

05 December 2022, (Monday)



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The Manila Times

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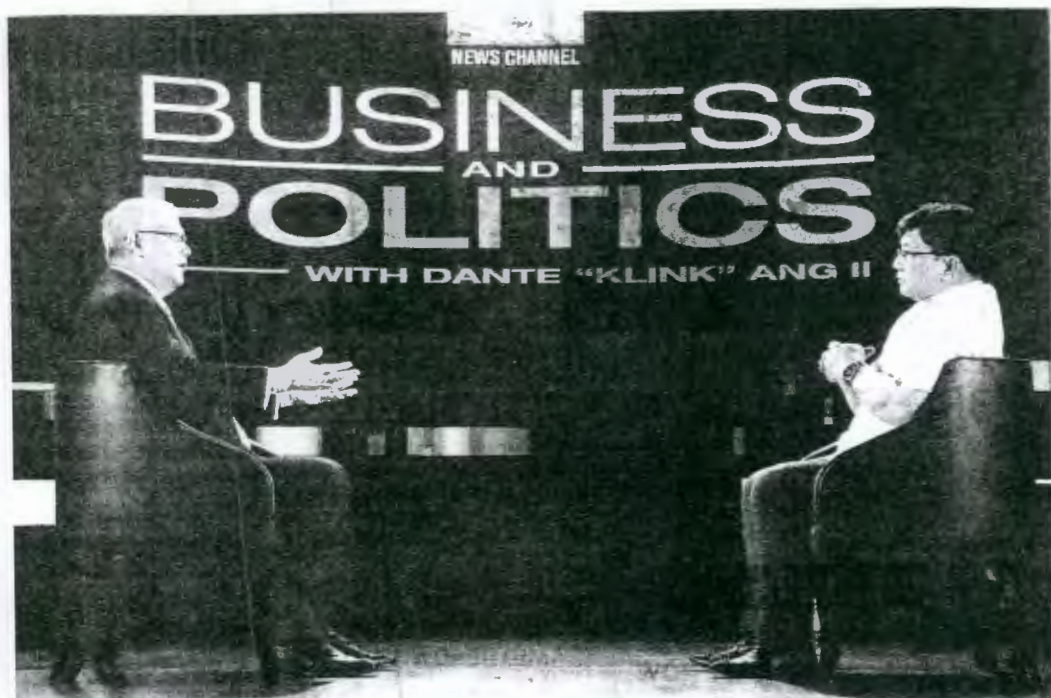
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Climate change exec bats for 'green' energy

BY BELLA CARIASO

CLIMATE Change Commission (CCC) Commissioner Albert de la Cruz Sr. has underscored the need to shift to renewable energy if the Philippines wants to survive the effects of environmental degradation. ➤EnergyA2



CLIMATE MATTERS Climate Change Commission Commissioner Albert de la Cruz Sr. (right) with Business and Politics host Dante 'Klink' Ang 2nd on Saturday, Dec. 3, 2022. PHOTO BY J. GERARD SEGUIA



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Climate change exec

Guesting at the SMNI's "Business and Politics" program hosted by *The Manila Times* Chairman and CEO Dante "Klink" Ang 2nd every Saturday, de la Cruz Sr. said the 2022 world risk index identifies the Philippines as the "number one vulnerable country all over the world" in terms of climate change.

De la Cruz said the Covid-19 pandemic should be a wake-up call on the fallout from another global crisis in the face of climate change.

He cited a recent study of the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change that warned of a food shortage by 2030 and famine by 2050 if global warming is not fully addressed.

"The Covid-19 pandemic is a wake-up call for everybody. If we are doing business, we accumulate all the money, but we forget the environment. Someday, somehow like Covid-19 pandemic, even if you have all the money if you have no airplane, no malls, everything is closed and everybody is inside their homes. Don't wait for the next thing to happen; we need to have a paradigm shift by being a climate change responsible citizen," he said.

De la Cruz said climate change is about life and survival of the people on the planet.

"We need to have 1.5 degrees Celsius by the end of the century. It should not be higher than that or else... so we still have a very, very thin opportunity. How? We need to reverse the situation by planting trees. We need to stop logging; it should be a total ban. There should be no intrusive way of extracting minerals and other sources, and then we need to shift to renewable energy," he added.

In its report, the climate change panel said the combined pledges of more than 190 nations that signed up to the 2015 Paris climate deal put Earth on track to warm by around 2.5 C (36 degrees Fahrenheit) compared to pre-industrial levels by the century's end.

bats for 'green' energy

De la Cruz underscored not only the need to shift to renewable energy, but also to address the country's waste management and protect its mangrove forests.

He said the government aims to reduce the country's carbon zinc output by 75 percent in 2030.

"We will be able to reduce this provided you provide this technology, mechanisms coming from the major carbon producing countries," he said.

De la Cruz noted that the Philippines only emits one third of 1 percent of carbon zinc.

"We are not a carbon zinc-producing country. What we are doing and focusing is for adaptation and of course our country is looking into climate justice in order for our country to have what we call green transition for this climate change problem that we have," he said.

He also stressed the need to pass the proposed National Land Use Plan, which "is a pivotal, nexus policy for us to survive as a nation."

"What happened in Maguindanao, the Super Typhoon 'Yolanda', these are eye openers. First, we start with the leaders. Filipinos will follow their mayor. They will follow the punong barangay. We still believe that as Filipinos, we have high regards for our leaders, but it has to be a leadership by example," de la Cruz said.

He said the Climate Change Commission is pushing for a whole of nation approach in looking after the welfare of the vulnerable sectors.

"In order for us to be ready for this transition, we need to be ready with regards to policy, with regards to the effective commu-

nication channel and we need to be ready with regard to the LGUs (local government units) who are considered to be the frontliners," he said.

He said the commission is promoting the use of e-vehicles, the shift to renewables such as solar power in every LGUs.

"If we will be able to provide e-vehicle, solar rooftops [and] good waste management with renewable energy for each and every LGU, then the Climate Change Commission can sponsor a resolution declaring their city a green city."

An LGU that is declared a green city "will be a destination for green investments. There will be a lot of investments going into your area because there are a lot of corporations not only in the Philippines, but specifically for western corpo-

rations, US-based, they want to invest in green leaders. It will be a magnet for green investors," de la Cruz said.

He said Energy Secretary Raphael Lotilla gave assurances that his department is drawing up additional policies to boost the use of renewable energy.

"We have the green energy option. Of course, we have the Renewable Energy Act. We need to be at par with what is happening in the global scenario in so far as renewable energy is concerned," he said.

De la Cruz pointed to Ilocos Norte as the pioneer in the use of renewable energy.

"During our meeting in UN habitat held in Poland early this year, we showcased Ilocos Norte... The windmills in Ilocos Norte... these were constructed during the



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time we still don't have the Renewable Energy Act," he noted.

De la Cruz said promoting renewables in the country needs political will.

He also mentioned the Land Bank of the Philippines, Asian Development Bank and Development Bank of the Philippines are providing the country with "green funds."

"We're doing a lot of events per region, in order for them to have what we call an interlink finance technology and technology know-how for them to be able to make use," de la Cruz said.

He said the CCC supports the proposed bill of Palawan Rep, Edward Hagedorn seeking to declare parts of the West Philippine Sea as a marine-protected area.

"We are so glad that we are part of the group working with Congressman Hagedorn in order for the areas to be declared as areas of peace and prosperity. We already have the declaration coming from each and every country around the area that they are in support that the same area should be a zone of peace and prosperity, and there was already a pronouncement from the international body on who owns the areas and nobody changed," de la Cruz said.

Hagedorn's House Bill Number 6373 seeks to strengthen the protection and preservation of the atolls, coral reefs, and other vital marine resources in the West Philippine Sea.

De la Cruz added that reclamation projects in the West Philippine Sea must be banned.

"That is a very serious problem because the key takeaway is we need to do everything in harmony with nature, balance and harmony with nature. If we turn these reefs into military camps, there is a problem not only geopolitically but there is a problem environmentally, that's really a red flag for everybody and that is why we are looking forward to how to resolve this at the level of our diplomats," he said.

China has transformed several islets, shoals and reefs in the disputed South China Sea into virtual military facilities.



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Global central banks brace for 'greenflation,' climate change amid volatile energy prices

BY SIEGFRID ALEGADO AND ANUP ROY
Bloomberg

CLIMATE change and the energy transition are becoming top of mind for central bank policymakers as they grapple with volatile energy prices and the effects of more frequent extreme weather events.

The shift to green energy may be "inflationary and even slightly stagflationary," Bank of France Governor Francois Villeroy de Gal-

hau said Friday, speaking virtually on a panel at a central bank conference in Bangkok. "I stress might, we don't know yet."

"Looking through" green transition-induced inflation "would be a seductive monetary policy but it's probably the risky one," he said Friday. "So we will have to react, but not to overreact."

Climate-related shocks—either on the demand or supply-side—may also stoke inflation, the World Bank's M. Ayhan Kose said on the

same panel.

Central banks might have to "reassess" monetary policy frameworks, inflation targets or both.

Policymakers are exploring avenues to manage risks associated with climate change and the price impacts of a transition to greener energy. Earlier this year, European Central Bank Executive Board member Isabel Schnabel said inflation forecasts may need to be revised upward as

EU countries try to reduce CO2 emissions.

The risks to emerging-market economies are greater, Kose said on Friday, highlighting the need to provide resources to lower-income nations.

"There is tension between emerging markets and developed markets on climate finance," he said.

"We need to be honest about the essence of the challenge we face, and that is financing."



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Walang pakialam sa global warming

MALIMIT ipuna na makasarili imbis na maka-lipunan ang Pilipino. Makitid daw ang pananaw sa mga nagaganap sa paligid. Nitong pandemyang COVID-19, halimbawa, maraming ayaw mag-face mask. Sa pagkontra-bakuna, maraming naniwala na magiging zombie kung mainiksyunan. May mga nagpaturok dahil lang sinabayan ng local government nang pamimigay ng ayuda at premyo—hindi dahil tungkulin sa pamilya at komunidad na huwag ikalat ang COVID-19. May mga nangupit pa sa community pantries.

Binabalewala ng Pilipino ang global warming. Patuloy gumagamit ng single use plastics sa palengke, bahay, eskuwela at opisina. Hindi iniisip na dagdag basura lang ito, nakakabara ng kanal at ilog at bumubutas sa ozone layer kapag sinunog.

Walang pakialam sa maruming emissions ng sasakyan at pagsisiga ng basura sa bakuran, o sa paninigarilyo sa publiko. Mas nakakalala ang mga ito sa polusyon, kaysa init at usok sa pabrika. Nagkakasakit tayo sa baga dahil sa maruming hangin. Pero isinisisi

Sapol

NI JARILUS BONDOC



natin ito sa kamalasan, hindi sa pagwasak sa kalikasan.

Kailan tayo matatauhan? Kung kailan wala na tayong mainom at makain dahil sa pagwasak ng super typhoons at heat waves sa pananim, poultries at piggeries? Kung kailan huli na ang lahat?

Dahil sa global warming nagdysa ang mundo ng dalawang taong La Niña. Hindi dati nangyari ito. Pinakamatinding heat wave sa Europe sa nakaraang 500 taon. Natuyot ang taniman sa India. Pero binaha ng tatlong buwang ulan ang kapit-bansang Pakistan. Sobrang ulan sa kalahati ng China at Australia, sobrang init sa kalahati pa.

Uulit pa ang La Niña nitong 2022-2023. Sa Pilipinas patuloy pang bagyo at mudslides; kakapusan ng bigas, mais, asukal, asin, gulay, prutas; mababansot, mamamatay ang mga alagang manok, baboy at isda. Walang ibang bansang mabibilhan. Kikilos na kaya tayo?



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'Local mining firms planting bamboo must get tax incentives'

THE private sector has urged the government to grant tax incentives to miners who will invest in large-scale bamboo plantations as these projects will help boost watershed conservation, reduce the risk of natural disasters and generate as much as \$3 billion in long-term revenue.

Bamboo propagation and mining sector advocates from the Junction Ridge Resources Development Corp. (JRRDC) and the Kilusang 5K (Kawayan: Kalikasan, Kabuhayan, Kaunlaran, Kinabukasan) said bamboo planting will be "the best antidote" to criticisms against mining activities.

Banker and mining leader Isidro C. Alcantara Jr. of JRRDC said bamboo plantations in mining areas can generate huge revenues that can approximate earnings from gold, copper, and nickel.

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) reported in November 2020 that the mining and quarrying sector generated revenues of P189.9 billion (\$3.45 billion).

"To understand why we should concentrate on bamboo, it can generate \$3 billion or 10 percent of China's (bamboo revenue). It can equal the mining industry's output of gold, copper, and nickel," said Isidro during the 5K Foundation Inc.'s forum dubbed "Usapang Kawayan."

Isidro was chairman of Marcventures Holdings Inc. (Marcventures Mining parent firm) prior to his retirement. Its mining operation in Surigao del Sur has so far grown 30,875 bamboo plants in the area, pioneering the effort in the industry.

"This is doable. We have so much land where we can set up large-scale bamboo plantations," said Isidro.

Kilusang 5K Foundation Chairman Deogracias Victor B. Savellano also said during the forum that bamboo is one of the best crops for land restoration.

Bamboo plants are the best tools for fighting climate change as it releases 35 percent more oxygen than other trees. It sequesters 12 metric tons of carbon per hectare annually, he said.

"Bamboo is one of the best crops for land restoration especially in mined-out areas," said Savellano.

"Bamboo planting in mining areas has been required by DENR since 2020 to plant bamboo to 20 percent of their declared mining area."



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PINANGUNAHAN ni Civil Service Commission Chairperson Karlo Nograles ang ceremonial tree planting kasama si UPLB Vice Chancellor for Community Affairs Roberto P. Cerno at iba pang opisyal sa bakuran ng CSC Central Office kamakailan upang mamunga at mapakinabangan ang bakanteng lote sa CSC.



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Mount Kanlaon 6 beses yumanig

NAG-ALBUROTO uli ang Bulkang Kanlaon matapos makapagtala ng anim na volcanic earthquake sa nakalipas na magdamag, ayon sa ulat ng Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (Phivolcs).

Nabatid sa Phivolcs na maliban sa naramdamang pagyanig ay bahagya ring namamaga ang bunganga ng bulkan sa Negros kung saan bahagya itong natatakpan ng ulap at usok.

Ang Bulkang Kanlaon ay itinutu-

ring na aktibong bulkan dahil sa mga nakalipas na pag-aalburoto nito.

Bunsod nito ay nakataas pa rin sa alert level 1 ang paligid ng bulkan at pinaalala ng Phivolcs na mahigpit na ipinagbabawal ang pagpasok sa apat na kilometrong (4 km) radius Permanent Danger Zone (PDZ).

Maging ang pagpapalipad ng anumang uri ng aircraft malapit sa tuktok ng bulkan ay ipinagbabawal ng ahensya.



'Global food crises likely to increase sans wider systemic change'

THE world's ability to nourish its burgeoning population is under threat and without broader socioeconomic and environmental change, sustainable agrifood systems will be impossible to achieve, according to a new report by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

The report, which was released last Friday, urged decision makers to think beyond short-term needs, warning that a lack of vision, piecemeal approaches and "quick fixes" will come at a high cost for everyone.

FAO noted that by 2050, there will be 10 billion people in the world to feed and this will be an unprecedented challenge if significant attempts are not made to reverse current trends.

"A new mindset that prioritizes long-term objectives, sustainability and resilience is urgently needed," the report read.

It identified key "triggers" for agrifood systems transformation that can help achieve food security, nutrition, natural resource preservation, ecosystems restoration and climate change mitigation.

Trends, such as increasing population and urbanization, macroeconomic instability, poverty and inequalities, geopolitical tensions and conflicts, fiercer competition over natural resources, and climate change are reaping havoc in socio-economic systems and dam-

aging environmental systems, the report says.

"Many of the SDGs [Sustainable Development Goals] are not on track and will only be achieved if agrifood systems are transformed properly to withstand ongoing global adversity that undermines food security and nutrition due to growing structural inequalities and also regional inequalities," FAO Director-General Qu Dongyu said at the launch event.

Agrifood systems

THE report identifies 18 interconnected socio-economic and environmental forces, called drivers, and analyses how they interact and shape the various activities occurring within agrifood systems, including farming, food processing, and food consumption.

Poverty and inequalities, geopolitical instability, scarcity and the degradation of resources, and climate change are some of the key drivers and how they are managed will determine what the future of food looks like.

If agrifood systems remain on their current paths, the evidence points to a future characterized by persistent food insecurity, degrading resources and unsustainable economic growth, the report cautions.

The report also illustrated four future scenarios for agrifood systems that bring diverse outcomes in terms of food security, nutri-

tion and overall sustainability: "More of the same," that envisages continuing muddling through by reacting to events and crises; "Adjusted future," where some moves towards sustainable agrifood systems occur at a slow, uncertain pace; "Race to the bottom," that portrays a world in disarray in the worst version of itself; and "Trading off for sustainability," where short-term GDP growth is traded off for inclusiveness, resilience and sustainability of agrifood, socioeconomic and environmental systems.

"Strategic foresight helps us all, and governments in particular, by analyzing short-term and long-term trends and seeing possible alternative future scenarios. By considering worst-case scenarios, we can anticipate possible negative paths and take measures to avoid them," Qu said.

Triggers for transformation

TO increase the chances of creating a more sustainable and resilient future for agrifood systems, the report underscores the urgent need to change course. To achieve this, it proposes four key "triggers of transformation"—improved governance, critical and informed consumers, better income and wealth distribution and innovative technologies and approaches.

"Very few low- and middle-income countries, perhaps none, will have the possibility of achieving hegemonic power and



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the status of empires that many high-income countries made use of to benefit their well-being and welfare. Future global development patterns depend on the resolution of key questions: institutions providing solutions for sharing the 'global commons'; the distribution of political power and wealth; and the resolution of the extensive inequalities present in today's economies," the report read.

In a scenario where the world opts for a more sustainable future, the report said global challenges will be tackled by "a more effective participatory and novel, multi-level governance", where governments, consumers, businesses and academia interact with different functions but overall converging objectives.

"To ensure access to sufficient and nutritious food, decent jobs, income opportunities, and environmental services, among others, requires us to be smarter in identifying the triggers needed to accelerate transformative processes," Qu said.

Role of consumers

CONSUMERS will need to be more responsible actors since they "hold the power to trigger transformative processes by shifting demand towards more environmentally and socially responsible, and nutritious products."

For better income and wealth distribution, the report urged

greater investment in social outcomes and increase social capital, to get people out of poverty—not just out of hunger. It also recommends that wealthier countries be willing to shoulder more of the costs of this transformation.

Transformation will also be aided by the further development of innovative technologies and approaches for which the authors of the report propose prioritizing scientific research and development and that these advances must be accessible to the most vulnerable groups.

This kind of comprehensive transformation, however, will come at a cost and there will be trade-offs that governments, policy makers and consumers will have to address and balance, while tackling resistance to the paradigm shift.

Countries and social groups that can shoulder the costs involved in the necessary transformations have to provide relief to those already affected by the negative effects of unsustainable development.

"Choices will have to be made to trade off contrasting objectives, such as increasing immediate consumption and well-being versus investing to ensure a better future for current and next generations, or deciding how to charge the costs of unsustainable development to wealthier societies to the advantage of poorer ones," Qu said.



Republika ng Pilipinas
Kagawaran ng Kapaligiran at Likas Yaman
PAMBANSANG PUNONG REHIYON
National Ecology Center, East Avenue, Diliman, Lungsod ng Quezon

PAGBEBENTA NG PAMPUBLIKONG LUPA

Ang pabatid na ito ay ipinagkakaloob bilang patunay na ang Department of Environment and Natural Resources—National Capital Region, Patents and Deeds Section, alinsunod sa Department Administrative Order No. 38, 19 April 1990, ay magkakaroon ng bilhan sa *DENR-NCR, National Ecology Center, East Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City*, sa pamamagitan ng isang *sealed bidding* na makakapagbigay ng pinakamataas na halaga sa ike-10 ng umaga ng APR 11, 2023, ng lupang matatagpuan sa *Brgy. Western Bicutan (Pinagsama) Taguig City* na inilarawan ng mga sumusunod:

BILANG NG APLIKASYON	PANGALANG APLIKANTE	BILANG NG LOTE/PLANO	SUKAT NG LOTE SA METRO KUMWADRO	HALAGA NG LUPA KADA METRO KUMWADRO	KABUANG HALAGA NG LUPA	KABUANG HALAGA NG MGA ISTRUKTURA
IGPSA No. 007607-2184	EDWIN A. VIDA	Lot 34, Block 50 P&D-00-038894	84 sq.m.	PHP140.00	PHP11,700.00	PHP80,000.00

Ang mga *bid* ay dapat na selyado at dapat isumite sa nasabing Dibisiyon, mismo o bago sa itinalagang oras at petsa sa itaas at minarkahan na "*Bid for Land Described in MSA/IGPSA No. 007607-2184*". Ang mga *bid* sa pagbili ay dapat isumite sa pamamagitan ng pera, *money order*, *treasury warrant*, sertipikadong tseke, *cashier's check* o *manager's check* na nagkakahalaga ng humigit kumulang sa sampung porsiyento (10%) ng isinuniteng turing. Kung ang bumibili ay nais bawin ang kanilang dinepositong halaga bilang alok sa pagbili, ngunit natukoy na ang pinakamataas na bidder, ang katumbas na deposito ay makukumpiska pabor sa pamahalaan. Ang mga alok sa pagbili ay hindi dapat bababa sa kabuuang halaga ng nasabing lupa. Ang pamahalaan ay may karapatang tanggihan ang isa o lahat ng alok sa pagbili kung kinakailangan.

Lungsod ng Quezon, Republika ng Pilipinas

(Sgd.)
ATTY. ALVIN JOSEPH G. CONSTANTINO
Chief, Licenses, Patents and Deeds Division
MSG/ICP/IBP

NOV. 14, 21, 28 DEC. 5, 12, 19

Republika ng Pilipinas
Kagawaran ng Kapaligiran at Likas Yaman
PAMBANSANG PUNONG REHIYON
National Ecology Center, East Avenue, Diliman, Lungsod ng Quezon

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IGPSA No. 007607-2183	RALPH EDRIAN T. VIDA	Lot 6, Block 54 P&D-00-038894	84 sq.m.	PHP140.00	PHP11,700.00	PHP180,000.00

Ang mga *bid* ay dapat na selyado at dapat isumite sa nasabing Dibisiyon, mismo o bago sa itinalagang oras at petsa sa itaas at minarkahan na "*Bid for Land Described in MSA/IGPSA No. 007607-2183*". Ang mga *bid* sa pagbili ay dapat isumite sa pamamagitan ng pera, *money order*, *treasury warrant*, sertipikadong tseke, *cashier's check* o *manager's check* na nagkakahalaga ng humigit kumulang sa sampung porsiyento (10%) ng isinuniteng turing. Kung ang bumibili ay nais bawin ang kanilang dinepositong halaga bilang alok sa pagbili, ngunit natukoy na ang pinakamataas na bidder, ang katumbas na deposito ay makukumpiska pabor sa pamahalaan. Ang mga alok sa pagbili ay hindi dapat bababa sa kabuuang halaga ng nasabing lupa. Ang pamahalaan ay may karapatang tanggihan ang isa o lahat ng alok sa pagbili kung kinakailangan.

Lungsod ng Quezon, Republika ng Pilipinas

(Sgd.)
ATTY. ALVIN JOSEPH G. CONSTANTINO
Chief, Licenses, Patents and Deeds Division



TITLE: _____



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES
F03-4A, Capitol Compound, Maiti, Digos City, Philippines
Telephone No. (082)553-8756email.denr.digos@gmail.com

LEASE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that DENR, Community Environment and Natural Resources Office X3-4A, Capitol Compound, Maiti, Digos City, will accept oral or written bids not later than ten (10:00 o'clock a.m. on January 9, 2023 for the lease for commercial purposes of the tract of land herein below described.

Location : Darang, Sta Cruz, Davao del Sur
Description : MCo-11-001235-D
Area : 76,746 sq.m.
Appraisal (land) : Php 2,635.00 per sq. m. or
Php 202,225,710.00 for the tract of land
Value of Proposed Improvements : Php 700,000,000.00
Applied for by : San Miguel Corporation
Represented by: Ferdinand K. Constantino

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the expenses for the publication of the notice of lease and the survey of the land. The right to lease the land will be awarded to the person offering the highest annual rental, which shall not be less than three per centum (3%) of the value of the land plus one per centum (1%) of the value of the proposed/existing improvements. In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must be qualified public land applicant, and must, before the commencement of the same, make a deposit equivalent to at least three (3) months' rental. Only deposit in cash, money order, treasury warrant, certified checks, cashier's check or manager's check can be accepted. A person bidding in representation of another may do so under a duly executed power of attorney. During the bidding, the bidder has to make an additional deposit everytime his bid is raised, to complete the three (3) months' rental, otherwise, such bid shall not be accepted. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
Digos City, Davao del Sur, Philippines, October 20, 2022.

RUEL D. COLONG
DENR Officer



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES
F03-4A, Capitol Compound, Maiti, Digos City, Philippines
Telephone No. (082)553-8756email.denr.digos@gmail.com

PAGPAPAUPA NG LUPANG PUBLIKO

Ipinangibigay alam sa mundo na ang DENR, Community Environment and Natural Resources Office X3-4A, Capitol Compound, Maiti, Digos City ay talagang ng ardyado o nakatawid na alok sa ika alas 10:00 ng umaga sa ika 5 ng Enero taong 2023 para pasapahan ang leang sukot na lupang publiko na itinatagan sa ibaba nila:

Lugar : Darang, Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur
Deskripsyon : MCo-11-001235-D
Sukat : 76,746 metro kwadrado
Tatagan ng Lupang : Php 2,635.00 kada metro kwadrado o
kabuuang Php 202,225,710.00
Halaga ng nakatayang Proyekto : Php 700,000,000.00
Applikante : San Miguel Corporation
Represented by: Ferdinand K. Constantino

Ang karapatan ng upahan ng rearing lupa ay ibigay sa tao o partido na makapagbigay ng pinakamataas na upa sa isang taon na hindi bababa sa tatlong (3%) porsyento sa halaga ng lupa at isang (1%) porsyento sa halaga ng itatayang estruktura. Upang ang isang tao ay makatasa sa isangawang subasta, kailangang siya ay karapat-dapat na aplikante at kailangang bago magmula ang subasta ay nakadeposito siya ng halagang katumbas ng tatlong buwang upa. Ang deposito ay kailangang salaping papel, money order, cashier's o manager's check, ang siya lamang itatanggapin. Ang leang tao na sumali sa subasta na nagrepresenta ng isang tao ay makatasa lamang kung mayroon siyang pahintulot na ibigay sa pananagin ng kaulatag pahintulot na itatagang ng Notary Public. Sa panahon ng subasta, ang leang sumali ay magkaroon ng dagdag na deposito kapag ang kanyang alok ay itinatag para makumpleto ang kabuuang tatlong buwang upa. Ang karapatang tumanggap o tanggihan ang anumang alok o sa lehat ng alok ay itatagang nakalagan para sa pananagin.

Ang magmamag ng alok na ito kung hindi siya ang aplikante ay itatatangang itatumbas ang katayang magagal sa pagpapalathala ng pananagin ng alok sa pagpapalathala ng lupa.
Lungsod ng Digos, Lungsod ng Davao del Sur, October 20, 2022.

RUEL D. COLONG
DENR Officer