

## PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES Surian sa mga Pag-aaral Pangkaunlaran ng Pilipinas

Service through policy research

18th Floor Three Cyberpod Centris-North Tower, EDSA corner Quezon Avenue, Quezon City Tel: 372-1291, 372-1292 • http://www.pids.gov.ph

## Comments on on Section 150 of Republic Act No. 7610, or the Local Government Code

Prepared by Charlotte Justine Diokno-Sicat\*

26 August 2022

- Sec. 150 (Situs of the Tax) is an important local tax that promotes the equitable collection of taxes/beneficiaries of taxes to those LGUs that provide the services that the local businesses benefit from. Reform efforts in the 18<sup>th</sup> Congress (Senate Bills 494 and 839; pertaining to Sec. 150 of the LGC) were aimed at simplifying the tax system and increasing the shares of cities and municipalities in the sales taxes collected from businesses in their locality but for which sales accrues to its principal office.
- In public sector economics/financial management literature, the tax assignment principles that should be considered by policymakers include:
  - 1. Mobility of factors of production and tradable goods
    - 1.1. Federal/Central government: Tax on mobile factors, e.g. corporate income tax
    - 1.2. Local government: Tax on immobile factors, e.g. land, property and local business taxes (applicable to Sec. 150 of the). Taxes on natural resources may be shared
  - 2. Redistributive and equity purposes
    - 2.1. Federal government: Progressive income taxes
  - 3. Administrative costs:
    - 3.1. Taxes should be assigned to the jurisdiction with the best ability to monitor relevant assessments
    - 3.2. Minimizes tax evasion

Table 1 below shows conceptual basis of tax assignment based on principles above. The 'Single stage sales tax' in Table 1 could be used to support the Sec. 150 of the LGC and any revisions therein.

\_

<sup>\*</sup>Research Fellow, at the Philippine Institute for Development Studies.

Table 1. Conceptual Basis of Tax Assignment

Type of Tax	O.		Collection & Administration	Comments
	Base	Rate	Aummstration	
Customs	F	F	F	International trade taxes
Corporate income	F	F	F	Mobile factor, stabilization tool
Resource taxes, resource rent (profits, income)	F	F	F	Highly unequally distributed tax bases
Royalties, fees, charges, severance taxes, production, output and property taxes	S,L	S,L	S,L	Benefit taxes / charges for state- local services
Conservation charges	S,L	S,L	S,L	To preserve local environment
Personal income	F	F,S	F,S,L	Redistributive, mobile factor
Wealth taxes (taxes on capital wealth, wealth transfers, inheritances and bequests)	F	F,S	F	Redistributive
Payroll	F,S	F,S	F,S	Benefit charge, e.g. social security coverage
Multistage sales taxes (VAT)	F	F	F	Border tax adjustment possible under federal assignments, potential stabilization tools
Single-stage sales taxes (manufacturer, wholesale, retail)				
Option A	<mark>S</mark>	S,L	<mark>S,L</mark>	Higher compliance cost
Option B	<mark>F</mark>	S	<mark>F</mark>	Harmonize, lower compliance costs
"Sin" taxes				
Excises on alcohol and tobacco	F	F	F	Health care shared responsibility
Betting, gambling	S,L	S,L	S,L	State and local responsibility
Lotteries	S,L	S,L	S,L	State and local responsibility

Type of Tax	Deter of	mination	Collection & Administration	Comments
	Base	Rate		
Race tracks	S,L	S,L	S,L	State and local responsibility
Taxation of "bads"				
Carbon	F	F	F	To combat global/national pollution
BTU taxes			F,S,L	Pollution impact may be national, regional or local
Motor fuels	F,S,L	F,S,L	F,S,L	Tolls on federal/provincial or local roads
Effluent charges	F,S,L	F,S,L	F,S,L	To deal with interstate, intermunicipal or local pollution issues
Congestion tolls	F,S,L	F,S,L	F,S,L	Tolls on federal/provincial or local roads
Parking fees	L	L	L	To control local congestion
Betting, gambling	S,L	S,L	S,L	State and local responsibility
Lotteries	S,L	S,L	S,L	State and local responsibility
Race tracks	S,L	S,L	S,L	State and local responsibility
Taxation of "bads"				
Carbon	F	F	F	To combat global/national pollution

Note: F is federal/central responsibility; S is State responsibility (could be province); and, L is local responsibility

Source: (Bahl and Bird 2018, Shah 2004)

• In amending/revising Sec. 150, it must also be ensured that there is no double taxation of sales in LGUs as this would discourage investments and impact local growth and development.