Articles of the philippine constitution pdf

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BILL OF RIGHTS Section 1. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor shall any person be denied the equal protection of the laws. Section 2. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures of whatever nature and for any purpose
shall be inviolable, and no search warrant or warrant o
The privacy of communication and correspondence shall be inviolable except upon lawful order of the court, or when public safety or order requires otherwise, as prescribed by law. (2) Any evidence obtained in violation of this or the preceding section shall be inadmissible for any purpose in any proceeding. Section 4. No law shall be passed abridging
the freedom of speech, of expression, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for redress of grievances. Section 5. No law shall be made respecting an establishment of religious profession and worship, without
discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed. No religious test shall be required for the exercise of civil or political rights. Section 6. The liberty of abode and of changing the same within the limits prescribed by law shall not be impaired except in the interest
of national security, public safety, or public s
development, shall be afforded the citizen, subject to such limitations as may be provided by law. Section 8. The right of the people, including those employed in the public and private property shall not be taken for public use
without just compensation. Section 10. No law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be passed. Section 11. Free access to the courts and quasi-judicial bodies and adequate legal assistance shall not be denied to any person by reason of poverty. Section 12. (1) Any person under investigation for the commission of an offense shall have the right to
be informed of his right to remain silent and to have competent and independent counsel, he must be provided with one. These rights cannot be waived except in writing and in the presence of counsel, he must be provided with one. These rights cannot be waived except in writing and in the presence of counsel, he must be provided with one. These rights cannot be waived except in writing and in the presence of counsel, he must be provided with one.
means which vitiate the free will shall be used against him. Secret detention places, solitary, incommunicado, or other similar forms of detention are prohibited. (3) Any confession or admission obtained in violation of this or Section 17 hereof shall be inadmissible in evidence against him. (4) The law shall provide for penal and civil sanctions for
violations of this section as well as compensation to and rehabilitation of victims of torture or similar practices, and their families. Section 13. All persons, except those charged with offenses punishable by reclusion perpetua when evidence of quilt is strong, shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, or be released on recognizance as
may be provided by law. The right to bail shall not be impaired even when the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is suspended. Excessive bail shall not be required. Section 14. (1) No person shall be presumed innocent until the
contrary is proved, and shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel, to be informed of the accusation against him, to have a speedy, impartial, and public trial, to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process to secure the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence in his behalf.
However, after arraignment, trial may proceed notwithstanding the absence of the accused provided that he has been duly notified and his failure to appear is unjustifiable. Section 15. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended except in cases of invasion or rebellion when the public safety requires it. Section 16. All persons
shall have the right to a speedy disposition of their cases before all judicial, quasi-judicial, or administrative bodies. Section 18. (1) No person shall be compelled to be a witness against himself. Section 17. No person shall be compelled to be a witness against himself.
punishment for a crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. Section 19. (1) Excessive fines shall not be imposed, unless, for compelling reasons involving heinous crimes, the Congress hereafter provides for it. Any death penalty already
imposed shall be reduced to reclusion perpetua. (2) The employment of physical, psychological, or degrading punishment against any prisoner or detainee or the use of substandard or inadequate penal facilities under subhuman conditions shall be dealt with by law. Section 20. No person shall be imprisoned for debt or non-payment of a poll tax.
Section 21. No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of punishment for the same offense. If an act is punished by a law and an ordinance, conviction or acquittal under either shall be enacted. PREAMBLE ARTICLE I National Territory
ARTICLE II Declaration of Principles and State Policies ARTICLE VI Executive Department ARTICLE VI Legislative Department ARTICLE VI Legislati
ARTICLE XII National Economy and Patrimony ARTICLE XVII Amendments or Revisions ARTICLE XVII Amendments or Revisions ARTICLE XVII Transitory Provisions ARTICLE XVII Amendments or Revisions ARTICLE XVII Transitory Provisions ARTICLE XVII Transitory Provisions ARTICLE XVII Amendments or Revisions ARTICLE XVII Transitory Provisions ARTICLE XVII Amendments or Revisions ARTICLE XVII Transitory Provisions ARTICLE XVII Transitory Provision
CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES PREAMBLE We, the sovereign Filipino people, imploring the aid of Almighty God, in order to build a just and humane society and develop our patrimony, and secure to ourselves
and our posterity the blessings of independence and democracy under the rule of law and a regime of truth, justice, freedom, love, equality, and peace, do ordain and promulgate this Constitution. ARTICLE I National Territory The national territory comprises the Philippine archipelago, with all the islands and waters embraced therein, and all other
territories over which the Philippines has sovereignty or jurisdiction, consisting of its terrestrial, fluvial, and aerial domains, including its territorial sea, the seabed, the subsoil, the insular shelves, and other submarine areas. The waters around, between, and connecting the islands of the archipelago, regardless of their breadth and dimensions, form
part of the internal waters of the Philippines. ARTICLE II Declaration of Principles and State Policies Principles Principles and State Policies Principles and State Policies Principles and State Policies Principles and State Policies Principles Principles and State Policies Principles Principles Principl
the generally accepted principles of international law as part of the law of the law of the land and adheres to the policy of peace, equality, justice, freedom, cooperation, and amity with all nations. SECTION 3. Civilian authority is, at all times, supreme over the military. The Armed Forces of the Philippines is the protector of the people and the State. Its goal is to
secure the sovereignty of the State and the integrity of the Government may call upon the people. The Government is to serve and protect the people to defend the State and, in the fulfillment thereof, all citizens may be required, under conditions provided by law, to render personal military or civil
service. SECTION 5. The maintenance of peace and order, the protection of life, liberty, and the promotion of the general welfare are essential for the enjoyment by all the people of the blessings of democracy. SECTION 6. The separation of Church and State shall be inviolable. State Policies SECTION 7. The State shall pursue an
independent foreign policy. In its relations with other states the paramount consideration shall be national interest, and the right to self-determination. SECTION 8. The Philippines, consistent with the national interest, adopts and pursues a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in its territory. SECTION 9.
The State shall promote a just and dynamic social order that will ensure the prosperity and independence of the nation and free the people from poverty through policies that provide adequate social justice
in all phases of national development. SECTION 11. The State values the dignity of every human person and guarantees full respect for human rights. SECTION 12. The State recognizes the sanctity of family life and shall protect and strengthen the family as a basic autonomous social institution. It shall equally protect the life of the mother and the
life of the unborn from conception. The natural and primary right and duty of parents in the rearing of the youth for civic efficiency and the development of moral character shall receive the support of the youth in nation-building and shall promote and protect their physical, moral,
spiritual, intellectual, and social well-being. It shall inculcate in the youth patriotism and nationalism, and encourage their involvement in public and civic affairs. SECTION 14. The State recognizes the role of women in nation-building, and shall ensure the fundamental equality before the law of women and men. SECTION 15. The State shall protect
and promote the right to health of the people and instill health consciousness among them. SECTION 16. The State shall protect and advance the right of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature.
sports to foster patriotism and nationalism, accelerate social progress, and promote total human liberation and development. SECTION 18. The State affirms labor as a primary social economic force. It shall protect the rights of workers and promote their welfare. SECTION 19. The State shall develop a self-reliant and independent national economy
effectively controlled by Filipinos. SECTION 20. The State recognizes the indispensable role of the private enterprise, and promotes the rights of
indigenous cultural communities within the framework of national unity and development. SECTION 23. The State shall encourage non-governmental, community-based, or sectoral organizations that promote the welfare of the nation. SECTION 24. The State recognizes the vital role of communication and information in nation-building. SECTION 25.
The State shall ensure the autonomy of local governments. SECTION 26. The State shall maintain honesty and integrity in the public service and take positive and effective measures against graft and
corruption. SECTION 28. Subject to reasonable conditions prescribed by law, the State adopts and implements a policy of full public disclosure of all its transactions involving public interest. ARTICLE III Bill of Rights SECTION 1. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor shall any person be denied the
equal protection of the laws. SECTION 2. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures of whatever nature and for any purpose shall be inviolable, and no search warrant or w
after examination under oath or affirmation of the complainant and the witnesses he may produce, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized. SECTION 3. (1) The privacy of communication and correspondence shall be inviolable except upon lawful order of the court, or when public safety or order
requires otherwise as prescribed by law. (2) Any evidence obtained in violation of this or the preceding section shall be inadmissible for any purpose in any proceeding. SECTION 4. No law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech, of expression, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for
redress of grievances. SECTION 5. No law shall be made respecting an establishment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed. No religious test shall be required for the exercise of civil or political rights.
SECTION 6. The liberty of abode and of changing the same within the limits prescribed by law. SECTION 7. The right of the people to information
on matters of public concern shall be recognized. Access to official records, and to documents, and papers pertaining to official acts, transactions, or decisions, as well as to government research data used as basis for policy development, shall be afforded the citizen, subject to such limitations as may be provided by law. SECTION 8. The right of the
people, including those employed in the public and private sectors, to form unions, associations, or societies for purposes not contracts shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. SECTION 10. No law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be passed. SECTION 11. Free
access to the courts and quasi-judicial bodies and adequate legal assistance shall not be denied to any person by reason of poverty. SECTION 12. (1) Any person under investigation for the commission of an offense shall have the right to be informed of his right to remain silent and to have competent and independent counsel preferably of his own
choice. If the person cannot afford the services of counsel, he must be provided with one. These rights cannot be waived except in writing and in the presence of counsel, le must be provided with one. These rights cannot be waived except in writing and in the presence of counsel, le must be provided with one. These rights cannot be waived except in writing and in the presence of counsel. (2) No torture, force, violence, threat, intimidation, or any other means which vitiate the free will shall be used against him. Secret detention places, solitary, incommunicado, or
other similar forms of detention are prohibited. (3) Any confession or admissible in evidence against him. (4) The law shall provide for penal and civil sanctions of this section as well as compensation to and rehabilitation of victims of torture or similar practices, and
their families. SECTION 13. All persons, except those charged with offenses punishable by reclusion perpetua when evidence of guilt is strong, shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, or be released on recognizance as may be provided by law. The right to bail shall not be impaired even when the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus
is suspended. Excessive bail shall not be required. SECTION 14. (1) No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law. (2) In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall be presumed innocent until the contrary is proved, and shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel, to be informed of the nature and
cause of the accusation against him, to have a speedy, impartial, and public trial, to meet the witnesses and the production of evidence in his behalf. However, after arraignment, trial may proceed notwithstanding the absence of the accused provided that he has been
duly notified and his failure to appear is unjustifiable. SECTION 15. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended except in cases of invasion or rebellion when the public safety requires it. SECTION 16. All persons shall have the right to a speedy disposition of their cases before all judicial, quasi-judicial, or administrative bodies.
SECTION 17. No person shall be compelled to be a witness against himself. SECTION 18. (1) No person shall be detained solely by reason of his political beliefs and aspirations. (2) No involuntary servitude in any form shall exist except as a punishment for a crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. SECTION 19. (1) Excessive fines
shall not be imposed, nor cruel, degrading or inhuman punishment inflicted. Neither shall death penalty be imposed, unless, for compelling reasons involving heinous crimes, the Congress hereafter provides for it. Any death penalty already imposed shall be reduced to reclusion perpetua. (2) The employment of physical, psychological, or degrading
punishment against any prisoner or detainee or the use of substandard or inadequate penal facilities under subhuman conditions shall be twice put in jeopardy of punishment for the same offense. If an act is punished
by a law and an ordinance, conviction or acquittal under either shall be enacted. ARTICLE IV Citizenship SECTION 1. The following are citizens of the Philippines: (1) Those who are citizens of the Philippines at the time of the adoption
of this Constitution; (2) Those whose fathers or mothers are citizens of the Philippines; (3) Those born before January 17, 1973, of Filipino mothers, who elect Philippine citizens are those who are citizens of the
Philippines from birth without having to perform any act to acquire or perfect their Philippine citizenship in accordance with paragraph (3), Section 1 hereof shall be deemed natural-born citizens of
the Philippines who marry aliens shall retain their citizenship, unless by their act or omission they are deemed, under the law, to have renounced it. SECTION 5. Dual allegiance of citizens of the Philippines not
otherwise disqualified by law, who are at least eighteen years of age, and who shall have resided in the Philippines for at least one year and in the place wherein they propose to vote for at least six months immediately preceding the election. No literacy, property, or other substantive requirement shall be imposed on the exercise of suffrage.
SECTION 2. The Congress shall provide a system for securing the secrecy and sanctity of the ballot as well as a system for absentee voting by qualified Filipinos abroad. The Congress shall also design a procedure for the disabled and the illiterates to vote under existing
laws and such rules as the Commission on Elections may promulgate to protect the secrecy of the Philippines which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives, except to the extent reserved to the people by the
provision on initiative and referendum. SECTION 2. The Senate shall be elected at large by the qualified voters of the Philippines, as may be provided by law. SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator unless he is a natural-born citizen of the Philippines, and, on the day of the election, is at least thirty-
five years of age, able to read and write, a registered voter, and a resident of the Philippines for not less than two years immediately preceding the day of the election. SECTION 4. The term of office of the Senators shall be six years and shall commence, unless otherwise provided by law, at noon on the thirtieth day of June next following their election.
No Senator shall serve for more than two consecutive terms. Voluntary renunciation of the office for any length of time shall not be considered as an interruption in the continuity of his service for the full term for which he was elected. SECTION 5. (1) The House of Representatives shall be composed of not more than two hundred and fifty members,
unless otherwise fixed by law, who shall be elected from legislative districts apportioned among the provinces, cities, and the Metropolitan Manila area in accordance with the number of their respective inhabitants, and on the basis of a uniform and progressive ratio, and those who, as provided by law, shall be elected through a party-list system of
registered national, regional, and sectoral parties or organizations. (2) The party-list representatives shall constitute twenty per centum of the total number of representatives shall be
filled, as provided by law, by selection or election from the labor, peasant, urban poor, indigenous cultural communities, women, youth, and such other sectors as may be provided by law, except the religious sector. (3) Each legislative district shall comprise, as far as practicable, contiguous, compact and adjacent territory. Each city with a population
of at least two hundred fifty thousand, or each province, shall have at least one representative. (4) Within three years following the return of every census, the Congress shall make a reapportionment of legislative districts based on the standards provided in this section. SECTION 6. No person shall be a Member of the House of Representatives unless
he is a natural-born citizen of the Philippines and, on the day of the election, is at least twenty-five years of age, able to read and write, and, except the party-list representatives, a registered voter in the district in which he shall be elected, and a resident thereof for a period of not less than one year immediately preceding the day of the election.
SECTION 7. The Members of the House of Representatives shall be elected for a term of three years which shall begin, unless otherwise provided by law, at noon on the thirtieth day of June next following their election. No member of the House of Representatives shall serve for more than three consecutive terms. Voluntary renunciation of the office
for any length of time shall not be considered as an interruption in the continuity of his service for the full term for which he was elected. SECTION 8. Unless otherwise provided by law, the regular election of the Senators and the Members of the House of Representatives shall be held on the second Monday of May. SECTION 9. In case of vacancy in
by law. No increase in said compensation shall take effect until after the expiration of the House of Representatives approving such increase. SECTION 11. A Senator or Member of the House of Representatives shall, in all offenses punishable by not more than six years imprisonment, be privileged
from arrest while the Congress is in session. No Member shall be questioned nor be held liable in any other place for any speech or debate in the Congress or in any committee thereof. SECTION 12. All Members of their financial and business
interests. They shall notify the House concerned of a potential conflict of interest that may arise from the filing of a proposed legislation of which they are authors. SECTION 13. No Senator or Member of the House of Representatives may hold any other office or employment in the Government, or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof
including government-owned or controlled corporations or their subsidiaries, during his term without forfeiting his seat. Neither shall he be appointed to any office which may have been created or the emoluments thereof increased during the term for which he was elected. SECTION 14. No Senator or Member of the House of Representatives may
 including any government-owned or controlled corporation, or its subsidiary, during his term of office. He shall not intervene in any matter before any office. SECTION 15. The Congress shall convene once every year on the fourth Monday of July
for its regular session, unless a different date is fixed by law, and shall continue to be in session for such number of days as it may determine until thirty days before the opening of its next regular session, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays. The President may call a special session at any time. SECTION 16. (1) The Senate shall elect
Members in such manner, and under such penalties, as such House may provide. (3) Each House may provide. (4) Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all its Members for disorderly behavior, and under such penalties, as such House may provide. (4) Each House may provide.
House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in its judgment, affect national security; and the yeas and nays on any question shall, at the request of one-fifth of the Members present, be entered in the Journal. Each House shall also keep a Record of its proceedings. (5) Neither
House during the sessions of the Congress shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting. SECTION 17. The Senate and the House of Representatives shall each have an Electoral Tribunal which shall be the sole judge of all contests relating to the
election, returns, and qualifications of the Senate or the House of Representatives, as the case may be, who shall be chosen on
the basis of proportional representation from the political parties and the parties or organizations registered under the party-list system represented therein. The senior Justice in the Electoral Tribunal shall be its Chairman. SECTION 18. There shall be a Commission on Appointments consisting of the President of the Senate, as ex officio Chairman.
twelve Senators and twelve Members of the House on the basis of proportional representations registered under the parties and 
all appointments submitted to it within thirty session days of the Commission on Appointments shall be constituted within thirty days after the Senate and the House of Representatives shall have been
organized with the election of the President and the Speaker. The Commission on Appointments shall meet only while the Congress is in session, at the call of its Chairman or a majority of all its Members, to discharge such powers and functions as are herein conferred upon it. SECTION 20. The records and books of accounts of the Congress shall be
preserved and be open to the public in accordance with law, and such books shall be audited by the Commission on Audit which shall publish annually an itemized list of amounts paid to and expenses incurred for each Member. SECTION 21. The Senate or the House of Representatives or any of its respective committees may conduct inquiries in aid
of legislation in accordance with its duly published rules of procedure. The rights of persons appearing in or affected by such inquiries shall be respected. SECTION 22. The heads of departments may upon their own initiative, with the consent of the President, or upon the request of either House, as the rules of each House shall provide, appear before
and be heard by such House on any matter pertaining to their departments. Written guestions shall be submitted to the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives at least three days before their scheduled appearance. Interpellations shall not be limited to written guestions, but may cover matters related thereto. 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. SECTION 23. (1) The Congress, by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses in joint session assembled, voting separately, shall have the sole power to declare the existence of a state of war. (2) In times of
war or other national emergency, the Congress may, by law, authorize the President, for a limited period and subject to such restrictions as it may prescribe, to exercise powers necessary and proper to carry out a declared national policy. Unless sooner withdrawn by resolution of the Congress, such powers shall cease upon the next adjournment
thereof. SECTION 24. All appropriation, revenue or tariff bills, bills authorizing increase of the public debt, bills of local application, and private bills shall originate exclusively in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments. SECTION 25. (1) The Congress may not increase the appropriations recommended
by the President for the operation of the Government as specified in the budget. The form, content, and manner of preparation of the budget shall be embraced in the general appropriations bill unless it relates specifically to some particular appropriation therein. Any such provision or
enactment shall be limited in its operation to the appropriations for the Congress shall strictly follow the procedure for appropriations for the Congress shall strictly follow the procedure for appropriations for the Congress shall strictly follow the procedure for appropriations for the Congress shall strictly follow the procedure for appropriations for the Congress shall strictly follow the procedure for appropriations for the Congress shall strictly follow the procedure for appropriations for the Congress shall strictly follow the procedure for appropriations for the Congress shall strictly follow the procedure for appropriations for the Congress shall strictly follow the procedure for appropriations for the Congress shall strictly follow the procedure for appropriations for the Congress shall strictly follow the procedure for appropriation to the appropriation for the Congress shall strictly follow the procedure for appropriation for the Congress shall strictly follow the procedure for appropriation for the Congress shall strictly follow the procedure for appropriation for the Congress shall strictly follow the procedure for appropriation for the Congress shall strictly follow the procedure for appropriation for the Congress shall strictly follow the procedure for appropriation for the Congress shall strictly follow the procedure for appropriation for the Congress shall strictly follow the procedure for appropriation for the Congress shall strictly follow the procedure for appropriation for the Congress shall strictly follow the congress shall strictly follow the procedure for appropriation for the Congress shall strictly follow the congress shall strictly follow
supported by funds actually available as certified by the National Treasurer, or to be raised by a corresponding revenue proposed therein. (5) No law shall be passed authorizing any transfer of appropriations; however, the President, the President of the Supreme Court, and
the heads of Constitutional Commissions may, by law, be authorized to augment any item in the general appropriations law for their respective offices from savings in other items of their respective appropriations. (6) Discretionary funds appropriate
vouchers and subject to such guidelines as may be prescribed by law. (7) If, by the end of any fiscal year, the general appropriations law for the preceding fiscal year shall be deemed reenacted and shall remain in force and effect until the general
appropriations bill is passed by the Congress. SECTION 26. (1) Every bill passed by the Congress shall embrace only one subject which shall be expressed in the title thereof. (2) No bill passed by the Congress shall embrace only one subject which shall be expressed in the title thereof. (2) No bill passed by the Congress shall embrace only one subject which shall be expressed in the title thereof. (2) No bill passed by the Congress shall embrace only one subject which shall be expressed in the title thereof. (2) No bill passed by the Congress shall embrace only one subject which shall be expressed in the title thereof. (2) No bill passed by the Congress shall embrace only one subject which shall be expressed in the title thereof. (2) No bill passed by the Congress shall embrace only one subject which shall be expressed in the title thereof. (3) No bill passed by the Congress shall embrace only one subject which shall be expressed in the title thereof. (4) No bill passed by the Congress shall embrace only one subject which shall be expressed in the title thereof. (4) No bill passed by the Congress shall embrace only one subject which shall be expressed in the title thereof. (5) No bill passed by the Congress shall embrace only one subject which shall be expressed in the title thereof. (6) No bill passed by the Congress shall embrace only one subject which shall be expressed in the title thereof.
its Members three days before its passage, except when the President certifies to the necessity of its immediate enactment to meet a public calamity or emergency. Upon the last reading of a bill, no amendment thereto shall be taken immediately thereafter, and the yeas and nays entered in the Journal. SECTION
27. (1) Every bill passed by the Congress shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President. If he approves the same, he shall sign it; otherwise, he shall enter the objections at large in its Journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such
reconsideration, two-thirds of all the Members of such House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House by which it shall become a law. In all such cases, the votes of each House shall be determined by
yeas or nays, and the names of the Members voting for or against shall be entered in its Journal. The President shall become a law as if he had signed it. (2) The President shall have the power to veto any particular
item or items in an appropriation, revenue, or tariff bill, but the veto shall not affect the item or items to which he does not object. SECTION 28. (1) The Congress may, by law, authorize the President to fix within specified limits, and
subject to such limitations and restrictions as it may impose, tariff rates, import and export quotas, tonnage and wharfage dues, and other duties or imposts within the framework of the national development program of the Government. (3) Charitable institutions, churches and parsonages or convents appurtenant thereto, mosques, non-profit
cemeteries, and all lands, buildings, and improvements, actually, directly, and exclusively used for religious, charitable, or educational purposes shall be exempt from taxation. (4) No law granting any tax exemption shall be paid out
of the Treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law. (2) No public money or property shall be appropriated, applied, paid, or employed, directly or indirectly, for the use, benefit, or support of any sect, church, denomination, sectarian institution, or system of religion, or of any priest, preacher, minister, or other religious teacher, or
dignitary as such, except when such priest, preacher, minister, or dignitary is assigned to the armed forces, or to any penal institution, or government orphanage or leprosarium. (3) All money collected on any tax levied for a special fund
was created has been fulfilled or abandoned, the balance, if any, shall be transferred to the general funds of the Supreme Court as provided in this Constitution without its advice and concurrence. SECTION 31. No law granting a title of royalty or nobility
shall be enacted. SECTION 32. The Congress shall, as early as possible, provide for a system of initiative and referendum, and the exceptions thereform, whereby the people can directly propose and enact laws or approve or reject any act or law or part thereof passed by the Congress or local legislative body after the registration of a petition thereform.
signed by at least ten per centum of the registered voters, of which every legislative district must be represented by at least three per centum of the Philippines. SECTION 2. No person may be elected
President unless he is a natural-born citizen of the Philippines, a registered voter, able to read and write, at least forty years of age on the day of the election. SECTION 3. There shall be a Vice-President who shall have the same qualifications and term of office and the philippines for at least forty years of age on the day of the election.
and be elected with and in the same manner as the President. He may be removed from office in the same manner as the President and the Vice-President and the Vice-President as a Member of the people for a term of the peop
six years which shall begin at noon on the thirtieth day of June next following the day of the election and shall end at noon of the same date six years thereafter. The President and has served as such for more than four years shall be qualified for election to the same
office at any time. No Vice-President shall serve for more than two consecutive terms. Voluntary renunciation of the service for the full term for which he was elected. Unless otherwise provided by law, the regular election for President and Vice-President
shall be held on the second Monday of May. The returns of every election for President and Vice-President of the Senate shall, not later than thirty
days after the day of the election, open all certificates in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives in joint public session, and the congress, upon determination of the authenticity and due execution thereof in the manner provided by law, canvass the votes. The person having the highest number of votes shall be proclaimed
elected, but in case two or more shall have an equal and highest number of votes, one of the Congress shall promulgate its rules for the canvassing of the certificates. The Supreme Court, sitting en banc, shall be the sole
judge of all contests relating to the election, returns, and qualifications of the President or Vice-President, and may promulgate its rules for the purpose. SECTION 5. Before they enter on the execution of their office, the President, and may promulgate its rules for the purpose.
that I will faithfully and conscientiously fulfill my duties as President (or Vice-President or Acting President Or Acting Pre
President shall have an official residence. The salaries of the President and Vice-President and Vice-President shall not be decreased during their tenure. No increase was approved. They shall not receive during their tenure.
chosen, the Vice-President-elect shall act as President until a President shall have been chosen and qualified. If at the beginning of the term of the President shall have been chosen or
shall have qualified, or where both shall have died or become permanently disabled, the President of the Senate or, in case of his inability, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall have died or become permanently disabled, the President or a Vice-President or a Vice-President of the Senate or, in case of his inability, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall have been chosen and qualified. The Congress shall, by law, provide for the manner in which one who issued to the Senate or, in case of his inability, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall have been chosen and qualified.
to act as President shall be selected until a President or a Vice-President or a Vice-President, permanent disability, or inability of the officials mentioned in the next preceding paragraph. SECTION 8. In case of death, permanent disability, removal from office, or resignation of the President, the Vice-President shall become the
President to serve the unexpired term. In case of death, permanent disability, removal from office, or resignation of both the President and Vice-President or Vice-President or Vice-President of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall then act as President or Vice-President or Vice-President or Vice-President of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall then act as President or Vice-President or Vice-Pr
qualified. The Congress shall, by law, provide who shall serve as President in case of death, permanent disability, or resident shall have been elected and qualified, and be subject to the same restrictions of powers and disqualifications as the Acting President. SECTION
9. Whenever there is a vacancy in the Office of the Vice-President during the term for which he was elected, the President shall nominate a Vice-President from among the Members of both Houses of the Congress, voting
 separately. SECTION 10. The Congress shall, at ten o'clock in the morning of the third day after the vacancy in the offices of the President and Vice-President and Vice-President and a Vice-President to be held not earlier
than forty-five days nor later than sixty days from the time of such call. The bill calling such special election shall be charged against any current
appropriations and shall be exempt from the requirements of paragraph 4, Section 25, Article VI of this Constitution. The convening of the Congress cannot be suspended nor the special election postponed. No special election shall be exempt from the requirements of paragraph 4, Section 25, Article VI of this Constitution. The convening of the Congress cannot be suspended nor the special election postponed.
Whenever the President transmits to the President of the Senate and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice-President as Acting
President. Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President transmits to the President of the Senate and duties of his office. Meanwhile, should a majority of all the Members of the Cabinet transmit within five days to the President of the
 Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Congress shall decide the issue. For that purpose, the Congress shall decide the issue. For that purpose, the Congress shall decide the issue.
Congress, within ten days after receipt of the last written declaration, or, if not in session, within twelve days after it is required to assemble, determines by a two-thirds vote of both Houses, voting separately, that the President; otherwise, the
President shall continue exercising the powers and duties of his office. SECTION 12. In case of serious illness of the Philippines, shall not be denied access to the Philippines access to the Philippines access to the Philippines access to the Philippines acce
the President during such illness. SECTION 13. The President, Vice-President, Vice-President, the Members of the Cabinet, and their deputies or assistants shall not, unless otherwise provided in this Constitution, hold any other profession,
participate in any business, or be financially interested in any contract with, or in any franchise, or special privilege granted by the Government or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including government or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including government or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including government or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including government or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including government or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including government or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including government or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including government or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including government or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including government or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including government or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including government or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including government or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including government or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including government or any subdivision agency and agency agency agency agency.
The spouse and relatives by consanguinity or affinity within the fourth civil degree of the President shall not during his tenure be appointed as members of the Constitutional Commissions, or the Office of the Ombudsman, or as Secretaries, Undersecretaries, Chairmen or heads of bureaus or offices, including government-owned or controlled
 corporations and their subsidiaries. SECTION 14. Appointments extended by an Acting President shall remain effective, unless revoked by the elected President within ninety days from his assumption or reassumption of office. SECTION 15. Two months immediately before the next presidential elections and up to the end of his term, a President or
ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, or officers of the armed forces from the rank of colonel or naval captain, and other officers whose appointments are vested in him in this Constitution. He shall also appoint all other officers whose appointments are vested in him in this Constitution. He shall also appoint all other officers whose appointments are vested in him in this Constitution. He shall also appoint all other officers whose appointments are vested in him in this Constitution.
authorized by law to appoint. The Congress may, by law, vest the appointments, agencies, commissions, or boards. The President alone, in the ecourts, or in the heads of departments, agencies, commissions, or boards. The President alone, in the courts, or in the heads of departments, agencies, commissions, or boards.
appointments shall be effective only until after disapproval by the Commission on Appointments or until the next adjournment of the Commander of the Commander of the Commission on Appointments, bureaus, and offices. He shall ensure that the laws be faithfully executed. SECTION 18. The President shall be the Commander of the Commander of the Commission on Appointments of the Commander of the Commander of the Commission on Appointment of the Commander of the Comm
in-Chief of all armed forces of the Philippines and whenever it becomes necessary, he may call out such armed forces to prevent or suppress lawless violence, invasion or rebellion. In case of invasion or rebellion, when the public safety requires it, he may, for a period not exceeding sixty days, suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus or place
the Philippines or any part thereof under martial law. Within forty-eight hours from the proclamation of martial law or the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, the President shall submit a report in person or in writing to the Congress. The Congress, voting jointly, by a vote of at least a majority of all its Members in regular or
special session, may revoke such proclamation or suspension, which revocation shall not be set aside by the President. Upon the initiative of the President, the Congress may, in the same manner, extend such proclamation or suspension for a period to be determined by the Congress, if the invasion or rebellion shall persist and public safety requires it.
The Congress, if not in session, shall, within twenty-four hours following such proclamation or suspension, convene in accordance with its rules without any need of a call. The Supreme Court may review, in an appropriate proceeding filed by any citizen, the sufficiency of the factual basis of the proclamation of martial law or the suspension of the
privilege of the writ or the extension thereof, and must promulgate its decision thereon within thirty days from its filing. A state of martial law does not suspend the conferment of jurisdiction on military courts and agencies over
civilians where civil courts are able to function, nor automatically suspend the privilege of the writ. The suspension of the privilege of the writ apply only to persons judicially charged for rebellion or offenses inherent in or directly connected with the invasion. During the suspension of the privilege of the writ, any person thus arrested or detained
shall be judicially charged within three days, otherwise he shall be released. SECTION 19. Except in cases of impeachment, or as otherwise provided in this Constitution, the President may grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, and remit fines and forfeitures, after conviction by final judgment. He shall also have the power to grant amnesty with
 the concurrence of a majority of all the Members of the Congress. SECTION 20. The President may contract or guarantee foreign loans on behalf of the Republic of the Philippines with the prior concurrence of the Monetary Board shall, within thirty days from the end of
every quarter of the calendar year, submit to the Congress a complete report of its decisions on applications for loans to be contracted or guaranteed by the Government or government o
No treaty or international agreement shall be valid and effective unless concurred in by at least two-thirds of all the Members of the Senate. SECTION 22. The President shall submit to the Congress within thirty days from the opening of every regular session, as the basis of the general appropriations bill, a budget of expenditures and sources of
financing, including receipts from existing and proposed revenue measures. SECTION 23. The President shall address the Congress at the opening of its regular session. He may also appear before it at any other time. ARTICLE VIII Judicial Department SECTION 1. The judicial power shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such lower courts as
may be established by law. Judicial power includes the duty of the courts of justice to settle actual controversies involving rights which are legally demandable and enforceable, and to determine whether or not there has been a grave abuse of discretion amounting to lack or excess of jurisdiction on the part of any branch or instrumentality of the
Government. SECTION 2. The Congress shall have the power to define, prescribe, and apportion the jurisdiction over cases enumerated in Section 5 hereof. No law shall be passed reorganizing the Judiciary when it undermines the security of tenure of its Members. SECTION
3. The Judiciary shall enjoy fiscal autonomy. Appropriations for the Judiciary may not be reduced by the legislature below the amount appropriated for the previous year and, after approval, shall be automatically and regularly released. SECTION 4. (1) The Supreme Court shall be composed of a Chief Justice and fourteen Associate Justices. It may sit
en banc or in its discretion, in divisions of three, five, or seven Members. Any vacancy shall be filled within ninety days from the occurrence thereof. (2) All cases involving the constitutionality of a treaty, international or executive agreement, or law, which shall be heard by the Supreme Court en banc, and all other cases which under the Rules of
Court are required to be heard en banc, including those involving the constitutionality, application, or operation of presidential decrees, proclamations, orders, instructions, ordinances, and other regulations, ordinances, and other regulations, orders, instructions, orders, instructi
voted thereon. (3) Cases or matters heard by a division shall be decided or resolved with the concurrence of a majority of the Members who actually took part in the deliberations on the issues in the case and voted thereon, and in no case, without the concurrence of at least three of such Members. When the required number is not obtained, the case
shall be decided en banc: Provided, that no doctrine or principle of law laid down by the court in a decision rendered en banc or in division may be modified or reversed except by the court sitting en banc. SECTION 5. The Supreme Court shall have the following powers: (1) Exercise original jurisdiction over cases affecting ambassadors, other public
ministers and consuls, and over petitions for certiorari, prohibition, mandamus, quo warranto, and habeas corpus. (2) Review, revise, reverse, modify, or affirm on appeal or certiorari, as the law or the Rules of Court may provide, final judgments and orders of lower courts in: (a) All cases in which the constitutionality or validity of any treaty,
international or executive agreement, law, presidential decree, proclamation, order, instruction, ordinance, or regulation is in guestion. (b) All cases in which the jurisdiction of any lower court is in issue. (d) All criminal cases in which
the penalty imposed is reclusion perpetua or higher. (e) All cases in which only an error or question of law is involved. (3) Assign temporarily judges of lower courts to other stations as public interest may require. Such temporary assignment shall not exceed six months without the consent of the judge concerned. (4) Order a change of venue or place
of trial to avoid a miscarriage of justice. (5) Promulgate rules concerning the protection and enforcement of constitutional rights, pleading, practice, and procedure in all courts, the admission to the practice of law, the Integrated Bar, and legal assistance to the underprivileged. Such rules shall provide a simplified and inexpensive procedure for the
speedy disposition of cases, shall be uniform for all courts of the same grade, and shall not diminish, increase, or modify substantive rights. Rules of procedure of special courts and quasi-judicial bodies shall remain effective unless disapproved by the Supreme Court. (6) Appoint all officials and employees of the Judiciary in accordance with the Civil
Service Law. SECTION 6. The Supreme Court shall have administrative supervision over all courts and the personnel thereof. SECTION 7. (1) No person shall be appointed Member of the Supreme Court must be at least forty years of
 age, and must have been for fifteen years or more a judge of a lower court or engaged in the Philippines and a member of the Philippines and a member of the Philippines and a member of the Philippine Bar. (3) A Member of the
Judiciary must be a person of proven competence, integrity, probity, and independence. SECTION 8. (1) A Judicial and Bar Council is hereby created under the supreme Court composed of the Chief Justice as ex officio Members, a representative of
the Integrated Bar, a professor of law, a retired Member of the Supreme Court, and a representative of the President for a term of four years with the consent of the Commission on Appointments. Of the Members first appointed, the representative of the Integrated Bar
shall serve for four years, the professor of law for three years, the retired Justice for two years, and the representative of the Council and shall keep a record of its proceedings. (4) The regular Members of the Council shall receive such emoluments
as may be determined by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court shall provide in its annual budget the appropriations for the Council shall have the principal function of recommending appointees to the Judiciary. It may exercise such other functions and duties as the Supreme Court may assign to it. SECTION 9. The Members of the
Supreme Court and judges of lower courts shall be appointed by the President from a list of at least three nominees prepared by the Judicial and Bar Council for every vacancy. Such appointments within ninety days from the submission of the list. SECTION 10. The
salary of the Chief Justice and of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and of judges of lower courts shall hold office during good behavior until they reached the age of
seventy years or become incapacitated to discharge the duties of their office. The Supreme Court en banc shall have the power to discipline judges of lower courts, or order their dismissal by a vote of a majority of the Members who actually took part in the deliberations on the issues in the case and voted thereon. SECTION 12. The Members of the
Supreme Court and of other courts established by law shall not be designated to any agency performing quasi-judicial or administrative functions. SECTION 13. The conclusions of the Supreme Court in any case submitted to it for decision en banc or in division shall be reached in consultation before the case is assigned to a Member for the writing of
the opinion of the Court. A certification to this effect signed by the Chief Justice shall be issued and a copy thereof attached to the record of the case and served upon the parties. Any Member who took no part, or dissented, or abstained from a decision or resolution must state the reason therefor. The same requirements shall be observed by all lower
collegiate courts. SECTION 14. No decision shall be rendered by any court without expressing therein clearly and distinctly the facts and the law on which it is based. No petition for review or motion for reconsideration of a decision of the court shall be refused due course or denied without stating the legal basis therefor. SECTION 15. (1) All cases or
matters filed after the effectivity of this Constitution must be decided or resolved within twenty-four months for all lower collegiate courts, and three months for all other lower courts. (2) A case or matter shall be deemed submitted for decision
or resolution upon the filing of the last pending, brief, or memorandum required by the Rules of Court or by the court itself. (3) Upon the expiration of the corresponding period, a certification to this effect signed by the Rules of Court or by the court itself.
served upon the parties. The certification shall state why a decision or resolution has not been rendered or issued within said period. (4) Despite the expiration of the applicable mandatory period, the court, without prejudice to such responsibility as may have been incurred in consequence thereof, shall decide or resolve the case or matter submitted
thereto for determination, without further delay. SECTION 16. The Supreme Court shall, within thirty days from the operations and activities of the Judiciary. ARTICLE IX Constitutional Commissions A. Common Provisions SECTION 1.
The Constitutional Commissions, which shall be independent, are the Civil Service Commission on Audit. SECTION 2. No Member of a Constitutional Commission or in the active
management or control of any business which in any way be affected by the functions of his office, nor shall he be financially interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract with, or in any franchise or privilege granted by the Government, any of its subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities, including government-owned or controlled corporations
or their subsidiaries. SECTION 3. The salary of the Chairman and the Commissions shall appoint their officials and employees in accordance with law. SECTION 5. The Commission shall enjoy fiscal autonomy. Their approved annual
appropriations shall be automatically and regularly released. SECTION 6. Each Commission en banc may promulgate its own rules concerning pleadings and practice before it or before any of its offices. Such rules however shall not diminish, increase, or modify substantive rights. SECTION 7. Each Commission shall decide by a majority vote of all its
Members any case or matter brought before it within sixty days from the date of its submission or resolution. A case or matter is deemed submitted for decision or resolution upon the filing of the last pleading, brief, or memorandum required by the rules of the Commission itself. Unless otherwise provided by this
Constitution or by law, any decision, order, or ruling of each Commission may be brought to the Supreme Court on certiorari by the aggrieved party within thirty days from receipt of a copy thereof. SECTION 8. Each Commission section is the Supreme Court on certiorari by the aggreed party within thirty days from receipt of a copy thereof. SECTION 1. (1) The Civil
Service shall be administered by the Civil Service Commission composed of a Chairman and two Commissioners who shall be natural-born citizens of the Philippines and, at the time of their appointment, at least thirty-five years of age, with proven capacity for public administration, and must not have been candidates for any elective position in the
elections immediately preceding their appointment. (2) The Chairman and the Commissioners shall be appointment for a term of seven years, and another
Commissioner for three years, without reappointment. Appointment to any vacancy shall be only for the unexpired term of the predecessor. In no case shall any Member be appointed or designated in a temporary or acting capacity. SECTION 2. (1) The civil service embraces all branches, subdivisions, instrumentalities, and agencies of the
Government, including government-owned or controlled corporations with original charters. (2) Appointments in the civil service shall be made only according to merit and fitness to be determined, as far as practicable, and, except to positions which are policy-determining, primarily confidential, or highly technical, by competitive examination. (3) No
officer or employee of the civil service shall be removed or suspended except for cause provided by law. (4) No officer or employees in the civil service shall not be denied to government employees. (6) Temporary employees of the
Government shall be given such protection as may be provided by law. SECTION 3. The Civil Service and adopt measures to promote morale, efficiency, integrity, responsiveness, progressiveness, and courtesy in the civil service. It shall strengthen the
merit and rewards system, integrate all human resources development programs for all levels and ranks, and institutionalize a management climate conducive to public accountability. It shall submit to the President and the Congress an annual report on its personnel programs. SECTION 4. All public officers and employees shall take an oath or
affirmation to uphold and defend this Constitution. SECTION 5. The Congress shall provide for the standardization of government officials and employees, including those in government officials and employees.
required for their positions. SECTION 6. No candidate who has lost in any election shall, within one year after such election, be appointed to any office in the Government or any government or any government or any election shall be eligible for appointment or designation in any capacity
to any public office or position during his tenure. Unless otherwise allowed by law or by the primary functions of his position, no appointive official shall hold any other office or employment in the Government or any subdivision, agency or instrumentality thereof, including government-owned or controlled corporations or their subsidiaries. SECTION
8. No elective or appointive public officer or employee shall receive additional, double, or indirect compensation, unless specifically authorized by law, nor accept without the considered as additional, double, or
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indirect compensation. C. The Commission on Elections SECTION 1. (1) There shall be a Commission on Elections composed of a Chairman and six Commission on Elections of the Philippines and, at the time of their appointment, at least thirty-five years of age, holders of a college degree, and must not have been candidates for any elective position in the immediately preceding elections. However, a majority thereof, including the Chairman and the Commissioners shall be appointed by the President with the consent of the Commission on Appointments for a term of seven years without reappointment. Of those first appointment to any vacancy shall be only for the unexpired term of the predecessor. In no case shall any Member be

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appointed or designated in a temporary or acting capacity. SECTION 2. The Commission on Elections shall exercise the following powers and functions: (1) Enforce and administer all laws and regulations relative to the conduct of an election, plebiscite, initiative, referendum, and recall. (2) Exercise exclusive original jurisdiction over all contests
relating to the elections, returns, and qualifications of all elective municipal officials decided by trial courts of limited jurisdiction over all contests involving elective municipal officials decided by trial courts of general jurisdiction over all contests involving elective municipal officials decided by trial courts of general jurisdiction over all contests involving elective municipal officials decided by trial courts of general jurisdiction over all contests involving elective municipal officials decided by trial courts of general jurisdiction over all contests involving elective municipal officials decided by trial courts of general jurisdiction over all contests involving elective municipal officials decided by trial courts of general jurisdiction over all contests involving elective municipal officials decided by trial courts of general jurisdiction over all contests involving elective municipal officials decided by trial courts of general jurisdiction over all contests involving elective municipal officials decided by trial courts of general jurisdiction over all contests involving elective municipal officials decided by trial courts of general jurisdiction over all contests involving elective municipal officials decided by trial courts of general jurisdiction over all contests involving elective municipal officials decided by trial courts of general jurisdiction over all contests involving elective municipal officials decided by trial courts of general jurisdiction over all contests involving elective municipal officials decided by trial courts of general jurisdiction over all contests involving elective municipal officials decided by trial courts of general jurisdiction over all contests involving elective municipal officials decided by trial courts of general jurisdiction over all contests involving elective municipal officials decided by trial courts of general jurisdiction over all contests over all conte
the Commission on election contests involving elective municipal and barangay offices shall be final, executory, and not appealable. (3) Decide, except those involving the right to vote, all questions affecting elections affecting elections, including determination of the number and location of polling places, appointment of election officials and inspectors, and registration
of voters. (4) Deputize, with the concurrence of the President, law enforcement agencies and instrumentalities of the Government, including the Armed Forces of the Philippines, for the exclusive purpose of ensuring free, orderly, honest, peaceful, and credible elections. (5) Register, after sufficient publication, political parties, organizations, or
coalitions which, in addition to other requirements, must present their platform or program of government; and accredit citizens' arms of the Commission on Elections. Religious denominations and sects shall not be registered. Those which seek to achieve their goals through violence or unlawful means, or refuse to uphold and adhere to this
Constitution, or which are supported by any foreign government shall likewise be refused registrations, coalitions, or candidates related to elections constitute interference in national affairs, and, when accepted, shall be an additional ground for the
cancellation of their registration with the Commission, in addition to other penalties that may be prescribed by law. (6) File, upon a verified complaint, or on its own initiative, petitions in court for inclusion or exclusion of voters; investigate and, where appropriate, prosecute cases of violations of election laws, including acts or omissions constituting
election frauds, offenses, and malpractices. (7) Recommend to the Congress effective measures to minimize election spending, including limitation of places where propaganda materials shall be posted, and to prevent and penalize all forms of election frauds, offenses, malpractices, and nuisance candidacies. (8) Recommend to the President the
removal of any officer or employee it has deputized, or the imposition of any other disciplinary action, for violation or disregard of, or decision. (9) Submit to the President and the Congress a comprehensive report on the conduct of each election, plebiscite, initiative, referendum, or recall. SECTION 3. The
Commission on Elections may sit en banc or in two divisions, and shall promulgate its rules of procedure in order to expedite disposition of election cases shall be heard and decided in division, provided that motions for reconsideration of decisions shall be decided by the Commission
en banc. SECTION 4. The Commission may, during the election period, supervise or regulate the enjoyment or utilization of all franchises or permits for the operation and other public utilities, media of communication or information, all grants, special privileges, or concessions granted by the Government or any subdivision, agency
or instrumentality thereof, including any government-owned or controlled corporation or its subsidiary. Such supervision or regulation shall aim to ensure equal opportunity, time, and space, and the right to reply, including reasonable, equal rates therefor, for public information campaigns and forums among candidates in connection with the
objective of holding free, orderly, honest, peaceful, and credible elections. SECTION 5. No pardon, amnesty, parole, or suspension of sentence for violation of the Commission. SECTION 6. A free and open party system shall be allowed to
evolve according to the free choice of the people, subject to the provisions of this Article. SECTION 7. No votes cast in favor of a political party, or ganization, or coalition shall be valid, except for those registered under the
party-list system, shall not be represented in the voters' registration boards, boards of election inspectors, boards of election period shall commence ninety
days before the day of the election and shall end thirty days after. SECTION 10. Bona fide candidates for any public office shall be free from any form of harassment and discrimination. SECTION 11. Funds certified by the Commission as necessary to defray the expenses for holding regular and special elections, plebiscites, initiatives, referenda, and
recalls, shall be provided in the regular or special appropriations and, once approved, shall be released automatically upon certification by the Chairman of the Commission on Audit SECTION 1. (1) There shall be a Commission on Audit of the Commission on Audit SECTION 1.
Philippines and, at the time of their appointment, at least thirty-five years of age, certified public accountants with not less than ten years of auditing experience, or members of the Philippine Bar who have been engaged in the practice of law for at least ten years, and must not have been candidates for any elective position in the elections
immediately preceding their appointment. At no time shall all Members of the Commission belong to the same profession. (2) The Chairman and the Commission on Appointments for a term of seven years without reappointment. Of those first appointed, the Chairman shall be appointed by the President with the consent of the Commission on Appointments for a term of seven years without reappointment. Of those first appointed, the Chairman shall be appointed by the President with the consent of the Commission on Appointment and the Commission of the 
hold office for seven years, one Commissioner for three years, and the other Commissioner for three years, without reappointment to any vacancy shall be only for the unexpired portion of the term of the predecessor. In no case shall any Member be appointed or designated in a temporary or acting capacity. SECTION 2. (1) The
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 revenue and receipts of, and expenditures or uses of funds and property, owned or held in trust by, or pertaining to the revenue and receipts of, and expenditures or uses of funds and property.
controlled corporations with original charters, and on a 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 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. However, where the internal control system of the audited agencies is inadequate, the Commission may adopt such measures, including temporary
or special pre-audit, as are necessary and appropriate to correct the deficiencies. It shall keep the general accounts of the Government and, for such period as may be provided by law, preserve the vouchers and other supporting papers pertaining thereto. (2) The Commission shall have exclusive authority, subject to the limitations in this Article, to
define the scope of its audit and examination, establish the techniques and methods required therefor, and promulgate accounting and auditing rules and regulations, including those for the prevention and disallowance of irregular, unnecessary, excessive, extravagant, or unconscionable expenditures, or uses of government funds and properties
SECTION 3. No law shall be passed exempting any entity of the Government or its subsidiary in any guise whatever, or any investment of public funds, from the jurisdiction of the Commission on Audit. SECTION 4. The Commission shall submit to the President and the Congress, within the time fixed by law, an annual report covering the financial
condition and operation of the Government, its subdivisions, agencies, and instrumentalities, including government-owned or controlled corporations, and non-governmental entities subject to its audit, and recommend measures necessary to improve their effectiveness and efficiency. It shall submit such other reports as may be required by law.
ARTICLE X Local Government General Provisions SECTION 1. The territorial and political subdivisions of the Philippines are the provinces, cities, municipalities, and barangays. There shall be autonomous regions in Muslim Mindanao and the Cordilleras as hereinafter provided. SECTION 2. The territorial and political subdivisions of the Republic of the Philippines are the provinces, cities, municipalities, and barangays.
shall enjoy local autonomy. SECTION 3. The Congress shall enact a local government code which shall provide for a more responsive and accountable local government structure instituted through a system of decentralization with effective mechanisms of recall, initiative, and referendum, allocate among the different local government units their
powers, responsibilities, and resources, and provide for the qualifications, election, appointment and removal, term, salaries, powers and functions and duties of local officials, and all other matters relating to the organization over local units. SECTION 4. The President of the Philippines shall exercise general supervision over local
governments. Provinces with respect to component units are within the scope of their prescribed powers and functions. SECTION 5. Each local government unit shall have the power to create its own sources of
revenues and to levy taxes, fees, and charges subject to such guidelines and 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 governments. SECTION 6. Local government units shall have a just share, as determined by law, in the national
taxes which shall be automatically released to them. SECTION 7. Local governments shall be entitled to an equitable share in the proceeds of the utilization and development of the national wealth within their respective areas, in the manner provided by law, including sharing the same with the inhabitants by way of direct benefits. SECTION 8. The
term of office of elective local officials, except barangay officials, which shall be determined by law, shall be three years and no such official shall serve for more than three consecutive terms. Voluntary renunciation of the office for any length of time shall not be considered as an interruption in the continuity of his service for the full term for which he
was elected. SECTION 9. Legislative bodies of local governments shall have sectoral representation as may be prescribed by law. SECTION 10. No province, city, municipality, or barangay may be created, divided, merged, abolished, or its boundary substantially altered, except in accordance with the criteria established in the Local Government Code
and subject to approval by a majority of the votes cast in a plebiscite in the political units directly affected. SECTION 11. The Congress may, by law, create special metropolitan political subdivisions, subject to a plebiscite as set forth in Section 10 hereof. The component cities and municipalities shall retain their basic autonomy and shall be entitled to
their own local executives and legislative assemblies. The jurisdiction of the metropolitan authority that will hereby be created shall be limited to basic services requiring coordination. SECTION 12. Cities that are highly urbanized, as determined by law, and component cities whose charters prohibit their voters from voting for provincial elective
officials, shall be independent of the province. The voters of component cities within a province, whose charters contain no such prohibition, shall not be deprived of their right to vote for elective provincial officials. SECTION 13. Local government units may group themselves, consolidate or coordinate their efforts, services, and resources for
purposes commonly beneficial to them in accordance with law. SECTION 14. The President shall provide for regional development councils or other similar bodies composed of local government officials, regional heads of departments and other government offices, and representatives from non-governmental organizations within the regions for
purposes of administrative decentralization to strengthen the autonomy of the units therein and to accelerate the economic and social growth and development of the units in the region. Autonomous Region SECTION 15. There shall be created autonomous regions in Muslim Mindanao and in the Cordilleras 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 this Constitution and the national sovereignty as well as territorial integrity of the Republic of the Philippines. SECTION 16. The President shall exercise
general supervision over autonomous regions to ensure that the laws are faithfully executed. SECTION 17. All powers, functions, and responsibilities not granted by this Constitution or by law to the autonomous region with
the assistance and participation of the regional consultative commission composed of representatives appointed by the President from a list of nominees from multisectoral bodies. The organic act shall define the basic structure of government for the region consisting of the executive department and legislative assembly, both of which shall be
elective and representative of the constituent political units. The organic acts shall likewise provide for special courts with personal, family, and property law jurisdiction consistent with the provisions of this Constitution and national laws. The creation of the autonomous region shall be effective when approved by majority of the votes cast by the
constituent units in a plebiscite called for the purpose, provided that only provinces, cities, and geographic areas voting favorably in such plebiscite shall be included in the autonomous region. SECTION 19. The first Congress elected under this Constitution shall, within eighteen months from the time of organization of both Houses, pass the organization of both Houses, 
acts for the autonomous regions in Muslim Mindanao and the Cordilleras. SECTION 20. Within its territorial jurisdiction and subject to the provisions of this Constitution and national laws, the organic act of autonomous regions shall provide for legislative powers over: (1) Administrative organization; (2) Creation of sources of revenues; (3) Ancestral
domain and natural resources; (4) Personal, family, and property relations; (5) Regional urban and development; (6) Economic, social, and tourism development; (7) Educational policies; (8) Preservation and development; (7) Educational policies; (8) Preservation and development; (7) Educational policies; (8) Preservation and development; (8) Economic, social, and tourism development; (8) Economic, social, and tourism development; (9) Educational policies; (1) Educational policies; (1) Educational policies; (2) Educational policies; (3) Educational policies; (4) Preservation and development; (5) Educational policies; (6) Economic, social, and tourism development; (7) Educational policies; (8) Economic, social, and tourism development; (8) Educational policies; (9) Educational policies; (1) Educational policies; (1) Educational policies; (1) Educational policies; (1) Educational policies; (2) Educational policies; (3) Educational policies; (4) Educational policies; (5) Educational policies; (6) Educational policies; (7) Educational policies; (8) Educational policies; (9) Educational policies; (9)
welfare of the people of the region. SECTION 21. The preservation of peace and order within the regions shall be the responsibility of the National
Government. ARTICLE XI Accountability of Public Officers SECTION 1. Public officers and employees must at all times be accountable to the people, serve them with utmost responsibility, integrity, loyalty, and efficiency, act with patriotism and justice, and lead modest lives. SECTION 2. The President, the Vice-President
the Members of the Supreme Court, the Members of the Constitution of, culpable violation of
removed from office as provided by law, but not by impeachment. (2) A verified complaint for impeachment may be filed by any Member of the House of Representatives or by any citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by any Member of the House of Representatives or by any Citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by any Member of the House of Representatives or by any Citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by any Member of the House of Representatives or by any Citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by any Member of the House of Representatives or by any Citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by any Member of the House of Representatives or by any Citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by any Member of the House of Representatives or by any Citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by any Member of the House of Representatives or by any Citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by any Member of the House of Representatives or by any Citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by any Member of the House of Representatives or by any Citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by any Member of the House of Representatives or by any Citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by any Member of the House of Representatives or by any Citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by any Member of the House of Representatives or by any Citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by a resolution of endorsement by a resolut
thereof, which shall be included in the Order of Business within ten session days, and referred to the proper Committee within three session days thereafter. The Committee within three session days from such referral, together with the corresponding
resolution. The resolution shall be calendared for consideration by the House within ten session days from receipt thereof. (3) A vote of at least one-third of all the Members of the House shall be necessary either to affirm a favorable resolution with the Articles of Impeachment of the Committee, or override its contrary resolution. The vote of each
Member shall be recorded. (4) In case the verified complaint or resolution of impeachment is filed by at least one-third of all the Members of the House, the same shall constitute the Articles of Impeachment is filed by at least one-third of all the Members of the House, the same shall be initiated against the same official more than once
within a period of one year. (6) The Senate shall have the sole power to try and decide all cases of impeachment. When sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the Supreme Court shall preside, but shall not vote. No person shall be convicted without the
concurrence of two-thirds of all the Members of the Senate. (7) Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold any office under the Republic of the Philippines, but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to prosecution, trial, and punishment according to law. (8) The
Congress shall promulgate its rules on impeachment to effectively carry out the purpose of this section. SECTION 4. The present anti-graft court known as the Sandiganbayan shall continue to function and exercise its jurisdiction as now or hereafter may be provided by law. SECTION 5. There is hereby created the independent Office of the
Ombudsman, composed of the Ombudsman to be known as Tanodbayan, one overall Deputy and at least one Deputy each for Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. A separate Deputy for the office of the Ombudsman, other than the Deputies, shall be appointed
by the Ombudsman according to the Civil Service Law. SECTION 7. The existing Tanodbayan shall hereafter be known as the Office of the Special Prosecutor. It shall continue to function and exercise its powers as now or hereafter may be provided by law, except those conferred on the Office of the Ombudsman created under this Constitution.
SECTION 8. The Ombudsman and his Deputies shall be natural-born citizens of the Philippines, and at the time of their appointment, at least forty years old, of recognized probity and independence, and members of the Philippine Bar, and must not have been candidates for any elective office in the immediately preceding election. The Ombudsman
must have for ten years or more been a judge or engaged in the Philippines. During their tenure, they shall be appointed by the President from a list of at
least six nominees prepared by the Judicial and Bar Council, and from a list of three months after they occur. SECTION 10. The Ombudsman and his Deputies shall have the rank of Chairman and Members, respectively, of
the Constitutional Commissions, and they shall receive the same salary, which shall not be decreased during their term of office. SECTION 11. The Ombudsman and his Deputies shall serve for a term of seven years without reappointment. They shall not be qualified to run for any office in the election immediately succeeding their cessation from
office. SECTION 12. The Ombudsman and his Deputies, as protectors of the Government, or any subdivision, agency or instrumentality thereof, including government-owned or controlled corporations, and shall, in appropriate cases, notifying the controlled corporations are not subdivision, agency or instrumentality thereof, including government, or any subdivision, agency or instrumentality thereof, including government or manner against public officials or employees of the Government, or any subdivision, agency or instrumentality thereof, including government or manner against public officials or employees of the Government, or any subdivision, agency or instrumentality thereof, including government or manner against public officials or employees of the Government or manner against public officials or employees of the Government or manner against public officials or employees of the Government or manner against public officials or employees of the Government or manner against public officials or employees of the Government or manner against public officials or employees of the Government or manner against public officials or employees of the Government or manner against public officials or employees of the Government or manner against public officials or employees of the Government or manner against public officials or employees of the Government of the Governm
the complainants of the action taken and the result thereof. SECTION 13. The Office of the Ombudsman shall have the following powers, functions, and duties: (1) Investigate on its own, or on complaint by any person, any act or omission of any public official, employee, office or agency, when such act or omission appears to be illegal, unjust,
improper, or inefficient. (2) Direct, upon complaint or at its own instance, any public official or employee of the Government, or any subdivision, agency or instrumentality thereof, as well as of any government, or any subdivision, agency or instrumentality thereof, as well as of any government, or any subdivision, agency or instrumentality thereof, as well as of any government.
correct any abuse or impropriety in the performance of duties. (3) Direct the officer concerned to take appropriate action against a public official or employee at fault, and recommend his removal, suspension, demotion, fine, censure, or prosecution, and ensure compliance therewith. (4) Direct the officer concerned, in any appropriate case, and
subject to such limitations as may be provided by law, to furnish it with copies of documents relating to contracts or transactions entered into by his office involving the disbursement or use of public funds or properties, and report any irregularity to the Commission on Audit for appropriate action. (5) Request any government agency for assistance
and information necessary in the discharge of its responsibilities, and to examine, if necessary, pertinent records and documents. (6) Publicize matters covered by its investigation when circumstances so warrant and with due prudence. (7) Determine the causes of inefficiency, red tape, mismanagement, fraud, and corruption in the Government and
make recommendations for their elimination and the observance of high standards of ethics and efficiency. (8) Promulgate its rules of procedure and exercise such other powers or perform such functions or duties as may be provided by law. SECTION 14. The Office of the Ombudsman shall enjoy fiscal autonomy. Its approved annual appropriations
shall be automatically and regularly released. SECTION 15. The right of the State to recover properties unlawfully acquired by public officials or employees, from them or from their nominees or transferees, shall not be barred by prescription, laches, or estoppel. SECTION 16. No loan, guaranty, or other form of financial accommodation for any
business purpose may be granted, directly or indirectly, by any government-owned or controlled bank or financial institution to the President, the Congress, the Supreme Court, and the Constitutional Commissions, the Ombudsman, or to any firm or entity in which they have controlling interest, during
their tenure. SECTION 17. A public officer or employee shall, upon assumption of office and as often thereafter as may be required by law, submit a declaration under oath of his assets, liabilities, and net worth. In the case of the President, the Weight of the Congress, the Supreme Court, the Constitutional
Commissions and other constitutional offices, and officers of the armed forces with general or flag rank, the declaration shall be disclosed to the public in the manner provided by law. SECTION 18. Public officers and employees owe the State and this Constitution allegiance at all times, and any public officers or employee who seeks to change his
citizenship or acquire the status of an immigrant of another country during his tenure shall be dealt with by law. ARTICLE XII National Economy are a more equitable distribution of opportunities, income, and wealth; a sustained increase in the amount of goods and services produced by
the nation for the benefit of the people; and an expanding productivity as the key to raising the quality of life for all, especially the underprivileged. The State shall promote industries that make full and efficient use of human and natural
resources, and which are competitive in both domestic and foreign competition and trade practices. In the pursuit of these goals, all sectors of the economy and all regions of the country shall be given optimum opportunity to develop. Private enterprises, including
corporations, cooperatives, and similar collective organizations, shall be encouraged to broaden the base of their ownership. SECTION 2. All lands of the public domain, waters, minerals, coal, petroleum, and other mineral oils, all forces of potential energy, fisheries, forests or timber, wildlife, flora and fauna, and other natural resources are owned by
the State. With the exception of agricultural lands, all other natural resources shall not be alienated. The exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources shall be under the full control and supervision of the State may directly undertake such activities, or it may enter into co-production, joint venture, or production-sharing
agreements with Filipino citizens, or corporations or associations at least sixty per centum of whose capital is owned by such citizens. Such agreements may be for a period not exceeding twenty-five years, renewable for not more than twenty-five years, and under such terms and conditions as may be provided by law. In cases of water rights for
irrigation, water supply, fisheries, or industrial uses other than the development of water power, beneficial use may be the measure and limit of the grant. The State shall protect the nation's marine wealth in its archipelagic waters, territorial sea, and exclusive economic zone, and reserve its use and enjoyment exclusively to Filipino citizens. The
scale exploration, development, and utilization of minerals, petroleum, and other mineral oils according to the general terms and conditions provided by law, based on real contributions to the economic growth and general terms and conditions provided by law, based on real contributions to the general terms and conditions provided by law, based on real contributions to the economic growth and general terms and conditions provided by law, based on real contributions to the economic growth and general terms and conditions provided by law, based on real contributions to the general terms and conditions provided by law, based on real contributions to the general terms and conditions provided by law,
resources. The President shall notify the Congress of every contract entered into in accordance with this provision, within thirty days from its execution. SECTION 3. Lands of the public domain may be further classified by law
according to the uses which they may be devoted. Alienable lands of the public domain shall be limited to agricultural lands. Private corporations or associations may not hold such alienable lands of the public domain exceed one
thousand hectares in area. Citizens of the Philippines may lease not more than five hundred hectares, or acquire not more than twelve hectares thereof by purchase, homestead, or grant. Taking into account the requirements of conservation, ecology, and development, and subject to the requirements of agrarian reform, the Congress shall determine
by law, the size of lands of the public domain which may be acquired, developed, held, or leased and the conditions therefor. SECTION 4. The Congress shall, as soon as possible, determine by law the specific limits of forest lands and national parks shall
be conserved and may not be increased nor diminished, except by law. The Congress shall provide, for such period as it may determine, measures to prohibit logging in endangered forests and watershed areas. SECTION 5. The State, subject to the provisions of this Constitution and national development policies and programs, shall protect the rights
of indigenous cultural communities to their ancestral lands to ensure their economic, social, and cultural well-being. The Congress may provide for the applicability of customary laws governing property rights or relations in determining the ownership and extent of ancestral domain. SECTION 6. The use of property bears a social function, and all
economic agents shall contribute to the common good. Individuals and private groups, including corporations, cooperatives, and similar collective organizations, shall have the right to own, establish, and operate economic enterprises, subject to the duty of the State to promote distributive justice and to intervene when the common good so demands.
SECTION 7. Save in cases of hereditary succession, no private lands shall be transferred or conveyed except to individuals, corporations, or associations qualified to acquire or hold lands of the Philippines who has lost his Philippines who has los
citizenship may be a transferee of private lands, subject to limitations provided by law. SECTION 9. The Congress may establish an independent economic and planning agency headed by the President, which shall, after consultations with the appropriate public agencies, various private sectors, and local government units, recommend to Congress,
and implement continuing integrated and coordinated programs and policies for national development. Until the Congress provides otherwise, the National Economic and Development Authority shall function as the independent planning
agency, when the national interest dictates, reserve to citizens of the Philippines or to corporations or associations at least sixty per centum of whose capital is owned by such citizens, or such higher percentage as Congress may prescribe, certain areas of investments. The Congress shall enact measures that will encourage the formation and
operation of enterprises whose capital is wholly owned by Filipinos. In the grant of rights, privileges, and concessions covering the national economy and patrimony, the State shall give preference to qualified Filipinos. The State shall regulate and exercise authority over foreign investments within its national jurisdiction and in accordance with its
national goals and priorities. SECTION 11. No franchise, certificate, or any other form of authorization for the operation of a public utility shall be granted except to citizens of the Philippines or to corporations or associations organized under the laws of the Philippines at least sixty per centum of whose capital is owned by such citizens, nor shall such
franchise, certificate, or authorization be exclusive in character or for a longer period than fifty years. Neither shall any such franchise or right be granted except under the common good so requires. The State shall encourage equity participation in public
utilities by the general public. The participation of foreign investors in the governing body of any public utility enterprise shall be limited to their proportionate share in its capital, and all the executive and managing officers of such corporation or association must be citizens of the Philippines. SECTION 12. The State shall promote the preferential use
of Filipino labor, domestic materials and locally produced goods, and adopt measures that help make them competitive. SECTION 13. The State shall pursue a trade policy that serves the general welfare and utilizes all forms and arrangements of exchange on the basis of equality and reciprocity. SECTION 14. The sustained development of a reservoir
of national talents consisting of Filipino scientists, entrepreneurs, professionals, managers, high-level technical manpower and skilled workers and craftsmen in all fields shall be promoted by the State. The practice of all professions in the Philippines
shall be limited to Filipino citizens, save in cases prescribed by law. SECTION 15. The Congress shall create an agency to promote the viability and growth of cooperatives as instruments for social justice and economic development. SECTION 16. The Congress shall not, except by general law, provide for the formation, organization, or regulation of
private corporations. Government-owned or controlled corporations may be created or established by special charters in the interest of the common good and subject to the test of economic viability. SECTION 17. In times of national emergency, when the public interest of the common good and subject to the test of economic viability.
prescribed by it, temporarily take over or direct the operation of any privately owned public utility or business affected with public interest. SECTION 18. The State may, in the interest of national welfare or defense, establish and operate vital industries and, upon payment of just compensation, transfer to public ownership utilities and other private
enterprises to be operated by the Government. SECTION 19. The State shall regulate or prohibit monopolies when the public interest so requires. No combinations in restraint of trade or unfair competition shall be allowed. SECTION 20. The Congress shall establish an independent central monetary authority, the members of whose governing board
must be natural-born Filipino citizens, of known probity, integrity, and patriotism, the majority of whom shall come from the private sector. They shall provide policy direction in the areas of money, banking, and credit. It shall have supervision
over the operations of banks and exercise such regulatory powers as may be provided by law over the operations of finance companies and other institutions performing similar function as the central monetary authority
SECTION 21. Foreign loans may only be incurred in accordance with law and the regulation of the monetary authority. Information on foreign loans obtained or guaranteed by the Government shall be considered inimical to the
national interest and subject to criminal and civil sanctions, as may be provided by law. ARTICLE XIII Social Justice and Human Rights SECTION 1. The Congress shall give highest priority to the enactment of measures that protect and enhance the right of all the people to human dignity, reduce social, economic, and political inequalities, and remove
cultural inequities by equitably diffusing wealth and political power for the common good. To this end, the State shall include the commitment to create economic opportunities based on freedom of initiative and
self-reliance. Labor SECTION 3. The State shall afford full protection to labor, local and overseas, organized and unorganized and promote full employment and equality of employment and peaceful concerted activities
including the right to strike in accordance with law. They shall be entitled to security of tenure, humane conditions of work, and a living wage. They shall also participate in policy and decision-making processes affecting their rights and benefits as may be provided by law. The State shall promote the principle of shared responsibility between workers.
and employers and the preferential use of voluntary modes in settling disputes, including conciliation, and shall enforce their mutual compliance therewith to foster industrial peace. The State shall regulate the relations between workers and employers, recognizing the right of labor to its just share in the fruits of production and the right of
enterprises to reasonable returns on investments, and to expansion and growth. Agrarian and Natural Resources Reform SECTION 4. The State shall, by law, undertake an agrarian reform program founded on the right of farmers and regular farmworkers, who are landless, to own directly or collectively the lands they till or, in the case of other
farmworkers, to receive a just share of the fruits thereof. To this end, the State shall encourage and undertake the just distribution of all agricultural lands, subject to such priorities and reasonable retention limits as the Congress may prescribe, taking into account ecological, developmental, or equity considerations, and subject to the payment of just
compensation. In determining retention limits, the State shall recognize the right of small landowners, and landowners, and landowners, as well as cooperatives, and other independent farmers' organizations to participate in the
planning, organization, and management of the program, and shall provide support to agriculture through appropriate technology and research, and adequate financial, production, marketing, and other support services. SECTION 6. The State shall apply the principles of agrarian reform or stewardship, whenever applicable in accordance with law, in
the disposition or utilization of other natural resources, including lands of the public domain under lease or concession suitable to agriculture, subject to prior rights, homestead rights of small settlers, and the rights of indigenous communities to their ancestral lands. The State may resettle landless farmers and farmworkers in its own agricultural
estates which shall be distributed to them in the manner provided by law. SECTION 7. The State shall protect the rights of subsistence fishermen, especially of local communities, to the preferential use of local marine and fishing resources, both inland and offshore. It shall provide support to such fishermen through appropriate technology and
research, adequate financial, production, and marketing assistance, and other services. The protection shall extend to offshore fishing grounds of subsistence fishermen against foreign intrusion. Fishworkers shall receive a just share from their labor in the utilization of marine and
fishing resources. SECTION 8. The State shall provide incentives to landowners to invest the proceeds of the agrarian reform program to promote industrialization, employment creation, and privatization of public sector enterprises. Financial instruments used as payment for their lands shall be honored as equity in enterprises of their choice. Urban
Land Reform and Housing SECTION 9. The State shall, by law, and for the common good, undertake, in cooperation with the public sector, a continuing program of urban land reform and housing which will make available at affordable cost decent housing and basic services to underprivileged and homeless citizens in urban centers and resettlement
areas. It shall also promote adequate employment opportunities to such citizens. In the implementation of such program the State shall respect the rights of small property owners. SECTION 10. Urban or rural poor dwellers shall not be evicted nor their dwellings demolished, except in accordance with law and in a just and humane manner. No
resettlement of urban or rural dwellers shall be undertaken without adequate consultation with them and the communities where they are to be relocated. Health SECTION 11. The State shall adopt an integrated and comprehensive approach to health development which shall endeavor to make essential goods, health and other social services
available to all the people at affordable cost. There shall be priority for the needs of the underprivileged sick, elderly, disabled, women, and children. The State shall endeavor to provide free medical care to paupers. SECTION 12. The state shall endeavor to provide free medical care to paupers.
manpower development and research, responsive to the country's health needs and problems. SECTION 13. The State shall establish a special agency for disabled persons for rehabilitation, self-development and self-reliance, and their integration into the mainstream of society. Women SECTION 14. The State shall protect working women by
providing safe and healthful working conditions, taking into account their maternal functions, and such facilities and opportunities that will enhance their welfare and enable them to realize their full potential in the service of the nation. Role and Rights of People's Organizations SECTION 15. The State shall respect the role of independent people's
organizations to enable the people to pursue and protect, within the democratic framework, their legitimate and collective interests and aspirations of citizens with demonstrated capacity to promote the public interest and with identifiable leadership, membership,
and structure. SECTION 16. The right of the people and their organizations to effective and reasonable participation at all levels of social, political, and economic decision-making shall not be abridged. The State shall, by law, facilitate the establishment of adequate consultation mechanisms. Human Rights SECTION 17. (1) There is hereby created and structure.
independent office called the Commission on Human Rights. (2) The Commission shall be members of the Bar. The term of office and other qualifications and disabilities of the Members of the Commission shall be provided
by law. (3) Until this Commission is constituted, the existing Presidential Commission on Human Rights shall have the following powers.
and functions: (1) Investigate, on its own or on complaint by any party, all forms of human rights violations thereof in accordance with the Rules of Court; (3) Provide appropriate legal measures for the protection of human
rights of all persons within the Philippines, as well as Filipinos residing abroad, and provide for preventive measures and legal aid services to the underprivileged whose human rights have been violated or need protection; (4) Exercise visitorial powers over jails, prisons, or detention facilities; (5) Establish a continuing program of research, education,
and information to enhance respect for the primacy of human rights; (6) Recommend to the Congress effective measures to promote human rights, or their families; (7) Monitor the Philippine Government's compliance with international treaty obligations on human rights; (8)
Grant immunity from prosecution to any person whose testimony or whose possession of documents or other evidence is necessary or convenient to determine the truth in any investigation conducted by it or under its authority; (9) Request the assistance of any department, bureau, office, or agency in the performance of its functions; (10) Appoint its
officers and employees in accordance with law; and (11) Perform such other duties and functions as may be provided by law. SECTION 19. The Commission, taking into account its recommendations. ARTICLE XIV Education, Science and
Technology, Arts, Culture, and Sports Education SECTION 1. The State shall protect and promote the right of all citizens to quality education accessible to all. SECTION 2. The State shall: (1) Establish, maintain, and support a complete, adequate, and integrated system of education
relevant to the needs of the people and society; (2) Establish and maintain a system of free public education in the elementary and high school levels. Without limiting the natural right of parents to rear their children, elementary and high school levels. Without limiting the natural right of parents to rear their children, elementary education is compulsory for all children of school age; (3) Establish and maintain a system of school archives a school age; (2) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (3) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (3) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (3) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (3) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (3) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (3) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (3) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (3) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (3) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (4) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (5) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (6) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (6) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (7) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (8) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (8) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (8) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (8) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (8) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (8) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (8) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (8) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (8) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (8) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (8) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (8) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (8) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (8) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (8) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (8) Establish and maintain a system of school age; (8
loan programs, subsidies, and other incentives which shall be available to deserving students in both public and private schools, especially to the underprivileged; (4) Encourage non-formal, informal, and indigenous learning systems, as well as self-learning, independent, and out-of-school study programs particularly those that respond to community
needs; and (5) Provide adult citizens, the disabled, and out-of-school youth with training in civics, vocational efficiency, and other skills. SECTION 3. (1) All educational institutions shall include the study of the Constitution as part of the curricula.
appreciation of the role of national heroes in the historical development of the country, teach the rights and duties of citizenship, strengthen ethical and spiritual values, develop moral character and personal discipline, encourage critical and creative thinking, broaden scientific and technological knowledge, and promote vocational efficiency. (3)
the option expressed in writing by the parents or quardians, religion shall be allowed to be taught to their children or wards in public elementary and high schools within the regular class hours by instructors designated or approved by the religious authorities of the religious to which the children or wards belong, without additional cost to the
Government. SECTION 4. (1) The State recognizes the complementary roles of public and private institutions in the educational institutions, other than those established by religious groups and mission boards, shall be owned solely by
citizens of the Philippines or corporations or associations at least sixty per centum of the capital of which is owned by such citizens. The Congress may, however, require increased Filipino equity participation in all educational institutions. The control and administration of educational institutions shall be vested in citizens of the Philippines. No
educational institution shall be established exclusively for aliens and no group of aliens shall comprise more than one-third of the enrollment in any school. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to schools established for foreign temporary
residents. (3) All revenues and assets of non-stock, non-profit educational institutions used actually, directly, and exclusively for educational purposes shall be exempt from taxes and duties. Upon the dissolution or cessation of the corporate existence of such institutions, their assets shall be exempt from taxes and duties.
educational institutions, including those cooperatively owned, may likewise be entitled to such exemptions subject to the limitations provided by law including restrictions on dividends and provisions for reinvestment. (4) Subject to conditions prescribed by law, all grants, endowments, donations, or contributions used actually, directly, and exclusively
for educational purposes shall be exempt from tax. SECTION 5. (1) The State shall take into account regional and sectoral needs and conditions and shall be enjoyed in all institutions of higher learning. (3) Every citizen has a right to select a
profession or course of study, subject to fair, reasonable, and equitable admission and academic personnel shall enjoy the protection of the State shall ensure the right of teachers to professional advancement. (4) The State shall ensure the right of teachers to professional advancement.
and ensure that teaching will attract and retain its rightful share of the best available talents through adequate remuneration and fulfillment. Language SECTION 6. The national language of the Philippines is Filipino. As it evolves, it shall be further developed and enriched on the basis of existing Philippine and
other languages. Subject to provisions of law and as the Congress may deem appropriate, the Government shall take steps to initiate and sustain the use of Filipino as a medium of official communication and instruction, the official languages of the
Philippines are Filipino and, until otherwise provided by law, English. The regions and shall serve as auxiliary media of instruction therein. Spanish and Arabic shall be promoted on a voluntary and optional basis. SECTION 8. This Constitution shall be promulgated in Filipino and English
and shall be translated into major regional languages, Arabic, and Spanish. SECTION 9. The Congress shall establish a national language commission composed of representatives of various regions and disciplines which shall undertake, coordinate, and promote researches for the development, propagation, and preservation of Filipino and other
languages. Science and Technology SECTION 10. Science and technology are essential for national development, invention, and to science and technology education, training, and services. It shall support indigenous, appropriate, and self-reliant
scientific and technological capabilities, and their application to the country's productive systems and national life. SECTION 11. The Congress may provide for incentives, including tax deductions, to encourage private participation in programs of basic and applied scientific research. Scholarships, grants-in-aid, or other forms of incentives shall be
provided to deserving science students, researchers, scientists, inventors, technologists, and specially gifted citizens. SECTION 12. The State shall regulate the transfer and promote the adaptation of technology from all sources for the national benefit. It shall encourage the widest participation of private groups, local governments, and community
based organizations in the generation and utilization of science and technology. SECTION 13. The State shall protect and secure the exclusive rights of scientists, inventors, artists, and other gifted citizens to their intellectual property and creations, particularly when beneficial to the people, for such period as may be provided by law. Arts and
Culture SECTION 14. The State shall foster the preservation, enrichment, and dynamic evolution of a Filipino national culture based on the principle of unity in diversity in a climate of free artistic and intellectual expression. SECTION 15. Arts and letters shall enjoy the patronage of the State shall conserve, promote, and popularize the
nation's historical and cultural heritage and resources, as well as artistic creations. SECTION 16. All the country's artistic and historic wealth constitutes the cultural treasure of the nation and shall be under the protection of the State which may regulate its disposition. SECTION 17. The State shall recognize, respect, and protect the rights of
indigenous cultural communities to preserve and develop their cultures, traditions, and institutions. It shall consider these rights in the formulation of national system, public or private cultural entities, scholarships, grants and
other incentives, and community cultural centers, and other public venues. (2) The State shall encourage and support researches and studies on the arts and culture. Sports SECTION 19. (1) The State shall promote physical education and encourage and support researches and studies on the arts and culture.
competitions, to foster self-discipline, teamwork, and excellence for the development of a healthy and alert citizenry. (2) All educational institutions shall undertake regular sports activities throughout the country in cooperation with athletic clubs and other sectors. ARTICLE XV The Family SECTION 1. The State recognizes the Filipino family as the
foundation of the nation. Accordingly, it shall strengthen its solidarity and actively promote its total development. SECTION 2. Marriage, as an inviolable social institution, is the foundation of the family and shall be protected by the State.
convictions and the demands of responsible parenthood; (2) The right of children to assistance, including proper care and nutrition, and special protection from all forms of neglect, abuse, cruelty, exploitation, and other conditions prejudicial to their development; (3) The right of the family living wage and income; and (4) The right of
                      associations to participate in the planning and implementation of policies and programs that affect them. SECTION 4. The family has the duty to care for its elderly members but the State may also do so through just programs of social security. ARTICLE XVI General Provisions SECTION 1. The flag of the Philippines shall be red,
white, and blue, with a sun and three stars, as consecrated and honored by the people and recognized by law. SECTION 2. The Congress may, by law, adopt a new name for the country, a national anthem, or a national seal, which shall all be truly reflective and symbolic of the ideals, history, and traditions of the people. Such law shall take effect only
upon its ratification by the people in a national referendum. SECTION 3. The State may not be sued without its consent. SECTION 4. The Armed Forces of the Philippines shall be composed of a citizen armed force which shall undergo military training and serve, as may be provided by law. It shall keep a regular force necessary for the security of the
State. SECTION 5. (1) All members of the armed forces shall take an oath or affirmation to uphold and defend this Constitution. (2) The State shall strengthen the performance of their duty. (3) Professionalism in the armed forces and adequate
remuneration and benefits of its member of the armed forces shall be a prime concern of the armed forces shall be insulated from partisan politics. 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. (5) Laws on retirement of military officers shall not allow extension of their subsidiaries.
as far as practicable. (7) The tour of duty of the Chief of Staff of the armed forces shall not exceed three years. However, in times of war or other national emergency declared by the Congress, the President may extend such tour of duty. SECTION 6. The State shall establish and maintain one police force, which shall be national in scope and civilian in
character, to be administered and controlled by a national police commission. The authority of local executives over the police units in their jurisdiction shall be provided by law. SECTION 7. The State shall provide immediate and adequate care, benefits, and other forms of assistance to war veterans and veterans of military campaigns, their surviving
spouses and orphans. Funds shall be provided therefor and due consideration shall be given them in the disposition of natural resources. SECTION 8. The State shall, from time to time, review to upgrade the pensions and other benefits due to retirees of both the
government and the private sectors. SECTION 9. The State shall provide the policy environment for the full development of Filipino capability and the emergence of communication structures suitable to the needs and aspirations of
the nation and the balanced flow of information into, out of, and across the country, in accordance with a policy that respects the freedom of speech and of the Philippines, or to corporations, cooperatives or associations, wholly-owned and
managed by such citizens. The Congress shall regulate or prohibit monopolies in commercial mass media when the public interest so requires. No combinations in restraint of trade or unfair competition therein shall be allowed. (2) The advertising industry is impressed with public interest, and shall be regulated by law for the protection of consumers
and the promotion of the general welfare. Only Filipino citizens or corporations or associations at least seventy per centum of the advertising industry. The participation of foreign investors in the governing body of entities in such industry shall be limited to their proportionate
share in the capital thereof, and all the executive and managing officers of such entities must be citizens of the Philippines. SECTION 12. The Congress may create a consultative body to advise the President on policies affecting indigenous cultural communities, the majority of the members of which shall come from such communities. ARTICLE XVII
Amendments or Revisions SECTION 1. Any amendment to, or revision of, this Constitution may be proposed by: (1) The Congress, upon a vote of three-fourths of all its Members; or (2) A constitution may be proposed by: (1) The Congress, upon a vote of three-fourths of all its Members; or (2) A constitution may be proposed by: (1) The Congress, upon a vote of three-fourths of all its Members; or (2) A constitution may be proposed by: (1) The Congress, upon a vote of three-fourths of all its Members; or (2) A constitution may be proposed by: (1) The Congress, upon a vote of three-fourths of all its Members; or (2) A constitution may be proposed by: (1) The Congress, upon a vote of three-fourths of all its Members; or (2) A constitution may be proposed by: (3) The Congress, upon a vote of three-fourths of all its Members; or (2) A constitution may be proposed by: (3) The Congress, upon a vote of three-fourths of all its Members; or (3) A constitution may be proposed by: (4) The Congress, upon a vote of three-fourths of all its Members; or (4) A constitution may be proposed by: (5) The Congress, upon a vote of three-fourths of all its Members; or (4) A constitution may be proposed by: (6) The Congress, upon a vote of three-fourths of all its Members; or (6) The Congress of three-fourths of all its Members; or (6) The Congress of three-fourths or (6) The Congress of
twelve per centum of the total number of registered voters, of which every legislative district must be represented by at least three per centum of the registered voters therein. No amendment under this section shall be authorized within five years following the ratification of this Constitution nor oftener than once every five years thereafter. The
Congress shall provide for the implementation of the exercise of this right. SECTION 3. The Congress may, by a vote of all its Members, submit to the electorate the question of calling such a convention. SECTION 4. Any amendment to, or revision of, this
Constitution under Section 1 hereof shall be valid when ratified by a majority of the votes cast in a plebiscite which shall be held not earlier than sixty days nor later than ninety days after the approval of such amendment or revision. Any amendment under Section 2 hereof shall be valid when ratified by a majority of the votes cast in a plebiscite which
shall be held not earlier than sixty days nor later than ninety days after the certification by the Commission on Elections of the sufficiency of the petition. ARTICLE XVIII Transitory Provisions SECTION 1. The first elections of Members of the sufficiency of the petition.
shall be held on a date to be determined by the President, which may be simultaneous with the election of the Members of the House of Representatives, and the local officials first elected
under this Constitution shall serve until noon of June 30, 1992. Of the Senators elected in the election of 1992, the first twelve obtaining the highest number of votes shall serve for six years and the remaining twelve for three years. SECTION 3. All existing laws, decrees, executive orders, proclamations, letters of instructions, and other executive
issuances not inconsistent with this Constitution shall remain operative until amended, repealed, or revoked. SECTION 4. All existing treaties or international agreements which have not been ratified shall not be renewed or extended without the concurrence of at least two-thirds of all the Members of the Senate. SECTION 5. The six-year term of the
incumbent President and Vice-President and Vice-President under this Constitution shall be held on the second Monday of May, 1992. SECTION 6. The incumbent President and Vice-President under this Constitution shall be held on the second Monday of May, 1992. SECTION 6. The incumbent President and Vice-President under this Constitution shall be held on the second Monday of May, 1992. SECTION 6. The incumbent President under this Constitution shall be held on the second Monday of May, 1992. SECTION 6. The incumbent President under this Constitution shall be held on the second Monday of May, 1992. SECTION 6. The incumbent President under this Constitution shall be held on the second Monday of May, 1992. SECTION 6. The incumbent President under this Constitution shall be held on the second Monday of May, 1992. SECTION 6. The incumbent President under this Constitution shall be held on the second Monday of May, 1992. SECTION 6. The incumbent President under this Constitution shall be held on the second Monday of May, 1992. SECTION 6. The incumbent President under this Constitution shall be held on the second Monday of May, 1992. SECTION 6. The incumbent President under this Constitution shall be held on the second Monday of May, 1992. SECTION 6. The incumbent President under this Constitution shall be held on the second Monday of May, 1992. SECTION 6. The incumbent president under this Constitution shall be held on the second Monday of May, 1992. SECTION 6. The incumbent president under this Constitution shall be held on the second Monday of May, 1992. SECTION 6. The incumbent president under this Constitution shall be held on the second Monday of May, 1992. SECTION 6. The incumbent president under this Constitution shall be held on the second Monday of May, 1992. SECTION 6. The incumbent president under this Constitution shall be held on the second Monday of May, 1992. SECTION 6. The incumbent president under this Constitution shall be held on the second Monday of May, 1992. SECTION 6. The incumbent president under 
shall continue to exercise legislative powers until the first Congress is convened. SECTION 7. Until a law is passed, the President may fill by appointment from a list of nominees by the respective sectors the seats reserved for sectoral representation in paragraph (2), Section 5 of Article VI of this Constitution. SECTION 8. Until otherwise provided by
the Congress, the President may constitute the Metropolitan Authority to be composed of the heads of all local government units comprising the Metropolitan Manila area. SECTION 9. A sub-province shall continue to exist and operate until it is converted into a regular province or until its component municipalities are reverted to the mother
province, SECTION 10. All courts existing at the time of the ratification of this Constitution shall continue to exercise their jurisdiction, until otherwise provided by law, The provisions of the existing Rules of Court, judiciary acts, and procedural laws not inconsistent with this Constitution shall remain operative unless amended or repealed by the
Supreme Court or the Congress. SECTION 11. The incumbent Members of the Judiciary shall continue in office or are removed for cause. SECTION 12. The Supreme Court shall, within one year after the ratification of this Constitution, adopt a
systematic plan to expedite the decision or resolution of cases or matters pending in the Supreme Courts or the lower courts prior to the effectivity of this Constitution. A similar plan shall be adopted for all special courts and quasi-judicial bodies. SECTION 13. The legal effect of the lapse, before the ratification of this Constitution, of the applicable
period for the decision or resolution of the cases or matters submitted for adjudication by the Supreme Court as soon as practicable. SECTION 14. The provisions of paragraphs (3) and (4), Section 15 of Article VIII of this Constitution, shall apply to cases or matters filed before the ratification of this Constitution,
when the applicable period lapses after such ratification. SECTION 15. The incumbent Members of the Civil Service Commission on Elections, and the Commission on Elections are the Commission of Elections and Elections are the Commission of Elections and Elections are the Commission of Elections and Elections are the Commission of Elections are the Commission of Elections and Elections are the Commission of Ele
duties of their office or appointed to a new term thereunder. In no case shall any Member service before the ratification of this Constitution. SECTION 16. Career civil service employees separated from the service before the ratification of this Constitution.
25, 1986 and the reorganization following the ratification of this Constitution shall be entitled to appropriate separation. In lieu thereof, at the option of the employees, they may be considered for employment in the
Government or in any of its subdivisions, instrumentalities, or agencies, including government-owned or controlled corporations and their subsidiaries. This provision also applies to career officers whose resignation, tendered in line with the existing policy, had been accepted. SECTION 17. Until the Congress provides otherwise, the President shall
receive an annual salary of three hundred thousand pesos; the Vice-President, the Senators, the Members of the House of Representatives, and the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court, and the
Chairmen of the Constitutional Commissions, two hundred eighty thousand pesos each; and the Members of the Constitutional Commissions, one hundred eighty thousand pesos each; and the Members of the National Government. SECTION 19.
All properties, records, equipment, buildings, facilities, and other assets of any office or body abolished or reorganized under Proclamation No. 3 dated March 25, 1986 or this Constitution shall be transferred to the office or body to which its powers, functions, and responsibilities substantially pertain. SECTION 20. The first Congress shall give
priority to the determination of the period for the full implementation of free public secondary education. SECTION 21. The Congress shall provide efficacious procedures and adequate remedies for the reversion to the State of all lands of the public domain and real rights connected therewith which were acquired in violation of the Constitution or the
public land laws, or through corrupt practices. No transfer or disposition of such lands or real rights shall be allowed until after the lapse of one year from the ratification of this Constitution. SECTION 22. At the earliest possible time, the Government shall expropriate idle or abandoned agricultural lands as may be defined by law, for distribution to
the beneficiaries of the agrarian reform program. SECTION 23. Advertising entities affected by paragraph (2), Section 11 of Article XVI of this Constitution shall have five years from its ratification to comply on a graduated and proportionate basis with the minimum Filipino ownership requirement therein. SECTION 24. Private armies and other
armed groups not recognized by duly constituted authority shall be dissolved or, where appropriate, converted into the regular force. SECTION 25. After the expiration in 1991 of the
Agreement between the Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America concerning Military Bases, foreign military bases, troops, or facilities shall not be allowed in the Philippines except under a treaty duly concurred in by the Senate and, when the Congress so requires, ratified by a majority of the votes cast by the people in a national
referendum held for that purpose, and recognized as a treaty by the other contracting State. SECTION 26. The authority to issue sequestration or freeze orders under Proclamation No. 3 dated March 25, 1986 in relation to the recovery of ill-gotten wealth shall remain operative for not more than eighteen months after the ratification of this
Constitution. However, in the national interest, as certified by the President, the Congress may extend said period. A sequestration or freeze order shall be issued only upon showing of a prima facie case. The order and the list of the sequestration or freeze order shall forthwith be registered with the proper court. For orders issued before the
ratification of this Constitution, the corresponding judicial action or proceeding shall be filed within six months from its ratification. For those issued after such ratification or freeze order is deemed automatically lifted if no judicial
action or proceeding is commenced as herein provided. SECTION 27. This Constitution shall take effect immediately upon its ratification by a majority of the votes cast in a plebiscite held for the purpose and shall supersede all previous Constitutions. Ratified: February 2, 1987 Source: CDAsia
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