

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS to the 1987 Constitution

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Article II

Declaration of State Principles and State Policies

Article II
Declaration of Principles and State Policies

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 1. The Philippines is a democratic and republican State. Sovereignty resides in the people and all government authority emanates from them.</p> <p>Sec. 3. Civilian authority is, at all times, supreme over the military. The Armed Forces of the Philippines is the protector of the people and the State. Its goal is to secure the sovereignty of the State and the integrity of the national territory.</p>	<p>Sec. 1. The Philippines is a democratic FEDERAL REPUBLIC WITH A PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT. Sovereignty resides in the people and all government authority emanates from them.</p> <p>Sec. 3 CIVILIAN AUTHORITY IS, AT ALL TIMES, SUPREME OVER THE MILITARY.</p>

Article II Declaration of Principles and State Policies

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 19. The State shall develop a self-reliant and independent national economy effectively controlled by Filipinos.</p> <p>Sec. 25. The State shall ensure the autonomy of local governments.</p>	<p>Sec. 19. The FEDERAL REPUBLIC shall develop AN economy that SHALL BEST SERVE THE INTEREST OF THE FILIPINO PEOPLE.</p> <p>Sec. 25 The States are sovereign in so far as their sovereignty is not limited by this Constitution. The Federal Government shall ensure the viability of the States and shall preserve the integrity of the territory of the Philippines.</p>

Article IV

Citizenship

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Citizenship

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 5. Dual allegiance of citizens is inimical to the national interest and shall be dealt with by law.</p>	<p>Sec. 5 Acquisition of Citizenship in a foreign country shall not result in the loss of Filipino citizenship.</p>

Article V

Suffrage

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 2. The Congress shall provide a system for securing the secrecy and sanctity of the ballot as well as a system for absentee voting by qualified Filipinos abroad.</p> <p>The Congress shall also design a procedure for the disabled and the illiterates to vote without the assistance of other persons. Until then, they shall be allowed to vote under existing laws and such rules as the Commission on Elections may promulgate to protect the secrecy of the ballot.</p>	<p>Sec. 2. Qualified Citizens abroad, whether they are permanent residents or transients in a foreign country, shall be allowed to vote as may be provided by law.</p>

Article VI

The President (Proposed New Article)

PROPOSED PROVISIONS

Sec. 1. The President of the Philippines shall be the head of state symbolizing the sovereignty of the people, and the unity and solidarity of the nation.

Sec. 2. No person shall be elected President unless he is a natural-born citizen of the Philippines, a registered voter, at least forty years of age on the day of the election, with at least ten years of experience in public and/or private service, and a resident of the Philippines for at least ten years immediately preceding such election.

PROPOSED PROVISIONS

Sec. 3. The President shall be elected by direct vote of the people for a term of five years which shall begin at noon on the thirtieth day of June next following the day of the election and shall end at noon of the same date five years thereafter. The President shall not be eligible for reelection.

Unless otherwise provided by law, the regular election for President shall be held on the second Monday of May.

The returns of every election for President duly certified by the Board of Canvassers of each local state shall be transmitted to the Parliament, directed to the speaker. Upon receipt of the certificates of canvass, the speaker shall, not later than thirty days after the day of the election, open all the certificates in the presence of the members of the Parliament, and the Parliament, upon determination of the authenticity and due execution thereof in the manner provided by law, shall canvass the votes.

PROPOSED PROVISIONS

Sec. 3. (Cont.)

The person having the majority vote shall be proclaimed elected.

The Parliament shall promulgate its rules for the canvassing of the certificates.

The Federal Supreme Court, sitting *en banc*, shall be the sole judge of all contests relating to the election, returns, and qualifications of the President and may promulgate its rules for the purpose.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Sec. 4. Before he enters into the assumption of his office, the President, or the acting President shall take the following oath of affirmation:

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully and conscientiously fulfill my duties as President (or acting President) of the Philippines, preserve and defend the Constitution, and consecrate myself to the service of the nation. So help me God.” (In case of affirmation, last sentence will be omitted.)

Sec. 5. The President shall have an official residence. His salary shall be determined by law and shall not be decreased during his tenure. No increase in said compensation shall take effect until after the expiration of the term of the incumbent during which such increase was approved. He shall not receive during his tenure any other emolument from the government or any other source. He shall be immune from suit during his tenure.

PROPOSED PROVISIONS

Sec. 6. The President-elect shall assume office at the beginning of his term.

If the President-elect fails to qualify, the speaker of Parliament shall act as President until the President elect shall have qualified.

If no President has been chosen, the members of Parliament shall elect an acting President from among its members until a President shall have been elected and qualified.

If at the beginning of the term of the President, the President-elect shall have become permanently disabled, or shall have died, the Parliament shall forthwith elect an acting President from among its members by a majority vote of all its members until a new President shall have been elected and qualified; Provided, however, that the incoming president shall serve only the unexpired term of the President. The same procedure shall be followed in case of death, permanent disability, removal from office, or resignation of the President.

PROPOSED PROVISIONS

Sec. 7. Upon his assumption to office, the President shall not engage directly or indirectly, in any electioneering or partisan political campaign during his tenure. He shall not (1) Hold any other office or employment during his tenure; (2) Directly or indirectly practice any other profession, participate in any business, or be financially interested in any contract with, or in any franchise, or special privilege granted by the Government or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including Government-owned or controlled corporations or their subsidiaries. He shall strictly avoid conflict of interest in the conduct of his office.

PROPOSED PROVISIONS

Sec. 8 The President shall have the following duties and functions:

- (1) Address the Parliament on the state of the nation upon the advice of the Prime Minister, at the opening of its regular session;
- (2) Proclaim the election of the Prime Minister;
- (3) Upon the advice of the Prime Minister, dissolve the Parliament and call for a General Election as provided herein;
- (4) Attest to the appointment or cessation from office of Members of the Cabinet and of other officers as may be provided by law;
- (5) Attest to the appointment of the Chief Justice and all members of the Federal Supreme Court, and the Chair and all members of the Constitutional Commissions of the Federal Republic of the Philippines.

PROPOSED PROVISIONS

Sec. 9. The President shall, upon advice of the Prime Minister, attest to the appointment of the permanent deputy heads of Ministries, Ambassadors, other Public Ministers and Consuls, or officers of the Armed Forces from the rank of Brigadier General or Commodore

Article VII

The Parliament *(Article VI, The Legislative Department, 1987 Constitution)*

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 1. The legislative power shall be vested in the Congress of the Philippines which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives, except to the extent reserved to the people by the provision on initiative and referendum.</p>	<p>Sec. 1. The Legislative power shall be vested in the Parliament of the Philippines, except to the extent reserved to the people by the provision on initiative and referendum and reserved for the States as provided for in this Constitution. The Parliament shall have the full authority to govern to carry out the will of the people.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 5.</p> <p>(1) The House of Representatives shall be composed of not more than two hundred and fifty members, unless otherwise fixed by law, who shall be elected from legislative districts apportioned among the provinces, cities, and the Metropolitan Manila area in accordance with the number of their respective inhabitants, and on the basis of a uniform and progressive ratio, and those who, as provided by law, shall be elected through a party-list system of registered national, regional, and sectoral parties or organizations.</p>	<p>Sec. 2</p> <p>(1) The Parliament shall be composed of not more than Three Hundred Members, unless otherwise provided by law. There shall be Two Hundred and Forty (240) seats for district Representatives to be elected from electoral districts apportioned among the provinces, cities, or States in accordance with the number of their respective inhabitants, and on the basis of a uniform and progressive ratio. Party List members shall be elected through a party-list system, as provided by law.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 5</p> <p>(2) The party-list representatives shall constitute twenty per centum of the total number of representatives including those under the party list. For three consecutive terms after the ratification of this Constitution, one-half of the seats allocated to party-list representatives shall be filled, as provided by law, by selection or election from the labor, peasant, urban poor, indigenous cultural communities, women, youth, and such other sectors as may be provided by law, except the religious sector.</p>	<p>Sec. 2</p> <p>(2) The party-list members of the Parliament shall constitute twenty percent (20%) of the total membership in the Parliament, unless otherwise provided by law.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 5</p> <p>(3) Each legislative district shall comprise, as far as practicable, contiguous, compact, and adjacent territory. Each city with a population of at least two hundred fifty thousand, or each province, shall have at least one representative.</p> <p>(4) Within three years following the return of every census, the Congress shall make a reapportionment of legislative districts based on the standards provided in this section.</p>	<p>Sec. 2</p> <p>(3) Each electoral district shall comprise, as far as practicable, contiguous, compact and adjacent territory. Until a law shall have been passed, each city with a population of at least two hundred fifty thousand, or each province, shall have at least one Member of the Parliament.</p> <p>(4) Within three years following the return of every census, the Parliament shall make a reapportionment of districts based on the standards provided in this section.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator unless he is a natural-born citizen of the Philippines and, on the day of the election, is at least thirty-five years of age, able to read and write, a registered voter, and a resident of the Philippines for not less than two years immediately preceding the day of the election.</p>	<p>Sec. 3. No person shall be a Member of the Parliament unless he is a natural-born citizen of the Philippines and, on the day of the election, is at least twenty-five years of age, able to read and write, and except the party-list members of the Parliament, a registered voter in the district in which he shall be elected, and a resident thereof for a period of not less than one year immediately preceding the day of the election. He shall also be a member of a registered Political Party. Any member who changes his Political Party during his term of office shall automatically forfeit his seat in the Parliament.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 4. The term of office of the Senators shall be six years and shall commence, unless otherwise provided by law, at noon on the thirtieth day of June next following their election. No Senator shall serve for more than two consecutive terms. Voluntary renunciation of the office for any length of time shall not be considered as an interruption in the continuity of his service for the full term of which he was elected.</p>	<p>Sec. 4 The Members of the Parliament shall be elected for a term of Five years, which shall begin, unless otherwise provided by law, at noon on the thirtieth day of June next following their election. The term of office of the Members of the Parliament may be shortened in case of the dissolution of the Parliament, in which case a General Election shall be held and the new members of Parliament shall serve only the unexpired portion of the five-year term</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 5.</p> <p>(1) The House of Representatives shall be composed of not more than two hundred and fifty members, unless otherwise fixed by law, who shall be elected from legislative districts apportioned among the provinces, cities, and the Metropolitan Manila area in accordance with the number of their respective inhabitants, and on the basis of a uniform and progressive ratio, and those who, as provided by law, shall be elected through a party-list system of registered national, regional, and sectoral parties or organizations.</p>	<p>Sec. 5.</p> <p>(1) Any Member of the Parliament may file a motion of no-confidence on the Prime Minister. However, such motion of no-confidence shall not take effect unless Parliament elects a successor by a majority vote of all its Members. No motion for a vote of no-confidence shall be filed within two years immediately following or within one year immediately preceding a regular election.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>(2) The party-list representatives shall constitute twenty per centum of the total number of representatives including those under the party list. For three consecutive terms after the ratification of this Constitution, one-half of the seats allocated to party-list representatives shall be filled, as provided by law, by selection or election from the labor, peasant, urban poor, indigenous cultural communities, women, youth, and such other sectors as may be provided by law, except the religious sector.</p>	<p>(2) If the Parliament fails to form a government, the Prime Minister may advise the President in writing to dissolve the Parliament. Whereupon, the President shall issue a proclamation within forty-eight (48) hours but the order shall only take effect two (2) weeks after its issuance.</p> <p>The President shall call for an election on a date set by the Prime Minister which shall not be earlier than forty-five days nor later than sixty days from the date of such dissolution. However, no dissolution of the Parliament shall take place within one year immediately following or within one year immediately preceding a regular election.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>(3) Each legislative district shall comprise, as far as practicable, contiguous, compact, and adjacent territory. Each city with a population of at least two hundred fifty thousand, or each province, shall have at least one representative.</p> <p>(4) Within three years following the return of every census, the Congress shall make a reapportionment of legislative districts based on the standards provided in this section.</p>	<p>(3) In case of dissolution of the Parliament, the incumbent Prime Minister and the Cabinet shall continue to conduct the affairs of government until the new Parliament is convoked and a new Prime Minister is elected and qualified.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION

Sec. 6. No person shall be a Member of the House of Representatives unless he is a natural-born citizen of the Philippines and, on the day of the election, is at least twenty-five years of age, able to read and write, and, except the party-list representatives, a registered voter in the district in which he shall be elected, and a resident thereof for a period of not less than one year immediately preceding the day of the election.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Sec. 6. Unless otherwise provided by law, the regular election of the members of the Parliament shall be held on the second Monday of May.

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 7. The Members of the House of Representatives shall be elected for a term of three years which shall begin, unless otherwise provided by law, at noon on the thirtieth day of June next following their election. No Member of the House of Representatives shall serve for more than three consecutive terms. Voluntary renunciation of the office for any length of time shall not be considered as an interruption in the continuity of his service for the full term for which he was elected.</p>	<p>Sec. 7. in case of vacancy in the office of a district Member of Parliament, a special election may be called to fill such vacancy in the manner prescribed by law, but the Member of the Parliament thus elected shall serve only the unexpired term.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 10. The salaries of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives shall be determined by law. No increase in said compensation shall take effect until after the expiration of the full term of all the Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives approving such increase.</p>	<p>Sec. 8. The salaries of Members of the Parliament shall be determined by law. They shall not receive during their tenure, any other emolument from the Government except an allowance for traveling expenses to and from their respective districts while attending sessions of the Parliament. No increase in said compensation shall take effect until after the expiration of the full term of all the members of the Parliament approving such increase.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 11. A Senator or Member of the House of Representatives shall, in all offenses punishable by not more than six years imprisonment, be privileged from arrest while the Congress is in session. No Member shall be questioned nor be held liable in any other place for any speech or debate in the Congress or in any committee thereof.</p>	<p>Sec. 9 A MEMBER OF THE PARLIAMENT shall, in all offenses punishable by not more than six years imprisonment, be privileged from arrest while the PARLIAMENT is in session. No Member shall be questioned nor be held liable in any other place for any speech or debate in the PARLIAMENT or in any committee thereof.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 12. All Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall, upon assumption of office, make a full disclosure of their financial and business interests. They shall notify the House concerned of a potential conflict of interest that may arise from the filing of a proposed legislation of which they are authors.</p>	<p>Sec. 10. All MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENT shall, upon assumption of office, make a full disclosure of their financial and business interests. They shall notify the PARLIAMENT of a potential conflict or interest that may arise from the filing of a proposed legislation of which they are authors.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 13. No Senator or Member of the House of Representatives may hold any other office or employment in the Government, or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including government-owned or controlled corporations or their subsidiaries, during his term without forfeiting his seat. Neither shall he be appointed to any office which may have been created or the emoluments thereof increased during the term for which he was elected.</p>	<p>Sec. 11. Except as otherwise provided in the Constitution, no Member of the Parliament may hold any other office or employment in the Government, or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including government-owned or controlled corporations or their subsidiaries, during his term without forfeiting his seat, EXCEPT AS A MEMBER OF THE CABINET. Neither shall he be appointed to any office which may have been created or the emoluments thereof increased during the term for which he was elected.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION

Sec. 14. No Senator or Member of the House of Representatives may personally appear as counsel before any court of justice or before the Electoral Tribunals, or quasi-judicial and other administrative bodies. Neither shall he, directly or indirectly, be interested financially in any contract with, or in any franchise or special privilege granted by the Government, or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including any government-owned or controlled corporation, or its subsidiary, during his term of office. He shall not intervene in any matter before any office of the Government for his pecuniary benefit or where he may be called upon to act on account of his office.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Sec. 12. No Member of the Parliament may personally appear as counsel before any court of justice or before the Electoral Tribunal or quasi-judicial and other administrative bodies. Neither shall he, directly or indirectly, be interested financially in any contract with or in any franchise or special privilege granted by the Government, or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including any government-owned or controlled corporation, or its subsidiary, during his term of office. He shall not intervene in any matter before any office of the Government for his pecuniary benefit or where he may be called upon to act on account of his office.

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 15. The Congress shall convene once every year on the fourth Monday of July for its regular session, unless a different date is fixed by law, and shall continue to be in session for such number of days as it may determine until thirty days before the opening of its next regular session, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays. The President may call a special session at any time.</p>	<p>Sec. 13. The PARLIAMENT shall convene once every year on the fourth Monday of July for its regular session, unless a different date is fixed by law, and shall continue to be in session for such number of days as it may determine until thirty days before the opening of its next regular session, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays. The PRIME MINISTER may call a special session at any time.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 16.</p> <p>(1) The Senate shall elect its President and the House of Representatives, its Speaker, by a majority vote of all its respective Members. Each House shall choose such other officers as it may deem necessary.</p> <p>(2) A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent Members in such manner, and under such penalties, as such House may provide.</p>	<p>Sec. 14.</p> <p>(1) The PARLIAMENT shall elect its Speaker, SECRETARY-GENERAL AND SERGEANT-AT-ARMS by a majority vote of all its Members. It shall choose such other officers as it may deem necessary.</p> <p>(2) A majority of the Members of the Parliament shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day and may compel the attendance of absent Members in such manner, and under such penalties, as the Parliament may provided.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 16.</p> <p>(3) Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all its Members, suspend or expel a Member. A penalty of suspension, when imposed, shall not exceed sixty days.</p> <p>(4) Each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in its judgment, affect national security; and the years and nays on any question shall, at the request of one-fifth of the Members present, be entered in the Journal. Each House shall also keep a Record of its proceedings.</p>	<p>Sec. 14</p> <p>(3) The Parliament may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all its Members, suspend or expel a member. A penalty of suspension, when imposed, shall not exceed sixty days.</p> <p>(4) The Parliament shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in its judgment, affect national security; and the years and nays on any question shall, at the request of one-fifth of the Members present, be entered in the Journal.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 17. The Senate and the House of Representatives shall each have an Electoral Tribunal which shall be the sole judge of all contests relating to the election, returns, and qualifications of their respective Members. Each Electoral Tribunal shall be composed of nine Members, three of whom shall be Justices of the Supreme Court to be designated by the Chief Justice, and the remaining six shall be Members of the Senate or the House of Representatives, as the case may be, who shall be chosen on the basis of proportional representation from the political parties and the parties or organizations registered under the party-list system represented therein. The senior Justice in the Electoral Tribunal shall be its Chairman.</p>	<p>Sec. 15. The PARLIAMENT shall have an Electoral Tribunal which shall be the sole judge of all contests relating to the election, returns, and qualifications of its Members. The Electoral Tribunal shall be composed of nine Members, three of whom shall be Justices of the Supreme Court to be designated by the Chief Justice, and the remaining six shall be MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENT who shall be chosen on the basis of proportional representation from REGISTERED POLITICAL PARTIES OR ORGANIZATIONS OR COALITIONS represented therein. The senior Justice in the Electoral Tribunal shall be its Chairman.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 19. The Electoral Tribunals and the Commission on Appointments shall be constituted within thirty days after the Senate and the House of Representatives shall have been organized with the election of the President and the Speaker. The Commission on Appointments shall meet only while the Congress is in session, at the call of its Chairman or a majority of all its Members, to discharge such powers and functions as are herein conferred upon it.</p>	<p>Sec. 16. The electoral tribunal shall be constituted within thirty days after Parliament shall have been organized with the election of the Prime Minister and the Speaker.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 20. The records and books of accounts of the Congress shall be preserved and be open to the public in accordance with law, and such books shall be audited by the Commission on Audit which shall publish annually an itemized list of amounts paid to and expenses incurred for each Member.</p>	<p>Sec. 17. The records and books of accounts of the PARLIAMENT shall be preserved and be open to the public in accordance with law, and such books shall be audited by the Commission on Audit which shall publish annually an itemized list of amounts paid to and expenses incurred for each Member.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 21. The Senate or the House of Representatives or any of its respective committees may conduct inquiries in aid of legislation in accordance with its duly published rules of procedure. The rights of persons appearing in, or affected by, such inquiries shall be respected.</p>	<p>Sec. 18. The PARLIAMENT or any of its respective committees may conduct inquiries in aid of legislation in accordance with its duly published rules of procedure. The rights of persons appearing in or affected by such inquiries shall be respected.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 23.</p> <p>(1) The Congress, by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses in joint session assembled, voting separately, shall have the sole power to declare the existence of a state of war.</p> <p>(2) In times of war or other national emergency, the Congress may, by law, authorize the President, for a limited period and subject to such restrictions as it may prescribe, to exercise powers necessary and proper to carry out a declared national policy. Unless Congress, such powers shall cease upon the next adjournment thereof.</p>	<p>Sec. 19.</p> <p>(1) The Parliament, by a vote of two-thirds of all its Members, shall have the sole power to declare the existence of a state of war. Upon the advice of the Prime Minister, the President shall declare a state of war.</p> <p>(2) In times of war or other national emergency, the PARLIAMENT may, by law, authorize the PRIME MINISTER, for a limited period and subject to such restrictions as it may prescribe, to exercise powers necessary and proper to carry out a declared national policy. Unless sooner withdrawn by resolution of the PARLIAMENT, such powers shall cease upon the next adjournment thereof.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 24. All appropriation, revenue or tariff bills, bills authorizing increase of the public debt, bills of local application, and private bills, shall originate exclusively in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments.</p>	<p>Sec. 20. The Parliament shall be vested the authority to enact laws and policy relating to all federal appropriations, revenue or tariff and increasing the public debt.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 25.</p> <p>(1) The Congress may not increase the appropriations recommended by the President for the operation of the Government as specified in the budget. The form, content, and manner of preparation of the budget shall be prescribed by law.</p> <p>(1) No provision or enactment shall be embraced in the general appropriations bill unless it relates specifically to some particular appropriation therein. Any such provision or enactment shall be limited in its operation to the appropriation to which it relates.</p>	<p>Sec. 21. (1) The Parliament may not increase the appropriations recommended by the Prime Minister for the operation of the Government as specified in the budget. The form, content, and manner of preparation of the budget shall be prescribed by law.</p> <p>(2) No provision or enactment shall be embraced in the general appropriations bill unless it relates specifically to some particular appropriation therein. Any such provision or enactment shall be limited in its operation to the appropriation to which it relates.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 25</p> <p>(3) The procedure in approving appropriations for the Congress shall strictly follow the procedure for approving appropriations for other departments and agencies.</p> <p>(4) A special appropriations bill shall specify the purpose for which it is intended, and shall be supported by funds actually available as certified by the National Treasurer, or to be raised by a corresponding revenue proposal therein.</p>	<p>Sec. 21</p> <p>(3) The procedure in approving FEDERAL appropriations for the PARLIAMENT shall strictly follow the procedure for approving appropriations for other departments and agencies.</p> <p>(4) A special FEDERAL appropriations bill shall specify the purpose for which it is intended, and shall be supported by funds actually available as certified by the National Treasurer, or to be raised by a corresponding revenue proposal therein.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>(5) No law shall be passed authorizing any transfer of appropriations; however, the President, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the heads of Constitutional Commissions may, by law, be authorized to augment any item in the general appropriations law for their respective offices from savings in other items of their respective appropriations.</p>	<p>(5) No law shall be passed authorizing any transfer of appropriations; however, the President, the PRIME MINISTER, the Speaker, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the heads of Constitutional Commissions and the Ombudsman may, by law, be authorized to augment any item in the general appropriations law for their respective offices from savings in other items of their respective appropriations</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>(6) Discretionary funds appropriated for particular officials shall be disbursed only for public purposes to be supported by appropriate vouchers and subject to such guidelines as may be prescribed by law.</p>	<p>(6) Discretionary funds appropriated for particular officials shall be disbursed only for public purposes to be supported by appropriate vouchers and subject to such guidelines as may be prescribed by law. The records of the disbursement of discretionary funds shall be open to the public in accordance with law.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>(7) If, by the end of any fiscal year, the Congress shall have failed to pass the general appropriations bill for the ensuing fiscal year, the general appropriations law for the preceding fiscal year shall be deemed re-enacted and shall remain in force and effect until the general appropriations bill is passed by the Congress.</p>	<p>(7) If, by the end of any fiscal year, the PARLIAMENT shall have failed to pass the general appropriations bill for the ensuing fiscal year, the general appropriations bill for the preceding fiscal year shall be deemed reenacted and shall remain in force and effect until the general appropriations bill is passed by the PARLIAMENT.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 26.</p> <p>(1) Every bill passed by the Congress shall embrace only one subject which shall be expressed in the title thereof.</p> <p>(2) No bill passed by either House shall become a law unless it has passed three readings on separate days, and printed copies thereof in its final form have been distributed to its Members three days before its passage, except when the President certifies to the necessity of its immediate enactment to meet a public calamity or emergency. Upon the last reading of a bill, no amendment thereto shall be allowed, and the vote thereon shall be taken immediately thereafter, and the yeas and nays entered in the Journal.</p>	<p>Sec. 22.</p> <p>(1) Every bill passed by the Parliament shall embrace only one subject which shall be expressed in the title thereof.</p> <p>(2) No bill passed by the PARLIAMENT shall become a law unless it has passed three readings on separate days, and printed copies thereof in its final form have been distributed to its Members three days before its passage, except when the PRIME MINISTER certifies to the necessity of its immediate enactment to meet a public calamity or emergency. Upon the last reading of a bill, no amendment thereto shall be allowed, and the vote thereon shall be taken immediately thereafter, and the yeas and nays entered in the Journal.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION

Sec. 27.

- (1) Every bill passed by the Congress shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President. If he approves the same he shall sign it; otherwise, he shall veto it and return the same with his objections to the House where it originated, which shall enter the objections at large in its Journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the Members of such House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the Members of that House, it shall become a law. In all such cases, the votes of each House shall be determined by yeas or nays, and the names of the Members voting for or against shall be entered in its Journal. The President shall communicate his veto of any bill to the House where it originated within thirty days after the date of receipt thereof, otherwise, it shall become a law as if he had signed it.
- (2) The President shall have the power to veto any particular item or items in an appropriation, revenue, or tariff bill, but the veto shall not affect the item or items to which he does not object.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Sec. 23. Every bill passed by the PARLIAMENT shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the PRIME MINISTER FOR HIS SIGNATURE AND PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS ATTESTATION.

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 28.</p> <p>1.The rule of taxation shall be uniform and equitable. The Congress shall evolve a progressive system of taxation.</p> <p>2.The Congress may, by law, authorize the President to fix within specified limits, and subject to such limitations and restrictions as it may impose, tariff rates, import and export quotas, tonnage and wharfage dues, and other duties or imposts within the framework of the national development program of the Government.</p> <p>3.Charitable institutions, churches and personages or convents appurtenant thereto, mosques, non-profit cemeteries, and all lands, buildings, and improvements, actually, directly, and exclusively used for religious, charitable, or educational purposes shall be exempt from taxation.</p> <p>4.No law granting any tax exemption shall be passed without the concurrence of a majority of all the Members of the Congress.</p>	<p>Sec. 24.</p> <p>(1) The rule of taxation shall be uniform and equitable. The Parliament shall evolve a progressive system of taxation.</p> <p>(2) Charitable institutions, churches and parsonages or convents appurtenant thereto, mosques, non-profit cemeteries, and all lands, buildings a improvements, actually, directly, and exclusively used for religious, charitable, or educational purpose shall be exempt from taxation.</p> <p>(3) No law granting any tax exemption shall be passed without the concurrence of a majority of all the members of the Parliament.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION

Sec. 29.

- (1) No money shall be paid out of the Treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law.
- (2) No public money or property shall be appropriated, applied, paid, or employed, directly or indirectly, for the use, benefit, or support of any sect, church, denomination, or system of religion, or of any priest, preacher, minister, or other religious dignitary as such, except when such priest, preacher, minister, or dignitary is assigned to the armed forces, or to any penal institution, or government orphanage or leprosarium.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Sec. 25.

- (1) No money shall be paid out of the Federal Treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law.
- (2) No public money or property shall be appropriated, applied, paid, or employed, directly or indirectly, for the use, benefit, or support of any sect, church, denomination, sectarian institution, or system of religion, or of any priest, preacher, minister, or other religious teacher, or dignitary as such, except when such priest, preacher, minister, or dignitary is assigned to the armed forces, or to any penal institution, or government orphanage or leprosarium.

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 29.</p> <p>(3) All money collected on any tax levied for a special purpose shall be treated as a special fund and paid out for such purpose only. If the purpose for which a special fund was created has been fulfilled or abandoned, the balance, if any, shall be transferred to the general funds of the Government.</p>	<p>Sec 25.</p> <p>(3) All money collected on any tax levied for a special purpose shall be treated as a special fund and paid out for such purpose only. If the purpose for which a special fund was created has been fulfilled or abandoned, the balance, if any, shall be transferred to the general funds of the Government.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 30.No law shall be passed increasing the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court as provided in this Constitution without its advice and concurrence.</p> <p>Sec. 31. No law granting a title of royalty or nobility shall be enacted.</p>	<p>Sec. 26. No law shall be passed increasing the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Supreme Court as provided in this Constitution without its advice and concurrence.</p> <p>Sec. 27. No law granting a title of royalty or nobility shall be enacted.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 32. The Congress shall, as early as possible, provide for a system of initiative and referendum, and the exceptions therefrom, whereby the people can directly propose and enact laws or approve or reject any act or law or part thereof passed by the Congress or local legislative body after the registration of a petition therefor signed by at least ten per centum of the total number of registered voters, of which every legislative district must be represented by at least three per centum of the registered voters thereof.</p>	<p>Sec. 28. The PARLIAMENT shall provide for a system of initiative and referendum, and the exceptions therefrom, whereby the people can directly propose and enact laws or approve or reject any act or law or part thereof passed by the PARLIAMENT or local legislative body after the registration of a petition therefore signed by at least ten per centum of the total number of registered voters, of which every legislative district must be represented by at least three per centum of the registered voters thereof.</p>

Article VIII

The Prime Minister and the Cabinet
(Article VII, The Executive Department, 1987 Constitution)

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 1. The executive power shall be vested in the President of the Philippines.</p> <p>Sec. 4. The President and the Vice-President shall be elected by direct vote of the people for a term of six years which shall begin at noon on the thirtieth day of June next following the day of the election and shall end at noon of the same date, six years thereafter. The President shall not be eligible for any re-election. No person who has succeeded as President and has served as such for more than four years shall be qualified for election to the same office at any time.</p> <p>xxx</p>	<p>Sec. 1. The head of government shall be the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet shall constitute the government and exercise executive power.</p> <p>Sec. 2. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet shall be responsible to the Parliament for the program of government and shall determine the guidelines of National Policy</p> <p>Sec. 3. The Prime Minister shall be elected by a majority of all the Members of the Parliament from among themselves.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 5. Before they enter on the execution of their office, the President, the Vice-President, or the Acting President shall take the following oath or affirmation:</p> <p>“I do solemnly swear [or affirm] that I will faithfully and conscientiously fulfill my duties as President [or Vice-President] of the Philippines, preserve and defend its Constitution, execute its laws, do justice to every man, and consecrate myself to the service of the Nation. So help me God.” [In case of affirmation, last sentence will be omitted].</p>	<p>Sec. 4. The Prime Minister and the Members of the Cabinet, on assuming office, shall take the following oath or affirmation:</p> <p>“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully and conscientiously fulfill my duties as (name of position) of the Philippines, preserve and defend its Constitution, execute it laws, do justice to every man and consecrate myself to the service of the Nation. SO help me God.” (in case of affirmation, the last sentence will be omitted).</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 16. The President shall nominate and, with the consent of the Commission on Appointments, appoint the heads of the executive departments, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, or officers of the armed forces from the rank of colonel or naval captain, and other officers whose appointments are vested in him in this Constitution. He shall also appoint all other officers of the Government whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, and those whom he may be authorized by law to appoint. The Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of other officers lower in rank in the President alone, in the courts, or in the heads of departments, agencies, commissions, or boards.</p> <p>The President shall have the power to make appointments during the recess of the Congress, whether voluntary or compulsory, but such appointments shall be effective only until disapproved by the Commission on Appointments or until the next adjournment of the Congress.</p>	<p>Sec. 5.</p> <p>(1) The Prime Minister shall recommend to the President the appointment of Members of the Cabinet who shall be the heads of ministries, at least a majority of whom shall come from the Parliament. Members of the Cabinet may be removed at the discretion of the Prime Minister.</p> <p>(2) The Prime Minister or any Member of the Cabinet may resign from the Cabinet for any cause without vacating his seat in Parliament.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
	<p>Sec. 6. (1) The Prime Minister shall appoint the deputy Prime Minister from among the Members of the Parliament. The deputy Prime Minister shall head a ministry and shall perform such other functions as may be assigned to him by law.</p> <p>(2) The Prime Minister shall also appoint the deputy Ministers who shall perform such functions as may be assigned to them by law or by their respective heads of ministries.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

(3) The Prime Minister shall also appoint other officers in the civil service whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, and those whom he may be authorized to appoint by law. The Parliament may, by law, vest the appointment of other officers, heads bureaus, officers, agencies, commissions, or boards on the head of ministries.

Two months immediately before the next Presidential Elections and up to the end of his term, the Prime Minister shall not make appointments to positions except temporary appointments when continued vacancies therein will prejudice public service or endanger public safety.

Article VIII
The Prime Minister and the Cabinet

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
	<p>The Prime Minister shall not, during his tenure, appoint his spouse and relatives by consanguinity or affinity within the fourth civil degree as officers whose nominations and appointments are vested in the Prime Minister by this constitution. However, this prohibition shall not apply to officers and employees in his office.</p>

Article VIII The Prime Minister and the Cabinet

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
	<p>Sec. 7 The salaries and emoluments of the Prime Minister and the Members of the Cabinet shall be fixed by law which shall not be increased or decreased during their tenure of office. Until otherwise provided by law, the Prime Minister shall receive the same salary as that of the President.</p> <p>Sec. 8. The Prime Minister shall have control of all the Ministries, bureaus, and offices. He shall ensure that the laws be faithfully executed and the program of government is implemented.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION

Sec. 18. The President shall be the Commander-in-Chief of all armed forces of the Philippines and whenever it becomes necessary, he may call out such armed forces to prevent or suppress lawless violence, invasion or rebellion. In case of invasion or rebellion, when the public safety requires it, he may, for a period not exceeding sixty days, suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus or place the Philippines or any part thereof under martial law. Within forty-eight hours from the proclamation of martial law or the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, the President shall submit a report in person or in writing to the Congress.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Sec. 9. The Prime Minister shall be the Commander-in-Chief of all armed forces of the Philippines. He shall recommend to the President the appointment of the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and whenever it becomes necessary, he may call out armed forces to prevent or suppress lawless violence, invasion or rebellion. In case of invasion or rebellion, when public safety requires it, he may, for a period not exceeding sixty days, suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* or place the Philippines or any part thereof under martial law. Within forty-eight hours from the proclamation of martial law or the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* the Prime Minister shall submit a report in person or in writing to the Parliament.

PRESENT CONSTITUTION

Sec. 18. (cont.)

The Congress, if not in session, shall, within twenty-four hours following such proclamation or suspension, convene in accordance with its rules without need of a call.

The Supreme Court may review, in an appropriate proceeding filed by any citizen, the sufficiency of the proclamation of martial law or the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus or the extension thereof, and must promulgate its decision thereon within thirty days from its filing.

A state of martial law does not suspend the operation of the Constitution, nor supplant the functioning of the civil courts or legislative assemblies, nor authorize the conferment of jurisdiction on military courts and agencies over civilians where civil courts are able to function, nor automatically suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Sec. 9. (cont.)

The PARLIAMENT, if not in session, shall, within twenty-four hours following such proclamation or suspension, convene in accordance with its rules without need of a call.

The FEDERAL Supreme Court may review, in an appropriate proceeding filed by any citizen, the sufficiency of the factual basis of the proclamation of martial law or the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus or the extension thereof, and must promulgate its decision thereon within thirty days from its filing.

A state of martial law does not suspend the operation of the Constitution, nor supplant the functioning of the civil courts or local legislative assemblies, nor authorize the conferment of jurisdiction on military courts and agencies over civilians where civil courts are able to function, nor automatically suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus.

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 18. <i>(cont.)</i></p> <p>The suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall apply only to persons judicially charged for rebellion or offenses inherent in, or directly connected with, invasion.</p> <p>During the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, any person thus arrested or detained shall be judicially charged within three days, otherwise he shall be released.</p>	<p>Sec. 9 <i>(cont.)</i></p> <p>The suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall apply only to persons judicially charged for rebellion or offenses inherent in, or directly connected with, invasion.</p> <p>During the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, any person thus arrested or detained shall be judicially charged within three days, otherwise he shall be released.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 20. The President may contract or guarantee foreign loans on behalf of the Republic of the Philippines with the prior concurrence of the Monetary Board, and subject to such limitations as may be provided by law. The Monetary Board shall, within thirty days from the end of every quarter of the calendar year, submit to the Congress a complete report of its decision on applications for loans to be contracted or guaranteed by the Government or government-owned and controlled corporations which would have the effect of increasing the foreign debt, and containing other matters as may be provided by law.</p>	<p>Sec. 10. The PRIME MINISTER may contract or guarantee foreign loans on behalf of the Republic of the Philippines with the prior concurrence of the Monetary Board, and subject to such limitations as may be provided by law. The Monetary Board shall, within thirty days from the end of every quarter of the calendar year, submit to the PARLIAMENT a complete report of its decision on applications for loans to be contracted or guaranteed by the Government or government-owned and controlled corporations which would have the effect of increasing the foreign debt, and containing other matters as may be provided by law.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 21. No treaty or international agreement shall be valid and effective unless concurred in by at least two-thirds of all the Members of the Senate.</p> <p>Sec. 22. The President shall submit to the Congress, within thirty days from the opening of every regular session as the basis of the general appropriations bill, a budget of expenditures and sources of financing, including receipts from existing and proposed revenue measures.</p>	<p>Sec. 11. No treaty or international agreement entered into by the PRIME MINISTER shall be valid and effective unless concurred in by at least two-thirds of all the MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENT.</p> <p>Sec. 12. The PRIME MINISTER shall submit to the PARLIAMENT within thirty days from the opening of every regular session, as the basis of the general appropriations bill, a budget of expenditures and sources of financing, including receipts from existing and proposed revenue measures.</p>

Article IX

The Judiciary

(Article VIII, The Judicial Department, 1987 Constitution)

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 1. The judicial power shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such lower courts as may be established by law.</p> <p>Judicial power includes the duty of the courts of justice to settle actual controversies involving rights which are legally demandable and enforceable, and to determine whether or not there has been a grave abuse of discretion amounting to lack or excess of jurisdiction on the part of any branch or instrumentality of the Government.</p>	<p>Sec. 1. The judicial power shall be vested in one Federal Supreme Court and in such lower courts as may be established by law. Once granted statehood the States shall have authority to establish their own judicial structure subject to the provisions of this Constitution and federal law.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Section 3. The Judiciary shall enjoy fiscal autonomy. Appropriations for the Judiciary may not be reduced by the legislature below the amount appropriated for the previous year and, after approval, shall be automatically and regularly released</p>	<p>Section 3. The Judiciary shall enjoy fiscal autonomy. Appropriations for the Judiciary, which shall not be less than three per centum of the total national budget for each fiscal year, may not be reduced by the legislature below the amount appropriated for the previous year and, after approval, shall be automatically and regularly released.</p>
	<p>The salaries and emoluments of the Federal Supreme Court justices, justices and judges of the lower courts shall be exempt from wage and classification laws and regulations.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 4 (1) The Supreme Court shall be composed of a Chief Justice and fourteen Associate Justices. It may sit <i>en banc</i> or in its discretion, in division of three, five, or seven Members. Any vacancy shall be filled within ninety days from the occurrence thereof.</p>	<p>Sec. 4 (1) The FEDERAL Supreme Court shall be composed of a Chief Justice and Fourteen Associate Justices. It may sit <i>en banc</i> or, in its discretion, in divisions of five or seven members. Any vacancy shall be filled within ninety days from the occurrence thereof.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 8.</p> <p>(2) The regular members of the Council shall be appointed by the President for a term of four years with the consent of the Commission on Appointments. Of the Members first appointed, the representative of the Integrated Bar shall serve for four years, the professor of law for three years, the retired Justice for two years, and the representative of the private sector for one year.</p>	<p>Sec. 8.</p> <p>(2) The regular members of the Judicial and Bar Council shall be appointed by the PRIME MINISTER for a term of four years, without re-appointment. Of the members first appointed the representative of the Integrated Bar shall serve four years, the professor of law for three years, the retired justice for two years, and the representative of the private sector for one year.</p> <p>xxx</p> <p>(6) The proceedings before the Council shall be transparent. Interviews by the Council or any sub-committee thereof of any candidate or prospective nominee to any judicial position shall be open to the public</p>

Article X

Pertinent sections in Article IX (Constitutional Commissions) shall be amended to confer the authority to appoint the heads of Constitutional Commissions to the Prime Minister and attested to by the President.

Article XI

***The Federal Government and the States
(Main Features. Actual contents in a separate sheet)***

CRITERIA FOR CREATION OF STATES

Territorial Boundaries are determined by:

- The geographical contiguity of their component areas and where applicable, contiguous municipal waters;
- The economic potential and viability of the territory;
- The ethnic, linguistic and socio-cultural characteristic of the its component areas

**PROPOSED STATES OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
THE PHILIPPINES**

NORTHERN LUZON AND CORDILLERA

- Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Union, Pangasinan.
- Batanes, Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, Quirino.
- Abra, Apayao, Benguet, Ifugao, Kalinga, Mt. Province and Baguio City

PROPOSED STATES OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

CENTRAL LUZON

- Bataan, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Tarlac, Zambales, Aurora, Angeles City and Olongapo City

SOUTHERN LUZON

- Rizal, Quezon, Laguna, Batangas, Cavite, Lucena City, Marinduque, Mindoro Oriental, Mindoro Occidental and Romblon

PROPOSED STATES OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

METRO MANILA

- **Manila, Quezon City, Cities of Mandaluyong, Marikina, Pasig City, Kalookan, Malabon, Valenzuela, Las Pinas, Makati, Muntinlupa, Paranaque, Pasay, Taguig and the Municipalities of San Juan, Navotas and Pateros.**

PROPOSED STATES OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

BICOL

- Albay, Camarines Norte, Camrines Sur, Catanduanes, Masbate, Sorsogon.

EASTERN AND CENTRAL VISAYAS

- Cebu, Bohol, Siquijor, Negros Oriental, Cebu City and the Cities of Mandaue, Tagbilaran, Dumaguete.
- Eastern Samar, Leyte, Northern Samar, Samar, Southern Leyte And Biliran and the Cities of Tacloban, Ormoc and Calbayog.

**PROPOSED STATES OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
THE PHILIPPINES**

WESTERN VISAYAS

- Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Guimaras, Iloilo, Negros Occidental, Bacolod City and Iloilo City; and the Province Of Palawan.

NORTHERN MINDANAO

- Davao, Davao Del Sur, Davao Oriental, Compostela Valley, Davao City and the Provinces of Surigao Del Norte and Surigao Del Sur.

PROPOSED STATES OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

WESTERN MINDANAO

- Zamboanga Del Norte, Zamboanga Del Sur, Zamboanga Sibugay and City of Isabela.
- North Cotabato, South Cotabato, Sarangani, Sultan Kudarat and Cotabato City, Gen. Santos City, Koronadal, Kidapawan.
- Autonomous Regions Of Muslim Mindanao: Basilan, Lanao Del Sur, Maguindanao, Sulu, Tawi-tawi and Marawi City.

PROPOSED STATES OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

CENTRAL MINDANAO

- Agusan Norte, Agusan Sur, Misamis Oriental, Misamis Occidental Bukidnon, Cagayan De Oro City, Malabalay City, Butuan City.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

- Each state shall have its constitution, adopt its name and choose a capital, flag, anthem and seal.
- Each state shall be governed by a State Assembly
- The State Assembly shall have the legislative and executive powers of the state.
- A Premier elected from the members of the State Assembly will be the head of government. The Premier shall create the state government from among the members of the State Assembly.

THE STATE ASSEMBLY

- The Members of the State Assembly shall be elected by electoral district through direct and single constituency elections.
- The number of members of the State Assembly will be determined by the State Constitution.
- The term of office of elective officials within the states shall be five years. The electorate shall determine their reelection.

PRIMARY JURISDICTION OF STATES

- State and Local Citizens
- State Civil Service
- Public transportation and utilities
- State Socio-Economic Planning
- State Finance
- State Aid to LGUs
- Agricultural and Fisheries
- Forestry Environment and Natural Resources
- Mining
- Industrial Development
- Waterworks
- State laws and programs
- Basic, Secondary and State Higher Education
- Cultural Development
- Language Development
- Police and Law and Order
- State Public Works
- Marriage

THE STATES

- The basic political units of each state are the provinces, cities and municipalities.
- They shall be responsible for the effective delivery of government service within their jurisdiction.
- They shall discharge this function under the principle of subsidiarity in relation to the political units above them and the barangays below them.
- The local and political subdivisions of the state shall enjoy local autonomy.
- The geographical boundaries of states, cities and municipalities may be altered, as provided by law, subject to the approval of the Federal Parliament and the State Assemblies, and a by the people of the affected political units through a plebiscite.
- No State may be subdivided unless approved by the State Assembly, Parliament and the people of the States affected.

POWERS OF THE STATE

- Each State shall have the power to create its own sources of revenues and to levy taxes, fees and charges subject to such guidelines as Parliament may provide.
- The States shall have authority over the exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources within their territories, subject to limitation to be provided by Parliament in areas of petroleum, natural gas and geothermal energy.
- States shall establish and maintain their own police force to ensure the safety and security of the people within their territorial jurisdictions, subject to federal laws on inter state felonies, other transnational crimes and matters of national security.

Article XIII

National Economy and Patrimony

(Article XIII, National Economy and Patrimony, 1987 Constitution)

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Sec. 1. The goals of the national economy are a more equitable distribution of opportunities, income, and wealth; a sustained increase in the amount of goods and services produced by the nation for the benefit of the people; and an expanding productivity as the key to raising the quality of life for all, especially the underprivileged. The State shall promote industrialization and full employment based on sound agricultural development and agrarian reform, through industries that make full and efficient use of human and natural resources, and which are competitive in both domestic and foreign markets. However, the State shall protect Filipino enterprises against unfair foreign competition and trade practices.</p> <p>In the pursuit of these goals, all sectors of the economy and all regions of the country shall be given optimum opportunity to develop. Private enterprises, including corporations, cooperatives, and similar collective organizations, shall be encouraged to broaden the base of their ownership.</p>	<p>Sec. 1. The goals of the national economy are a) IMPROVING PRODUCTIVITY as the key to raising the quality of life for all, especially the underprivileged, and b) more equitable distribution of opportunities, income and wealth.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
<p>Section 2. All lands of the public domain, waters, minerals, coal, petroleum, and other mineral oils, all forces of potential energy, fisheries, forests or timber, wildlife, flora and fauna, and other natural resources are owned by the State. With the exception of agricultural lands, all other natural resources shall not be alienated. The exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources shall be under the full control and supervision of the State. The State may directly undertake such activities, or it may enter into co-production, joint venture, or production-sharing agreements with Filipino citizens, or corporations or associations at least sixty <i>per centum</i> of whose capital is owned by such citizens. Such agreements may be for a period not exceeding twenty-five years, renewable for not more than twenty-five years, and under such terms and conditions as may be provided by law. In cases of water rights for irrigation, water supply fisheries, or industrial uses other than the development of water power, beneficial use may be the measure and limit of the grant.</p>	<p>Section 2. All lands of the public domain, waters, minerals, coal, petroleum, and other mineral oils, all forces of potential energy, fisheries, forests or timber, wildlife, flora and fauna, and other natural resources are owned by the Federal Republic. With the exception of agricultural lands and reclaimed lands, all other natural resources shall not be alienated. The exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources shall be under the ultimate control and supervision of the Federal Republic.</p>

PRESENT CONSTITUTION

Sec. 2. (cont.)

The State shall protect the nation's marine wealth in its archipelagic waters, territorial sea, and exclusive economic zone, and reserve its use and enjoyment exclusively to Filipino citizens.

The Congress may, by law, allow small-scale utilization of natural resources by Filipino citizens, as well as cooperative fish farming, with priority to subsistence fishermen and fish-workers in rivers, lakes, bays, and lagoons.

The President may enter into agreements with foreign-owned corporations involving either technical or financial assistance for large-scale exploration, development, and utilization of minerals, petroleum, and other mineral oils according to the general terms and conditions provided by law, based on real contributions to the economic growth and general welfare of the country. In such agreements, the State shall promote the development and use of local scientific and technical resources.

The President shall notify the Congress of every contract entered into in accordance with this provision, within thirty days from its execution.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Sec. 2. (cont.)

The Federal Republic shall protect and enhance the sustainability of the nation's marine wealth in its archipelagic waters, territorial sea, and exclusive economic zone as well as its forest resources and natural flora and fauna.

The Parliament shall by law define national policy for the use and development of natural resources which shall include the sharing of revenues from the utilization of the resources between the Federal Government and local states.

Article XIX

Transitory Provisions

(Article XVIII, Transitory Provisions, 1987 Constitution)

PROPOSED PROVISIONS

Sec. 1. The Election in May 10, 2007 shall be held for the election of the President and members of Parliament as provided for in this Constitution. Election of Local Elective Officials shall be held simultaneously with the National Elections, except for Barangay Officials, whose election shall be as provided for in the R.A. 7160. Those elected shall serve for a term for five years and their continuity in office shall be determined by the electorate.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of a smooth transition to a parliamentary Federal Form of government, the first Parliament under this constitution shall be composed of:

- (1) Representatives of the existing two hundred nine (209) Legislative District throughout the country who shall be elected through a General Election in 2007.
- (2) The twelve Senators elected in 2004 whose terms expires in 2010.

PROPOSED PROVISIONS

- (3) Pending the enactment of a new reapportionment law, the remaining nineteen (19) seats for district members of Parliament shall be represented by major political parties as determined by the Commission on Elections based on the 2001 Elections results. The seats shall be allotted using a weighted factor based on the total ranking score of each Political Party multiplied by the number of seats.

The Formula to be followed shall be:

$$\frac{\text{TOTAL SCORE OF PARTY}}{\text{SUM OF ALL PARTY SCORES}} \times 19 = \text{NUMBER OF SEATS}$$

- (4) There shall be sixty (60) seats for party list members, whose representatives shall be elected through a General Election in 2004. In the Interim and until a new party list law is enacted by Parliament, all party list parties who participated in the 1998 and 2001 elections, including sectoral organizations, registered Political Parties or Coalitions, shall be qualified to vie for a seat as party list members of Parliament in the 2004 election.

PROPOSED PROVISIONS

Each party that garners at least two percent (2%) of the total votes cast for party list elections shall be entitled to nominate one representative to Parliament, provided that those garnering more than two percent (2%) of the votes cast shall be entitled to additional seats in proportion to their total number of votes, provided, further, that each party shall be entitled to a maximum of three seats.

Provided, further, that if the sixty seats are not occupied, the remaining seats shall be granted to the other party list parties that ran in the 2004 elections having the highest number of votes, ranked from highest to the lowest, until the sixty seats are filled. Provided, that each party shall be allotted only one seat.

Further, for the purposes of the first Parliament, eight party list seats shall be allocated for representation of sectoral groups and overseas Filipinos, provided that six (6) seats shall be allotted to overseas Filipinos, provided further that, Asia/Australia and Europe shall be allotted one seat each, and North America and the middle East shall be allotted two seats each. The President shall appoint the sectors to be represented to the two remaining seats.

PROPOSED PROVISIONS

Sec. 3. Parliament shall enact a reappointment law to create the two hundred forty (240) electoral districts, based on the number of inhabitants and on the basis of a uniform and progressive ratio. The law should be enacted one year before the next general elections.

Each party that garners at least two percent (2%) of the total votes cast for party list elections shall be entitled to nominate one representative to Parliament, provided that those garnering more than two percent (2%) of the votes cast shall be entitled to additional seats in proportion to their total number of votes, provided, further, that each party shall be entitled to a maximum of three seats.

PROPOSED PROVISIONS

Sec. 4. For purposes of shifting from the Presidential to Parliamentary-Federal from of Government, Parliament shall, one year after the ratification of this constitution, enact a law that will cause the establishment of at least ten (10) states. The law shall define the territories and criteria for statehood, provide for a system to allow the territories to prepare for statehood, convene a constitutional convention and create the state assemblies. Provided that Parliament shall have granted statehood to a majority of the states by 2010.

Sec. 6. All elected provincial officials of the territory shall be automatic members of the constitutional convention that shall craft the state's constitution. Further they shall be appointed by the state premier as members of the first state assembly.

Sec. 7. All provisions in the 1987 constitution that are inconsistent to a Parliament otherwise provides, may grant financial assistance to local governments to assist them in attaining statehood.

PROPOSED PROVISIONS

Sec. 8. The Federal Government during a period of five years or until Parliament otherwise provides, may grant financial assistance to local government to assist them in attaining statehood.

Sec. 9. Existing local government units shall have an equitable share in all national taxes, in a manner to be determined by Parliament not later than one year after the ratification of this constitution, provided that the share of local government in national taxes shall be released to them automatically until such time that a new law is enacted by Parliament providing for the full fiscal autonomy of the states, including the power to contract foreign obligations.

PROPOSED PROVISIONS

Sec. 10. The Parliament shall enact an enabling law reorganizing the government including constitutional commissions, to effect an orderly transition to a parliamentary-federal form of government. All officials and employees of the existing government shall continue in office until otherwise provided by law, provided that officials whose appointments are vested by this constitution on the Prime Minister shall vacate their offices upon appointment and qualification of their successors. Career Civil Service Employee affected by the shift to a parliamentary federal government shall be reassigned to government agencies, subdivisions or instrumentalities where their skills can be utilized without diminution in rank and salary. In case a career Civil Service Employee opts for separation, they shall be entitled to appropriate separation pay and benefits accruing to them under the laws of general application at the time of their separation.

PROPOSED PROVISIONS

Sec. 11. Provisions of this 1987 Constitution relating to nationality prohibitions or restrictions in the grant of congressional franchises, the ownership and operation and public utilities, mass media, advertising, educational institutions , and the exploration, development and utilization of natural resources, shall remain in effect unless otherwise amended or repealed by Parliament.

Sec. 12. All existing law, decrees, executive orders, proclamations and other executive issuance not inconsistent with this constitution shall remain operative until amended, repealed or revoked.

Sec. 13, All existing treaties or international agreements which have not been ratified shall not be renewed or extended without the concurrence of at least two thirds of the members of Parliament.

PROPOSED PROVISIONS

Sec. 14. All courts existing at the time of the ratification of this constitution shall continue to exercise their jurisdiction, until otherwise provided by law. The provisions of the existing rules of court, judiciary acts, and procedural laws not inconsistent with this constitution shall remain operative unless amended or repealed by the federal Supreme Court of Parliament.

Pursuant to the recognition of the states under a federal system, the states under their own constitution may establish state court defining and apportioning their jurisdiction over matters of local concern including local crimes.

The End

Thank you very much.