



NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE )  
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES )  
First Regular Session )

22 AUG -1 P 1:13

SENATE

RECEIVED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

P.S. Res. No. 75

Introduced by Senator Loren B. Legarda

**RESOLUTION**  
**EXPRESSING THE PROFOUND SYMPATHY AND SINCERE CONDOLENCES**  
**OF THE SENATE OF THE PHILIPPINES ON THE DEATH OF FORMER**  
**PRESIDENT, THE HONORABLE FIDEL V. RAMOS**

**WHEREAS**, Fidel V. Ramos, a patriot, and statesman, who was also a former general and an outstanding public servant who served as the 12th President of the Republic of the Philippines, passed away on 31 July 2022, at the age of 94;

**WHEREAS**, President Ramos, popularly known as FVR and Eddie Ramos, was born on 18 March 1928 in Lingayen, Pangasinan. He was the son of Narciso Ramos, a lawyer, journalist, assemblyman, and Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Angela Valdez, an educator;<sup>1</sup>

**WHEREAS**, President Ramos graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1950. He then earned his Master of Science degree in Civil Engineering at the University of Illinois in 1951 and passed the Civil Engineering Board in 1953. He took his Master of National Security Administration at National Defense College of the Philippines in 1969, as well as his Master of Business Administration at Ateneo De Manila University in 1980, as he was advancing in his career in the military;<sup>2</sup>

**WHEREAS**, President Ramos served as a distinguished soldier for more than four decades. He was an infantry platoon leader in the Philippine Counter-Insurgency campaign in 1951. The following year, he left his assignment and fought in Korea to join the Philippine Expeditionary Force (PEFTOK) in the battle against Chinese

<sup>1</sup> The Official Gazette. The Inauguration of Fidel V. Ramos as President of the Republic of the Philippines. Retrieved from <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/downloads/1992/06jun/19920630-Ramos.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> Ramos Peace and Development Foundation, Inc. (PRDEV). Retrieved from <https://rpdev.org/about-fidel-v-ramos/biography>

Communist forces. He returned to the Philippines and assumed various roles in the military until he was called to take the Special Forces course at Fort Bragg in North Carolina, USA. He organized the first Special Forces company in the Philippines, which trained soldiers in unconventional fighting techniques and anti-insurgency efforts of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. He was then assigned as the Chief of Staff of the Philippine Civic Action Group to Vietnam (PILCAG-V) from 1966 to 1968 and became Presidential Assistant on Military Affairs upon his return to the Philippines;<sup>3</sup>

**WHEREAS**, from his role as a Brigade Commander, 3rd Infantry Brigade of the Philippine Army in 1970, he rose from the ranks as Deputy Chief of Staff for Home Defense of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, 1971-1972; Chief of the Philippine Constabulary, 1972-1986; concurrently as Director-General of the Philippine Integrated National Police, 1975-1986; Vice Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, 1981-1986; and Acting Chief of Staff, 1986-1988. He was appointed as Secretary of National Defense in 1988-1991, during the administration of President Corazon C. Aquino;<sup>4</sup>

**WHEREAS**, in 1992, he was elected President of the Republic of the Philippines until his term ended in 1998. As President, he promoted people empowerment and global competitiveness. At the start of his term, he initiated measures to end the power crisis that devastated the Filipino people and affected many industries. His social reform agenda addressed the long-standing problems of poverty, jobs and livelihood, health, education and skills training, housing, environmental protection, children and the youth, the elderly and the disabled, women empowerment, agrarian reform, and access to equal opportunity;

**WHEREAS**, he led various economic reform initiatives which pushed for the deregulation of key industries and the liberalization of the economy and encouraged the privatization of public entities, to include the modernization of public infrastructure through an expanded Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) law.<sup>5</sup> His policies and programs steered the economy in achieving stability until the 1997 financial crisis hit Southeast Asia.

**WHEREAS**, President Ramos formed a National Unification Commission (NUC) to formulate an amnesty program and a negotiation process with military rebels. He achieved a peace agreement with the secessionist Moro National Liberation

---

<sup>3</sup> The Official Gazette. The Inauguration of Fidel V. Ramos as President of the Republic of the Philippines. Retrieved from <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/downloads/1992/06jun/19920630-Ramos.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> Ramos Peace and Development Foundation, Inc. (PRDEV). Retrieved from <https://rpdev.org/about-fidel-v-ramos/biography>

<sup>5</sup> Club de Madrid (2022). Retrieved from <https://clubmadrid.org/who/members/valdez-ramos-fidel/>

Front (MNLF) in 1996 and Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) in 1997,<sup>6</sup> to which he won the 1997 UNESCO Peace Award, the first awarded to an Asian national.<sup>7</sup> He mitigated disputes with rebel forces and improved internal security through strengthening the military and engaging in military diplomacy.<sup>8</sup>

**WHEREAS**, he mobilized the citizenry and pushed to implement best practices in government service. He instilled the policy of "Complete Staff Work" (CSW) among government workers, which emphasized efficiency and commitment in public service;

**WHEREAS**, as the Filipino nation mourns his passing, President Fidel V. Ramos has left a legacy that demonstrated resolute courage, excellent leadership, and unwavering allegiance;

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, THAT THE FILIPINO PEOPLE EXPRESS THEIR PROFOUND SYMPATHY AND SINCERE CONDOLENCES OF THE SENATE OF THE PHILIPPINES ON THE DEATH OF FORMER PRESIDENT, THE HONORABLE FIDEL V. RAMOS.**

*Adopted,*



**LOREN LEGARDA**

---

<sup>6</sup> Philippine Daily Inquirer (26 January 2014). What Went Before: Peace talks with the MILF. Retrieved from <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/569481/what-went-before-peace-talks-with-the-milf>

<sup>7</sup> Club de Madrid (2022). Retrieved from <https://clubmadrid.org/who/members/valdez-ramos-fidel/>

<sup>8</sup> Gavilan, J et al. (31 July 2022). Fidel Ramos' achievements as president and public servant: Economy, peace. Retrieved from <https://www.rappler.com/nation/fidel-ramos-achievements-president-public-servant-economy-peace/>