FIFTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC)
OF THE PHILIPPINES)
Second Regular Session)



S. No. 2998

OCT 20 P1:47

Introduced by Senator Miriam Defensor Santiago

EXPLANATORY NOTE

While cigarette prices in the Philippines are supposedly among the lowest in the world, the statistics on the prevalence of smoking in the country are also reportedly among the highest recorded globally.

According to the World Health Organization, 240 Filipinos die every day due to tobaccorelated ailments. As of the latest public health records, there are now reportedly more than 17.3
million Filipino smokers. Thus, various public health advocacy groups are pushing for higher
tobacco taxes as the single most effective policy for reducing cigarette use and increasing tax
revenues. However, pending sin tax bills in the Congress have prevented further regulation since
1996.

The cost of a pack of cigarettes can go as low as P10.00. Cigarettes are also commonly sold on a per stick basis. These low prices for cigarettes make smoking extremely affordable and accessible, even to the youth, despite existing laws banning the sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products to minors.¹

Hence, this bill is designed to make the tax structure simple, effective, and efficient, in order to enhance revenue generation, as well as to curb the consumption of tobacco. The main features of the bill are the following:

- 1. Provides for a unitary excise tax system for each category of tobacco products;
- 2. Provides for the indexation of the tobacco excise tax to inflation to avoid erosion of revenues by inflation;

¹ http://dateline.ph/2011/07/05/higher-tobacco-taxes-pushed-for-health-revenue-reasons/

- 3. Removes the price classification freeze by repealing Annex D under Republic Act No. 9334, or the Sin Tax Law of 2004; and
- 4. Earmarks incremental revenues for the following:
 - a. universal health coverage;
 - b. disease prevention;
 - c. health promotion campaigns; and
 - d. support for tobacco farmers, whose livelihood may be affected by the tax.

MIRIAM DEFENSOR SANTIAGO



FIFTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES Second Regular Session

OCT 20 P1:47

RECEIVED BY:

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	Introduced by Senator Miriam Defensor Santiago
1 2 3 4	AN ACT RESTRUCTURING THE EXCISE TAX ON TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND AMENDING FOR THE PURPOSE PERTINENT SECTIONS OF THE NATIONAL INTERNAL REVENUE CODE
	Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:
5	SECTION 1. Section144 of the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as amended by
6	Republic Act. No. 9334, is hereby further amended to read as follows:
7	SEC. 144. Tobacco Products There shall be collected a tax of [One
8	peso (P1.00)] TWO PESOS AND FIFTY CENTAVOS (P2.50) on each
9	kilogram of the following products of tobacco:
10	(a) Tobacco twisted by hand or reduced into a condition to be consumed in
11	any manner other than the ordinary mode of drying and curing;
12	(b) Tobacco prepared or partially prepared with or without the use of any
13	machine or instruments or without being pressed or sweetened except as
14	otherwise provided hereunder; and
15	(c) Fine-cut shorts and refuse, scraps, clippings, cuttings, stems and

sweepings of tobacco except as otherwise provided hereunder.

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Stemmed leaf tobacco, tobacco prepared or partially prepared with or without the use of any machine or instrument or without being pressed or sweetened, fine-cut shorts and refuse, scraps, clippings, cuttings, stems, midribs, and sweepings of tobacco resulting from the handling or stripping of whole leaf tobacco shall be transferred, disposed of, or otherwise sold, without any prepayment of the excise tax herein provided for, if the same are to be exported or

be used in the manufacture of cigars, cigarettes, or other tobacco products on which the excise tax will eventually be paid on the finished product, under such conditions as may be prescribed in the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Finance, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner.

On tobacco specially prepared for chewing so as to be unsuitable for use in any other manner, on each kilogram, [Seventy-nine centavos (P0.79)] **ONE PESO AND EIGHTY-SEVEN CENTAVOS (P 1.87)**.

[The rates of tax imposed under this Section shall be increased by six percent (6%) every two years starting on January 1, 2007 until January 1, 2011.]

PROVIDED, THAT, ON 1 JANUARY 2013 AND EVERY YEAR THEREAFTER, THE EXCISE TAX RATES PRESCRIBED IN THIS ACT SHALL BE ADJUSTED ANNUALLY TO THEIR PRESENT VALUE USING THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, AS PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE.

Manufacturers and importers of tobacco products shall, within 30 days from the effectivity of this Act and within the first (5) days of every month thereafter, submit to the Commissioner a sworn statement of the volume of sales for each particular brand of tobacco products sold [at their establishment] for the three-month period immediately preceding.

Any manufacturer or importer who, in violation of this Section, knowingly misdeclares and misrepresents in his or its sworn statement herein required any pertinent data or information shall, upon discovery, be penalized by a summary cancellation or withdrawal of his or its permit to engage in the business as manufacturer or importer of cigar or cigarettes.

Any corporation, association or partnership liable for any of the acts or omissions in violation of this Section shall be fined treble the amount of deficiency taxes, surcharges and interest which may be assessed pursuant to this Section.

1	Any person liable for any of the acts and omissions prohibited under this
2	Section shall be criminally liable and penalized under Section 254 of this Code.
3	Any person who willfully aids or abets in the commission of any such act
4	or omission shall be criminally liable in the same manner as the principal.
5	If the offender is not a citizen of the Philippines, he shall be deported
6	immediately after serving the sentence, without further proceedings for
7	deportation.
8	SECTION 2. Section 145 of the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as amended by
9	Republic Act. No. 9334, is hereby further amended to read as follows:
10	SEC. 145. Cigars and Cigarettes. –
11	(A) Cigars There shall be levied, assessed and collected on cigars [an
12	ad valorem tax based on the retail price] A TAX OF TWO HUNDRED PESOS
13	(P200.00) per cigar. [(excluding the excise tax and the value- added tax) in
14	accordance with the following schedule:]
15	[(1) If the net retail price per cigar is Five hundred pesos (P500) or less,
16	ten percent (10%); and]
17	[(2) If the net retail price per cigar (excluding the excise tax and the value-
18	added tax) is more than Five hundred pesos (P500), Fifty pesos (P50.00) plus
19	fifteen percent (15%) of the net retail price in excess of Five hundred pesos
20	(P500.00).]
21	PROVIDED, THAT, ON JANUARY 1, 2013 AND EVERY YEAR
22	THEREAFTER, THE EXCISE TAX RATE PRESCRIBED HEREIN
23	SHALL BE ADJUSTED ANNUALLY TO ITS PRESENT VALUE USING
24	THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, AS PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL
25	STATISTICS OFFICE.
26	(B) Cigarettes Packed by Hand There shall be levied, assessed and
27	collected on cigarettes packed by hand a tax at the [rates prescribed below:]
28	RATE OF FOURTEEN PESOS (P14.00) PER PACK.

1	[Effective on January 1, 2005, Two pesos (P2.00) per pack;]
2	[Effective on January 1, 2007, Two pesos and twenty-three centavos
3	(P2.23) per pack;]
4	[Effective on January 1, 2009, Two pesos and forty-seven centavos
5	(P2.47) per pack; and]
6	[Effective on January 1, 2011, Two pesos and seventy-two centavos
7	(P2.72) per pack.]
8	PROVIDED, THAT, ON JANUARY 1, 2013 AND EVERY YEAR
9	THEREAFTER, THE EXCISE TAX RATE PRESCRIBED IN THIS ACT
10	SHALL BE ADJUSTED ANNUALLY TO ITS PRESENT VALUE USING
11	THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, AS PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL
12	STATISTICS OFFICE.
13	Duly registered or existing brands of cigarettes or new brands thereof
14	packed by hand shall only be packed in thirties. ANY BRAND PACKED BY
15	LESS THAN THIRTIES SHALL BE TREATED AS IF IT IS PACKED BY
16	THIRTIES AND SUBJECTED TO THE TAX PROVIDED IN THIS ACT,
17	WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE OR
18	CRIMINAL PENALTIES THAT MAY BE IMPOSED ON THE
19	MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER AND DISTRIBUTOR OF THE SAID
20	BRAND.
21	(C) Cigarettes Packed by Machine There shall be levied, assessed and
22	collected on cigarettes packed by machine a tax at the rates prescribed below:
23	EFFECTIVE ON 1 JANUARY 2012 –
24	(1) IF THE NET RETAIL PRICE (EXCLUDING THE EXCISE TAX
25	AND THE VALUE-ADDED TAX) IS TEN PESOS (P10.00) AND BELOW
26	PER PACK, THE TAX SHALL BE FOURTEEN PESOS (P14.00) PER
27	PACK;

1	(2) IF THE NET RETAIL PRICE (EXCLUDING THE EXCISE TAX
2	AND THE VALUE-ADDED TAX) IS MORE THAN TEN PESOS (P10.00)
3	PER PACK, THE TAX SHALL BE TWENTY EIGHT PESOS AND
4	THIRTY CENTAVOS (P28.30) PER PACK;
5	EFFECTIVE ON 1 JANUARY 2013 -
6	(1) IF THE NET RETAIL PRICE (EXCLUDING THE EXCISE TAX
7	AND THE VALUE-ADDED TAX) IS TEN PESOS (P10.00) AND BELOW
8	PER PACK, THE TAX SHALL BE TWENTY-TWO PESOS (P22.00) PER
9	PACK;
10	(2) IF THE NET RETAIL PRICE (EXCLUDING THE EXCISE TAX
11	AND THE VALUE-ADDED TAX) IS MORE THAN TEN PESOS (P10.00)
12	PER PACK, THE TAX SHALL BE THIRTY PESOS (P30.00) PER PACK;
13	EFFECTIVE ON 1 JANUARY 2014, THE TAX SHALL BE THIRTY
14	PESOS (P30.00) PER PACK, REGARDLESS OF THEIR RETAIL PRICE.
15	PROVIDED, THAT, ON 1 JANUARY 2015 AND EVERY YEAR
16	THEREAFTER, THE EXCISE TAX RATE PRESCRIBED IN THIS ACT
17	SHALL BE ADJUSTED ANNUALLY TO ITS PRESENT VALUE USING
18	THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, AS PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL
19	STATISTICS OFFICE.
20	ALL BRANDS OF CIGARETTES EXISTING IN THE MARKET
21	AT THE TIME OF THE EFFECTIVITY OF THIS ACT SHALL BE
22	CLASSIFIED ACCORDINGLY FOR THE PROPER DETERMINATION
23	OF THE TAX LIABILITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SCHEDULE
24	PROVIDED ABOVE.
25	[(1) If the net retail price (excluding the excise tax and the value-added
26	tax is below Five pesos (P5.00) per pack, the tax shall be:]
27	[Effective on January 1, 2005, Two pesos (P2.00) per pack;]

1	[Effective on January 1, 2007, Two pesos and twenty-three centavos
2	(P2.23) per pack;]
3	[Effective on January 1, 2009, Two pesos and forty-seven centavos
4	(P2.47) per pack; and]
5	[Effective on January 1, 2011, Two pesos and seventy-two centavos
6	(P2.72) per pack.]
7	[(2) If the net retail price (excluding the excise tax and the value-added tax
8	is Five pesos (P5.00) but does not exceed Six pesos and fifty centavos (P6.50) per
9	pack, the tax shall be:]
10	[Effective on January 1, 2005, Six pesos and thirty-five centavos (P6.35)
11	per pack;]
12	[Effective on January 1, 2007, Six pesos and seventy-four centavos
13	(P6.74) per pack;]
14	[Effective on January 1, 2009, Seven pesos and fourteen centavos (P7.14)
15	per pack; and]
16	[Effective on January 1, 2011, Seven pesos and fifty-six centavos (P7.56)
17	per pack.]
18	[(3) If the net retail price (excluding the excise tax and the value-added tax
19	exceeds Six pesos and fifty centavos (P6.50) but does not exceed Ten pesos
20	(P10.00) per pack, the tax shall be:]
21	[Effective on January 1, 2005, Ten pesos and thirty-five centavos (P10.35)
22	per pack;]
23	[Effective on January 1, 2007, Ten pesos and eighty-eight centavos
24	(P10.88) per pack;]
25	[Effective on January 1, 2009, Eleven pesos and forty-three centavos
26	(P11.43) per pack; and]
27	[Effective on January 1, 2011, Twelve pesos (P12.00) per pack.]

1	[(4) If the net retail price (excluding the excise tax and the value-added tax
2	is above Ten pesos (P10.00) per pack, the tax shall be:]
3	[Effective on January 1, 2005, Twenty-five pesos (P25.00) per pack;]
4	[Effective on January 1, 2007, Twenty-six pesos and six centavos (P26.06)
5	per pack;]
6	[Effective on January 1, 2009, Twenty-seven pesos and sixteen centavos
7	(P27.16) per pack; and]
8	[Effective on January 1, 2011, Twenty-eight pesos and thirty centavos
9	(P28.30) per pack.]
10	Variants of existing brands and variants of new brands of cigarettes which
11	are introduced in the domestic market after the effectivity of this Act shall be
12	taxed under the proper classification thereof based on their suggested net retail
13	price: Provided, however, That such classification shall not, in any case, be lower
14	than the highest classification of any variant of that brand.
1.5	A "variant of a brand" shall refer to a brand on which a modifier is refixed
16	and/or suffixed to the root name of the brand.
17	Duly registered or existing brands of cigarettes or new brands thereof
18	packed by machine shall only be packed in twenties. ANY BRAND PACKED
19	BY LESS THAN TWENTIES SHALL BE TREATED AS IF IT IS PACKED
20	BY TWENTIES AND SUBJECTED TO THE TAX PROVIDED IN THIS
21	ACT, WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE OR
22	CRIMINAL PENALTIES THAT MAY BE IMPOSED ON THE
23	MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER AND DISTRIBUTOR OF THE SAID
24	BRAND.
25	Any downward reclassification of present categories, for tax purposes, of
26	existing brands of cigars and cigarettes duly registered at the time of the
27	effectivity of this Act which will reduce the tax imposed herein, or the payment

thereof, shall be prohibited.

New brands as defined in the immediately following paragraph shall initially be classified according to their suggested retail price.

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"New brand" shall mean a brand registered after the date if the effectivity of [R.A. No. 8240] **THIS ACT**.

"Suggested net retail price" shall mean the net retail price at which new brands, as defined above, of locally manufactured or imported cigarettes are intended by the manufacturer or importer to be sold on retail in major supermarkets or retail outlets in Metro Manila for those marketed nationwide, and in other regions, for those with regional markets. At the end of three (3) months from the product launch, the Bureau of Internal Revenue shall validate the suggested net retail price of the new brand against the net retail price as defined herein and determine the correct tax bracket under which a particular new brand of cigarette, as defined above shall be classified. After the end of eighteen (18) months from such validation, the Bureau of Internal Revenue shall revalidate the initially validated net retail price against the net retail price as of the time of revalidation in order to finally determine the correct tax bracket under which a particular new brand of cigarettes shall be classified. I: Provided, however, That brands of cigarettes introduced in the domestic market between January 1, 1997 and December 31, 2003 shall remain in the classification under which the Bureau of Internal Revenue has determined them to belong as of December 31, 2003. Such classification of new brands and brands introduced between January 1, 1997 and December 31, 2003 shall not be revised except by an act of Congress.]

Net retail price, as determined by the Bureau of Internal Revenue through a price survey to be conducted by the Bureau of Internal Revenue itself, or by the National Statistics Office when deputized for [the] this purpose by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, shall mean the price at which at which the cigarette is sold on retail in at least twenty (20) major supermarkets in Metro Manila (for brands of cigarettes marketed nationally), excluding the amount intended to cover the

applicable excise tax and value-added tax. For brands which are marketed only outside Metro Manila, the 'net retail price', shall mean the price at which the cigarette is sold in at least five (5) major supermarkets in the region excluding the amount intended to cover the applicable excise tax and the value-added tax. THE MAJOR SUPERMARKETS SHALL BE THOSE WITH THE HIGHEST TOTAL GROSS SALES IN METRO MANILA OR THE REGION, AS THE CASE MAY BE, AS DETERMINED BY NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE.

[The classification of each brand of cigarettes based on the average net retail price as of October 1, 1996, as set forth in Annex 'D', including the classification of brands for the same products which, although not set forth in said Annex 'D', were registered and were being commercially produced and marketed on or after October 1, 1996, and which continue to be commercially produced and marketed after the effectivity of this Act, shall remain in force until revised by Congress.]

Manufacturers and importers of cigars and cigarettes shall, within thirty (30) days from the effectivity of this Act, and within the first five (5) days of every month thereafter, submit to the Commissioner a sworn statement of the volume of sales for each particular brand of cigars and/or cigarettes sold [at his establishment] for the three-month period immediately preceding. Any manufacturer or importer who, in violation of this Section, knowingly misdeclares or misrepresents in his or its sworn statement herein required any pertinent data or information shall, upon discovery, be penalized by a summary cancellation or withdrawal of his or its permit to engage in business as manufacturer or importer of cigars or cigarettes.

Any corporation, association or partnership liable for any of the acts or omissions in violation of this Section shall be fined treble the aggregate amount of

deficiency taxes, surcharges and interest which may be assessed pursuant to this Section.

Any person liable for any of the acts or omissions prohibited under this Section shall be criminally liable and penalized under Section 254 of this Code. Any person who willfully aids or abets in the commission of any such act or omission shall be criminally liable in the same manner as the principal.

If the offender is not a citizen of the Philippines, he shall be deported immediately after serving the sentence, without further proceedings for deportation.

SECTION 3. Section 131, Subsection A of the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as amended by Republic Act. No. 9334, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

SEC. 131. Payment of Excise Taxes on Imported Articles. –

(A) *Persons Liable.* - Excise taxes on imported articles shall be paid by the owner or importer to the Customs Officers, conformably with the regulations of the Department of Finance and before the release of such articles from the customs house, or by the person who is found in possession of articles which are exempt from excise taxes other than those legally entitled to exemption.

In the case of tax-free articles brought or imported into the Philippines by persons, entities, or agencies exempt from tax which are subsequently sold, transferred or exchanged in the Philippines to non-exempt persons or entities, the purchasers or recipients shall be considered the importers thereof, and shall be liable for the duty and internal revenue tax due on such importation.

The provision of any special or general law to the contrary notwithstanding, the importation of cigars and cigarettes, distilled spirits, fermented liquors and wines into the Philippines, even if destined for tax and duty-free shops, shall be subject to all applicable taxes, duties, charges, including excise taxes due thereon. This shall apply to cigars and cigarettes, distilled spirits, fermented liquors and wines brought directly into the duly chartered or legislated

freeports of the Subic Special Economic and Freeport Zone, created under Republic Act No. 7227; the Cagayan Special Economic Zone and Freeport, created under Republic Act No. 7922; and the Zamboanga City Special Economic Zone, created under Republic Act No. 7903, and such other freeports as may hereafter be established or created by law: Provided, further, NOTHWITHSTANDING THE PROVISION OF REPUBLIC ACT 9593, THE importations of cigars and cigarettes, [distilled spirits, fermented liquors and wines made directly by a government-owned and operated duty-free shop, like ONE OPERATED BY the Duty-Free Philippines [(DFP)] CORPORATION, shall NOT be exempted from THE EXCISE TAX [all applicable duties only]: Provided, still further, That such articles directly imported by a governmentowned and operated duty-free shop, [like the Duty-Free Philippines,] shall be labeled 'duty-free' and 'not for resale': Provided, finally, That the removal and transfer of tax and duty-free goods, products, machinery, equipment and other similar articles other than cigars and cigarettes, distilled spirits, fermented liquors and wines, from one freeport to another freeport, shall not be deemed an introduction into the Philippine customs territory.

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Cigars and cigarettes, distilled spirits and wines within the premises of all duty-free shops which are not labeled as hereinabove required, as well as tax and duty-free articles obtained from a duty-free shop and subsequently found in a non-duty-free shop to be offered for resale shall be confiscated, and the perpetrator of such non-labeling or re-selling shall be [punishable] penalized under the applicable provisions of this Code.

Articles confiscated shall be **DESTROYED USING THE MOST ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY METHOD AVAILABLE.** [disposed of in accordance with the rules and regulations to be promulgated by the Secretary of Finance, upon recommendation of the Commissioners of Customs and Internal

2	Manager of the Philippine Tourism Authority.]
3	The tax due on any such goods, products, machinery, equipment or other
4	similar articles shall constitute a lien on the article itself, and such lien shall be
5	superior to all other charges or liens, irrespective of the possessor thereof.
6	(B) Rate and Basis of the Excise Tax on Imported Articles Unless
7	otherwise specified, imported articles shall be subject to the same rates and basis
8	of excise taxes applicable to locally manufactured articles.
9	SECTION 4. Section 288, subsections B and C of the National Internal Revenue Code of
10	1997, as amended by Republic Act. No. 9334, is hereby further amended to read as follows:
11	(B) Incremental Revenues from Republic Act No. 8240 Fifteen percent
12	(15%) of the incremental revenue collected from the excise tax on tobacco
13	products under R.A. No. 8240 shall be allocated and divided among the provinces
14	producing burley and native tobacco in accordance with the volume of tobacco
15	leaf production. The fund shall be exclusively utilized for programs [in pursuit of
16	the following objectives] TO PROMOTE ECONOMICALLY VIABLE
17	ALTERNATIVES FOR TOBACCO FARMERS AND WORKERS SUCH
18	AS:
19	(1) PROGRAMS THAT WILL PROVIDE INPUTS, TRAINING,
20	AND OTHER SUPPORT FOR TOBACCO FARMERS, WHO SHIFT TO
21	PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OTHER THAN
22	TOBACCO.
23	(2) PROGRAMS THAT WILL PROVIDE FINANCIAL SUPPORT
24	TO TOBACCO FARMERS WHO ARE DISPLACED OR WHO CEASED
25	TO PRODUCE TOBACCO VOLUNTARILY.
26	(3) COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS TO ASSIST TOBACCO
27	FARMERS IN DEVELOPING ALTERNATIVE PLANTING SYSTEMS,

Revenue, upon consultation with the Secretary of Tourism and the General

PLANTING ALTERNATIVE CROPS OR IMPLEMENTING OTHER LIVELIHOOD PROJECTS.

- [(1) Cooperative projects that will enhance better quality of agricultural products and increase income and productivity of farmers;]
- [(2) Livelihood projects, particularly the development of alternative farming system to enhance farmer's income; and]
- [(3) Agro-industrial projects that will enable tobacco farmers to be involved in the management and subsequent ownership of projects, such as post-harvest and secondary processing like cigarette manufacturing and by-product utilization.]

The Department of Budget and Management, in consultation with the Oversight Committee created under said R.A. No. 8240, shall issue the corresponding rules and regulations governing the allocation and disbursement of this fund.

- (C) Incremental Revenues from the Excise Tax on Alcohol and Tobacco

 Products. –
- (1) FIVE PERCENT (5%) [Two and a half percent (2.5%)] of the incremental revenue from the excise tax on alcohol and tobacco products starting [January 2005] 1 JANUARY 2012 shall be remitted directly to the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PHIC) for the purpose of meeting and sustaining the goal of universal coverage of the National Health Insurance Program; and
- (2) FIVE PERCENT (5%) [Two and a half percent (2.5%)] of the incremental revenue from the excise tax on alcohol and tobacco products starting [January 2005] 1 JANUARY 2012 shall be credited AUTOMATICALLY to the account of the Department of Health and constituted as a trust fund for its [disease prevention program] HEALTH PROMOTION PROGRAMS.

[The earmarking provided under this provision shall be observed for five (5) years starting from January 2005.]

1	THE EARMARKS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION C SHALL BE
2	OVER AND ABOVE THE ALLOCATIONS PROVIDED IN THE
3	GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT.

THE EXPENDITURES MADE USING THE **EARMARKS** PROVIDED IN SUBSECTIONS B AND C, SHALL BE REPORTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT, PHIC, AND THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, AS THE CASE MAY BE, THROUGH THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE AND THEIR RESPECTIVE WEBSITES. A COPY OF THE SAID REPORTS SHALL ALSO BE SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS. PROVIDED, THAT SUCH REPORT SHALL CONTAIN ITEMIZED AND DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EXPENDITURES. CONGRESS SHALL MAKE A REVIEW OF THESE EARMARKS EVERY 5 YEARS HEREAFTER.

SECTION 5. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* – The Secretary of Finance shall, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and in consultation with the Secretary of Health, promulgate the necessary rules and regulations for the implementation of this Act within sixty (60) days from effectivity of this Act.

SECTION 6. Separability Clause. – If any provision or part of this Act shall be declared unconstitutional, any other provision not affected thereby shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 7. Repealing Clause. – All laws, decrees, orders, rules and regulations, or parts thereof inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed or amended accordingly.

SECTION 8. Effectivity. – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,

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