

6. PAST FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE IN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

6.2 Past Public Investment

6.2.1 Sources of Local Fund

Table 6.2.1 Income and Expenditures of Municipalities, 1995 - 1999

Municipality/City	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
I. Ajuy					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	376,585.25	404,078.89	675,164.45	637,789.06	470,000.00
- Business Tax	144,073.30	122,657.76	176,670.65	418,463.90	150,000.00
- Others	3,307,619.49	3,515,491.25	3,777,809.89	501,943.08	250,370.00
IRA	13,087,060.00	14,167,613.00	17,091,737.30	17,857,269.00	22,367,318.00
Others	616,334.07	505,701.95	612,674.27	799,356.18	557,704.29
Sub-total	17,531,672.11	18,715,542.85	22,334,056.56	20,214,821.22	23,795,392.29
Expenditures					
Personal Services	8,582,907.53	10,703,831.61	13,123,788.90	15,488,858.36	14,698,865.02
MOOE	3,031,223.00	2,089,236.16	2,913,713.53	2,262,555.31	3,127,219.29
Others	2,069,203.80	2,917,370.80	2,220,688.59	2,802,782.25	5,697,233.21
Sub-total	13,683,334.33	15,710,438.57	18,258,191.02	20,554,195.92	23,523,317.52
Net Operating Income	3,848,337.78	3,005,104.28	4,075,865.54	(339,374.70)	272,074.77
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)	2,789,045.32				
Less: Capital Outlays	130,000.00		357,586.35	435,140.25	235,000.00
Net Income	6,507,383.10	3,005,104.28	3,718,279.19	(774,514.95)	37,074.77
2. Alimodian					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	277,526.08	374,812.41	473,648.98	626,982.69	338,717.35
- Business Tax	162,087.09	189,243.19	279,850.48	182,431.25	232,846.25
- Others	588,046.64	888,402.97	824,376.04	456,436.92	171,937.37
IRA	10,556,522.00	11,446,638.00	14,621,353.17	15,484,714.00	10,146,996.97
Others	296,204.55	389,214.81	443,647.13	1,187,401.20	612,845.83
Sub-total	11,880,386.36	13,288,311.38	16,642,875.80	17,937,966.06	11,503,343.77
Expenditures					
Personal Services	7,242,730.40	9,903,196.08	12,381,348.51	14,092,475.97	6,675,803.93
MOOE	4,000,487.00	2,809,293.00	3,603,541.25	3,178,404.65	2,177,613.83
Others					
Sub-total	11,243,217.40	12,712,489.08	15,984,889.76	17,270,880.62	8,853,417.76
Net Operating Income	637,168.96	575,822.30	657,986.04	667,085.44	2,649,926.01
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)					
Less: Capital Outlays	299,520.00	483,835.16	496,691.66	421,695.51	413,394.76
Net Income	337,648.96	91,987.14	161,294.38	245,389.93	2,236,531.25
3. Anilao					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	1,025,000.00	1,055,000.00	1,065,000.00	1,180,000.00	1,180,000.00
- Business Tax	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
- Others	432,528.16	534,000.00	544,000.00	634,000.00	634,000.00
IRA	8,057,762.00	8,801,540.00	11,309,907.00	13,022,537.00	15,000,000.00
Others	270,000.00	713,000.00	811,000.00	1,172,000.00	972,000.00
Sub-total	9,885,290.16	11,203,540.00	13,829,907.00	16,158,537.00	17,936,000.00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	6,375,949.28	7,471,889.62	8,861,395.35	10,751,165.18	10,859,536.89
MOOE	1,594,000.05	1,417,873.55	1,910,680.00	1,959,034.82	2,967,074.48
Others	1,743,928.80	2,311,435.00	2,968,516.75	3,440,434.25	3,917,860.00
Sub-total	9,713,878.13	11,201,198.17	13,740,592.10	16,150,634.25	17,744,471.37
Net Operating Income	171,412.03	2,341.83	89,314.90	7,902.75	191,528.63
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)					
Less: Capital Outlays	50,000.00				20,000.00
Net Income	121,412.03	2,341.83	89,314.90	7,902.75	171,528.63

Table 6.2.1 Income and Expenditures of Municipalities, 1995 - 1999 (cont'd)

Municipality/City	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
4. Badiangan					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	211,619.29	285,205.91	412,981.14	501,568.72	223,454.83
- Business Tax	37,612.14	42,898.72	39,757.44	35,834.32	39,150.00
- Others	34,754.71	40,244.93	45,216.47	53,417.94	47,725.24
IRA	8,511,938.00	9,220,074.00	11,527,137.29	12,453,811.00	7,552,026.00
Others	263,185.76	495,005.45	401,754.27	421,079.82	164,634.71
Sub-total	9,059,109.90	10,083,429.01	12,426,846.61	13,465,711.80	8,026,990.78
Expenditures					
Personal Services	5,768,491.00	5,984,758.13	8,160,654.34	9,564,561.65	5,595,874.67
MOOE	1,592,890.08	1,795,279.87	2,836,497.33	2,955,489.55	929,384.77
Others					
Sub-total	7,361,381.08	7,780,038.00	10,997,151.67	12,520,051.20	6,525,259.44
Net Operating Income	1,697,728.82	2,303,391.01	1,429,694.94	945,660.60	1,501,731.34
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)					
Less: Capital Outlays	549,914.05	340,788.90	864,923.06	379,349.13	444,552.98
Net Income	1,147,814.77	1,962,602.11	564,771.88	566,311.47	1,057,178.36
5. Balasan					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	408,745.26	644,915.16	465,162.13	1,097,223.22	175,567.70
- Business Tax	405,917.57	540,653.27	453,653.23	530,801.06	348,181.68
- Others	476,736.48	551,066.10	544,085.44	712,962.79	584,442.46
IRA	7,789,559.28	8,212,298.88	10,890,217.75	11,714,526.77	7,168,557.03
Others			336,908.18		
Sub-total	9,081,958.59	9,948,933.41	12,690,026.73	14,055,513.84	8,276,748.87
Expenditures					
Personal Services	6,835,857.35	7,463,422.60	8,790,012.67	10,365,327.53	6,296,687.23
MOOE	1,478,741.53	2,339,731.34	2,708,423.78	2,795,936.26	1,323,155.78
Others		736,223.29			
Sub-total	8,314,598.88	10,539,377.23	11,498,436.45	13,161,263.79	7,619,843.01
Net Operating Income	767,359.71	(590,443.82)	1,191,590.28	894,250.05	656,905.86
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)	19,861.32	19,861.32	(697,164.95)	(174,988.47)	(37,938.42)
Less: Capital Outlays	767,359.71	126,582.45	669,413.80	757,200.00	521,000.00
Net Income	19,861.32	(697,164.95)	(174,988.47)	(37,938.42)	97,967.44
6. Banate					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	336,452.16	346,353.12	582,169.65	569,872.08	626,859.29
- Business Tax	113,738.99	1,009,386.93	1,814,912.56	1,529,664.99	1,682,631.49
- Others	771,741.71	6,308,915.67			
IRA	9,403,194.00	10,234,188.00	12,227,367.10	13,827,664.99	15,210,431.49
Others					
Sub-total	10,625,126.86	17,898,843.72	14,624,449.31	15,927,202.06	17,519,922.27
Expenditures					
Personal Services	8,512,280.48	10,772,792.41	10,759,892.10	12,678,542.81	13,946,397.09
MOOE	2,882,671.99	5,514,813.32	3,690,785.19	4,571,403.42	5,028,543.76
Others	1,165,772.09	2,371,299.78	616,055.30		
Sub-total	12,560,724.56	18,658,905.51	15,066,732.59	17,249,946.23	18,974,940.85
Net Operating Income	(1,935,597.70)	(760,061.79)	(442,283.28)	(1,322,744.17)	(1,455,018.58)
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)	2,429,916.09	1,494,318.39	824,256.60	381,973.32	
Less: Capital Outlays					
Net Income	494,318.39	734,256.60	381,973.32	(940,770.85)	(1,455,018.58)

Table 6.2.1 Income and Expenditures of Municipalities, 1995 - 1999 (cont'd)

Municipality/City	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
7. Barotac Nuevo					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	2,240,696.41	1,016,528.24	1,448,450.67	1,999,428.07	2,199,370.87
- Business Tax	432,013.53	548,860.07	526,932.24	779,637.75	857,601.53
- Others	142,911.24	161,124.73	355,681.93	384,676.12	423,143.73
IRA	12,341,978.00	13,386,216.00	16,530,010.13	17,908,622.00	19,699,484.20
Others	2,368,939.47	2,722,341.18	3,389,296.93	3,925,147.42	4,317,662.16
Sub-total	17,526,538.65	17,835,070.22	22,250,371.90	24,997,511.36	27,497,262.49
Expenditures					
Personal Services	11,982,302.08	13,471,965.52	16,968,231.15	18,790,809.03	20,669,889.93
MOOE	2,465,789.66	2,149,678.51	2,075,510.52	3,353,780.00	3,689,158.00
Others					
Sub-total	14,448,091.74	15,621,644.03	19,043,741.67	22,144,589.03	24,359,047.93
Net Operating Income	3,078,446.91	2,213,426.19	3,206,630.23	2,852,922.33	3,138,214.56
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)					
Less: Capital Outlays	1,537,104.15	268,664.83	132,429.03	5,208.00	6,621.45
Net Income	1,541,342.76	1,944,761.36	3,074,201.20	2,847,714.33	3,131,593.11
8. Barotac Viejo					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	418,306.71	375,051.85	550,744.93	826,431.75	1,050,000.00
- Business Tax	430,419.93	395,383.87	365,098.26	295,662.95	500,000.00
- Others	181,235.92	162,061.36	190,073.71	196,855.39	195,000.00
IRA	11,336,441.00	12,264,716.00	16,182,871.34	17,584,352.00	17,801,309.00
Others	969,732.50	1,221,330.34	1,138,467.12	988,967.39	981,000.00
Sub-total	13,336,136.06	14,418,543.42	18,427,255.36	19,892,269.48	20,527,309.00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	7,586,805.13	8,113,161.28	12,783,880.91	14,115,958.75	13,160,043.00
MOOE	2,560,507.72	2,927,337.99	3,013,913.54	3,846,258.70	5,503,574.00
Others					
Sub-total	10,147,312.85	11,040,499.27	15,797,794.45	17,962,217.45	18,663,617.00
Net Operating Income	3,188,823.21	3,378,044.15	2,629,460.91	1,930,052.03	1,863,692.00
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)					
Less: Capital Outlays	677,580.00	484,199.53	723,315.69	154,597.00	2,058,262.00
Net Income	2,511,243.21	2,893,844.62	1,906,145.22	1,775,455.03	(194,570.00)
9. Batad					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	72,497.54	123,619.87	180,868.52	221,333.96	280,000.00
- Business Tax	135,146.00	144,063.26	169,761.21	180,000.00	150,000.00
- Others	49,180.98	72,987.56	51,867.71	57,426.98	111,000.00
IRA	6,513,920.00	7,060,320.00	9,080,166.00	9,850,221.00	12,284,128.00
Others	117,672.95	207,154.91	390,958.59	200,052.09	212,500.00
Sub-total	6,888,417.47	7,608,145.60	9,873,622.03	10,509,034.03	13,037,628.00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	5,066,007.79	5,625,877.80	6,737,773.37	7,790,995.00	8,305,739.12
MOOE	1,036,671.00	1,164,589.28	1,097,723.80	2,613,803.55	1,237,881.00
Others					
Sub-total	6,102,678.79	6,790,467.08	7,835,497.17	10,404,798.55	9,543,620.12
Net Operating Income	785,738.68	817,678.52	2,038,124.86	104,235.48	3,494,007.88
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)					
Less: Capital Outlays	775,948.53	814,548.12	2,016,033.20	100,000.00	2,456,825.60
Net Income	9,790.15	3,130.40	22,091.66	4,235.48	1,037,182.28

Table 6.2.1 Income and Expenditures of Municipalities, 1995 - 1999 (cont'd)

Municipality/City	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
10. Bingawan					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	276,049.92	516,640.01	692,298.76	854,906.56	460,000.00
- Business Tax	36,831.32	37,847.02	30,493.21	37,135.95	80,000.00
- Others	104,199.60	188,376.41	162,056.42	146,937.70	87,000.00
IRA	6,444,965.00	6,549,650.00	8,794,524.34	9,588,193.93	11,936,350.00
Others					185,500.00
Sub-total	6,862,045.84	7,292,513.44	9,679,372.73	10,627,174.14	12,748,850.00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	3,905,212.78	4,864,283.99	6,470,988.24	7,147,923.30	7,165,020.80
MOOE	2,327,412.52	2,331,506.68	2,735,301.64	2,994,508.48	1,013,232.80
Others					2,521,172.00
Sub-total	6,232,625.30	7,195,790.67	9,206,289.88	10,142,431.78	10,699,425.60
Net Operating Income	629,420.54	96,722.77	473,082.85	484,742.36	2,049,424.40
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)	518,955.66	518,955.66	247,474.25	181,807.10	
Less: Capital Outlays	161,595.14	140,204.18	39,750.00	95,000.00	100,000.00
Net Income	986,781.06	475,474.25	680,807.10	571,549.46	1,949,424.40
11. Cabatuan					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	594,576.97	878,362.33	963,223.22	977,653.89	750,000.00
- Business Tax	269,764.15	335,377.17	427,230.48	484,050.71	668,000.00
- Others	114,414.87	134,648.93	141,159.65	143,399.73	742,000.00
IRA	12,302,156.00	13,359,102.00	17,012,235.53	18,433,065.00	21,650,888.00
Others	1,188,347.13	1,318,575.26	1,490,353.01	1,597,921.88	840,000.00
Sub-total	14,469,259.12	16,026,065.69	20,034,201.89	21,636,091.21	24,650,888.00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	9,440,339.57	11,108,771.95	14,624,047.56	16,569,997.44	15,727,380.89
MOOE	3,217,170.20	2,717,009.07	3,380,320.75	3,567,308.21	2,000,119.78
Others					397,160.00
Sub-total	12,657,509.77	13,825,781.02	18,004,368.31	20,137,305.65	18,124,660.67
Net Operating Income	1,811,749.35	2,200,284.67	2,029,833.58	1,498,785.56	6,526,227.33
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)	2,214,605.40	1,405,374.44	2,047,849.84	1,529,533.86	
Less: Capital Outlays	2,237,226.98	582,651.32	934,822.34	277,703.94	
Net Income	1,789,127.77	3,023,007.79	3,142,861.08	2,750,615.48	6,526,227.33
12. Calinog					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	677,469.65	742,583.67	4,758,721.91	4,080,344.09	3,755,500.00
- Business Tax	464,929.49	279,687.49	386,237.44	925,245.97	1,500,000.00
- Others					
IRA	10,902,489.00	11,801,631.00	21,512,024.00	21,855,510.84	27,303,146.00
Others			717,840.50	1,372,193.00	2,222,222.00
Sub-total	12,044,888.14	12,823,902.16	27,374,823.85	28,233,293.90	34,780,868.00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	5,924,600.00	7,588,645.50	16,143,232.09	20,699,906.76	19,927,285.00
MOOE	3,530,823.61	5,257,986.26	6,385,631.20	6,390,859.20	4,745,857.00
Others					9,869,126.00
Sub-total	9,455,423.61	12,846,631.76	22,528,863.29	27,090,765.96	34,542,268.00
Net Operating Income	2,589,464.53	(22,729.60)	4,845,960.56	1,142,527.94	238,600.00
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)					
Less: Capital Outlays	2,770,711.60	3,030,619.80			238,600.00
Net Income	(181,247.07)	(3,053,349.40)	4,845,960.56	1,142,527.94	

Table 6.2.1 Income and Expenditures of Municipalities, 1995 - 1999 (cont'd)

Municipality/City	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
13. Carles					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	308,390.78	338,617.35	560,344.64	393,758.00	745,000.00
- Business Tax	111,431.68	185,479.47	317,371.94	225,693.10	350,000.00
- Others	274,357.74	336,738.89	252,503.80	175,304.79	635,200.00
IRA	12,747,177.50	13,882,603.66	17,993,639.49	19,671,107.03	23,477,554.00
Others	1,597,696.51	633,237.04	797,513.04	1,359,923.69	1,868,200.00
Sub-total	15,039,054.21	15,376,676.41	19,921,372.91	21,825,786.61	27,075,954.00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	8,300,642.37	10,522,074.99	13,556,660.87	14,611,618.07	17,861,128.95
MOOE	3,132,136.52	2,681,875.77	4,698,213.82	2,906,290.81	2,189,100.00
Others	510,220.50	357,099.90	1,007,722.00	20,000.00	180,000.00
Sub-total	11,942,999.39	13,561,050.66	19,262,596.69	17,537,908.88	20,230,228.95
Net Operating Income	3,096,054.82	1,815,625.75	658,776.22	4,287,877.73	6,845,725.05
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)					
Less: Capital Outlays					
Net Income	3,096,054.82	1,815,625.75	658,776.22	4,287,877.73	6,845,725.05
14. Concepcion					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	304,615.54	440,163.50	452,235.84	848,131.69	932,944.86
- Business Tax	231,875.00	501,165.43	496,428.12	549,411.11	604,352.22
- Others	54,623.69	58,814.39	61,758.74	70,433.13	77,476.44
IRA	9,874,102.00	10,711,641.00	13,307,492.69	14,497,391.00	15,947,130.10
Others	1,451,731.43	1,955,028.10	1,899,384.49	1,862,162.28	2,048,378.51
Sub-total	11,916,947.66	13,666,812.42	16,217,299.88	17,827,529.21	19,610,282.13
Expenditures					
Personal Services	8,203,161.38	8,997,149.24	11,470,283.87	11,352,375.88	12,487,613.46
MOOE	3,037,386.16	3,088,946.71	4,640,824.80	5,650,248.95	6,215,273.84
Others					
Sub-total	11,240,547.54	12,086,095.95	16,111,108.67	17,002,624.83	18,702,887.30
Net Operating Income	676,400.12	1,580,716.47	106,191.21	824,904.38	907,394.83
Add: Borrowing	6,576,702.43				
Surplus (Income from prior years)	7,253,102.55	1,580,716.47	106,191.21	824,906.38	
Less: Capital Outlays	6,969,091.28	1,022,277.41	790,490.90	1,175,946.88	1,234,744.22
Net Income	7,537,113.82	2,139,155.53	(578,108.48)	473,863.88	(327,349.39)
15. Dingle					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	577,437.35	1,205,816.56	887,873.93	1,051,084.62	1,156,193.08
- Business Tax	523,838.52	551,423.19	689,491.31	688,079.55	756,887.57
- Others	1,200,252.86	1,729,798.03	2,285,278.79	2,155,317.47	2,370,849.21
IRA	11,153,018.00	12,450,806.00	15,184,169.41	15,517,063.00	17,068,769.30
Others		60,833.03	45,850.00	28,770.00	31,647.00
Sub-total	13,454,546.73	15,998,676.81	19,092,663.44	19,440,314.64	21,384,346.16
Expenditures					
Personal Services	8,543,435.47	9,046,312.36	12,801,847.65	15,304,346.55	16,834,781.20
MOOE	2,536,746.32	2,426,417.05	3,139,938.34	3,258,093.59	3,583,902.94
Others	3,565,651.23	6,926,485.88	7,147,951.37	6,493,925.54	7,143,318.09
Sub-total	14,645,833.02	18,399,215.29	23,089,737.36	25,056,365.68	27,562,002.23
Net Operating Income	(1,191,286.29)	(2,400,538.48)	(3,997,073.92)	(5,616,051.04)	(6,177,656.07)
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)	4,317,911.41	6,144,613.52	9,766,323.12	10,123,622.89	11,135,984.20
Less: Capital Outlays	547,662.83	904,237.80	2,793,578.12	3,459,470.19	3,805,417.21
Net Income	2,578,962.29	2,839,837.24	2,975,671.08	1,048,101.66	1,152,910.92

Table 6.2.1 Income and Expenditures of Municipalities, 1995 - 1999 (cont'd)

Municipality/City	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
16. Dueñas					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	278,525.06	807,372.24	641,137.21	1,511,959.00	1,663,154.90
- Business Tax	311,595.78	292,477.77	303,748.99	332,398.51	365,638.36
- Others	54,297.62	62,403.16	74,247.07	83,045.67	91,350.24
IRA	9,943,308.00	10,778,631.00	13,269,721.19	14,356,555.50	15,792,211.05
Others	879,060.68	1,046,094.76	1,236,179.01	1,425,169.99	1,567,686.99
Sub-total	11,466,787.14	12,986,978.93	15,525,033.47	17,709,128.67	19,480,041.54
Expenditures					
Personal Services	7,505,596.93	10,551,003.27	12,920,334.46	14,923,735.04	16,416,108.54
MOOE	2,505,762.81	2,153,476.60	273,426.19	1,699,363.25	1,869,299.57
Others					
Sub-total	10,011,359.74	12,704,479.87	13,193,760.65	16,623,098.29	18,285,408.11
Net Operating Income	1,455,427.40	282,499.06	2,331,272.82	1,086,030.38	1,194,633.43
Add: Borrowing			2,850,437.50		
Surplus (Income from prior years)			5,181,710.32		
Less: Capital Outlays	118,960.90	65,619.82	85,000.00	656,460.48	722,106.53
Net Income	1,336,466.50	216,879.24	10,278,420.64	429,569.90	472,526.90
17. Dumangas					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	2,681,000.00	2,872,000.00	4,107,000.00	5,405,000.00	3,405,000.00
- Business Tax	807,000.00	899,000.00	962,000.00	932,000.00	932,000.00
- Others	3,967,000.00	1,456,000.00	1,677,000.00	1,745,000.00	1,766,000.00
IRA	14,567,000.00	15,812,000.00	19,349,000.00	19,852,000.00	25,500,000.00
Others	-	-	4,527,000.00	1,762,000.00	-
Sub-total	22,022,000.00	21,039,000.00	30,622,000.00	29,696,000.00	31,603,000.00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	11,119,000.00	14,973,000.00	19,801,000.00	20,830,000.00	19,881,000.00
MOOE	3,354,000.00	4,632,000.00	5,015,000.00	4,316,000.00	7,490,000.00
Others					
Sub-total	14,473,000.00	19,605,000.00	24,816,000.00	25,146,000.00	27,371,000.00
Net Operating Income	7,549,000.00	1,434,000.00	5,806,000.00	4,550,000.00	4,232,000.00
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)	3,339,000.00	5,398,000.00	3,010,000.00	4,256,000.00	4,178,000.00
Less: Capital Outlays	5,490,000.00	3,822,000.00	4,560,000.00	4,628,000.00	4,266,000.00
Net Income	5,398,000.00	3,010,000.00	4,256,000.00	4,178,000.00	4,144,000.00
18. Estancia					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax		202,686.92	590,791.18	353,903.39	389,293.73
- Business Tax		861,100.64	1,103,656.06	1,515,571.07	1,667,128.18
- Others					
IRA		9,752,652.00	12,729,084.32	13,655,003.00	15,020,503.30
Others		4,065,651.00	3,022,575.92	3,570,314.96	3,927,346.46
Sub-total	-	14,882,090.56	17,446,107.48	19,094,792.42	21,004,271.67
Expenditures					
Personal Services		10,095,270.02	13,740,761.83	14,434,593.00	15,878,052.30
MOOE		2,783,144.75	2,807,713.72	2,942,960.84	3,237,256.92
Others					
Sub-total	-	12,878,414.77	16,548,475.55	17,377,553.84	19,115,309.22
Net Operating Income	-	2,003,675.79	897,631.93	1,717,238.58	1,888,962.45
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)		40,000.00	53,771.07	25,500.00	28,050.00
Less: Capital Outlays		1,431,930.40	170,000.00	17,443,360.84	18,315,528.88
Net Income	-	611,745.39	781,403.00	(15,700,622.26)	(16,398,516.43)

Table 6.2.1 Income and Expenditures of Municipalities, 1995 - 1999 (cont'd)

Municipality/City	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
19. Guimbal					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	311,552.96	458,339.15	530,180.48	687,363.72	756,100.09
- Business Tax	410,104.05	448,492.12	507,436.00	616,092.60	677,701.86
- Others	215,196.82	238,082.65	211,631.08	297,846.70	327,631.37
IRA	8,494,042.00	9,207,295.00	12,030,478.33	12,157,277.79	13,373,005.57
Others	1,232,732.80	1,156,816.64	1,075,755.65	1,374,398.04	1,511,837.84
Sub-total	10,663,628.63	11,509,025.56	14,355,481.54	15,132,978.85	16,646,276.73
Expenditures					
Personal Services	6,439,801.82	7,692,161.54	8,871,500.43	11,623,696.51	12,786,066.16
MOOE	2,477,618.43	2,506,055.28	2,494,543.18	4,360,446.68	4,796,491.35
Others	38,400.00	87,464.50	209,160.00	1,475,217.77	1,622,739.55
Sub-total	8,955,820.25	10,285,681.32	11,575,203.61	17,459,360.96	19,205,297.06
Net Operating Income	1,707,808.38	1,223,344.24	2,780,277.93	(2,326,382.11)	(2,559,020.33)
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)					
Less: Capital Outlays					
Net Income	1,707,808.38	1,223,344.24	2,780,277.93	(2,326,382.11)	(2,559,020.33)
20. Igaras					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	344,156.79	433,743.78	514,176.30	993,737.14	650,000.00
- Business Tax	140,421.14	158,264.91	165,773.82	182,521.60	180,000.00
- Others	124,143.37	112,767.14	127,986.80	144,437.70	170,000.00
IRA	10,202,072.00	11,020,402.00	13,622,616.14	14,773,474.00	18,449,954.00
Others	628,556.40	773,508.79	754,610.36	752,222.74	1,000,000.00
Sub-total	11,439,349.70	12,498,686.62	15,185,163.42	16,846,393.18	20,449,954.00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	7,517,812.27	8,791,004.07	11,153,775.08	11,899,818.72	13,911,746.00
MOOE	3,306,111.17	4,473,133.36	4,710,218.36	3,732,516.31	5,809,713.80
Others				421,859.93	1,795,000.00
Sub-total	10,823,923.44	13,264,137.43	15,863,993.44	16,054,194.96	21,516,459.80
Net Operating Income	615,426.26	(765,450.81)	(678,830.02)	792,198.22	(1,066,505.80)
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)	2,151,330.64	2,243,699.91	1,351,449.05	657,648.93	1,067,012.28
Less: Capital Outlays	523,055.99	126,800.05	14,970.10	383,334.87	
Net Income	2,243,700.91	1,351,449.05	657,648.93	1,066,512.28	506.48
21. Janiway					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	1,025,326.97	903,391.36	961,461.09	1,312,651.81	1,443,916.99
- Business Tax	554,830.57	634,716.95	446,649.50	529,091.95	582,001.14
- Others	233,292.45	229,993.78	270,544.91	561,905.24	618,095.76
IRA	14,799,729.00	16,037,616.00	19,901,794.64	21,677,268.00	23,844,994.80
Others	2,328,765.45	3,859,101.50	3,998,251.62	3,833,985.91	4,217,384.50
Sub-total	18,941,944.44	21,664,819.59	25,578,701.76	27,914,902.91	30,706,393.19
Expenditures					
Personal Services	14,057,557.58	15,630,628.84	20,700,019.27	22,997,315.42	25,297,046.96
MOOE	3,515,986.29	4,597,176.87	3,747,362.39	3,682,953.28	4,051,248.61
Others					
Sub-total	17,573,543.87	20,227,805.71	24,447,381.66	26,680,268.70	29,348,295.57
Net Operating Income	1,368,400.57	1,437,013.88	1,131,320.10	1,234,634.21	1,358,097.62
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)	1,461,724.37	561,411.16	65,712.13	(760,312.44)	
Less: Capital Outlays	2,444,106.94	1,662,953.87	1,106,857.94	204,237.04	224,660.74
Net Income	386,018.00	335,471.17	90,174.29	270,084.73	1,133,436.88

Table 6.2.1 Income and Expenditures of Municipalities, 1995 - 1999 (cont'd)

Municipality/City	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
22. Lambunao					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	370,608.93	538,326.38	632,891.71	2,153,653.27	1,572,000.00
- Business Tax	259,516.84	150,576.96	227,529.10	216,557.20	350,000.00
- Others	461,684.22	269,456.59	232,489.47	180,762.84	50,500.00
IRA	17,305,435.00	18,736,245.00	23,231,908.64	25,359,673.00	26,694,392.00
Others	1,191,181.06	959,005.53	895,389.51	876,402.25	1,208,800.00
Sub-total	19,588,426.05	20,653,610.46	25,220,208.43	28,787,048.56	29,875,692.00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	11,350,394.29	10,678,764.13	14,541,984.10	18,946,450.68	22,428,664.20
MOOE	5,956,880.36	8,336,415.86	3,061,663.29	2,180,415.08	541,364.80
Others	1,943,491.00	619,051.01	3,958,624.28	2,805,108.97	6,905,663.00
Sub-total	19,250,765.65	19,634,231.00	21,562,271.67	23,931,974.73	29,875,692.00
Net Operating Income	337,660.40	1,019,379.46	3,657,936.76	4,855,073.83	-
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)					
Less: Capital Outlays					
Net Income	337,660.40	1,019,379.46	3,657,936.76	4,855,073.83	-
23. Leganes					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	464,091.51	472,344.18	793,393.85	969,121.34	214,964.09
- Business Tax	253,962.70	300,509.47	264,356.67	382,270.89	546,322.35
- Others	4,098,001.48	500,950.00	398,819.14	327,523.05	444,582.27
IRA	7,698,007.00	8,312,144.00	10,801,800.50	11,520,212.00	6,906,432.00
Others	998,884.15	810,847.88	926,142.08	717,236.47	340,877.05
Sub-total	13,512,946.84	10,396,795.53	13,184,512.24	13,916,363.75	8,453,177.76
Expenditures					
Personal Services	8,449,616.00	10,592,285.68	9,163,200.51	10,030,908.84	5,531,168.41
MOOE	2,688,860.92	1,764,388.11	1,788,193.75	1,842,426.49	654,924.14
Others	1,091,137.01		135,086.45	599,826.64	122,467.90
Sub-total	12,229,613.93	12,356,673.79	11,086,480.71	12,473,161.97	6,308,560.45
Net Operating Income	1,283,332.91	(1,959,878.26)	2,098,031.53	1,443,201.78	2,144,617.31
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)		(1,794,751.19)	(1,540,302.32)	(4,145,659.29)	
Less: Capital Outlays	1,283,494.20	2,454,148.63	3,511,492.61	4,647,941.11	
Net Income	(161.29)	(6,208,778.08)	(2,953,763.40)	(7,350,398.62)	2,144,617.31
24. Lemery					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	241,650.59	405,346.33	364,151.79	1,157,112.75	700,000.00
- Business Tax	135,838.25	167,273.50	144,336.00	229,749.18	300,000.00
- Others	48,308.95	54,168.98	153,222.21	124,744.25	125,000.00
IRA	8,629,639.00	9,327,996.00	11,575,274.17	12,670,395.00	15,839,915.00
Others					
Sub-total	9,055,436.79	9,954,784.81	12,236,984.17	14,182,001.18	16,964,915.00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	5,881,215.00	6,857,082.00	8,474,028.00	10,476,302.00	11,182,151.00
MOOE	1,608,200.00	1,440,200.00	1,718,000.00	1,474,000.00	1,725,000.00
Others					
Sub-total	7,489,415.00	8,297,282.00	10,192,028.00	11,950,302.00	12,907,151.00
Net Operating Income	1,566,021.79	1,657,502.81	2,044,956.17	2,231,699.18	4,057,764.00
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)					
Less: Capital Outlays					
Net Income	1,566,021.79	1,657,502.81	2,044,956.17	2,231,699.18	4,057,764.00

Table 6.2.1 Income and Expenditures of Municipalities, 1995 - 1999 (cont'd)

Municipality/City	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
25. Leon					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	467,386.59	627,395.08	631,904.37	899,781.48	545,500.00
- Business Tax	191,743.71	252,598.28	257,721.12	299,675.60	250,000.00
- Others	167,573.80	208,693.05	255,733.11	217,760.31	248,000.00
IRA	12,394,027.00	13,417,530.00	17,233,742.00	18,696,764.00	22,762,757.00
Others	1,085,159.36	1,348,248.72	808,416.11	1,196,366.81	725,600.00
Sub-total	14,305,890.46	15,854,465.13	19,187,516.71	21,310,348.20	24,531,857.00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	9,214,815.29	10,898,369.58	13,845,304.97	14,861,537.17	18,632,523.00
MOOE	3,284,863.00	3,231,051.63	3,556,353.57	3,030,304.93	6,182,812.06
Others	1,394,820.93		123,638.28	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00
Sub-total	13,894,499.22	14,129,421.21	17,525,296.82	19,391,842.10	26,315,335.06
Net Operating Income	411,391.24	1,725,043.92	1,662,219.89	1,918,506.10	(1,783,478.06)
Add: Borrowing			4,300,000.00		
Surplus (Income from prior years)	1,433,233.77	1,844,625.01	2,025,776.13	1,438,436.71	2,831,886.06
Less: Capital Outlays		1,543,892.80	6,549,559.31	525,056.75	950,000.00
Net Income	1,844,625.01	2,025,776.13	1,438,436.71	2,831,886.06	98,408.00
26. Maasin					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	743,580.00	826,200.00	918,000.00	1,020,000.00	1,020,000.00
- Business Tax	131,220.00	145,800.00	162,000.00	180,000.00	180,000.00
- Others	551,124.00	612,360.00	680,400.00	756,000.00	788,000.00
IRA	11,299,500.00	12,555,000.00	13,950,000.00	15,500,000.00	18,300,000.00
Others	560,528.10	622,809.00	692,010.00	768,900.00	829,500.00
Sub-total	13,285,952.10	14,762,169.00	16,402,410.00	18,224,900.00	21,117,500.00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	8,469,169.03	9,410,187.82	10,455,764.24	11,617,515.83	12,779,261.41
MOOE	1,884,710.45	2,094,122.73	2,326,803.03	2,585,336.70	2,843,870.37
Others	3,015,449.33	3,350,499.25	3,722,776.95	4,136,418.83	4,550,062.71
Sub-total	13,369,328.81	14,854,809.80	16,505,344.22	18,339,271.36	20,173,194.49
Net Operating Income	(83,376.71)	(92,640.80)	(102,934.22)	(114,371.36)	944,305.51
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)				80,000.00	88,000.00
Less: Capital Outlays					
Net Income	(83,376.71)	(92,640.80)	(102,934.22)	(194,371.36)	856,305.51
27. Miagao					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	427,029.45	525,575.52	850,989.17	1,006,802.34	1,310,000.00
- Business Tax	599,057.74	630,377.43	739,589.82	1,044,122.31	900,000.00
- Others	204,012.03	180,138.22	232,405.21	224,915.32	355,500.00
IRA	15,209,707.00	16,498,625.00	20,486,576.30	22,218,089.00	27,707,082.00
Others	1,298,425.08	1,456,662.52	2,969,248.88	2,449,035.39	1,621,000.00
Sub-total	17,738,231.30	19,291,378.69	25,278,809.38	26,942,964.36	31,893,582.00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	12,398,187.14	13,926,032.50	18,161,323.90	21,411,006.48	23,440,311.00
MOOE	1,284,403.84	1,643,596.08	3,925,558.73	4,752,240.55	1,700,096.00
Others		3,185,506.69	119,000.00		7,199,169.00
Sub-total	13,682,590.98	18,755,135.27	22,205,882.63	26,163,247.03	32,339,576.00
Net Operating Income	4,055,640.32	536,243.42	3,072,926.75	779,717.33	(445,994.00)
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)					
Less: Capital Outlays	209,249.69	65,260.00	2,156,152.56	516,603.58	
Net Income	3,846,390.63	470,983.42	916,774.19	263,113.75	(445,994.00)

Table 6.2.1 Income and Expenditures of Municipalities, 1995 - 1999 (cont'd)

Municipality/City	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
28. Mina					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	278,496.89	280,337.53	484,268.81	574,463.67	500,000.00
- Business Tax	137,108.43	201,463.26	217,526.72	280,503.58	520,000.00
- Others	509,836.55	418,159.11	515,812.58	612,331.21	1,349,715.00
IRA	6,948,914.00	7,521,251.00	9,573,234.98	10,276,252.00	12,108,695.00
Others					
Sub-total	7,874,355.87	8,421,210.90	10,790,843.09	11,743,550.46	14,478,410.00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	5,406,713.94	6,588,807.36	7,691,126.06	7,971,861.81	9,984,671.00
MOOE	637,957.62	768,474.01	772,997.18	2,432,245.81	3,573,738.60
Others	1,422,374.04	540,042.60	1,478,765.19		
Sub-total	7,467,045.60	7,897,323.97	9,942,888.43	10,404,107.62	13,558,409.60
Net Operating Income	407,310.27	523,886.93	847,954.66	1,339,442.84	920,000.40
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)					
Less: Capital Outlays	264,825.82	8,100.00	5,667,276.68	1,194,911.51	920,000.40
Net Income	142,484.45	515,786.93	(4,819,322.02)	144,531.33	-
29. New Lucena					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	320,745.41	647,078.17	632,297.68	568,007.85	600,000.00
- Business Tax	126,876.74	124,949.00	125,939.38	184,625.45	300,000.00
- Others	37,032.57	44,802.58	76,836.30	69,884.36	100,000.00
IRA	7,223,644.00	7,816,594.10	9,802,500.72	10,529,769.00	13,038,802.00
Others	526,903.58	457,624.28	517,211.88	628,814.29	758,647.00
Sub-total	8,235,202.30	9,091,048.13	11,154,785.96	11,981,100.95	14,797,449.00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	5,767,835.59	6,213,155.01	8,803,222.68	9,698,183.87	10,979,787.50
MOOE	2,402,584.96	2,454,507.73	1,590,632.31	1,192,235.23	2,322,222.70
Others					
Sub-total	8,170,420.55	8,667,662.74	10,393,854.99	10,890,419.10	13,302,010.20
Net Operating Income	64,781.75	423,385.39	760,930.97	1,090,681.85	1,495,438.80
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)			634,055.71		
Less: Capital Outlays	570,386.56	39,481.70	564,960.16	539,584.45	1,495,438.80
Net Income	(505,604.81)	383,903.69	830,026.52	551,097.40	-
30. Oton					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	831,764.00	1,419,649.13	1,190,676.09	2,326,026.00	2,342,100.00
- Business Tax	689,829.60	781,491.85	1,097,085.04	1,148,655.00	1,300,000.00
- Others	1,361,020.00	212,323.99	243,573.82	279,546.00	250,500.00
IRA	14,921,942.00	16,030,277.00	20,519,922.33	20,969,145.00	26,194,404.00
Others	2,139,132.00	2,586,602.28	3,939,241.96	4,226,091.00	4,037,000.00
Sub-total	19,943,687.60	21,030,344.25	26,990,499.24	28,949,463.00	34,124,004.00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	12,814,724.04	17,265,979.41	17,736,318.67	22,972,802.00	24,936,644.50
MOOE	3,758,212.74	2,378,655.33	4,337,408.99	4,203,899.00	3,566,130.00
Others	3,669,902.63	1,463,350.01	3,830,470.51	2,953,930.00	6,156,256.00
Sub-total	20,242,839.41	21,107,984.75	25,904,198.17	30,130,631.00	34,659,030.50
Net Operating Income	(299,151.81)	(77,640.50)	1,086,301.07	(1,181,168.00)	(535,026.50)
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)	2,192,784.00	1,813,490.19	1,617,093.63	2,075,382.88	(1,468,121.62)
Less: Capital Outlays	80,142.00	118,756.06	628,011.82	2,362,336.50	-
Net Income	1,813,490.19	1,617,093.63	2,075,382.88	(1,468,121.62)	(2,003,148.12)

Table 6.2.1 Income and Expenditures of Municipalities, 1995 - 1999 (cont'd)

Municipality/City	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
31. Passi City					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	1,496,651.56	1,346,286.41	2,094,301.06	3,630,158.00	6,000,000.00
- Business Tax	1,262,668.81	1,453,981.00	1,763,261.19	1,643,265.00	5,568,000.00
- Others	4,965,499.47	5,604,592.36	6,453,885.54	2,228,078.91	11,224,149.00
IRA	17,562,684.00	19,251,271.00	23,413,886.63	25,611,658.00	141,076,998.00
Others					
Sub-total	25,287,503.84	27,656,130.77	33,725,334.42	33,113,159.91	163,869,147.00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	15,035,115.28	19,238,822.92	25,424,999.70	32,356,310.89	43,621,575.00
MOOE	6,277,884.51	7,477,462.61	8,864,998.56	9,542,931.54	70,048,170.00
Others					
Sub-total	21,312,999.79	26,716,285.53	34,289,998.26	41,899,242.43	113,669,745.00
Net Operating Income	3,974,504.05	939,845.24	(564,663.84)	(8,786,082.52)	50,199,402.00
Add: Borrowing	1,500,000.00	7,518,435.62		17,200,020.00	
Surplus (Income from prior years)	5,500,799.08				
Less: Capital Outlays	4,179,447.66	8,799,341.15	2,159,586.80	15,243,301.16	14,381,154.00
Net Income	6,795,855.47	(341,060.29)	(2,724,250.64)	(6,829,363.68)	35,818,248.00
32. Pavia					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	2,066,766.24	1,719,772.27	2,160,876.04	3,598,216.83	3,958,038.50
- Business Tax	2,918,470.92	3,270,696.03	3,525,635.42	3,236,102.61	3,559,712.81
- Others	1,225,167.04	978,230.59	1,305,005.32	1,193,802.73	1,313,183.00
IRA	8,571,650.00	9,284,674.00	12,239,126.76	13,142,237.00	14,456,460.70
Others					
Sub-total	14,782,054.20	15,253,372.89	19,230,643.54	21,170,359.17	23,287,395.01
Expenditures					
Personal Services	9,789,848.97	11,752,046.32	13,249,431.67	17,073,128.39	18,780,441.23
MOOE	4,460,350.55	3,092,855.22	3,276,826.92	2,654,457.82	2,919,903.60
Others	1,231,958.02	398,630.17	450,660.75	703,312.17	773,643.39
Sub-total	15,482,157.54	15,243,531.71	16,976,919.34	20,430,898.38	22,473,988.22
Net Operating Income	(700,103.34)	9,841.18	2,253,724.20	739,460.79	813,406.79
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)					
Less: Capital Outlays					
Net Income	(700,103.34)	9,841.18	2,253,724.20	739,460.79	813,406.79
33. Pototan					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	976,894.39	1,636,452.96	2,517,960.96	2,996,447.95	3,296,092.75
- Business Tax	694,795.95	843,479.67	965,270.88	1,374,685.76	1,512,154.34
- Others	237,355.79	292,315.79	285,116.32	348,304.42	383,134.86
IRA	15,314,877.00	16,617,912.00	20,742,567.89	22,309,927.00	24,540,919.70
Others	1,760,959.18	2,493,239.05	5,985,877.87	3,352,133.95	3,687,347.35
Sub-total	18,984,882.31	21,883,399.47	30,496,793.92	30,381,499.08	33,419,649.00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	14,195,321.57	13,199,799.55	17,703,613.74	23,491,579.71	25,840,737.68
MOOE	4,904,123.70	5,369,516.96	7,288,313.82	5,803,871.15	6,384,258.26
Others					
Sub-total	19,099,445.27	18,569,316.51	24,991,927.56	29,295,450.86	32,224,995.94
Net Operating Income	(114,562.96)	3,314,082.96	5,504,866.36	1,086,048.22	1,194,653.06
Add: Borrowing	5,113,000.00	4,887,000.00			
Surplus (Income from prior years)					
Less: Capital Outlays	7,995,997.72	6,195,765.52	4,049,940.01	2,490,105.00	2,739,115.50
Net Income	(2,997,560.68)	2,005,317.44	1,454,926.35	(1,404,056.78)	(1,544,462.44)

Table 6.2.1 Income and Expenditures of Municipalities, 1995 - 1999 (cont'd)

Municipality/City	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
34. San Dionisio					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	298,589.09	263,860.04	428,765.65	282,953.92	212,066.21
- Business Tax	238,371.90	282,391.47	311,958.67	326,372.91	224,442.72
- Others	167,599.94	186,388.88	149,639.93	123,818.38	108,680.92
IRA	9,411,151.00	10,187,417.00	12,539,490.26	13,801,004.77	8,394,414.00
Others	629,580.77	685,530.24	798,602.01	730,314.94	485,183.61
Sub-total	10,745,292.70	11,605,587.63	14,228,456.52	15,264,464.92	9,424,787.46
Expenditures					
Personal Services	6,811,558.22	7,368,089.14	9,041,223.71	11,112,237.75	5,817,019.09
MOOE	1,965,435.15	2,315,826.62	2,307,601.25	2,516,452.23	2,372,614.42
Others	792,518.00	831,736.46	1,907,580.33	1,290,963.65	360,530.00
Sub-total	9,569,511.37	10,515,652.22	13,256,405.29	14,919,653.63	8,550,163.51
Net Operating Income	1,175,781.33	1,089,935.41	972,051.23	344,811.29	874,623.95
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)	811,245.04	617,758.01	196,170.00	701,868.26	
Less: Capital Outlays	1,223,833.23	1,393,809.97	945,190.57	998,159.00	
Net Income	763,193.14	313,883.45	223,030.66	48,520.55	874,623.95
35. San Enrique					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	1,382,033.50	1,321,365.26	1,342,643.03	2,123,663.74	2,336,030.11
- Business Tax	1,089,887.11	469,600.45	461,194.29	503,941.23	554,335.35
- Others	1,203,463.95	819,026.45	272,568.19	309,798.27	336,378.09
IRA	9,208,313.00	9,973,375.00	12,406,406.91	13,891,905.50	15,281,096.05
Others	674,258.57	3,336,806.84	190,811.64	503,956.20	554,351.82
Sub-total	13,557,956.13	15,920,174.00	14,673,624.06	17,333,264.94	19,062,191.42
Expenditures					
Personal Services	8,434,909.30	7,612,228.43	9,262,800.63	13,022,302.82	14,324,533.10
MOOE	5,115,685.87	5,391,700.03	5,389,454.43	4,294,090.19	4,723,499.21
Others		2,914,650.00			
Sub-total	13,550,595.17	15,918,578.46	14,652,255.06	17,316,393.01	19,048,032.31
Net Operating Income	7,360.96	1,595.54	21,369.00	16,871.93	14,159.11
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)					
Less: Capital Outlays					
Net Income	7,360.96	1,595.54	21,369.00	16,871.93	14,159.11
36. San Joaquin					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	136,063.40	189,620.64	376,815.36	457,142.92	280,711.21
- Business Tax	160,366.34	132,753.20	185,503.90	184,540.85	93,935.67
- Others	143,681.42	198,368.76	363,959.97	193,130.25	136,467.50
IRA	13,940,062.00	15,079,658.00	19,085,534.00	20,916,235.34	12,769,626.00
Others	1,326,334.90	1,533,523.61	1,176,613.09	1,434,966.14	782,524.12
Sub-total	15,706,508.06	17,133,924.21	21,188,426.32	23,186,015.50	14,063,264.50
Expenditures					
Personal Services					
MOOE	7,865,816.44	9,598,149.02	13,077,129.73	16,290,175.77	8,387,714.49
Others	5,076,823.66	4,213,162.60	5,249,551.97	4,764,211.41	3,186,446.64
Sub-total	12,942,640.10	13,811,311.62	18,326,681.70	21,054,387.18	11,574,161.13
Net Operating Income	2,763,867.96	3,322,612.59	2,861,744.62	2,131,628.32	2,489,103.37
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)	9,671,713.38	8,493,978.45	4,108,343.33	5,733,675.37	5,399,331.62
Less: Capital Outlays	3,941,602.89	7,708,247.71	1,236,442.50	2,465,972.07	700,900.00
Net Income	8,493,978.45	4,108,343.33	5,733,645.45	5,399,331.62	7,187,534.99

Table 6.2.1 Income and Expenditures of Municipalities, 1995 - 1999 (cont'd)

Municipality/City	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
37. San Miguel					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	450,121.16	785,307.06	750,372.44	1,003,612.11	825,000.00
- Business Tax	468,491.52	532,640.02	570,251.03	638,289.94	650,000.00
- Others	139,272.44	110,755.54	210,294.23	235,767.73	212,000.00
IRA	6,859,210.00	7,449,676.00	9,657,408.00	10,407,994.00	11,664,158.40
Others	618,504.31	709,353.84	784,578.27	918,067.13	833,500.00
Sub-total	8,535,599.43	9,587,732.46	11,972,903.97	13,203,730.91	14,184,658.40
Expenditures					
Personal Services	6,449,019.16	7,387,728.06	9,383,664.00	10,390,637.26	10,155,054.00
MOOE	1,632,645.86	1,634,602.66	1,905,903.59	2,072,328.85	2,670,371.48
Others	210,017.25	45,434.70	202,411.14		1,359,232.92
Sub-total	8,291,682.27	9,067,765.42	11,491,978.73	12,462,966.11	14,184,658.40
Net Operating Income	243,917.16	519,967.04	480,925.24	740,764.80	
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)	1,193,857.35	682,983.48	751,465.36	778,632.11	
Less: Capital Outlays	821,816.67	570,781.03	921,188.72	1,233,359.41	
Net Income	615,957.84	632,169.49	311,201.88	286,037.50	
38. San Rafael					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	73,238.49	115,013.22	235,693.00	612,671.97	242,000.00
- Business Tax	16,860.00	10,733.80	17,405.00	70,207.50	70,000.00
- Others	35,099.94	30,838.01	35,729.32	35,727.19	37,000.00
IRA	7,322,190.00	7,878,877.00	9,961,888.20	9,311,920.00	11,603,572.00
Others	321,844.62	260,570.24	551,647.24	360,390.69	344,000.00
Sub-total	7,769,233.05	8,296,032.27	10,802,362.76	10,390,917.35	12,296,572.00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	4,555,140.00	5,221,665.02	6,255,730.95	7,391,402.00	7,535,292.00
MOOE	1,858,303.33	3,319,792.60	3,761,089.00	2,195,701.28	1,462,514.00
Others	10,000.00	1,000.00	10,000.00	1,000.00	2,910,892.00
Sub-total	6,423,443.33	8,542,457.62	10,026,819.95	9,588,103.28	11,908,698.00
Net Operating Income	1,345,789.72	(246,425.35)	775,542.81	802,814.07	387,874.00
Add: Borrowing		1,300,000.00	1,700,000.00		
Surplus (Income from prior years)		893,356.22		417,626.55	254,874.00
Less: Capital Outlays	127,500.00	127,500.00	1,822,500.00	125,000.00	133,000.00
Net Income	1,218,289.72	1,819,430.87	653,042.81	1,095,440.62	509,748.00
39. Santa Barbara					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	504,716.01	786,106.13	1,240,936.82	931,591.03	1,240,936.82
- Business Tax	1,512,640.00	1,635,268.06	2,538,877.15	2,117,555.55	2,538,877.15
- Others	727,580.17	361,784.97	358,009.08	453,507.09	358,009.08
IRA	11,872,715.00	12,868,882.00	16,212,225.59	18,582,347.00	23,106,106.00
Others	256,197.52	262,396.09	269,857.03	516,920.70	269,857.03
Sub-total	14,873,848.70	15,914,437.25	20,619,905.67	22,601,921.37	27,513,786.08
Expenditures					
Personal Services	9,184,039.12	11,015,414.22	15,985,582.42	18,795,045.76	19,883,510.72
MOOE	3,526,373.00	4,674,705.42	4,270,116.10	2,712,320.11	7,256,243.15
Others					
Sub-total	12,710,412.12	15,690,119.64	20,255,698.52	21,507,365.87	27,139,753.87
Net Operating Income	2,163,436.58	224,317.61	364,207.15	1,094,555.50	374,032.21
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)					
Less: Capital Outlays	757,000.00	1,323,000.00	1,242,475.02	50,000.00	374,032.21
Net Income	1,406,436.58	(1,098,682.39)	(878,267.87)	1,044,555.50	0.00

Table 6.2.1 Income and Expenditures of Municipalities, 1995 - 1999 (cont'd)

Municipality/City	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
40. Sara					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	378,850.00	914,999.12	543,067.99	622,418.93	525,000.00
- Business Tax	550,000.00	1,144,000.00	1,089,722.50	1,084,435.22	1,600,000.00
- Others	101,530.00	186,300.00	78,758.80	131,522.56	160,000.00
IRA	12,798,732.00	14,000,425.00	17,258,287.18	18,792,669.00	23,500,000.00
Others	1,294,000.00	610,000.00	628,543.90	876,774.60	2,988,500.00
Sub-total	15,123,112.00	16,855,724.12	19,598,380.37	21,507,820.31	28,773,500.00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	8,168,152.29	10,817,739.09	13,089,216.32	14,901,093.45	17,488,102.12
MOOE	3,191,932.00	3,504,608.40	3,105,264.55	2,087,511.64	4,547,000.00
Others	386,380.00	195,650.00	247,595.00	123,600.00	451,700.00
Sub-total	11,746,464.29	14,517,997.49	16,442,075.87	17,112,205.09	22,486,802.12
Net Operating Income	3,376,647.71	2,337,726.63	3,156,304.50	4,395,615.22	6,286,697.88
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)					
Less: Capital Outlays					
Net Income	3,376,647.71	2,337,726.63	3,156,304.50	4,395,615.22	6,286,697.88
41. Tigbauan					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	429,033.21	553,269.09	612,118.18	869,515.75	374,927.87
- Business Tax	66,017.10	74,242.50	118,697.29	143,465.38	138,041.86
- Others					
IRA	12,633,866.00	13,731,754.00	17,319,833.75	18,717,174.00	9,523,065.00
Others	1,614,385.10	1,684,219.97	1,581,113.68	1,943,403.91	774,931.35
Sub-total	14,743,301.41	16,043,485.56	19,631,762.90	21,673,559.04	10,810,966.08
Expenditures					
Personal Services	9,468,582.05	10,411,299.24	13,627,700.96	18,172,341.07	
MOOE	4,130,689.59	4,700,224.24	5,172,966.17	4,355,216.31	
Others					
Sub-total	13,599,271.64	15,111,523.48	18,800,667.13	22,527,557.38	-
Net Operating Income	1,144,029.77	931,962.08	831,095.77	(853,998.34)	10,810,966.08
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)	680,520.55	1,318,267.77	1,953,785.93	2,230,176.70	
Less: Capital Outlays	73,038.00	20,000.00	103,250.00	1,082,910.00	
Net Income	1,751,512.32	2,230,229.85	2,681,631.70	293,268.36	10,810,966.08
42. Tubungan					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	220,474.72	244,971.92	272,191.02	260,000.00	260,000.00
- Business Tax	41,609.34	46,232.61	57,369.57	60,000.00	60,000.00
- Others	57,787.99	64,208.88	71,343.21	62,100.00	62,350.00
IRA	8,851,446.04	9,834,940.05	10,927,711.17	12,299,252.00	14,625,742.00
Others	550,185.91	644,651.01	716,278.91	506,950.00	536,950.00
Sub-total	9,721,504.00	10,835,004.47	12,044,893.88	13,188,302.00	15,545,042.00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	7,477,274.31	8,308,082.57	9,231,202.86	10,946,157.28	12,040,773.00
MOOE	174,377.03	193,752.26	215,280.29	347,166.00	381,882.60
Others	287,173.56	319,081.74	354,535.27	454,248.10	499,672.91
Sub-total	7,938,824.90	8,820,916.57	9,801,018.42	11,747,571.38	12,922,328.51
Net Operating Income	1,782,679.10	2,014,087.90	2,243,875.46	1,440,730.62	2,622,713.49
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)					
Less: Capital Outlays	154,475.55	162,605.84	171,164.05	508,360.00	559,196.00
Net Income	1,628,203.55	1,851,482.06	2,072,711.41	932,370.62	2,063,517.49

Table 6.2.1 Income and Expenditures of Municipalities, 1995 - 1999 (cont'd)

Municipality/City	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
43. Zaraga					
Receipts					
Tax Revenue					
- Real Property Tax	750,000.00	800,000.00	853,823.00	916,893.00	916,893.60
- Business Tax	200,000.00	250,000.00	320,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
- Others	517,000.00	680,893.00	632,000.00	700,000.00	630,000.00
IRA	7,618,138.00	8,265,657.00	10,778,351.00	12,192,522.00	13,743,140.00
Others	308,578.00	503,450.00	465,450.00	461,336.80	531,336.80
Sub-total	9,393,716.00	10,500,000.00	13,049,624.00	14,770,751.80	16,321,369.80
Expenditures					
- Personal Services	6,174,441.00	6,891,606.00	8,329,642.00	10,049,815.40	11,096,515.35
MOOE	1,234,349.00	1,502,000.00	1,860,000.00	1,663,500.00	1,694,500.00
Others	1,964,926.00	2,041,394.00	2,794,982.00	3,057,436.40	3,530,354.45
Sub-total	9,373,716.00	10,435,000.00	12,984,624.00	14,770,751.80	16,321,369.80
Net Operating Income	20,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00		
Add: Borrowing					
Surplus (Income from prior years)					
Less: Capital Outlays	20,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00		
Net Income					

6.2.2 Availability of Funds

Table 6.2.2 Past Internal Revenue Allotment to Municipalities from Central Government

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1. IRA to all municipalities (National total)	18,768,952,000	19,607,715,553	24,849,000,000	28,245,815,434	32,905,200,000
2. IRA to municipalities in Iloilo					
<i>Total</i>	442,826,163	502,769,720	634,918,537	648,771,053	940,705,111
Ajuy	12,687,600	14,167,613	17,082,184	16,917,413	21,784,019
Alimodian	10,103,912	11,305,751	14,217,921	14,669,729	18,806,947
Anilao	7,636,255	8,751,237	11,516,401	11,830,623	15,103,046
Badiangan	8,119,933	9,220,073	11,494,936	11,798,347	15,104,053
Balasan	7,574,661	8,571,785	10,868,561	11,161,434	14,336,348
Banate	8,999,366	10,164,189	12,836,738	13,211,474	16,902,886
Barotac Nuevo	11,682,688	13,386,219	16,557,277	16,966,063	21,796,285
Barotac Viejo	10,895,728	12,264,716	16,164,044	16,658,860	21,358,174
Batad	6,203,352	7,060,317	9,097,922	9,331,790	11,923,071
Bingawan	6,163,964	6,954,961	8,817,586	9,072,801	11,537,902
Cabatuan	11,713,181	13,359,100	16,996,725	17,462,904	22,466,193
Calinog	14,018,029	15,709,666	21,512,024	20,705,225	26,575,429
Carles	12,484,291	13,882,602	17,996,372	17,739,995	22,944,296
Concepcion	9,598,373	10,711,640	13,325,284	13,734,370	17,674,640
Dingle	10,618,578	12,450,806	15,167,575	15,517,063	19,933,425
Dueñas	9,522,249	10,778,628	13,240,438	13,600,951	17,450,172
Dumangas	13,908,638	15,811,678	19,338,106	19,852,507	25,570,156
Estancia	8,408,326	9,752,651	12,715,066	12,936,318	16,618,831
Guimbal	7,900,019	9,207,297	12,017,684	12,267,590	15,704,179
Igaras	9,859,381	11,020,404	13,627,151	13,995,923	17,910,124
Janiuay	14,351,920	16,037,614	19,900,087	20,536,207	26,460,529
Lambunao	16,875,317	18,736,250	23,224,192	24,024,953	30,967,427
Leganes	6,789,265	8,312,141	10,801,801	10,913,847	13,812,869
Lemery	8,369,760	9,327,996	11,630,313	12,003,532	15,359,758
Leon	11,848,222	13,417,533	17,213,898	17,712,724	22,762,757
Maasin	10,627,605	11,874,033	14,529,998	14,995,848	18,544,456
Miagao	14,490,767	16,498,622	20,477,765	21,048,716	27,074,585
Mina	6,456,027	7,521,253	9,546,130	9,735,397	12,396,511
New Lucena	6,671,657	7,816,596	9,793,932	9,974,623	12,686,861
Oton	13,835,327	16,030,279	20,504,486	20,969,145	26,194,402
Passi City	17,374,735	19,251,269	23,439,047	24,263,676	31,076,998
Pavia	7,819,468	9,284,676	12,243,775	12,450,540	15,435,010
Pototan	14,291,699	16,617,909	20,751,075	21,135,720	27,172,183
San Dionisio	9,219,964	10,187,417	12,644,531	13,074,633	16,788,833
San Enrique	8,783,672	9,973,375	12,405,489	13,162,687	16,853,315
San Joaquin	13,781,992	15,079,656	19,084,262	19,815,155	25,539,253
San Miguel	6,459,294	7,449,680	9,646,053	9,860,207	12,620,867
San Rafael	7,140,549	7,878,880	9,948,925	8,821,920	11,603,572
Santa Barbara	11,049,411	12,868,524	16,233,009	17,604,329	22,550,110
Sara	12,447,996	13,882,708	17,236,316	17,803,581	22,869,842
Tigbawan	11,949,470	13,731,734	17,324,708	17,731,908	22,855,359
Tubungan	7,109,111	8,249,515	10,908,686	11,163,902	14,206,100
Zarraga	6,984,411	8,210,727	10,840,064	10,536,423	13,373,338

Table 6.2.2 Past Internal Revenue Allotment to Municipalities from Central Government (cont'd)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
3. Share (%) in the total by municipality					
<i>Total</i>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Ajuy	2.87	2.82	2.69	2.61	2.32
Alimodian	2.28	2.25	2.24	2.26	2.00
Anilao	1.72	1.74	1.81	1.82	1.61
Badiangan	1.83	1.83	1.81	1.82	1.61
Balasan	1.71	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.52
Banate	2.03	2.02	2.02	2.04	1.80
Barotac Nuevo	2.64	2.66	2.61	2.62	2.32
Barotac Viejo	2.46	2.44	2.55	2.57	2.27
Batad	1.40	1.40	1.43	1.44	1.27
Bingawan	1.39	1.38	1.39	1.40	1.23
Cabatuan	2.65	2.66	2.68	2.69	2.39
Calinog	3.17	3.12	3.39	3.19	2.83
Carles	2.82	2.76	2.83	2.73	2.44
Concepcion	2.17	2.13	2.10	2.12	1.88
Dingle	2.40	2.48	2.39	2.39	2.12
Dueñas	2.15	2.14	2.09	2.10	1.86
Dumangas	3.14	3.14	3.05	3.06	2.72
Estancia	1.90	1.94	2.00	1.99	1.77
Guimbal	1.78	1.83	1.89	1.89	1.67
Igbaras	2.23	2.19	2.15	2.16	1.90
Janiuay	3.24	3.19	3.13	3.17	2.81
Lambunao	3.81	3.73	3.66	3.70	3.29
Leganes	1.53	1.65	1.70	1.68	1.47
Lemery	1.89	1.86	1.83	1.85	1.63
Leon	2.68	2.67	2.71	2.73	2.42
Maasin	2.40	2.36	2.29	2.31	1.97
Miagao	3.27	3.28	3.23	3.24	2.88
Mina	1.46	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.32
New Lucena	1.51	1.55	1.54	1.54	1.35
Oton	3.12	3.19	3.23	3.23	2.78
Passi City	3.92	3.83	3.69	3.74	15.00
Pavia	1.77	1.85	1.93	1.92	1.64
Pototan	3.23	3.31	3.27	3.26	2.89
San Dionisio	2.08	2.03	1.99	2.02	1.78
San Enrique	1.98	1.98	1.95	2.03	1.79
San Joaquin	3.11	3.00	3.01	3.05	2.71
San Miguel	1.46	1.48	1.52	1.52	1.34
San Rafael	1.61	1.57	1.57	1.36	1.23
Santa Barbara	2.50	2.56	2.56	2.71	2.40
Sara	2.81	2.76	2.71	2.74	2.43
Tigbauan	2.70	2.73	2.73	2.73	2.43
Tubungan	1.61	1.64	1.72	1.72	1.51
Zarraga	1.58	1.63	1.71	1.62	1.42

Sources: (1) Department of Budget and Management and (2) Bureau of Local Government Finance.

6.4 LGU's Present Financing Sources and Management Participation in the Sector

Financing Source	Objectives	Prequalification	Eligible Projects	Loan Features
<p>1. Municipal Development Finance (MDF)</p>	<p>Multilateral lending sources for LGU projects have principally come from three main sources, the World Bank (WB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan (OECF). The funds have been channeled through the MDF, a revolving fund created by a Presidential Decree in March 1984 to consolidate the fragmented and uncoordinated borrowing and grant system to the LGUs. The MDF is administered by the Bureau of Local Government Finance (BLGF) under the DOF. Before the creation of the MDF, the donor agencies required a central agency for monitoring the foreign loans and grants. With the establishment of the MDF, a separate monitoring agency was no longer needed, and thus, the MDF became the conduit for foreign loans and grants. The MDF also played the role of a monitoring unit and project accounting support for foreign funds directed to the LGUs.</p>	<p>The MDF operates under the direction of a Policy Governing Board chaired by the DOF with three other Government agencies as members, i.e. the Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and the Department of Budget and Management (DBM). The MDF consists of two major units, the Financial Unit, headed by the Executive Director of the BLGF and the Central Projects Office (CPO), the project implementation unit for each project located in participating agencies in the MDF also provides technical assistance to LGUs for project identification and feasibility studies and for other projects such as the Real Property Tax Administration Project, which assisted more than 800 LGUs in improving their real property tax collection.</p>	<p>The MDF was created as a revolving fund and made available to LGUs in undertaking their socio-economic development programs. It was active in providing loans to LGUs in the 1980s when the GFIs stopped lending to the LGUs on account of mounting uncollectible accounts. During this time, the MDF channeled some P7.9 billion of long-term finance to LGUs. LGU projects that have been benefited from assistance from the MDF include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public markets • heavy equipment and machinery • bus terminals • slaughterhouses • drainage and waterworks • roads • solid waste • telephone systems • health centers <p>At present, nine loans have been provided by the World Bank, ADB, OECF and Eximbank of Korea through the MDF.</p> <p>Total loans extended under the nine projects for all regions amounts to \$290 million (P10.7 billion at current exchange rates). The greater access by higher income LGUs to the MDF credit facility can be attributed to the requirement of financial capacity and the ability of the LGU to repay the loans. Other criteria also favor the higher income LGUs, such as urban population minimum requirements, and annual population growth rates, annual income and equity requirements and commitment to establish a separate project office with full time staff. Considering that the higher income LGUs have access to</p>	<p>Terms of Credit. The MDF is, at present, the only source of credit finance that is offering long-term financing with a maturity period of 15-25 years. The interest rate is currently set at 2 percent above the weighted average interest rate of 61-90 day domestic time deposits. No collateral is required since the IRA intercept mechanism guarantees the loan repayment. Aside from providing loans, the MDF can also provide a package of a loan and a grant, which effectively lowers the LGU's borrowing costs. The loan component carries the terms and conditions set by the lender through the MDF. Because of the liberal terms of the MDF, particularly the long-term principal repayment feature, the MDF has been extremely attractive to LGUs.</p> <p>Funding Limitation. At the moment, MDF funding to the LGUs is experiencing constraints for several reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the increased demand for MDF credits by other developing countries; • funding limitations of the multilateral institutions that support the MDF; • constraints imposed by the government budgetary process and • increasingly limited eligibility for MDF assistance to the Philippines due to the increased economic development of the country. <p>First, the worldwide demand for MDF assistance and the increase in requirements by other less-developed countries in the world has constrained the availability of funds to meet the increased demand for MDF funds from the Philippines. The multilateral agencies, in the pursuit of poverty alleviation objectives, are shifting attention to poorer regions of the world such as Africa. Second, the multilateral institutions that support the MDF are experiencing funding limitations themselves and are encouraging LGUs to tap private sources of financing for development assistance worldwide. Third, the MDF's present lending capacity is constrained by the budgetary process of the Government. Each department of the national government observes a budgetary ceiling imposed by Congress and the Development Budget Coordinating Committee. In practice, the budget submission of the National Government departments, which include budgetary requests for MDF counterpart funds, are subject to the ceiling. Finally, as the Philippine economy progresses, its eligibility for increased MDF assistance is adversely affected, as one of the principal criteria for MDF assistance is the economic standing of the recipient country.</p>

Financing Source	Objectives	Prequalification	Eligible Projects	Loan Features
MDF (contd)			<p>other sources of funding, the Government, in implementing its new vision for LGU financing, is discussing with the multilateral financing agencies, re-focusing MDF assistance toward less creditworthy LGUs.</p>	<p>Assessment</p> <p>The MDF continues to be a major source of concessional credit finance for LGUs. Since its first loan (Municipal Development Project 1) of the World Bank, the MDF has been actively contributing to the economic development of LGUs by providing long-term financing for LGU projects. It is the long-term feature of MDF loans and the concessional rate that has attracted the LGUs. Lately, however, some LGUs have voiced concern regarding the long processing time of MDF loans. Therefore, steps need to be taken to streamline the approval process. At the same time, consistent with the new vision of the Government for LGU financing, the MDF is being re-oriented to be a more effective instrument in lending to lower class municipalities, which have limited access to private sources of capital. Reform of the MDF is being undertaken with World Bank assistance. Because of the favorable terms of MDF lending, the MDF is expected to continue to be attractive to LGUs for financing basic services.</p>
2. Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA)	<p>In order to promote, develop and finance local water utilities, optimize public service water operations, and facilitate the improvement of local water services, the Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA) was created in September 1972 under the Provincial Water Utilities Act. The LWUA is a specialized lending institution, which provides financing to water districts for water supply and development, expansion and improvement. LWUA has evolved to be primarily a financing agency with the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide loans to qualified local water utilities for their capital expenditure programs; • establish standards for local water utilities such as water quality, design and construction of new or additional facilities for water supply, treatment, transmission and distribution, and for wastewater collection, treatment and disposal. 			

Financing Source	Objectives	Prequalification	Eligible Projects	Loan Features
LWUA (contd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • furnish technical assistance and personnel training programs for local water utilities; • effect systems integration, joint investments, water district annexation and de-annexation. <p>LWUA has, over the years, on-lent funds from ODA sources at concessionary rates. LWUA has extended loans to rural waterworks and sanitation associations, which are non-stock, non-profit cooperative associations, and franchised to operate rural water supply systems in remote areas where access to a water district is difficult. Many water districts have benefited from low-interest, long-term loans of up to 25 years with ample grace periods. However, because of funding source constraints from its donor agencies, LWUA has not been able to accommodate funding requests from all the water districts. As a result, some water districts (Bulacan, Metro Cebu, Puerto Princesa and Batanes have turned to alternative sources of financing such as BOT schemes and joint ventures).</p>	<p>To qualify under the Program, the province, municipality or city shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. have beneficiary population of at least 10,000; 2. perform important local, commercial, transportation, industrial, educational or similar activities; 3. have gross annual average revenues of at least ₱3.0 million over the last three years; 4. have balanced or surplus prospective income streams for the next three years (computation to be validated by the concerned RMT/Branch); 5. have no adverse findings from banks and major suppliers both for the LGU and the current Chief Executive and Treasurer; and 	<p>1. Revenue-generating projects include, but not limited to public markets, slaughter-houses, transport terminals, municipal water systems, storage/refrigeration facilities, and hospital/health facilities which are self-liquidating;</p> <p>2. Projects under the PCCD-CEP are primarily designed for income generation by barangay residents who will be organized into 4 to 6 member groups which will be funded by the LGUs out of the loan proceeds from GFIs like DBM. Initially, the pilot operation will cover 40 pre-identified barangays located at the 20 priority provinces.</p>	<p>DBP Environmental Credit Facilities</p> <p>Environmental projects are actually eligible under all of DBP's credit facilities. Two of these facilities are dedicated to environmental credit funding. These are the Environmental Infrastructure Support Credit Program (or EISCP), and the Industrial Pollution Control Loan Project (or IPCLP). Both are policy-based lending programs to support investment projects of industrial enterprises in promoting the protection and enhancement of the quality of the environment.</p> <p>Environmental Infrastructure Support Credit Program</p> <p>EISCP is by far the most successful of all DBP's environmental credit facility. The project is actually just on its 1 and 1/2-year pilot stage with 5 Billion Yen (equivalent to about 1.4 Billion Pesos) funding from the OECF. Total loan approvals has reached ₱1.3 Billion, almost exhausting the total fund.</p>
3. DBP	<p>Provide loans to qualified LGUs for projects which will enhance and facilitate the delivery of basic services to their constituents and at the same time, capture sizeable deposits from LGUs.</p>			

Financing Source	Objectives	Prequalification	Eligible Projects	Loan Features
3. DBP		<p>6. have shown efficiency in the collection of real estate and other local taxes based on the steady growth rates over the last three (3) years</p>	<p>For the expanded operation, 4,000 out of 42,000 barangays will be targeted annually.</p> <p>3. Non-revenue generating projects include but are not limited to construction of roads and bridges, and acquisition of heavy equipment which are not intended to generate revenues but to enhance efficiency in the provision of services to their constituents</p> <p>4. The project to be financed shall have passed the first and second screening following the Simplified Screening Criteria of World Bank (available with DBP);</p> <p>5. The project to be financed shall be included in the approval of local development plan and public investment program (Local Government Code Section 296);</p> <p>6. The project shall be duly endorsed by the local council as evidenced by the relevant enabling resolution</p>	<p>With the success of EISCP, DBP is working with Japan's OECF to continue to extend a second tranche of the credit facility on a larger scale.</p> <p>Industrial Pollution Control Loan Project</p> <p>IPCLP is a DM 10 million credit facility entrusted to DBP by the KfW of Germany. Although smaller in amount, the IPCLP also offers concessional rates to industries, particularly the small to medium scale industries, who are intending to invest in environmental projects.</p> <p>More or less, both EISCP and IPCLP carry the same features, terms and conditions</p> <p>Comparative Features of Environmental Infrastructure Support Credit Program and Industrial Pollution Control Loan Project</p> <p><i>Amount:</i> Yen 5.158 Billion (United Facility) DM 10 Million (United Facility)</p> <p><i>Loan Denomination:</i> Pesos</p> <p><i>Purpose:</i> To provide financial assistance to environmental investment projects for pollution abatement and promotion of industrial efficiency. To support investment projects of new and existing industrial firms for the reduction of pollution and reduction of utilization of natural resources</p> <p><i>Eligible Borrowers:</i> Filipino citizens or corporations organized under the laws of the Philippines at least 70% of whose capital is owned by citizens of the Philippines. Existing and new SMEs with pre-funding asset size of ₱60 million or less.</p> <p><i>Interest Rate to End-Users:</i> 11% fixed p.a.</p> <p><i>Tenor:</i> 3 to 15 years with a maximum grace period of 5 years. Up to 10 years with a maximum grace period of two (2) years.</p> <p><i>Loan Size:</i> 80% of total project cost Maximum of 70% of the total investment cost or P24 million whichever is lower.</p>

Financing Source	Objectives	Prequalification	Eligible Projects	Loan Features
DBP (contd)				<p><i>Eligible Projects</i> Four basic types of pollution control projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution treatment • Pollution minimization / clean technology • Toxic and hazardous waste substance management • Solid waste management <p>Investment in pollution reduction including improvement of occupational situation and/or the reduction of raw material inputs to cover waste minimization technology in industrial processes.</p> <p>THE CREDIT LOAN PROCESS</p> <p>All loan applications are accepted through the Lending Units at the Head Office and DBP Branches. The staff of these lending units have undergone training and are now familiar with the common environmental terms and practices. Lending Units advise applicants of the types of projects that are eligible for financing and conduct initial review of loan documents. All loan applications go through the usual credit evaluation at this stage.</p> <p>The Lending Units then request the Environmental Management Unit (EMU) for technical appraisal and evaluation of proposed projects. Sometimes, credit evaluation and technical appraisal are done simultaneously. EMU not only conducts paper review of the project but also site visits and inspection of the proposed project. The new thing here in this process, is that from mere evaluation of credit worthiness, EMU's endorsement and findings are now integrated into the CA submitted to proper authorities for credit approval. The project's impact and benefits are thus clearly presented. Along with the Account Officers, EMU also monitors progress of the project.</p> <p>a. Amount of Loan:</p> <p><u>a. Window III Loans</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revenue-Generating Projects - The minimum-maximum loan limits shall be ₱1 million and ₱50 million, respectively, subject to periodic review by WINCOM, and with a minimum equity participation of at least 15% of the total project cost. 2. PCCD-CEP Projects - ₱1.5 million per Barangay Business Center

Financing Source	Objectives	Prequalification	Eligible Projects	Loan Features
DBP (contd)				<p>b. <u>Loans Secured by Deposits</u> - Total project cost but not to exceed 50% of the ADB deposits of the past six-month period reckoned from the preceding month which shall be maintained during the term of the loan and covered by a "Hold Out Agreement"</p> <p>b. <u>Terms of Payment:</u></p> <p>a. <u>Window III Loans</u></p> <p>1. <u>Revenue-Generating Projects</u> - The term of the loan shall be kept within project requirements and projected cashflows. Maximum term of the loan is 12 years inclusive of a maximum grace period of 2 years. The loan shall be payable monthly, quarterly or semi-annually depending on the cash generation of the project.</p> <p>2. <u>PCCD-CEP Projects</u> - Maximum of 5 years inclusive of up to one year grace period payable quarterly. The on-lending terms from Barangay Business Centers to their respective group members is maximum of 2 years inclusive of up to 6 months grace period payable monthly.</p> <p>b. <u>Loans Secured by Deposits</u> - Maximum of five (5) years payable monthly</p> <p>c. <u>Interest Rate:</u></p> <p>a. <u>Window III Loans</u> - Variable and reviewable every January 1 and July 1 based on prevailing 91-day T-Bill rate plus two (2%) provided that the rate is not higher than "AAAA".</p> <p>PCCDP-CEP - The LGU shall be charged 12% p.a. to be passed on to the BBC without spread. The on-lending rate by BBC is 14% p.a.</p> <p>b. <u>Loans Secured by Deposits</u> - Based on the formula prescribed in ALMA Circular No. 01-95 covering the Revised Guidelines from Loans Secured by Deposits.</p> <p>d. <u>Drawdown:</u> Drawdown shall be on one time or in multiple basis. The loan proceeds shall be credited to a special project account to be opened by the LGU with DBP, withdrawals of which shall be subject to approved operating guidelines of the loan.</p>

Financing Source	Objectives	Prequalification	Eligible Projects	Loan Features
DBP (cont'd)				<p>e. Collateral Requirements:</p> <p><u>For Window III Loans:</u></p> <p>Loans with maturities beyond 5 years shall be secured by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Registered first real estate mortgage and/or registered first chattel mortgage in favor of DBP, with loan values based on existing DBP policy, subject to final verification by DBP; b. Such other collateral or security arrangements as may be acceptable to DBP. <p>Loans with maturities of up to 5 years shall be on best effort basis. In addition, the following shall be obtained:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assignment of specified portion/amount of the LGU's Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) in favor of DBP in an amount at least equivalent to one (1) amortization payment which shall be maintained while the loan is outstanding. For PCCD-CEP Projects, this would be sufficient; b. Assignment of profits or income from the project to be financed until the loan is fully paid; c. Endorsement in favor of DBP of insurance policies on mortgaged properties. The insurance shall be placed, based on sound value, by DBP, through its appointed insurance broker. <p><u>For Loans Secured by Deposits:</u></p> <p>Project assets and deposit agreement with a minimum balance of 200% of the outstanding balance of the loan and shall automatically be applied to the loan in the event of default.</p> <p>f. Other Conditions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The LGU shall include appropriation for debt amortizations in its annual budget in accordance with the LGC until the loan shall have been fully paid. b. The LGU shall maintain Special Depository Account under the General Fund, where repayment of obligations to DBP shall take precedence after operating expenses of the project. Only when the debt amortizations have been satisfied will excess from part of the General Fund.

Financing Source	Objectives	Prequalification	Eligible Projects	Loan Features
DBP (cont'd)				<p>c. The LGU shall open a CASA account for the assigned IRA with the understanding that DBP shall automatically offset the amortization for the period against this deposit account. A minimum balance equivalent to one amortization payment shall be imposed</p> <p>d. The LGU shall execute a Deed or Undertaking making DBP its main depository bank</p> <p>e. The LGU shall maintain a debt service cover of at least 1.2 times. Debt service coverage is defined as yearly revenue from all sources less operating costs and maintenance expenditures, divided by yearly debt service to all creditors</p> <p>f. The LGU shall maintain constitute a Local Prequalification, Bids and Awards Committee (PBAC), which shall primarily be responsible for the conduct and prequalification of contractors, bidding, evaluation of bids and recommendation of awards concerning the Project, with at least one (1) DBP representative as an observer</p> <p>g. The LGU shall constitute a Local Technical Committee, which shall primarily be concerned with providing technical assistance to the local PBAC, with at least one (1) DBP representative</p> <p>h. The LGU shall commit to establish a project office with full-time staff and operating budget for project preparation/ implementation.</p> <p>i. The LGU shall constitute and commission a competent consultancy firm to be tasked with validating and certifying the acceptability and compliance with the approved specifications of all acquired materials and supplies</p> <p>j. The LGU shall only engage the professional services of such parties and commission such works as are customary for industrial development operations and projects similar to the financed project, which services must be reasonably priced, considering the quality and competence of the parties rendering them and in case of works, the technical quality and competitive costs of the same, if approved in writing by the DBP</p> <p>k. The LGU shall submit resolution passed by the appropriate Sanggunian Board (Panlalawigan, Pantunso or Pambayan) expressly authorizing the following</p>

Financing Source	Objectives	Prequalification	Eligible Projects	Loan Features
DBP (contd)				<p>1. The loan being contracted by the local Chief Executive;</p> <p>The Authority of the Local Chief Executive (Governor or Mayor) to negotiate and enter into the contract of the loan applied for and to mortgage or assign or otherwise into a collateral agreement to secure the payment of the loan applied for;</p> <p>2. The continuing assignment of the LGU's applicable portion of its IRA, realty taxes and all other revenues to DBP until the loan is fully paid;</p> <p>3. The continuing assignment of profits or income from the project/economic undertaking to be financed until the loan is fully paid;</p> <p>4. Authorization to the DBM for it to remit the IRA for deposit to the account of the LGU with DBP duly acknowledged/received by DBM, Manila;</p> <p>5. The authority for the Mayor and/or Treasurer to open and maintain deposit account with DBP where its IRA and revenues shall be deposited during the term of the loan; and</p> <p>6. Authority for DBP to debit the LGU's deposit account to cover payments of its loan obligation with the Bank.</p>
4. Philippine National Bank (PNB)	<p>Purpose of the Loan:</p> <p>1. To finance the establishment, development, or expansion of income generating projects such as:</p> <p>a) Revenue-Generating/Cost Savings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Market • Trading Center/ Terminal • Water System (Construction/Expansion) • Asphalt Plant • Heavy Equipment • Telephone System • Commercial System • Slaughterhouse • Grains Procurement/ Trading • Post-Harvest Facilities 	<p>Prospects for Commercial Bank Lending to LGUs. Recently, commercial banks' attitude toward LGU financing has undergone a transformation. Some commercial banks now recognize that LGUs represent a potential market for credit lending because of the large financing requirements of LGUs associated with the devolution of basic services and infrastructure requirements. Other reasons for the attractiveness of LGUs as a growing market for commercial lending are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the increase in LGUs' share of the national wealth; • presence of a legal framework for LGU financing; • flexibility and expanded borrowing powers of LGUs under the LGC; 		<p>Eligible Borrowers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipality • City • Province <p>Amount of the Loan The amount of the loan is equivalent to the project's requirement (100%) but not to exceed the aggregate of five time (5x) the sum of the 20% portion of the Annual regular income and the Annual Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) share of the LGU.</p> <p>Term of Loan Maximum of seven (7) years provided that amortization shall be payable on a monthly or quarterly basis. A longer term may be considered by PNB Board of Directors, if justified.</p> <p>Interest Rate Interest rates shall be prime rate based subject to periodic interest resetting.</p>

Financing Source	Objectives	Prequalification	Eligible Projects	Loan Features
PNB (contd)	<p>b) Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation • Renovation/Const. Of City/Capital Town's Municipal Hall • Purchase of lots • Reclamation • Sports Complex • Diagnostic Equipment/Building • Road Construction/ Repair • Hospital Building with Pay Wards • School Building <p>2) To finance acquisition of property, plant, machinery, equipment, and necessary accessories for the implementation of the items enumerated in the preceding section</p> <p>Note: Combination of revenue & non-revenue generating project in one loan package.</p> <p>Philippine National Bank (PNB). Consistent with its mission of achieving an "enduring involvement in socio-civic endeavors that uplift the quality of life", the PNB is among the largest, most active institutions lending to LGUs. Until recently a GFI, PNB, which was privatized in May 1996, has total resources amounting to P197 billion as of the end of 1996. Its loans to LGUs have reached P11.4 billion as of end-March 1997 for 225 different projects.</p>	<p>increasing financial sophistication of some LGUs (some provinces are exploring private foreign financial instruments), and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the growing market opportunity in financing LGU infrastructure requirements (some P20 billion are in the project pipeline of LGU BOT Projects). <p>Commercial lending to LGUs will also get a boost from the establishment of the LGU Guarantee Corporation, which will guarantee commercial loans to LGUs. In the past, the lack of a guarantee facility was a major factor that inhibited commercial lending to LGUs as commercial banks were concerned with the certainty of repayment. As the guarantee facility will provide the repayment "comfort" to commercial banks, it is expected that private commercial lending to LGUs will finally develop.</p>		<p>Collaterals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assignment of applicable regular income of the LGU, Internal Revenue Allotment share of LGU and Net Revenue generated by the project financed. • Chattel Mortgage of Equipment Financed by the Loan. • Real Estate of Local Government Units. <p>Standard Conditions</p> <p>a. Common Condition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submission of a Resolution of the Sangguniang Bayan/Panlungsod authorizing the loan and designating the Local Chief Executive (LCE) as the authorized signatory. The resolution should also contain the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The continuing assignment to PNB of the project revenue if applicable, LGU's applicable portions of the Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA), realty taxes and all other revenues until the loan is fully paid; b) The authorization of the LGU to the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) for the remittance of all its IRA thru PNB for deposit to the LGU's account maintained with PNB; c) The duly notarized undertaking of the LCE and/or Treasurer to remit to PNB applicable portion of the LGU's realty taxes and other revenues on a monthly basis as payment of the amortizations on the loan; d) The authority for the LCE and/or Treasurer to maintain the LGU's deposit account with PNB wherein the project's revenues, the LGU's IRA and other revenues shall be deposited until the loan is fully paid and the PNB to debit the LGU deposit accounts to cover payment of its obligations; e) The duly notarized undertaking of the LGU to include in its annual budget its loan obligations with PNB. 2. Submission of the LGU's letter-authorization to the DBM for the latter to remit all IRA directly to PNB for deposit to the LGU's account with PNB until the loan is fully paid, duly acknowledged /received for DBM, Manila.

Financing Source	Objectives	Prequalification	Eligible Projects	Loan Features
PNB (cont'd)	<p>The types of projects that were lent to LGUs include income-generating and cost-saving projects such as commercial centers, public markets, transport terminals, slaughterhouses, power generators, water systems, construction projects and acquisition of heavy equipment. Other projects supported by PNB lending include: telecommunications facilities, grains procurement, and post-harvest facilities. Lending to the NCR accounted for 56% of the total amount (P6.3 billion).</p> <p>Luzon projects accounted for 26% (P3.0 billion), Visayas, 10% (P1.1 billion), and the rest was for Mindanao, 8% (P0.8 billion). On a per project basis, Luzon Projects averaged P31.0 million per project Mindanao, P22.2 million and the Visayas at P20.6 million per project.</p> <p>Majority of the loans lent to LGUs were for heavy equipment, infrastructure and public markets</p>			<p>2. Submission of a duly notarized certification by LGU that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the 20% limit provided under the law in the servicing of loan obligations have not been exceeded; Legible copies of the Loan Agreement and Security Agreement have been posted at the conspicuous place in the Municipality/City Hall/ Provincial Capitol; The proposed sources of repayment of the loan are available and not restricted by law. <p>3. PNB shall continue to be the LGU's principle depository Bank until such time the loan is fully paid.</p> <p>4. Approval and confirmation by the Sangguniang Bayan/Panlungsod of the terms of the covering Credit Agreement and all other documents executed by the LCE in the implementation of the loan.</p> <p>5. Undertaking by the LGU that they will not incur additional obligation/ indebtedness without the written consent of PNB which consent will not be unreasonably withheld.</p> <p>6. Any amount in excess of the approved amount of loan shall be shouldered by the LGU.</p> <p>7. Subject to SEL Cir. 4-315/94 of May 17, 1994 on Interest Rate Setting and Adjustments.</p> <p>8. All insurable improvements financed by the loan shall be insured up to the full insurable value and policy endorsed in favor of the Bank.</p> <p>9. All applicable provisions of PNB's standard loan conditions and such other conditions our Legal Department may impose to protect the interest of the Bank.</p> <p>b. Loans for Machinery/Equipment/Vehicle</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Loan proceeds shall be paid directly to the supplier/seller of the equipment/ vehicle in an amount equal to the selling price or amount of the approved loan whichever is lower. If to be imported, the letter of credit shall be opened at the Bank and the loan proceeds be equivalent to the <ol style="list-style-type: none"> corresponding import bill upon negotiation computed at the prevailing selling rate at the time of negotiation.

Financing Source	Objectives	Prequalification	Eligible Projects	Loan Features
PNB (cont'd)				<p>b) amount of the LC in case of cash LC computed at the prevailing selling rate on the LC opening date.</p> <p>1) LCU to execute a chattel mortgage on the equipment within 60 days upon acquisition.</p> <p>2) Submission of a duly notarized certification that all government policies rules and regulations in the award of the contract to the local supplier have been complied with.</p> <p>For Construction/Development Loans</p> <p>1) Releases shall be staggered basis which are to be made only upon presentation of progress report and billing certified by the project engineer and the Municipal/City/Provincial Engineer and approved by the project owner and to be validated by the Bank appraisers.</p> <p>2) Where the contract calls for a mobilization outlay, such amount for initial release shall not exceed 15% of the approved loan.</p> <p>3) Submission of a duly notarized certification that all government policies, rules and regulations in the award of the project to the contractor have been complied with.</p> <p>4) PNB shall have the option to buy or lease space of its choice for a branch site within the project to be financed.</p> <p>Terms of Credit. Eligible loans for PNB financing under its LCU financing program include those, which finance the establishment, development or expansion of income-generating projects. Other projects that qualify include irrigation, construction of municipal halls, sports complex, medical diagnostic equipment, road construction, hospitals and school buildings.</p> <p>The maximum loanable amount can be as much as 100% of the project requirements but will not exceed the aggregate of five times the sum of the 20% portion of the annual regular income and the IRA share of the LCU. The term of the loan is generally</p>

Financing Source	Objectives	Prequalification	Eligible Projects	Loan Features
PNB (contd)				up to 7 years, but the Board of Directors may consider a longer term if justified. The interest rate is prime rate-based subject to periodic interest resetting. Collateral requirements can include the assignment of applicable regular income of the LGU, IRA share and the revenues generated by the project financed. Other collateral include the chattel mortgage of equipment financed by the loan and real estate mortgage on patrimonial property of LGUs.
5. Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP)	<p>Created in 1963, the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP), one of the top five universal banks in the country with total resources of some ₱134 billion, has been lending actively to LGUs over the years. It has a social mission of promoting countryside development and has been a major contributor to rural credit delivery in the Philippines. Though LBP's main portfolio of loans is in the agrarian sector, it has a very active LGU financing program consistent with its mission. Foremost in LBP's LGU financing program is its "Total Development Options - Unified Land Bank Approach to Development or TODO-UNLAD program." The program offers a comprehensive package of loans that links farmers' cooperatives, private companies, rural banks, non-governmental institutions and LGUs around an income generating project in a specific area</p> <p>The Land Bank's LGU program has financed projects in various sectors amounting to over ₱11.6 billion as of March 1997, primarily in infrastructure, bus terminals, public markets, telecommunications, housing, water systems, road construction and traffic systems.</p>	<p>Pre-Release Requirements Loans to the LGU's shall be covered by the regular documentary requirements for regular loan accounts. In addition, the following documents shall be required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Borrowing Resolution. Passed by the Sangguniang Panglungsod and expiring all <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirming, approving and ratifying all previous representations and warranties and all the terms and conditions of the loan, and authorizing the Local Chief Executive to sign all documents pertaining to the loan; • Designating the person authorized to negotiate and sign all documents pertaining to the loan; • Authorizing the mortgage/assignment for certain personal and/or real properties and declaring that the properties offered as collateral are patrimonial and not actually devoted to public use and prohibiting the conversion of said properties to public use or service; • Committing not to contract other loans/credits with other creditors/banks are to impair the LGU's paying capacity for the duration of the loan; • Directing the LGU Treasurer and the accountant to enter the loan in the appropriate books of the LGU; 		<p>Terms of Credit. As mentioned in the previous paragraph, Land Bank lends to provinces, cities and municipalities that are rated medium-grade or higher. Using this criterion, some 960 LGUs are eligible for Land Bank assistance. Eligible loans finance local infrastructure and other socio-economic development projects under LGUs' local development plans. The maximum loan amount is based on the requirement of the project but does not exceed the "Net Borrowing Capacity" calculated for LGUs as defined in the Local Government Code. LGUs typically will contribute 25% of the total project cost; the terms of the loan will not exceed 5 years and the maximum grace period on principal is two years. Interest rate charged is the prevailing market rate. Collateral requirements can include a holdout on LGU deposits; real estate property, machinery and equipment; and a deed of assignment on IRA, regular taxes or net income. The LGU lending program requirements and procedures of Land Bank are reproduced in Annex 4.</p>

Financing Source	Objectives	Prequalification	Eligible Projects	Loan Features
LBP (contd)	<p>Majority of Land Bank lending to LGUs has been directed to infrastructure financing (61%). These projects included integrated development projects in Metro Manila and Metro Cebu consisting of roads, reclamation, ports, schools, municipal and commercial buildings, etc. The next major exposure of Land Bank was in heavy machinery (15%), which are used by LGUs in carrying out their development and infrastructure projects. Lending to construction projects amounted to 7% and the rest were for sport complexes, public markets, bus terminals and others. To assist Land Bank in making their investment decisions, it has developed a creditworthiness ranking system for LGUs. This system classifies LGUs into four credit categories</p> <p>Land Bank utilizes a set of criteria for its LGU credit rating system, including financial capability, socioeconomic profile, political stability and the technical, economic and financial viability of the proposed project. About 17% of LGUs are classified by the LBP as prime clients and high grade, while 40% are classified as medium grade. Land Bank's lending policy is limited to LGUs with a medium-grade or higher classification</p>	<p>Prequalification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designating LBP as the LGU's major depository bank for IRA and for its other deposits which designation shall be revoked while the loan obligations remains outstanding and directing the LGU Secretary to provide a copy of this Resolution to DBM or other IRA-administering office; • Appropriating the amount for loan repayment on the LGU's annual budget until the loan, interest and other charges are fully paid; • Undertaking by the LGU to secure from DBM a written certification of its commitment to withhold the LGU's IRA in favor of LBP in the event of payment default; • Authorizing LBP to deduct for set-off and/or deduct amounts from any deposits or funds of the LGU with LBP and apply the same to the payment of the loan or any portion thereof, or interest and penalties thereon as may be deemed necessary to LBP. <p>Processing Requirements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sangguniang Resolution authorizing the Local Chief Executive to negotiate a loan with LBP b. Budget for the Current Year c. COA Audited Financial Statements for the past 3 years d. List of Elected Officials and Key officers e. Schedule of LGU's IRA for the past 2 years f. Feasibility Study g. Regular Documentary Requirements pertaining to offered collaterals h. For Projects involving Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost estimates • Plans and specifications 		

Financing Source	Objectives	Prequalification	Eligible Projects	Loan Features
LBP		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bill of materials work program /schedule duly approved by the Local Chief Executive and the City/District Engineer i. For Acquisition of Machinery and Equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of Machinery and Equipment, its Description & Estimated Cost based on Firm Quotation • Guarantee from the Dealers/Suppliers as the Availability of Spare parts in the Local Market 		
6. Municipal Bond Flotation (MBF)	Municipal bond flotation is another private source of debt financing that is generating a lot of interest from LGUs. Municipal bonds represent an additional source of financing for LGUs, which hitherto had not been tapped. To date, six LGU bond flotations have been successfully floated, the first one in infrastructure development (Cebu equity bonds), and the rest in housing	<p>Legal Framework for Bond Flotations. The 1991 Local Government Code allows, subject to the rules and regulations of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), to "issue bonds, debentures, securities, collateral, notes and other obligations to finance self-liquidating, income-producing development or livelihood projects pursuant to the priorities established in the approved local development plan or the public investment Provinces, cities and municipalities are authorized under the LGC to issue municipal bonds under two conditions: (i) the obligation should finance self-liquidating, income producing development or livelihood projects; and (ii) the projects to be financed must be in accordance with priorities established in the approved local development plan or the public investment program. Thus, at the moment, LGUs cannot utilize a bond flotation for recurrent obligations or general obligations of LGUs and other non-revenue earning expenditures such as the construction of a city or municipal hall or payment of staff salaries.</p>		<p>Bond Flotations Issued. The Province of Cebu pioneered LGU bond flotations in the country when they floated the first bond issue in July 1990 (Cebu Equity Bond Unit). The ₱300 million issue had a term of three years, tax free interest income at 16 percent and called for principal repayments in five (5) equal semi-annual installments in the form of class "A" shares of Cebu Property Ventures and Development Corporation (CPVDC), a joint venture of Cebu Province and Ayala Land, Inc. (ALI). Cebu had contributed land and ALI contributed cash for their shares in CPVDC. With the tax-free feature, the investors effectively earned 20% on their investment plus the capital appreciation prospects of the CPVDC shares.</p> <p>Since the Cebu bond flotation, there have been five more issues (all in the housing sector):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victorias Pabahay Bonds - Negros Occidental (₱8.0 million) • Legazpi Suerte Bonds - Albay (₱26.0 million) • Claverna Housing Bonds - Misamis Oriental (₱20.0 million) • Sto. Domingo Housing Bonds - Nueva Ecija (₱10.0 million) • Puerto Princesa Housing Bond Palawan (₱20.0 million)

Financing Source	Objectives	Prequalification	Eligible Projects	Loan Features
BOT (contd)	<p>to solicit investor interest in the project and undergo the processing procedures prescribed under the BOT Law and the LOC.</p>	<p>Thus far, BOT schemes are being planned for infrastructure requirements in the LGUs such as water supply and sewerage, solid waste management, commercial centers, public markets, slaughterhouses, and telecommunications. One example of a successful LGU project implemented under a BOT scheme is the Mandaluyong Public Market.</p> <p>Concerning countrywide LGU BOT projects, there are a number of projects in an advanced development stage. These projects are in the following areas: bulk water supply, solid waste management, public markets, slaughterhouse, integrated bus terminals, and commercial complexes. The largest projects are the Batangas Water Supply Project which is at the conceptual stage (\$275 million), the Metro Manila Solid Waste Management Project under negotiation (US\$270 million); the Metro Cebu Water Supply Project (\$110 million) and the Bulacan Bulk Water Supply Project (\$50 million). There are eight projects in an advanced stage of development with a project cost of US\$1.88 billion or about ₱7 billion, consisting of commercial centers, public markets, a waste recycling plant, slaughterhouse, solid waste management and a combined power and water supply project. In addition, there are 21 other short listed projects amounting to \$690 million or about ₱27.6 billion, which are in various stages of processing.</p>	<p>Joint Ventures</p> <p>Many LGUs also contemplate on entering into joint venture partnerships with the private sector. Indeed, what is required in a joint venture undertaking is the consummation of the legal agreements</p>	<p>Others: Forms of Private Sector Participation in LGU Infrastructure Projects</p> <p>Aside from BOT schemes and the innovative provincial equity funds, there are other forms of private sector participation in LGU infrastructure projects (mostly in the water sector) which have improved service delivery and facilitated increased access to finance for new investments. It shows how responsibility for</p>
8. LGU Guarantee Corporation (LGUGC)	<p>Aware of the funding problems besetting the LGUs, particularly their limited access to commercial finance, the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) and the Bankers Association of the Philippines (BAP) took the initiative in establishing the LGU Guarantee Corporation (LGUGC).</p>	<p>The establishment of the LGUGC was necessitated by the inability of LGUs to access private sector funding chiefly because of the perception of lack of creditworthiness and political succession risk. To mitigate these "perceived" risks, the DBP and the BAP, composed of some 53 different universal and commercial banks operating in the country,</p>	<p>Joint Ventures</p> <p>Many LGUs also contemplate on entering into joint venture partnerships with the private sector. Indeed, what is required in a joint venture undertaking is the consummation of the legal agreements</p>	<p>Others: Forms of Private Sector Participation in LGU Infrastructure Projects</p> <p>Aside from BOT schemes and the innovative provincial equity funds, there are other forms of private sector participation in LGU infrastructure projects (mostly in the water sector) which have improved service delivery and facilitated increased access to finance for new investments. It shows how responsibility for</p>

Financing Source	Objectives	Prequalification	Eligible Projects	Loan Features
LGUGC (cont'd)	<p>The LGUGC is expected to enhance the flow of commercial funds to the LGUs, and play a "catalytic" role by providing a guarantee on loans and credits granted to LGUs from commercial funding sources, and to municipal bond flotations.</p> <p>Ultimately, the LGUGC will enable LGUs to expand their borrowing capacity, develop their ability to issue a variety of credit instruments, reduce their financing costs and improve their operating flexibility. The LGUGC's implementing rules and regulations, guidelines and by-laws are being drafted, and formal incorporation was completed in March 1998. It is expected that the guarantee facility will begin operations by the mid-part of 1998.</p>	<p>established the LGU Guaranty Corporation to guarantee loans and credits granted by participating member commercial banks for various capital investment projects of LGUs. The joint venture partnership between DBP and the BAP is geared towards accelerating the competitive access of LGUs to financial markets, especially private sector credit. So far, twenty local banks and three foreign banks have signed up as participating investing banks. The specific objectives of the LGUGC are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expand the LGUs' borrowing capacity and credit availability; • reduce the LGUs' financing costs; • improve the operating and financial flexibility of the LGUs; • reduce the credit and other perceived risks (e.g. political risk) of lenders; and • contribute to the development of the local capital market by creating a market for a variety of credit instruments. 	<p>and once the financing and the contractors are in place, the project can commence. However, joint ventures do not have any specific legal framework at the moment such as the one for BOTs, which makes the arrangement subject to potential legal difficulties. In comparison, BOT schemes have the legal framework with its own specific law and implementing rules and regulations, mitigating the likelihood of a protracted legal challenge if legal issues arise</p>	<p>certain functions are allocated, such as asset ownership and how these different schemes impact on certain parameters such as level of investments by LGUs and consumer tariffs. These schemes vary in the type of private sector participation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service contracts are short-duration engagements for specific tasks to be undertaken by the private sector participant. The purpose is to utilize certain expertise considered to be more cost-effectively undertaken by the private sector. Overall coordination remains to be the function of the utility. • Management contracts have a longer term duration giving the private sector a larger operational role in the utility. Similar to the purposes of service contracts but in more expanded form, management contracts allow the private sector to introduce efficiency in operations (usually through performance objectives) for a management fee. Responsibility for investments remain with the Government. • Leases or affermage contracts allow the private sector to lease the assets of a utility and takes on the responsibility for operating and maintaining them. The contractor (lessor) makes lease payments to the utility in exchange for the operation of the assets and the revenue collections from operations. Similar to management contracts, responsibility for investments remain with the Government. Commercial risk is borne by the contractor. • Concessions give the private sector the right to operate and maintain the assets of the utility and to make necessary investments in exchange for fixed concession payments paid to the utility or the Government. • BOT contracts give the private sector the right to build, operate and transfer the facility to the utility or the Government after a fixed period of time (see section on BOT schemes). • Divestiture involves the outright sale of a utility's assets to the private sector. <p>It is important that the LGUs truly understand the different forms of private sector participation and evaluate which of these schemes is most suitable and cost-effective for achieving their objective of improving the delivery of basic services.</p>

Financing Source	Objectives	Prequalification	Eligible Projects	Loan Features
BOT (contd)	to solicit investor interest in the project and undergo the processing procedures prescribed under the BOT Law and the LGC.	<p>Thus far, BOT schemes are being planned for infrastructure requirements in the LGUs such as water supply and sewerage, solid waste management, commercial centers, public markets, slaughterhouses, and telecommunications. One example of a successful LGU project implemented under a BOT scheme is the Mandaluyong Public Market.</p> <p>Concerning countrywide LGU BOT projects, there are a number of projects in an advanced development stage. These projects are in the following areas: bulk water supply, solid waste management, public markets, slaughterhouse, integrated bus terminals, and commercial complexes. The largest projects are the Batangas Water Supply Project which is at the conceptual stage (\$275 million), the Metro Manila Solid Waste Management Project under negotiation (US\$270 million); the Metro Cebu Water Supply Project (\$110 million) and the Bulacan Bulk Water Supply Project (\$50 million). There are eight projects in an advanced stage of development with a project cost of US\$188 million or about P7billion, consisting of commercial centers, public markets, a waste recycling plant, slaughterhouse, solid waste management and a combined power and water supply project. In addition, there are 21 other short listed projects amounting to \$690 million or about P27.6 billion, which are in various stages of processing.</p>		
S. LGU Guarantee Corporation (LGUGC)	Aware of the funding problems besetting the LGUs, particularly their limited access to commercial finance, the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) and the Bankers Association of the Philippines (BAP) took the initiative in establishing the LGU Guarantee Corporation (LGUGC).	<p>The establishment of the LGUGC was necessitated by the inability of LGUs to access private sector funding chiefly because of the perception of lack of creditworthiness and political succession risk. To mitigate these "perceived" risks, the DBP and the BAP, composed of some 53 different universal and commercial banks operating in the country,</p>	<p>Joint Ventures Many LGUs also contemplate on entering into joint venture partnerships with the private sector. Indeed, what is required in a joint venture undertaking is the consummation of the legal agreements</p>	<p>Others Forms of Private Sector Participation in LGU Infrastructure Projects Aside from BOT schemes and the innovative provincial equity funds, there are other forms of private sector participation in LGU infrastructure projects (mostly in the water sector) which have improved service delivery and facilitated increased access to finance for new investments. It shows how responsibility for</p>

Financing Source	Objectives	Prequalification	Eligible Projects	Loan Features
<p>LGUGC (cont'd)</p>	<p>The LGUGC is expected to enhance the flow of commercial funds to the LGUs, and play a "catalytic" role by providing a guarantee on loans and credits granted to LGUs from commercial funding sources, and to municipal bond flotations.</p> <p>Ultimately, the LGUGC will enable LGUs to expand their borrowing capacity, develop their ability to issue a variety of credit instruments, reduce their financing costs and improve their operating flexibility. The LGUGC's implementing rules and regulations, guidelines and by-laws are being drafted, and formal incorporation was completed in March 1998. It is expected that the guarantee facility will begin operations by the mid-part of 1998.</p>	<p>established the LGU Guaranty Corporation to guarantee loans and credits granted by participating member commercial banks for various capital investment projects of LGUs. The joint venture partnership between DBP and the BAP is geared towards accelerating the competitive access of LGUs to financial markets, especially private sector credit. So far, twenty local banks and three foreign banks have signed up as participating investing banks. The specific objectives of the LGUGC are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expand the LGUs' borrowing capacity and credit availability; • reduce the LGUs' financing costs; • improve the operating and financial flexibility of the LGUs; • reduce the credit and other perceived risks (e.g. political risk) of lenders; and • contribute to the development of the local capital market by creating a market for a variety of credit instruments. <p>The corporation is capitalized at ₱500 million with paid up capital of ₱250 million. As a first step, the LGUGC will set-up an LGU credit database, and develop internal LGU credit rating system. Next, the LGUGC will accredit financial institutions which have expressed interest in participating in the guarantee program as investing banks. Finally, the LGUGC will receive and process the guarantee applications from the appropriate bank under the BAP, which will provide financing for the LGU project. In case of default by the LGU on the loan, the guarantee can be called or a restructuring exercise undertaken by the leading financial institution. The guarantee facility will have a gearing ratio of 10 times its paid-in capital; therefore, it can provide guarantees of up to ₱2.5 billion. Initially, the LGUGC can provide a credit guarantee of up to 85% of the LGU loan until a credit rating mechanism is put in place. Based on recent discussions, LGUs are excited about the prospects of obtaining a guarantee facility for its loans to finance its various projects.</p>	<p>and once the financing and the contractors are in place, the project can commence. However, joint ventures do not have any specific legal framework at the moment such as the one for BOTs, which makes the arrangement subject to potential legal difficulties. In comparison, BOT schemes have the legal framework with its own specific law and implementing rules and regulations, mitigating the likelihood of a protracted legal challenge if legal issues arise</p>	<p>certain functions are allocated, such as asset ownership and how these different schemes impact on certain parameters such as level of investments by LGUs and consumer tariffs. These schemes vary in the type of private sector participation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service contracts are short-duration engagements for specific tasks to be undertaken by the private sector participant. The purpose is to utilize certain expertise considered to be more cost-effectively undertaken by the private sector. Overall coordination remains to be the function of the utility. • Management contracts have a longer term duration giving the private sector a larger operational role in the utility. Similar to the purposes of service contracts but in more expanded form, management contracts allow the private sector to introduce efficiency in operations (usually through performance objectives) for a management fee. Responsibility for investments remain with the Government. • Leases or aftermage contracts allow the private sector to lease the assets of a utility and takes on the responsibility for operating and maintaining them. The contractor (lessor) makes lease payments to the utility in exchange for the operation of the assets and the revenue collections from operations. Similar to management contracts, responsibility for investments remain with the Government. Commercial risk is borne by the contractor. • Concessions give the private sector the right to operate and maintain the assets of the utility and to make necessary investments in exchange for fixed concession payments paid to the utility or the Government. • BOT contracts give the private sector the right to build, operate and transfer the facility to the utility or the Government after a fixed period of time (see section on BOT schemes). • Divestiture involves the outright sale of a utility's assets to the private sector. <p>It is important that the LGUs truly understand the different forms of private sector participation and evaluate which of these schemes is most suitable and cost-effective for achieving their objective of improving the delivery of basic services.</p>

Financing Source	Objectives	Prequalification	Eligible Projects	Loan Features
9. NDC - Agri-Agra Erap Bonds	<p>Objectives</p> <p>Auction Date: April 15, 1999 Issue Size: ₱5.0 billion Interest Rate: 7.875% Reception: Oversubscribed amount tendered is five times the ₱5.0 billion bonds available, with significant participation by the foreign banks.</p>		<p>Project Selection/Evaluation Criteria</p> <p>NDC is open to partnership with the private sector. The projects should conform with the following set of guidelines:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The project should be for agri-agra development. 2. It should be in accordance with any or in support of development framework such as the Development Plans of the NEDA, DRIVE and Regional Growth Areas Development of DTI, Investment Priorities Program of BOI, Priority Investment Program of DA, DAR and NDC, or, the Sectoral Development Plans mandated by law. 3. It should be larger than those classified under the Small and Medium Enterprises with a project cost greater than ₱60 million. 4. It should be ready for implementation with identified specific site, with definite proponent and is accessible to major infrastructure. 5. The project selection shall ensure diversity of products, sectors, and geographical location. 6. Preference will be given to project that utilize proven modern technology and have proven modern technology and have program for technology transfer to the farmers and/or project beneficiaries. 7. The project should directly or indirectly benefit farmers and marginalized communities in line with the "ERAP Para sa Mahirap thrust. 8. It should have an IRR of at least 18% with reasonably short payback period and an economic rate of 15% based on NEDA's Economic Evaluation Procedure. 9. The proponents should be able to show its financial capability and ability to access market of product. 10. The project should have a clear exit mechanism for NDC. 11. It should be environment-friendly and have necessary environmental controls. 	



7. WATER SOURCE DEVELOPMENT

7.3 Groundwater Sources

7.3.2 Groundwater Availability in the Province

(1) Major Information and References

The Groundwater Availability Map was prepared using the following information and reference (detailed list of reference is presented in Table 7.1.2, Data Report):

- Administrative and Topographical Maps of the Province published by NAMRIA with scales of 1:250,000 and 1:50,000, respectively.
- Geological Map of the Philippines published by BMGS with a scale of 1:1,000,000.
- Water Resource Investigation conducted by NWRB, 1986.
- Well Inventory Database prepared by NWRB, LWUA and DPWH.
- Well Inventory Database in the province.
- General information on groundwater condition by DPWH-DEO and PPDO.
- Well Log Data by DPWH-DEO and PEO.
- Water source information by Water Districts.

(2) Approach and Methodology

The procedure in preparing the Groundwater Availability Map is explained below with workflow depicted in Figure 7.3.1.

- 1) Prepare a base map with an approximate scale of 1:850,000 (fit to the A4 map size).
The topographical map of NAMRIA (1:250,000) was used as a reference map. Basic information including rivers and provincial and municipal boundaries are indicated in the prepared base map.
- 2) The groundwater potential areas, based on the geology of the province, are delineated on the base map. The Recent alluvial and/or beach deposits, Pliocene-Quaternary sedimentary formation (clay, silt, sand and gravel) and Pliocene-Quaternary volcanic rock units (pyroclastics, debris flow and tuff) are regarded as possible aquifers considering their high porosity and permeability.

Boundaries between groundwater development potential area and difficult area were defined and delineated as presented in Figure 7.3.1, Main Report.

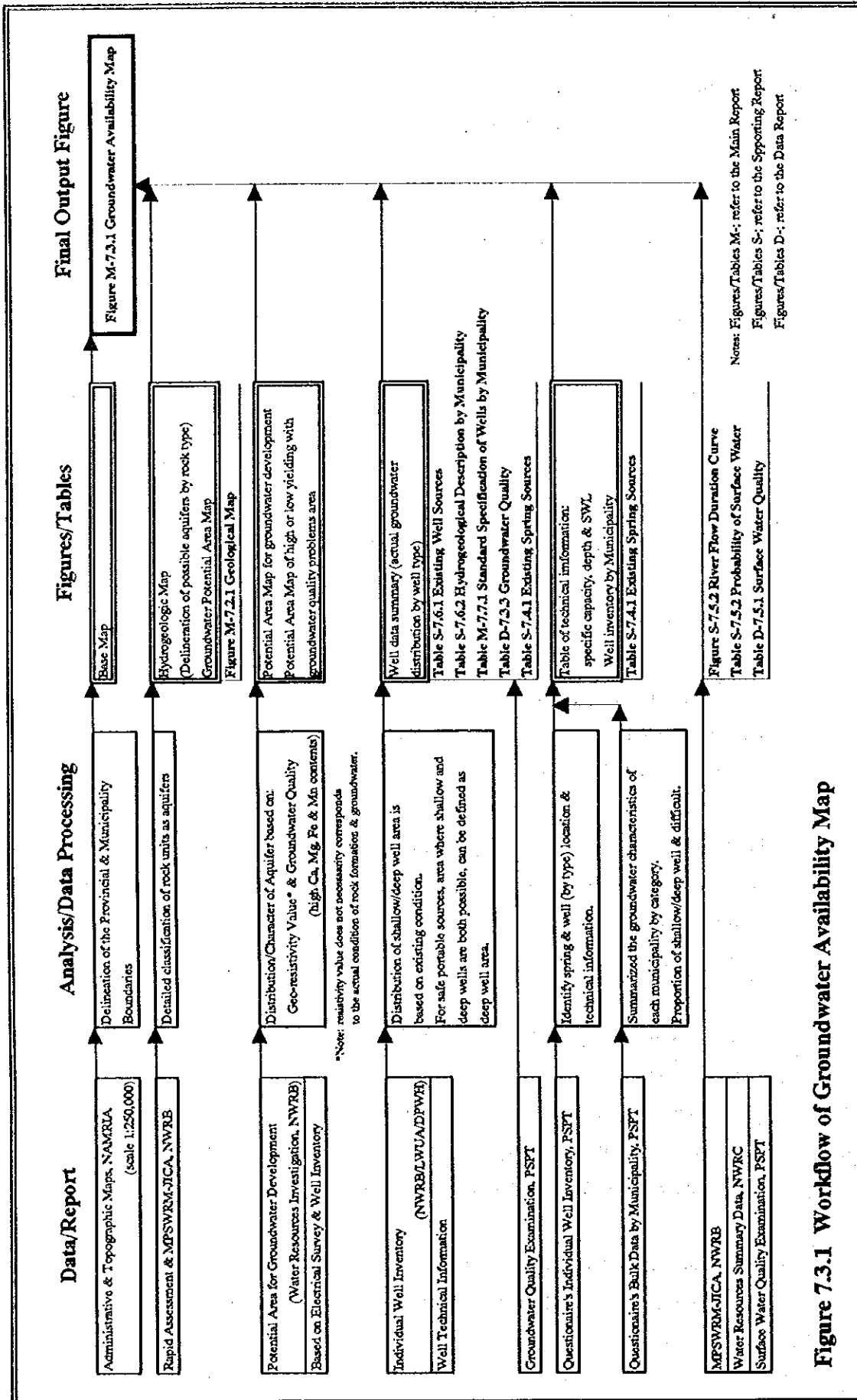


Figure 7.3.1 Workflow of Groundwater Availability Map

- 3) Areas with potential high yielding aquifer in the Water Resources Investigation of NWRB, are reflected in the defined groundwater potential areas.

Based on the results of electric resistivity survey of the above investigation, resistivity values from 20 to 210 ohm-meter indicate a potential high yielding formation. Values less than 10 ohm-meter suggest clayey layer. Figure 7.3.1, Main Report, shows the boundaries of areas with high and low yielding aquifers.

- 4) Delineate shallow and deep well areas based on well database of NWRB and DPWH central office, well inventory of DPWH-DEO and rock distribution. Figure 7.3.2 presents the categorization in terms of groundwater utilization.

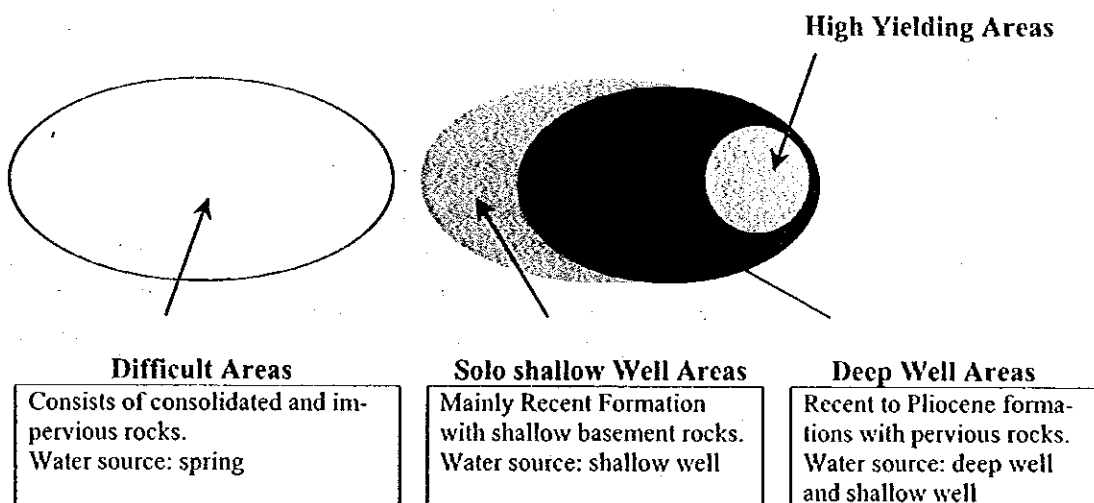


Figure 7.3.2 Area Category by Groundwater Utilization

Solo shallow well areas are defined on the following basis:

- (a) Predominance of serviceable shallow wells and presence of deep wells with water quality problem and/or low yielding aquifers.
 - (b) Occurrence of impervious rocks beneath the Recent formation at shallow depth.
- 5) Based on the information provided by NWRB's well inventory and the data obtained through the questionnaires, well specification for each municipality is established as shown in the map. These specifications are used as references in evaluating the groundwater availability in each locality. Individual well locations with technical information are presented in Figure 7.6.1, Data Report.

(3) Future Updating and Utilization of the Map

For future updating of the map, the following procedure shall be employed.

- 1) Referring to the results of any supplementary water sources investigation by various agencies, re-define the potential area for groundwater development by applying the aforementioned procedures.
- 2) Update the provincial database using the questionnaire made for the study to make necessary revision of the delineated boundaries of groundwater categories.

7.4 Spring Sources

The numbers and discharge of developed and untapped springs by municipality are shown in Table 7.4.1. It is noted in the column of untapped spring that only range of discharge rates is shown, due to limited data available. The data are derived from the questionnaires and Table 7.1.1 Water Source Information, Data Report.

Table 7.4.1 Existing Spring Sources

Municipality/City	No. of Developed Spring			Untapped Spring		
	Q: NA	Data Available		Q: NA	Data Available	
		Q<2 lps	Q>2 lps		No.	Range lps
Ajuy	1	6	1	0	3	2.0 ~ 2.0
Alimodian	20	5	17	1	8	0.5 ~ 5.0
Anilao	0	0	0	0	0	~
Badiangan	1	0	0	0	0	~
Balasan	0	0	0	0	0	~
Banate	1	0	0	0	0	~
Barotac Nuevo	0	0	0	0	0	~
Barotac Viejo	0	5	0	2	0	~
Batad	1	3	0	0	0	~
Bingawan	2	0	0	0	0	~
Cabatuan	0	1	0	0	0	~
Calinog	0	0	0	0	0	~
Carles	1	4	4	0	4	0.5 ~ 2.0
Concepcion	0	0	7	0	0	~
Dingle	1	0	2	0	1	3.0 ~ 3.0
Duenas	0	0	0	0	0	~
Dumangas	0	0	0	0	0	~
Estancia	0	0	0	0	0	~

Table 7.4.1 Existing Spring Sources

(cont'd)

Municipality/City	No. of Developed Spring			Untapped Spring		
	Q: NA	Data Available		Q: NA	Data Available	
		Q<2 lps	Q>2 lps		No.	Range lps
Guimbal	1	1	0	0	0	~
Igbaras	148	33	0	0	6	<0.1 ~ 0.1
Janiuay	1	0	0	0	0	~
Lambunao	11	5	6	0	0	~
Leganes	1	0	0	0	0	~
Lemery	0	1	0	0	5	0.5 ~ 1.0
Leon	37	62	0	0	4	0.1 ~ 0.1
Maasin	0	0	0	0	0	~
Miagao	107	0	0	0	0	~
Mina	0	0	0	0	0	~
New Lucena	7	0	0	0	0	~
Oton	0	0	0	0	0	~
Passi City	266	36	3	0	0	~
Pavia	1	0	0	0	0	~
Pototan	1	0	0	0	0	~
San Dionisio	2	10	2	0	1	2.0 ~ 2.0
San Enrique	0	0	0	0	0	~
San Joaquin	0	41	0	0	2	0.5 ~ 1.0
San Miguel	0	0	0	0	0	~
San Rafael	20	0	0	0	0	~
Santa Barbara	1	0	0	0	0	~
Sara	1	0	3	0	1	1.5 ~ 1.5
Tigbauan	1	2	0	0	0	~
Tubungan	31	9	0	0	0	~
Zarraga	0	0	0	0	0	~

Note: Q: NA; number of springs with no discharge rate data available at present, lps; liter/second, Range; minimum and maximum discharge rates among springs with available data

7.5 Surface Water Sources

The major rivers in the province were selected to evaluate their potential as water supply sources to meet the future water needs of the province. The following criteria were adopted for the selection:

- rivers currently utilized for domestic water supply,
- rivers which have gauging stations and
- rivers with watershed of 100 km² or more.

Based on the above criteria, the selected major rivers are Jalaur, Jaro and Sibalom Rivers. Suage, Ulian, Tigum and Aganan Rivers are tributaries of the major rivers as shown in Figure 7.5.1 River Network Map.

The gauging stations in the province are located at Jalaur, Suage, Aganan and Sibalom Rivers, which are shown in Figure 7.5.1. The runoff records are obtained from the "Philippine Water Resources Summary Data" prepared by the NWRC in 1980. The information on the gauging stations and the present uses (water rights) of the major rivers in the province is summarized in Table 7.5.1.

(1) Surface Water Utilization/Water Rights

As seen in Table 7.5.1, the present water uses in the watershed of the major rivers total to 63.6 m³/sec. The diversions for major flume, which are operated by NIA, are located at Barotac Viejo, the Barotac Viejo River; at Dingle, the Jalaur River; at Oton, the Aganan River; at Pototan, the Suage River; and Santa Barbara, the Tigum River, respectively.

(2) River Flow Analysis

The flow duration curves, derived from the available runoff records, are shown in Figure 7.5.2. The river flow, maintenance flow, diversion flow and return flow are usually used to estimate the exploitable surface water potential. In this study, the river flow was considered as the flow potential for domestic use and the diversion flow value was treated as the equivalent to the discharge of water rights registration in surface water use. No detailed study on the return flow has been performed yet due to the difficulties in investigating the irrigation, evapotranspiration and recharge value to groundwater, etc., within the entire watersheds in the province. Therefore, the return flow was not considered for the estimation of exploitable potential.

It is generally accepted that to secure the required volume for water supply, each water use sector adopts the different return periods. Usually, the dependability of domestic water supply is taken to be 90% or higher (10-year or longer return-period) of the whole hydrological period.

Table 7.5.1 Gauging Station & River Water Use by Major River Basins

Major River	Tributary Systems	Information from Gauging Station					Surface Water Use (Water Rights) in Watershed				
		Drainage*1 sq. km	Location No. in Figure 7.5.1	River Flow Rate (Q: cum/sec)			Municipality in watershed	Domestic cum/sec	Industrial cum/sec	Irrigation cum/sec	Others*3 cum/sec
				Peak Qp	Max. Qx	Mini. Qm					
Dallaur	Ulian					Province of Antiques*5	NR*4	NR*4	NR*4	NR*4	
						Lambunao	-	-	1.51	-	
						Cabingo	NR*4	NR*4	NR*4	NR*4	
						Duenas	-	-	0.28	-	
						San Enrique	-	-	0.23	-	
						Province of Antiques*5	NR*4	NR*4	NR*4	NR*4	
						Janiyav	-	-	0.12	-	
						Badiangan	NR*4	NR*4	NR*4	NR*4	
						Mina	NR*4	NR*4	NR*4	NR*4	
						Pototan	-	-	6.12	-	
Dingle	-	-	0.30	-							
Main						Province of Capiz*5	NR*4	NR*4	NR*4	NR*4	
						Lambunao	-	-	-	-	
						Cainog	NR*4	NR*4	NR*4	NR*4	
						Bingawan	-	-	0.11	-	
						Pasi City	-	-	0.20	-	
						San Enrique	-	-	-	-	
						Dingle	-	-	28.87	-	
						Barotac Nuevo	NR*4	NR*4	NR*4	NR*4	
						Pototan	-	-	0.08	-	
						Dumangas	-	-	0.10	-	
Zarraga	-	-	0.11	-							
Lesanes	-	-	0.14	-							
Tigum						Province of Antiques*5	NR*4	NR*4	NR*4	NR*4	
						Maasin	NR*4	NR*4	NR*4	NR*4	
						Cabatuan	-	-	0.00	-	
						Santa Barbara	-	-	7.50	-	
						Pavia	-	-	-	-	
						Alimodian	NR*4	NR*4	NR*4	NR*4	
						Maasin	NR*4	NR*4	NR*4	NR*4	
						Cabatuan	-	-	-	-	
						San Miguel	-	-	0.18	-	
						Pavia	-	-	-	-	
Pavia	-	-	0.02	-							
Hollo City	-	-	0.17	-							
Leon	NR*4	NR*4	NR*4	NR*4							
Sibalom						Alimodian	NR*4	NR*4	NR*4	NR*4	
						Oton	-	-	8.02	-	
						Tibetan	-	-	0.05	-	

Source: Philippine Water Resources Summary Data, established January 1980 by NWRC
 Notes: Drainage*1 : Watershed Area at Gauging Station
 NA*2 : Recorded River Gauge Height only
 Others*3 : Including Livestock, Recreation & Fisheries
 NR*4 : Surface water utilization was not registered in NWRB Database, as of March 1997.
 (Province)*5 : Out of Applicable Area

Op : Peak Discharge of Daily Maximum Discharge
 Qx : Maximum Daily Discharge of Weighted Daily Discharge
 Qm : Minimum Daily Discharge of Weighted Daily Discharge

Percent of Time (%) (No. in Figure 7.5.1)	Specific Discharge (cum/sec/100sq km)				
	Jalaur (1)	Jalaur (2)	Jalaur (3)	Aganan	Sibalom
	1	2	3	4	5
10%	9.36	9.72	19.59	2.93	8.95
20%	7.38	7.50	15.14	1.81	6.25
30%	5.65	6.15	13.00	1.09	3.56
40%	4.35	4.69	10.02	0.70	2.50
50%	2.90	3.44	8.25	0.33	1.58
60%	1.92	2.76	6.41	0.17	1.16
70%	1.26	2.12	5.12	0.09	0.83
80%	0.96	1.28	4.15	0.03	0.42
90%	0.24	0.61	2.38	0.01	0.18
100%	0.03	0.11	0.98	0.01	0.10
Data Period	1956-'70	1956-'69	1956-'70	1957-'69	1957-'70

Source; Philippine Water Resources Summary Data, as of Jan. 1980 by NWRC
Interim Report, Master Plan Study on Water Resources Management, as of Oct. 1997 by NWRB

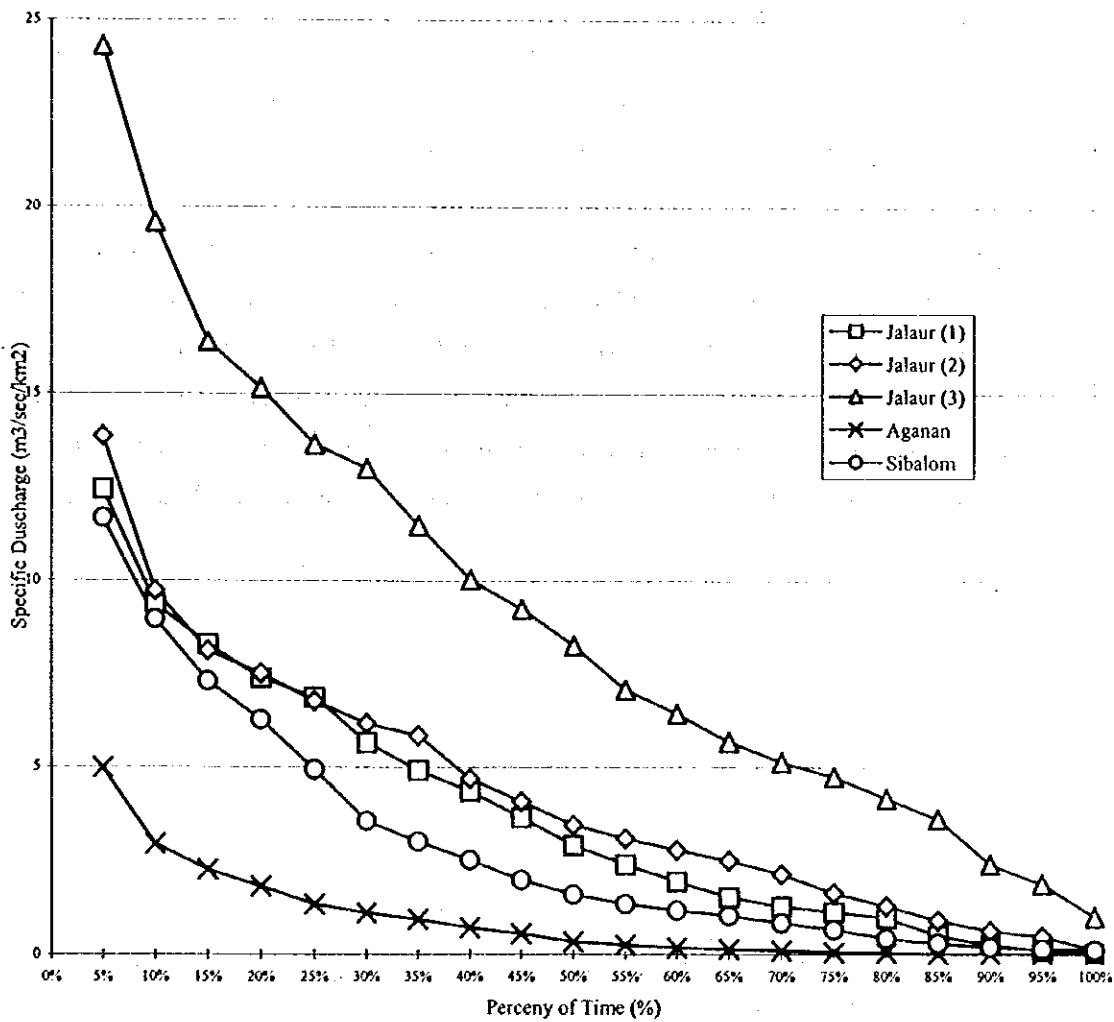


Figure 7.5.2 River Flow Duration Curve

In determining the river maintenance flow, such factors as runoff characteristics, navigation, fishing, picturesque scenery, salt water intrusion, clogging of river mouth, riparian structures, groundwater table, flora and fauna, and river water quality shall be considered to maintain the normal function of the river. In the Philippines, 10% of the dependable flow of the river is required as minimum maintenance flow. Therefore, the maintenance flow was calculated as the dependable flow for irrigation, which equals to 80% (5-year return-period) of the whole hydrological period.

Finally, the exploitable potential of surface water in the province was studied in the case of inflow to and outflow from the respective municipalities. The results are summarized in Table 7.5.2.

(3) Surface Water Quality

The results of water quality analysis are summarized in Table 7.5.1, Data Report. The sampling locations were selected upstream of the respective municipalities. In the said table, Class AA and Class A of the DENR "Water Quality Criteria for Fresh Water" are shown as reference for raw water evaluation. The PNSDW-1994 is also used to evaluate water quality with reference to turbidity and trace elements.

Water quality of the selected rivers falls on the Class "B" standard, although the parameters tested are limited. Based on the river water classification conducted by the Regional DENR in 1995, Sibalom, Balantiao and Barotac Rivers are classified as Class "B", while Calajunan, Alaoaygan and Batinao Rivers are regarded as Class "C". It is noted that river water in the Iloilo Plain is turbid and colored because the limy formation in the upstream and the clayey topsoil in the downstream are extensively distributed.

Table 7.5.2 Probability of Surface Water

Surface Water		Related Data				Probability of Surface Water (10-year return-period)											
Major River System	Tributary	Location Municipality & other Province	River Connection	Watershed Area in		Sp. D (return-period)		Inlet Flow to Municipality			Outlet Flow from Municipality			Potential			
				Location (1)	Upstream (2)	10-year (3)	5-year (4)	S/Flow (5)	M/Flow (6)	Use (7)	Potential (8)	S/Flow (9)	M/Flow (10)	Use (11)	Potential (12)		
		upstream to down	outlet/inlet	sq. km	sq. km	Q	Q	cu.m/Sec	cu.m/Sec	cu.m/Sec	cu.m/Sec	cu.m/Sec	cu.m/Sec	cu.m/Sec	cu.m/Sec	cu.m/Sec	
Jalaur	Ulian	Lambunao	54.32	19.38	2.38	4.15	0.46	0.08	0.00	0.38	1.75	0.31	0.76	0.69			
		Calinog	186.24	73.70	2.38	4.15	1.75	0.31	0.76	0.69	6.18	1.08	0.76	4.35			
		Duensis	90.50	259.94	2.38	4.15	6.18	1.08	0.76	4.35	8.34	1.45	1.04	5.85			
		San Enrique	7.02	350.44	2.38	4.15	8.34	1.45	1.04	5.85	8.50	1.48	1.27	5.75			
		Janjauy	179.00	15.82	2.38	4.15	0.38	0.07	0.00	0.31	4.63	0.81	0.12	3.71			
		Badiangan	77.50	194.82	2.38	4.15	4.63	0.81	0.12	3.71	6.48	1.13	0.12	5.23			
		Mina	43.40	272.32	2.38	4.15	6.48	1.13	0.12	5.23	9.25	1.31	0.12	6.08			
		Potoyan	73.04	315.72	2.38	4.15	7.51	1.31	0.12	6.08	9.25	1.61	0.12	6.39			
		Dingle	3.88	388.76	2.38	4.15	9.25	1.61	0.12	6.39	9.34	1.63	0.12	6.54			
		Lambunao	192.58	11.55	2.38	4.15	0.27	0.05	0.00	0.23	4.86	0.85	0.00	4.01			
		Calinog	46.56	204.13	2.38	4.15	4.86	0.85	0.00	4.01	5.96	1.04	0.00	4.92			
		Bingawan	85.00	250.69	2.38	4.15	5.96	1.04	0.00	4.92	7.99	1.39	0.11	6.48			
		Pasi City	101.60	335.69	2.38	4.15	7.99	1.39	0.11	6.48	10.40	1.81	0.32	8.27			
		San Enrique	65.78	194.75	2.38	4.15	18.90	3.30	1.59	14.02	20.47	3.57	1.59	15.31			
		Dingle	73.63	1,253.17	2.38	4.15	29.81	5.20	8.13	16.48	31.56	5.51	15.34	10.71			
Barotac Nuevo	47.25	1,326.80	2.38	4.15	31.56	5.51	15.34	10.71	32.68	5.70	15.42	11.64					
Potoyan	18.26	1,374.05	2.38	4.15	32.68	5.70	15.34	11.64	33.12	5.78	15.42	11.92					
Dumanguis	23.36	1,397.31	2.38	4.15	33.12	5.78	15.42	11.92	33.67	5.88	15.52	12.28					
Zarraga	82.50	1,415.67	2.38	4.15	33.67	5.88	15.52	12.28	35.64	6.22	15.82	13.60					
Leganes	4.83	1,498.17	2.38	4.15	35.64	6.22	15.82	13.60	35.75	6.24	15.96	13.55					
Jaro	Tigum	Maasin	109.62	23.49	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01				
		Cabatuan	57.75	133.11	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00				
		Santa Barbara	77.50	190.86	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00				
		Pavia	14.00	268.36	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00				
		Alimodian	86.88	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00				
		Maasin	46.98	86.88	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00				
		Cabatuan	24.75	133.86	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00				
		San Miguel	21.40	158.61	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00				
		Pavia	17.50	180.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00				
		Pavia	3.50	479.87	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.00				
Main	from Tigum & Aganan	Iloilo City	22.40	483.37	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.00				
		Leon	140.20	0.00	0.18	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.20				
		Alimodian	57.92	140.20	0.18	0.42	0.26	0.06	0.00	0.20	0.37	0.08	0.00				
		Oton	8.46	198.12	0.18	0.42	0.37	0.08	0.00	0.28	0.38	0.09	0.22				
Sibalom	Tuchanan		36.36	206.58	0.18	0.42	0.38	0.09	0.22	0.45	0.10	0.27	0.07				

Note: Sp. D (Specific Discharge) was analyzed by monthly mean flow records from gauging station.
 S/Flow (Stream Flow) was estimated specific discharge (10-year return-period) multiplied by upstream area.
 M/Flow (Maintenance Flow) was estimated 10% of river flow in case of 5-year return-period.
 Sp.D (10-year or 5-year return-period) without gauging station was adopted by the other analysis result from near gauging station.
 Inlet & outlet "Use" (Water Rights) are summed up by NWRB Database, as of March 1997.
 Unit Q for Specific Discharge is cu.m/Sec/100 sq.km.
 S/Flow, M/Flow & Use in final outlet flow of each stream system was added to respective inlet flows of main system.