# OF THE PHILIPPINES First Regular Session



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Introduced by: Senator Paolo Benigno "Bam" A. Aquino IV

#### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

As the Philippines pushes for inclusive growth, it is imperative that Government create the necessary mechanisms to enable the vast majority of Filipinos to feel the fruits of this growth. At present, efforts are underway to promote ease of business; generate jobs; support the growth of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs); and address rising unemployment and underemployment.

In spite of all these, however, ordinary Filipinos are still feeling the pinch of high taxes and rising prices. The Consumer Price Index shows that a basket of goods worth Php100 in 1998 is already worth Php196 in 2013, almost doubling in a space of 15 years. While the private sector has a role in responding to the needs of its employees, many enterprises also struggle with ensuring fair and equal pay for their workers while keeping their own businesses afloat.

Thus, the government has to play the delicate balancing act between the growing demands of its labor force and the limitations of the private sector. One solution is to review and reform the current tax system in a way that reflects current prices, and enables a more equitable distribution of wealth for its citizens.

The Tax Reform Act, therefore, seeks to amend Section 24 of the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as amended, by adjusting the levels of net taxable income and simplifying the nominal tax rates for the purposes of computing the individual income tax, based on current 2013 prices. The Tax Reform Act effectively lowers the taxes on the Filipino working class—which comprises around 22 million of the Philippine population—allowing them to enjoy a higher net income and increasing their purchasing power, without necessarily imposing a burden on the micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) that comprise a majority of employers in the Philippines. The collections from The Tax Reform Act also adjusts the tax level of the upper one percent (1%) of taxpayers, making sure that the government is able to collect a larger share of income from those who can afford to pay more. A more just tax system will also serve to encourage citizens to declare their true income and pay their taxes.

In effect, the Tax Reform Act serves as one of the important reforms to create a more equitable, just, and effective tax regime for Filipino taxpayers. It supports the government's push for inclusive growth while ensuring that government is still able to raise funds for social programs that directly benefit the poor. It is a systemic, win-win solution that offers the greatest benefit to the greatest number of Filipinos.

In view of the foregoing, the approval of this bill is earnestly sought.

Senator Paolo Benigno "Bam" A. Aquino IV

## SIXTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

**First Regular Session** 



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SENATE S.B. No. <u>1942</u>



### Introduced by: Senator Paolo Benigno "Bam" A. Aquino IV

### **AN ACT**

ADJUSTING THE LEVEL OF NET TAXABLE INCOME AND NOMINAL TAX RATES FOR PURPOSES OF PROMOTING THE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXAMENDING SECTION 24(A) (2) OF THE NATIONAL INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1997, AS AMENDED, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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

1	SECTION 1. Section 24(A)(2) of the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, asamended		
2	is hereby further amended to reflect the following rates of tax on taxable income for individua		
3	wage and salary earners only:		
4	"Sec. 24. Income Tax Rates		
5	"(A) xxx		
6 7	"(2) Rates of Tax on Taxable Income of Individuals The tax shall be computed in accordance with and at the rates established in the following schedule:		
8	[Not over PI0,000]		[5%]
9	[Over Pl0,000 but not over P30,000]	*** !	[P500 + 10% of the excess over PI0,000]
10	[Over P30,000 but not over P70,000]	• • •	[P2,500 + 15% of the excess over P30,000]
11	NOT OVER P60,000		EXEMPT
12 13	Over [P70,000] P60,000 but not over PI40,000	• • •	[P8,500] P 5,000 + [20%] 15% of the excess over [P70,000] P60,000
14 15	Over P140,000 but not over [P250,000] P280,000		[P22,500] P17,000 + [25%] 20% of the excess over PI40,000
16 17	Over [P250,000] P280,000 but not over P500,000		[P50,000] P45,000 + [30%] 25% of the excess over [P250.000] P280.000

1	Over P500,000 BUT NOT OVER		[PI25,000] P100,000 + [32%] 30% of the	
2	P1,000,000		excess over P500,000	
3	OVER P1,000,000 BUT NOT OVER		P250,000 + 32% OF THE EXCESS OVER	
4	P12,000,000		P1,000,000	
5	OVER P12,000,000	•••	P4,000,000 + 35% OF THE EXCESS OVER P12,000,000	
6	"xxx			
7	"xxx			
8	"PROVIDED, FINALLY, THAT NOT I	ATER TI-	IAN SIX (6) YEARS AFTER THE EFFECTIVITY OF	
9	THIS ACT AND EVERY SIX (6) YEARS TH	EREAFTE	R, THE NET TAXABLE INCOME LEVELS AND	
10	NOMINAL TAX RATES HEREIN STATED SH	IALL BE A	ADJUSTED TO ITS PRESENT VALUE USING THE	
11	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, AS PUBLISHED	BY THE I	NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE (NSO)."	
12 13 14 15	<b>SECTION 2.</b> Implementing Rules and Regulations. — The Department of Budget and Management (DBM) and the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) shall promulgate not later than thirty (30) days upon the effectivity of this Act, the necessary rules and regulations for its effective implementation.			
16 17	<b>SECTION 3.</b> Separability Clause. — If any provision of this Act is subsequently declared invalid or unconstitutional, other provisions hereof which are not affected thereby shall remain			
18	in full force and effect.			
19 20 21 22	issuances, presidential proclamations, rul	es and re	acts, presidential decrees, executive orders, egulations or parts thereof which are contrary t are hereby repealed, amended or modified	
23 24	**		ke effect fifteen (15) days after its complete ast two (2) newspapers of general circulation.	

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Approved,