

## XXIX. THE JUDICIARY

## A. SUPREME COURT OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE LOWER COURTS

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

## MANDATE

The Supreme Court of the Philippines and the Lower Courts perform adjudicative functions vested on them by the Philippine Constitution and other applicable laws. Their judicial power includes "the duty of the courts of justice to settle actual controversies involving rights which are legally demandable and enforceable, and to determine whether or not there has been a grave abuse of discretion amounting to lack of excess of jurisdiction on the part of any branch or instrumentality of the Government."

## VISION

An independent, impartial, effective and efficient Judiciary, protective of the rights of the people and the democratic institutions to ensure sustainable human development.

## MISSION

To uphold the rule of law through fair, expeditious and timely judicial process in defending the constitutional and democratic rights and welfare of the people, and consistently pursue effective and efficient administration of justice.

## KEY RESULT AREAS

Just and lasting peace and the rule of law

## SECTOR OUTCOME

Improvement and strengthening of the Judicial System and Process and Accessibility of the Judicial System by the poor

## ORGANIZATIONAL OUTCOME

Judgment of cases independently, effectively and efficiently rendered

## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

KEY STRATEGIES

Delivery of independent, effective and efficient service / decisions through:

1. Improved case management
2. Efficient court operations
3. Judicial training and legal education institutions
4. Better court physical and technologies processes
5. Quality court decisions
6. Consequent restoration of public trust

ORGANIZATIONAL OUTCOMES (OOs) / PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (PIs)BASELINE2016 TARGETS

Judgment of cases independently, effectively and efficiently rendered

## MAJOR FINAL OUTPUTS (MFOs) / PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (PIs)

## 2016 Targets

## MFO 1: RESOLUTIONS/DECISIONS IN APPEALED AND OTHER CASES UNDER ITS JURISDICTION

Supreme Court	
No. of resolutions/decision	5,840
Disposition Rate	42.29%
Regional Trial Courts	
No. of resolutions/decisions	194,024
Disposition rate	27.74%
Metropolitan Trial Courts	
No. of resolutions/decisions	84,561
Disposition rate	67.11%
Municipal Trial Courts in Cities	
No. of resolutions/decisions	81,100
Disposition rate	53.14%
Municipal Circuit Trial Courts	
No. of resolutions/decisions	20,402
Disposition rate	46.14%
Municipal Trial Courts	
No. of resolutions/decisions	24,883
Disposition rate	45.13%
Sharia District Courts	
No. of resolutions/decisions	42
Disposition rate	42.18%
Sharia Circuit Courts	
No. of resolutions/decisions	498
Disposition rate	29.41%
Child and Family Courts	
No. of resolutions/decisions	30,520
Disposition rate	33%

## B. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

## MANDATE

The Presidential Electoral Tribunal is the sole judge of all contests relating to the election returns, and qualifications of the President and the Vice-President of the Philippines and promulgates rules for the purpose. The Tribunal hears and decides en banc all presidential and vice presidential election contests. It exercises the same powers which the law confers upon the courts of justice, including the issuance of subpoena and subpoena duces tecum, the taking of depositions, the arrest of witnesses for the purpose of compelling their appearance, the production of documents and other evidence, and the compulsory compliance with its orders.

## VISION

An independent, impartial, effective and efficient Judiciary, protective of the rights of the people and the democratic institutions to ensure sustainable human development.

## MISSION

To uphold the rule of law through fair, expeditious and timely judicial process in defending the constitutional and democratic rights and welfare of the people, and consistently pursue effective and efficient administration of justice.

## KEY RESULT AREAS

Just and lasting peace and the rule of law

## SECTOR OUTCOME

Renewed integrity of the electoral process

## ORGANIZATIONAL OUTCOME

Fair and speedy resolution of Presidential and Vice-Presidential electoral cases/contests achieved

## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

KEY STRATEGIES

1. Preserve and enforce order in electoral proceedings
2. Exclusive control, supervision and direction of all matters pertaining to electoral protests

ORGANIZATIONAL OUTCOMES (OOs) / PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (PIs)BASELINE2016 TARGETS

Fair and speedy resolution of Presidential and  
Vice-Presidential electoral cases / contests achieved

MAJOR FINAL OUTPUTS (MFOs) / PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (PIs)2016 Targets

MFO 1: DECISIONS/RESOLUTIONS OF CASES INVOLVING THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE-PRESIDENT

No. of PET electoral resolutions/decisions

0

## C. SANDIGANBAYAN

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

## MANDATE

The Sandiganbayan is a constitutionally mandated court, of the same level as the Court of Appeals, established to try and decide criminal and civil cases against government officials and employees accused of graft and corruption and other offenses. The Term is a Tagalog word meaning "support of the nation." Implicit in the name is the idea that the people can rely on this body for the attainment of the specific goals addressed to its attention.

## VISION

We envision a judicial institution that the Filipino people can rely on for the attainment of the highest norms of official conduct required of public officers and employees.

## MISSION

The Sandiganbayan's mission is to give life and meaning to the constitutional precept that a public office is a public trust and to impress upon public officers and employees their duty to serve with the highest degree of responsibility, integrity, loyalty and efficiency that they are at all times accountable to the people with. It carries out this objective by conducting expeditious trials of criminal and civil cases involving offenses committed by public officers and employees, including those employed in government-owned or controlled corporations.

## KEY RESULT AREAS

Transparency, accountability and open governance

## SECTOR OUTCOME

Rule of law

## ORGANIZATIONAL OUTCOME

Judgment of graft and corrupt practices committed by public officials and employees independently, effectively and efficiently rendered

## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

## KEY STRATEGIES

The Sandiganbayan conducts expeditious trials of criminal and civil cases involving offenses committed by public officers and employees, including those employed in Government-Owned and / or Controlled Corporations.

## ORGANIZATIONAL OUTCOMES (Oos) / PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (PIs)

## BASELINE

## 2016 TARGETS

Judgment of graft and corrupt practices committed by public officials and employees independently, effectively and efficiently rendered

## MAJOR FINAL OUTPUTS (MFOs) / PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (PIs)

## 2016 Targets

## MFO 1: RESOLUTIONS/DECISIONS OF CASES UNDER ITS JURISDICTION

Cases disposed	418
Cases Received/Processed	3,480
Percentage of cases disposed	12%

## D. COURT OF APPEALS

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

## MANDATE

The Court of Appeals was created on December 3, 1935 by virtue of Commonwealth Act No. 3 and formally organized on February 1, 1936. Its principal mandate is to exercise appellate jurisdiction on all cases not falling within the original and exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Its decisions are final except when appealed to the Supreme Court on questions of law. It also exercises original jurisdiction on the issuance of writs of mandamus, prohibition, injunction, certiorari, habeas corpus and all other writs whether or not in aid of its appellate jurisdiction. Under Batas Pambansa Blg. 129 or the Judiciary Reorganization Act of 1980, in addition to its original mandate, it was vested the authority to assume jurisdiction over actions for annulment of judgments of the Regional Trial Courts and the power to try and conduct hearings, receive evidence and perform all acts necessary to resolve factual issues falling within its original and appellate jurisdiction. As per Republic Act No. 7902 of February 23, 1995, the appellate jurisdiction was expanded to include review of decisions, resolutions, awards or orders of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Social Security System, Employees Compensation Commission and the Civil Service Commission. With the enactment of Republic Act No. 8246, two stations of the Court of Appeals were created – one (1) in Cebu City which exercises jurisdiction over cases coming from the Visayas Region and another in Cagayan de Oro City, exercising jurisdiction over cases coming from the Mindanao Region. As evidenced in the case

of St. Martin Funeral Home vs. National Labor Relations Commission, the Court now reviews decisions, orders and awards of the National Labor Relations Commission. The Court also exercises the power of review over decisions of the National Amnesty Commission, Ombudsman and other quasi judicial agencies not falling within the original and exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. In accordance with the decision in People vs. Mateo, cases decided by the Regional Trial Courts where the penalty imposed is reclusion perpetua or life imprisonment or death are now brought to the Court of Appeals for appellate review. Under Republic Act No. 9160 or the Anti-Money Laundering Act, the Court of Appeals exercises jurisdiction over actions for freezing of any monetary instrument or property alleged to be the proceeds of any unlawful activity as defined by law. Upon the implementation of Republic Act No. 9372 dated February 19, 2007, the Court of Appeals was vested with jurisdiction to act on cases involving crimes of terrorism and all other matters, incident or related to the crimes and acts punishable under the said law. For that matter, the Supreme Court, in Administrative Order No. 118-2007 designated the First, Second and Third Divisions of the Court of Appeals to handle such cases coming from Metro Manila and Luzon. All Divisions in Cebu City and Cagayan de Oro City stations will handle terrorism cases coming from Visayas and Mindanao, respectively.

#### VISION

A Court where judicial excellence is a daily reality.

#### MISSION

It is our desire to bring out the true essence of justice. Towards this end, we commit to give our best efforts in elevating the level of efficiency of the members, officials and employees of the Court and to put to greater heights their social consciousness and moral values concerning their responsibilities to the people they serve. It has always been our goal to increase our output by deciding expeditiously and judiciously all cases filed with the Court, thus reducing backlog despite the limited resources granted to the Court.

#### KEY RESULT AREAS

Just and lasting peace and the rule of law

#### SECTOR OUTCOME

Rule of law

#### ORGANIZATIONAL OUTCOME

Judgment of cases independently, effectively and efficiently rendered

#### PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

#### KEY STRATEGIES

Expeditious and judicious decision of appealed cases and other cases under its jurisdiction

#### ORGANIZATIONAL OUTCOMES (OOs) / PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (PIs)

#### BASELINE

#### 2016 TARGETS

Judgment of cases independently, effectively and efficiently rendered

#### MAJOR FINAL OUTPUTS (MFOs) / PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (PIs)

#### 2016 Targets

#### MFO 1: RESOLUTIONS/DECISIONS IN APPEALED AND OTHER CASES UNDER ITS JURISDICTION

No. of cases received/handled	33,981
No. of cases disposed	14,520
Disposition rate	43%

## E. COURT OF TAX APPEALS

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

## MANDATE

The Court of Tax Appeals (CTA) has exclusive appellate jurisdiction to review by appeal decisions or inaction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or of the Commissioner of Customs involving their respective responsibilities under the National Internal Revenue Code and the Customs Law, respectively, and those of the Secretary of Finance in automatic review cases where the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or of Customs favorable to the taxpayer are elevated to the Finance Secretary; also those of the Secretary of Trade and Industry, in the case of non-agricultural product, commodity or article; or the Secretary of Agriculture, in the case of agricultural product, commodity or article, in connection with the imposition of the Anti-Dumping Duty, Countervailing and Safeguard Duty. This original and appellate jurisdiction includes criminal cases involving violations of the National Internal Revenue Code or the Tariff and Customs Code; decisions of Regional Trial Courts (RTCs) in local tax cases, and of the Central Board of Assessment Appeals (CBAA) in cases involving the assessment and taxation of real property; and collection of taxes the assessment of which has already become final.

## VISION

To remain worthy of public trust and confidence, the CTA has maintained its impartiality, competence, transparency, and faithful compliance with tax laws.

## MISSION

To achieve its vision, the Court is guided by the following principles: 1. fair and speedy collection of taxes by the Government; 2. adequate judicial remedies to taxpayers against unreasonable or unjust tax assessments and refund of excessive or erroneously collected taxes; 3. proper interpretation of tax statutes; 4. adherence to the independence of the Judiciary; and 5. utmost deference for public trust and confidence in the Judiciary.

## KEY RESULT AREAS

Just and lasting peace and the rule of law

## SECTOR OUTCOME

Resolutions/decisions of cases under its jurisdiction

## ORGANIZATIONAL OUTCOME

Judgment of tax cases independently, effectively and efficiently rendered

## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

KEY STRATEGIES

To remain worthy of public trust and confidence, the CTA has maintained its impartiality, competent, transparency and faithful compliance with tax laws.

ORGANIZATIONAL OUTCOMES (Oos) / PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (PIs)BASELINE2016 TARGETS

Judgment of tax cases independently, effectively and efficiently rendered

MAJOR FINAL OUTPUTS (MFOs) / PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (PIs)2016 Targets

## MFO 1: RESOLUTIONS/DECISIONS OF CASES UNDER ITS JURISDICTION

No. of cases received/handled	1,383
No. of cases disposed	352
Disposition rate	25.45%