

ANNUAL REPORT 2 0 1 4

ABOUT THE BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

The Bureau of Customs (BOC) is the second largest revenue-collecting government agency. The BOC is mandated with the threefold mission of (1) revenue collection, (2) trade facilitation, and (3) trade border protection.

Section 602 of the Tariff and Customs Code of the Philippines (TCCP) mandated the BOC to

- (1) assess and collect lawful revenues
- (2) prevent and suppress smuggling and frauds
- (3) supervise and control the entrance and clearance of vessels/aircrafts engaged in foreign commerce
- (4) enforce tariff and customs laws
- (5) control the handling of foreign mails for revenues and prevention of smuggling purposes
- (6) control import and export cargoes
- (7) exercise exclusive jurisdiction over forfeiture and seizure cases

Headed by the Commissioner of Customs and assisted by 6 deputy commissioners, the BOC exercises supervision over 17 major collection districts and 38 sub-ports all over the country. According to Section 603 of TCCP, the BOC

shall have the right of supervision and police authority over all seas within the jurisdiction of the Philippines and over all coasts, ports, airports, harbors, bays, rivers and inland waters whether navigable or not from the sea.

In Section 604, the BOC

shall for customs purposes, have exclusive control, direction and management of customshouses, warehouses, offices, wharves and other premises in the respective ports of entry, in all cases without prejudice to the general police powers of the city or municipality and the Philippine Coast Guard



CONTENTS

About the Bureau of Customs	1
Mission, Vision, Guiding Principles, and Values	2
Message from the Secretary of Finance	3
Message from the Commissioner	4
Performance Highlights	6
Collection District Reports	17
2014 Issuances	25
Management Team	37
Officers' Directory	40



MISSION

- To assess and collect lawful revenues efficiently
- To effectively curb illicit trade and all forms of customs fraud
- To facilitate trade in a secured manner
- To implement relevant technology for an efficient and effective customs management aligned with international customs best practices
- To promote professionalism and integrity in the service



VISION

A modernized and efficient customs administration that every Filipino can trust and be proud of

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- Commitment to the delivery of high-quality services to our transacting public
- Enhanced use of modern management techniques, such as electronic transactions, compliance audit, and risk management
- Focus on personnel as the driving force in the achievement of our missions
- Consideration of relevant international instruments, conventions, and agreements, such as the Revised Kyoto Convention and others promulgated by WCO, WTO, APEC, ASEM, and ASEAN.



VALUES

As Customs Administration, we are committed to—

- Professionalism and integrity
- Transparency and accountability
- Consistency and simplicity
- Vigilance and dynamism
- Be responsive to the needs of the community and industry

As Customs Personnel, we are committed to be—

- Competent and efficient
- Accountable and responsible
- Honest and dedicated
- Firm and fair
- Helpful and courteous
- Simple in lifestyle



MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE

While there is still much work to be done, the Bureau of Customs has come a long way since the President launched the Customs Reform Program in late 2013.

The numbers do not lie: with the right leadership, we have grown the Bureau's collections by 21% year on year in 2014 versus 5% in the pre-reform period; transformed Customs to be one of the most radically open and transparent agencies in the government; made government regulations more efficient for doing business in the country; and taken great strides to thwart graft, technical, and outright smuggling by filing cases, alert orders, and seizures against erring importers, brokers, and officials.

Last year, the Bureau started the publication of all import entries and average valuations of all importations across the country to minimize the practices of misdeclaration and underdeclaration in terms of value, weight, and quantity. To ensure that only legitimate importers are allowed to import, the system for accreditation of importers was also revamped. The Bureau of Customs (BOC) strengthened its drive against nepotistic practices by coming up with a policy that no relative (up to the fourth degree of consanguinity or affinity) of a current BOC officer or employee, whether regular, temporary, or casual, can be appointed or designated to any position in the Bureau. A transparent, fair, and objective hiring process was put in place.

The BOC also seized thousands of containers of smuggled items, from rice to *ukay-ukay* items, earning over ₱3 billion in additional duties and taxes for the government. Almost 200 cases were filed against erring importers

and brokers before the Department of Justice for smuggling various goods with an estimated value of over ₱56 billion.

The BOC is the most improved national government agency in terms of revenue collection last year; thanks to the continued commitment of the members of the Customs Reform Team who continue to believe in and work toward our reform goals.

I have always likened working in the government to a relay race. We work as hard as we can, as fast as we can, and hope that, when we pass the baton to the next leaders, the government will be in a better shape than when we inherited it.

With President Aquino's continued support of our reform efforts, let us not lose sight of our goal to serve the public. Our challenge is to make sure that, when we all pass our batons, we will have left a better country for our children than when we started running.


CESAR V. PURISIMA
SECRETARY OF FINANCE



MESSAGE FROM THE COMMISSIONER

First of all, I would like to congratulate the men and women of the Bureau of Customs led by former Customs Commissioner John P. Sevilla for the sweeping reforms that they have initiated and that will eventually lead the agency into becoming a world-class customs bureau that we can all be proud of. I have big shoes to fill, and I intend to carry on the good governance and process reforms Commissioner Sevilla has started.

I agree with Commissioner Sevilla when he said, “Reform is not glamorous. Reform is in the little everyday improvements that we can give the public.” Now that I am here, I believe my extensive experience in the private sector will be tested—the primary task assigned to us in the Bureau is not easy, but with innovation and determination, we can double down on our reforms and further improve the impressive change story happening here at Customs.

In order to achieve that goal, here are general guiding principles for reform that will help us finish the race set before us—

- We must inculcate integrity in our work ethic with President Aquino’s mandate of “Daang Matuwid” as the foundation of all our actions. It will be the be-all and end-all of all our efforts. Honesty and integrity will be further inculcated in our work attitude. The

use of appropriate technology in our day-to-day operations and the conduct of regular performance reviews will aid us in this effort.

- We shall level the playing field even more by ensuring fair, efficient, speedy, and hospitable services. A positive image should be the first, continuing, and lasting impression that our clients must carry with them. A happy and satisfied customer always comes back.
- We must continue in our efforts to battle corruption. Corruption is one of the biggest impediments to economic growth and prosperity in the country. We must battle this with a combination of factors—increased awareness, appropriate technology, and resolute action on violators. We will continue to be transparent with our data. We will light up the darkest corners where this malady lingers. We will not abandon the campaign to eliminate it. In fact, we will expand it and pursue the campaign with more determination.
- We will continue to decongest our ports and improve our systemic interventions, adapting to a growing economy, which gets busier every season. We will rally all stakeholders in this collaborative effort. We will involve in this effort other stakeholders, such as importers, exporters, forwarders, customs

Change of command during the turnover ceremony from outgoing Commissioner John P. Sevilla to incoming Commissioner Alberto D. Lina on April 24, 2015, officiated by Finance Secretary Cesar V. Purisima.



brokers, shipping lines, port owners, port users, trucking companies, and all involved in the supply chain.

- Every officer and employee should give his/her optimum performance as it will be the hallmark of our organization. While success could be considered its own reward, meritorious performance will also be recognized, and appropriate rewards will be made available to the deserving. We must transform the Bureau into a proactive organization. It should anticipate local and global changes and should always be ready to confront the challenges that come with such challenges. We must be a consistent and reliable partner of the industry.

Our time together at the Bureau of Customs may be short. We will have to hit the ground running. We will move faster than usual. Speed, integrity, and efficiency will be our trademarks.

The challenge is on all of us. We will have to work even more closely with each other.

We will be working not just for the Bureau of Customs, we will work hard for the people of this beloved country we call our home.

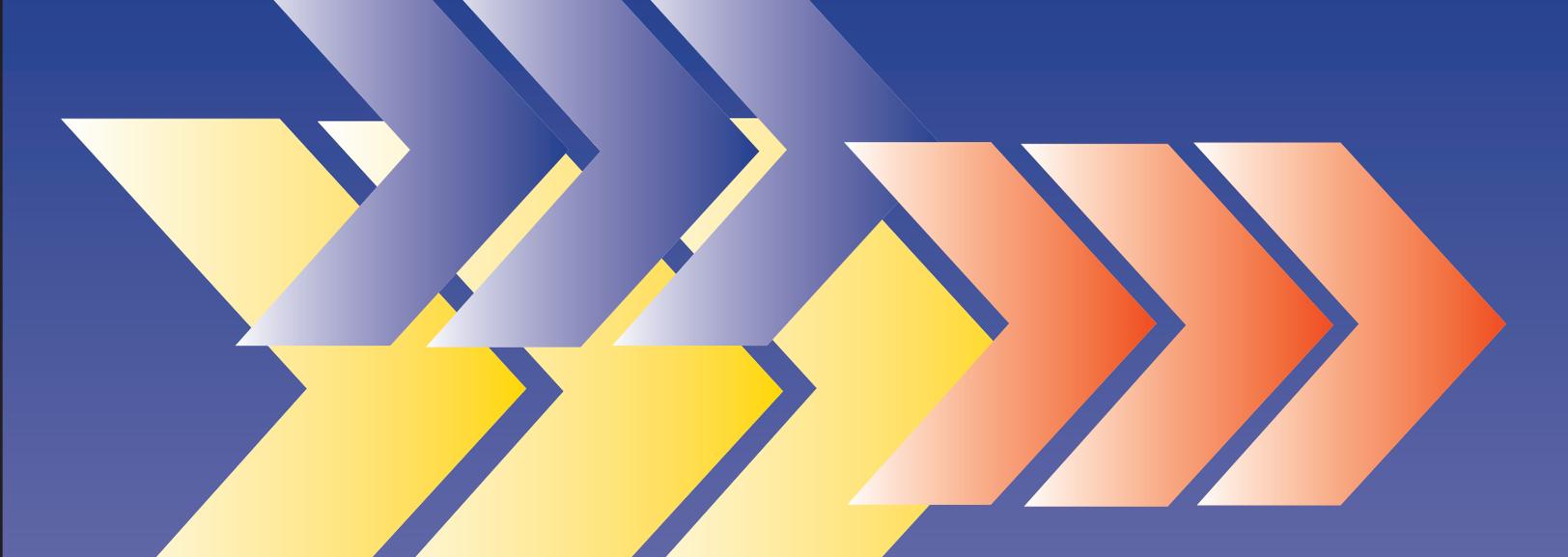
With all of you as partners, I know that our aspirations and dreams can indeed become reality.


ALBERTO D. LINA
CUSTOMS COMMISSIONER

LOOKING AHEAD

Five Principles of BOC Reform
as outlined by Commissioner Lina

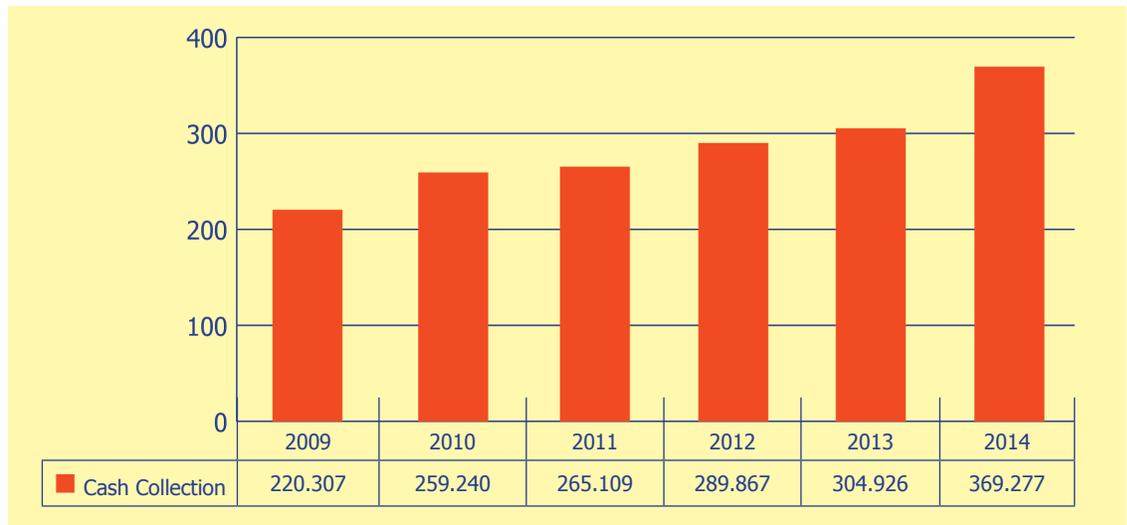
- 1 Integrity inculcation in work ethic
- 2 Level playing field
- 3 War against corruption
- 4 Port decongestion
- 5 Performance management



PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

REVENUE COLLECTIONS

Figure P1
Bureau of Customs
annual total collections
for CY 2009–2014
(in billion pesos).



For year 2014, the final report from the Bureau of the Treasury posted Bureau of Customs (BOC) revenues of Php 369.277 billion. This is 21.1 percent higher than the 2013 total collection of ₱304.926 billion, sustaining its double-digit growth for the whole year (see [Figure P1](#).)

Total cash collection registered a new record at ₱357.755 billion, up 18.3 percent than the 2013 record of ₱302.521 billion, and the total non-cash collection charged to the government Tax Expenditure Fund (TEF) amounted ₱11.502 billion, increasing by 378.2 percent from 2013 to 2014 because of the extensive effort to collect accounts from the National Food Authority for its rice imports (see [Table P1](#)).

Classified according to the type of tax, duties and value added tax (VAT) on non-oil, crude, and petro products brought in a total of ₱56.279 billion and ₱279.114 billion, higher than the 2013 levels by 59.2 percent and 16.4 percent, respectively, and the total collection of excise tax on other import goods amounted ₱30.428 billion, a 12.9 percent improvement from the 2013 total of ₱26.942 billion (see [Figure P2](#) and [Table P2](#)).

Collection by source showed non-oil imports rising by 28.1 percent to ₱279.004 billion in 2014 from ₱217.744 billion in 2013. Crude oil slightly increased by 1.4 percent, from ₱33.549 billion in 2013 to ₱33.017 billion. Petro products increased by 4.9 percent, from ₱53.633 billion in 2013 to ₱56.257 billion in view of the 43 percent reduction in oil prices in the last quarter of 2014 (see [Figure P3](#) and [Table P2](#)).

The BOC collection missed the target set by the Department of Finance (DOF) and approved by the Development Budget Coordinating Committee (DBCC) by 9.5 percent, attributable to lower imports from the Budget of Expenditure and Sources of Financing (BESF) program of FOB US\$79.200 billion as against the actual of FOB US\$63.922 billion for the year 2014 and a higher percentage of non-dutiable non-oil to total imports of 43% actual as against 39% program.

Total volume of imports grew by 7.5% to 89,127 million tons from 72,187 million tons in the previous year. However, 62% of the total imports are non-dutiable, which grew by 27.2 percent to 55,408 million tons from 43,549 million tons, mostly due to free trade agreements (Executive Order No. 890, which eliminates the duty on crude oil and refined petroleum products from non-ASEAN countries) and duty and tax free importation under PEZA and Customs bonded warehouse.

In peso terms, value of imports grew by 15.6 percent to ₱3,722,935 million from ₱3,220,112 million, of which 42% are dutiable and 58% are non-dutiable.

Table P1
January–December 2014
collection performance
(in billion pesos).

	2014 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Goal	2014 Goal vs. 2014 Actual		2014 Actual vs. 2013 Actual	
				Amount	%	Amount	%
Total Collection	369.277	304.926	408.097	-38.820	-9.5%	64.351	21.1%
Cash Collection	357.775	302.521	397.097	-39.322	-9.9%	55.254	18.3%
TEF	11.502	2.405	11.000	.502	4.6%	9.097	378.2%

Figure P2
Bureau of Customs
January–December 2014
collection by type of tax
(in billion pesos).

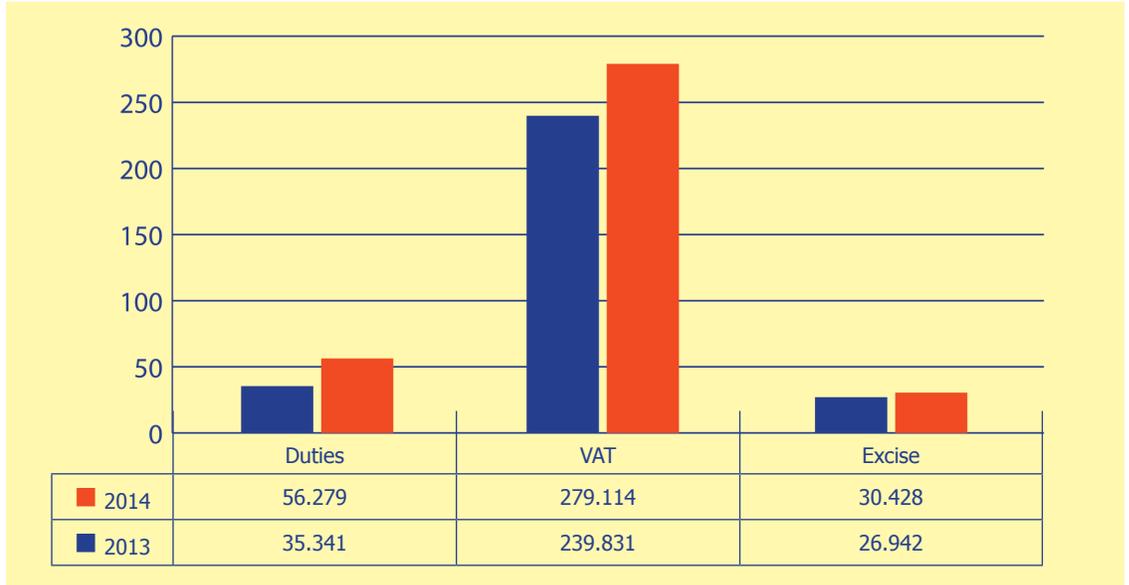


Figure P3
Bureau of Customs
January–December 2014
collection by source
(in billion pesos).

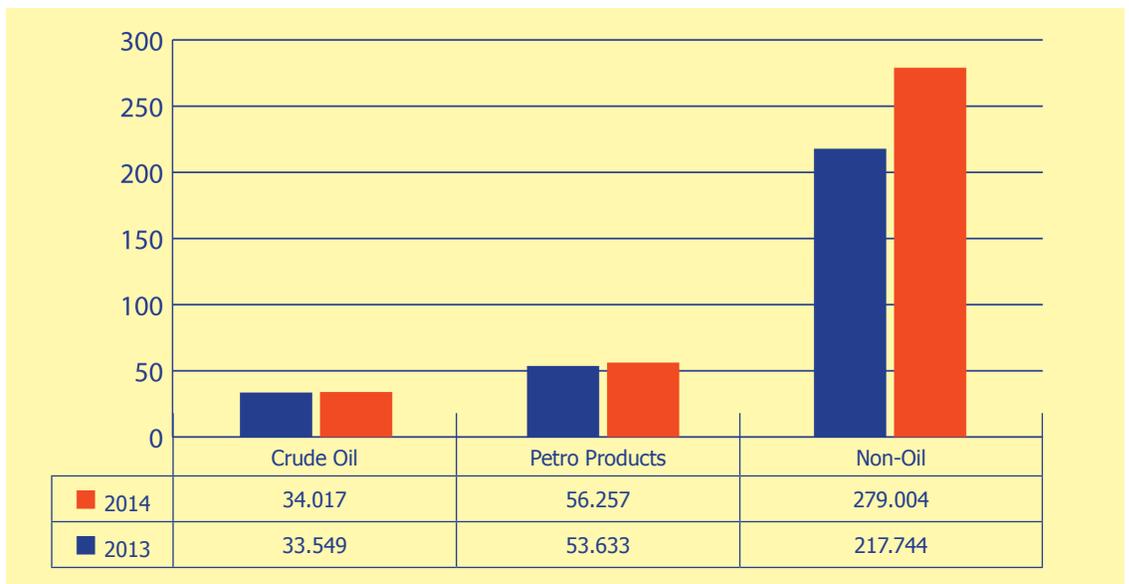


Table P2
Bureau of Customs
cash collection summary
(in billion pesos).

	January–December				Variance	
	2014	% Share	2013	% Share	Amount	%
TOTAL	369.277	100.0%	304.926	100.0%	64.351	21.1%
TEF	11.502		2.405		9.097	—
Import Duties	56.279	15%	35.341	12%	20.938	59.2%
Non-Oil	55.882		34.961		20.921	59.8%
Oil	.397		.380		.017	4.5%
Crude Oil	—		—		—	0.0%
Oil Products	.397		.380		.017	4.5%
VAT	279.114	76%	239.831	79%	39.282	16.4%
Non-Oil	203.001		167.225		35.776	21.4%
Oil	76.113		72.607		3.506	4.8%
Crude Oil	34.017		33.549		.467	1.4%
Oil Products	42.096		39.057		3.039	7.8%
Spec (Excise)	30.428	8%	26.942	9%	3.485	12.9%
Non-Oil	16.664		12.747		3.917	30.7%
Oil Products	13.763		14.195		(.432)	–3.0%
Others	3.457	1%	2.811	1%	.646	23.0%
Tax Credit Applied	2.386		3.211		(.825)	–25.7%
Gov't. Accounts/ Def. Payt.	11.993		3.505		8.488	242.2%
TOTAL	369.277	100%	304.926	100%	64.351	21.1%
Crude Oil	34.017	9%	33.549	11%	.467	1.4%
Petro Products	56.257	15%	53.633	18%	2.624	4.9%
Non-Oil	279.004	76%	217.744	71%	61.260	28.1%

PROCESS REFORMS

In 2014, the Bureau continued with its extensive reforms by dramatically upgrading the capabilities of the agency, along with its accountability mechanisms, overhauling the entire system to minimize human contact dramatically scaling up and advancing computerization and information management, enhancing operations transparency, and increasing the standard of service.

Last year, the Bureau through its Assessment and Operations Coordinating Group (AOCG) started several process reforms aimed at enhancing the delivery of services to all stakeholders. These initiatives were implemented in 2014 and will continue to be implemented in 2015. These process reforms include the:

- automation of and simplification of procedures for PEZA shipments
- publication of regulated goods
- publication of FTA rates
- online submission of air manifests for forwarders and airlines

AOCG has also started studying and reviewing several processes in importation and exportation, warehousing, and arrastre operations that began in 2014 in accordance with the directive from the Office of the Commissioner. In line with this, the following has been initiated:

- Streamlining of export and import processes and documentation
- Pilot program for Customs bonded warehouse (CBW) automation
- Joint PPA-BOC project for harmonization of standards and processes for arrastre operators
- Harmonization of standards and processes for off-dock container yard/container freight stations (CY/CFS), Customs bonded warehouses (CBW) and NAIA warehouses

- Review of the Super Green Lane (SGL) program to complement the planned implementation of the Authorized Operator Program

On improving trade facilitation, the Bureau was able to increase the members of the SGL facility. SGL program is the country's equivalent of the trusted trader program that allows importers to file process import entries, pay duties and taxes, and release goods from customs custody without face-to-face interaction with Customs personnel. From 89 members at the end of 2013, the membership expanded to 109 members as of March 2015. Currently, a periodic audit on the qualifications and compliance of the original 89 members is being conducted.

On accreditation, Customs Memorandum Order (CMO) 04-2014 as amended by CMO 11-2014 simplified the requirements for accreditation at the BOC. It reduced the number of required documents from 20 to 8. Furthermore, pre-inspection of the premises before approval is no longer required. However, importers and brokers are respectively required to secure from the BIR an Importer's Clearance Certificate (ICC) and Broker's Clearance Certificate (BCC) for good record of tax compliance.



ANTI-SMUGGLING AND BORDER SECURITY

INTELLIGENCE GROUP



The Intelligence Group (IG), the intelligence and investigation arm of the BOC, has developed more effective countermeasures to combat corruption, smuggling, and other forms of customs fraud.

The IG has conducted policy studies on curbing corruption and organized different consolidation activities, like team building, trainings, command conferences, and sportsfest with the Enforcement Group. To support the escalating overhead of operations, the IG availed its intelligence fund and distributed it according to the level of needs of a certain area of responsibility.

Through collaboration, the IG issued 1,064 alert and hold orders against shipments suspected of misdeclaration, misclassification, undervaluation, lack of import documents, and other customs violations. About 725 alert and hold orders resulted in favorable outcomes for the government. The estimated value of goods issued with Warrant of Seizure and Detention (WSD) and under abandonment proceedings reached approximately ₱3.4 billion in additional duties and taxes. The IG also conducted around 9,099 spotchecks in major ports of entry.

The Bureau through the IG has conducted 780 examinations in 10 major ports, leading to the seizures of garlic, *ukay-ukay* items, firecrackers, assorted liquors, food stuffs, steel coils, computers, plywood, and steel products. In November 2014, a WSD was issued against a package of 651 postal money order checks from Africa, with each PMO check amounting to US\$970, reaching a total value of around ₱28 million.

Various IG raids were conducted, leading to apprehensions and seizures of smuggled goods. A composite team led by the IG seized assorted fake footwear, bags, and suitcases with an estimated market value of over ₱800 million from two warehouses in Parañaque City. The Bureau also seized almost 2,800 bales of used clothing, comforters, and other garments worth at least ₱22 million from nine separate warehouse units in Baguio City. Underdeclared quantities of imported toy bikes, cars, candies, and imported tools were found stored inside warehouses in Tondo, Manila. Shipment of firecrackers were discovered inside Tosako Warehouse also in Tondo, Manila.

The Bureau will not let prohibited drugs out of the country, through the efforts of the Customs Intelligence and Investigation Service, the Bureau intercepted 519 yellow tablets and 19 blue tablets suspected to be Ecstasy tablets. They also seized a shipment of 233 round tablets showing the presence of methamphetamine declared as a birthday gift teddy bear. The Bureau is also instrumental in the seizures of smuggled branded watches, jewelry, cars, and 260,000 liters of petroleum products.

ENFORCEMENT GROUP



The Bureau's Enforcement Group (EG) issued a total of 305 alert and hold orders in 2014. Among those issued, 240 were found positive or have committed violations, whereas 19 were negative and 46 have pending evaluation. Overall, the success rate of EG's alert orders is 93%, netting ₱18.34 million in additional payment of duties

and taxes. The estimated value of alerted shipment that resulted in the issuance WSD is ₱481.02 million.

The EG has seized over ₱1.23 billion worth of smuggled goods consisting of highly dutiable cargoes, including rice, meat, and other agricultural products; oil, diesel, and other petroleum products; motor vehicles and automotive accessories; steel products; resins; drugs and firearms; and other commodities.

Moreover, smuggling cases have been filed in 2014 for the apprehensions made by EG, particularly on used mixed heterogeneous plastic materials, misdeclared steel angle bars, plywood without mandatory certification, and assorted footwear with infringing trademarks.

RUN AFTER THE SMUGGLERS (RATS)

In 2014, the BOC has filed 194 smuggling-related cases before the Department of Justice (DOJ) with dutiable value of over ₱56 billion, of which 134 are pending preliminary investigation at the DOJ, and 46 have been elevated or filed as cases before the courts.

Through the RATS program, the Bureau was able to file 18 rice smuggling-related cases before the DOJ with dutiable value of over ₱1.4 billion.

The Bureau has also taken significant steps to improve its Run After The Smugglers (RATS) program, including capacity building for more effective investigation, case profiling, and case buildup. Established by the Bureau in July 2005 and formally launched in 2006, the RATS program is mandated to detect and prosecute smugglers and other customs and tariff law violators.

Legal Services also undertakes research, renders legal opinions and advice to other units and officials of the BOC, reviews decisions of seizure cases, hears administrative cases against Customs officials and employees, and helps prosecute cases against smugglers and other violators of the Tariff and Customs Code of the Philippines. Legal Services, through the Appellate Division, also reviews decisions of the District Collectors in seizure cases, resolving cases on appeal/automatic appeal and likewise issuing corresponding Disposition Forms for protest and abandonment cases. It also continuously monitors and assigns lawyers to attend to criminal cases (including RATS cases) and civil cases pending before the different courts in coordination with the DOJ Public Prosecutors and Counsels from the Office of the Solicitor General Counsels.

ENABLING AND EMPOWERING THE BUREAU (BOC INTERNAL REFORMS)

NEW HIRING AND PROMOTION PROCESS

On average, the Bureau of Customs handles over 3,000 entries and over 6,000 individual items being imported every day. Around 4,000 containers, which need to be inspected, arrive in the country every day. In order to facilitate these transactions, the Bureau needs additional manpower. As of June 2014, there are only 3,600 BOC employees, who are tasked to carry out numerous mandates. The lack of manpower is further aggravated by natural attrition as a consequence of retirement, resignation, death, as well as dropping from the rolls, and dismissal from service.

Thus, the Bureau to effectively fill up the positions has launched a two-step hiring and promotion process and will revise and improve the hiring and promotion guidelines of the BOC. The revised hiring procedure is a transparent, fair, and objective process that widened the sphere of selection and further clarified the screening procedure to recruit the best qualified applicants. In line with this goal, the Bureau has embarked on an intensive selection process to fill up over 1,000 vacant positions.

The BOC has tapped the services of the Civil Service Commission (CSC) to develop and administer the pre-employment general ability examination, which is the first part of the two-step process. Once they passed

the CSC exam, the applicants will also take aptitude and psychometric tests to measure their personality, interests, aptitude, and values. This will greatly help the Bureau in eliminating future employees who are susceptible to graft and corrupt practices.

To prohibit nepotism, applicants with relatives in the BOC up to the fourth degree of consanguinity are barred from applying for any position in the Bureau in accordance with the Administrative Code (Executive Order No. 292).

Applicants who pass the general ability and aptitude exams will then undergo competency-based tests crafted by the BOC to further test the fitness of applicants to specific positions. These competency-based tests consist of a written exam and an interview. A physical fitness test will be conducted for applicants of the IG and the EG.

The new BOC hiring process is in line with the Revised Guidelines and Procedure in the Hiring and Promotion of Personnel for First and Second Level Positions under Customs Memorandum Order (CMO) 15-2014. The CMO aims to simplify the guidelines, widen the sphere of selection, as well as clarify the procedure for applicant screening to hire the best qualified applicants for the Bureau.

PAYMENT OF OVERTIME WORK FOR RANK AND FILE

For the longest time, BOC employees have not been paid overtime (OT) work except for personnel assigned in international airports, where airline companies shoulder the OT pay. As part of the BOC internal reforms, under CMO 14-2014, the Bureau's rank-and-

file employees as well as casual employees in various offices, ports, and sub-ports across the country are now paid for OT work rendered outside the regular office working hours of 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. from Monday to Friday, work rendered on Saturday and Sunday and during holidays. CMO 14-2014 covered the policies and the guidelines in rendering OT services and payment in accordance with the authority issued by the Office of the President as an exemption from Section 1(d) of Administrative Order No. 103, s. 2004.

COMPUTERIZATION AND IT

In an IT-driven, swiftly changing business environment, the Management Information Systems Technology Group (MISTG) is at the forefront of the BOC computerization program to ensure a rapid and efficient transaction between the Bureau and its various clients.

From the start of the year, the MISTG fashioned an action plan anchored on the following four key areas:

1. Up-to-date reporting and informed decision making

An updated, well-managed data warehouse is crucial to any program. The MISTG provided extracted data requested by government agencies (e.g., BIR, DOF, PSA, BIS, Tariff Commission) and other clients. It also furnished reports requested by the Commissioner, District Collectors, and other BOC officials as well as provided regular updates of Reference Tables (MFN, FTAs, Sin Tax rules).

2. Infrastructure support for 100% uptime of ICT facilities and systems

The MISTG conducted daily monitoring of Datacenter facilities, including environmental, power, and security; coordinated with the network contractor (ePLDT) regarding network performance and issues; handled daily checking of server status and health as well as application system performance; regularly monitored the Linux operating system, security, users and resources; and performed daily monitoring of database performance, storage, backup, users, and security.

3. Technical support for continuous and reliable processing of stakeholder transactions

The MISTG spearheaded the daily monitoring of E2M (Electric 2 Mobile) and National Single Window Systems operationalization and performance. The MISTG also assisted authorized agent banks and the Bureau's Revenue Accounting Division with regard to issues/concerns on payments or collections. In addition, the MISTG activated in 2014 the TINs of registered E2M clients (one-time importers, forwarders, AABs, arrastre operators, and value-added service providers).

In order to fine-tune the operational capabilities of the Bureau's IT-based systems, the MISTG analyzed and addressed queries/problems and helpdesk issues of stakeholders and assisted in the resolution of system problems, e.g., creation of dummy bills of lading (BLs) for air transit/local sale/liquidation), as well as in managing user access.

4. Planning, project management, and other matters

Other areas critical to planning and management were also addressed by the MISTG, such as the following:

- Finalization of the streamlined ISSP as required by the Medium-Term Information and Communications Technology Harmonization Initiative (MITHI)
- Assistance provision in drafting ICT project plans
- Input provision for the drafting of the Annual Procurement Plan–Project Procurement Management Plan (APP–PPMP)
- Completion of the E2M Maintenance and Infrastructure Project
- Participation in various procurement activities (e.g., published the Request for Expression of Interest for the bidding of the Integrated Enhanced Customs Processing System–National Single Window Phase 2 Project)
- Supplier/Provider coordination and contract management

- Assistance provision in ICT project-related activities (e.g., Prepayment System, Hold & Alert System, ASEAN Single Window)
- Implementation of the E2M Transshipment System at the Duty Free Shop of the Philippines in NAIA
- Trainings/orientations for BOC employees and clients/stakeholders
- Review of terms of reference of ICT projects
- Provision of relevant information for and/or attendance in court hearings on cases against fraud and smuggling

OPEN DATA ACCESS

At the onset, President Aquino's administration has established that the government will be anchored in a covenant of openness, which in turn will inspire trust, which is the foundation of a genuine partnership with the Filipino people.

Tasked to institutionalize open, transparent, accountable, and inclusive governance is the Cabinet Cluster on Good Governance and Anti-Corruption (GGAC). The Open Data Philippines (ODP), as a program, is a key commitment by its program managers to the GGAC Cluster, and consequently by the Cluster to the people. The program is likewise a commitment to the Open Government Partnership (OGP), a multilateral initiative that aims to secure concrete commitments from governments to promote transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption, and harness new technologies to strengthen governance.

The BOC has also embarked on an open data access to further sustain its ongoing reforms. Before the reforms, the Bureau had no system in place for data gathering and has no common database. A "silo" culture, in which various groups/divisions act like it is its own separate kingdom, also prevailed then. References and resources were not accessible or user-friendly, and no baseline for analysis, no metrics for performance were available.

By adopting the open-data policy, the Bureau now has been an advocate of transparency and accountability. Currently, more data are made available to boost public trust. The BOC also encourages stakeholder participation. The BOC has been revamped and now contains various resources that can be downloaded.

1. Monthly importation disclosure

A list of every importation to the Philippines, including volume and value and a list of average import valuation can now be downloaded in the BOC website to minimize such practices as misdeclaration and underdeclaration in terms of value, weight, and quantity. The data can also be used for analysis and computation.

2. List of regulated imports

The Bureau has also launched a master list of all regulated import items including the necessary import requirements of all trade regulatory government agencies. This master list can be downloaded in the BOC website.

3. Balikbayan Box tracker

Last December, as deliveries of packages and parcels from overseas Filipinos surge in time for the Christmas season, the BOC has launched an online tracker that enables recipients of Balikbayan Boxes to check the status of their packages. To access the Balikbayan Box tracker, one has to simply go to the BOC website and click the "Balikbayan Box Tracker" banner. The tracker contains information on all Balikbayan Box shipments lodged with the Bureau, including its country of origin, Bill of Lading (BL) number, name of the foreign forwarder, name of the local forwarder/broker, date entry filed, date cleared, and current status. Families expecting Balikbayan Boxes should know the name of the forwarder

and the BL number to be able to track the shipment where the Balikbayan Box is included.

4. Information-loaded BOC website

The website also contains an updated list of Bureau-accredited importers

and brokers, guidelines and procedures on customs clearance of international donations availing of duty and/or tax exemption, notices of auction of various goods, and procurement/purchase notices, among other helpful resources.

The screenshot displays the official website of the Bureau of Customs (BOC) of the Philippines. The header includes the BOC logo and the Department of Finance. A navigation menu lists various sections like Home, About, Services, Issuances, References, Announcements, News and Events, FAQs, Careers, and Contact Us. The main content area features a 'QUICK LINKS' sidebar with items such as 'AMO's Corner', 'Philippine Tariff Finder', and 'Customs Declaration Form'. The central banner promotes 'Be a Certified Exporter' and features the 'BALIKBAYAN BOX TRACKER' logo. Below this is a prominent 'BOC REGULATED IMPORTS LIST' section with a 'USER'S GUIDE TO THE BOC REGULATED IMPORTS LIST' link. A 'FEATURED' news item reports on 'Customs, PDEA seizes P1.5-M worth of shabu at NAIA'. To the right, there is a 'SEARCH' bar, a 'TRANSPARENCY SEAL' logo, and an 'EXCHANGE RATES' table. The table lists various currencies and their corresponding Philippine Peso (PHP) values as of June 27 to July 03, 2015. Other links for Annual Reports, Citizen's Charter, Auction and Sales, and Bid Opportunities are also visible.

CURRENCY	PHIL. PESO
USD	PHP 45.0170
JPY	PHP 0.3662
GBP	PHP 71.5140
HKD	PHP 5.8070
CAD	PHP 36.8117
SGD	PHP 33.7459
AED	PHP 12.2569
EUR	PHP 51.1888



COLLECTION DISTRICT REPORTS

JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2014 COLLECTION PERFORMANCE (BY DISTRICT)



	December (In Pesos)			January to December (In Pesos)		
	Actual 2014	Actual 2013	2014 Goal	Actual 2014 (Preliminary)	Actual 2013	2014 Goal
TOTAL BOC	38.36-B	23.74-B	31.98-B	367.54-B	304.92-B	408.10-B
San Fernando	177.1-M	174.8-M	238.8-M	2.15-B	1.62-B	2.68-B
Batangas	5.55-B	4.50-B	5.59-B	80.01-B	63.07-B	74.66-B
Legaspi	8.5-M	37.9-M	21.9-M	108.9-M	178.3-M	292.0-M
Subic	1.18-B	1.10-B	640.7-M	15.30-B	11.25-B	8.56-B
Clark	83.7-M	56.7-M	118.5-M	970.1-M	1.46-B	1.58-B
Aparri	0.1-M	40.8-M	23.8-M	904.3-M	507.4-M	318.3-M
Limay	2.72-B	2.97-B	3.71-B	37.88-B	37.15-B	42.73-B
Port of Manila	4.29-B	4.39-B	6.39-B	60.28-B	56.97-B	85.43-B
Manila International Container Port	7.93-B	6.37-B	8.66-B	97.96-B	81.02-B	115.79-B
Ninoy Aquino International Airport	2.71-B	2.04-B	2.67-B	28.70-B	24.73-B	35.64-B
Iloilo	146.3-M	125.7-M	63.2-M	1.62-B	1.24-B	844.0-M
Cebu	1.08-B	903.3-M	935.3-M	13.04-B	10.20-B	12.50-B
Tacloban	10.8-M	.5-M	26.6-M	161.1-M	216.2-M	355.4-M
Surigao	1.6-M	.9-M	7.2-M	9.3-M	44.0-M	71.7-M
Cagayan de Oro	748.3-M	480.5-M	590.4-M	8.06-B	6.66-B	7.89-B
Zamboanga	2.2-M	.1-M	4.3-M	43.3-M	38.6-M	57.8-M
Davao	713.4-M	505.2-M	575.3-M	8.84-B	6.14-B	7.69-B
OCOM-TEF	11.01-B	37.2-M	1.71-B	11.50-B	2.44-B	11.00-B

Table C1

Revenue collections of the Bureau of Customs.

NOTE: Collections per port for the year 2014 are based on District Reports, whereas total BOC collection figures are based on remittances to the Bureau of Treasury.

The ports of Batangas, Iloilo, Cebu, Cagayan de Oro, Davao, Subic, and Aparri exceeded their collection targets for the year 2014 by a total of ₱15.312 billion. The Port of Subic posted the highest surplus, with an excess of ₱6.74 billion, after it had an actual collection

of ₱15.30 billion, up 78.74%, as against its target of ₱8.56 billion. The Port of Batangas posted a surplus collection of ₱5.35 billion, while the Port of Davao gained a surplus of ₱1.15 billion (see [Table C1](#)).

2014 PORT PERFORMANCE

PORT OF MANILA

The Port of Manila (POM) generated a cumulative collection of ₱60,186,738,084.74 (including deferred payments and in-house direct payments) as against its target for 2014 of ₱85,434,772,312.00, with a negative deviation of -29.55%.

Despite the decrease in importation volume of shipments at the POM by -4.45% (11.7 million MT in 2013 vs. 11.2 million MT in 2014) and the increase in foregone duty by 49.44% (₱12.7 billion in 2013 vs. ₱19 billion in 2014), the POM still registered a positive increase in collection, compared with last year, by 5.647% (2013 and 2014 POM cumulative collections are ₱56.97 billion and ₱60.186 billion, respectively).

A number of factors affected the POM's collection, such as the 16% increase from last year in dutiable value of shipments under FTAs. Incidentally, the increase in ratio of non-dutiable to dutiable was from 59.67% in 2013 to 63.61% in 2014, accounting for 6.6% increase. A decline in importation of 2013 top commodities by ₱4.4 billion (e.g., telecom equipment was down from ₱2.67 billion paid duties and taxes in 2013 to just ₱9 million in 2014) were also noted. The number of consignees who filed entries at the POM in 2013 but did not file in 2014 was 2,154, with an aggregate paid duties and taxes in 2013 of ₱3.9 billion. The number of consignees with decreased importation in 2014 compared with that in 2013 was 2,591, with an aggregate decline of 42% in paid duties and taxes or ₱12.1 billion.

MICP

The Manila International Container Port (MICP) registered an actual cash collection amounting to ₱97,890,916,946.00. The actual collection of the Port for 2014 represents 26.6% share in the Bureau's total collection of ₱366.871 billion.

The Formal Entry Division contributed ₱96,556,638.04 or 98.51% to the actual collection of the MICP. Additionally, the proceeds generated from sale through public auction amounted to ₱580,224,278.90, which is 446% in excess of its target for the year by ₱130 million. The Law Division also turned in ₱46,547,782.53 from settlement and redemption of seized importations, forfeiture of cash bond and administrative fines.

MICP diligently fought against smuggling. A total of 531 Warrants of Seizure and Detention (WSDs) were issued in 2014, involving 1,901 containers for various violations of the Tariff and Customs Code of the Philippines, as amended. The estimated value of seized/apprehended goods was ₱450 million.

Innovations were implemented to make MICP's processing faster and more efficient. The port capitalized on its human and electronic resources, having received 173 brand new computer units and newly renovated offices. Trainings and other capacity-building programs/projects/workshops, both local and international, were also conducted.



PORT OF NAIA

The Collection District at Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA), reported an increase in its total volume of importation for both revenue cargo and non-revenue cargo, with a positive variance of 22.23% and 31.84%, respectively, compared with the 2013 volume of importation.

The substantial upsurge in all kinds of non-revenue cargoes (PEZA, etc.) is a tangible indication that the reform initiatives introduced at the Port of NAIA are working effectively. These initiatives include the following: (1) extending the processing time for PEZA shipments and transshipments from 5 p.m. to 12 m.n. daily; (2) providing the stakeholders with comfortable working space afforded a professional environment for both the external and internal stakeholders; (3) ensuring physical and mental fitness of personnel at the Operations by adopting a fixed and predictable monthly overtime schedule.

Compared with its previous year's collection, the Port of NAIA posted a growth of 17.07% in 2014 or an additional ₱4.2 billion income for the government. The efficiency of collection performance was consistent throughout the 12-month period despite the decrease in the volume of cargoes in February and April 2014.

Noticeably, though, a decrease occurred in the non-cash collection, consisting of tax exemptions granted by DOF/BIR and other tax incentives through the implementation of FTAs under the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreements. Cargohaus collection also declined by about 47% due to the transfer of Fedex from Cargohaus to PSI. The transfer affected the collection of Cargohaus but not the 2014 overall performance of NAIA, which collected ₱28,949,869,437.95, with a positive variance of 17.07% vis-à-vis its 2013 collection performance.

PORT OF SAN FERNANDO

The Port of San Fernando's 2014 revenue collection stood at ₱2,151,421,296.39. The assigned revenue target for San Fernando for 2014 is ₱2.683 billion, which is 22.03% higher than its 2013 target of ₱2.198 billion.

Compared with its 2013 actual revenue collection of ₱1.617 billion, the Port of San Fernando's collection for 2014 is positive, with a surplus of 33.07%. However, it is below its 2014 assigned revenue target, with a negative deviation of 19.81%.

The revenue increase is attributed to the inclusion of the Port of San Fernando as a port for rice imports of farmers' cooperatives. Other non-recurring commodities like LPG, used trucks, and power plant equipment are

brought in through the port. Port congestion and truck ban in Manila also made other importers divert their imports to the port.

The Sub-port of Sual's collection is higher compared with its 2013 collection, with a positive deviation of 19.34%, but below its 2014 collection target by 27.86%. The shortfall in collection is due to the non-operation of Sual's Power Plant, the major importer of coal, because of maintenance and emergency shutdown during boiler malfunctioning resulting in power outages. Thus, the reduction in the shipment of coal substantially affected revenue collection.

The Sub-port of Baguio, which has jurisdiction over PEZA-Baguio and Camp John Hay Special Economic Zone, relies mainly on the sale of waste materials, overruns or surpluses, and used materials for its revenue collection because importation into the zones are duty and tax free.



PORT OF BATANGAS

The Port of Batangas, the BOC's fourth billionaire port, lives up to its record. With its actual collection, which included collections from PEZA and Sub-ports of Puerto Princesa, Palawan and Siain, Plaridel, and Quezon, the Port of Batangas posted a positive deviation of 7.58% or ₱5,660,017,508.25. The actual annual collection reached ₱80,323,227,508.25 as against its assigned target of ₱74,663,210,000.00.

The Port of Batangas was able to hurdle formidable odds, such as US dollar

devaluation; gradual decline in the volume of motor vehicle importation; increase in crude oil importation, which is excise-tax free; a decrease in petroleum product importation which is excise taxable; zero tariff on some imported articles (like chemicals); assigned collection target increase; four months of no oil product importation; and the notice of the Supreme Court stopping the collection of excise taxes on said products starting July 2014, which trimmed down the Port's collection drive.

PORT OF ILOILO

The District Port of Iloilo performed notably well, gaining an actual total cash collection of ₱1,656,372,626.00 from January to December 2014 against its target of ₱843,983,000.00, with a surplus of ₱812,389,626.00 or a positive deviation of 96%.

The Port of Iloilo and the Sub-Port of Pulupandan processed and released electronically 312 import entries and 144 export entries in 2014. Anti-smuggling operations were boosted, resulting in the apprehension of banned importation, such as 100 bales of used clothing and approximately 10 pieces of new tires.

PORT OF CEBU

The Port of Cebu—the principal port of entry in Central Visayas—posted a ₱13.079 billion collection for the year 2014, surpassing its assigned target of ₱12.497 billion by ₱583.486 million or 4.66% higher. Of these, the Port of Cebu collected ₱12.375 billion; the Sub-port of Mactan turned in ₱532.610 million; and the Sub-port of Dumaguete collected ₱171.681 million.

The Cebu port implemented solid measures that contributed to the success of its collection drive, such as the conduct of intensive review of import entries, constant coordination with all divisions to enhance trade facilitation, improved monitoring of shipments and strict implementation, and compliance to CAO 8-2007 and CMO 28-2007.



PORT OF CAGAYAN DE ORO

In 2014, the Port of Cagayan de Oro was assigned a collection target of ₱7,889,297,000, which is 39.65% higher than its previous target in 2013.

Despite the increase in target, the Port of Cagayan de Oro was able to hit its monthly goal and even surpassed its annual collection target through the collective efforts of its sub-ports, namely, the Mindanao Container Terminal Sub-port, the Sub-port of Iligan, and the Sub-port of Ozamiz.

The port's anti-smuggling drive also gained positive results. District Collector Atty. Ruby

Claudia M. Alameda, issued 59 WSDs on shipments found in violation of the Tariff and Customs Code of the Philippines, as amended. Almost 95% of the shipments were forfeited in favor of the government. Among the seized shipments are glutinous rice, regular well-milled rice, plywood, garlic, carrots, potatoes, used clothing, and motor vehicles.

The apprehensions were the result of close coordination and collaboration with the Customs Intelligence and Investigation Service and the Customs Enforcement Services in the Port.

PORT OF DAVAO

The Port of Davao, the BOC's biggest collection district in Mindanao, collected ₱8,925,535,980.43, higher than its annual target collection of ₱7,686,825,000.00, with a positive deviation of ₱1,238,710,980.43 or 16%.

Auction sale contributed to Davao's collection. For instance, on July 17, one lot of imported wood poles, the subject of Abandonment Proceeding No. 01-2014, was put on sale with a floor price of ₱2,269,816.00, and the winning bid is ₱2,645,000.00.

Another auction sale was conducted on December 17 and 18 for 91' x 20' containers of rice, the subject of Davao Seizure Identification Nos. 02-2014 to 10-2014 with a recommended floor price of ₱68,458,000.00. A failed bidding was declared and became subject for negotiated sale.

The automation project paved the way for the upgrading of the port's CPU to Core i3 and the conduct of Training on E2M Formal Entry System and PEZA Automation. The port also established a 1:1 ratio of computer unit to personnel involved in the E2M System Operations. A web portal design for the District Port of Davao is also ongoing.

PORT OF CLARK

The Port of Clark reported an annual collection of ₱971,183,872.54. The total cash collection included the proceeds from auctions and negotiated sales, such as the auction conducted on March 2014, which generated ₱636,675.50.

Traditionally, Clark's sources of revenue include (1) imports of locators and investors at the Clark Freeport Zone, (2) imports and export fees, and (3) local sale of locators/investors at the Clark Freeport Zone.



PORT OF SURIGAO

The Port of Surigao's revenue performance took a slump in 2014 as it reported an actual cash collection amounting to ₱10,149,928.02, which is ₱61,552,071.98 lower than its assigned collection target of ₱71,702,000.00 or a negative deviation of 85.84%.

The figure is also lower compared with its 2013 actual cash collection of ₱45,574,325.39, with a negative deviation of ₱35,42,397.37 or 77.73%.

PORT OF SUBIC

Setting a new record for the highest-ever annual collection, the Port of Subic's 2014 collection rose to ₱15,297,659,690.42. Compared with the assigned target of ₱8,561,221,000.00, this collection is ₱6,736,438,690.42 or 78.69% above the target, and ₱4,051,823,768.45 or 36.03% more than its 2013 collection.

Subic an extension port along with the Port of Batangas to facilitate the movement of goods. Additionally, the competent leadership, reforms, personnel and the ability of each unit significantly contributed to the port's revenue collection programs and anti-smuggling drive.

The increase in the total cash collections was driven by the continued growth in the volume and value of imports, such as improved collections not just on oil/petroleum but in other commodities as well. The challenge brought about by the congestion at the country's bigger ports made the Port of

A huge chunk of the port's collection has been generated from oil importation, with 74.65% share, followed by general merchandise with 15.708%; trucks, heavy equipment, and buses with 8.448%; and unmanufactured tobacco/cigarettes with 0.945%.

PORT OF ZAMBOANGA

The Port of Zamboanga collected a total of ₱53,909,363.00 in revenue for 2014.

1,400 bags of rice. In another operation, a shipment of 70 sacks of onions that were unloaded from Malaysia yielded ₱22,834.00 as payment for penalties, duties, and taxes. It was paid by 14 different owners.

The Bureau's vigilant enforcement agents also seized three motor launches loaded with 12,551 bags of rice, 498 bags of sugar and

PORT OF LIMAY

The Port of Limay collected ₱38,464,664,611.77 for 2014. As the annual assigned target for the year was ₱42,728,779,999.68 for the year, a negative deviation of ₱4,264,115,387.91 or -10.00% was incurred.

The port depends on the importation of oil and petroleum products for its revenue. However, during the last quarter of 2014, the prices of the said products were reduced by almost 50% in the world market, thereby significantly affecting the port's collection. A low turn-out of importation also occurred in Limay and Mariveles in the last quarter of 2014.



PORT OF LEGAZPI

From January to December 2014, the Port of Legazpi had an actual cash collection of ₱117,351,073.06. As the annual target for the year was ₱291,983,000.00, a negative deviation of ₱174,631,926.94 or -59.81% was incurred.

The port claimed that if the collectibles under the Deferred Payment Scheme (DPS) with the National Food Authority (NFA) for their rice shipments in the amount of ₱1,038,558,405.00 would be included, then

the Port of Legazpi would have had a positive deviation of ₱863,926,478.06 or 296.00%.

In addition, if the forfeiture under S.I. No. 01-2012-LEG in the amount of ₱154,581,820.00 would be added to the actual cash collection and collectible under DPS, then the total collection of the district should have been augmented to ₱1,018,508,298.06 and the positive deviation should have increased to 349.00%, the port asserted.

PORT OF APPARRI

The combined collection of the Port of Appari/Irene and its sub-ports Currimao and Lia exceeded their assigned collection target for 2014, with a total revenues amounting to ₱901,865,496.00. The figure is remarkably higher than its annual target of ₱318,332,000.00 by ₱583,533,946.00 or 283.31%.

The port was able to surpass its goal despite the ban on the importation of used motor vehicles due to Executive Order No. 156,

which was fully implemented in September 2013. The Port of Appari relies mainly on the importation of vehicles because there are no other regular importation in the port.

The importation for the windmill project of Ilocos Norte, which involves windmill parts and accessories that arrived at the sub-port of Currimao, generated a total collection of ₱901,227,588.00, offsetting the negative collection incurred in other ports.

PORT OF TACLOBAN

The area of jurisdiction of the Port of Tacloban is considered export oriented because approximately 95% of its importations are raw materials for re-export, consigned to big manufacturing companies registered under PEZA or BOI. However, some PEZA-registered enterprises, like PASAR and PHILPOS, were adversely affected by the

damages from super typhoon Yolanda and are still undergoing rehabilitation.

As a result, the Port of Tacloban failed in its collection campaign for 2014, having collected only ₱172,997,197.19 against its ₱355,419,000.00 target, incurring a shortfall of ₱182,421,802.81 or -51.33%.



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

CUSTOMS MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR
NO. 102-2014

TO: All Deputy Commissioners
All Directors and Chiefs
All District and Port Collectors
And Others Concerned

SUBJECT: New Format of Bureau of
Release and Import Com

Attached is the letter dated 1
Cabochan, Director-in-Charge, Bureau
Department of Trade and Industry,
format of the Conditional Release on

The letter likewise informs the
approved Conditional Release cert
website, www.dti.gov.ph or www.bps.gov.ph

Finally, the BPS has
9052116548, which the BOC fr
authenticity of an importer's
documents.

For your information an

Please confirm the di
within fifteen (15) days from



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Finance
BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

25 March 2

CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER
NO. 02-2014

TO : All District Collectors
All Deputy Collectors for Passenger Service
Operations Division / Equivalent Officers
All Duty Collectors
All Others Concerned
All International Airports of Entry

SUBJECT : SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURES FOR CLEARAN
SENGERS AND CREW OF INTERNATIONAL
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS OF ENTRY

I. OBJECTIVE

To prescribe simplified customs procedures to
passengers at international airports of entry for ef
control.

II. GENERAL PROVISIONS

- 2.1 All passengers arriving in international airports
the following types of channels with regard to
 - A. GREEN CHANNEL – For passengers of int
To Declare or having with them no goo
and taxes, or having with them only goo
import duties and taxes, and not having
subject to import prohibition, restriction
 - B. RED CHANNEL - For passengers of int
Declare for purposes of import duties
above the exempted Customs limits,
article prohibited, controlled or regulat
- 2.2 Those who chose the GREEN CHANNE
Declaration Form for purposes of clearing
- 2.3 The Commissioner may take into consid
Order the current international prac
clearance of baggage of arriving crew n
- 2.4 Members of the Diplomatic Corps f
documented and acknowledged as sur
of the privileges accorded to th



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

3 November 2014

CUSTOMS MEMORANDUM ORDER
NO. 24-2014

TO: All Deputy Commissioners
All District Collectors
All Sub-Port Collectors
All Deputy Collectors for Assessment
All Heads of Formal Entry Divisions or Assessment Divisions

SUBJECT: PROCEDURES FOR THE ISSUANCE AND LIFTING OF
ALERT ORDERS FOR SHIPMENTS WHICH ARRIVE BY AIR
AND ARE DECLARED THROUGH THE FORMAL ENTRY
PROCESS

A. Background

1. CMO 21-2014, which requires that Alert Orders be issued and lifted in e2m, shall not
apply to shipments which arrive in the Philippines by air and which are declared
through the formal entry process. Procedures for issuing and lifting Alert Orders for
these will be governed by this CMO.

B. General Principles

1. No shipment which arrives by air may be held by any Customs official for any
reason, except if that shipment is the subject of an Alert Order issued in
accordance with CMO 21-2014 or this CMO.
2. Except for shipments tagged "red" by the Risk Management Office, and
shipments subject to spotcheck upon orders of a District Collector, no shipments
may be physically examined except if that shipment is the subject of an Alert
Order issued in accordance with this CMO 21-2014 or this CMO.
3. If an Alerting Officer as defined in Section C.1 of this CMO becomes aware that
any shipment falls under any of the following categories as listed in the Tariff and
Customs Code of the Philippines, Section 1401, that Alerting Officer shall issue
an Alert Order on that shipment prior to conducting examination on it.
 - a. The government surveyor's seal on the container has been tampered with
or broken or the container shows signs of having been opened or having its
identity changed;

2014 ISSUANCES

CUSTOMS MEMORANDUM ORDER (CMO) 2014

<i>CMO No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
CMO 1-2014	2-Jan-14	Revised Guidelines on the Accreditation of Media Practitioners Covering the Bureau of Customs (Revokes CMO 37-2011)
CMO 2-2014	13-Jan-14	Guidelines in the Implementation of the Second Pilot Project for the ASEAN Self-Certification System and the Accreditation of “Certified Exporters” (RE: CAO 6-2013)
CMO 3-2014	13-Jan-14	Amendments to Inward Foreign Manifest (IFMs) (No Longer Require OCOM Clearance)
CMO 4-2014	21-Feb-14	Policies, Guidelines and Procedures for the Accreditation of Importers and Customs Brokers with the Bureau of Customs (BOC) Pursuant to DOF Department Order No. 12-2014/Renaming of I-CARE to Account Management Office (AMO)
CMO 5-2014	26-Feb-14	Creation of the Bureau of Customs External Affairs Committee
CMO 6-2014	14-Feb-14	Realignment of the X-ray Inspection Project (XIP) to the Enforcement Group and Designation of Duty Customs Examiners at the XIP Designated Examination Area/Field Office by the District Collector
CMO 7-2014	18-Feb-14	Schedule of Cargo Handling Tariff Arrastre Charges and Wharfage Dues for Assessment Purposes at MICT & South Harbor
CMO 8-2014	16-Apr-14	Regulations for the Implementation of CAO 2-2014 (Red & Green Channels at Airports of Entry)
CMO 9-2014	8-May-14	Authority to Render Overtime Services with Pay for Personnel of the POM, MICP, MISTG and X-Ray Units (Due to extended operating hours in the light of the “Truck Ban Policy”)
CMO 10-2014	12-May-14	Prior Authorization for Manual Release of Import Shipment (by the MISTG DepComm)
CMO 11-2014	22-May-14	Revised Guidelines for Registration of Importers & Customs Brokers with the BOC/DOF Order No. 33-2014
CMO 12-2014	2-Jun-14	Imposition of Provisional Anti-Dumping Duty on Wheat Imports from Turkey in the Form of Cash Bond to be Collected for a Period of Four (4) Months
CMO 13-2014	17-Jun-14	Revised Computation of Duties, Taxes and Other Charges for Automobiles
CMO 14-2014	23-Jun-14	Authority to Render Overtime Services with Pay for the Rank and File of the BOC

<i>CMO No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
CMO 15-2014	23-Jun-14	Revised Guidelines and Procedures in the Hiring and Promotion of Personnel for First and Second Levels of Position
CMO 15-2014-A	22-Jul-14	Amendment to CMO No. 15-2014, Item no. 7.0 “Repealing Clause” is hereby read as follows “This CMO repeals CMO No. 28-2011 dated May 31,2011 and all other orders and issuances that are inconsistent herewith.”
CMO 16-2014	4-Jul-14	Reconstitution of the Disposal Committee and Creation of the Bids and Awards Committee on Disposal in the Bureau of Customs (BOC)
CMO 17-2014	23-Jul-14	Additional Exemption from the Importation of Provisional Anti-Dumping Duty on Wheat Flour imports from Turkey as provided under CMO No. 12-2014
CMO 18-2014	25-Sep-14	Guidelines on Lifting an Order of Abandonment
CMO 19-2014	7-Oct-14	Repeal of Customs Memorandum Order No. 18-2014, Guidelines on Lifting an Order of Abandonment
CMO 20-2014	29-Sep-14	Guidelines in Preparation/Accomplishment of Daily Time Record; Application of Leave of Absence and Performance Evaluation Report of Personnel under the Customs Intelligence and Investigation Service-Intelligence Group, Enforcement Security Service, MISTG and X-ray Inspection Project
CMO 21-2014	8-Oct-14	Procedures for the Issuance and Lifting of Alert Orders for Formal Entries Filed in the E2M System
CMO 22-2014	9-Oct-14	Tagging of Arrival and Date of Last Discharge in E2M for All Vessel and Aircraft Arrivals
CMO 23-2014	10/29/2014	Tagging of Arrival and Date of Last Discharge in E2M for all Vessel and Aircraft Arrivals for which an Electronic Manifest Has Been Filed in E2M/ repeals CMO 22-2014
CMO 24-2014	11/4/2014	Procedures for the Issuance and Lifting of Alert Orders for Shipments which Arrive by Air and Are Declared through the Formal Entry Process
CMO 25-2014	10/30/2014	Revocation of CMO No. 24-2011
CMO 26-2014	11/12/2014	Descriptions for Motor Vehicles in Item 31 of the Single Administrative Documents in E2M
CMO 27-2014	11/26/2014	Establishment of Prepaid Accounts—Electronic Filing and Payment through the E2M System of all Transshipment Entries Including Shipments from Local Ports to PEZA Zone
CMO 28-2014	12/16/2014	Procedures for the Cash Refund of Input Value Added Tax (VAT) on Importations Attributable to Zero Rated Transactions under Section 112 of Republic Act No. 8424 (NIRC), as amended
CMO 29-2014	12/23/2014	Revised Computation of Duties, Taxes and Other Charges for Automobiles

CUSTOMS MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR (CMC) 2014

<i>CMC No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
CMC 1-2014	26-Dec-13	DENR Regulation on Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
CMC 2-2014	3-Jan-14	Exchange Rate for January 4–10, 2014
CMC 3-2014	10-Jan-14	Exchange Rate for January 11–17, 2014 (\$1=₱44.7130)
CMC 4-2014	17-Jan-14	Exchange Rate for January 18–24, 2014 (\$1=₱44.7130)
CMC 5-2014	14-Jan-14	NFA Import Permits for Year 2013
CMC 6-2014	16-Jan-14	NFA's 2013–2014 Rice Importation Program with Vietnam Southern Food Corp. (VINAFOOD II)
CMC 7-2014	17-Jan-14	NFA/Extension of Arrival Period for Rice Imported under the 2013 MAV-CSQ
CMC 8-2014	21-Jan-14	Financial Assistance to Government Employees Affected by the 7.2 Magnitude Earthquake and Super Typhoon Yolanda
CMC 9-2014	24-Jan-14	Exchange Rate for January 25–31, 2014 (\$1=₱45.2710)
CMC 10-2014	30-Jan-14	Exchange Rate for February 1–7, 2014 (\$1=₱45.1550)
CMC 11-2014	30-Jan-14	NFA's List of Importers to Bring in Rice Shipment on or before January 31, 2014
CMC 12-2014	30-Jan-14	NFA's Revised Allocation for the 500,000 Metric Tons of Rice from Vietnam
CMC 13-2014	7-Feb-14	Exchange Rate for February 8–14, 2014 (\$1=₱45.2380)
CMC 14-2014	5-Feb-14	List of Retirees CY 2014
CMC 15-2014	14-Feb-14	Exchange Rate for Feb 15–21, 2014 (\$1=₱44.8920)
CMC 16-2014	13-Feb-14	NFA's Extension Period Given to Eligible Rice Importers/List of Importers/Rice Shipment that Must Have arrived in Philippine Waters on or before January 31, 2014
CMC 17-2014	20-Feb-14	DOF Dept. Order No. 011-2014 (Record Keeping/Post Entry Audit Process)
CMC 18-2014	20-Feb-14	DOF Dept. Order No. 13-2014 (Audit Examination of Transaction Records of Importers and Brokers Processing and Evaluation of Requests for Provisional Lifting of Suspension of Importers Accreditation)
CMC 19-2014	20-Feb-14	DTI's List of Products under Mandatory Certification by the Bureau of Product Standard (BPS)
CMC 20-2014	21-Feb-14	Exchange Rate for February 22–28, 2014 (\$1=₱44.7430)
CMC 21-2014	19-Feb-14	Lost BoCOR Form 38A Serial # 0184429920 to 0184429250 (Issued to Ms. Dinah A. Lescano)

<i>CMC No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
CMC 22-2014	24-Feb-14	EO No. 157/Rates of Duty for Motor Vehicles Under PJEPA
CMC 23-2014	19-Feb-14	Benchmark Prices for Rice Coded BMPR; 14-02-01 for February 3–7, 2014
CMC 24-2014	28-Feb-14	Exchange Rate for March 1–7, 2014 (\$1=₱44.6560)
CMC 25-2014	28-Feb-14	Reference Prices for Rice (February 10–14, 2014)
CMC 26-2014	7-Mar-14	Exchange Rate for March 8–14, 2014 (\$1=₱44.6390)
CMC 27-2014	26-Feb-14	NFA's General Guidelines for the 2014 Minimum Access Volume-Country Specific Quota (MAV-CSQ)
CMC 28-2014	10-Mar-14	OIC Sonia S. Tapales Heads the Import Administration Division DTI Effective Dec. 1, 2013 (Previous Chief Elias V. Deveza has retired.)
CMC 29-2014	10-Mar-14	Benchmark Prices for Rice Coded BMPR; 14-02-04 for the period February 24–28, 2014
CMC 30-2014	14-Mar-14	Exchange Rate for March 15-21, 2014 (\$1=₱44.5660)
CMC 31-2014	18-Mar-14	IPR Recordation of Norvatis A.G. Trademarks
CMC 32-2014	18-Mar-14	IPR Recordation of CISCO, CISCO IOS & CISCO Trademarks (Renewal)
CMC 33-2014	18-Mar-14	IPR Recordation of SANUK Trademarks
CMC 34-2014	18-Mar-14	IPR Recordation of KYOCERA & Device Trademarks (Renewal)
CMC 35-2014	18-Mar-14	IPR Recordation of ESCADA Trademarks
CMC 36-2014	18-Mar-14	IPR Recordation of VICTORIA SECRET Trademarks (Renewal)
CMC 37-2014	21-Mar-14	Points to be Considered in Cancellation & Amendment for Entries with Open Alert Orders
CMC 38-2014	4-Mar-14	Observance of the Women's Month Celebration with theme "Juana ang Tatag Mo ay Tatag Natin sa Pagbangon at Pagsulong"
CMC 39-2014	18-Mar-14	Specimen Signature/ Authorized Signatories for Electronic Certificate Authority to Import (eCAI) of BOI
CMC 40-2014	21-Mar-14	Exchange Rate for March 22–28, 2014 (\$1=₱45.0700)
CMC 41-2014	18-Mar-14	Specimen Signature of Hong Kong Trade & Industry Department for Certificate of Origin Form A
CMC 42-2014	18-Mar-14	Benchmark Prices for Rice Coded BMPR:14-03-05 for the Period March 3–7, 2014
CMC 43-2014	20-Mar-14	Financial Assistance to Government Employees Affected by the 7.2 Magnitude Earthquake and Super Typhoon Yolanda
CMC 44-2014	28-Mar-14	Exchange Rate for March 29–April 4, 2014 (\$1=₱44.9650)

<i>CMC No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
CMC 45-2014	4-Apr-04	Exchange Rate for April 5-April 11, 2014 (\$1=₱44.9800)
CMC 46-2014	8-Apr-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of Philips Shield Emblem & Philips Trademarks (Renewal)
CMC 47-2014	8-Apr-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of The Cartoon Network Inc. Trademarks
CMC 48-2014	8-Apr-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of Lacoste & Crocodile Device Trademarks (Renewal)
CMC 49-2014	8-Apr-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of SUVA Trademarks
CMC 50-2014	8-Apr-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of Castrol and Device Trademarks
CMC 51-2014	8-Apr-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of WD-40 Trademarks (Renewal)
CMC 52-2014	11-Apr-14	Exchange Rate for April 12–19, 2014 (\$1=₱44.2600)
CMC 53-2014	16-Apr-14	Exchange Rate for April 19–25, 2014 (\$1=₱44.5260)
CMC 54-2014	11-Apr-14	Matrix of Appropriate Requirements on the Release of Products under the Food & Drugs Administration Jurisdiction
CMC 55-2014	22-Apr-14	Ombudsman Office Circular No. 7 s. 2014 (RE: Collection Fees for the Issuances of OMB Clearance) and Ombudsman Memorandum Circular No. 5 s. 2012 (RE: Guidelines on the Issuance of OMB Clearance)
CMC 56-2014	25-Apr-14	Exchange Rate for April 26–May 02, 2014 (\$1=₱44.6890)
CMC 57-2014	2-May-14	Exchange Rate for May 3–9, 2014 (\$1=₱44.5410)
CMC 58-2014	2-May-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of Columbia Sportswear Company Trademarks
CMC 59-2014	2-May-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of Omni-Shade, Omni-Tech, Techlite and Titanium Trademarks
CMC 60-2014	6-May-14	Environmental Mgt. Bureau—DENR Information on the Importation of LEAD ACID BATTERIES (It is ready for commercial distribution; not a chemical substance.)
CMC 61-2014	9-May-14	Exchange Rate for May 10–16, 2014 (\$1=₱44.2320)
CMC 62-2014	16-May-14	Exchange Rate for May 17–23, 2014 (\$1=₱43.6460)
CMC 63-2014	15-May-14	Lost BCOR Form No. 38A with Serial No. 01845 170578 (Issued to Ms. Christine P. Collins, Collecting Off./Subport of Baguio PEZA)
CMC 64-2014	15-May-14	Revised/Updated List of Prohibited and Regulated Products for Export as of December 2013
CMC 65-2014	23-May-14	Exchange Rate for May 24–30, 2014 (\$1=₱43.7130)
CMC 66-2014	13-May-14	Agencies and/or Offices Authorized to Issue Certificates of Origin of Thailand

<i>CMC No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
CMC 67-2014	21-May-14	NFA's 800,000 MT Rice Importation for 2014
CMC 68-2014	29-May-14	DENR-EMB's Mc No. 001 s. 2014 (RE: Philippine Inventory of Chemical and Substances)
CMC 69-2014	30-May-14	Exchange Rate for May 31–June 6, 2014 (\$1=₱43.9270)
CMC 70-2014	30-May-14	Value Verification of Automobiles/CBU/AHTN 87.02 & 87.03/IAS Clearance Required/Excluding imports of CAMPI
CMC 71-2014	4-Jun-14	DTI Consumer Protection Group/Specimen Signatures of Authorized Approving Officers of Import Commodity Clearance (ICC) Certificate and Conditional Release
CMC 72-2014	5-Jun-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of MAGGI and MAGIC SARAP Trademarks
CMC 73-2014	5-Jun-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of WULIANGYE, W LOGO AND CHINESE CHARACTERS (FIVE GRAINS LIQUID) Trademarks
CMC 74-2014	5-Jun-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of THE CARTOON NETWORK INC Copyrights
CMC 75-2014	6-Jun-14	Exchange Rate for June 7–13, 2014 (\$1=₱43.8140)
CMC 76-2014	5-Jun-14	BIR Revenue Memorandum Order No. 35-2002 (Processing and Issuance of Authority to Release Imported Goods (ATRIG)/Authorized Signatory)
CMC 77-2014	6-Jun-14	United Nations Organization on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)/Notification from the Republic of Yemen on Exportation of Substance to their Territory
CMC 78-2014	6-Jun-14	United Nations Organization on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)/Notification/ Republic of Uganda
CMC 79-2014	13-Jun-14	Exchange Rate (by Central Bank) for June 14–20, 2014
CMC 80-2014	6-Jun-14	DOF Department Order no. 033-2014 and CMO no. 11-2014 (Section 4) (RE: Extension of Application Period for Importers and Customs Brokers with Valid and Existing Accreditation)
CMC 81-2014	16-Jun-14	UNODC Note: NAR/CL5/2014 (A) 1988C-Art. 12, CU2014/81 (A)/DTA/SGB dated 3 April 2014/Notification from the Government of New Zealand stating that the provision of Article 12 par. (10)a of the United Nations Convention against illicit traffic in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances
CMC 82-2014	20-Jun-14	Exchange Rate for June 21–27, 2014 (\$1=₱43.872)
CMC 83-2014	19-Jun-14	DOF Department Order No. 044-2014: Post Entry Audit Guidelines under the Fiscal Intelligence Unit, Department of Finance (DOF-FIU) (Pursuant to Executive Order No. 155. s. 2013)

<i>CMC No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
CMC 84-2014	27-Jun-14	Exchange Rate for June 28–July 4, 2014 issued by Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas on June 27, 2014 (\$1=₱43.8350)
CMC 85-2014	4-Jul-14	DOF Department Order No. 046-2014 (Further Extension of Application Period for Importers and Customs Brokers with Valid and Existing Accreditation)
CMC 86-2014	4-Jul-14	Exchange Rate for July 5–July 11, 2014 for Both the Regular Consumption Entries (Formal and Informal) Warehouse Entries as well as the Withdrawal Entries for Shipments Entered under Warehousing
CMC 87-2014	8-Aug-14	Memorandum Circular No. 64—Money Laundering/Terrorism Financing (ML/TF) National Risk Management (NRA) Working Group
CMC 88-2014	9-Jul-14	DFA's Appointment of Mr. Roberto B. Versoza as Assistant Director for Immunities and Privileges, Office of the Protocol (with attached specimen signature and initial)
CMC 89-2014	11-Jul-14	Exchange Rate for July 12–July 18, 2014 (\$1=₱43.2800)
CMC 90-2014	21-Jul-14	Exchange Rate for July 19–July 25, 2014 (\$1=₱43.5540)
CMC 91-2014	15-Jul-14	Specimen Signature of Mr. Arthur O. Juan, NFA's New Administrator
CMC 92-2014	25-Jul-14	Exchange Rate for July 26–August 1, 2014 (\$1=₱43.2970)
CMC 93-2014	1-Aug-14	Exchange Rate for August 02–08, 2014 (\$1=₱43.4650)
CMC 94-2014	4-Aug-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of BEAT ELECTRONIC Trademarks
CMC 95-2014	4-Aug-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of WRANGLER Trademarks
CMC 96-2014	4-Aug-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of JANSPOUT Trademarks
CMC 97-2014	4-Aug-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of THE NORTH FACE and THE NORTH FACE AND DESIGN Trademarks
CMC 98-2014	4-Aug-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of LEE AND LEE PIPES Trademarks
CMC 99-2014	4-Aug-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of DIAGEO BRANDS B.V. Trademarks
CMC 100-2014	4-Aug-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of STOLICHNAYA and STOLICHNAYA AND DEVICE Trademarks
CMC 101-2014	4-Aug-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of OAKLEY INC. Trademarks
CMC 102-2014	5-Aug-14	New Format of Bureau of Philippine Standards Conditional Release and Imported Commodity Clearance
CMC 103-2014	8-Aug-14	Exchange Rate for August 09–15, 2014 (\$1=₱43.9460)
CMC 104-2014	11-Aug-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of TUDOR Trademarks
CMC 105-2014	11-Aug-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of ROLEX Trademarks
CMC 106-2014	14-Aug-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of Japan Tobacco, Inc. Trademarks

<i>CMC No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
CMC 107-2014	14-Aug-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of SALEM ORIGINAL MENTHOL and LABEL DESIGN IN COLOR and CAMEL Trademarks
CMC 108-2014	14-Aug-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of Japan Tobacco, Inc. Trademarks
CMC 109-2014	14-Aug-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of JT INTERNATIONAL S.A. Trademarks
CMC 110-2014	15-Aug-14	Exchange Rate for August 16–22, 2014 (\$1=₱43.7550)
CMC 111-2014	22-Aug-14	Exchange Rate for August 23–29, 2014 (\$1=₱43.7830)
CMC 112-2014	29-Aug-14	Exchange Rate for August 30–5, 2014 (\$1=₱43.6480)
CMC 113-2014	1-Sep-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of VIACOM INTERNATIONAL INC. Trademarks
CMC 114-2014	1-Sep-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of HAVAIANAS Trademarks
CMC 115-2014	2-Sep-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of DIAGEO NORTH AMERICA INC. Trademarks
CMC 116-2014	5-Sep-14	Exchange Rate for September 6–13, 2014 (\$1=₱43.5660)
CMC 117-2014	12-Sep-14	Exchange Rate for September 13–19, 2014 (\$1=₱43.8980)
CMC 118-2014	12-Sep-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of STOLI Trademark
CMC 119-2014	18-Sep-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of CARTOON NETWORK (TCN) copyright
CMC 120-2014	19-Sep-14	Exchange Rate for September 20–26, 2014 (\$1=₱44.1570)
CMC 121-2014	22-Sep-14	Product Specific Criteria of the Rules of Origin for the ASEAN–China Free Trade Area (ASEAN–CHINA FTA)
CMC 122-2014	26-Sep-14	Exchange Rate for September 27–October 3, 2014 (\$1=₱44.5960)
CMC 123-2014	2-Oct-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of SEBAGO Trademarks
CMC 124-2014	3-Oct-14	Exchange Rate for October 4–10, 2014 (\$1=₱44.7570)
CMC 125-2014	10-Oct-14	Exchange Rate for October 11–17, 2014 (\$1=₱44.6240)
CMC 126-2014	10-Oct-14	Philippine Standard Quality Mark License
CMC 127-2014	7-Oct-14	Moratorium of the Acceptance of Forfeited Used Clothing by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
CMC 128-2014	17-Oct-14	Exchange Rate for October 18–24, 2014 (\$1=₱44.8180)
CMC 129-2014	21-Oct-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of STIHL Trademarks
CMC 130-2014	27-Oct-14	Exchange Rate for October 25–31, 2014 (\$1=₱44.8220)
CMC 131-2014	22-Oct-14	Department of Agricultural's Temporary Lifting of the Imposition of the Special Safeguard (SSG) Duty

<i>CMC No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
CMC 132-2014	17-Oct-14	Product Specific Rules of the RULES OF ORIGIN for the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA)
CMC 133-2014	31-Oct-14	Exchange Rate for November 1–7, 2014 (\$1=₱44.8760)
CMC 134-2014	7-Nov-14	Exchange Rate for November 8–14, 2014 (\$1=₱45.0380)
CMC 135-2014	11-Nov-14	Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Circular No. 2014-023/Guidelines on the Manual Notification of Toys and Children Articles (TCAs)
CMC 136-2014	11-Nov-14	Lost BCORs issued to Quezon Power (Philippines), limited to: 8324231, 88050347, 880506772, 88052176, 91370045, 91370343, 91320894, 91371481, 91372127, 91372145, 95530793, 95530811, 95531283, 95531301, 95531723, 98653511
CMC 137-2014	12-Nov-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of HAVAIANAS Trademarks
CMC 138-2014	12-Nov-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of JIMMY CHOO Trademarks
CMC 139-2014	14-Nov-14	Exchange Rate for November 15–21, 2014 (\$1=₱ 44.8730)
CMC 140-2014	21-Nov-14	Exchange Rate for November 22–28, 2014 (\$1=₱45.1190)
CMC 141-2014	28-Nov-14	Exchange Rate for November 29–December 05, 2014 (\$1=₱44.9160)
CMC 142-2014	3-Dec-14	Import of Books (in relation to Department Order No. 57-2011 dated December 9, 2011)
CMC 143-2014	1-Dec-14	18-Day Campaign to End Violence Against Women (VAW)
CMC 144-2014	5-Dec-14	Exchange Rate for December 06–12, 2014 (\$1=₱44.6480)
CMC 145-2014	9-Dec-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of DUNLOP Trademark
CMC 146-2014	9-Dec-14	Intellectual Property Recordation of SHARP Trademark
CMC 147-2014	12-Dec-14	Exchange Rate for December 13–19, 2014 (\$1=₱44.5770)
CMC 148-2014	9-Dec-14	Administrative Order No. 45 entitled “Revoking Letter of Instruction No. 1479, Series of 1975”/Airline Tickets issued outside the Philippines
CMC 149-2014	19-Dec-14	Exchange Rate for December 20–26, 2014 (\$1=₱44.7490)
CMC 150-2014	23-Dec-14	Exchange Rate for December 27, 2014–January 2, 2015 (\$1=₱44.6520)

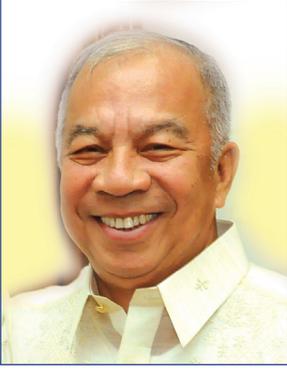
CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER (CAO) 2014

<i>CAO No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
CAO 1-2014	22-Jan-14	Guidelines on the Imposition of Surcharge under Section 2503 of the TCCP/ Percentage of Misclassification/Percentage Difference of Undervaluation
CAO 2-2014	25-Mar-14	Simplified Procedures in Clearing Passengers at the International Airports of Entry/Green and Red Channels
CAO 3-2014	31-Jul-14	Anti-Nepotism Rules on Appointments and Designations in the Bureau of Customs
CAO 4-2014	22-Jul-14	Amendment of Customs Administrative Order No. 010-76 to Re-define the Administrative Jurisdiction of the Customs Collection District of Batangas (Collection District 10), by including the Sub-Port of Aurora
CAO 5-2014	4-Sep-14	Formation of the Compliance Monitoring Unit under the Office of the Commissioner of Customs and the Rules and Regulations governing its functions
CAO 6-2014	10/23/2014	Guidelines on the Imposition of Surcharge under Section 2503 of the TCCP, as amended
CAO 7-2014	10/29/2014	Revised Depreciation Schedule for Imported Motor Vehicles
CAO 8-2014	11/20/2014	Guidelines on the Imposition of Customs Documentary Stamp and Import Processing Fee for Informal Entries



MANAGEMENT TEAM AND DIRECTORY

MANAGEMENT TEAM



ALBERTO LINA

COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Alberto Lina was a successful entrepreneur who established his own private conglomerate, the Lina Group of Companies, before he was appointed as Customs Commissioner for the second time. Lina who previously served as Customs Commissioner from February to July 2015 before leaving the post to join nine other executives dubbed as the Hyatt 10 to withdraw support from then-President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo in the height of the “Hello-Garci” scandal. Lina is a registered licensed Certified Public Accountant. He graduated at the top of his

class in elementary and high school and graduated with honors at the Philippine School of Business Administration with a degree in BS Administration. A multi-awarded entrepreneur, he has a wealth of experience in the field of logistics and customs brokerage having founded and chaired the Lina Group of Companies with its diverse lineup of businesses, from logistics and customs brokerage to business process outsourcing, food, travel, security, marketing, solar energy, and waste management, among others.



AGATON UVERO

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, ASSESSMENT AND OPERATIONS COORDINATING GROUP (AOCG)

Atty. Agaton Uvero as Deputy Commissioner of the Assessment and Operations Coordinating Group is in charge of the Bureau’s import valuations and classifications and the implementation of rules and regulations governing import assessment, processing of goods for export, warehousing auction and disposal, as well as port operations. Uvero is a lawyer; licensed

customs broker; and an international trade, indirect tax (customs), logistics, and supply chain expert. He has an extensive experience as an international customs consultant backed by his educational milestones as a law graduate from the University of the Philippines and as an alumnus of the East West College in Hawaii, USA.



JESSIE DELLOSA
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, INTELLIGENCE GROUP

General Jessie Dellosa is the Deputy Commissioner of the Intelligence Group, the intelligence and investigation arm of the BOC tasked to counter corruption, smuggling, and other forms of customs fraud. A Philippine Military Academy graduate, Class 1979, Dellosa once held the highest rank of

Chief of Staff in the Armed Forces of the Philippines. A veteran in anti-insurgency campaigns, Dellosa, is a recipient of several military honors, including the Legion of Honor with the rank of Chief Commander and the distinguished Star Award.



ARIEL NEPOMUCENO
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, ENFORCEMENT GROUP

Ariel Nepomuceno is Deputy Commissioner handling the Enforcement Group. Prior to his appointment to the BOC, Nepomuceno was Director and Civil Defense Executive Officer of the Office of Civil Defense at the Department of National Defense, the lead coordinator of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council. He also served as a director of the Presidential Management Staff in 2003. From 2001 to 2002, Nepomuceno was appointed Vice

President for Operations then later to Executive Vice President of Food Terminal, Inc. He has also worked in the private sector as Vice President for Operations of Avalon Pacific Corporation, a real estate firm. A member of the Philippine Military Academy, Class of 1987, Nepomuceno left the PMA and graduated magna cum laude with a bachelor of arts degree from the University of the Philippines.



ARTURO LACHICA
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, REVENUE COLLECTION AND MONITORING GROUP

Atty. Arturo Lachica is formerly high-ranking official of the Career Executive Service Board (CESB) before he was appointed to the BOC, first as the deputy commissioner of the Internal Administration Group then as the Deputy Commissioner of the Revenue Collection and Monitoring Group (RCMG). A lawyer and a Certified Public Accountant by profession, Lachica has been with the CESB since 2006. Prior to that, he spent six

years at the Civil Service Commission, where he rose from the ranks and became Regional Director for the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao and taught law at the Notre Dame University College of Law in Cotabato City. He holds a BS Commerce Major in Accounting degree from the Notre Dame University in Cotabato City.



ANGELICA SARMIENTO

OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM AND TECHNOLOGY GROUP

Angelica Sarmiento is the OIC of the Management Information System and Technology Group and concurrently holds the position of Director of MISTG's Technology Management Service

Department. Sarmiento was the Director of the Department of Finance's Central Management Information Office-IT before he was detailed to the BOC.



DIMPNA LEJOS

OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION GROUP

Dimpna Lejos was a director of the Department of Budget and Management when she was named Acting Director of the Administration Office of the Internal Administration Group then Officer-in-Charge of IAG after Arturo Lachica was appointed as deputy commissioner of the RCMG. A career civil service professional,

she has worked with the government for 25 years in the DBM before she was appointed to the BOC. She brings to her job those long years of training and experience in various aspects of public expenditure management, administrative systems improvement, and salary and benefits administration.

OFFICERS' DIRECTORY

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

HEAD OFFICE

Office of the Commissioner

Chief of Staff	Silverio Montalbo	527-4537, 527-4573
X-Ray Inspection Project	Pacifico Tacub OFFICER-IN CHARGE	527-1935 521-2238

Internal Administration Group

Administration Office	Dimpna O. Lejos OFFICER-IN-CHARGE-DIRECTOR	527-1960 527-4518
Central Records Management Division	Gladys C. Cabugawan CHIEF	527-4512
General Services Division	Dimpna O. Lejos ACTING CHIEF	527-9757, 527-4519
Human Resource Management Division	James V. Esguerra OIC-CHIEF	527-1944, 527-4570
Medical and Dental Division	Manuel C. Jacinto Jr. ACTING CHIEF	527-4601
Public Information and Assistance Division	Jay Crisostomo ACTING CHIEF	527-1968
Interim Training and Dev't Division	Lilibeth C. Bonifacio OIC-CHIEF	527-0506
Financial Management Office	Jose A. Abundo OIC-DIRECTOR	527-4525
Accounting Division	Alfredo A. Palma CHIEF	527-4534
Budget Division	Rafael M. Crisol Jr. CHIEF	527-4530
Planning and Policy Research Division		527-4508

OFFICERS' DIRECTORY

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Assessment and Operations Coordinating & Monitoring Group

527-4506

Imports and Assessment Service

526-6372, 527-1964,
523-9648

Assessment Coordination
and Monitoring Division

Alvin R. Guiam
CHIEF

526-6372

Valuation and Classification Division

Melita O. Del Rosario
CHIEF

526-6372

Warehouse Coordination Division

Simeona R. Hernandez
CHIEF

526-6372

Port Operations Services

Ilie Lionel B. Gramata
ACTING DIRECTOR

526-4506

Auction and Cargo Monitoring Group

Nanie G. Kho
CHIEF

526-6458

Export Coordination Division

Ernesto P. Pineda
CHIEF

527-4580

Ports Operations Coordination Division

Ramon S. Manahan
CHIEF

527-4476

Revenue Collection Monitoring Group

526-1822

Legal Service

Victor Trinidad Pablo
OIC-DIRECTOR

527-0216

Collection Service

Exequiel Cempron
OIC-DIRECTOR

527-3727

Liquidation and Assessment Division

Edward R. Ibera
CHIEF

527-4523

Financial Service

Cecille Marie C. Soriano
OIC-DIRECTOR

527-3727

Revenue Accounting Division

Emilio L. Jacinto
CHIEF

527-4577

Statistical Analysis Division

Cecile Marie C. Soriano
CHIEF

527-4577

OFFICERS' DIRECTORY

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Intelligence Group 526-8759

Customs Intelligence and Investigation Service Nestor A. Anoñuevo 527-9756
ACTING DIRECTOR

Intelligence Group Nestor A. Anoñuevo 527-4560
OIC-CHIEF

Investigation Division 521-6790

Accreditation Management Office Jemina S. Flores 527-8402
CHIEF

Enforcement Group 527-3864

Enforcement and Security Service Teddy Sandy S. Raval 527-4710
DIRECTOR

Management Information Systems and Technology Group 917-3235

Technology Management Service Angelica I. Sarmiento 917-3235
OIC-DIRECTOR

Planning and Management Information Division Jaime B. Taborda 917-3235
CHIEF

System Development Division Liberty B. Plana 917-3235
ACTING CHIEF

System Management Division Jonathan T. Soriano 917-3235
CHIEF

Technical Support Division Noemi V. Gonzales 917-3235
CHIEF

Warehousing Monitoring and Audit Unit 526-6354

Angelito G. Ursabia
CHIEF

OFFICERS' DIRECTORY

COLLECTION DISTRICTS

Port of Manila	Mario A. Mendoza ACTING DISTRICT COLLECTOR	526-6652
Manila International Container Port	Elmir S. Dela Cruz ACTING DISTRICT COLLECTOR	245-2796
Ninoy Aquino International Airport	Edgar Z. Macabeo ACTING DISTRICT COLLECTOR	879-6003
Port of San Fernando	Elizabeth E. Delas Llagas ACTING DISTRICT COLLECTOR	(072) 888-5581
Subport of PEZA-Baguio	Sally P. Carpio OFFICER-IN CHARGE	(074) 447-4104
Subport of Sual	Marilou P. Tabag ACTING PORT COLLECTOR	(075) 548-2071
Subport of Salomague	Jose O. Guillermo ACTING PORT COLLECTOR	(077) 728-5521
Port of Subic	Bonifacio T. De Castro ACTING DISTRICT COLLECTOR	(047) 252-3534
Port of Clark	Esteban A. Castro ACTING DISTRICT COLLECTOR	(045) 599-7189 to 91
Port of Batangas	Ernesto P. Benitez Jr. ACTING DISTRICT COLLECTOR	(043) 722-0705 to 07
Subport of Puerto Princesa	Alpha Grace T. Castro ACTING PORT COLLECTOR	(048) 434-3124
Subport of Siain	Reynaldo M. Galeno ACTING PORT COLLECTOR	(042) 302-9704
Port of Legazpi	Divina Garido ACTING DISTRICT COLLECTOR	(052) 480-7667
Port of Iloilo	Ernelito G. Aquino ACTING DISTRICT COLLECTOR	(033) 335-0998
Subport of Pulpandan	Renevic A. Soliman ACTING PORT COLLECTOR	(034) 704-2544
Port of Cebu	Arnulfo J. Marcos ACTING DISTRICT COLLECTOR	(032) 231-6782

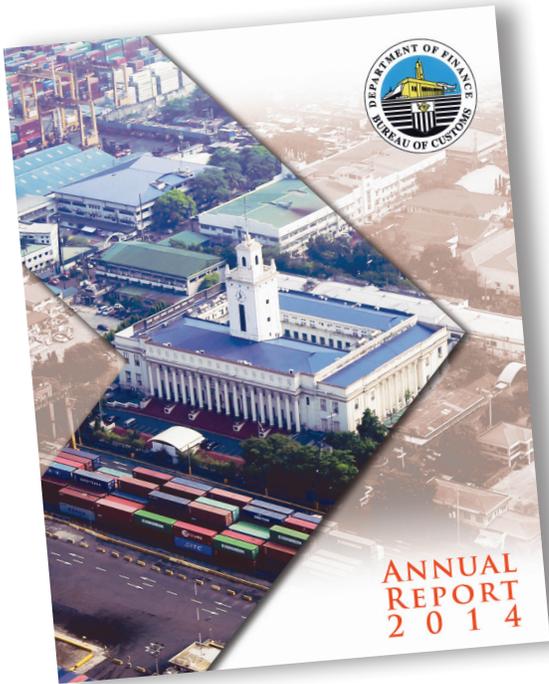
OFFICERS' DIRECTORY

Subport of Dumaguete	Joegina J. Gozo ACTING PORT COLLECTOR	(035) 225-2774
Subport of Mactan	Gerardo A. Campo ACTING PORT COLLECTOR	(032) 340-6065
Port of Tacloban	Avelino C. Alberca ACTING DISTRICT COLLECTOR	(053) 321-3395
Subport of Isabel	Lourdita M. Tupa ACTING PORT COLLECTOR	(053) 337-2394
Subport of Catbalogan	Avelino C. Alberca PORT COLLECTOR	(053) 337-2394
Port of Surigao	Lilibeth M. Mangsal ACTING DISTRICT COLLECTOR	(086) 232-7535
Subport of Bislig	Rosita C. Arabaca ACTING PORT COLLECTOR	(086) 853-2209
Subport of Nasipit	Josefa F. Villasenor ACTING PORT COLLECTOR	(086) 342-5576
Port of Cagayan de Oro	Ruby Claudia M. Alameda ACTING DISTRICT COLLECTOR	(088) 856-8782
Mindanao Container Terminal	Ma. Chona S. Sarte ACTING PORT COLLECTOR	(088) 227-42642
Subport of Iligan	John M. Simon ACTING PORT COLLECTOR	(088) 221-9324
Subport of Ozamis	Paisal D. Macabayao ACTING PORT COLLECTOR	(088) 521-0402
Port of Zamboanga	Jerry Loresco ACTING DISTRICT COLLECTOR	(062) 992-6844
Subport of Basilan	Hadji Ali S. Mohammad Ali ACTING PORT COLLECTOR	(062) 200-3417
Subport of Jolo	Zahreeb A. Jalhis ACTING PORT COLLECTOR	
Subport of Tawi Tawi	Nur-ain Escandar ACTING PORT COLLECTOR	
Zamboanga Int'l Airport	Ma. Carolina F. Hetutua ACTING PORT COLLECTOR	(062) 992-1833

OFFICERS' DIRECTORY

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Port of Davao	Ricardo B. Butalid Jr. ACTING DISTRICT COLLECTOR	(082) 235-1315
Subport of Dadiangas	Pendatun B. Alim PORT COLLECTOR	(083) 552-8890
Subport of Mati	Vicente V. Yutangco Jr. PORT COLLECTOR	(087) 388-3294
Subport of Parang	Aniceto Q. Sanchez ACTING PORT COLLECTOR	(064) 421-2336
Port of Aparri	Arienito Claveria OFFICER-IN CHARGE	(078) 822-8873
Subport of Irene	Leilani F. Almeda OFFICER-IN CHARGE	(078) 822-8873
Subport of Curimao	Lloyd A. Camangeg OFFICER-IN CHARGE	(078) 822-8873
Port of Limay	Rolando Ricafrente ACTING DISTRICT COLLECTOR	(047) 244-6034
Subport of Mariveles	Michael P. Avelino ACTING PORT COLLECTOR	(047) 935-4746



ABOUT THE COVER

The cover captures the forward-looking stance of the Bureau of Customs. The Bureau is moving ever closer to future proofing the agency through its series of reforms and innovations in its bid of becoming a world-class organization backed by a committed body of public servants in the service of the Filipino people.



BUREAU OF CUSTOMS
16th Street, Port Area
South Harbor, Manila

www.customs.gov.ph

