank branches , C/MPDO	





INFRASTRUCTURE

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SOURCE	YEAR COVERED
Number of Public Transportation Vehicles	This represents mobility of the local population. This include all types of motorized vehicles duly recognized by the LGU.		C/MPDO, Local Transport Associations, Observation at terminals, LTO	2011
				2012
				2013
DATA TO BE GATHERED	Number of motorized vehicles for public use: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Buses2. Jeepneys3. Tricycles4. Taxis5. Passenger Bancas6. Ferries (a. Ship b. Fast Craft)	Actual Number		



TIMELINE

ACTIVITIES	SCHEDULE PER YEAR
Identification of Data Gathering units	January
Conduct of Data Gathering	March – April
Validation of Results by RCC/NSO	May
Data Processing at RCC to NCC	June
Presentation of Ranking	July
Publication of Results	August
Review of Results and Audit	October
Preparations for next round	November





- Where have we succeeded ?

GOVERNANCE

- Where have we fallen behind ?

BUREAUCRACY

- How do we move forward ?

ON TIME EXECUTION

- How do we build a Culture of Competitiveness ?

STATE OF MIND

LESSONS LEARNED



1. Transparency leads to Competitiveness : Governance matters
2. Work-in-Progress is no longer good enough
3. Importance of Execution and Delivery
4. Teamwork is required : No More Silos
5. We must focus on Multiple Fronts (no single variable)
6. The Competition never sleeps
7. The bar always rises. We move up a weight class and meet larger, stronger competition
8. Speed-to-Reform should be our new mantra
9. Maintaining Momentum is important (gain speed)
10. Embedding and institutionalizing change / reform for the long run is important. This has become a key concern.



Public – Private Collaboration is important and effective. We learn from each other.



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Questions ?



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Going Paperless...

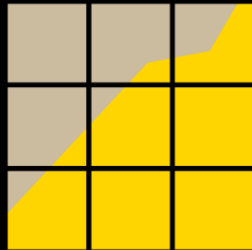


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THANK YOU!



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