

NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

22 JUL 28 P5:01

First Regular Session

RECEIVED BY:

SENATE

S.B. No. <u>923</u>

Introduced by SENATOR JOEL VILLANUEVA

AN ACT ENSURING THE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS BETWEEN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS, APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Republic Act No. 7160 or the Local Government Code of 1991 (LGC) sought to empower local government units (LGUs) by giving them the authority to effectively formulate and implement their respective projects and programs. To this end, the LGC increased the share of LGUs from the annual revenues of the national government by giving them a share on the taxes collected by the national government through the distribution of Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA). In 2018, the Supreme Court in *Mandanas v. Ochoa* (G.R. No. 199802) clarified that the just share of the LGUs includes all national taxes and not only national internal revenue taxes. This resulted in an increase in the amount of IRA, now known as the National Tax Allotment, that each LGU receives from the National Government. In fact, the World Bank estimates that the share of LGUs in the 2022 budget increased by 55%.¹

In addition, the LGC also authorized LGUs to impose and collect local fees and taxes to generate additional resources. These reforms sought to empower LGUs and enable them to fund their respective programs – consistent with the national objective of creating effective and autonomous local government units.

¹ World Bank, PHILIPPINES: Mandanas Ruling Provides Opportunities for Improving Service Delivery Through Enhanced Decentralization, June 10, 2021, accessible at https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2021/06/10/philippines-mandanas-ruling-provides-opportunities-for-improving-service-delivery-through-enhanced-decentralization (last accessed July 22, 2022).

Nevertheless, despite the said reforms, many LGUs continue to suffer from limited fiscal resources. Consequently, many LGUs fail to effectively provide service and implement their respective programs, contrary to the outcomes envisioned when the LGC was enacted in 1991. To date, many LGUs continue to rely on direct provision from the national government, especially for programs and projects that contribute to local development.

To address the issue of scarce resources faced by many LGUs, this bill seeks to provide additional funding to LGUs by giving each barangay, municipality, city, and province a Local Development Fund (LDF). The LDF seeks to supplement the resources currently available to local governments, and ensures the availability of adequate funding for programs, project, and activities that will assist in the development of LGUs consistent with their Comprehensive Development Plans. The bill also mandates that at least 10% of the LDF must be utilized for programs geared towards the enhancement and promotion of technical skills training and education.

This bill also seeks to allot more funds to lower-income LGUs compared to their higher-income counterparts to facilitate a more equitable distribution of resources across the country. This provision sets the parameters of distribution of the LDF, a fund similar to the Growth Equity Fund under Section 8 of Executive Order No. 138, series of 2021, which aims to "address issues on marginalization, unequal development, high poverty incidence and disparities in the net fiscal capacities of LGUs."

In addition, this bill also provides for various safeguards (e.g., compliance with local development plan, local capacity-building, multi-sector monitoring and evaluation, etc.) to ensure that resources are used consistent with their intended purpose.

The immediate passage of this bill is earnestly sought.

SENATOR JOEL VILLANUEVA



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Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Short Title. – This Act shall be known as the "Local Budgeting Reform Act."

SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy. – The State and all its territorial and political subdivisions shall enjoy genuine and meaningful local autonomy to enable them to attain their fullest development as self-reliant communities and make them more effective partners in the attainment of national goals. For this purpose, the State recognizes that meaningful local autonomy can only be realized through the implementation of locally crafted development plans that accurately acknowledge and address perceived local needs. It also recognizes that inclusive and sustainable growth can only be truly achieved by empowering the local government units (LGUs) through the provision of adequate resources and technical capacities that will promote meaningful development.

- SEC. 3. Allotment for Development. To achieve the policies declared in this Act, the National Government shall guarantee an annual fund sufficient to implement the three-year Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) of each province, city, municipality, and barangay, herein referred to as the "Local Development Fund" (LDF), to wit:
 - a) Provinces Fifty Million Pesos to One Hundred Million Pesos (Php50,000,000.00 to Php100,000,000.00) per province per year;
 - b) Cities Ten Million Pesos to Twenty Million Pesos (Php10,000,000.00 to Php20,000,000.00) per city per year;

Provided, further, That each barangay shall, at all times, receive the full amount of LDF prescribed above.

These funds shall be automatically and directly released to every LGU at the start of every fiscal year or on a quarterly basis within five (5) days at the start of each quarter. No lien, holdback or any other imposition, of whatever nature, may be imposed by the National Government against the LDF.

SEC. 4. Purpose of Local Development Fund. – The LDF shall be used solely by the LGUs to finance their respective development projects, activities and programs (PAPs) identified in their approved CDPs; Provided, That no less than ten percent (10%) of the LDF shall be allotted to PAPs geared towards the enhancement and promotion of technical skills training of the citizens in the concerned LGU.

The use of the LDF contrary to the stated purpose shall make the approving authority and all persons who allow such diversion liable for technical malversation as defined and penalized under Article 220 of Act No. 3815, otherwise known as the "Revised Penal Code."

- **SEC.** 5. *Expenditures Not Covered.* No amount shall be paid out of the LDF to items that are not related to or connected with the development PAPs, such as:
 - a) Administrative expenses, such as cash gifts, bonuses, food allowance, medical assistance, uniforms, supplies, meetings, communication, water and light, petroleum products and the like;
 - b) Salaries, wages, emoluments, per diems, or overtime pay;
 - c) Travelling expenses, whether domestic or foreign;

- d) Registration or participation fees in trainings, seminars, conferences and conventions, except if such disbursement is for technical skills training as provided under Section 4 above;
- e) Construction, repair, or refinishing of administrative offices;
- f) Purchase of administrative office's furniture, fixtures, equipment or appliances; or
- g) Purchase, maintenance, or repair of motor vehicles or motorcycles.

The LDF shall not be used to finance PAPs that may duplicate or overlap with PAPs that are being implemented or funded by National Government Agencies (NGAs). No LDF shall also be utilized as a counterpart fund to support NGAs' identified PAPs.

SEC. 6. Comprehensive Local and Multi-Sectoral Development Plan. – Consistent with Republic Act No. 7160, otherwise known as the "Local Government Code of 1991," every LGU shall formulate a three (3)-year CDP that is reflective of and responsive to the developmental needs of their respective localities with corresponding periodic timelines. The approved CDPs shall be funded yearly by the National Government in accordance with Section 3 hereof, without prejudice to the LGUs' use of their locally sourced revenues to attain the objectives of their respective CDPs.

The Local Development Councils shall conduct an annual review of, and if necessary, update their respective CDPs. The CDPs shall be formulated and approved in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Code.

The approved CDPs of each LGU shall be the basis for the allocation of the Local Development Fund. In the event that the CDP is updated and funding has been re-adjusted, the affected development project should first be approved before it may be funded and implemented.

SEC. 7. Performance-Based Evaluation. — A performance-based evaluation shall be conducted by the Performance Evaluation Committee (PEC) chaired by the Undersecretary for Local Government of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG). Before the end of the fourth quarter of each year, the PEC shall conduct an annual performance review of the LGUs' implementation of their development PAPs based on the indicators identified in their CDPs. The results of the review shall be published and made available to the public, thru online or otherwise, on or before April 30 of each year.

Unsatisfactory performance of an LGU shall result in the reduction of its LDF by fifty percent (50%) in the following year after the said evaluation; *Provided, however,* That when the LGU which was previously rated with poor standing improves on its performance in the next evaluation period, full funding shall be restored; *Provided further,* That the distribution of the LDF to the LGU shall be terminated in case of two (2) consecutive unsatisfactory performance scores; *Provided, finally,* That LGUs,

whose LDF has been terminated, may reapply for funding of their CDPs one (1) year following its termination.

SEC. 8. Web-based Monitoring System. – The PEC shall adopt a web-based application to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of all PAPs funded by the LDF.

The system shall allow tracking of expenditures and the status of implementation of the PAPs. The status of the PAPs shall be updated monthly by the LGUs or as frequently as may be necessary. The local chief executive of each LGU shall be responsible for monitoring the compliance of the LGU with all reportorial requirements.

In case of non-reporting or failure to adequately comply with the reportorial requirements, the PEC shall advise the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) to suspend the release of funding to the delinquent LGU until such time that it complies with the requirements.

The system shall be accessible to the general public and all information, including, but not limited to, funding/cost, location, contractor, progress status, number of beneficiaries, date of completion and responsible government official, of the PAPs shall be disclosed.

An amount, which shall not be less than Twenty-Five Million Pesos (Php25,000,000.00) is hereby appropriated to fund the establishment of a web-based monitoring system.

- **SEC.** 9. Performance Evaluation Committee. There is hereby created a PEC in charge of the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development PAPs funded by the LDF based on the indicators provided under the CDPs. The PEC shall be composed of the following:
 - a) The Undersecretary for Local Government of the DILG, as Chairman;
 - b) The Assistant Director-General for Planning of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA);
 - c) The Assistant Secretary for Policy and Planning of the DBM;
 - d) The Executive Director of the Bureau of Local Government Finance (BLGF) of the Department of Finance (DOF);
 - e) A representative from each of the various leagues of the different LGUs concerned;
 - f) A representative from the National Commission on Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), if applicable; and
 - g) Four (4) representatives from accredited civil society groups and/or non-government organizations in the locality where the CDP is to be implemented.

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The representatives from the accredited civil society groups and/or non-government organizations shall be selected based on the criteria and mechanisms to be determined for this purpose by the PEC.

The various Regional Project Monitoring Committees (RPMC) shall assist the PEC in its task and shall act as the secretariat of the PEC with respect to their region.

SEC. 10. Capacity Building. – The Local Government Academy (LGA), in consultation with institutions of higher learning with distinguished competencies in public governance programs, is hereby mandated to ensure within one (1) year after the effectivity of this Act, that all territorial and political subdivisions are capacitated to effectively plan and implement the development projects in their respective CDPs. For this purpose, an amount, which shall not be more than Fifty Million Pesos (Php50,000,000.00) shall be appropriated for capacity building of all LGUs.

No LDF shall be released without a certification from the LGA that the LGU is capacitated to plan and implement its CDP.

- **SEC. 11.** *Procurement.* Procurement for the purpose of implementing the CDPs must be consistent with the provisions of Republic Act No. 9184, otherwise known as the "Government Procurement Reform Act," as amended.
- **SEC. 12.** *Penal Provision.* It shall be unlawful for any person to withhold the release of the LDF to the LGUs within the period specified in Section 3 hereof, except as provided under this Act.

Unless otherwise provided in this Act, any person violating the provision of this Act shall suffer the penalty of imprisonment ranging from one (1) year and one (1) day to six (6) years, and a fine of Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (Php500,000.00), and temporary absolute disqualification from holding any public office or employment in the government, including any government-owned and/or controlled corporations (GOCCs), and their subsidiaries.

The Local Chief Executive shall be administratively liable, without prejudice to any civil or criminal liabilities he may have incurred under existing laws, in case of failure to report the status of their development PAPs as required under Section 8 of this Act.

Any government official or employee who shall prevent the reporting or disclosure of any information or data pertaining to a funded development PAP as mandated by Section 8 of this Act shall be held administratively liable, without prejudice to any civil or criminal liability he/she may have incurred under existing laws.

SEC. 13. Oversight Committee. – There is hereby created a Joint Congressional Oversight Committee to monitor and oversee the implementation of the provisions of this Act. The Committee shall be composed of five (5) members from the Senate and five (5) members from the House of Representatives to be jointly chaired by the Chairperson of the Committees on Local Government of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

 SEC. 14. Sunset Review. – Five (5) years following the effectivity of this Act, or as the need arises, the Congress shall conduct a sunset review. For the purposes of this Act, the term "sunset review" shall mean a systematic evaluation by Congress of the accomplishments and impact of this Act, as well as the performance of LGUs, for purposes of determining remedial legislation.

- **SEC. 15.** Coordination with Other Agencies. In adopting technical skills training program, each LGU shall closely coordinate with the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), and with other relevant government agencies in order to efficiently and effectively carry out their respective CDPs.
- **SEC. 16.** *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* Within sixty (60) days from the effectivity of this Act, the Secretary of the DILG, with the Secretaries of the DOF and the DBM and in consultation with the various leagues of the different LGUs and other relevant stakeholders, shall issue the necessary rules and regulations for the effective implementation of this Act.
- **SEC. 17.** Suppletory Application of Existing Laws. The provisions of the Local Government Code of 1991 and other laws consistent with this Act shall have suppletory effect.
- **SEC. 18.** Repealing Clause. All laws, presidential decrees, executive orders, presidential proclamations, rules and regulations or parts thereof contrary to or inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed, superseded or modified accordingly.
- **SEC. 19.** Separability Clause. Any portion or provision of this Act that may be declared unconstitutional or invalid shall not have the effect of nullifying other portions or provisions hereof, as long as such remaining portions or provisions can still subsist and be given effect in their entirety.
- SEC. 20. Effectivity. This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,