

Philippine Constitution of 1899	Proposed Amendments to the 1987 Constitution
<p>Title V, Article 33. Legislative power shall be exercised by an Assembly of Representatives of the Nation...</p>	<p>Article VI, 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. <u>Congress shall also be known as the <i>Sangguniang Pambansa</i>, and its Members as <i>Kagawad</i>. Congress may by law change its name and that of the House of Representatives, and the title of its Members.</u></p>
<p>Title V, Article 33. ... This Assembly shall be organized in the form and manner determined by law.</p>	<p>Article VI, Sec. 5. (1) The House of Representatives shall be composed of not more than two hundred and fifty members <u>district representatives</u>, 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; <u>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</u> who, as provided by law, shall be elected through a party-list system of registered national, regional, and sectoral parties or organizations.</p> <p>(2) The party-list representatives shall constitute twenty <i>per centum</i> 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.</p>

<p>Title V, Article 36. ... The President of the Republic has the right to convoke it, suspend and close its sessions, and dissolve the same, within the periods prescribed by law enacted by the Assembly or by the Permanent Commission.</p>	<p>NA</p>
<p>Title V, Article 53. The office of Representatives shall be for a term of four years ...</p>	<p>Article VI, Sec. 7. The Members of the House of Representatives shall be elected for a term of three <u>five</u> years which shall begin, unless otherwise provided by law, at noon on the thirtieth day of June next following their election.</p>
<p>NA</p>	<p>Article VI, Sec. 7 ... <u>Unless otherwise provided by law, no</u> Member of the House of Representatives shall serve for more than three consecutive terms. Voluntary renunciation of the office for any length of time shall not be considered as an interruption in the continuity of his service for the full term for which he was elected...</p>
<p>NA</p>	<p>Article VI, Sec. 7 ... <u>Congress shall by law provide for a system of recall for district representatives, senators or regional representatives, and sectoral representatives.</u></p>
<p>Title V, Article 52. Any member of the Assembly who accepts from the Government any pension, employment, or office with salary, is understood to have renounced his membership. From this shall be excepted the employment as Secretary of the Government of the Republic and other offices provided for by special laws.</p> <p>Article VIII, Article 59. The President of the Republic shall have the right to initiate the introduction of bills equally with the members of the Assembly, and promulgate the laws when duly voted and approved by the latter, and shall see to it that the same are duly executed.</p>	<p>Article VI, 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, <u>unless otherwise provided herein for the election of the President and the appointment of members of the cabinet.</u> Neither shall he be appointed to any office which may have been created or the emoluments thereof increased during the term for which he was elected.</p> <p><u>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</u></p>

	<p><u>members of the cabinet shall not lose their membership in Congress by reason of such appointment.</u></p> <p>Article VII, Sec. 6. ... They <u>The President</u> shall not receive during their <u>his or her</u> tenure any other emolument from the Government or any other source, <u>except that the President shall also receive compensation and emoluments as a Member of Congress.</u></p> <p><u>Members of Congress who are appointed members of the cabinet shall receive compensation and emoluments for both offices.</u></p>
<p>Title VII, Article 56. The Executive Power shall be vested in the President of the Republic, who shall exercise it through his Department Secretaries.</p>	<p>Article VII, Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in the President of the Philippines. <u>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...</u></p>
<p>NA</p>	<p>Article VII, Section 1... <u>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.</u></p>
<p>NA</p>	<p>Article VII, Section 1. ... <u>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.</u></p>

<p>Title VIII, Article 58. The President of the Republic shall be elected by absolute majority of votes by the Assembly and by the special Representatives, convened in chamber assemblies...</p>	<p><u>Title VII, Sec. 2. ... The President shall be elected by Congress from among themselves by a majority vote of all its Members...</u></p>
<p>Title VIII, Article 58. ... His term of office shall be four years, and may be reelected.</p>	<p><u>Title VII, Sec. 2. ... 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.</u></p>

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