



# Committee Daily Bulletin

18<sup>th</sup> Congress  
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## COMMITTEE MEETINGS ON HOUSE MEASURES

COMMITTEE	MEASURES		SUBJECT MATTER	ACTION TAKEN/DISCUSSION
	NO.	PRINCIPAL AUTHOR		
<b>Government Enterprises and Privatization</b>	HB 9165	Rep. Singson-Meehan	Extending the life of the Philippine Aerospace Development Corporation (PADC) by another 50 years, amending for the purpose PD 286, as amended, or the law authorizing the creation of a PADC	<p>The Committee, chaired by Rep. Eric Olivarez (1<sup>st</sup> District, Parañaque City), approved House Bill 9165 subject to style and amendment. The Secretariat was directed to prepare the corresponding Committee Report.</p> <p>At the outset, Deputy Speaker Kristine Singson-Meehan (2<sup>nd</sup> District, Ilocos Sur), author of HB 9165, underscored the importance of extending the corporate life of PADC for another 50 years. She said that failure to do so will paralyze the country's aviation and aerospace industry and will make the country trail behind other countries in modernizing the civil and defense aviation.</p> <p>According to the Deputy Speaker, PADC serves as the government's arm for the development of the Philippine aviation and aerospace industry with the role of addressing internal and external threats, achieving self-reliance as regards defense equipment, and promoting transfer of technology from neighboring countries.</p> <p>PADC was created in 1973 by virtue of Presidential Decree 286, as amended by PD 696. Its corporate life is set to expire in 2023.</p> <p>PADC Acting President and CEO Raymond Mitra expressed his gratitude for the approval of the proposed law. He mentioned that the PADC's vital role in the country's aviation and aerospace industry has been recognized by President Rodrigo Duterte through the issuance of Executive Order 78, series of 2019, which transferred the administrative supervision of PADC from the Department of Transportation (DOTR) to the Department of National Defense (DND).</p> <p>Expressing their support for the bill were the resource persons from the DND, DOTR, Office of the Government Corporate Counsel (OGCC), Board of Investments, and Governance Commission for Government-Owned and Controlled Corporation.</p> <p>OGCC State Counsel Manuel Santos Jr. suggested that the bill include a provision designating the OGCC as PADC's statutory counsel. He added that pursuant to existing laws, the OGCC is the statutory counsel of all government-owned and controlled</p>

<p>Continuation... Government Enterprises and Privatization</p>				<p>corporations, government instrumentalities exercising corporate powers, government financial institutions, economic zones, and water districts.</p> <p>On the other hand, Government Service Insurance System (GSIS) Vice President Lucio Yu Jr. stated that the GSIS wants to be excluded from the PADC Board upon the extension of the corporate life of PADC. In line with this, he suggested that a transitory provision be included in the proposed law that will allow PADC to buy out, through any acceptable government scheme, the investments of GSIS in PADC. He said that PADC's mandate is not aligned with the objectives of GSIS, which is a social insurance institution. He added that based on GSIS' records, its initial investment in the corporation has not yielded the expected returns.</p> <p>As required under PD 286, as amended, 500,000 shares of stock shall each be subscribed and paid for by the Development Bank of the Philippines and the GSIS at issue values to be determined by the Board of Directors of PADC.</p>
<p><b>Human Rights</b></p>	<p>Substitute Bill to HBs 15, 161 &amp; 240</p>	<p>Reps. Lagman, Belmonte, and Zarate</p>	<p>Human Rights Defenders' Protection Act</p>	<p>The Committee, chaired by Rep. Bayani Fernando (1<sup>st</sup> District, Marikina City), approved the substitute bill, subject to style and amendment.</p> <p>In his opening statement, Rep. Fernando said that in today's meeting, the Committee aims to thresh out the contentious issues raised by some stakeholders and to craft the best version of the bill while allowing democratic space for all sectors. He reiterated his previous reservations on the proposed appropriations for the creation and operation of the Human Rights Defenders Protection Committee; and the overlapping and duplication of functions between the proposed Human Rights Defenders Protection Committee and the existing government agencies, such as the Commission on Human Rights and the human rights offices of the Philippine National Police (PNP) and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP).</p> <p>Rep. Edcel Lagman (1<sup>st</sup> District, Albay), author of HB 15, maintained that the proposed Committee under the bill will not in any way duplicate the functions already being undertaken by concerned agencies, particularly with regard to the protection of human rights defenders.</p> <p>The co-authors of HB 240, Reps. France Castro (Party-List, ACT-TEACHERS) and Ron Salo (Party-List, KABAYAN), as well as Rep. Cheryl Deloso-Montalla (2<sup>nd</sup> District, Zambales) manifested their support for the proposed law.</p>

Continuation... Human Rights				<p>Resource persons expressing support for the substitute bill were those from the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, National Union of Journalists of the Philippines, and Presidential Human Rights Committee Secretariat.</p> <p>Meanwhile, AFP Center for Law of Armed Conflict Director Joel Alejandro Nacnac mentioned that the specific function of his office is to monitor and cause the investigation of alleged human rights violations of military personnel and threat groups. He said that if the bill is enacted into law, the government's actions in maintaining peace and order will always be viewed as against human rights by some quarters. He alleged that the communist and terrorists groups are the ones committing atrocities and violations of local and international laws on human rights.</p> <p>After thorough deliberations, the Committee adopted the following amendments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The appropriations provision of the proposed law shall be amended to conform to the standard appropriations language for bills.</li> <li>• The provision pertaining to the involvement of the House Committee on Human Rights and the Senate Committee on Justice and Human Rights in the promulgation of the implementing rules and regulations (IRR) of the proposed law shall be removed as it controverts the prevailing jurisprudence which limits the crafting of the IRR to the Executive Department.</li> </ul>
Rural Development	HR 2125	Rep. Kho (E.)	Enjoining the expression of solidarity of the House of Representatives in the observance of the United Nation's International Day for Rural Women every 15th of October annually	<p>The Committee, chaired by Rep. Elisa "Olga" Kho (2<sup>nd</sup> District, Masbate), adopted House Resolution 2125, incorporating in it the recommendations of the Members and resource persons during the meeting.</p> <p>Committee Vice Chair, Rep. Fernando Cabredo (3<sup>rd</sup> District, Albay), presided over the meeting to allow the Chairperson to sponsor the measure. He stated that the significant and holistic role of rural women in society must be recognized everyday, even as he supports the meaningful observance of the Rural Women's Day every 15<sup>th</sup> of October.</p> <p>In delivering her sponsorship speech, Rep. Kho, who is the author of HR 2125, said the purpose of her resolution is to call on the national government to come up with a road map on how it can address the issues and challenges being faced by rural women especially in this time of the pandemic. She said that rural women can be regarded as frontliners in the government's efforts of achieving agricultural productivity, food security and nutrition, and poverty alleviation.</p>

<p>Continuation... Rural Development</p>				<p>She added that responsive programs should be put in place integrating gender perspective in them. Rep. Kho cited a study conducted by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization which states that if women farmers (about 43% of the agricultural labor force in developing countries) had the same access to economic resources as men, agricultural output in 34 developing countries would rise by an estimated average of up to 4%. This could reduce the number of undernourished people in those countries by as much as 17%, translating to up to 150 million fewer hungry people, Rep. Kho said.</p> <p>According to Rep. Kho, the intent of honoring rural women with a special day was first discussed at the 4<sup>th</sup> World Conference on Women in Beijing, China on October 15, 1995, which is the eve of the World Food Day, to highlight the role of women in food production and food security.</p> <p>Based on the resolution, October 15 of every year was declared in the Philippines as National Rural Women's Day by virtue of Proclamation No. 1105 signed by former President Fidel Ramos in 1997. According to the United Nations (UN) Women website, the UN General Assembly, through Resolution 62/136, also established October 15 as the International Day of Rural Women on December 18, 2007, in recognition of the critical role and contribution of rural women, including indigenous women, in enhancing agricultural and rural development, improving food security, and eradicating rural poverty. The first International Day of Rural Women was celebrated on October 15, 2008.</p> <p>Expressing their support for the resolution were the Departments of Agriculture (DA), Trade and Industry (DTI), and Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Philippine Commission on Women (PCW), Small Business Corporation (SB Corp), National Federation of Peasant Women (AMIHAN), and <i>Pambansang Koalisyon ng Kababaihan sa Kanayunan</i>.</p> <p>In her presentation, PCW Chair Sandra Montano noted that there is a high poverty incidence among rural women due to low access to economic resources, which include capital (wage and savings), production or cash subsidies, financial services, and investments. Montano also gave the following recommendations in relation to HR 2125:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review existing laws, policies and programs affecting rural women to ensure the integration of gender perspective and women empowerment;</li> <li>• Create an inter-agency committee composed of the DA, DTI, DSWD, SB Corp, Department of</li> </ul>
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<p>Continuation... Rural Development</p>				<p>Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Agrarian Reform, Department of Science and Technology, and Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, among others, which shall be tasked to advocate, develop, and implement relevant policies and programs that ensure the welfare, access to and control over resources, and participation in the decision-making and leadership of rural women; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support legislation that will institutionalize access to social protection (credit facilities, cash subsidies, and insurance policies) and ensure the availability of digital infrastructures for rural women.</li> </ul> <p>The DENR committed to submit its official position paper at the soonest time possible.</p> <p>Kalinga Rep. Allen Jesse Mangaoang recommended that the resolution also mention the significant role of indigenous women as custodians of the environment. He suggested that the resolution include General Recommendation 37 issued by the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which ensures the participation of women in interventions that prevent, mitigate, and respond to disasters and climate change including recovery and rebuilding of lives and communities.</p> <p>Rep. Leonardo Babasa Jr. (2<sup>nd</sup> District, Zamboanga del Sur) recommended the inclusion of a provision creating an enabling environment to improve the situation of women specifically on matters of health and education. He added that rural women should be provided access to the Alternative Learning System and skills training programs.</p> <p>Meanwhile, Mountain Province Rep. Maximo Dalog Jr. suggested that the Philippine Statistics Authority be requested to provide updated data on rural women to include the current labor force as well as employment and unemployment statistics not only in the agriculture sector but across all sectors. He said these data can serve as basis for the crafting of necessary laws and policies to uplift the welfare of rural women.</p> <p>On increasing rural women's access to credit, Rep. Kho informed the body that this can be achieved through House Bill 7452 which is now under consideration by the Committee. The bill, authored by Rep. Alfred delos Santos (Party-List, ANG PROBINSYANO), seeks to promote rural financial inclusion and literacy.</p> <p>Rep. Kho expressed her gratitude for the overwhelming support of the stakeholders on HR 2125. She also welcomed the</p>
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Continuation... Rural Development				recommendations of the Members and resource persons relative to the resolution.
<b>Ways and Means</b>	Substitute Bill to HBs 4286 & 4287	Reps. Pimentel and Deloso-Montalla	Providing for the administrative reform and reorganization of the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), revising for the purpose RA 9993, otherwise known as the PCG Law of 2009	<p>The Committee, chaired by Rep. Joey Sarte Salceda (2<sup>nd</sup> District, Albay), approved the tax provisions of the Substitute Bill to House Bills 4286 and 4287.</p> <p>Rep. Cheryl Deloso-Montalla (2<sup>nd</sup> District, Zambales), author of HB 4287, explained the importance of revising Republic Act 9993 to make the PCG more responsive to the recent developments in the maritime sector. She added that her bill proposes, among others, to define the powers of the key officers of the PCG; classify the PCG personnel's ranks and define their qualifications and tenure; provide a framework for PCG's disciplinary system through an internal affairs service; provide legal assistance; and amend the employees' retirement benefits.</p> <p>PCG Vice Admiral and Deputy Commandant for Operations Oscar Endona Jr. said that the passage of the proposed law will be most welcomed by the PCG personnel as it will allow them to receive the same pay and benefits being enjoyed by their counterparts in the armed forces.</p> <p>In reply to the query of Reps. Salceda and Sharon Garin (Party-List, AAMBIS-OWA), Endona said that the PCG is mandated primarily to conduct maritime search and rescue, pursuant to the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS); protect marine biodiversity; and perform maritime security and law enforcement functions at sea. He confirmed that the PCG has assigned some personnel under its Task Force Aduana to the Bureau of Customs (BOC) in support of the latter's drive against smuggling. Endona also intimated that the PCG intends to employ more coast guards to achieve the ratio of at least two coast guard officers per kilometer of the country's coastline.</p> <p>Rep. Edgar Mary Sarmiento (1<sup>st</sup> District, Western Samar), Chair of the Committee on Transportation to which the proposed law was primary referred, manifested his appreciation of the Committee on Ways and Means' approval of the tax provisions of the measure. Likewise, he expressed his thanks to the PCG for all its efforts to secure the country's coastline and territorial waters.</p> <p>The Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) interposed no objection to the tax provisions of the proposed law.</p> <p>Rep. Salceda posited that a credible coast guard is critical to the country's fight against smuggling and efforts to raise revenues, as</p>

Continuation... Ways and Means				<p>well as to the protection of life at sea and of the country's marine bio-diversity.</p> <p>In reply to the query of Deputy Speaker Bienvenido Abante Jr. (6<sup>th</sup> District, Manila), Endona admitted that the PCG has recruited around 500 civilian job order employees to perform administrative support functions, considering that the PCG's regular personnel are constantly being assigned to different stations.</p> <p>Deputy Speaker Deogracias Victor "DV" Savellano (1<sup>st</sup> District, Ilocos Sur) and Rep. Salceda requested the PCG to submit data on cigarette and oil smuggling in the country.</p>
	Substitute Bill to HB 10204	Deputy Speaker Teves	Granting Visayas Cockers Club Inc. a franchise to operate, anywhere in the Philippines, offsite-betting activities on duly-licensed cockfighting, derbies, and similar activities through online or other modern means	<p>The Committee approved the tax provisions of the Substitute Bill to HB 10204.</p> <p>Deputy Speaker Arnolfo "Arnie" Teves Jr. (3<sup>rd</sup> District, Negros Oriental), author of HB 10204, said that the substitute bill is patterned after the previously approved HB 10199 granting a similar franchise to Lucky 8 Star Quest, Inc. Thus, he sees no need for further discussion on the measure, but that he is open to any amendment of his bill just to make its provisions consistent with HB 10199.</p> <p>Rep. Salceda noted the strong opposition to the bill by Deputy Speaker Eduardo "Bro. Eddie" Villanueva (Party-List, CIBAC) as contained in the latter's letter addressed to the Chair.</p> <p>Similarly, Deputy Speaker Abante and Rep. Arlene Brosas (Party-List, GABRIELA), speaking on behalf of the Makabayan bloc, also made their manifestations of objection to the proposed law.</p> <p>Baguio City Rep. Mark Go likewise noted that the proposed law grants a blanket authority to Visayas Cockers Club Inc. to conduct cockfighting and e-sabong betting throughout the country.</p> <p>Deputy Speaker Teves insisted that it is much better to legalize but regulate the online e-sabong to provide livelihood to its many agents and to ensure that the government generates the right amount of revenues from such business.</p> <p>The BIR interposed no objection to the bill.</p> <p>Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation (PAGCOR) E-Sabong Licensing Department lawyer Leah Marie Sernal proposed that the bill specify that PAGCOR has regulatory powers over the proposed Visayas Cockers Club Inc. With regard to the tax provisions of the bill, Sernal suggested that the existing regulatory framework on e-sabong be followed, such that the five percent</p>

Continuation... Ways and Means				<p>franchise tax must be paid directly to the BIR. She added that the regulatory fees of PAGCOR should be maintained at P12,500 per fight or a minimum guaranteed fee of P75 million per month, whichever is higher.</p> <p>Due to the conflicting stance of the Members on the proposed law, the Committee decided to divide the house. With more Members in favor of the proposed law, the Committee eventually approved the tax provisions of the Substitute Bill to HB 10204.</p>
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AGENCY BRIEFINGS		
COMMITTEE	SUBJECT MATTER	DISCUSSIONS
Higher and Technical Education	Briefing by the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) on the implementation of limited face-to-face classes in all degree programs of higher education institutions (HEIs) in areas under Alert Level 2	<p>The Committee, chaired by Baguio City Rep. Mark Go, listened to the briefing of CHED on the implementation of limited face-to-face classes in all degree programs of HEIs in areas under Alert Level 2.</p> <p>Rep. Go remarked at the start of the meeting that it is important to know how CHED is preparing for the conduct of such limited face-to-face or in-person classes, with up to 50% indoor capacity, as approved by the Inter-Agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases (IATF) last November 4. In particular, he said the Committee wants to know the safety measures that will be put in place in all HEIs including the scope of school activities that will be allowed under this limited arrangement.</p> <p>CHED Chair J. Prospero De Vera III mentioned as a backgrounder that early this year, President Rodrigo Roa Duterte approved the resumption of face-to-face classes for medicine and allied health sciences programs to ensure that the country has enough doctors as it continues to grapple with the COVID-19 pandemic. He said CHED, together with the Department of Health (DOH), has issued in February 10, Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) No. 2021-001 or the Guidelines on the Gradual Reopening of Campuses of Higher Education Institutions for Limited Face-to-Face Classes During the COVID-19 Pandemic. By September, he said the President approved the expansion of limited face-to-face classes to other courses like engineering and technology, hotel and restaurant management, tourism and travel management, marine engineering, and marine transportation.</p> <p>According to De Vera, 162 HEIs were authorized by CHED to conduct limited face-to-face classes across all regions and that 27,336 students and 2,310 faculty personnel are already attending or holding face-to-face classes as of October 8. From these figures, he said 84% of the students and 92% of the faculty personnel are fully vaccinated. He also highlighted that CHED has coordinated with the DOH in reclassifying faculty personnel of HEIs from Priority B to Priority A category under the government's vaccination program. He reported that out of the 270,246 HEI teaching and non-teaching personnel nationwide, 204,692 have already been vaccinated as of November 4.</p> <p>For the vaccination of students, De Vera said only 29.60% or 1,149,535 of the total 3,883,460 HEI students nationwide</p>

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have been vaccinated as of November 4. He explained that the reason for the low turnout is because students also belong to Priority B category. However, he said that CHED also coordinated with the DOH to reclassify students taking medicine and allied health sciences programs to Priority A category.

De Vera said CHED has created a technical working group that is tasked to come up with specific guidelines regarding the conduct of limited in-person classes in all degree programs of HEIs in areas under Alert Level 2, and to conduct surveys and consultations with local government units (LGUs) and HEIs under Alert Level 2 on their readiness and willingness to implement limited in-person classes.

De Vera explained that CHED will be implementing the limited in-person classes by phases so that necessary adjustments as well as best practices can be identified and applied throughout the course of implementation. Phase I is scheduled to start this December for HEIs in areas under Alert Level 2, while Phase 2 which shall cover HEIs in areas under Alert Level 3 shall commence in January 2022 onwards.

Among the requirements that should be complied by HEIs in areas under Alert Level 2 to be eligible to hold limited in-person classes are: retrofitting of their facilities; compliance with the government-prescribed minimum public health standards; and low number of active COVID-19 cases in their respective localities. In addition, De Vera said that HEIs in areas under Alert Levels 1 and 3 may also be eligible as long as they comply with the provisions of JMC 2021-001, they have the support of their respective LGUs, and they have a system in place to ensure that only fully vaccinated students and teaching and non-teaching HEI personnel are allowed to enter the HEI campuses.

De Vera added that holding limited face-to-face classes are not mandatory and those HEIs that are not eligible shall continue to implement the flexible learning modality. He also mentioned that the Cyclical Student Shifting Model (also called 4-10 or 4-17 cycle model) may also be implemented by HEIs conducting limited in-person classes, wherein students can go on-campus for four days and off-campus for flexible learning for 10 to 17 days.

For in-campus activities, De Vera said Physical Education classes (contact and non-contact sports) are allowed in HEIs under Alert Level 2. However, off-campus activities for the completion of course requirements may be allowed subject to the approval of the concerned LGU.

On the query of Rep. France Castro (Party-List, ACT-TEACHERS) regarding the basis for eligibility of HEIs to conduct limited in-person classes, De Vera replied that it will be based on the readiness of the HEI and its compliance with the requirements set by CHED. He said the HEI will be subjected to on-site inspection by CHED prior to the issuance of authority to conduct limited face-to-face or in-person classes.

Meanwhile, Rep. Sarah Jane Elago (Party-List, KABATAAN) asked if budgetary support for the retrofitting of facilities will be extended to state universities and

<p><i>Continuation...</i> Higher and Technical Education</p>		<p>colleges and small private HEIs that have been adversely affected by the pandemic.</p> <p>De Vera answered that CHED has no budget allocation for this purpose. However, he said that the costs of retrofitting will be minimal as it will only involve space configuration or the arrangement or placement of fixtures in a given space. He said the classrooms must have adequate ventilation; and there must be physical distancing of 1.5 meters for the table-chair layout, visible and readable signage of health and safety reminders and directional markings, and presence of handwashing stations, among others.</p> <p>As for the support for the retrofitting of small private HEIs, De Vera said CHED is willing to discuss with them on the kind of support that private HEIs will require to conduct limited in-person classes. The required 50% indoor capacity of HEIs in areas under Alert Level 2 shall be determined depending on the size of the HEI campus and the retrofitting that will be done, De Vera explained.</p> <p>The Philippine Association of Colleges and Universities and the Association of Local Colleges and Universities Commission on Accreditation shared their best practices in the conduct of mixed modality of in-person and online learning.</p> <p>Rep. Dahlia Loyola (5<sup>th</sup> District, Cavite) said that the CHED should first observe the effects of easing up the alert level in certain areas before it implements limited face-to-face classes. She also emphasized that CHED and the HEIs must ensure that all teaching and non-teaching staff are already fully vaccinated prior to the implementation of the limited in-person classes.</p> <p>The CHED was requested to submit within two weeks an updated data on the vaccination rollout for students all over the country.</p>
<p><b>Ways and Means</b></p>	<p>Briefing by the Bureau of Customs (BOC) on the collection of oil taxes, fuel marking program enforcement activities, and oil importation</p>	<p>The Committee, chaired by Rep. Joey Sarte Salceda (2<sup>nd</sup> District, Albay), listened to the briefing conducted by the BOC on matters pertaining to the collection of oil taxes, enforcement of the fuel marking program, and oil importation.</p> <p>Rep. Salceda explained that today's briefing is a result of the Committee's previous discussion on the proposed suspension of excise taxes on oil and fuel products during which the issue of smuggled oil being used to adulterate Research Octane Number (RON) 91 gasoline was brought up. He requested the BOC to also update the Members on its initiatives to curb fuel smuggling in the country.</p> <p>BOC Deputy Commissioner Teddy Raval reported that the volume of oil imports reached a total of 18.45 billion kilograms (kg) and 15.78 billion kg for years 2020 and 2021. While revenues from oil imports during the same period totaled P158.78 billion and P156.90 billion, respectively. Among oil imports, diesel fuel ranked first in terms of volume at 5.91 billion kg in 2020 and 4.74 billion kg in 2021.</p> <p>Raval emphasized that there was a significant increase in excise tax collection from 2019 onwards due to the implementation of the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN) law or Republic Act 10963, which peaked in 2020 during the last tranche of the increase. He said</p>

<p>Continuation... Ways and Means</p>		<p>collection as of October 2021 stood at P68.1 billion, but this is expected to increase by the end of the year.</p> <p>In terms of the value-added tax, Raval said collections have been increasing from 2015 to 2019, but dropped from P44.6 billion in 2020 to P41.2 billion as of October 2021. Nonetheless, the number is expected to return to its 2020 figures by the end of the year.</p> <p>Discussing the anti-smuggling initiatives of the BOC, Raval said that the BOC issued Customs Memorandum Order 02-2021, which requires oil companies to declare the exact amount of oil in liters in their import declaration form to ensure better accounting of excise taxes. He further said that the BOC has forged a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the Department of Energy and the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) on data sharing, which allowed the three agencies to have better access to information, such as notifications submitted by oil companies or the amount and quality of fuel intended to be imported. Likewise, BOC entered into a MOA with the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) on joint maritime patrols using the active vessels of the PCG; and BOC procured 20 patrol boats for its exclusive maritime patrol.</p> <p>In addition, Raval said that under the BOC's Fuel Marking Program, which implements a system of marking imported petroleum products with fully-paid taxes, the BOC was able to mark 31.85 billion liters of fuel that resulted in the collection of around P312.4 billion in excise taxes from September 2019 to November 2021.</p> <p>For the continuation of the BOC's briefing in the Committee's next meeting, the Chair requested the BOC to report on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updates on illicit trade on tobacco products;</li> <li>• Recent BOC strategic innovations with the Philippine Economic Zone Authority in the prevention of smuggling in ecozones;</li> <li>• Status of the streamlining of processes in customs inspection of meat and plant products with the Bureau of Animal Industry and Bureau of Plant Industry; and</li> <li>• Comparison of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's data on oil importation with BOC data.</li> </ul> <p>The BIR was likewise asked to present a reconciliation of sales forecast and actual domestic sales data to validate the extent of the effects of illicit tobacco trade.</p>
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