



DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

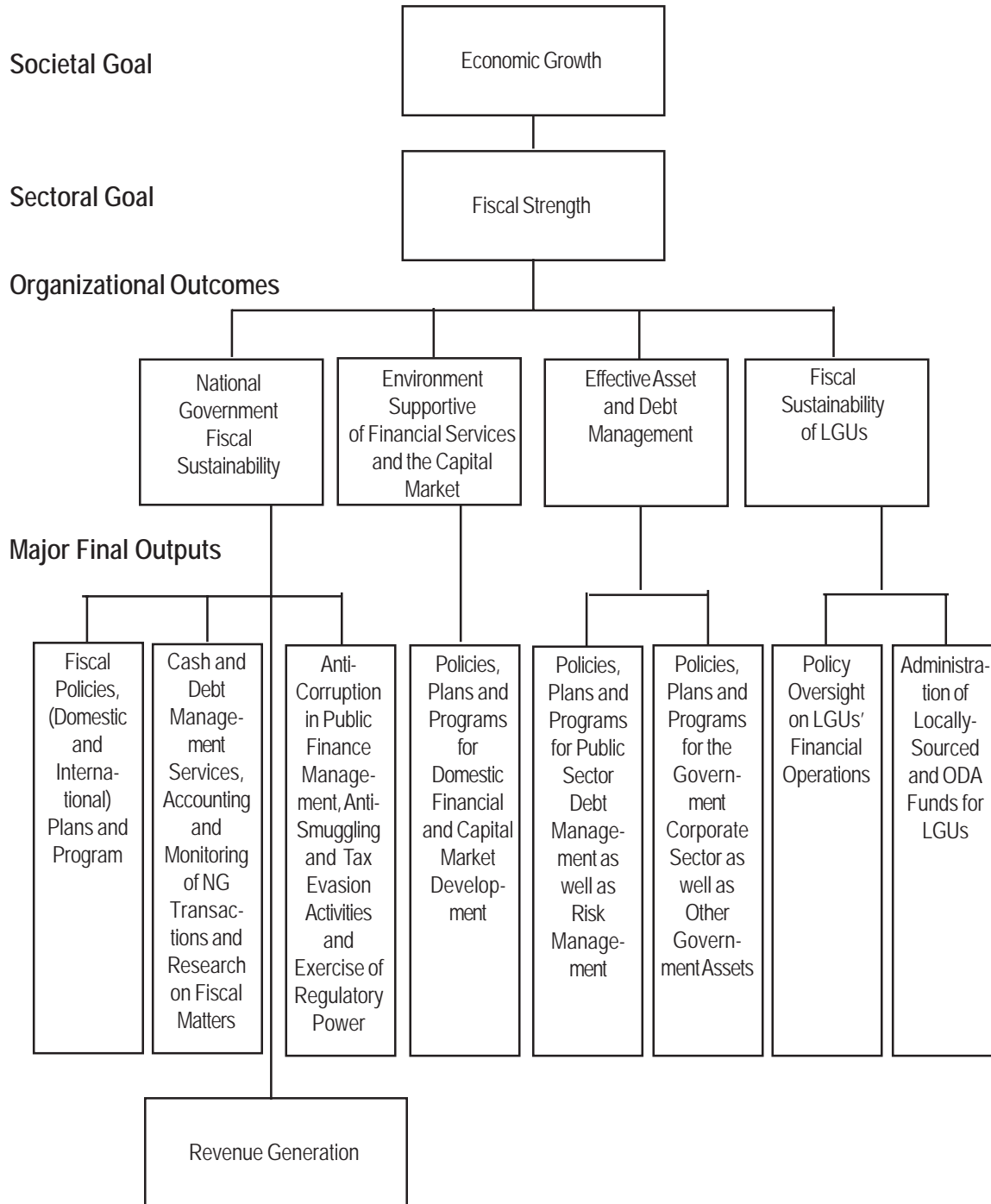
Legal Basis

- **Biak-na-Bato Constitution** (November 1, 1897) created under the First Philippine Republic headed by General Emilio Aguinaldo, a Supreme Council one of whose members was the Secretary of the Treasury who was, before that, the Director of Finance.
- **Civil Service Act of 1901** (September 1, 1901) formally organized the Department of Finance and Justice.
- **Reorganization Act No. 2666** (November 18, 1916) divided the Department of Finance and Justice into two independent departments.
- **Presidential Decree No. 1397** (June 2, 1978) transformed the Department of Finance (DOF) into the Ministry of Finance (MOF) under a parliamentary form of government.
- **Executive Order No. 127** (January 30, 1987) and **No. 127-A** (July 22, 1987) reorganized the MOF.
- **Executive Order No. 292** (July 25, 1987), the Administrative Code of 1987, reverted the MOF into the DOF, providing for its powers and functions and organizational structure.

Mandate

The Department of Finance (DOF) is responsible for the sound and efficient management of the financial resources of the government by formulating, institutionalizing, and administering fiscal policies in coordination with other agencies of the government; generating and managing the financial resources of government; supervising the revenue operations of all local government units; and reviewing, approving, and managing all public sector debt, domestic or foreign. It is also responsible for the rationalization, privatization, and public accountability of corporations and assets owned, controlled, or acquired by the government.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (DOF)



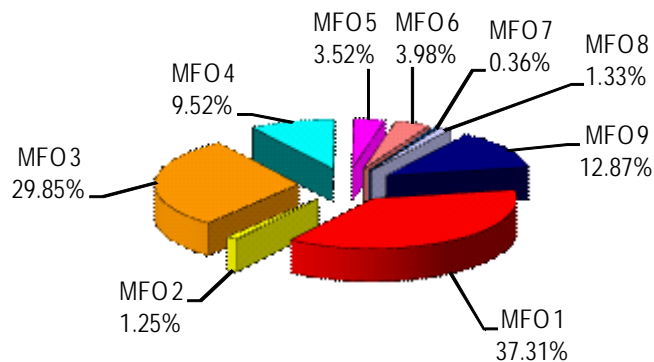
N.B. The DOF has no submission of Performance Indicators and Targets for department-wide logframe. PIs and Targets of attached agencies are shown in their respective agency logframes.

FY 2011 MFO BUDGET

By MFO/By Expense Class (In Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	PS	MOOE	CO	TOTAL	% SHARE
MFO 1 Fiscal policies (domestic and international), plans and programs	2,283,649	2,230,859	47,308	4,561,816	37.31%
MFO 2 Cash and debt management services, accounting and monitoring of NG transactions and research on fiscal matters	62,615	43,011	47,249	152,875	1.25%
MFO 3 Revenue generation	1,987,094	1,662,160	-	3,649,254	29.85%
MFO 4 Anti-corruption in public finance management, anti-smuggling and tax evasion activities and exercise of regulatory power	660,868	503,389	11	1,164,268	9.52%
MFO 5 Policies, plans and programs for domestic financial and capital market development	271,910	134,419	24,122	430,451	3.52%
MFO 6 Policies, plans and programs for public sector debt management as well as risk management	245,979	93,125	147,384	486,488	3.98%
MFO 7 Policies, plans and programs for the government corporate sector as well as other government assets	35,567	8,634	11	44,212	0.36%
MFO 8 Policy oversight on LGUs' financial operations	94,414	54,573	13,815	162,802	1.34%
MFO 9 Administration of locally-sourced and ODA funds for LGUs	53,636	215,350	1,305,168	1,574,154	12.88%
TOTAL	5,695,732	4,945,520	1,585,068	12,226,320	
% SHARE	46.59%	40.45%	12.96%		100.00%

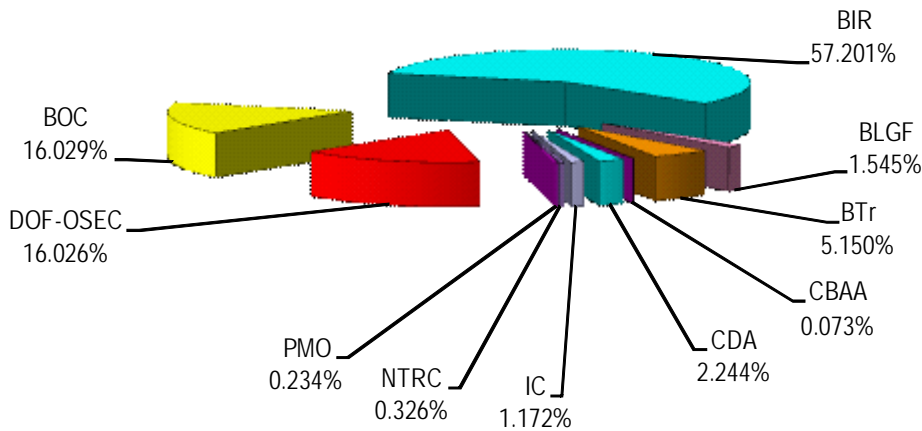
By MFO
(Total Budget = P12,226,320,000)



By Agency/By MFO
(In Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	MFO1	MFO2	MFO3	MFO4	MFO5	MFO6	MFO7	MFO8	MFO9	TOTAL	% SHARE
DOF-OSEC	330,968			16,184	12,905	9,650	15,561		1,574,154	1,959,422	16.026%
BOC	983,321		800,996	175,510						1,959,827	16.030%
BIR	3,172,765		2,848,258	972,574						6,993,597	57.201%
BLGF	26,098							162,802		188,900	1.545%
BTr		152,875				476,838				629,713	5.150%
CBAA	8,878									8,878	0.073%
CDA					274,305					274,305	2.244%
IC					143,241					143,241	1.172%
NTRC	39,786									39,786	0.325%
PMO							28,651			28,651	0.234%
TOTAL	4,561,816	152,875	3,649,254	1,164,268	430,451	486,488	44,212	162,802	1,574,154	12,226,320	
% SHARE	37.31%	1.25%	29.85%	9.52%	3.52%	3.98%	0.36%	1.34%	12.88%		100.00%

By Agency
(Total Budget = P12,226,320,000)



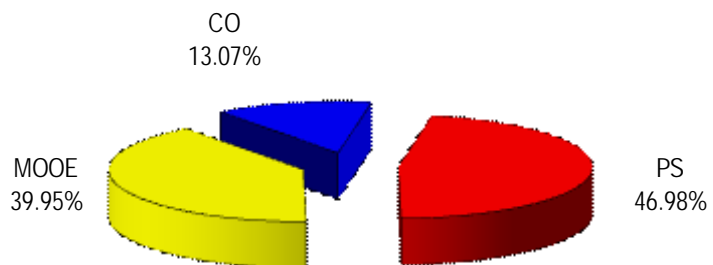
By Agency/By Expense Class
(In Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	PS	MOOE	CO	TOTAL	% SHARE
Office of the Secretary	148,310	505,820	1,305,292	1,959,422	16.161%
Bureau of Customs *	1,113,255	846,572		1,959,827	15.324%
Bureau of Internal Revenue **	3,688,420	3,258,547	46,630	6,993,597	57.681%
Bureau of Local Government Finance	111,744	63,049	14,107	188,900	1.558%
Bureau of the Treasury	302,534	132,553	194,626	629,713	5.194%
Central Board of Assessment Appeals	7,723	1,155	-	8,878	0.073%
Cooperative Development Authority	202,457	71,848	-	274,305	2.262%
Insurance Commission	64,453	54,675	24,113	143,241	1.181%
National Tax Research Center	28,185	11,301	300	39,786	0.328%
Privatization and Management Office	28,651			28,651	0.236%
TOTAL	5,695,732	4,945,520	1,585,068	12,226,320	
% Share	46.98%	39.95%	13.07%		100.00%

* - includes P71.789M and P30.066M provision for NCISP and SGL respectively.

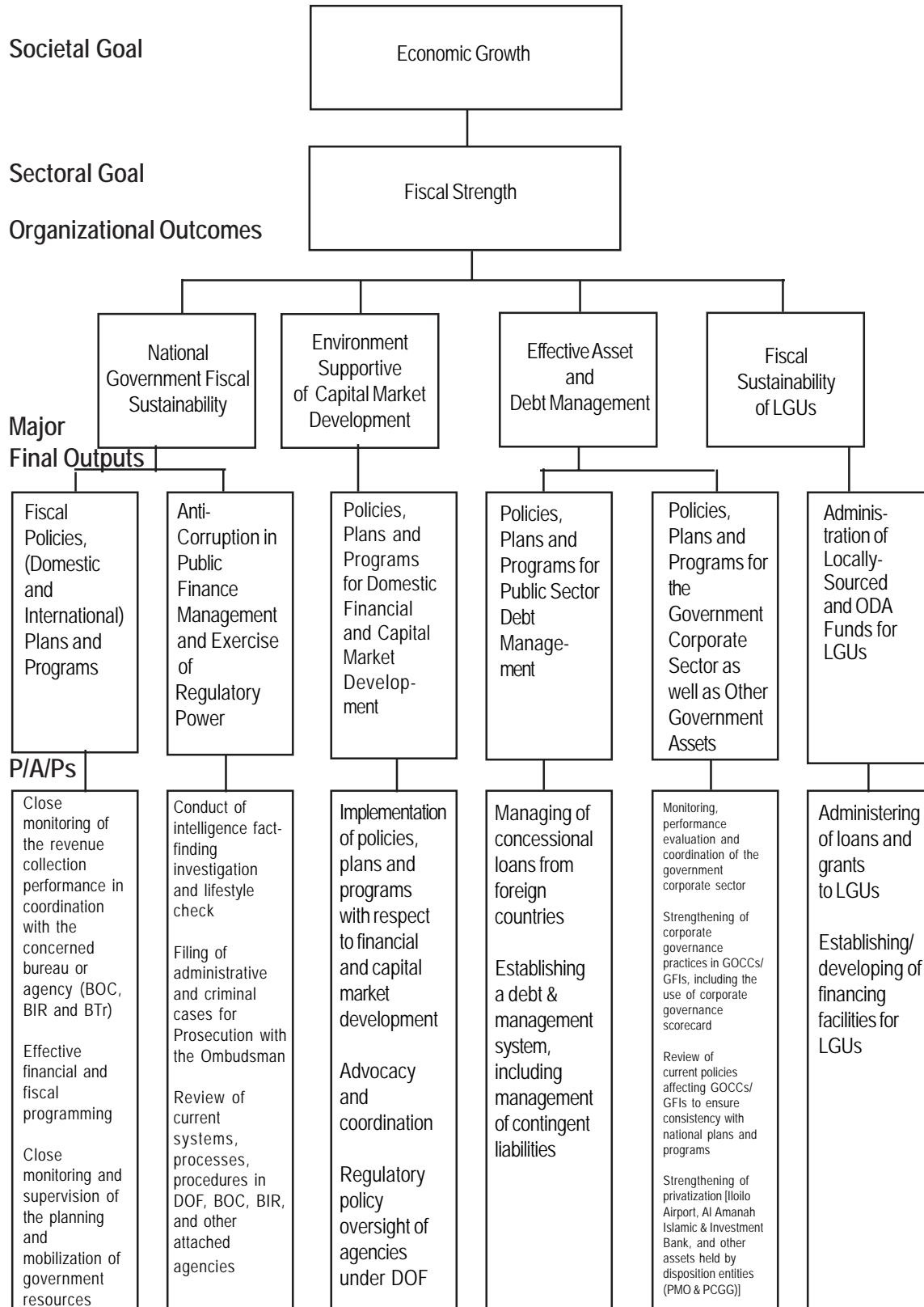
** - includes P1M provision for tax refund

By Expense Class
(Total Budget = P12,226,320,000)



DOF - Office of the Secretary

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (DOF-OSEC)



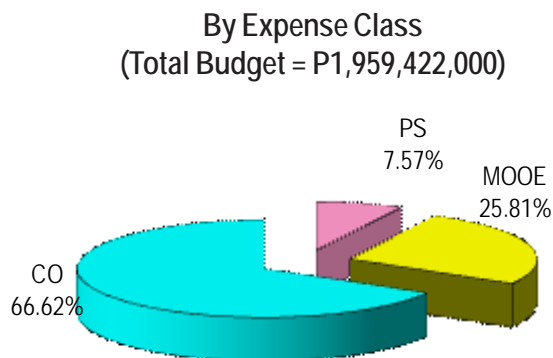
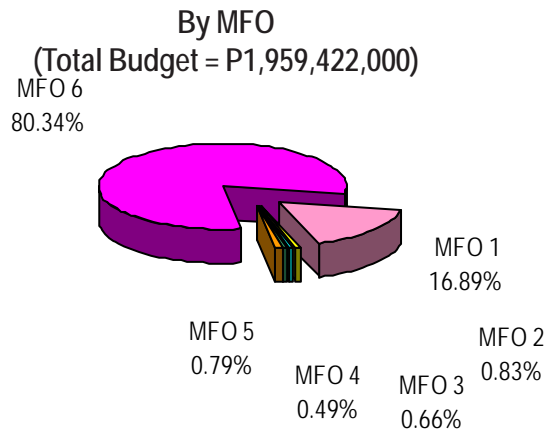
PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND TARGETS
(Amounts in Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
	Amount/Actual	Amount/Target	Amount/Target
MFO 1			
Fiscal Policies (Domestic and International)			
Plans and Programs	342,707	440,564	330,968
Tax revenue as a percentage of GDP increased to 14.10% by 2008	12.80%	13.80%	14.10%
MFO 2			
Anti-corruption in Public Finance Management and Exercise of Regulatory Power	125,710	31,388	16,184
Number of cases filed with the Ombudsman	25	12	24
Number of cases recommended for filing by the Ombudsman with the Sandiganbayan and the RTC vs. number of cases filed with the Ombudsman	19	12	24
MFO 3			
Policies, Plans and Programs for Domestic Financial and Capital Market Development	37,324	24,331	12,905
% of policy recommendation adopted by Capital Market Development Council	1	1	1
Higher level of private sector participation in the delivery of financial services	1	1	1
MFO 4			
Policies, Plans and Programs for Public Sector Debt Management	22,088	18,257	9,650
NG debt % of GDP reduced to 54.8% by 2008	57.3%	57.4%	58.0%
MFO 5			
Policies, Plans and Programs for the Government Corporate Sector As Well As Other Government Assets	24,478	27,654	15,561
Dividend remittance from GOCC (in MP)	13,801	6,500	5,500
Proceeds from asset privatization remitted to BTr (in MP)	1,389	2,500	2,000
MFO 6			
Administration of Locally-sourced and ODA Funds for LGUs	23,406	28,470	1,574,154
Repayment rate	84%	88%	87%
No. of LGUs which have availed of ODA funds	794	802	741
TOTAL	575,713	570,664	1,959,422

FY 2011 MFO BUDGET

By MFO/By Expense Class (In Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	PS	MOOE	CO	TOTAL	% SHARE
MFO 1 Fiscal policies (domestic and international) plans and programs	66,270	264,612	86	330,968	16.89%
MFO 2 Anti-corruption in public finance management and exercise of regulatory power	10,428	5,745	11	16,184	0.83%
MFO 3 Policies, plans and programs for domestic financial and capital market development	5,000	7,896	9	12,905	0.66%
MFO 4 Policies, plans and programs for public sector debt management	6,060	3,583	7	9,650	0.49%
MFO 5 Policies, plans and programs for the government corporate sector as well as other government assets	6,916	8,634	11	15,561	0.79%
MFO 6 Administration of locally-sourced and ODA funds for LGUs	53,636	215,350	1,305,168	1,574,154	80.34%
TOTAL	148,310	505,820	1,305,292	1,959,422	
% Share	7.57%	25.81%	66.62%		100.00%





Bureau of Customs

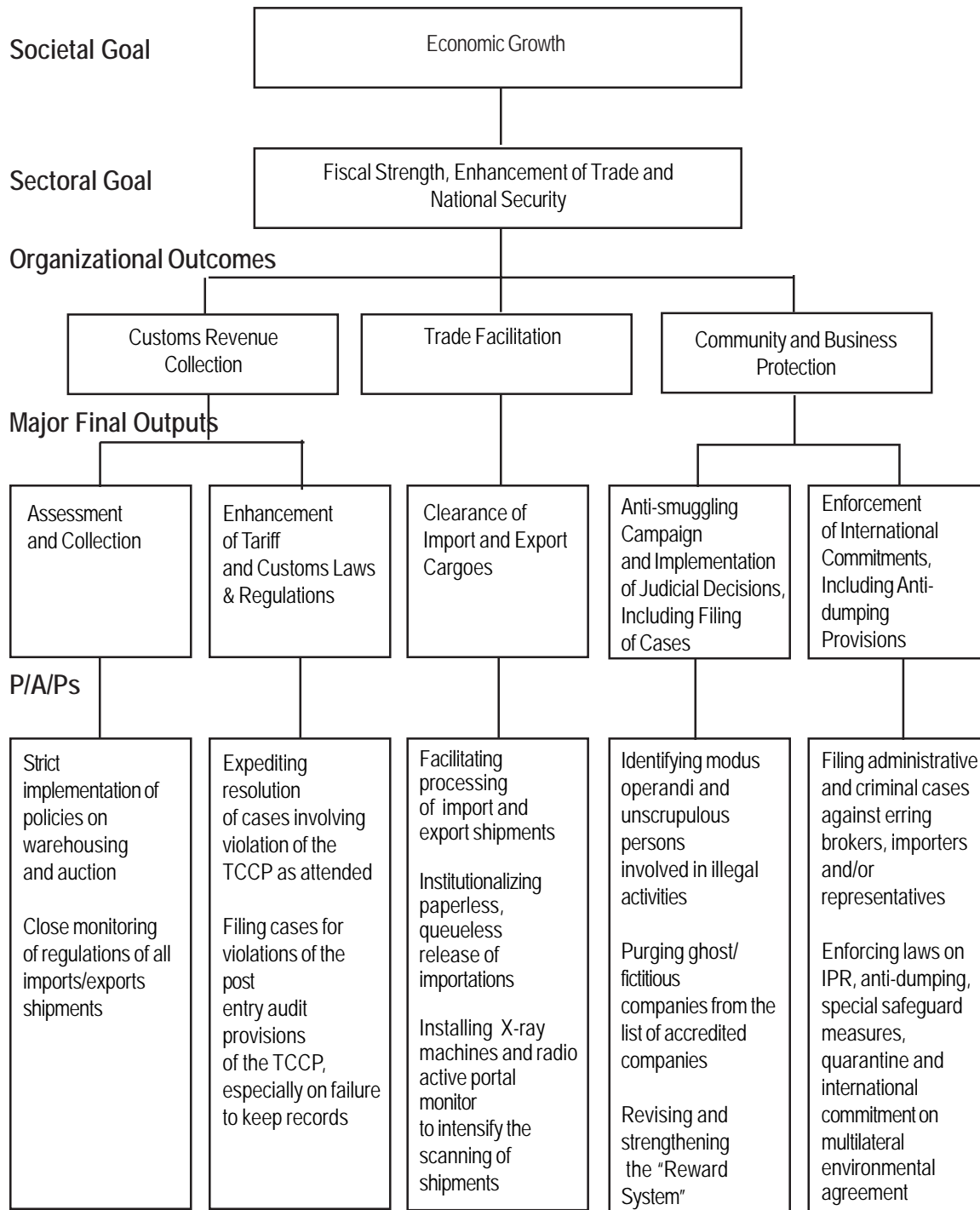
Legal Basis

- **Act No. 355** (February 6, 1902), "The Philippine Customs Administrative Act", created the customs service of the Philippines to collect all revenues warranted by law.
- **Executive Order No. 127** (January 30, 1987) reorganized/expanded the organization of the Bureau of Customs (BOC)-Central Office by providing units to monitor and coordinate assessment and operations of the Bureau.
- **Executive Order No. 463** (January 9, 1998) created the Management Information System and Technology Group (MISTG) to ensure the implementation of the BOC's computerization program.
- **Republic Act No. 9335** (January 25, 2005), otherwise known as the Attrition Act of 2005, provided for a system of rewards and sanctions to enhance revenue performance through the creation of a Rewards and Incentives Fund and a Revenue Performance Evaluation Board within the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the BOC.

Mandate

The Bureau of Customs (BOC) implements an effective revenue collection by preventing and suppressing smuggling and the entry of prohibited imported goods. It supervises and controls the entrance and clearance of vessels and aircrafts engaged in foreign commerce. It also enforces the Tariff and Customs Code of the Philippines and all other laws, rules and regulations related to tariff and customs administration.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (BOC)



PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND TARGETS
(Amounts in Thousand Pesos)

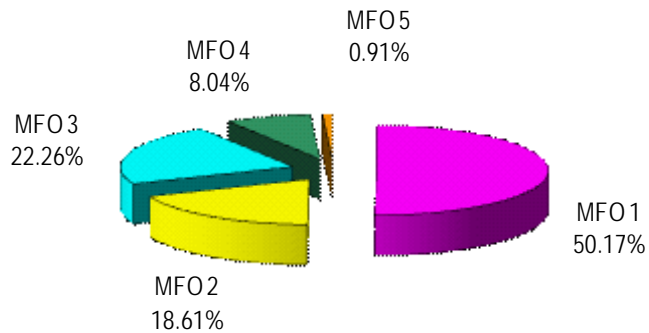
Particulars	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
	Actual/Amount	Target/Amount	Target/Amount
MFO 1			
Assessment and collection	685,798	678,419	705,157
Duties and taxes collected (in MP)	220,307	275,686	318,814
Percentage of collection over target	-19.40%		
MFO 2			
Enforcement of tariff and customs laws and regulations	299,099	292,824	304,365
No. of CMOs, EOs and RAs issued	46	50	60
Number of cases filed against violators of the TCCP as attended	9	30	37
MFO 3			
Clearance of import and export cargoes	280,347	774,029	804,535
Value of imports declared (FOB US \$M)	43,004	51,800	65,300
Value of exports processed (FOB US \$M)	38,327	38,700	46,500
MFO 4			
Anti-smuggling campaign and implementation of judicial decisions, including filing of cases	132,362	128,079	133,127
No. of persons/companies identified as being involved in illegal activities	62	60	65
MFO 5			
Enforcement of international commitments, including anti-dumping provisions	12,836	12,164	12,643
No. of cases and value of anti-social goods seized	5	5	5
No. of cases where penalties are imposed as a result of the enforcement of multilateral environment agreement	11	10	10
TOTAL	1,410,442	1,885,515	1,959,827

Note: FY 2009 excludes one-time expenditure (SGS liability) for P3.160B.

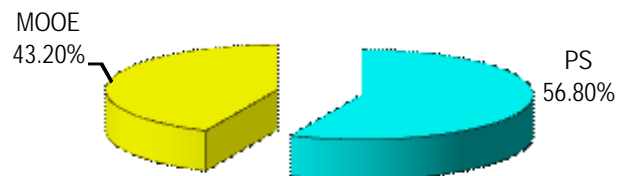
FY 2011 MFO BUDGET
By MFO/By Expense Class
(In thousand pesos)

Particulars	PS	MOOE	CO	TOTAL	% Share
MFO 1 Assessment and collection	504,352	478,969		983,321	50.17%
MFO 2 Enforcement of tariff and customs laws and regulations	291,317	73,453		364,770	18.61%
MFO 3 Clearance of import and export cargoes	183,524	252,702		436,226	22.26%
MFO 4 Anti-smuggling campaign and implementation of judicial decisions, including filing of cases	126,269	31,385		157,654	8.04%
MFO 5 Enforcement of international commitments, including anti-dumping provisions	7,793	10,063		17,856	0.91%
TOTAL	1,113,255	846,572	-	1,959,827	
% Share	56.80%	43.20%	0.00%		100.00%

By MFO
(Total Budget = P1,959,827,000)



By Expense Class
(Total Budget = P1,959,827,000)





Bureau of Internal Revenue

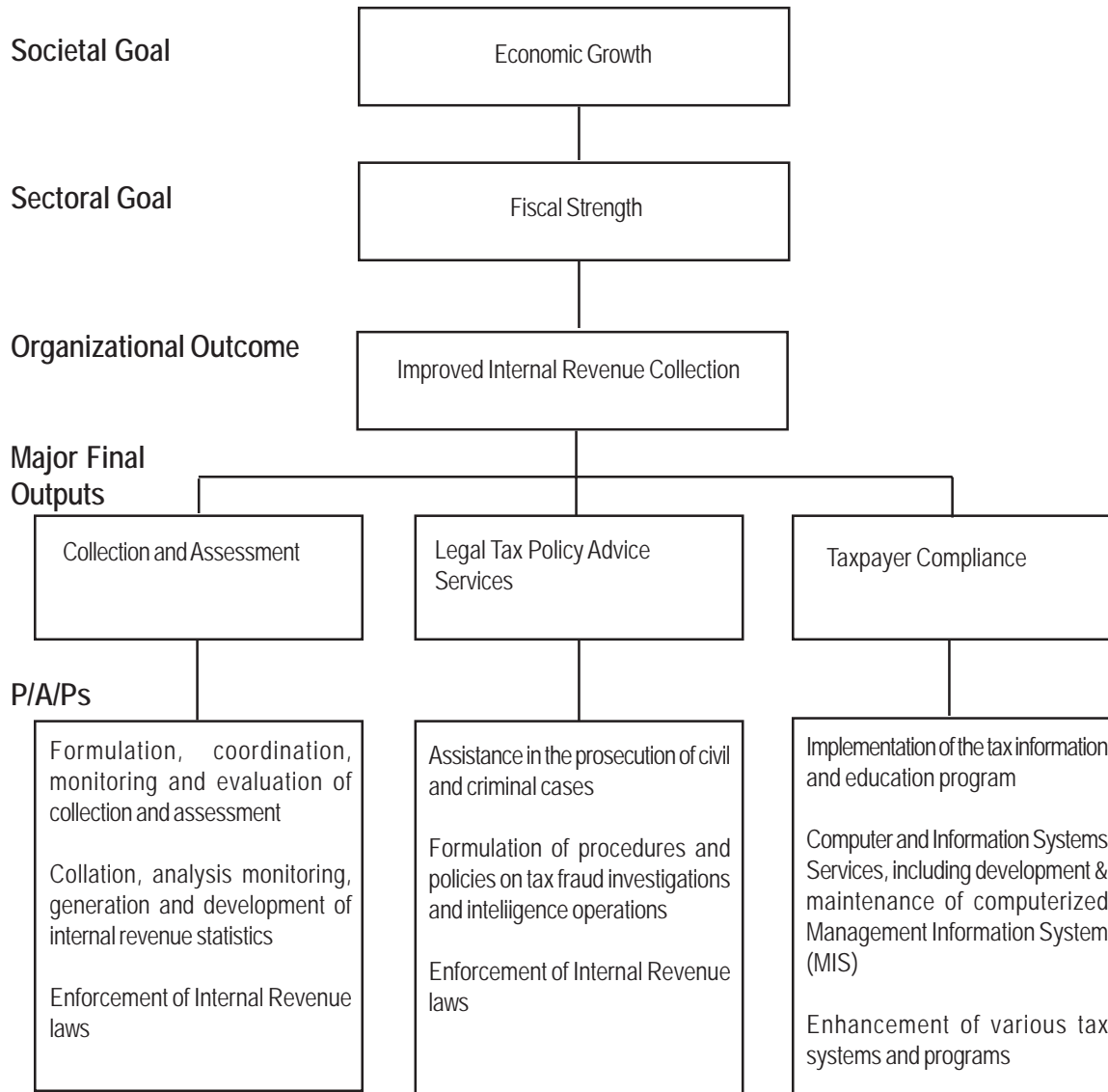
Legal Basis

- **Reorganization Act No. 1189** (July 2, 1904) created the Bureau of Internal Bureau (BIR), formally organized and made operational under the Secretary of Finance.
- **Executive Order No. 94** (October 1, 1947) re-established the BIR under the new Republic of the Philippines apart from Customs which, under the Japanese era, was known as the Bureau of Customs and Internal Revenue.
- **Executive Order No. 392** (January 1, 1951) reorganized the BIR with the creation of an Assessment Department under which a Withholding Tax Unit was placed when the unit was created later.
- **Republic Act No. 233** (June 19, 1959), or the Rewards Law, provided incentives to informers on tax evaders.
- **Republic Act No. 9335** (January 25, 2005), otherwise known as the Attrition Act of 2005, provided for a system of rewards and sanctions to enhance revenue performance through the creation of a Rewards and Incentives Fund and a Revenue Performance Evaluation Board within the BIR and the Bureau of Customs.

Mandate

The Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) assesses and collects all national internal revenue taxes, fees and charges, and enforces all forfeitures, penalties and fines connected therewith, including the execution of judgments in all cases decided in its favor by the Court of Tax Appeals and the ordinary courts.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (BIR)



PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND TARGETS
(Amounts in Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
	Actual/Amount	Target/Amount	Target/Amount
MFO 1			
Collection and Assessment	2,456,172	2,969,581	3,172,765
Attain collection target set by DBCC			
Collection goal (in MP)	798,455	875,080	875,080
MFO 2			
Legal and Tax Policy Advice Services	764,445	924,235	972,574
No. of rulings visited	3,627	5,226	5,226
MFO 3			
Taxpayer Compliance	2,015,307	2,436,563	2,848,258
No. of taxpayers visited/tax mapped	41,051	109,081	109,081
TOTAL	5,235,924	6,330,379	6,993,597

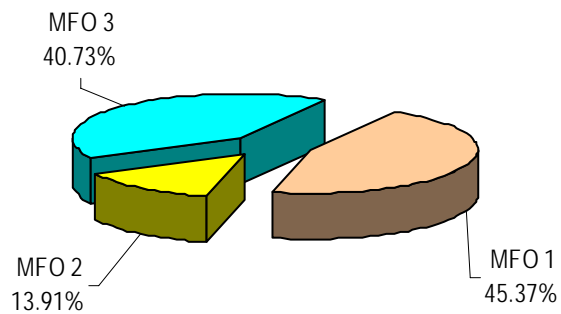
Note: Excludes Tax Refund - FY 2009 (P501.490M), FY 2010 (P500M) and FY 2011 (P1B).

FY 2011 MFO BUDGET

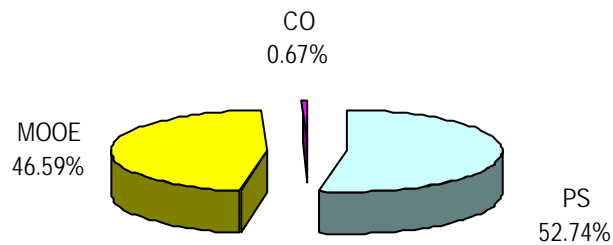
By MFO/By Expense Class (In Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	PS	MOOE	CO	TOTAL	% SHARE
MFO 1					
Collection and Assessment	1,659,789	1,466,346	46,630	3,172,765	45.37%
MFO 2					
Legal and Tax Policy Advice Services	516,378	456,196	-	972,574	13.91%
MFO 3					
Taxpayer Compliance	1,512,253	1,336,005	-	2,848,258	40.73%
TOTAL	3,688,420	3,258,547	46,630	6,993,597	
% SHARE	52.74%	46.59%	0.67%		100.00%

By MFO
(Total Budget = P6,993,597,000)



By Expense Class
(Total Budget P6,993,597,000)





Bureau of Local Government Finance

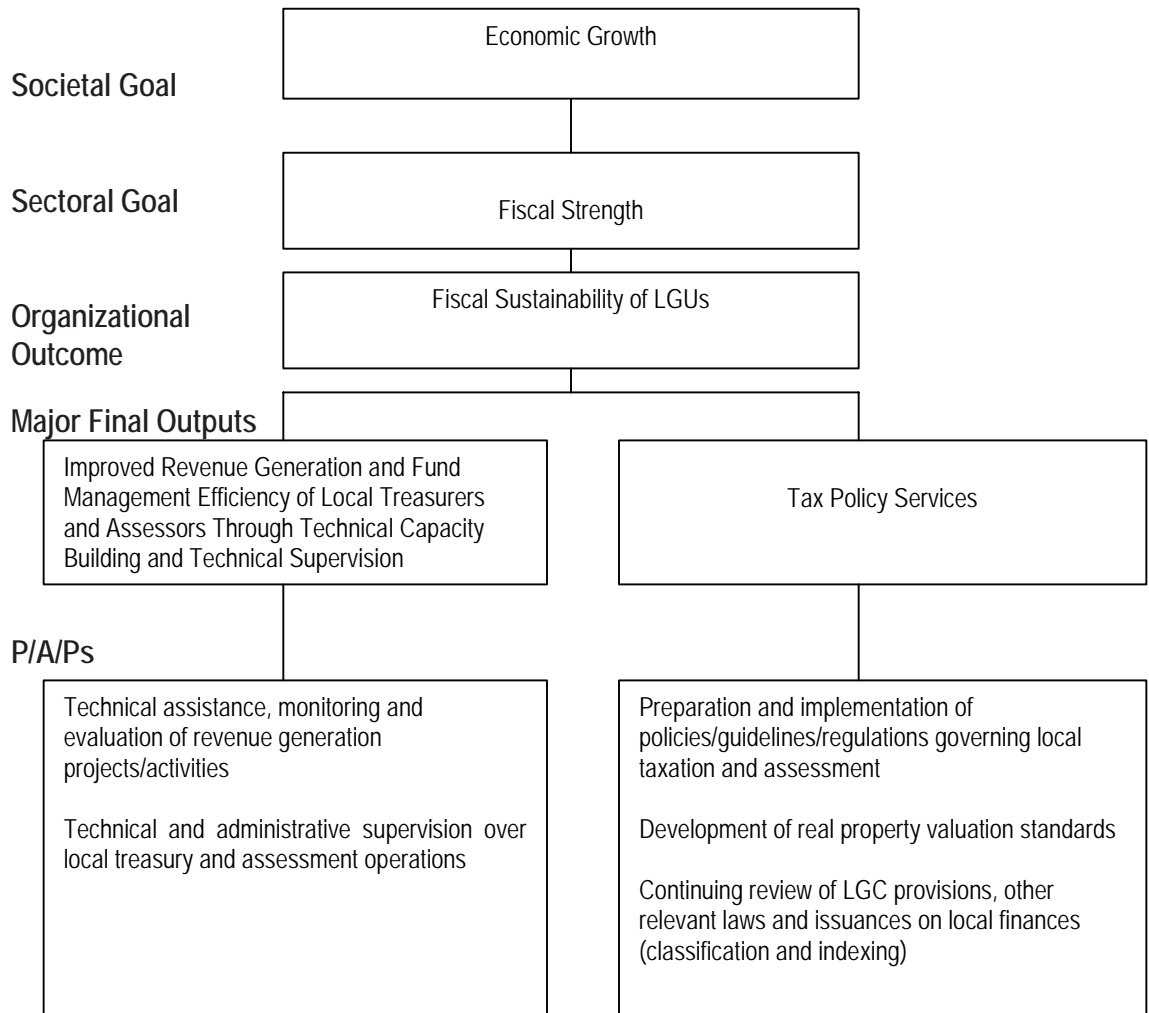
Legal Basis

- **Executive Order No. 127** (January 30, 1987) reorganized the Department of Finance (DOF), elevating thereby the Office of Local Government Finance to a Bureau.
- **Executive Order No. 292** (July 25, 1987), or the Administrative Code of 1987, further strengthened the operating bureaus under the DOF, including that of the Bureau of Local Governance Finance.

Mandate

The Bureau of Local Government Finance (BLGF) is responsible over the fiscal affairs of the local government sector. It provides a catalyst role in assisting LGUs achieve sustainable and effective financial management, making them contributors to national development objectives.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (BLGF)



PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND TARGETS
(Amounts in Thousand Pesos)

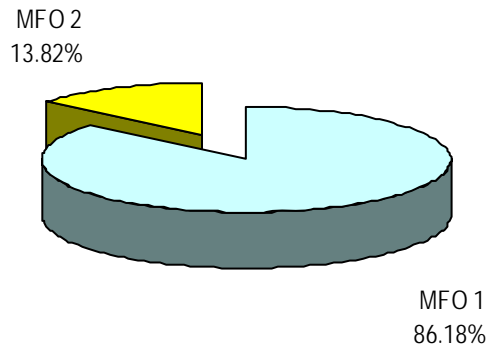
Particulars	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
	Actual/Amount	Target/Amount	Target/Amount
MFO 1			
Improved Revenue Generation and Fund Management Efficiency of Local Treasurers and Assessors Through Technical Capacity Building and Technical Supervision	149,834	157,540	162,802
100% collection efficiency on the four (4) components of the Revenue Generation Program			
- Real Property Tax (P' 000)	39,230	42,021	44,963
- Business Tax (P' 000)	33,652	31,806	33,396
- Fees and Charges (P' 000)	11,598	10,424	10,841
- Economic Enterprises (P' 000)	10,949	9,508	9,983
MFO 2			
Tax Policy Services	23,504	23,408	26,098
No. of requests acted upon with appropriate opinions or rulings	181	Demand - Driven	Demand - Driven
TOTAL	173,338	180,948	188,900

FY 2011 MFO BUDGET

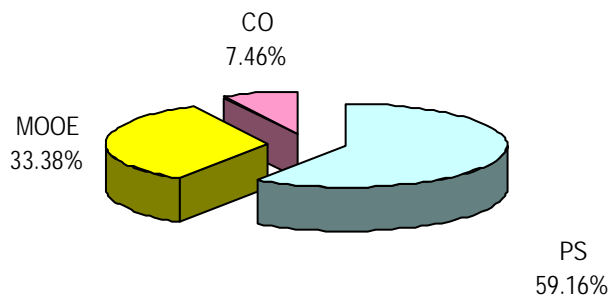
By MFO/By Expense Class (In Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	PS	MOOE	CO	TOTAL	% SHARE
MFO 1					
Improved revenue generation and fund management efficiency of local treasurers and assessors through technical capacity building and technical supervision	94,414	54,573	13,815	162,802	86.18%
MFO 2					
Tax Policy Services	17,330	8,476	292	26,098	13.82%
TOTAL	111,744	63,049	14,107	188,900	
% SHARE	59.16%	33.38%	7.46%		100.00%

By MFO (Total Budget = P188,900,000)



By Expense Class (Total Budget = P188,900,000)





Bureau of the Treasury

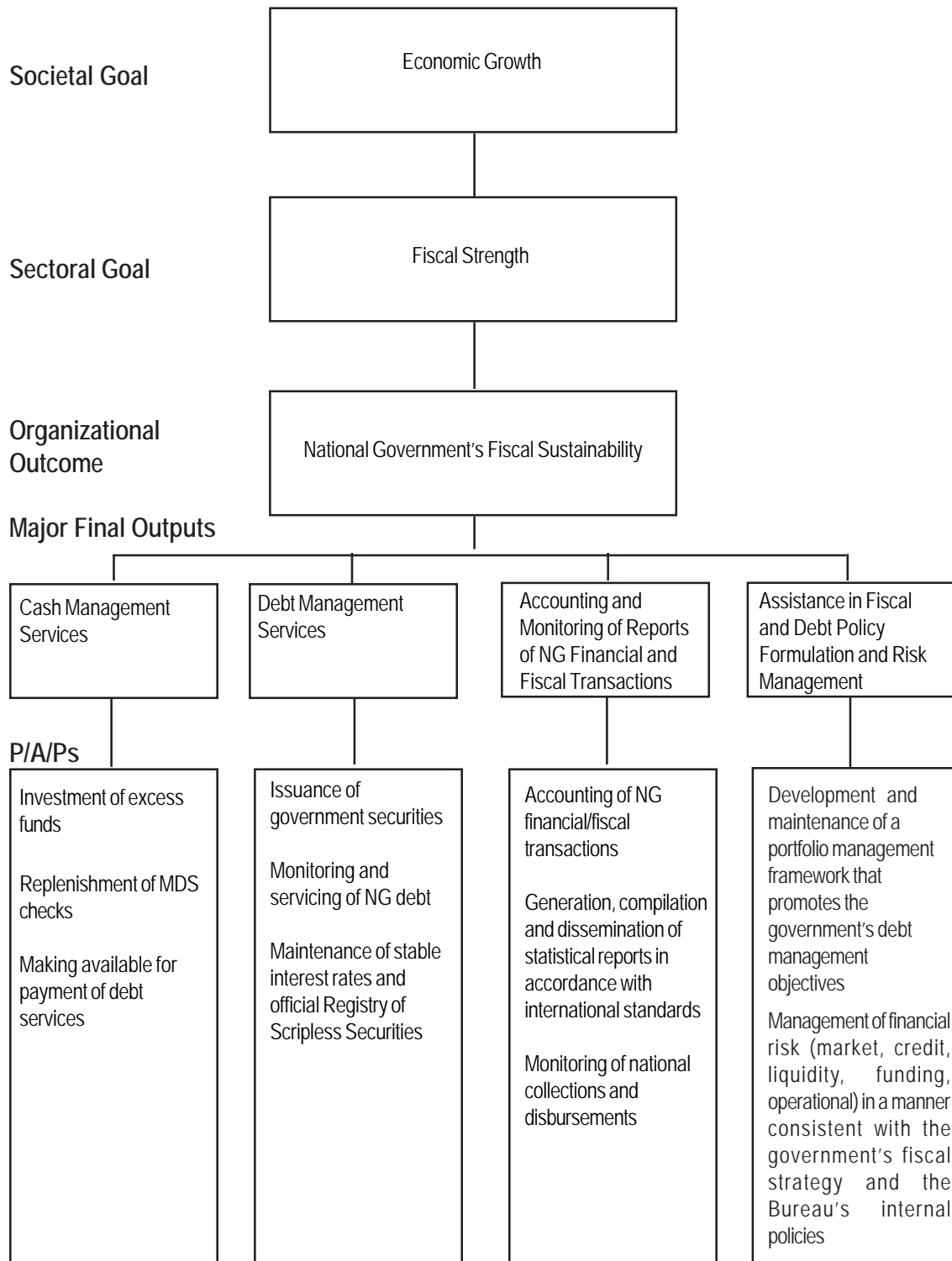
Legal Basis

- **Aguinaldo Act of 1897** (November 2, 1897), appointing the nation's first National Treasurer, created the Bureau of Treasury whose principal functions were the imposition and collection of taxes.
- **Philippine Commission Act** (October 3, 1900) created the Bureau of Insular Treasury tasked to receive and disburse public funds and to account for same, and provided for the supervision of the country's banks.
- **Act No. 222** (September 6, 1901) placed the Bureau of Insular Treasury under the executive control of the Department of Finance and Justice.
- **Act No. 1407** (October 26, 1905), as amended by Act No. 1679, renamed the Bureau of Insular Treasury to Bureau of the Treasury (BTr), given the additional task of coinage and currency supervision.
- **Executive Order No. 449** (October 17, 1997) reorganized the BTr under the Department of Finance.

Mandate

The Bureau of the Treasury (BTr) acts as principal custodian of the financial assets of the National Government (NG). It makes funds available for the various programs and projects of the government. It assists in the formulation of policies on borrowing, investment and capital market development, in managing the cash resources, collecting taxes made by NG and guarantee forward cover fees due NG, and in controlling and servicing its public debt, both foreign or domestic.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (BTr)



PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND TARGETS
(Amounts in Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
	Actual/Amount	Target/Amount	Target/Amount
MFO 1			
Cash Management Services	147,263	43,874	71,019
Ensuring enough funds to cover the periodic requirement of the government (in MP)			
Interest income on deposits (in MP)	2,687	3,606	2,708
Interest income on BSF ISSF	29,949	27,804	23,963
MFO 2			
Debt Management Services	177,026	54,610	81,856
Cost of government debt portfolio			
Volume of government securities issued (in MP)			
T-Bills	511,556	792,334	904,552
T-Bonds	348,331	393,836	460,680
MFO 3			
Accounting and Monitoring of Reports of NG Financial and Fiscal Transactions	1,065,903	298,375	476,838
% accuracy and completeness of financial reports submitted to COA and other fiscal authorities	100% accurate and complete	100% accurate and complete	100% accurate and complete
% accuracy and completeness of statistical data series	100% accurate and complete	100% accurate and complete	100% accurate and complete
MFO 4			
Assistance in Fiscal Debt Policy Formulation as well as Risk Management			
% acceptability of the frameworks and attainment of public debt management goals	100% acceptable		
% efficiency of public debt management	100% efficiently managed debt		
% acceptance of sufficient operational guidelines	100% acceptance of guidelines		
GRAND TOTAL	1,390,192	396,859	629,713

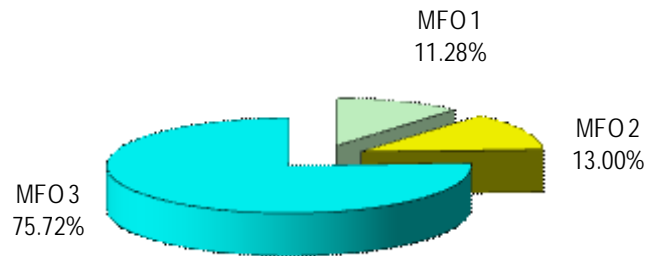
Note: FY 2009 excludes stock subscription (P6.77B) and customs duties and taxes (P6.652B).

FY 2011 MFO BUDGET

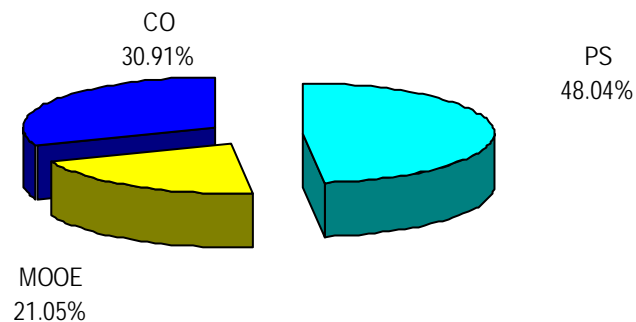
By MFO/By Expense Class (In Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	PS	MOOE	CO	TOTAL	% SHARE
MFO 1					
Cash Management Services	31,345	17,724	21,950	71,019	11.28%
MFO 2					
Debt Management Services	31,270	25,287	25,299	81,856	13.00%
MFO 3					
Accounting and Monitoring of Reports of NG Financial and Fiscal Transactions	239,919	89,542	147,377	476,838	75.72%
MFO 4					
Assistance in Fiscal Debt Policy Formulation as well as Risk Management	-	-	-	-	0%
TOTAL	302,534	132,553	194,626	629,713	
% SHARE	48.04%	21.05%	30.91%		100.00%

By MFO (Total Budget = P629,713,000)



By Expense Class (Total Budget = P629,713,000)





Central Board of Assessment Appeals

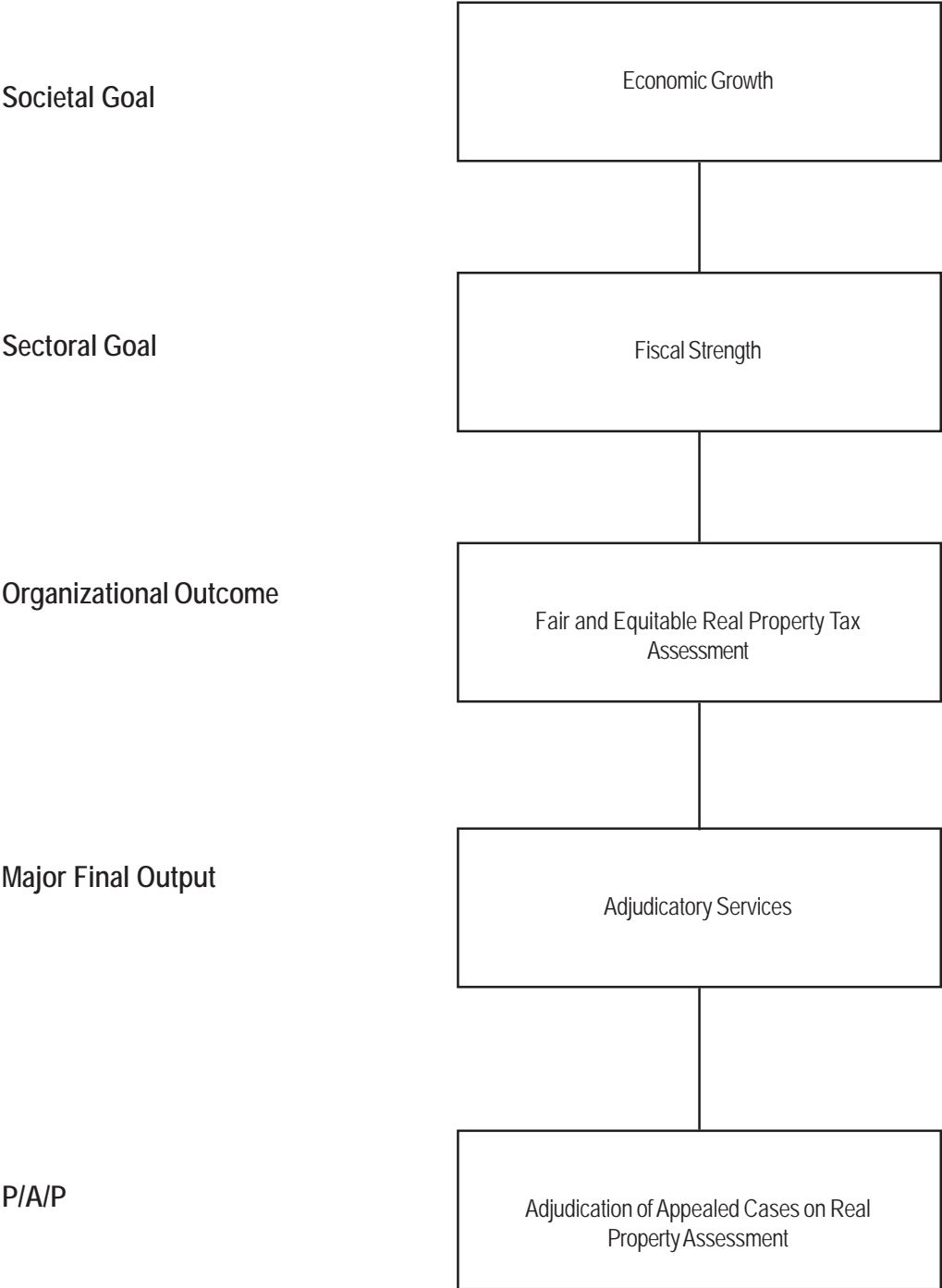
Legal Basis

- **Presidential Decree No. 25** (s.1972), as amended, created a Central Board of Tax Appeals, the forerunner of the Central Board of Assessment Appeals, composed of the Secretary of Finance, as Chairman; and the Secretaries of Justice and of Local Government and Community Development, as members.
- **Presidential Decree No. 464** (June 1, 1974), or the Real Property Tax Code, authorized the Central Board of Assessment Appeals (CBAA) with the same composition, powers and duties of what used to be the Central Board of Tax Appeals.
- **Republic Act No. 7160** (October 10, 1991), otherwise known as the Local Government Code of 1991, transformed the CBAA into an independent collegial appellate quasi-judicial body which decides on appeals before it, actions taken by the Local Board of Assessment Appeals of municipalities and cities of Metro Manila and provincial and city Local Board of Assessment Appeals nationwide.

Mandate

The Central Board of Assessment Appeals (CBAA) warrants the observance of the due-process-of-law clause in the assessment and collection of real property taxes by the government, and ensures that the taxpayers are given the opportunity to be heard.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (CBAA)



PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND TARGETS
(Amounts in Thousand Pesos)

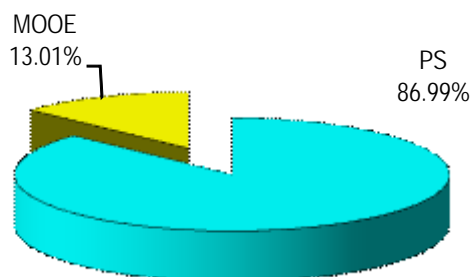
Particulars	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
	Actual/Amount	Target/Amount	Target/Amount
MFO	9,363	8,441	8,878
Adjudicatory Services			
Hearings/Ocular Inspections	46	20	27
Decisions	10	3	7
Total	9,363	8,441	8,878

FY 2011 MFO BUDGET

By MFO/By Expense Class
(In Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	PS	MOOE	CO	Total	% Share
MFO	7,723	1,155	-	8,878	100%
Adjudicatory Services					
Total	7,723	1,155	-	8,878	
% Share	86.99%	13.01%			100.00%

By Expense Class
(Total Budget = P8,878,000)





Cooperative Development Authority

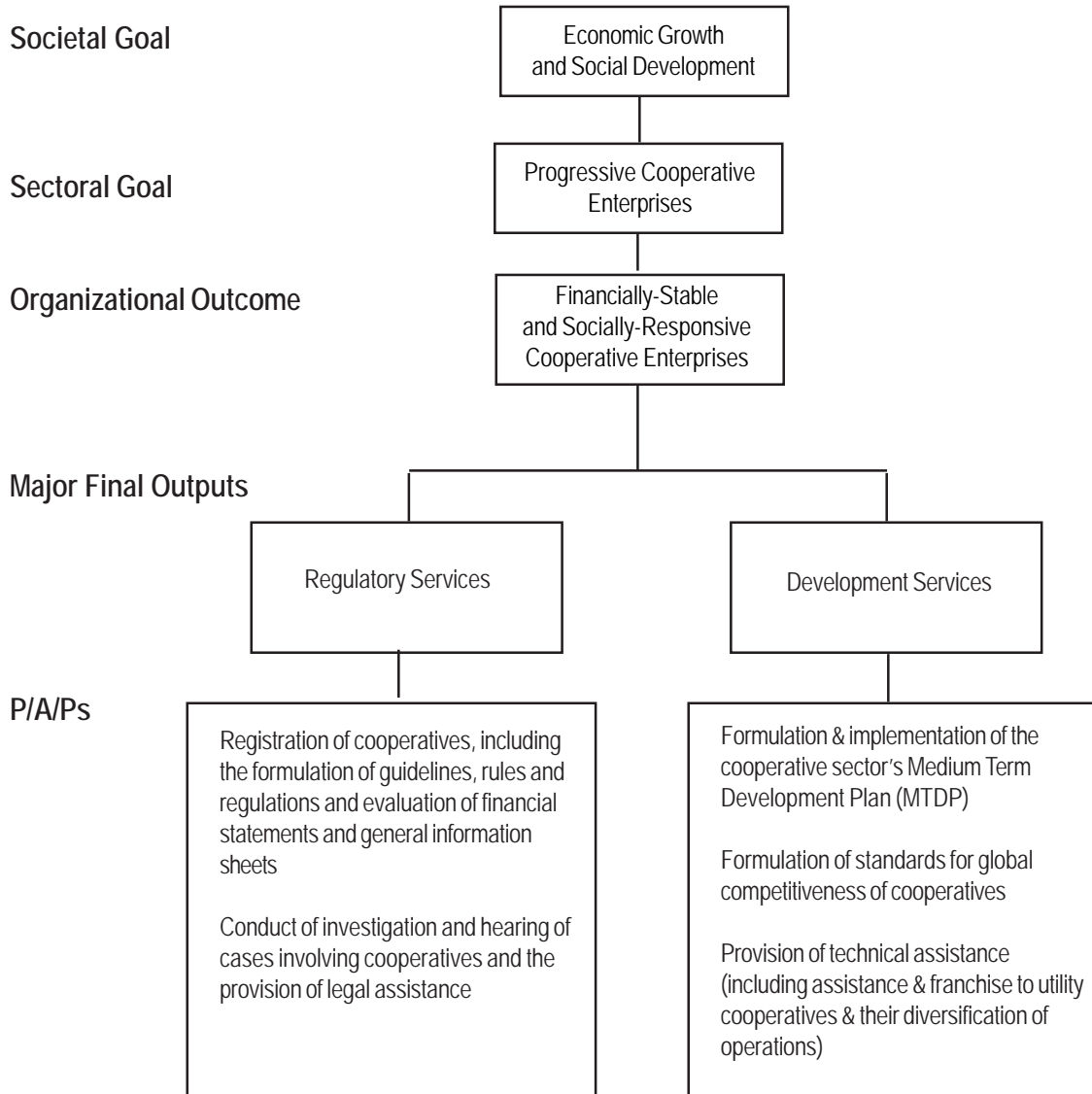
Legal Basis

- **The Philippine Constitution of 1987** provides for Congress to create an Agency that will promote the viability and growth of cooperatives as instruments for social justice and economic development.
- **Republic Act No. 6939** (March 10, 1990) created the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) under the Office of the President (OP) to unify government efforts in the promotion and development of cooperatives and rationalize rules and policies on cooperative registration under one agency.
- **Executive Order No. 332** (July 16, 2004) transferred the CDA from OP to the Department of Finance.

Mandate

The Cooperative Development Authority (CDA), as the lead government agency in the regulation of cooperatives, promotes the viability and growth of cooperatives as instruments of equity, social justice, and economic development.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (CDA)



PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND TARGETS

(Amounts in Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
	Actual/Amount	Target/Amount	Target/Amount
MFO 1			
Regulatory services	138,904	139,381	135,230
No. of coops registered (new)	1,111	2,000	1,111
No. of operating cooperatives supervised/monitored	26,203	24,306	24,306
MFO 2			
Developmental services	142,735	143,203	139,075
No. of technical assistance provided to cooperatives	23,494	20,675	23,943
No. of coop-members/beneficiaries capacitated/trained	59,150	47,800	52,733
TOTAL	281,639	282,584	274,305

Note: FY 2009 excludes Congressional Initiative (P7M).

FY 2011 MFO BUDGET

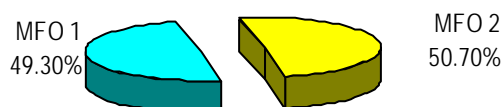
By MFO/By Expense Class

(In Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	PS	MOOE	CO	Total	% Share
MFO 1					
Regulatory Services	98,919	36,311	-	135,230	49.30%
MFO 2					
Developmental Services	103,538	35,537	-	139,075	50.70%
Total	202,457	71,848	-	274,305	
% Share	73.81%	26.19%			100.00%

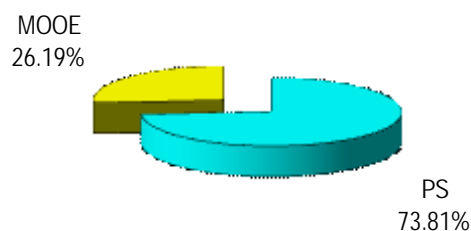
By MFO

(Total Budget = P274,305,000)



By Expense Class

(Total Budget = P274,305,000)





Fiscal Incentives Review Board

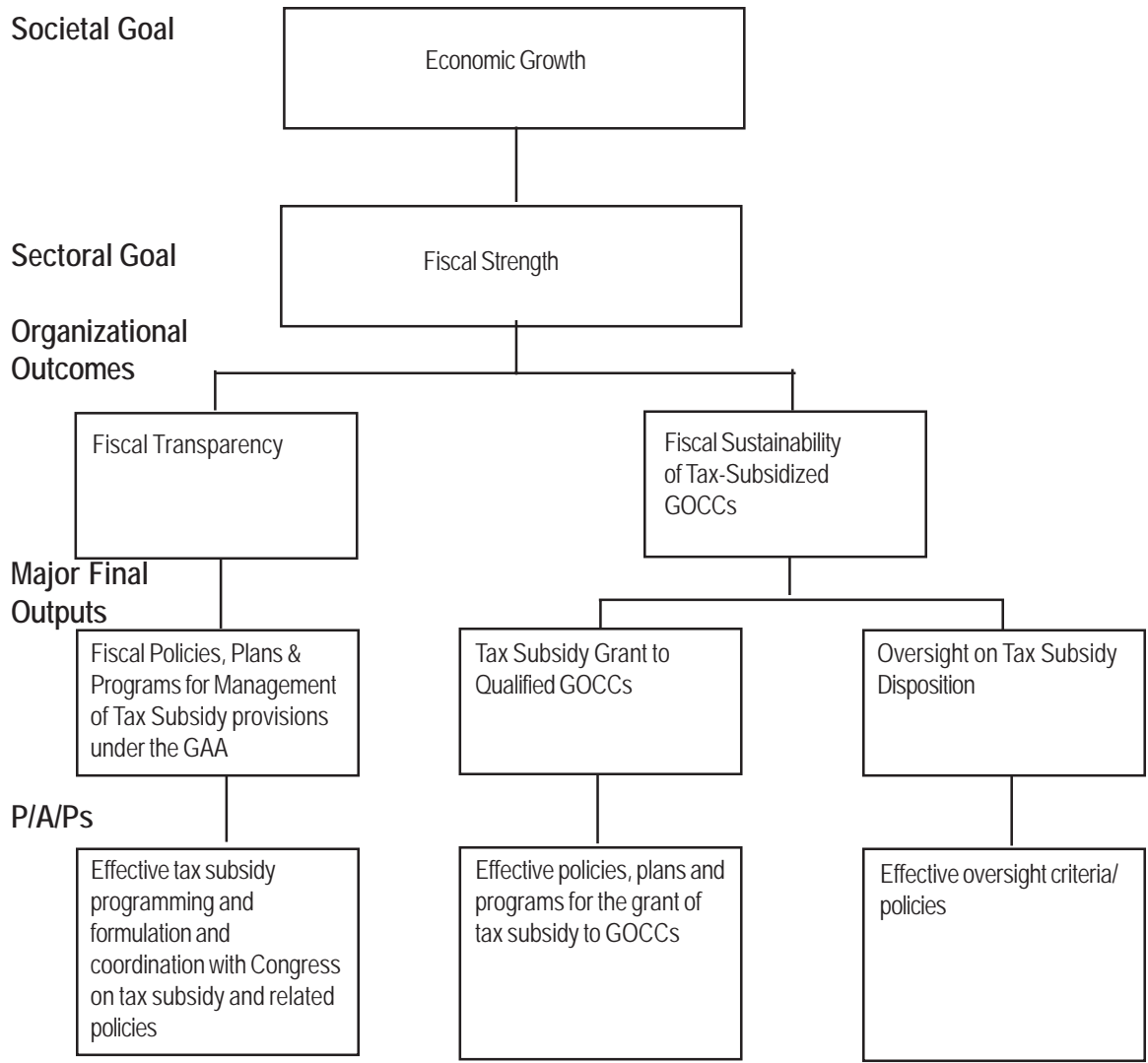
Legal Basis

- **Presidential Decree No. 776** (August 24, 1975) created the Fiscal Incentives Review Board (FIRB) as an inter-agency committee tasked with determining tax exemptions to be withdrawn, revoked, or suspended under certain fiscal parameters.
- **Presidential Decree No. 1931** (June 11, 1984) and **Presidential Decree No. 1955** (October 15, 1984) withdrew the tax exemptions of government and private entities, respectively.
- **Executive Order No. 93** (March 10, 1987) withdrew on a general basis the tax and duty exemptions of both government and private entities and instituted a system of tax subsidy to take care of tax and duty liabilities of government entities affected thereby for reason of fiscal transparency.

Mandate

The Fiscal Incentives Review Board (FIRB) rationalizes the provisions of fiscal privileges (tax and duty exemptions or tax subsidy) to government and private entities, improves the fiscal monitoring aspects of government corporations, harmonizes the provisions of fiscal privileges with the policy thrusts of the government, and provides technical assistance to government and private entities and authorities concerned with fiscal privileges.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (FIRB)



PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND TARGETS
(Amounts in Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
	Actual/Amount	Target/Amount	Target/Amount
MFO 1			
Fiscal policies, plans and programs for management of tax subsidy provisions under the GAA	43	43	-
Number of studies/concept papers on tax subsidy	20	20	-
MFO 2			
Tax subsidy grant to qualified GOCCs	40	40	-
Number of FIRB Resolutions issued	20	20	-
Number of Certificates of Entitlement to Tax Subsidy issued	40	40	-
MFO 3			
Oversight on tax subsidy disposition	40	40	-
Number of letter-replies/assistance to queries	260	260	-
Total	123	123	-



Insurance Commission

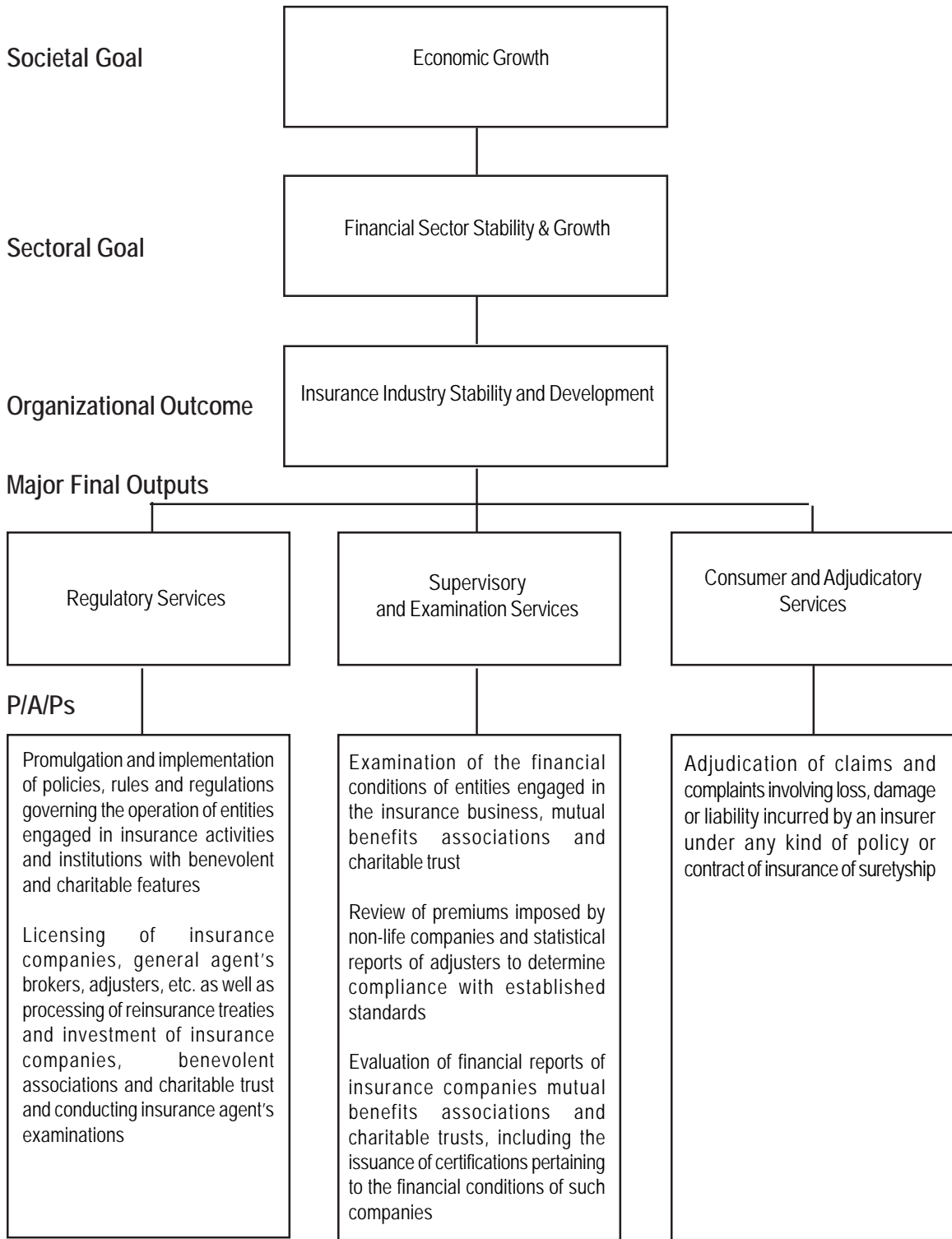
Legal Basis

- **Republic Act No. 275** (January 3, 1949) created the Office of the Insurance Commissioner (from the Bureau of Banking) to assess insurance companies, insurance agents, and insurance-related matters.
- **Presidential Decree No. 63** (November 20, 1972) amended certain sections of the Insurance Commission Act and provided that the Office of the Insurance Commissioner be known as the Insurance Commission.

Mandate

The Insurance Commission (IC) promotes growth and financial stability of insurance companies, professionalizes insurance services, and develops insurance consciousness among the general populace. It is responsible for establishing a sound national insurance market, and for safeguarding the rights and interests of the insuring public.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (IC)



PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND TARGETS

(Amounts in Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Actual/Amount	Target/Amount	Target/Amount
MFO 1			
Regulatory Services	49,629	62,895	62,682
Licenses/Certificates of Authority & Registration Issued	46,465	56,500	62,150
Income from Forex Issuance (P-000)	79,000	67,000	73,700
MFO 2			
Supervisory and Examination Services	56,671	71,819	62,453
Penalty collected from violation of tariff rules	953,956	445,000	489,500
MFO 3			
Consumer and Adjudicatory Services	21,281	26,969	18,106
Information/assistance rendered	27,381	25,908	28,499
Claims settled/adjudicated	860	650	715
TOTAL	127,581	161,683	143,241

FY 2011 MFO BUDGET

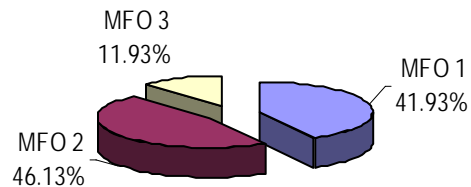
By MFO/By Expense Class

(In Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	PS	MOOE	CO	TOTAL	% Share
MFO 1	26,291	23,222	10,552	60,065	41.94%
Regulatory Services					
MFO 2	30,948	24,622	10,513	66,083	46.13%
Supervisory and Examination Services					
MFO 3	7,214	6,831	3,048	17,093	11.93%
Consumer and Adjudicatory Services					
TOTAL	64,453	54,675	24,113	143,241	
% Share	45.00%	38.17%	16.83%		100.00%

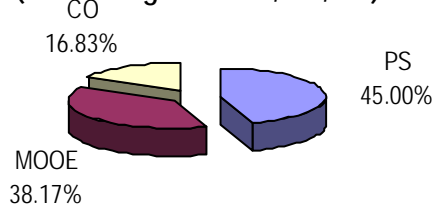
By MFO

(Total Budget = P143,241,000)



By Expense Class

(Total Budget = P143,241,000)





National Tax Research Center

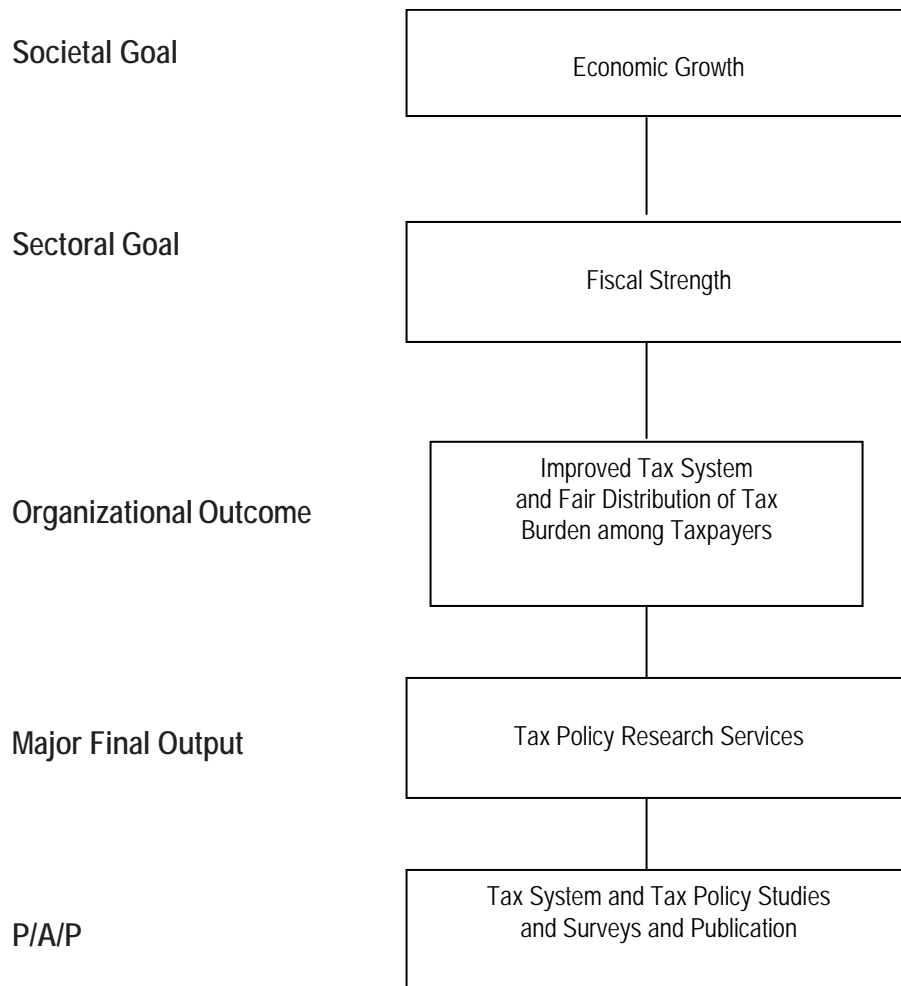
Legal Basis

- **Republic Act No. 2211** (May 15, 1959) created the Joint Legislative Executive Tax Commission (JLETC), institutionalizing tax research in the Philippines.
- **Presidential Decree No. 74** (December 6, 1972) organized the National Tax Research Center (NTRC) (from the conversion of the JLETC's Technical Staff) as a single-headed agency under the administrative supervision of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA).
- **Executive Order No. 127** (January 30, 1987) transferred the NTRC to the Department of Finance as an attached agency.

Mandate

The National Tax Research Center (NTRC) conducts continuing research in taxation “to restructure the tax system and raise the level of tax consciousness among our people to achieve a faster rate of economic growth and to bring about a more equitable distribution of wealth and income.”

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (NTRC)



PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND TARGETS
(Amounts in Thousand Pesos)

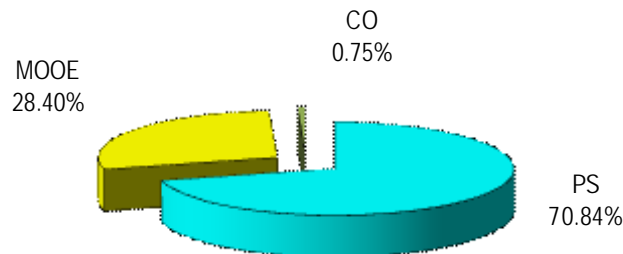
Particulars	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
	Actual/Amount	Target/Amount	Target/Amount
MFO			
Tax policy research services	38,076	36,080	39,786
Number of studies, tax proposals, tax assessments and evaluations, and comments made aimed at rationalizing the tax structure and improving tax fiscal policy	27 studies 14 Tax assessments 92 evaluations	27 studies 10 Tax assessments 30 evaluations	32 studies 14 Tax assessments 36 evaluations
Total	38,076	36,080	39,786

FY 2011 MFO BUDGET

By MFO/By Expense Class
(In Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	PS	MOOE	CO	Total	% Share
MFO					
Tax policy research services	28,185	11,301	300	39,786	100.00%
Total	28,185	11,301	300	39,786	
% Share	70.85%	28.40%	0.75%		100.00%

By Expenses Class
(Total Budget = P39,786,000)





Privatization and Management Office

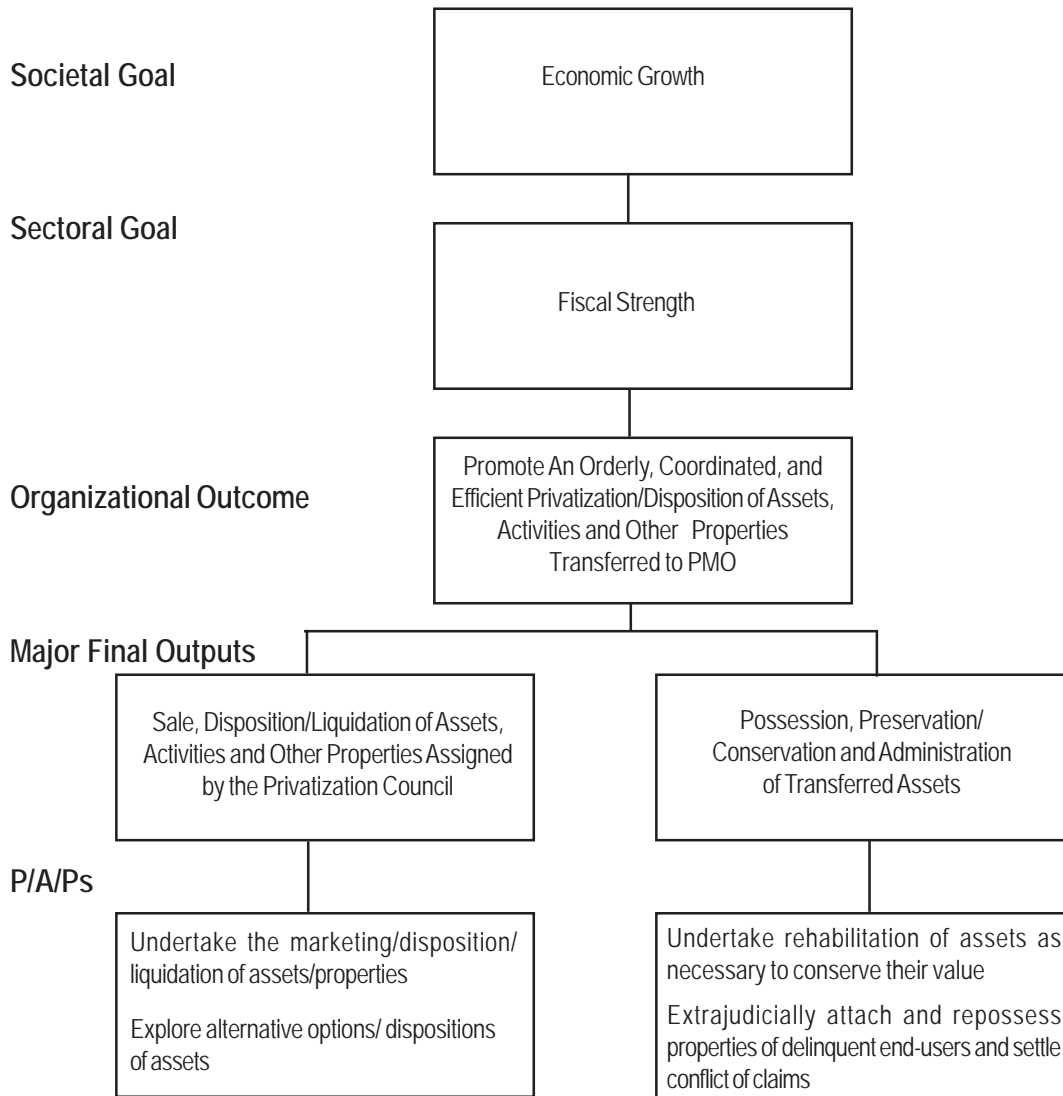
Legal Basis

- **Executive Order No. 323** (December 6, 2000) created the Privatization Council (PrC) and Privatization and Management Office (PMO) to promote an orderly, coordinated, and efficient privatization of government corporations, assets, activities and idle properties.
- **Executive Order No. 47** (November 17, 2005) directed the merger of the Board of Liquidators (BoL) with the PMO, the latter as the surviving entity to undertake the functions of BoL under Executive Order No. 371, series 1950, as amended.

Mandate:

The Privatization and Management Office (PMO) generates income through the privatization/ liquidation of government corporations and properties with the prior approval of the Privatization Council.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (PMO)



PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND TARGETS
(Amounts in Thousand Pesos)

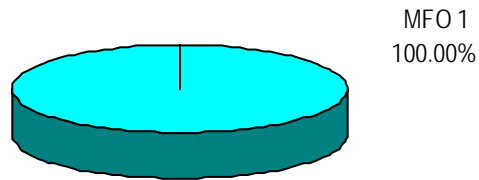
Particulars	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
	Actual/Amount	Target/Amount	Target/Amount
MFO 1			
Sale, Disposition/Liquidation of Assets, Activities and Other Properties Assigned by the Privatization Council	29,291	36,749	28,651
Remittance of disposition proceeds to BTr (P'000)	500,033	547,560	547,560
MFO 2			
Possession, Preservation/Conservation and Administration of Transferred Assets	-	-	-
No. of cases studied	-	-	-
Total	29,291	36,749	28,651

FY 2011 MFO BUDGET

By MFO/By Expense Class (In Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	PS	MOOE	CO	Total	% Share
MFO 1 Sale, disposition/liquidation of assets, activities and other properties assigned by the Privatization Council	28,651		-	28,651	100.00%
MFO 2 Possession, preservation/conservation and administration of transferred assets	-		-	0	0.00%
Total	28,651	-	-	28,651	
% Share	100.00%				100.00%

By MFO (Total Budget = P28,651,000)



By Expense Class (Total Budget = P28,651,000)

