CONGRESS OF THE PHILIPPINES Second Regular Session

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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## H. No. 21505

INTRODUCED BY CONGRESSMEN ROCO, ESCUDERO III, DEL MAR, MONFORT, ABLAN, JR., ASPIRAS, CONGRESS-GORDON, CONGRESSMEN NALUPTA, JR., WOMAN ORTEGA, ESTRELLA III, TIROL, JOSON, JR., TUZON, CERILLES, ALBANO, SERAPIO, IMPERIAL, ESTRELLA, JR., TAPIA, ROÑO, CONGRESSWOMEN REYES, BAKUNAWA, CONGRESSMEN DIMAPORO (A.D.), NAVARRO, SR., BANDON, JR., ZUBIRI, JR., ESPINOSA (M.), DOMINGO, JR., LAGUDA, PALACOL, CHIPECO, JR., CAINGLET. GARCIA (P.), BERNARDEZ, DUREZA, MATHAY, JR., JAVIER (E.), JAVIER (R.), BACALTOS, VELOSO, ABAYA, MERCADO (R.G.), CABOCHAN (G.), CUA, RAMIRO, JR. AND DIANALAN, PER COMMITTEE REPORT NO. 423

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR A SYSTEM OF INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM, AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Title. - This Act shall be known as "The
 Initiative and Referendum Act."

3 SEC. 2. Definition of Terms. — For the purpose of this
4 Act, the following terms shall mean:

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(a) Initiative is the power of the people to propose

amendments to the Constitution or to propose and enact
 legislations through an election called for the purpose.
 There are three (3) systems of initiative, namely:
 (1) Initiative on the Constitution which refers to a
 petition proposing amendments to the Constitution;

6 (2) Initiative on statutes which refers to a petition7 proposing to enact a national legislation; and

8 (3) Initiative on local ordinance which refers to a
9 petition proposing to enact a regional, provincial, city,
10 municipal or barangay law or ordinance.

(b) Indirect initiative is the exercise of initiative
by the people through a proposition sent to Congress or the
local legislative body for action.

14 (c) Referendum is the power of the electorate to
15 approve or reject a legislation through an election called for
16 the purpose. It may be of two classes, namely:

17 (1) Referendum on statutes which refers to a petition
18 to approve or reject an act or law, or part thereof, passed
19 by Congress; and

20 (2) Referendum on local law which refers to a petition
21 to approve or reject a law or ordinance enacted by the
22 legislative bodies of regional autonomous regions, provincial,
23 city or municipal governments.

24 (d) Proposition is the measure proposed by the voters.
25 (e) Plebiscite is the electoral process by which an

initiative on the Constitution is approved or rejected by
 the people.

3 (f) Petition is the written instrument containing
4 the proposition and the required number of signatories.
5 It shall be in a form to be determined and submitted to the
6 Commission on Elections, hereinafter referred to as Commission.

8 SEC. 3. Who May Exercise. — The power of initiative 9 and referendum may be exercised by all registered voters 10 of the country in autonomous regions, provinces, cities, 11 municipalities and barangays.

SEC. 4. Requirements. - (a) To exercise the power 12 of initiative or referendum, at least ten per centum (10%) 13 of the total number of the registered voters, of which every 14 legislative district is represented by at least three per centum 15 (3%) of the registered voters thereof, shall sign a petition 16 for the purpose and register the same with the Commission. 17 18 (b) A petition for an initiative on the 1987 Constitution must have at least twelve per centum (12%) of the total 19 number of registered voters as signatories, of which every 20 legislative district must be represented by at least three 21 per centum (3%) of the registered voters therein. Initiative 22 on the Constitution may be exercised only after five (5) 23 years from the ratification of the 1987 Constitution and only 24 25 once every five (5) years thereafter.

1 (c) The petition shall state the contents or text of the 2 proposed law sought to be enacted, approved or rejected, 3 amended or repealed, as the case may be; the proposition; 4 the reason or reasons therefor; that it is not one of the 5 exceptions provided therein, and shall contain signatures of 6 the petitioners or registered voters.

A referendum or initiative affecting a law or 7 (d) ordinance passed by the legislative assembly of a province 8 or city is deemed validly initiated if the petition therefor is 9 signed by at least ten per centum (10%) of the registered 10 voters in the province or city, of which every legislative 11 district must be represented by at least three per centum 12 13 (3%) of the registered voters therein: Provided, however, That if the province or city is comprised only of one legis-14 lative district, then at least each municipality in a province 15. 16 or each barangay in a city should be represented by at least 17 three per centum (3%) of the registered voters therein. 18 (e) A referendum or initiative on an ordinance passed 19 in a municipality shall be deemed validly initiated if the peti-20 tion therefor is signed by at least ten per centum (10%) of the registered voters in the municipality, of which every 21 barangay is represented by at least three per centum (3%) of 22 23 the registered voters therein.

24 (f) A referendum or initiative on a barangay ordinance
25 is deemed validly initiated if signed by at least ten *per cen-*26 *tum* (10%) of the registered voters in said barangay.

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SEC. 5. Conduct and Date of Initiative or Referendum.
 The Commission shall call and supervise the conduct
 of initiative or referendum.

Within a period of thirty (30) days from receipt of the 4 5 petition, the Commission shall, upon determining the suf-6 ficiency of the petition, publish the same in Filipino and 7 English at least twice in newspapers of general and local 8 circulation and set the date of the initiative or referendum which shall not be earlier than forty-five (45) days but not 9 10 later than ninety (90) days from the determination by the Commission of the sufficiency of the petition: 11

SEC. 6. Effectivity of Initiative or Referendum Proposition. - (a) The proposition for the enactment, approval,
amendment or rejection of a national law shall be submitted
to and approved by a majority of the votes cast by all the
registered voters of the Philippines.

17 If, as certified to by the Commission, the proposition is approved by a majority of the votes cast, the national 18 19 law proposed for enactment, approval, or amendment shall 20 become effective fifteen (15) days following completion 21 of its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation in the Philippines. If, as certified 22 23 by the Commission, the proposition to reject a national 24 law is approved by a majority of the votes cast, the said 25 national law shall be deemed repealed and the repeal shall 26 become effective fifteen (15) days following the completion

of publication of the proposition and the certification
 by the Commission in the Official Gazette or in a news paper of general circulation in the Philippines.

4 However, if the majority vote is not obtained, the
5 national law sought to be rejected or amended shall remain
6 in full force and effect.

7 (b) The proposition in an initiative on the Constitu8 tion approved by a majority of the votes cast in the plebiscite
9 shall become effective as to the day of the plebiscite.

(c) A statutory or local ordinance initiative measure 10 11 approved by majority of the votes cast in an election called for the purpose shall become effective fifteen (15) days 12 after certification and proclamation by the Commission. 13 14 SEC. 7. Indirect Initiative. — Any duly accredited 15 people's organization, as defined by law, may file a petition 16 for indirect initiative with the House of Representatives. 17 The petition shall contain a summary of the chief purposes 18 and contents of the bill that the organization proposes to 19 be enacted into law by the legislature.

20 The procedure to be followed on the initiative bill 21 shall be the same as the enactment of any legislative measure 22 before the House of Representatives except that the said 23 initiative bill shall have precedence over other pending 24 legislative measures in the committee.

25 SEC. 8. Prohibited Measures. — The following cannot
26 be the subject of an initiative or referendum petition:

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(a) No petition embracing more than one subject shall be submitted to the electorate; and

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3 (b) Statutes involving emergency measures, the
4 enactment of which are specifically vested in Congress by
5 the Constitution, cannot be subject to referendum until
6 ninety (90) days after its effectivity.

7 SEC. 9. Appeal. — The decision of the Commission on
8 the findings of the sufficiency or insufficiency of the petition
9 for initiative or referendum may be appealed to the Supreme
10 Court within thirty (30) days from notice thereof.

11 SEC. 10. Rules and Regulations. — The Commission 12 is hereby empowered to promulgate such rules and regula-13 tions as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this 14 Act.

15 SEC. 11. Appropriations. — The amount necessary 16 to defray the cost of the initial implementation of this 17 Act shall be charged against the Contingent Fund in the 18 General Appropriations Act of the current year. Thereafter, 19 such sums as may be necessary for the full implementation 20 of this Act shall be included in the annual General Appro-21 priations Act.

SEC. 12. Separability Clause. — If any part or provision
of this Act is held invalid or unconstitutional, the other
parts or provisions thereof shall remain valid and effective.

SEC. 13. Effectivity. — This Act shall take effect
 fifteen (15) days after its publication in a newspaper of
 general circulation.

Approved,

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