

**THE 1987 CONSTITUTION OF
THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES**

ARTICLE VI

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Section 1. The legislative power shall be vested in the Congress of the Philippines which shall consist of a ~~Senate and~~ a House of Representatives, except to the extent reserved to the people by the provision on initiative and referendum. Congress shall also be known as the *Sangguniang Pambansa*, and its Members as *Kagawad*. Congress may by law change its name and that of the House of Representatives, and the title of its Members.

Sec. 2. ~~The Senate shall be composed of twenty-four Senators who shall be elected at large by the qualified voters of the Philippines, as may be provided by law.~~

Sec. 3. ~~No person shall be a Senator unless he is a natural-born citizen of the Philippines, and, on the day of 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.~~

Sec. 4. ~~The term of office of the Senators shall be six years and shall commence, unless otherwise provided by law, at noon on the thirtieth day of June next following their election.~~

~~No Senator shall serve for more than two consecutive terms. Voluntary renunciation of the office for any length of time shall not be considered as an interruption in the continuity of his service for the full term of which he was elected.~~

Sec. 5. (1) The House of Representatives shall be composed of not more than two hundred and fifty ~~members~~ district representatives, 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; of twenty-four senators or regional representatives, unless otherwise fixed by law, who shall be elected from legislative regions composed of legislative districts in accordance with the number of their respective inhabitants, size of territory and culture; and those of sectoral representatives 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 including those under the party list. ~~For three consecutive years after the ratification of this Constitution, one-half of the seats allocated to party-list representatives shall be filled, as provided by law, by selection or election from the labor, peasant, urban poor, indigenous cultural communities, women, youth, and such other sectors as may be provided by law, except the religious sector.~~

Sec. 6. No person shall be a ~~Member~~ district representative or regional representative 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 or region 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.

Sec. 7. The Members of the House of Representatives shall be elected for a term of ~~three~~ five years which shall begin, unless otherwise provided by law, at noon on the thirtieth day of June next following their election.

Unless otherwise provided by law, 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. Congress shall by law provide for a system of recall for district representatives, senators or regional representatives, and sectoral representatives.

Sec. 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.

Sec. 9. In case of vacancy in ~~the Senate or in~~ the House of Representatives, a special election may be called to fill such vacancy in the manner prescribed by law, but ~~the Senator or~~ the Member of the House of Representatives thus elected shall serve only for the unexpired term.

Sec. 10. The salaries of ~~Senators and~~ Members of the House of Representatives shall be determined by law. No increase in said compensation shall take effect until after the expiration of the full term of all the Members of ~~the Senate and~~ the House of Representatives approving such increase.

Sec. 11. A ~~Senator or~~ Member of the House of Representatives shall, in all offenses punishable by not more than six years imprisonment, be privileged from arrest while the Congress is in session. No Member shall be questioned nor be held liable in any other place for any speech or debate in the Congress or in any committee thereof.

Sec. 12. All Members of ~~the Senate and~~ the House of Representatives shall, upon assumption of office, make a full disclosure of their financial and business interests. They shall notify the House ~~concerned~~ of a potential conflict of interest that may arise from the filing of a proposed legislation of which they are authors.

Sec. 13. No ~~Senator or~~ Member of the House of Representatives may hold any other office or employment in the Government, or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including government-owned or controlled corporations or their subsidiaries, during his term without forfeiting his seat, unless otherwise provided herein for the election of the President and the appointment of members of the cabinet. Neither shall he be appointed to any office which may have been created or the emoluments thereof increased during the term for which he was elected.

A Member of Congress who is elected President by said Congress shall not lose his membership in Congress by reason of such election. Members of Congress who are appointed by the President as members of the cabinet shall not lose their membership in Congress by reason of such appointment.

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

Sec. 16. (1). ~~The Senate shall elect its President and the House of Representatives shall elect its Speaker by a majority vote of all its respective Members.~~

~~Each~~ The House shall choose such other officers as it may deem necessary.

(2) A majority of ~~each~~ the House shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent Members in such manner, and under such penalties, as ~~such~~ the House may provide.

(3) ~~Each~~ The House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all its Members, suspend or expel a Member. A penalty of suspension, when imposed, shall not exceed sixty days.

(4) ~~Each~~ The 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~~ The 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. Each Member shall carry only one vote regardless of whether the constituency represented is a district, region or sector.~~

Sec. 17. ~~The Senate and the House of Representatives shall have an Electoral Tribunal which shall be the sole judge of all contests relating to the election, returns, and qualifications of their respective its Members. Each The Electoral Tribunal shall be composed of nine Members, three of whom shall be Justices of the Supreme Court to be designated by the Chief Justice, and the remaining six shall be Members of the 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.~~

Sec. 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 of Representatives, elected by each House on the basis of proportional representation from the political parties and parties or organizations registered under the party-list system represented therein. The chairman of the Commission shall not vote, except in case of a tie. The Commission shall act on all appointments submitted to it within thirty session days of the Congress from their submission. The Commission shall rule by a majority vote of all the Members.~~

Sec. 19. ~~The Electoral Tribunals and the Commission on Appointments shall be constituted within thirty days after the Senate and the House of Representatives shall have been organized with the election of the President and the Speaker. The Commission on Appointments shall meet only while the Congress is in session, at the call of its Chairman or a majority of all its Members, to discharge such powers and functions as are herein conferred upon it.~~

Sec. 21. ~~The Senate of 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.~~

Sec. 22. The heads of departments may, upon their own initiative, with the consent of the President, or upon the request of ~~either~~ the House, as the rules of ~~each~~ the ~~said~~ House shall provide, appear before and be heard by such House on any matter pertaining to their departments. Written questions 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 questions, 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.

Sec. 23. (1) The Congress, by a vote of two-thirds of ~~both~~ the Houses ~~in joint session assembled~~, shall have the sole power to declare the existence of a state of war.

Sec. 24. ~~All appropriation, revenue or tariff bills, bills authorizing increase of the public debt, bills of local application, and private bills shall originate exclusively in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments.~~

Sec. 25. (5) No law shall be passed authorizing any transfer of appropriations; however, the President, ~~the President of the Senate~~, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the heads of Constitutional Commissions may, by law, be authorized to augment any item in the general appropriations law for their respective offices from savings in other items of their respective appropriations.

Sec. 26. (2) No bill passed by ~~each~~ the House shall become a law unless it has passed three readings on separate days, and printed copies thereof in its final form have been distributed to its Members three days before its passage, except when the President certifies to the necessity of its immediate enactment to meet a public calamity or emergency. Upon the last reading of a bill, no amendment thereto shall be allowed, and the vote thereon shall be taken immediately thereafter, and the *yeas* and *nays* entered in the Journal.

Sec. 27. (1) Every bill passed by the Congress shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President. If he approves the same he shall sign it; otherwise, he shall veto it and return the same with his objections to the House ~~where it originated~~, which shall enter the objections at large in its Journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the Members of ~~such~~ the House shall agree to pass the bill, ~~it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the Members of that House,~~ it shall become a law. In all such cases, the votes of ~~each~~ the House shall be determined by *yeas* or *nays*, and the names of the Members voting for or against shall be entered in its Journal. The President shall communicate his veto of any bill to the House ~~where it originated~~ within thirty days after the date of receipt thereof, otherwise, it shall become a law as if he had signed it.

ARTICLE VII

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in the President of the Philippines. The President shall be known as *Pangulo*. The President shall be the head of the cabinet. The President as head of the cabinet shall also be known as *Punong Kalihim*, and the members of the cabinet as *Kalihim*. Congress may by law change the title of the President and the members of the cabinet.

There shall be a head of state. Congress shall by law provide for the powers, functions, qualifications, compensation, emoluments, manner of selection, manner of

removal, and term of office of the head of state. The head of state shall be known as *Lakan*. Congress may by law change the title of the head of state.

Congress shall by law provide for a council of state. The council of state shall be empowered to provide advise to all branches and subdivisions of government, and to all sectors and communities of the people, in all matters of national interest. The head of state shall be the head of the council of state. The council of state shall be known as the *Lupong Pambansa*. Congress may by law change the name of the council of state.

~~Sec. 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, and a resident of the Philippines for at least ten years immediately preceding such election.~~

The President shall have the same qualifications as the Members of Congress. The President shall be elected by Congress from among themselves by a majority vote of all its Members. The President shall have the same term of office as the Members of Congress, unless sooner removed as provided herein. The President may at any time be removed from office by Congress, by a majority vote of all its Members, on the ground of loss of confidence. The President who ceases to be a Member of Congress shall by reason of such fact also cease to be the President.

~~Sec. 3. There shall be a Vice-President who shall have the same qualifications and term of office 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.~~

~~The Vice-President may be appointed as a Member of the Cabinet. Such appointment requires no confirmation.~~

~~Sec. 4. The President and the Vice-President shall be elected by direct vote of the people for a term of six years which shall begin at noon on the thirtieth day of June next following the day of the election and shall end at noon of the same date six years thereafter. The President shall not be eligible for any reelection. No person who has succeeded as President and has served as such for more than four years shall be qualified for election to the same office at any time.~~

~~No Vice-President shall serve for more than two successive terms. Voluntary renunciation of the office for any length of time shall not be considered as an interruption in the continuity of the service for the full term for which 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, duly certified by the board of canvassers of each province or city, shall be transmitted to the Congress, directed to the President of the Senate. Upon receipt of the certificates of canvass, the President of the Senate shall, not later than thirty days after the day of the election, open all the 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 them shall forthwith be chosen by the vote of a majority of all the Members of both Houses of the Congress, voting separately.~~

~~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.~~

Sec. 5. Before ~~they~~ he or she enters on the execution of ~~their~~ his or her office, the President, ~~the Vice-President, or the Acting President~~ shall take the following oath or affirmation:

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully and conscientiously fulfill my duties as President (~~or Vice-President or Acting President~~) of the Philippines, preserve and defend its Constitution, execute its laws, do justice to every man, and consecrate myself to the service of the Nation. So help me God.” (In case of affirmation, last sentence will be omitted.)

Sec. 6. The President shall have an official residence. The ~~salaries~~ salary of the President ~~and Vice-President~~ shall be determined by law and shall not be decreased during ~~their~~ his or her tenure. No increase in said compensation shall take effect until after the expiration of the term of the incumbent during which such increase was approved. ~~They~~ The President shall not receive during ~~their~~ his or her tenure any other emolument from the Government or any other source, except that the President shall also receive compensation and emoluments as a Member of Congress.

Members of Congress who are appointed members of the cabinet shall receive compensation and emoluments for both offices.

~~Sec. 7. The President-elect and the Vice-President-elect shall assume office at the beginning of their terms.~~

~~If the President-elect fails to qualify, the Vice-President-elect shall act as President until the President-elect shall have qualified.~~

~~If a President shall not have been 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, the President-elect shall have died or shall have become permanently disabled, the Vice-President-elect shall become President.~~

~~Where no President and Vice-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 act as President until a President or a Vice-President shall have been chosen and qualified.~~

~~The Congress shall, by law, provide for the manner in which one who is to act as President shall be selected until a President or a Vice-President shall have qualified, in case of death, permanent disability, or inability of the officials mentioned in the next preceding paragraph.~~

Sec. 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, the President of the Senate or, in case of his inability,~~

~~the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall then act as President until the President or Vice-President shall have been elected and qualified.~~

~~The Congress shall, by law, provide who shall serve as President in case of death, permanent disability, or resignation of the Acting President. He shall serve until the President or the Vice-President shall have been elected and qualified, and be subject to the same restrictions of powers and disqualifications as the Acting President.~~

~~Sec. 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 the Senate and the House of Representatives who shall assume office upon confirmation by a majority vote of all the Members of both Houses of the Congress, voting separately.~~

~~Sec. 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 occurs, convene in accordance with its rules without need of a call and within seven days enact a law calling for a special election to elect a 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 deemed certified under paragraph 2, Section 26, Article VI of this Constitution and shall become law upon its approval on third reading by the Congress. Appropriations for the 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 called if the vacancy occurs within eighteen months before the date of the next presidential election.~~

~~Sec. 11. Whenever the President transmits to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers 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.~~

~~Whenever a majority of all the Members of the Cabinet transmit 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 Vice-President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.~~

~~Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall reassume the powers 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 convene, if it is not in session, within forty-eight hours, in accordance with its rules and without need of call.~~

~~If the 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 is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice-President shall act as President; otherwise, the President shall continue exercising the powers and duties of his office.~~

~~Sec. 12. In case of serious illness of the President, the public shall be informed of the state of his health. The members of the Cabinet in charge of national security and~~

~~foreign relations and the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, shall not be denied access to the President during such illness.~~

Sec. 13. The President, ~~Vice-President~~, the Members of the Cabinet, and their deputies or assistants shall not, unless otherwise provided in this Constitution, hold any other office or employment during their tenure. They shall not, during said tenure, directly or indirectly, practice any other profession, participate in any business, or be financially interested in any contract with, or in any franchise, or special privilege granted by the Government or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including government-owned or controlled corporations or their subsidiaries. They shall strictly avoid conflict of interest in the conduct of their office.

Sec. 15. Two months immediately before the next ~~presidential~~ elections for Members of Congress and up to the end of his term, a President ~~or Acting President~~ shall not make appointments, except temporary appointments to executive positions when continued vacancies therein will prejudice public service or endanger public safety.

Sec. 16. The President shall ~~nominate and, with the consent of the Commission on Appointments~~, appoint the heads of the executive departments, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, or officers of the armed forces from the rank of colonel or naval captain, and other officers whose appointments are vested in him in this Constitution. He shall also appoint all other officers of the Government whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, and those whom he may be authorized by law to appoint. The Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of other officers lower in rank in the President alone, in the courts, or in the heads of departments, agencies, commissions, or boards.

~~The President shall have the power to make appointments during the recess of the Congress, whether voluntary or compulsory, but such appointments shall be effective only until disapproval by the Commission on Appointments or until the next adjournment of the Congress.~~

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

Sec. 21. No treaty or international agreement shall be valid and effective unless concurred in by at least two-thirds of all the Members of the ~~Senate~~ Congress.

ARTICLE XI

ACCOUNTABILITY OF PUBLIC OFFICERS

Sec. 2. The ~~President, the Vice-President, the~~ Members of the Supreme Court, the Members of the Constitutional Commissions, and the Ombudsman may be removed from office, on impeachment for, and conviction of, culpable violation of the Constitution, treason, bribery, graft and corruption, other high crimes, or betrayal of public trust. All

other public officers and employees may be removed from office as provided by law, but not by impeachment.

Sec. 3. (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, and trial by the Senate House shall forthwith proceed.

(6) The Senate House shall have the sole power to try and decide all cases of impeachment. When sitting for that purpose, the Senators Members shall be on oath or affirmation. ~~When the President of the Philippines is on trial, the Chief Justice 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 House.

ARTICLE XVIII

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

Sec. 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 Congress.

Sec. 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 Congress 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.

Sec. 28. The incumbent President and Vice-President shall continue to serve as such until the expiration of their terms at noon of the thirtieth day of June 2010, unless convicted upon impeachment with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the Members of Congress in accordance with Article XI, Sections 2 and 3, as amended. The incumbent President and Vice-President may not be removed from office by a mere majority vote of all the Members of Congress on the ground of loss of confidence under Article VII, Section 2, as amended.

In case of death, permanent disability, resignation or removal from office of the incumbent President, the incumbent Vice-President shall succeed as President. In case of death, permanent disability, resignation or removal from office of both the incumbent President and Vice-President, Congress shall elect a successor President from among themselves by a majority of vote of all its Members, for the unexpired term of the incumbent President and Vice-President.

The incumbent President shall be the head of state during her tenure.

The incumbent Vice-President shall be a member of the cabinet during his tenure.

Unless otherwise provided by law, the council of state shall be composed of the following: the incumbent head of state, president, vice-president, speaker of the house of representatives and chief justice of the supreme court; the former heads of state, presidents, vice-presidents, senate presidents, speakers of the house of representatives and the interim/regular *batasang pambansa*/national assembly, prime ministers and chief justices of the supreme court; the incumbent executive secretary, defense secretary and foreign affairs secretary; the former executive secretaries, defense secretaries/ministers, and foreign affairs secretaries/ministers, who served for a cumulative period of at least five (5) years; and such other persons as the President may appoint. In the absence of a

law, the President may by executive order establish a council of state as an advisory body of the government and the people.

Sec. 29. The incumbent Senators shall be deemed Members of the House of Representatives, and shall serve as such until the expiration of their terms at noon on the thirtieth day of June 2010 or at noon on the thirtieth day of June 2013 whichever is applicable.

Sec. 30. The elections for district representatives, senators or regional representatives and sectoral representatives shall be held simultaneously with the elections for governors and mayors on the second Monday of May 2010. The said election of senators or regional representatives shall be without prejudice to the continued service of the incumbent Senators as Members of the House of Representatives until the expiration of their terms.

Sec. 31. Unless otherwise provided by law, the senators or regional representatives shall represent the regions as follows:

(1) The Luzon island group shall be represented by twelve senators, the Visayas island group by six senators, and the Mindanao island group by six senators.

(2) The Luzon island group shall include the islands of Batanes and Catanduanes among others. The Visayas island group shall include the islands of Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon, Palawan, Masbate, Biliran, Guimaras and Siquijor among others. The Mindanao island group shall include the islands of Basilan, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, Camiguin, Dinagat and Samal among others.

(3) The Ilocos region including Pangasinan shall be represented by two senators, the Cordillera region by one senator, the Cagayan region including Batanes by one senator, the Central Luzon region including Aurora by two senators, the Metro Manila region by three senators, the CALABARZON region by two senators and the Bicol region including Catanduanes by one senator.

(4) The MIMAROPA region shall be represented by one senator, the Waray region including Biliran by one senator, the Panay region including Guimaras by one senator, the Negros region by one senator, and the Cebu region including Bohol, Siquijor and Masbate by two senators.

(5) The Zamboanga region including Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi shall be represented by one senator, the Northern Mindanao region including Camiguin by one senator, the CARAGA region including Dinagat by one senator, the Davao region including Samal by one senator, the Cotabato region including Cotabato by one senator, the Central Mindanao region including Cotabato City and Lanao del Norte by one senator.

(6) The Comelec shall by resolution establish the legislative districts which shall comprise the legislative regions, in accordance with the foregoing delineation, number of their respective inhabitants, size of territory and culture.

Sec. 32. Unless otherwise provided by law, party-list representatives shall include but not be limited to sectoral organizations of workers, farmers, fishermen, self-employed, teachers, health workers, government employees, overseas workers, youth, parents, women, senior citizens, micro-enterprises, small and medium enterprises, large enterprises, northern tribal communities, southern tribal communities and the southern sultanates. The seats shall be allocated by law among the sectors in accordance with the size of their respective population and the significance of their social and economic contributions to the state. Congress shall provide a system of sectoral voting that allows

voters to register and vote in the sector of their choice. A voter shall be allowed to register and vote in only one sector.

Sec. 33. The following persons shall be disqualified and barred from election as Members, or nomination as nominees of party-list representatives, of the Congress, during the term of office from the thirtieth day of June 2010 through the thirtieth day of June 2015:

(1) Those who at any time held the office of a senator, representative, congressman, assemblyman, nominee of a party-list representative, member or nominee of a member, or legislator of the national legislature;

(2) Those who at any time held the office of the president or vice-president;

(3) Those who at any time held the office of the chief justice or justice of the Supreme Court;

(4) Those who at any time held the office of the chairman or commissioner of the Civil Service Commission, Commission on Elections, or Commission on Audit;

(5) Those who at any time held the office of a governor, vice-governor, mayor, vice-mayor, *punong barangay*, *barangay* captain, officer-in-charge, chief executive, vice-chief executive, of an autonomous region, metropolitan political subdivision, province, city, municipality, *barangay*, or local government unit;

(6) Those who at any time held the office of the Ombudsman, *Tanodbayan*, or Deputy Ombudsman;

(7) The spouse or relatives by consanguinity or affinity within the third civil degree of any of the foregoing.

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