JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 10

Introduced by
SENATORS AQUILINO Q. PIMENTEL, JR., EDGARDO ANGARA,
RODOLFO BIAZON, PIA "COMPANERA" CAYETANO, JUAN PONCE ENRILE,
FRANCIS "CHIZ" ESCUDERO, JINGGOY ESTRADA, GREGORIO HONASAN, PANFILO
LACSON, FRANCIS PANGILINAN, RAMON "BONG" REVILLA,
MANUEL "MANNY" VILLAR

JOINT RESOLUTION TO CONVENE THE CONGRESS INTO A CONSTITUENT
ASSEMBLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF REVISING THE CONSTITUTION TO ESTABLISH
A FEDERAL SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Whereas, the Constitution provides for a unitary system of government where the
country's development programs are centrally determined, planned, funded and
implemented by the national government in Manila;

Whereas, the concentration of such enormous powers in Manila has created only
one center of finance and development in the country resulting in a highly centralized
system of government;

Whereas, the highly centralized system of government has brought about a spotty
development of the nation where preferential treatment has been given to localities whose
officials are friendly with or have easy access to an incumbent administration;

Whereas, this lopsided arrangement has spawned a host of problems including
massive nationwide poverty to runaway insurgencies and rebellions that feed on the
societal inequalities in the nation;

Whereas, creating eleven States out of the Republic would establish 11 centers of
finance and development in the archipelago as follows:
1. The State of Northern Luzon;
2. The State of Central Luzon;
3. The State of Southern Tagalog;
4. The State of Bicol;
5. The State of Minparom;
6. The State of Eastern Visayas;
7. The State of Central Visayas;
8. The State of Western Visayas;
9. The State of Northern Mindanao;
10. The State of Southern Mindanao; and
11. The State of BangsaMoro

in addition to the country's only one center of finance and development in Metro-Manila which shall be constituted as the Federal Administrative Region;

Whereas, the federalization of the Republic would speed up the development of the entire nation and help dissipate the causes of the insurgency throughout the land, particularly, the centuries-old Moro rebellions;

Whereas, the shift from the unitary system of government to the federal system requires revising the Constitution;

Whereas, the revision of the Constitution to establish a federal system of government may be done in either of three ways: Constitutional Convention, Constituent Assembly or by Popular Initiative, and

Whereas, considering all circumstances, it may be most expedient to revise the Constitution through a Constituent Assembly;

NOW, THEREFORE, Be it resolved as it is hereby resolved by the Senate with the House of Representatives concurring, upon a vote of three-fourths of all the Members of both Houses voting separately, to convene Congress into a constituent assembly pursuant to Section 1, paragraph 1 of Article XVII of the Constitution, and revise the Constitution for the purpose of adopting a federal system of government that will create 11 States, constitute Metro-Manila as the Federal Administrative Region, and convert the nation into the Federal Republic of the Philippines.
PODOCRO & BIAZON
It is about time that this issue is sent to a serious national debate.

EDGARDO ANGARA

GREGORIO HONASAN

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ARTICLE I
NATIONAL TERRITORY

Revision No. 1.

Section 1. Article I. National Territory.

The scope of the national territory is hereby revised by adding a new paragraph as follows:

The national territory shall likewise include all islands occupied or claimed by the Republic out of historic title, by discovery or other means recognized under international law and its exclusive economic zone as defined by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Revision No. 2.

Section 2. Article I. The Federal Republic

(A) The Republic of the Philippines is hereby converted into and renamed as the Federal Republic of the Philippines.

(B) The Federal Republic shall be composed of the following eleven (11) States:

1. The State of Northern Luzon;
2. The State of Central Luzon;
3. The State of Southern Tagalog;
4. The State of Bicol;
5. The State of Minparom;
6. The State of Eastern Visayas;
7. The State of Central Visayas;
8. The State of Western Visayas;
9. The State of Northern Mindanao;
10. The State of Southern Mindanao, and
11. The State of BangsaMoro;

in addition to

Metro-Manila that is hereby connected into the Federal Administrative Region.
Revision No. 3

Section 3. Article I. Composition of the States.

(A) The State of Northern Luzon.

The State of Northern Luzon shall comprise the provinces of Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Union, Pangasinan, Batanes, Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, Quirino, Abra, Apayao, Benguet, Ifugao, Kalinga and Mountain Province, and all the cities, municipalities and barangays therein. Until provided otherwise by the State Legislature, Tuguegarao City shall be the capital of the State.

(B) The State of Central Luzon.

The State of Central Luzon shall comprise the provinces of Aurora, Bataan, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Tarlac and Zambales, and the Scarborough shoals and all the cities, municipalities and barangays therein. Until provided otherwise by the State Legislature, Tarlac City shall be the capital of the State.

(C) The State of Southern Tagalog.

The State of Southern Tagalog shall comprise the provinces of Rizal, Quezon, Laguna, Batangas and Cavite and all the cities, municipalities and barangays therein. Until provided otherwise by the State Legislature, Tagaytay City shall be the capital of the State.

(D) The State of Minparom.

The State of Minparom shall comprise the provinces of Mindoro Oriental, Mindoro Occidental, Palawan, Romblon and Marinduque and the Island, Islets, shoal and reefs that are collectively called the Kalayan Islands or the Spratlys, and all the cities, municipalities and barangays therein. Until provided otherwise by the State Legislature, Mamburao, Mindoro Occidental shall be the capital of the State.

(E) The State of Bicol.

The State of Bicol shall comprise the provinces of Albay, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes, and Sorsogon, and all the cities, municipalities and barangays therein. Until provided otherwise by the State Legislature, Legazpi City shall
be the capital of the State.

(F) The State of Eastern Visayas.

The State of Eastern Visayas shall comprise the provinces of Biliran, Leyte, Southern Leyte, Northern Samar, Samar and Eastern Samar and all the cities, municipalities and barangays therein. Until provided otherwise by the State Legislature, Catbalogan City shall be the capital of the State.

(G) The State of Central Visayas.

The State of Central Visayas shall comprise the provinces of Masbate, Negros Oriental, Cebu, Bohol and Siquijor and all the cities, municipalities and barangays therein. Until provided otherwise by the State Legislature, Toledo City shall be the capital of the State.

(H) The State of Western Visayas.

The State of Western Visayas shall comprise the provinces of Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Guimaras, Iloilo and Negros Occidental and all the cities, municipalities and barangays therein. Until provided otherwise by the State Legislature, Iloilo City shall be the capital of the State.

(I) The State of Northern Mindanao.

The State of Northern Mindanao shall comprise the provinces of Zamboanga del Norte, Misamis Occidental, Camiguin, Misamis Oriental, Bukidnon, Agusan del Norte, Dinagat Island, Surigao del Norte, Lanao del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur and Zamboanga Sibugay, and all the cities, municipalities and barangays therein. Until provided otherwise by the State Legislature, Cagayan de Oro City shall be the capital of the State.

(J) The State of Southern Mindanao.

The State of Southern Mindanao shall comprise the provinces of Agusan del Sur, Surigao del Sur, Compostela Valley, Davao, Davao Oriental, Davao del Sur, South Cotabato, Sarangani, Cotabato and Sultan Kudarat and all the cities, municipalities and barangays therein. Until provided otherwise by the State Legislature, Davao City shall be the capital of the State.
(K) The State of the Bangsamoro.

The State of the Bangsamoro shall comprise the provinces of Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, (Shariff Kabunsuan)\(^1\), Basilan, Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi and all the cities, municipalities, and barangays therein. Until provided otherwise by the State Legislature, Marawi City shall be the capital of the State.

(M) The Federal Administrative Region of Metro-Manila.

The area known as Metropolitan or Metro-Manila is hereby constituted as a Federal Administrative Region. It shall comprise the cities of Manila, Quezon, Makati, Mandaluyong, Pasay, Pasig, Caloocan, Muntinlupa, Las Piñas, Parañaque, Malabon, Marikina, Taguig, Navotas, Valenzuela, and San Juan, and the municipality of Pateros, and all the barangays therein. Until provided otherwise by Congress, it shall be the seat of the Executive Department.

Revision No. 4.

New Section. Article I. Dissolution, Secession or Separation of States.

No State may dissolve itself, secede or separate from the Federal Republic unless it first secures the approval of two-thirds of its qualified voters in a plebiscite called for that purpose. Thereafter, the Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of all its members, voting separately, act on the proposed dissolution, secession or separation of the State concerned.

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ARTICLE II

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES AND STATE POLICIES

Article II, Declaration of Principles and State Policies, is hereby revised as follows:

PRINCIPLES

Revision No. 1.

Section 3. Article II. Civilian Authority, Supreme.

\(^1\) Legal status under question.
Civilian authority is, at all times, supreme over the military. Pursuant to the mandate of the Constitution, the Armed Forces is the protector of the people and the State against foreign enemies. Its goal is to secure the sovereignty of the State and the integrity of the national territory.

STATE POLICIES

Revision No. 1.

Section 9. Article II is hereby revised by adding a paragraph as follows:

Section 9. Article II. Policy to Accelerate Economic Development.

It is a policy of the State to accelerate the country's economic development, among other things, by converting the nation into a Federal Republic with 11 States in addition to Federal Administrative Region of Metro-Manila thereby enabling them to establish their own centers of finance and development and help dissipate the causes of unrest and rebellion in the land.

ARTICLE V

SUFFRAGE

Revision No. 1.

Article V, Suffrage, is hereby revised by adding a paragraph as follows:

Section 1. Article V. Overseas Filipinos.

The residence requirement mentioned herein shall not apply to qualified voters residing and working overseas. The residency requirement of such citizens is defined by law.
ARTICLE VI
FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Article VI, The Legislative Department, is hereby revised as follows:

Revision No. 1.

Section 1. Article VI. The Federal Legislative Department.

Except for the powers reserved to the State and to the people, the federal legislative power is vested in the Congress, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

Revision No. 2.

(A) The Senate.

Section 2. Article VI. Composition of the Senate.

The Senate shall have seventy-five members.

Revision No. 3.

Section 3. Article VI. How Elected.

Every State shall be represented by six senators elected by the qualified voters in state-wide elections.

Revision No. 4.

New Section. Article VI. Overseas Voters.

Citizens overseas shall be represented by nine senators elected by the qualified voters working or residing in foreign countries as defined by law.

Revision No. 5.

Section 4. Article VI. Senators - Term of Office.
The Senators shall have a term of six years which shall commence, unless otherwise provided by law, at noon of the thirtieth day of June next following their election.

One-third of the members shall stand for election every two years.

In the first elections after the approval of the revisions herein, of the Senators representing the States the first two obtaining the highest number of votes in their individual states shall serve for six years, the next two for four years and the last two, for two years.

In the first elections after the approval of the revisions herein, of the Senators representing the citizens working or residing in foreign countries, the first three obtaining the highest number of votes shall serve for six years, the next three, four years and the next three for two years.

In succeeding elections, all Senators representing the States and the citizens working or residing in foreign countries shall serve for six years.

No senator shall serve for more than two consecutive terms including the term to which they shall have been elected under the Constitution. Voluntary renunciation of the office for any length of time shall not be considered as an interruption in the continuity of the service for the full term to which a senator was elected.

Revision No. 6.

Section 16 paragraph (2) A. Article VI. Senate - Quorum.

Unless the subject matter requires a specific number of votes to pass it pursuant to the mandate of the Constitution, the presence of, at least, fifteen senators shall be sufficient to provide a quorum for the Senate to do business in any regular or special session.

(B) The House of Representatives.

Revision No. 7.

Section 5, Article VI, is hereby revised as follows:
Section 5. (1). Article VI. Composition of House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of not more than three hundred fifty members. Three hundred representatives shall be elected from legislative districts with, at least, 250,000 population in the States apportioned among the provinces, cities, and the Federal Administrative Region of Metro-Manila coming from contiguous areas, and fifty representatives shall be elected through a party-list system of registered federal or regional sectoral parties or organizations.

Revision No. 8.

Section 5 (4), Article VI, District Reapportionment, Division or Creation is hereby revised as follows:

Section 5 (4), Article VI, District Reapportionment, Division or Creation.

No legislative district may be reapportioned, divided or created except pursuant to a national census.

Within one year after every national census, the House of Representatives may reapportion, divide or create new congressional districts with populations of two hundred fifty thousand or more subject to the concurrence of the Senate, voting separately.

No congressional district may be reapportioned, divided or created if it results in a congressional district with a population of less than 250,000.

Revision No. 9.

Section 7. Article VI is hereby revised as follows:

Section 7. Article VI. House of Representatives - Term of Office.

Members of the House of Representatives shall serve for a maximum of four consecutive three-year terms including the term to which they shall have been first elected under the Constitution.
Revision No. 10.

Section 16 (2) B. Article VI. House of Representatives – Quorum is hereby revised as follows:

Section 16 (2) B. Article VI. House of Representatives – Quorum.

Unless the subject matter requires a specific number of votes to pass it pursuant to the Constitution, the presence of forty members shall be sufficient to constitute a quorum for the House of Representatives to do business in any of its regular or special sessions.

Revision No. 11.

New Section. Article VI. Powers of the Federal Congress.

In addition to the powers enumerated hereunder, the Federal Congress shall continue to exercise the powers vested upon the Senate and House of Representatives by the Constitution excepting those powers that are reserved to the States or the people.

The Federal Congress shall have exclusive jurisdiction over:

1. National security and defense;
2. The sole power to declare war by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives voting separately;
3. Foreign relations including the ratification of treaties;
4. Foreign trade but States may enter into trade relations with other countries as specified under the powers of State Legislatures;
5. Customs and quarantine;
6. The federal currency, fiscal and monetary system, taxation, budget and audit;
7. Immigration, emigration and extradition;
8. Interstate commerce and trade;
9. Federal public works and infrastructures;
10. Federal postal and telecommunications;
11. Federal air, sea and land transportation;
12. Intellectual property and copyright;
13. Meteorology and standards of weights and measures;
14. Grants-in-Aid to States;
15. Federal Census and Statistics;
16. (Federal) Loans to or from the Republic;
17. Federal Penal System;
18. Cloning, Genetic Research and Engineering;
19. Settlement of Territorial and Other Disputes among States; And
20. Offenses defined in the Revised Penal Code and laws passed by Congress.

Revision No. 12.

**New Section. Article VI. Site of Congress.**

Congress shall hold office and its sessions in the City of Tagbilaran in the State of Central Visayas. Congress may authorize its committees to hold public hearings in aid of legislation or conduct investigations in furtherance of its oversight functions in any part of the Republic.

Revision No. 13.

Section 18, Article VI is hereby revised by adding a paragraph as follows:

**Section 18. Article VI. The Commission on Appointments.**

Appointments made by the President which are by-passed twice by the Commission on Appointments for any reason shall be considered automatically withdrawn and without legal effect. The nominees or appointees thus by-passed may not be re-nominated or reappointed.

Revision No. 14.

Section 21, Article VI is hereby revised as follows:

**Section 21. Article VI. Congressional Inquiries or Investigations.**

The Senate or the House of Representatives or any of its committees may hold inquiries in aid of legislation or conduct investigations pursuant to its power to check
other federal or State departments, offices or agencies. The inquiries or investigations shall be done in accordance with its duly published rules of procedure.

Unless the Senate or the House changes their published Rules, the same Rules as previously published shall govern their inquiries or investigations. The rights of persons appearing in or affected by such inquiries or investigations shall be respected.

Such inquiries or investigations may not be impeded or stopped for any reason by the President or by any subordinate official or employee, including the members of the Armed Forces and the Police.

The Supreme Court may only prevent the holding of such inquiries or investigations upon a clear showing of a manifest or grave abuse of discretion on the part of the Senate or the House of Representatives or any of its committees.

Revision No. 15.

Section 22. Article VI. Appearance before Senate or House of Representatives or its Committees.

The heads of departments may, upon their own initiative, with the consent of the President, appear before and be heard by such House on any matter pertaining to their departments.

When summoned by either House, as the rules of each House shall provide, the heads of departments shall appear before such House on any matter decided by the latter.

When the security of the State or the public interest so requires and the President so states in writing, the appearance shall be conducted in executive session.

When summoned by either House or any of its committees, the appearance of such heads of departments may not be prevented for any reason by the President. The Supreme Court may bar such appearances only upon a clear showing of a manifest or grave abuse of power or discretion of the Senate or the House of Representatives or any of its committees.
Revision No. 16.

Section 25 (1), Article VI. Basis of General Appropriations Bill.

The President shall submit, 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 which shall be itemized.

(1) The Congress may not increase the appropriations recommended by the President for the operation of the Government as specified in the budget.

All items in the budget shall be numbered. The content of the budget shall be prescribed by law.

Revision No. 17.

Section 27, (2), Article VI. Power of Veto.

(2) The President shall have the power to veto any line item or items in an appropriation, revenue, or tariff bill, but the veto shall not affect the item or items to which he or she does not object.

ARTICLE VII
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Revision No. 1.

Section 1. Article VII. The President

Except as ordained in the Constitution, the executive power is vested on the President.

xxx

Revision No. 2.

Section 3. Article VII. Vice-President.
There shall be a Vice-President who shall have the same qualifications and be elected with the President as prescribed hereunder. The Vice-President shall serve for a term of six years with one re-election. He may be removed from office in the same manner as the President.

Revision No. 3.

New Section. Article VII. Functions and Duties.

Unless otherwise specified herein, the President and the Vice-President shall perform such functions and discharge such duties as are lodged with their offices by the Constitution.

Revision No. 4.

Section 4. Article VII. Manner of Election.

The President and the Vice-President shall be voted for as a team as defined hereunder. They shall be elected by the qualified voters residing in the Republic or working or residing in foreign countries pursuant to the Rules provided hereunder and pertinent legislation.

(A) Rules Governing Presidential and Vice Presidential Election.

1. Rule No. 1. The vote for a presidential candidate shall automatically be counted as a vote for his or her vice presidential candidate if the latter belongs to the same party, aggrupment or coalition of parties as the former does.

The rule applies even if the ballot does not contain a vote for a vice presidential candidate.

2. Rule No. 2. A vote for a vice presidential candidate in a ballot that does not contain a vote for a presidential candidate shall be counted automatically as a vote for the presidential candidate who is officially the running mate of the vice presidential candidate concerned.
3. Rule No. 3. In the event that the ballot contains votes for a presidential candidate and a vice presidential candidate who is not the team mate of the former but belongs to another political party, aggrupment or coalition, the vote shall be counted only in favor of the presidential candidate.

(B) Until Congress shall provide otherwise, existing legislation shall govern the other aspects of the casting, appreciation and counting of the votes of presidential and vice presidential candidates except as modified in the Section.

(C) The returns of every election for President and Vice-President as provided for under Section 4, Article VII shall be duly certified by the board of canvassers of each State and transmitted to the Congress, directed to the President of the Senate.

Revision No. 5.

Section 16, Article VII. Presidential Appointments.

Except as revised, the President shall exercise the same powers of appointment under Section 16, Article VII.

Revision No. 6.

Section 19. Article VII. Reprieves, Commutations, Pardons.

Except in cases of impeachment, or as otherwise provided in Section 19, Article VII of the Constitution, the President may grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, remit fines and forfeitures, after conviction by final judgment of crimes defined by federal law or other penal legislation or offenses prescribed in the Revised Penal Code, the penalties of which exceed six years of imprisonment or a fine exceeding one million pesos (₱1,000,000.00) or both such imprisonment or fine.

The powers granted to the President in the preceding paragraph may be exercised by the State Governor in appropriate cases for conviction of crimes committed within the territorial boundaries of the State against State legislation...
regardless of the severity of the penalty of imprisonment or the amount of the fine imposed.

Revision No. 7.

Section 20, Article VII. Power of the President Over Foreign Loans.

The power of the President to contract or guarantee foreign loans on behalf of the Republic shall need the concurrence of the Senate and the House of Representatives voting separately prior to the signing of the contract or guarantee.

The President shall submit to the Senate or the House of Representatives or any of its committees, when requested to do so, all the documents and the supporting papers of the contract or guarantee and provide testimony personally or through the heads of the departments which negotiated the contract or the guarantee.

xxx

ARTICLE VIII
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Article VIII, Judicial Department, is hereby revised as follows:

Revision No. 1.

Section 1. Article VIII. The Supreme Court.

Unless otherwise provided herein, the Supreme Court shall exercise the powers and discharge the functions vested upon it by the Constitution.

Revision No. 2.

New Section. Article VIII. Office in the Federal Administrative Region.

The Supreme Court shall continue to hold office in the City of Manila in the Federal Administrative Region until it is transferred to the City of Cagayan de Oro within ten (10) years from the date of the approval of this revision.
Revision No. 3.

New Section. Article VIII. The Intermediate Appellate Court Assignment.

The Supreme Court shall assign a division of the Intermediate Appellate Court to hold office permanently in every State.

Revision No. 4.

New Section. Article VIII. Intermediate Appellate Court Territorial Jurisdiction.

The divisions of the Intermediate Appellate Court shall only take cognizance of the cases arising from within the territorial boundaries of the States to which these are assigned.

The divisions of the Intermediate Appellate Court may also be directed by the Supreme Court to handle other cases or assist other Intermediate Appellate Court divisions as the need arises.

Revision No. 5.

Section 4. Article XI. The Sandiganbayan.

Except as provided herein, the Sandiganbayan shall continue to exercise the powers and discharge the functions vested upon it by the Constitution.

Revision No. 6.

New Section. Article XI. Sandiganbayan Divisions Assignment.

The Supreme Court shall assign a division of the Sandiganbayan to hold office in the Federal Administrative Region; the State of Northern Luzon; the State of Minparom; the State of Central Visayas, and the State of Northern Mindanao.

Revision No. 7.

New Section. Article XI. Sandiganbayan Jurisdiction.
The divisions of the Sandiganbayan shall have jurisdiction over offenses cognizable by the Court under the Constitution and existing laws committed in the States to which these are assigned.

Revision No. 8.

New Section. Article XI. Other Divisions.

The assignments of the divisions of the Intermediate Appellate Court and the Sandiganbayan to specific States, notwithstanding, the Supreme Court may order justices or divisions of the said courts to handle other cases or assist other divisions as the need arises.

Revision No. 9.

New Section. Article VIII. Reassignment of Judges.

The judges of the Regional Trial Courts, the City or Municipal Courts may not be reassigned to any other place without their consent.

Revision No. 10.

Section 8. Article VIII. Abolishing the Judicial and Bar Council.

The Judicial and Bar Council is hereby abolished.

Revision No. 11.

Section 9. Article VIII. Judicial Appointments.

The Members of the Supreme Court and Judges of the lower courts shall be appointed by the President from a list of, at least, three nominees prepared after appropriate public hearings by the Integrated Bar of the Philippines and approved by the Commission on Appointments pursuant to its rules.

Revision No. 12.

Section 10, Article VIII. Judicial Salaries.
The salaries of the Chief Justice and of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the justices of the Intermediate Appellate Court and the Sandiganbayan, and the judges of the lower courts shall be fixed by law. Their salaries shall not be subject to income tax or otherwise decreased.

Revision No. 13.

Section 15. (1). Article VIII. Resolution of Cases.

All cases or petitions filed after the effectivity of the herein revisions shall be decided or resolved within twelve months from date of submission by the Supreme Court, and, unless reduced by the Supreme Court, eight months by all lower collegiate courts, and three months by other courts.

ARTICLE IX
CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS

A. Common Provisions

Revision No. 1.

Section 1. Article IX-A. Independent Constitutional Commissions, renamed.

Section 1. Article IX-A. Independent Constitutional Commissions.

The existing independent Constitutional Commissions are hereby renamed the Federal Civil Service Commission, the Federal Commission on Elections, and the Federal Commission on Audit.

B. The Federal Civil Service Commission

Revision No. 1.

Section 1, Article IX-B, The Federal Civil Service Commission is hereby revised as follows:
(A) Except as revised herein, the Federal Civil Service Commission shall continue to exercise the powers and discharge the functions vested upon it under the Constitution.

(B) The Federal Civil Service Commission shall be composed of a Chairman and eight members. The Chairman and the Commissioners shall hold office for seven years without reappointment. The Federal Civil Service Commission shall be divided into three divisions with three members each.

1. The first division, with the Chairman shall hold office in the city of Manila in the Federal Administrative Region of Metro-Manila. It shall have jurisdiction over all matters cognizable by the Commission arising within the Federal Administrative Region, the State of Northern Luzon, the State of Central Luzon, and the State of Bicol.

2. The second division shall hold office in the City of Puerto Princesa in the State of Minparom. It shall have jurisdiction over all matters cognizable by the Commission arising within the State of Minparom and the State of Southern Tagalog.

3. The third division shall hold office in the municipality of Sultan Kudarat in the State of the BangsaMoro. It shall have jurisdiction over all matters cognizable by the Commission arising within the States of Northern Mindanao, the State of Southern Mindanao and the State of BangsaMoro.

C. The Federal Commission on Elections

Article IX-C, The Federal Commission on Elections is hereby revised as follows:

Revision No. 1.

Section I (1). Article IX-C. Composition of the Federal Commission on Elections.

The Federal Commission on Elections shall be composed of a Chairman and six (6) members.
Revision No. 2.

Section 1(1). Article IX-C. Residential Qualifications.

In addition to the qualifications provided in Section 1(1), Article IX-C, three Commissioners of the Federal Commission on Elections shall be residents of Luzon, two of the Visayas and two of Mindanao.

Revision No. 3.

Section 2. Article IX-C. Powers and Functions of the Federal Commission on Elections.

(1) Unless otherwise specified herein, the Federal Commission on Elections shall administer the elections involving the President, the Vice President, and the members of Congress.

(2) Until the State Legislatures provide otherwise, elections, plebiscites, initiatives, referenda or recalls that involve State-wide or local government affairs shall be under the jurisdiction of the Federal Commission on Elections.

(3) Election contests involving presidential, vice presidential, senatorial or congressional candidates shall be decided by their respective electoral tribunals.

(4) The appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Commission on Elections, over all contests involving elective provincial, city or municipal officials decided by trial courts including those involving elective barangay officials is hereby repealed.

(5) The Federal Commission on Elections shall have the power to deputize law enforcement agencies and instrumentalities of the Government, including the Armed Forces, and the Police for the purpose of ensuring free, orderly, honest, peaceful, and credible elections.

(6) During the election period, the Federal Commission on Elections may remove temporarily or permanently any of its officers or employees or any person it has deputized in connection with the conduct of elections.
During the election period, the Federal Commission on Elections may also impose other disciplinary sanctions on the persons mentioned above for violation or disregard of election laws, or disobedience to its directives, orders, or decisions.

(7) The Federal Commission on Elections may disqualify candidates for President, Vice-President, Senator or Member of the House of Representatives for any reason provided by the Constitution or Congress. The disqualification of candidates for President, Vice-President, or Senator or member of the House of Representatives may be done not later than three months before the date of the elections.

Until the State Legislatures provide otherwise, the Federal Commission on Elections may disqualify candidates for State elective positions not later than two months before the date of the elections and candidates for local government elective positions not later than one month before the date of the elections.

Revision No. 4.

New Section. Article IX - C. Power to Investigate/Prosecute, Repealed.

The power of the Federal Commission on Elections to investigate and cause the prosecution of election-related crimes is hereby repealed. The said power is vested in the Department of Justice. The Regional Trial Courts within whose territorial jurisdiction the offenses are committed shall have the power to try those election-related offenses.

Revision No. 5.

New Section. Article IX - C. Appeals from Federal Commission on Elections of Court decisions.

Decisions of the Federal Commission on Elections in cases of disqualification of presidential, vice presidential, senatorial and candidates for the House of Representatives may be appealed to the Supreme Court. The Court shall decide the appeals within one month from the date of their filing. The decisions of the Supreme Court on the appeals shall be final and executory.

No motions for reconsideration in any form or manner shall be entertained.
Revision No. 6.

New Section. Article IX-C. Appeals to the Intermediate Appellate Court and the Regional Trial Court.

Decisions of the Regional Trial Courts involving State, provincial, city or municipal election contests may be appealed to the Intermediate Appellate Court concerned. The Court shall decide the appeals with twenty days from their filing. The decisions of the Intermediate Appellate Court on the appeals shall be final and executory.

Decisions of the city or municipal court involving barangay election contests may be appealed to the proper Regional Trial Court. The Court shall decide the appeal within ten days from their filing. The decisions of the Regional Trial Court on the appeals shall be final and executory.

No motions for reconsideration in any manner or form shall be entertained.

D. The Federal Commission on Audit

Article IX, Constitutional Commissions, is hereby revised as follows:

Revision No. 1.

Section 2, Article IX-D is hereby revised as follows:

Section 2. Article IX-D. The Federal Commission on Audit - Power, Authority and Duty.

(1) The Federal Commission on Audit shall have the power, authority, and duty to examine, audit, and settle all accounts pertaining to the revenue and receipts of, and expenditures or uses of funds and property, owned or held in trust by, or pertaining to, the Federal Government, or agencies, or instrumentalities, including government-owned or controlled corporations with original charters, and on a pre-or-post-audit basis: (a) constitutional bodies, commissions and offices that have been granted fiscal autonomy under this Constitution; (b) autonomous state colleges and universities; (c) other federal government-owned or controlled corporations and their subsidiaries; and (d) such non-governmental entities receiving subsidy or equity, directly or indirectly, from or through
the Government, which are required by law or the granting institution to submit to such
audit as a condition of subsidy or equity.

All accounts pertaining to the revenues and receipts and expenditures or uses of
funds and property, owned or held in trust by, or pertaining to, the State, provincial, city
or municipal government, or agencies, or instrumentalities thereof, including State,
provincial, city or municipal government-owned or controlled corporations shall be
audited respectively by the State, provincial, city or municipal audit office as provided by
State legislation.

The city or municipal audit office shall audit the revenues and receipts and
expenditures or uses of funds and property, owned or held in trust by, or pertaining to
their respective barangays.

ARTICLE X
STATE LEGISLATURES

Article X of the Constitution is hereby revised as follows:

Revision No. 1.

New Section. Article X. State Legislature.

Every State shall have a unicameral legislature.

Revision No. 2.

New Section. Article X. State Legislature – Composition.

Every State Legislature shall be composed of three representatives for each
province and each city located within the territorial boundaries of the State who shall be
elected by the members of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan and Sangguniang Panlunsod
from among their members. In addition, three representatives coming from the sectors
of the farmers, fisherfolk and the senior citizens shall be nominated and appointed as
provided for under the next revision.
Revision No. 3.

New Section. Article X. State Legislature - How Elected.

Within one week after their assumption of office, the members of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan and the Sangguniang Panlunsod shall elect from among themselves their representatives to the State Legislatures. Of the three State legislators representing each province and each city, at least one, shall be nominated by a majority vote of the Opposition or Coalition of Opposition Parties.

Revision No. 4.

New Section. Article X. State Legislature Sector Representatives – How Appointed.

The sectoral representation coming from the farming, fisheries and senior citizens sectors as provided herein shall be nominated by the sectors concerned within seven days after the elections of the members of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan and the Sangguniang Panlunsod. They shall be appointed by the State Governor within one week after the submission of the nominations to his or her office by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan and the Sangguniang Panlunsod concerned within fifteen days after their first session.

Only groups of farmers, fisherfolk and senior citizens that are duly registered with the State Social Welfare department or office shall qualify for the nomination by the sectors concerned and for appointment by the State Governor.

Revision No. 5.

New Section. Article X. State Legislature - Subsequent Elections & Appointments.

After the holding of the first State elections and the appointment of the Special Sector representatives, the State may provide by law for the manner of the election of the provincial and city and special sector representatives to the State Legislature.
Revision No. 6.

New Section. Article X. State Legislature – Meetings.

The State Legislatures shall meet in session at least once but not more than twice every month on a day and time fixed by their Rules.

The members of the State Legislatures shall convene their first session within thirty days after the elections of the members of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan and Sangguniang Panlungsod.

Revision No. 7

New Section. Article X. State Legislature - Per Diems, Staff & Office Space.

Members of the State Legislatures shall be entitled to not more than fifteen thousand pesos (P15,000.00) for every day of session attended plus a travel allowance of not more than forty thousand pesos (P40,000.00) but not less than twenty thousand pesos (P20,000.00) a month. The amounts mentioned herein shall not be increased until after ten years from the date of the approval of this Constitution. The increase of the per diems, however, shall not be more than ten thousand pesos (P10,000.00) per session. The increase in travel allowance shall not be more than twenty-five thousand pesos (P25,000.00) per month.

The State Legislatures shall determine the travel allowance of their members taking into consideration the mode of travel, distance, the difficulty of travel and similar circumstances.

Members of State Legislatures shall also be entitled to reasonable office space and staff not exceeding five employees per member. The expenses for the office and the salaries, emoluments, perks and privileges of the employees shall be borne by the States and shall be included in its annual appropriations as approved by the State Legislatures concerned.

Revision No. 8.

New Section. Article X. State Legislature - Recall.
Any member of the State Legislature may be recalled by majority vote of the members of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan or Sangguniang Panlungsod concerned after ten months of the term to which the State Legislator concerned had been elected but not within six months prior to the end of the term.

Revision No. 9.

New Section. Article X. State Legislature – Censure, Suspension or Expulsion.

Any member of the State Legislature may be censured or suspended by a majority vote of all its members or expelled for unethical conduct or any act unworthy of a legislator or for any criminal act or conviction by a vote of two-thirds of all its members.

Revision No. 10.

New Section. Article X. State Legislature - Quorum.

In determining their respective quorums, State Legislatures shall observe the following rules: (a) For State Legislatures with sixty or more members, the presence of, at least, ten members; (b) For State Legislatures with less than sixty but with forty or more members, the presence of, at least, seven members; and (c) For State Legislatures with less than forty members, the presence of, at least, five members shall be sufficient to provide a quorum for their regular or special sessions.

If the matter subject of the legislative agenda requires a higher number of votes to pass it, the presence of, at least, that number of members is required to provide a quorum for the session.

The quorum of their committees shall be defined by the State Legislatures.

Revision No. 11.

New Section. Article X. State Legislatures - Powers and Duties.

The State Legislatures shall have the exclusive jurisdiction to enact laws relative to:
The State Legislatures shall have the exclusive jurisdiction to enact laws relative to:

1. Public health, sanitation, hospitals, dispensaries and drug rehabilitation institutions and facilities excepting those established by Congress or which it may establish in any part of the Republic.

At least, one-fourth of the share of the State from the revenues of the Republic shall be set aside to fund a universal health program for the benefit of the State population.

2. Agriculture, agricultural lands including the sale, lease, use and management of pasture lands excepting lands covered by the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program and those that have previously been proclaimed as reservations for any purpose under the provisions of the Constitution and existing laws.

3. Land use and development, including urban land reform excepting land previously proclaimed as reservations for any purpose by the Federal Government.

4. Cadastral or land surveys of any kind.

5. Taxes and duties - except those that are reserved to the Federal Congress - all kinds of agricultural income, businesses of all types, the generation, consumption and distribution of electricity, oil, gas and other energy products, luxuries, entertainments and amusements.

6. Fisheries, aqua-or-marine culture, swamps or marshlands excepting the areas within fifteen kilometers from the shore lines at low tide of the provinces, cities and municipalities that under the jurisdiction of the local governments under existing legislation.

7. Public works and infrastructures, airports, ship ports, wharves, levees, drainage systems and the like excepting those initiated by the Federal Government.
Roads, bridges, municipal tramways, inland waterways, ferries, and other means of travel or transportation and the vehicles that use the infrastructure built by any State within its boundaries.


9. Trade, industry and tourism.

10. The trade relations that States may establish with other countries shall not include conventional armaments, bullets or missiles of any type or nuclear biological or chemical materials weapons or materials, any war materiel, toxic, noxious or poisonous materials or resources that in the national interest are declared non-commercial and may not be bought from or traded with other nations.


12. Trust and trustees.

13. Compelling the attendance of State, local government officials, or persons doing business in the State and their giving testimony, evidence or producing documents before the State Legislature or any of its committees.

The attendance of the persons summoned under giving the required testimony cannot be prevented by any Federal or State Executive Department officials including the officers and members of the Armed Forces or the Police.

14. Payment of the share of State of the national public debt that was used to fund projects or programs for the development of the nation as determined by the Commission on Loans as hereinafter provided.

15. Courts for the governance according to the customs and traditions of the indigenous populations of the States concerned including but not limited to the indigenous populations of the Cordilleras in the State of Northern Luzon and the Autonomous Region in the State of the BangsaMoro.
The State legislation creating the said courts shall take precedence over laws passed by Congress covering the same subject matter. The courts, however, shall apply the provisions of the Constitution, particularly, Article III, the Bill of Rights, to ensure that no cruel and unusual punishment is imposed.

The jurisdiction of the said Courts shall apply only when all the parties to a cases submitted to it belong to the indigenous populations concerned unless the non-indigenous party, duly assisted by counsel, expressly waives in writing any objection to the Courts' jurisdiction. Cases involving mixed parties shall be referred to and be adjudicated by the municipal or city court or Regional Trial Court concerned.

16. The salaries, emoluments, allowances and the like of all officials and employees of the States.

17. Penalizing offenses against matters that are lodged within the jurisdiction of the States.

18. Police with jurisdiction over crimes or offenses committed within the boundaries of individual States.

19. Total ban or regulation of gambling activities. Federal or State governments including members of the Armed Forces, their State officials or employees including members of the Police or any of their agencies may not in any manner engage directly or indirectly in any gambling activities as investor, player, banker or partner of the private individuals who own or manage gambling activities. The prohibition on investing, banking or partnering extends up to the fourth civil degree of consanguinity or affinity of the State officials.

20. Local prisons, reformatories, Borstal institutions and the like for the detention and reformation not only of criminals but also for minors in conflict with the law except the facilities that are set up as a part of the national penal system like the national penitentiary.

21. Transfer from one State to another of persons under investigation, accused of crimes or detention or convicted prisoners.
22. Wild animals, birds and other endangered species, State flora and fauna.

23. Mines, mineral resources, gas, gas-works excepting those located within ancestral domains as defined under existing legislation and those that are covered by acts of Congress.

24. Water, water supplies, irrigation and canals and water power arising from and used within the boundaries of a State.

25. Economic and social planning.

26. Social security and social insurance, employment and unemployment, pension plans, social welfare including relief and rehabilitation of internally displaced persons and places affected by natural or man-made calamities, and the establishment of hospices, refuge facilities, adoption centers and the like.

27. Cooperatives, microfinance or micro-credit and money-lending activities.

28. Weights and measures.

29. Price control.

30. Labor and employment.

31. Science and technology.

32. Free education from pre-school, primary and elementary schools up to secondary schools, and subsidized colleges and universities. The dominant language of the communities may be used as the medium of instruction from the first to the third grade.

33. Libraries, museums and like institutions, ancient and historical monuments, and records other than those covered by existing legislation.
34. Charities and charitable institutions.

35. Registration of marriages, births and deaths. Certified true copies of which shall be furnished monthly to the National Statistics Office.

36. Pilgrimages to places outside the Republic.

37. Totally prohibiting or regulating the production, manufacture, transport and sale of tobacco, cigarettes or other tobacco products, beer, wine or alcoholic beverages or intoxicating liquor including labels thereof.

38. The general welfare of the people of the States subject only to the prohibitions provided for under the Constitution or by existing laws passed by Congress.

ARTICLE XI
THE STATE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Revision No. 1.

New Section. Article XI. The State Governor.

State executive power is vested on the State Governor.

Revision No. 2.

New Section. Article XI. Qualifications of a State Governor.

No person may be elected governor of a State unless he is a natural born citizen, a registered voter of any province, city, municipality or barangay of the State, at least, a graduate of a public or private high school recognized by the government, at least, thirty years of age on the day of the election, and an actual resident of the State for, at least, five years immediately prior to the election. The State, however, may require higher educational requirements for the Governor.
Revision No. 3.

New Section. Article XI. Office of the State Governor.

The State Governor shall hold office at the capital of the State.

Revision No. 4.

New Section. Article XI. The State Vice-Governor.

There shall be a State Vice-Governor who shall have the same qualifications as the State Governor.

Revision No. 5.

New Section. Article XI. State Vice-Governor - How Elected.

The State Governor and the State Vice-Governor shall be elected by the qualified voters of the provinces, cities, municipalities and barangays located in the State.

The Rules governing the election of the President and the Vice-President as members of the same political slate or ticket under Article VII of the Constitution apply where appropriate to the manner of electing the State Governor and the State Vice-Governor.

Revision No. 6.

New Section. Article XI. State Governor and Vice-Governor - Terms of Office.

The State Governor and the State Vice-Governor shall serve for no more than three consecutive terms of four years which shall begin at 12 noon of the 30th day of June next following the day of their election and shall end at noon of the same day four years thereafter.

Voluntary renunciation of the office for any length of time shall not be considered as an interruption in the continuity of the service of the full term to which the State Governor or the State Vice-Governor were elected.
Revision No. 7.

New Section. Article XI. Canvass of Election Returns for State Governor and Vice-Governor.

The returns of the first elections of the State Governors, Vice Governors and members of the State Legislature shall be certified by the Boards of Canvassers of every provinces or city and shall be transmitted to the divisions of the Federal Commission on Elections concerned.

Upon receipt of the certificates of canvass, the head of the State Legislature shall, not later than fifteen days after the election, open all the certificates in the presence of the members of the State Legislature assembled in public session. The State Legislature shall start to canvass the votes subject to the scrutiny and objection of their members.

The candidates for State Governor and State Vice-Governor obtaining the highest number of votes shall be proclaimed as elected. In case two or more of the candidates for any of the said positions have an equal and highest number of votes, one of them shall forthwith be chosen by the vote of the majority of all the members of State Legislature.

Subject to the provisions above-mentioned, the State Legislature shall promulgate its rules for the canvassing of the certificates.

Revision No. 8.

New Section. Article XI. Court Jurisdiction Over Election Contests.

The Regional Trial Court holding office in the capital city or municipality of a State shall have original jurisdiction over election contests involving State Governors.

The Regional Trial Court holding office in a province or in any city within a State shall have original jurisdiction over election contests involving the elective officials of the province, city or municipality.

The City or Municipal Court holding office in any city or municipality shall have original jurisdiction over election contests involving the barangay officials therein.
Appeals from the Regional Trial Courts and the City or Municipal Courts may be taken to the proper appellate courts subject to the limitations contained in the Constitution.

Revision No. 9.

New Section. Article XI. Oath or Affirmation of Office.

The State, provincial, city, municipal or barangay officials shall, before they assume their offices, take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully and conscientiously fulfill my duties as ______________ of the State/Province/City/Municipality/Barangay of ______________, uphold the Constitution of the Republic, execute its laws and ordinances, do justice to every man, and consecrate myself to the service of my State/Province/Municipality/Barangay and the Republic. So help me God."

[In case of affirmation, omit last sentence].

Revision No. 10.

New Section. Article XI. Manner of Succession.

In the event of a permanent vacancy in the office of the State Governor, the State Vice-Governor shall become the State Governor.

If the vacancy is temporary but lasts for more than fifteen days, the State Vice-Governor shall act as the State Governor for the duration of the temporary vacancy.

If the temporary vacancy in the office of the State Governor is for fifteen days or less, the State Governor may appoint an officer-in-charge to handle the day-to-day affairs of the office.

A temporary or permanent vacancy in the office of the State Vice-Governor shall be governed by State law.

Any temporary or permanent vacancy in the provincial, city, municipal or barangay elective offices shall be filled up in the manner provided by the Local
Government Code.

Revision No. 11.

New Section. Article XI. State Governor – Powers and Duties.

The State Governor shall execute the laws passed by Congress and the State Legislature.

The State Governor shall nominate and with the consent of the State Legislature or any of its duly authorized committee, appoint the heads of the departments of the State government and the officers of the State Police from the rank of Police Inspector.

The State Governor shall appoint the officials and employees of the State government pursuant to law enacted by the State Legislature concerned.

Revision No. 12.

New Section. Article XI. Vice-Governor – Powers and Duties.

The State Vice-Governor shall have the powers vested on him or her by the State Legislature.

The State Vice-Governor shall, as prescribed by the State Legislature, preside over its sessions among his or her other powers and duties.

Revision No. 13.

New Section. Article XI. Powers and Duties of other State Officials and Employees.

All other State officials and employees shall perform such powers, functions and duties as defined by the State Legislature.

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ARTICLE XII
LOCAL GOVERNMENT

General Provisions

Revision No. 1.

Article X, Local Government, is hereby renumbered as Article XII.

Revision No. 2.

Section 1. Article XII. Territorial & Political Subdivisions.

The territorial and political subdivisions of the Federal Republic of the Philippines are the States, Federal Administrative Region, Autonomous Regions, provinces, cities, municipalities, and barangays.

Revision No. 3.

Section 3. Article XII. Local Government Units – Territorial Boundaries, Powers and Privileges.

All provinces, cities, municipalities and barangays defined in the Local Government Code of 1991, Republic Act No. 7160, shall retain their territorial areas, powers and privileges except as provided herein. The territorial areas of the Autonomous Regions and of the local government units may be altered by the State Legislatures concerned. The alteration shall take effect upon approval by the qualified voters of the local government unit affected by it in a plebiscite called for that purpose.

Revision No. 4.

Section 4. Article XII. Supervisory Powers.

The power of the President to exercise general supervision over local government units applies only to the States. The States with respect to their Autonomous Regions, provinces, highly urbanized and independent cities; provinces
with respect to their component cities and municipalities; and cities and the municipalities with respect to their barangays shall ensure that the acts of their component units are within the scope of their prescribed powers and functions.

Revision No. 5.

New Section. Article XII. Abolition of the Sangguniang Kabataan.

The Sangguniang Kabataan is hereby abolished. The officers and members of the Sangguniang Kabataan who had been elected in 2007 shall, however, continue to hold office for the duration of the term to which they had been elected immediately prior to the approval of the Constitution in a plebiscite called for the purpose.

At the next provincial, city, municipal or barangay elections, the line up of candidates for the elective Sanggunian positions shall include a representative of the youth who shall have all the qualifications required under existing legislation except that he or she shall be not more than eighteen years of age at the time of the filing of his or her certificate of candidacy or on the day of the election.

Revision No. 6.

New Section. Article XII. Sharing of Taxes.

The sharing of taxes between the National Government and the local government units as stated in the Local Government Code of 1991, Republic Act No.7160, is hereby revised as follows:

(1) The taxes mentioned in the Local Government Code of 1991, Republic Act No. 7160, shall include all revenues and taxes imposed or collected by the Federal government.

(2) All revenues and taxes collected by the local government units or by national government agencies in accordance with the Local Government Code of 1991, Republic Act No. 7160, shall be divided in the following manner: twenty percent (20%) shall accrue to the Federal Government and eighty percent (80%) to the States.

(3) Of the share accruing to the States, thirty percent (30%) shall pertain to the
State concerned and seventy percent (70%) shall be apportioned among the provinces, cities, municipalities and barangay according to the formula stated in the Local Government Code of 1991.

(4) The local government units which collect the revenues and taxes referred to above shall have the right to retain their shares as defined above.

Revision No. 7.

New Section. Article XII. Publication of Remittance to the States.

The Federal Government shall remit the shares of the States of its revenue collections minus the amounts withheld by the latter within the first quarter of every year without any unnecessary delay. Thereafter, the Federal Government shall publish in, at least, two (2) broadsheet newspapers of national circulation, and announce over radio and television stations of national coverage and post on its website or in the internet the amounts of the shares remitted to the States and the dates when the remittances were made. It shall also submit to the Federal Commission on Audit duly audited documents and papers showing the amounts remitted and the dates when the amounts sent.

Upon receipt of the remittances to the States as provided herein, the States shall publish in, at least, two local newspapers, and announce over radio and television stations of regional or local coverage and post on their websites or in the internet the amounts of the shares received by them and the dates when the amounts were received. The States shall also submit to the Federal Commission on Audit duly audited documents and papers showing the amounts received and the dates when the amounts were received.

Thereafter, the States shall report to the Federal Commission on Audit, the use to which the amounts were expended. No subsequent releases of the shares of the States shall be done unless the requirement above is complied with upon certification of the Commission on Audit.

The documents and papers are declared public documents and certified copies of which shall be released on demand of any citizen upon the payment of reasonable fees to cover only the costs of photocopying or reproduction.
Revision No. 8.

New Section. Article XII. Publication

The States shall remit directly the shares of the provinces, cities, municipalities and barangays within fifteen days from their receipt of the shares from the Federal Government without unnecessary delay.

After receiving the first remittances to the provinces, cities, municipalities and barangays as provided herein, the said local government units shall publish in, at least, two newspapers of local circulation and broadcast over radio and television with local coverage and post in their respective websites or through the internet, the amounts remitted to them by the State, the dates when the remittances were received and the use to which these amounts were expended.

The provinces and cities shall also submit to the State Commission on Audit; the municipalities to the Provincial Audit Office, and the barangays to their City or Municipal Audit Office, duly audited documents and papers showing the amounts received, the dates when the amounts were received and the use to which the amounts were expended. No subsequent of the shares of the said local government units shall be released unless the requirement mentioned is complied with as certified by the State Commission on Audit or by the Provincial, City or Municipal Audit Offices respectively.

The said documents and papers are declared public documents and certified copies of which shall be released on demand of any citizen upon the payment of reasonable fees to cover the costs of photocopying or reproduction.

Revision No. 9.

New Section. Article XII. Financing of Newly Created Local Government Units.

The financial requirements of local government units created by States or by the provinces, cities or municipalities shall be borne by the creating entity.

Revision No. 10.

Section 5. Article XII. Local Government Units – Sources of Revenue.
Every province, city, municipality and barangay shall have the power to create its own sources of revenues and to levy taxes, fees and charges as provided by law subject to such limitations as the Congress may provide, consistent with the basic policy of local autonomy. Such taxes, fees, and charges shall accrue exclusively to the local government unit concerned.

Revision No. 11.

Section 8. Article XII. Local Government Units – Terms of Office.

The terms of office of elective provincial, city, municipal, and barangay officials shall be four years and no such officials 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 the service for the full term for which the local official was elected.

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AUTONOMOUS REGIONS

Revision No. 1.

Section 15. Article XII. Creation of Autonomous Regions.

States may create autonomous regions consisting of provinces, cities, municipalities, and geographical areas sharing common and distinctive historical and cultural heritage, economic and social structures, and other relevant characteristics within the framework of the Constitution, the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic.

The creation of autonomous regions shall take effect when approved by a majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters of the provinces, cities, municipalities and barangays concerned in plebiscites called for the purpose. Only provinces, cities, municipalities, and barangays a majority of whose qualified voters approve of the creation of the autonomous regions concerned shall be included in the said regions.

The Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao is converted into the State of the
Revision No. 2.


The State Governors shall exercise general supervision over autonomous regions created by the States to ensure that laws are faithfully executed.

Revision No. 3.


The defense and security of the autonomous regions shall be the primary responsibility of the States creating them.

Upon request of the State Governor, the President may send the Federal Police to maintain law and order or the Armed Forces to quell a rebellion or insurrection or repulse an invasion in any autonomous region.

The President may withdraw the Federal Police once law and order are restored or the Armed Forces once the rebellion or insurrection or invasion is repulsed.

Revision No. 4.

New Section. Article XII. Intra-State Boundary Disputes.

The boundary disputes involving the States shall be resolved by the Commission on Intra-State Boundary Disputes created herein. The Commission shall be chaired by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG).

The membership of the Commission shall be constituted in the following manner:
(A) If the dispute involves two States, each may nominate two members.

(B) If the dispute involves three or more States, each may nominate one member. The Secretary of Justice shall sit in the proceedings whenever it is necessary to break a tie vote of the members of the Commission.

(C) If the dispute involves the boundaries of States where, at least, twenty percent (20%) of the residents in one or more of the States involved in the controversy are Lumad or Muslim, the two minority groups through their respective organizations duly registered with the Social Welfare Office of the States concerned may nominate one (1) member each to represent them in the Commission in addition to the representatives of their respective States.

(D) The Commission shall be constituted within one month from the date a complaint is filed with the Secretary of the DILG. The Commission shall resolve the dispute within six (6) months from the date it is brought to its attention.

Unless there are cases to resolve, the Commission shall adjourn from time to time and shall reconvene within one month from the date complaints are filed.

(E) Appeals from the decision of the Commission may be taken to the Intermediate Appellate Court division sitting geographically nearest to but outside the area in controversy. The decision of the Intermediate Appellate Court division concerned shall be final.

ARTICLE XIII
ACCOUNTABILITY OF PUBLIC OFFICERS

Revision No. 1.

Article XI, Accountability of Public Officers, is hereby renumbered as Article XIII.

Revision No. 2

Section 3 (2), Article XIII is hereby revised as follows:

Section 3 (2). Article XIII. Impeachment.

A verified complaint for impeachment may be filed by any Member of the House
of Representatives or by any citizen upon a resolution or endorsement by any Member thereof, which shall be included in the Order of Business within seven session days, and referred to the proper Committee within three session days thereafter. The Committee, after hearing, and by a majority vote of all its Members, shall submit its report to the House within thirty session days from such referral, together with the corresponding resolution. The resolution shall be calendared for consideration by the House within five session days from receipt thereof.

Revision No. 3.

Section 3 (5), Article XIII is hereby revised as follows:

Section 3 (5). Article XIII. Consolidation of Impeachment Cases.

Impeachment complaints filed against the same official within a period of forty-five session days from the filing of the first complaint may be consolidated into one impeachment complaint provided that the complaints are filed within the same legislative calendar year.

Complaints filed in another legislative calendar year may be dealt with separately as the House of Representatives may decide pursuant to its Rules.

Revision No. 4.

Section 5. Article XIII. Abolition of the Deputy Ombudsman for the Military.

The office of a separate Deputy for the military establishment is hereby abolished. The functions and duties of the Deputy Ombudsman for the military shall be exercised and discharged by the Ombudsman.

Revision No. 5

Section 11, Article XIII is hereby revised by adding paragraphs 11-A, 11-B and 11-C as follows:

Sections 11-A, 11-B and 11-C. Article XIII. Ombudsman — Term and Jurisdiction.
The Ombudsman and the Over-all Deputy Ombudsman shall hold office in the City of Manila in the Federal Administrative Region of Metro-Manila. They shall have jurisdiction over cases cognizable by the Ombudsman arising within the Federal Administrative Region of Metro-Manila and the States of Northern Luzon, Central Luzon, Southern Tagalog and Bicol.

The second Deputy Ombudsman shall hold office in the City of Cebu in the State of Central Visayas. He or she shall have jurisdiction over cases cognizable by the Ombudsman arising within the States of Minparom, Eastern Visayas, Central Visayas and Western Visayas.

The third Deputy Ombudsman shall hold office in the City of Davao in the State of Southern Mindanao. He or she shall have jurisdiction over cases cognizable by the Ombudsman arising within the States of Northern Mindanao, Southern Mindanao and the BangsaMoro.

Revision No. 6.

Section 13 (3), (4), (5) and (6) Article XIII is hereby revised as follows:

Section 13. Article XIII. Powers and Functions.

(1) Remove, suspend, demote, fine or censure any appointive public official or employee who is found remiss in the performance of his or her duties or to have committed any illegal, unjust or improper act.

(2) Direct the officer or employee concerned, in any appropriate case, and subject to such limitations as may be provided by a law passed by Congress, to furnish it with copies of documents relating to contracts or transactions entered into by his or her office involving the disbursement or use of public funds or properties.

(3) Require any government agency to provide assistance and information necessary in the discharge of its responsibilities, and to examine pertinent records and documents.
(4) Publicize matters under its investigation and allow the mass media to have free and unfettered access thereto. Parties in interest and the mass media may copy or photocopy any of the documents, papers and other materials submitted to the Ombudsman or any of his or her deputies, in connection with any investigation subject to the payment of reasonable fees to cover the costs of photocopying or reproduction thereof.

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Revision No. 7.

New Section. Article XIII. Confidentiality of Party.

In any investigation conducted by the Office of the Ombudsman, the identity of any complainant, respondent or witness below eighteen years of age shall be held confidential and shall not be publicized in any manner or form.

The identity of any woman regardless of age who files a complaint for sexual harassment shall be held confidential and not be publicized in any manner or form.

Congress shall enact the proper legislation to provide the penalties for violations of the provisions mentioned above.

Revision No. 8.

New Section. Article XIII. Vacancies in the Office.

Vacancies in the office of the Ombudsman and his or her Deputies shall be filled up by appointment by the President from a list of three nominees prepared by the Integrated Bar of the Philippines after appropriate public hearings and subject to confirmation by the Commission on Appointments.

Revision No. 9.

New Section. Article XIII. Direct Filing with the Sandiganbayan.

In the event that the Ombudsman and the Deputy Ombudsman fail within six months to resolve or refuse to act on any case that is submitted to them for resolution reckoned from the date it is filed, without prejudice to the filing of a proper case for
impeachment against the Ombudsman, the party concerned may avail of the Writ of
Amparo and other applicable remedies from the Supreme Court or sue the Ombudsman
or the Deputies criminally, civilly or administratively before any appropriate
Sandiganbayan court.

The complaining party may file his or her complaint directly with the proper
Sandiganbayan court which shall proceed to conduct the corresponding preliminary
investigation. Thereafter, the Sandiganbayan shall act on the complaint as mandated by
the circumstances.

Revision No. 10.

Section 17, Article XI, is revised by adding a new paragraph as follows:

Section 17-A. Article XIII. Declaration of Assets and Liabilities.

The declaration of assets, liabilities and net worth of a federal or a State officer or
employee is declared a public document and may be published or broadcast by any
media outlet.

ARTICLE XIV
NATIONAL ECONOMY AND PATRIMONY

Revision No. 1.

Article XII, National Economy and Patrimony, is hereby renumbered as Article
XIV.

Revision No. 2.

New Section. Article XIV. Utilization of Local Resources.

States may pursue local development in the utilization of mineral, marine and
aquatic, forest and other natural resources. They may engage in local and international
trade and commerce to attain self sufficiency and progress within their respective
territories subject to the limitations imposed by the Constitution.
Revision No. 3.

New Section. Article XIV. Small-Scale Utilization and Development of Natural Resources.

The right of citizens to engage in the small-scale utilization and development of natural resources, as well as cooperative fish farming, with priority to the right of the subsistence fishermen and fish workers in rivers, lakes, bays, and lagoons as provided in the Local Government Code shall not be abridged.

Revision No. 4.

New Section. Article XIV. Protecting the Environment.

The Federal Government, the States, provinces, cities, municipalities and barangays shall ensure that international best practices in exploration, utilization and development of natural resources to safeguard the people from toxic waste and pollution and to protect the environment from degradation are observed. To that end, the well being and welfare of the residents of the locality where the exploration, utilization and development of natural resources are undertaken are paramount and shall be protected by appropriate Federal or State legislation. Until such new legislation is enacted, the people have the right to access the courts for the vindication of their rights under the Writ of Amparo or other appropriate remedies before the Supreme Court.

Subject to the above proviso and to the approval of the Senate before their implementation, the President may enter into agreements with foreign-owned firms involving either technical or financial assistance for large-scale exploration, development, and utilization of minerals, petroleum, and other mineral oils according to the terms and conditions provided by law and 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.

Revision No. 5.

New Section. Article XIV. Review of Investments in Natural Resources.

Agreements on the utilization and development of the natural resources of the
Republic entered into with the private investors from the calendar year 1992 may be reviewed by a Committee composed of the Secretary of the Department of Justice, as chairman, a representative of the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, and a representative of the Human Rights Commission as members to ensure that the best international practices mentioned above are observed.

The Committee shall invite and hear the representatives of the chambers of commerce on behalf of their members who are investors in activities involving the use and development of the natural resources of the Republic. The Committee shall end every review that it undertakes within two months after it is begun. The findings of the Committee with their recommendations shall be reported to the President and Congress and shall be made public through appropriate announcements and advertisements in newspapers of general circulation and over radio and television stations of nationwide coverage.

Congress shall pass the appropriate legislation within one year from receipt of the recommendations above mentioned.

Revision No. 6.

New Section. Article XIV. Ban on Commercial Logging.

Commercial logging is hereby banned for the next thirty years reckoned from the date of the approval of the Constitution.

Revision No. 7.

Section 8. Article XIV. Dual Citizenship Rights.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 7 of this Article, a natural-born citizen who has lost his citizenship but has since reacquired it under the dual citizenship law or any other pertinent law may acquire private lands. The dual citizen may avail of all other rights that other citizens are entitled to except to be a candidate for public office.

Revision No. 8.

Section 21. Article XIV. Foreign Loans.
(A) Foreign loans to fund federal projects may only be incurred in accordance with law and the recommendation of the Monetary Board subject to the approval of Congress.

(B) Foreign loans to fund State or local government projects may be incurred pursuant to a law passed by the State Legislature.

The Monetary Board may impose objections only if the loan is beyond the capacity of the Republic or State to pay or is attended by anomalies or corruption in any manner or form.

The contracts involving foreign loans signed by the appropriate officials of the government are deemed public documents. Information on foreign loans obtained or guaranteed by the Government shall be made available to the public upon demand subject to the payment of reasonable fees to cover the costs of photocopying or reproduction.

Any government official or employee who refuses to comply with a request for the release, photocopying or copying of such documents may be charged administratively, suspended or dismissed from office with the loss of all rights and privileges.

Revision No. 9.

New Section. Article XIV. Commission to Review Foreign Loans.

A Commission composed of the Federal Secretary of Finance, as chairman, the Chairmen of the Senate Committee on Finance and the House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations, one member of the Opposition from the Senate and the House of Representatives, and four representatives of the States shall have the power to review foreign loans that remain unpaid on the date the Constitution as revised is approved.

The Commission may recommend to Congress to pass measures to safeguard the rights of the people.
Article XV
SOCIAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Revision No. 1.

Article XIII, Social Justice and Human Rights, is hereby renumbered as Article XV.

AGRARIAN AND NATURAL RESOURCES REFORM

Revision No. 1.

New Section 4-A. Article XV. Funds for Farmer-Beneficiaries.

Government financial institutions shall lend funds at concessional rates to the farmer-beneficiaries above mentioned for the purpose of developing the land allotted to them under the comprehensive agrarian reform program.

Revision No. 2.

New Section 4-B, Article XV. Cooperative Farms.

The Federal Government may subject large scale farm lands of not less than fifty hectares to the comprehensive agrarian reform program by converting them into cooperatives of the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries shall be entitled to a maximum of two hundred square meters for their housing needs as owners thereof and to equitable share-holdings in the produce of the said lands. In no case, however, shall the housing allocations for the beneficiaries exceed one-half of the total area covered by the agrarian reform.

Neither the housing lots acquired by the beneficiaries nor their share-holdings in the cooperative be alienated, sold, leased or transferred to any other persons save in cases of hereditary succession. The lots or share-holdings that are alienated, sold, leased or transferred in violation of this Article shall revert to the ownership of the Republic and to the cooperatives respectively.
Revision No. 3.

Section 5. Article XV. Financial Support.

The Federal Government recognizes the right of farmers, farm workers, and landowners, as well as cooperatives, and other independent farmers' organizations to participate in the planning, organization, and management of the comprehensive agrarian reform program. Federal and State governments shall provide adequate financial assistance to the beneficiaries of the comprehensive agrarian reform program and promote agriculture through appropriate technology, research, production, marketing, and other support services.

HEALTH

Revision No. 1.

New Section. Article XV. Universal Health Care Program.

The Federal and State governments shall adopt an integrated and a universal health care program and a comprehensive approach to health development and make food, basic commodities, medicines, drugs, health and other social services available to all the people at affordable cost. There shall be priority assistance to the underprivileged, sick, elderly, disabled, women, and children. The Federal and State governments shall provide free medical care to indigents and those living below the poverty line as defined by law.

WOMEN

Revision No. 1.

New Section 14-A, Article XV. Representation of Women.

All parties, aggrupment or coalition of parties vying for election to the State Legislature, Sangguniang Panlalawigan, Sangguniang Panglunsod and Sangguniang Bayan shall, at least, have one qualified woman aspirant in its line-up of candidates. The women candidate shall be in addition to the youth representative provided for in Article XII. The State Commission on Elections shall disqualify the party, aggrupment or coalition of parties from participating in the local elections concerned unless the requirement is complied with.
Revision No. 1.

Section 17 (2), Article XV, Human Rights, is hereby revised as follows:

Section 17 (2), Article XV. Composition of Commission on Human Rights.

(2) The Commission on Human Rights shall be composed of a Chairman and eight Members who must be natural-born citizens and, at least, five of whom shall be members of the Bar.

The incumbent Chair and two members of the Commission on Human Rights shall hold office in the State of Central Luzon; three members shall hold office in the State of Central Visayas and three members in the State of Southern Mindanao.

Revision No. 2.

New Section. Article XV. Commissioners and their Jurisdiction.

The incumbent Chair and the two commissioners holding office in the State of Central Luzon shall have jurisdiction over cases involving human rights therein and in the States of Northern Luzon, Southern Tagalog, Bicol, and the Federal Administrative Region.

The three commissioners holding office in the State of Central Visayas shall have jurisdiction over cases involving human rights therein and in the States of Minparom, Eastern Visayas and Western Visayas.

The three commissioners holding office in the State of Southern Mindanao shall have jurisdiction over cases involving human rights therein and in the States of Northern Mindanao and the BangsaMoro.
ARTICLE XVI
EDUCATION, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, ARTS,
CULTURE AND SPORTS

Revision No. 1.

Article XIV, Education, Science & Technology, Arts, Culture and Sports, is hereby renumbered as Article XVI.

EDUCATION
Revision No. 1.

New Section. Article XVI. Basic Curriculum.

The States may add appropriate subjects or courses to the basic curriculum for the grade school and high schools within their territorial areas in consultation with the Department of Education.

ARTICLE XVII
THE FAMILY

Revision No. 1.

Article XV. The Family is hereby renumbered as Article XVII.

Revision No. 2.

Subsection 4 of Section 3 of Article XVII, is hereby revised as follows:

Subsection 4 of Section 3 of Article XVII. Participation in Planning and Implementation.

The right of families or family associations to participate in the planning and implementation of policies and programs that affect them is mandatory. No public funds that affect families and family associations may be expended prior to the proper and formal adoption of such policies and programs by Federal or State law.
ARTICLE XVIII
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Revision No. 1.

Article XVI, General Provisions, is hereby renumbered as Article XVIII.

Revision No. 2.

New Section. Article XVIII. Filing of Administrative Cases.

An administrative case that seeks to dismiss from public service or suspend a Federal or State elective or appointive public officer or employee shall be filed with the Civil Service Commission. The case shall be decided by the Civil Service Commission within three months from the filing thereof.

The period of suspension shall not exceed ten months as maximum. Federal or State elected officials may be suspended only once in a calendar year. No other penalty of suspension involving the same official may be imposed in the calendar year in which the first penalty of suspension was imposed unless the elected official concerned appeals the first order of suspension.

Administrative cases against elective local officials shall be filed in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Local Government Code provided that the penalty of suspension from office shall not exceed ten months as maximum. No other penalty of suspension involving, the same or another administrative case may be imposed in the calendar year in which the first penalty of suspension was imposed unless the elected official concerned appeals the first order of suspension.

Except as provided above, no other agency or office of the government may entertain administrative cases against elective local officials.

Revision No. 3.

New Section. Article XVIII. The Solicitor General.

There shall be a Solicitor General and ten Deputy Solicitor Generals who shall be appointed by the President from lists prepared after appropriate public hearings by the
Integrated Bar of the Philippines and subject to approval by the Commission on Appointments.

Revision No. 4.

New Section. Article XVIII. Office of the Solicitor General.

The Office of the Solicitor General shall be deemed as a constitutionally independent office. It shall act as the counsel for government offices which sue or are sued in connection with the performance of their duties excepting the government owned or controlled corporations or entities.

Revision No. 5.


The Office of the Solicitor General shall enjoy fiscal autonomy. Its approved annual budget shall be automatically released.

Revision No. 6.

Section (4), Article XVIII is hereby revised as follows:

Section (4), Article XVIII. Prohibition on Men in Active Service.

No member of the armed forces in the active service shall, at any time, be appointed or designated in any capacity to a civilian position in the Government, including government-owned or controlled corporations or any of their subsidiaries. No retired military officer may be appointed permanently or temporarily to any civilian position in the Government unless no civilian civil servant qualifies for it.

Revision No. 7.

Section 6, Article XVIII, is hereby revised as follows:

Section 6-A. Article XVIII. Federal Police.
The Federal Government shall establish and maintain a civilian police force with nation-wide jurisdiction over crimes any element of which is committed in more than one State or continuing offenses as defined by the Revised Penal Code or other penal laws passed by Congress.

The officers and members of the Federal Police shall be appointed by the President pursuant to legislation passed by Congress. The officers of the Federal Police from the rank of Police Senior Inspector shall be subject to confirmation by the Commission on Appointments.

Revision No. 8.

Section 6-B. Article XVIII. State Police.

The States may organize and maintain their civilian police forces with jurisdiction over offenses prescribed by the Revised Penal Code and other penal laws that are committed solely within State boundaries.

The officers and members of the State Police shall be appointed by the State Governor pursuant to State legislation. The officers of the State Police from the rank of Police Senior Inspector shall be subject to confirmation by the State Legislature.

Revision No. 9.

Section 6-C. Article XVIII. City or Municipal Police.

Subject to Federal and State laws, the cities and municipalities may organize and maintain their civilian police forces. The said police forces shall deal with offenses, committed within the territorial jurisdiction of the cities and municipalities concerned, as defined by the Revised Penal Code, other penal laws or applicable ordinances.

Revision No. 10.

New Section. Article XVIII. City or Municipal Police – Appointments.

The officers and members of the City or Municipal Police Force shall be appointed by the City or Municipal Mayor pursuant to State legislation. The officers of the City or Municipal Police Force from the rank of Police Senior Inspector shall be
Revision No. 11.

New Section. Article XVIII. Federal Equalization Council.

(A) There shall be a Federal Equalization Fund administered by the Federal Equalization Council (FEC).

(B) One hundred billion pesos (P100,000,000,000.00) which shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act after the revisions of the Constitution are passed by Congress.

The fund shall be derived from one-half of the proceeds of duties on import, federal revenues from taxation on the sale and distribution of soda beverages of all kinds, tobacco, cigarettes or other tobacco products, beer, wine, alcoholic beverages or intoxicating liquor, and one-tenth of the revenues of the Philippine Gaming Corporation and of the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office.

If the fund cannot be filled up from the sources mentioned, Congress shall appropriate such amounts as are necessary to meet the P100 billion stated above.

(C) Every State is entitled to one member in the Federal Equalization Council as defined by State law and the Federal Government to four members as defined by Federal law. Each member shall have such qualifications and be chosen in such a manner and under such terms as the pertinent legislations of the State and Congress shall provide. Compensation of the members of the Federal Equalization Council shall be the same as that of a justice of the Federal Supreme Court.

(D) The council is an independent constitutional organ. It shall be chaired by the person elected by the members of the Federal Equalization Council from among themselves. The chair shall be rotated every two years.

(E) The council shall annually allocate the funds among the States, Autonomous or Federal Administrative Regions which are qualified for equalization fund assistance to enable the latter to provide basic government services and shall...
cause their respective allocations to be paid to the special revenue funds of the
States concerned.

(F) The cost of operation of the council including such staff as it may constitute
shall be paid from the fund whose accounts shall be federally audited.

The 11 States and the Federal Administrative Region are represented in the
Federal Equalization Council by one member. That adds up to 12 members
representing the States and the Federal Administrative Region of Metro-Manila.

There are also four members representing the Federal Republic to be appointed
by the President. In all, there shall be 16 members.

The representatives of the Federal Republic to the Federal Equalization Council
shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the Commission on Elections
and the representatives of the States to the shall be appointed by the State Governors
with the consent of the State Legislature concerned or any of its duly authorized
committee.

The representative of the Federal Administrative Region to the Council shall be
appointed by Chief Executive Officer with the approval of its legislative body or any of
its duly authorized committee.

The allocations coming from the Council shall be paid to the special revenue
funds of the applying States or Regions.

The revenues and the expenditures of the Fund shall be audited by the Federal
Commission on Audit.

The Federal Commission on Audit shall make public the results of its audit of the
said funds and furnish copies of its audit report to the States, Autonomous Regions or
the Federal Administrative Region and to any mass media outlet that requests for a
copy of it subject to the payment of proper fees.
ARTICLE XIX
TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

Revision No. 1.

Article XVII, Transitory Provisions, is hereby renumbered as Article XIX.

Revision No. 2.

New Section. Article XIX, The Incumbent President.

Unless the incumbent President is removed from office, dies or resigns, the incumbent shall serve until 2010, the year her constitutional term of office ends. She is, however, not qualified to run again for the same office under the Constitution.

Revision No. 3.

Section 26. Article XIX. Abolition of the Presidential Commission on Good Government.

The Presidential Commission on Good Government is abolished. The powers of the Commission shall be transferred immediately and hereafter be exercised by the Department of Justice.

Revision No. 4.

New Section. Article XIX. Ad - Interim Commission on Elections.

Until the States create their own Commissions on Elections, the existing Commission on Elections shall continue to supervise the holding of State elections and local elections.

Revision No. 5.

New Section. Article XIX. Ad - Interim State, City, Municipal Police.

Until the State, City or Municipal Police Forces are created as ordained herein, the incumbent police officers and members shall continue to perform their functions and
discharge their duties unless barred by other applicable laws.

Police officers who are appointed or promoted after the approval of the revisions proposed herein shall be subject to confirmation as stipulated in the pertinent Articles of the Constitution.

Revision No. 6.

New Section. Article XIX. Ad - Interim State, Provincial, City or Municipal Commission on Audit.

Until the State, provincial, city or municipal governments shall have organized their own auditing offices as mandated herein, the Commission on Audit shall perform the functions and discharge the duties lodged with it by the Constitution.

Revision No. 7.

New Section. Article XIX. Intermediate Appellate Court & Sandiganbayan Pending Cases.

The divisions of the Intermediate Appellate Court and the Sandiganbayan that have cases pending before them shall decide those cases within six months from the approval of the Constitution.

Revision No. 8.

New Section. Article XIX. Ombudsman Pending Cases.

The cases that are pending resolution by the Office of the Deputy Ombudsman for the military establishment shall be decided by the Ombudsman within six months from its abolition.

Revision No. 9.

New Section. Article XIX. The Human Rights Commission.

The incumbent Chair and Members of the Human Rights Commission as defined under Article XIII of the Constitution shall continue to perform their functions and
discharge their duties unless their terms shall have expired or they are barred from
doing so by law or any provisions of the Constitution.

Revision No. 10.

New Section. Article XIX. Electoral Cases.
Decisions of the Presidential Electoral Tribunal, Senate Electoral Tribunal and
House of Representatives Electoral Tribunal.

The Presidential Electoral Tribunal, Senate Electoral Tribunal and the House of
Representatives Electoral Tribunal shall decide all electoral cases submitted to their
respective jurisdictions within six months from the date the controversy is filed.
Decisions of the Tribunals shall be final.

Revision No. 11

New Section. Article XIX. Electoral Decisions of the Regional Trial Courts.
The Regional Trial Courts of the province or city concerned shall have original
jurisdiction over electoral cases involving provincial, city and municipal elective officials
in the places where they are assigned. The cases shall be decided within three months
from the filing thereof. The decisions of the Regional Trial Court may be appealed to the
division of the Intermediate Appellate Court sitting in the State in which the province or
city is located. The court concerned shall decide the cases within three months from the
date the appeal is made. The decision shall be final.

Revision No. 12.

New Section. Article XIX. Electoral Decisions of the City or Municipal
Courts.
The City or Municipal Trial Courts shall have original jurisdiction over electoral
cases involving barangay officials in the places where they are assigned. The cases
shall be decided within one month from the filing thereof. Appeals may be brought to the
Regional Trial Courts sitting in the province or city concerned. The court shall decide the
appeals within two months from the date of the appeal. The decision shall be final.
Revision No. 13.

Section 35. Article XIX. Separability Clause.

If any revision herein introduced is held invalid or unconstitutional, the other provisions not affected hereby shall remain valid and subsisting.

Revision No. 14.

New Section. Article XIX. Transitory Provision – Term of Local Government Officials.

All local government officials elected immediately prior to the approval of this constitutional revision shall continue to hold office for the duration of the terms to which they had been elected as defined by existing legislation.

Revision No. 15.

New Section. Article XIX. Transitory Provision – Applicability of Omnibus Election Law.

Until revised by the State, the elections of local government officials shall be governed by the Omnibus Election Code (Batas Pambansa Blg. 881), as amended.

Revision No. 16.

New Section. Article XIX. Repealing Clause.

Section 8, Article VIII, Section 2 (2), Article IX-C, Section 3 (5) Article XI, and Section 21, Article XII of the Constitution are hereby repealed. All laws, presidential decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations, or any part thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified or amended accordingly.

Revision No. 17.

New Section. Article XIX. Publication.

The Revisions introduced herein shall be published in English and in Pilipino as
translated by the Institute of the National Language in at least five newspapers of
general circulation for a period of one week after their adoption by a vote of the Senate
and the House of Representatives voting separately pursuant to the Constitution and
before they are submitted to the people for ratification in a plebiscite called for the
purpose.

Revision No. 18.

New Section. Article XIX. Translations.

The Revisions shall be translated into Iloko, Cebuano, Hiligaynon, Waray and
Arabic by competent translators designated by the Department of Education and
published in the proper newspapers of regional circulation for at least a month before
the revisions are submitted to the people for ratification in a plebiscite called for the
purpose.

Revision No. 19.

New Section. Article XIX. Airing Over Radio and Television.

The major points of the Revisions as determined by the Institute of National
Language and the Department of Education shall likewise be aired over national radio
and television in English and Pilipino and over radio and television located in the Ilocos,
Cebu, Bacolod, Samar, Davao, Cagayan de Oro City, Zamboanga City and the
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao.

Revision No. 20.

New Section. Article XIX. Effectivity Clause.

The Revisions shall take effect upon approval by the qualified voters of the
Republic in a plebiscite called for the purpose as ordained by the Constitution.

Adopted,