

THE JUDICIARY

Legal Basis

The Philippine Constitution of 1935 [Section 1, Article VIII on the Judicial Department (The Judiciary, under the 1973 Constitution) cites: “The judicial power shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts (lower courts, under the 1987 Constitution) as may be established by law.”



SUPREME COURT OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE LOWER COURTS

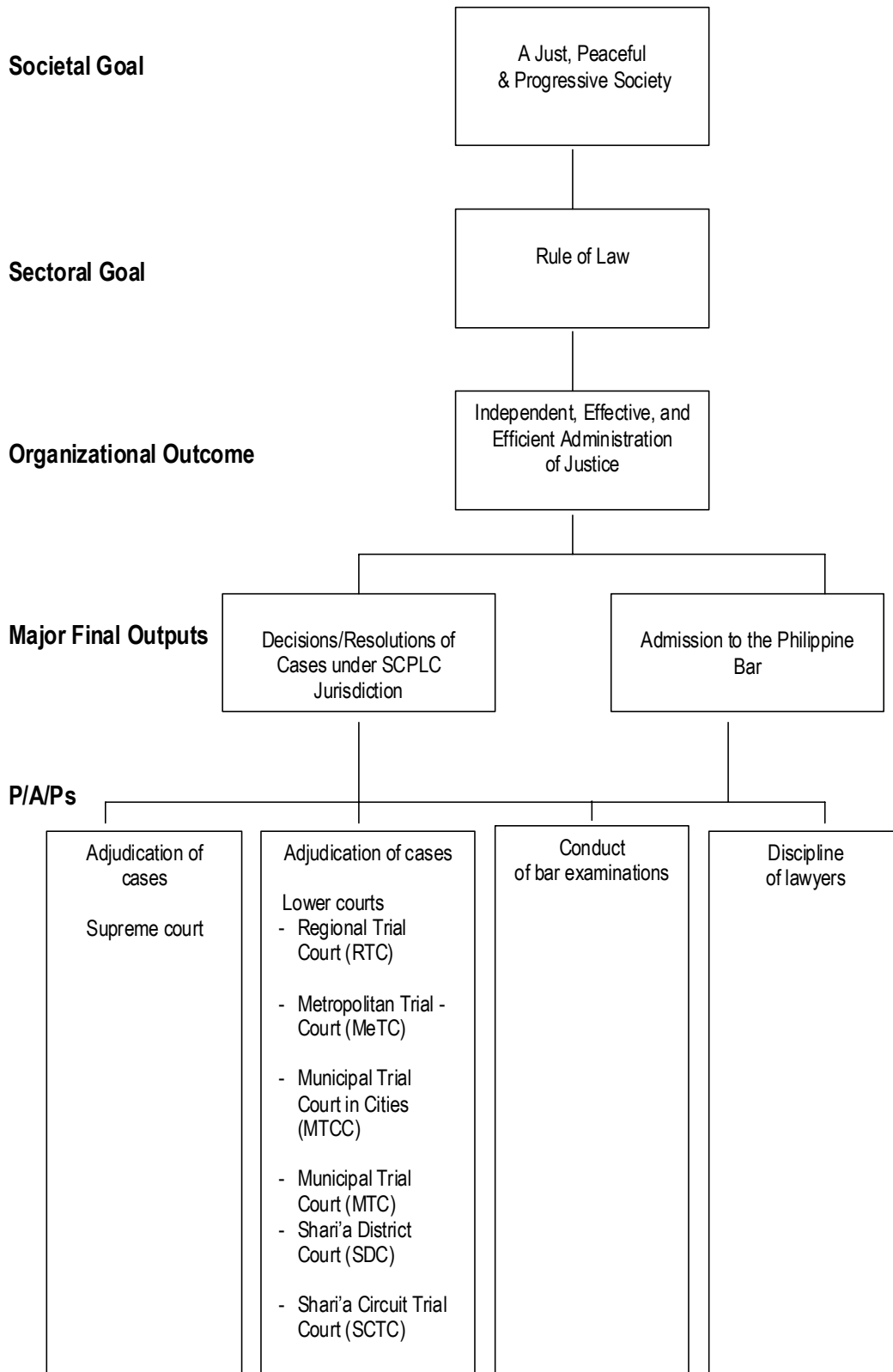
Legal Basis

- **The Philippine Constitution of 1935, 1973, 1987** vested judicial power in one Supreme Court and in such lower courts as may be established by law.
- **Batas Pambansa Blg. 129** (August 14, 1981), Judiciary Reorganization Act of 1980, created first-level courts [Metropolitan Trial Courts (MeTCs) established in Metropolitan Manila, Municipal Trial Courts in Cities (MTCCs) outside Metropolitan Manila, Municipal Trial Courts (MTCs) in each of the other cities or municipalities, and Municipal Circuit Trial Courts (MCTCs) in each circuit comprising such cities and/or municipalities as grouped by law] and second-level courts [Regional Trial Courts (RTCs) established in each of the 13 regions in the Philippines].
- **Presidential Decree No. 1083** (February 4, 1997) established Shari'a Courts in Islamic regions and provinces to interpret and apply the Code of Muslim Personal Laws, with Shari'a Circuit Courts (SCCs) and the Shari'a District Courts (SDCs), at the same level as the Municipal Circuit Trial Courts (MCTCs) and Regional Trial Courts (RTCs), respectively.

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 or excess of jurisdiction on the part of any branch or instrumentality of the Government.”

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (SCPLCs)



PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND TARGETS

(Amounts in Thousand Pesos)

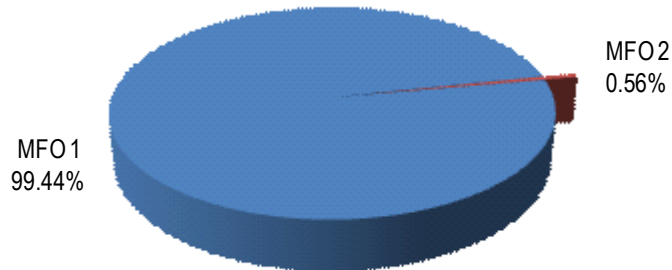
Particulars	FY 2010		FY 2011	FY 2012
	Target/Amount	Actual/Amount	Target/Amount	Target/Amount
MFO 1				
Resolutions/Decisions in appealed and other cases under its Jurisdiction	11,743,937	13,102,131	12,723,344	12,041,519
No. of resolutions/decisions				
Supreme Court	4,996	4,555	4,874	5,215
Disposition rate	44%	43%	46%	50%
Regional Trial Courts (RTC)	132,039	91,882	94,532	97,920
Disposition rate	24.00%	22.88%	23%	24%
Metropolitan Trial Courts (MeTC)	50,276	43,236	46,986	46,539
Disposition rate	30%	29%	31%	34%
Municipal Trial Courts in Cities (MTCC)	56,023	40,765	44,438	43,720
Disposition rate	38%	42%	46%	50%
Municipal Circuit Trial Courts (MCTC)	25,085	15,656	17,989	17,446
Disposition rate	36%	26%	30%	31%
Municipal Trial Courts (MTC)	29,512	19,833	24,067	23,325
Disposition rate	35%	30%	35%	38%
Shari'a District Courts (SDC)	37	29	31	31
Disposition rate	3300%	15%	14%	13%
Shari'a Circuit Courts (SCC)	254	202	247	219
Disposition rate	39%	30%	36%	32%
Child & Family Courts (CFC)	26,123	20,406	21,283	21,098
Disposition rate	29.00%	24.88%	25%	25%
Regional Court Administration Office (RCAO) - Region 7	10,402	10,010	10,747	10,728
Disposition rate	22%	23%	24%	23%
Municipal Trial Courts in Cities - Region 7 (MTCC-7)	9,595	7,120	8,699	8,428
Disposition rate	29%	25%	33%	34%
Municipal Circuit Trial Courts - Region 7 (MCTC-7)	2,839	1,776	2,092	1,990
Disposition rate	59%	45%	51%	51%
Municipal Trial Courts - Region 7 (MTC-7)	990	584	658	631
Disposition rate	55%	43%	48%	48%
MFO 2				
Admission to the Philippine Bar	30,000	57,168	60,000	67,878
No. of applications to bar processed	6,733	5,038	6,400	6,400
No. of certificates of admission issued	1,434	2,519	2,771	3,048
No. of other certificates	25,160	9,203	10,135	11,149
No. of resolutions/dec. of admin. cases	2,000	1,000	2,200	2,500
TOTAL	11,773,937	13,159,299	12,783,344	12,109,397

FY 2012 MFO BUDGET

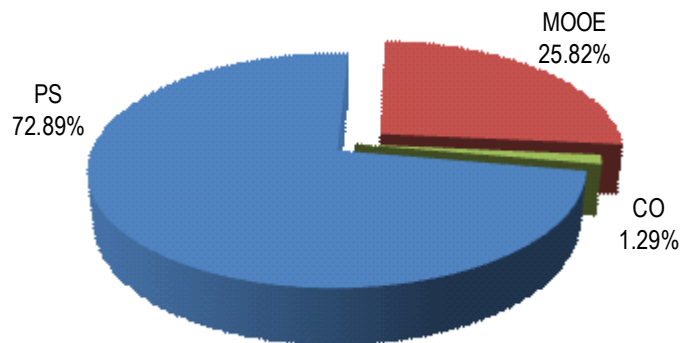
By MFO/By Expense Class
(In Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	PS	MOOE	CO	TOTAL	% SHARE
MFO 1 Resolutions/Decisions in appealed and other cases under its Jurisdiction	8,826,447	3,059,052	156,020	12,041,519	99.44%
MFO 2 Admission to the Philippine Bar	-	67,878	-	67,878	0.56%
Total	8,826,447	3,126,930	156,020	12,109,397	
%Share	72.89%	25.82%	1.29%		100%

By MFO
(Total Budget = P12,109,397,000)



By Expense Class
(Total Budget = P12,109,397,000)





Presidential Electoral Tribunal

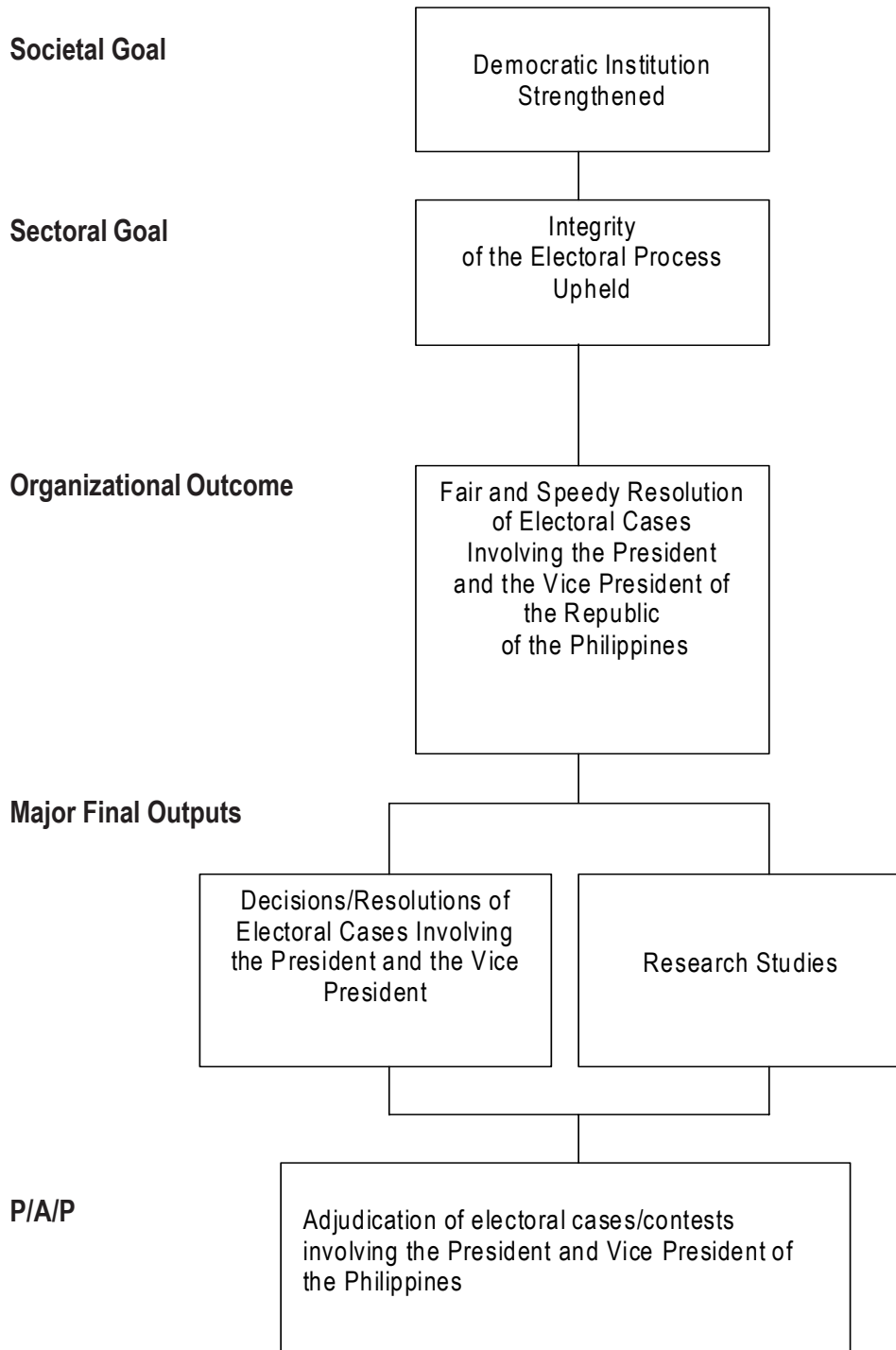
Legal Basis

- **Batas Pambansa Blg. 884** (December 3, 1985) created an independent Presidential Electoral Tribunal to try, hear, and decide election contests in the Office of President and Vice-President of the Philippines.

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.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (PET)



PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND TARGETS

(Amounts in Thousand Pesos)

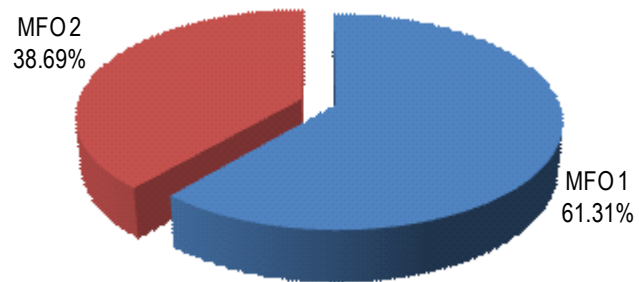
Particulars	FY 2010		FY 2011	FY 2012
	Target/Amount	Actual/Amount	Target/Amount	Target/Amount
MFO 1 Decisions/Resolutions of Cases Involving the President and the Vice-President	47,894	39,926	53,035	24,498
No. of cases decided	1	1	1	1
MFO 2 Research Studies	11,973	18,631	14,342	15,457
No. of studies conducted	unmeasurable	unmeasurable	unmeasurable	unmeasurable
TOTAL	59,867	58,557	67,377	39,955

FY 2012 MFO BUDGET

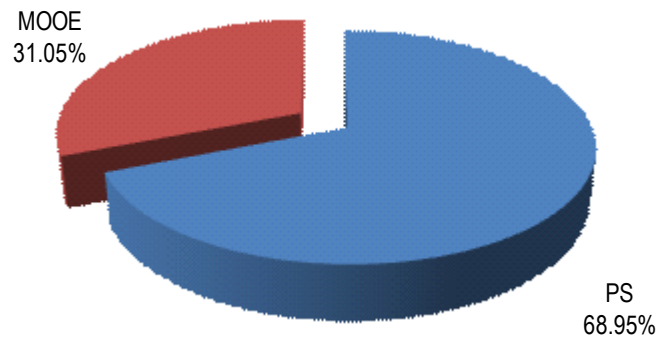
By MFO/By Expense Class
(In Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	PS	MOOE	CO	TOTAL	% SHARE
MFO 1 Decisions/Resolutions of Cases Involving the President and the Vice-President	16,891	7,606	-	24,497	61.31%
MFO 2 Research Studies	10,659	4,799	-	15,458	38.69%
Total	27,550	12,405	-	39,955	
%Share	68.95%	31.05%	0.00%		100.00%

By MFO
(Total Budget = P39,955,000)



By Expense Class
(Total Budget = P39,955,000)





Sandiganbayan

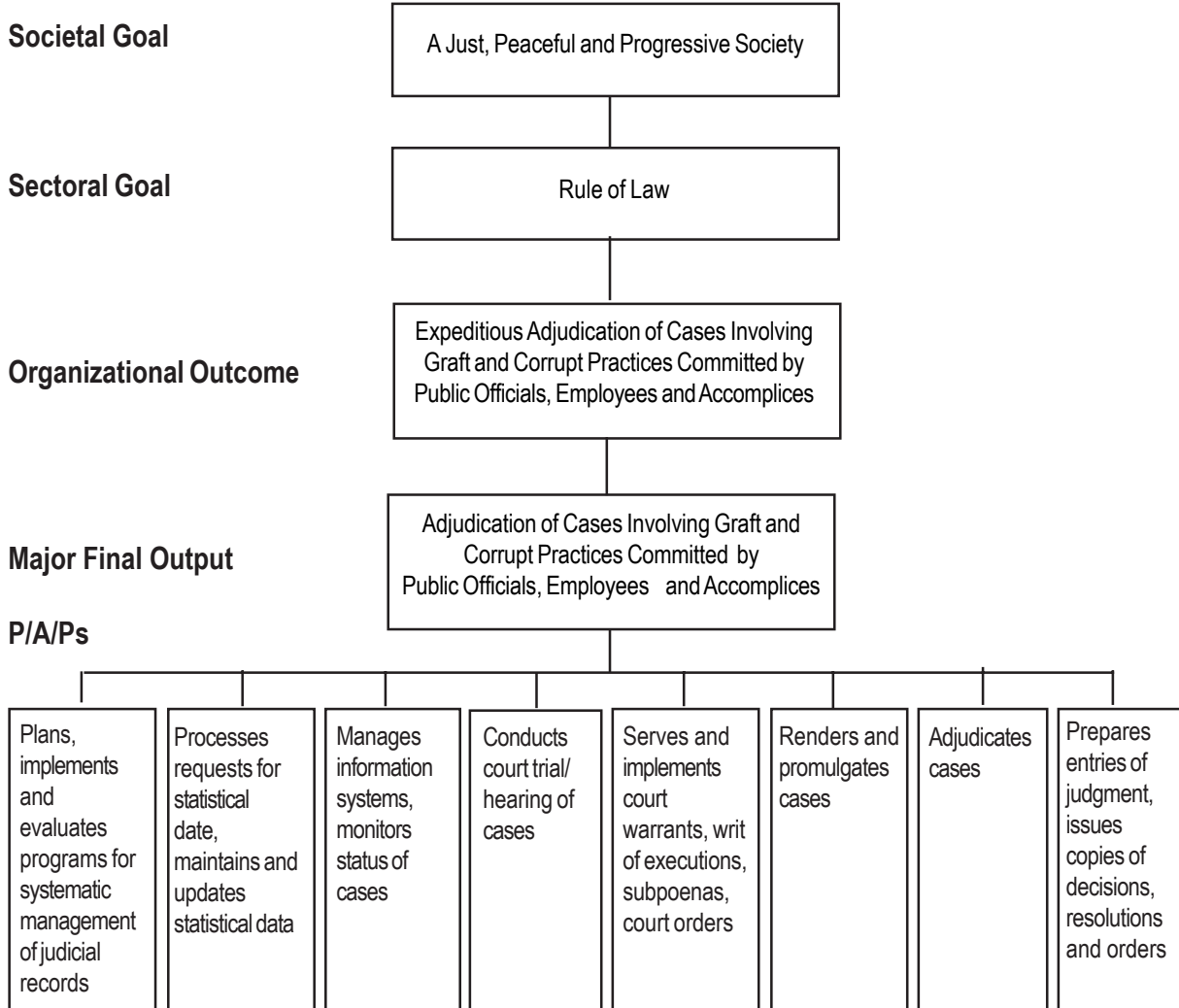
Legal Basis

- **The Philippine Constitution of 1973** (Sec. 5, Article VIII) created a special court, known as Sandiganbayan, with jurisdiction over criminal and civil cases involving graft and corrupt practices and such other offenses committed by public officers and employees, including those in government-owned or controlled corporations, in relation to their office as may be determined by law.
- **Presidential Decree No. 1486** (June 11, 1978) supported the creation of the Sandiganbayan as provided for under the 1973 Constitution.
- **Presidential Decree No. 1606** (January 10, 1979), revised PD 1486, elevating the Sandiganbayan to the same level as the Court of Appeals.
- **Presidential Decree No. 1861** (March 23, 1983) amended pertinent provisions of PD 1606 and Batas Pambansa Blg. 129 relative to the exclusive original jurisdiction of the Sandiganbayan over cases involving violations of RA 3019 (Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act) and other offenses or felonies committed by public officers and employees in relation to their office.
- **Executive Order No. 14** (May 7, 1986), as amended by EO 14-A (August 18, 1986), defined the jurisdiction of the Sandiganbayan over cases filed by the Philippine Commission on Good Government (PCGG) involving the ill-gotten wealth of the Marcos family and relatives.
- **The Philippine Constitution of 1987** (Sec. 4, Article XI) provided for the anti-graft court known as the Sandiganbayan to continue to function and exercise its jurisdiction over graft and corruption practices provided by law.
- **Republic Act 7975** (March 30, 1995) strengthened the functional and structural organization of the Sandiganbayan.
- **Republic Act 8249** (February 5, 1997) further defined the jurisdiction of the Sandiganbayan, amending for the purpose PD 1606.

Mandate

The Sandiganbayan (SB) tries and decides criminal and civil cases against government officials and employees accused of graft and corruption and similar other offenses.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (Sandiganbayan)



PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND TARGETS
(Amounts in Thousand Pesos)

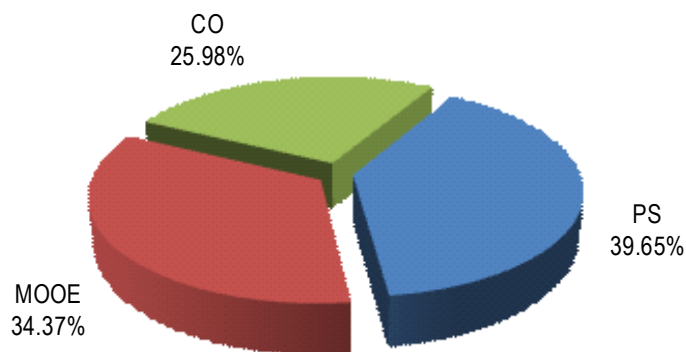
Particulars	FY 2010		FY 2011	FY 2012
	Target/Amount	Actual/Amount	Target/Amount	Target/Amount
MFO 1				
Adjudication of Cases Involving Graft and Corrupt Practices Committed by Public Officials, Employees and Accomplices				
	343,121	349,621	329,549	334,556
No. of cases received/handled	3,653	2,405	3,498	3,546
No. of cases disposed	543	247	444	497
Disposition Rate	14.86%	10.27%	12.69%	14.02%
TOTAL	343,121	349,621	329,549	334,556

FY 2012 MFO BUDGET

By MFO/By Expense Class
(In Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	PS	MOOE	CO	TOTAL	% SHARE
MFO 1					
Adjudication of Cases Involving Graft and Corrupt Practices Committed by Public Officials, Employees and Accomplices	132,656	114,982	86,918	334,556	
TOTAL	132,656	114,982	86,918	334,556	
%Share	39.65%	34.37%	25.98%		100.00%

By Expense Class
(Total Budget = P334,556,000)





Court of Appeals

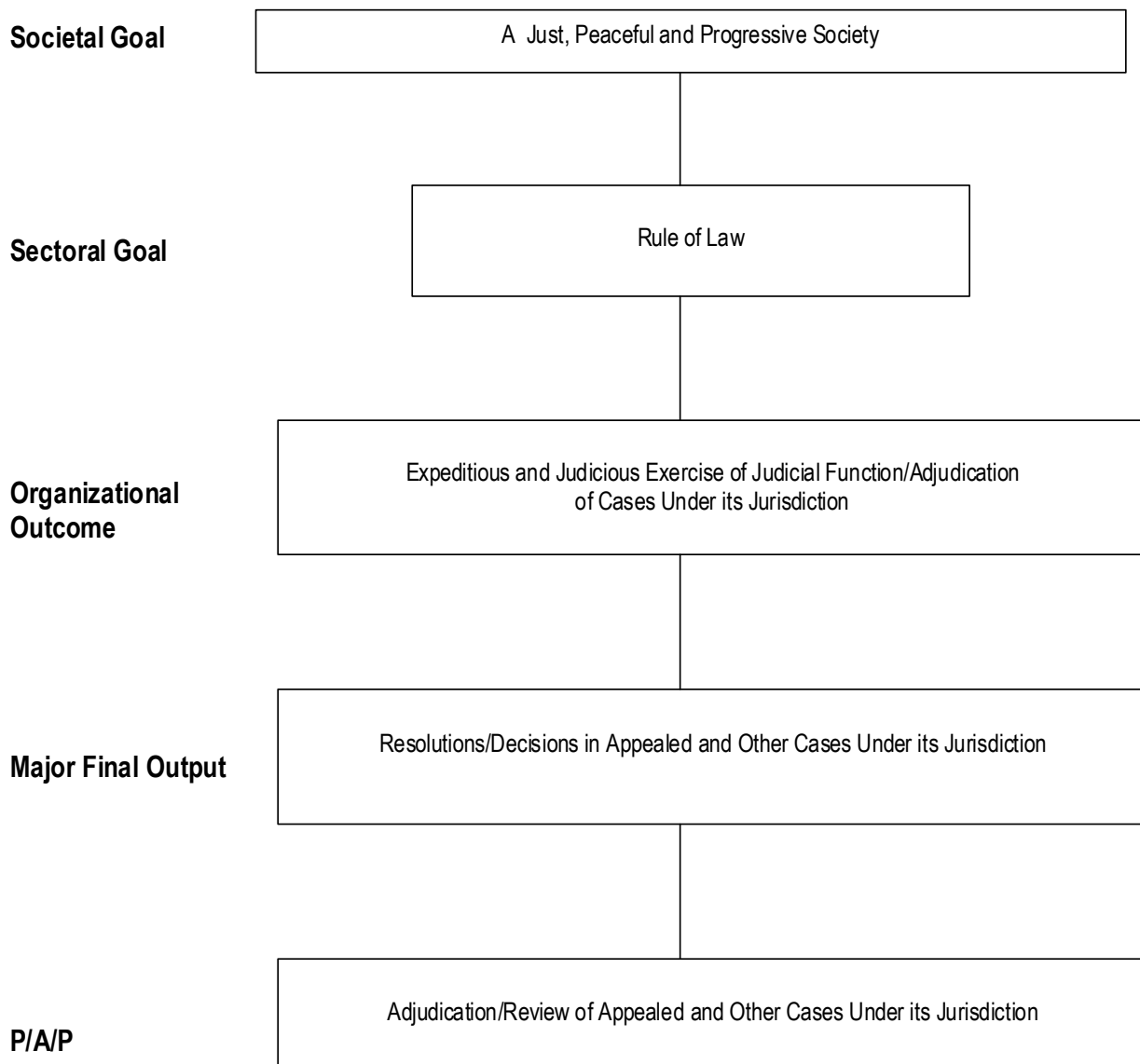
Legal Basis

- **Commonwealth Act No. 3** (December 31, 1935) created the Court of Appeals, introducing a new appellate layer between the Supreme Court and the courts of first instance.
- **Commonwealth Act No. 259** (March 1938) named Appellate Judges as Associate Justices and increased their number from the original 11 magistrates to 15 (further increased to 19 by EO 395, December 1941).
- **Executive Order No. 27** (January 1944) regionalized the Court of Appeals pursuant to Act. No. 10 of the Japanese-sponsored Philippine Republic.
- **Republic Act No. 52** (October 4, 1946) re-created the Court of Appeals (abolished by President Sergio Osmeña through EO 37, March 1945), with a Presiding Justice and 14 Associate Justices.
- **Republic Act No. 296** (June 1948), the Judiciary Act of 1948, introduced the petition for review as a mode of review of decisions of the courts of first instance.
- **Presidential Decree No. 1482** (June 10, 1978) increased the membership of the Court from 18 (RA 1605, August 1956) and 24 (RA 5204, June 1968) to 45 Justices.
- **Batas Pambansa Blg. 129** (August 14, 1981), the Judiciary Reorganization Act of 1980, converted the Court of Appeals into the Intermediate Appellate Court consisting of a Presiding Appellate Justice and 49 Associate Appellate Justices.
- **Executive Order No. 33** (July 28, 1986) restored the original name to Court of Appeals with a Presiding Justice and 50 Associate Justices.
- **Republic Act No. 7902** (February 23, 1995) expanded the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals, amending for the purpose Section Nine of Batas Pambansa Blg. 129.
- **Republic Act No. 8246** (December 30, 1996) created six additional Divisions in the Court of Appeals, increasing the number of CA Justices from 51 to 69 Justices.

Mandate

The Court of Appeals (CA) is vested with the power to review all final judgments, decisions, resolutions, orders or awards of Regional Trial Courts and quasi-judicial agencies, instrumentalities, boards or commissions, except those falling within the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; to try cases and conduct hearings, receive evidence and perform any and all acts necessary to resolve factual issues raised in cases falling within its original and appellate jurisdictions, including the power to grant and conduct new trials or further proceedings. It issues writs of mandamus prohibition, certiorari, habeas corpus, quo warrant and auxiliary writs or processes, and writs of amparo and habeas data in the exercise of its concurrent jurisdiction with the Supreme Court, Sandigabayan, and the Regional Trial Courts.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (CAP)



PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND TARGETS

(Amounts in Thousand Pesos)

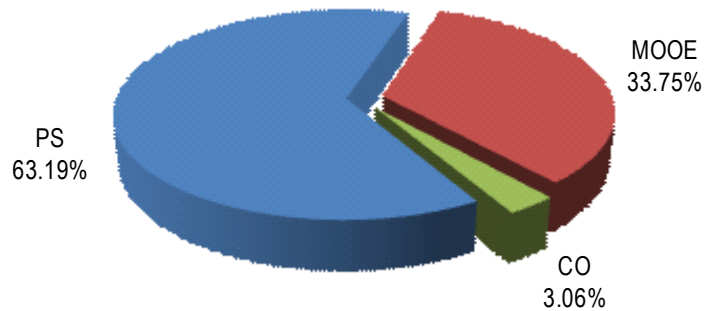
Particulars	FY 2010		FY 2011	FY 2012
	Target/Amount	Actual/Amount	Target/Amount	Target/Amount
MFO 1				
Resolutions/Decisions in appealed and other cases under its Jurisdiction	995,076	1,131,021	946,596	1,029,584
No. of cases received/handled	26,150	36,820	27,377	27,520
No. of cases disposed	14,706	12,002	15,400	15,650
Disposition Rate	56.24%	32.60%	56.25%	56.86%
TOTAL	995,076	1,131,021	946,596	1,029,584

FY 2012 MFO BUDGET

By MFO/By Expense Class
(In Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	PS	MOOE	CO	TOTAL	% SHARE
MFO 1					
Resolutions/Decisions in appealed and other cases under its Jurisdiction	650,557	347,519	31,508	1,029,584	
TOTAL	650,557	347,519	31,508	1,029,584	
%Share	63.19%	33.75%	3.06%		100.00%

By Expense Class
(Total Budget = P1,029,584,000)





Court of Tax Appeals

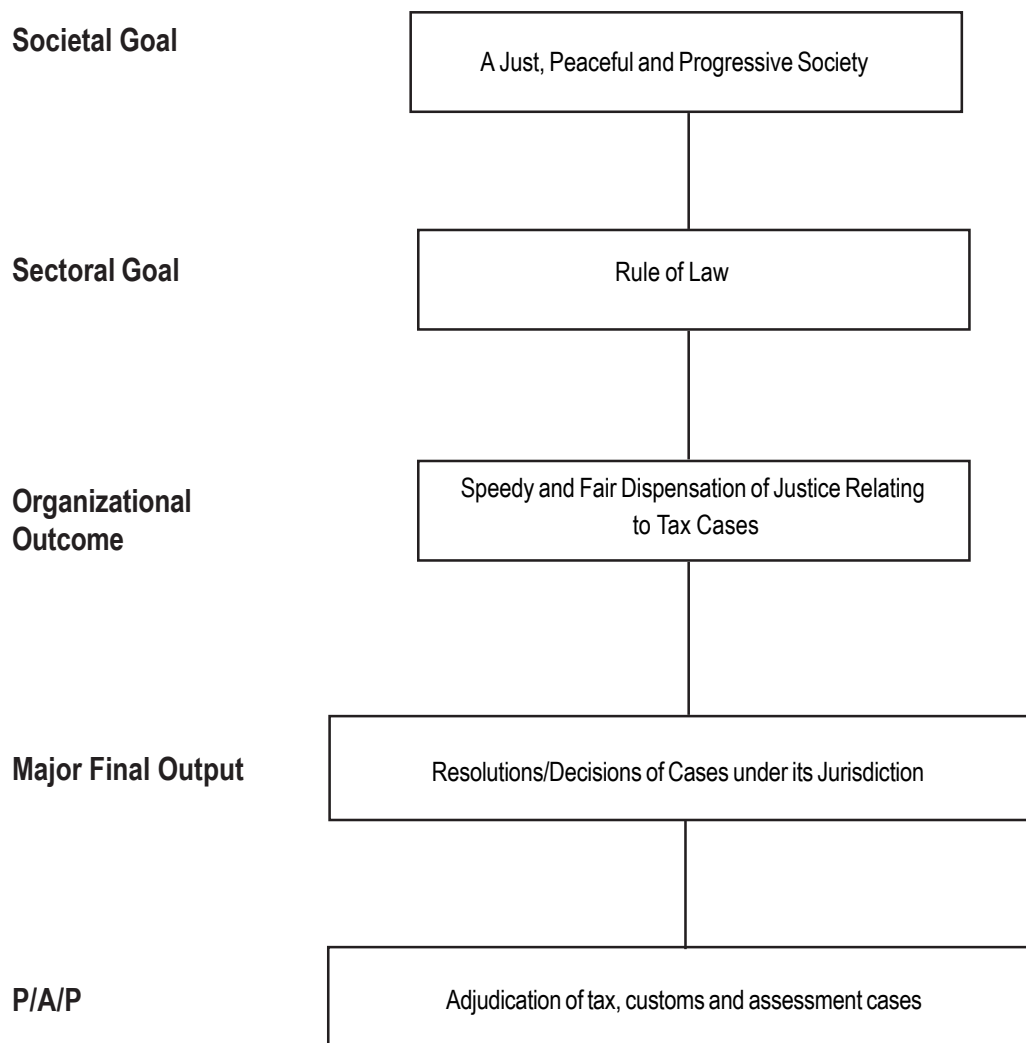
Legal Basis

- **Republic Act No. 1125** (June 16, 1954) created the Court of Tax Appeals, a special Court mandated to address the adjudication of appeals involving internal revenue tax and customs cases of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Commissioner of Customs, respectively.
- **Republic Act No. 9282** (March 30, 2004) expanded the jurisdiction of the Court of Tax Appeals, elevated its rank to the level of a collegiate court with special jurisdiction, and enlarged its membership to a Presiding Justice and five Associate Justices.
- **Republic Act No. 9503** (June 12, 2008) otherwise known as the act enlarging the organizational structure of the Court of Tax Appeals, amending for the purpose certain sections of the law creating the Court of Tax Appeals, and for other purposes. This law created the Third Division of the Court of Tax Appeals.

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.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (CTA)



PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND TARGETS
(Amounts in Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	FY 2010		FY 2011	FY 2012
	Target/Amount	Actual/Amount	Target/Amount	Target/Amount
MFO 1				
Resolutions/Decisions of cases under its Jurisdiction	165,569	316,634	180,524	192,897
No. of cases received/handled	1,067	1,067	1,187	1,187
No. of cases disposed	376	315	415	415
Disposition Rate	35.24%	29.52%	34.96%	34.96%
TOTAL	165,569	316,634	180,524	192,897

FY 2012 MFO BUDGET

By MFO/By Expense Class
(In Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	PS	MOOE	CO	TOTAL	% SHARE
MFO 1					
Resolutions/Decisions of cases under its Jurisdiction	128,599	60,114	4,184	192,897	
TOTAL	128,599	60,114	4,184	192,897	
%Share	66.67%	31.16%	2.17%		100.00%

By Expense Class
(Total Budget = P192,897,000)

