



Senate
Office of the Secretary

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

'22 AUG -3 A11 :26

RECEIVED BY:

SENATE
S. B. No. 1006

Introduced by Senator SONNY ANGARA

AN ACT
IMPLEMENTING THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO INFORMATION ON
MATTERS OF PUBLIC CONCERN AND STATE POLICIES OF FULL PUBLIC
DISCLOSURE OF ALL ITS TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING THE PUBLIC
INTEREST AND HONESTY IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND FOR OTHER
PURPOSES

EXPLANATORY NOTE

A citizen's right to official information is essential for democracy. Individuals with ready access to public documents discern better, and are able to meaningfully exercise sovereignty over their government.

No less than Article II, Sec. 28 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution affirms that: "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 government research data used as basis for policy development, shall be afforded the citizen, subject to such limitations as may be provided by law."

The Constitution also underscores that government must operate with utmost transparency and accountability. Article III, Sec. 7 of the Constitution declares: "Subject to reasonable conditions prescribed by the law, the State adopts and implements a policy of full public disclosure of all its transactions involving public interest."

The foregoing measure affirms these constitutional imperatives by establishing broad guidelines and procedures that operationalize them. Without such framework, the rights and obligations enshrined under the Constitution would be meaningless, allowing government to operate under a shroud of secrecy and away from public scrutiny.

Hence, this bill narrows the opportunity for abuse and helps restore trust and confidence in government. Anti-corruption statutes cannot be fully enforced if there are no disclosure and information statutes that are applicable even during emergency situations such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

The freedom of expression organization ARTICLE 19 in a May 2020 report entitled *Ensuring the Public's Right to Know in the COVID-19 Pandemic*, highlighted several threats to governments' obligations on access to information and public health under human rights law. These include:

- Governments trying to limit criticism of poor decision-making or as a larger effort to restrict human rights or hide corruption;
- Emergency legislation that limits access to information about the pandemic and/or extends the deadlines by which governments have to respond; and,
- Public access to information not being prioritized while public services are reduced.

To prevent any of these from happening in the Philippines, this proposed measure ensures continuity of government transactions and services even during unprecedented times of crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic and other public health emergencies, natural calamities, civil unrest, armed conflict and other emergency situations. Furthermore, all public documents shall be made available in digital format so that government officials and employees working remotely may continue to serve the Filipino people.

For the effective implementation of the FOI program and all other FOI-related initiatives in the government, this bill mandates the Philippine Communications

Operations Office (PCCO) to be the lead agency. This bill would significantly help our government to better serve the needs of the people. The passage of the FOI bill will signal the beginning of the realization of our quest for good governance, transparency and accountability.

Approval of this measure is therefore earnestly requested.



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

1 Section 1. *Short Title.* – This Act shall be known as the "*People's Freedom of*
2 *Information Act of 2022.*"

3 *Sec. 2. Declaration of Policy.* – The State recognizes the right of the people to
4 information on matters of public concern and adopts and implements a policy of full
5 public disclosure of all its transactions involving public interest, subject to the
6 procedures and limitations provided by this Act. This right is meant to enhance the
7 significant and widening role of the citizenry in governmental decision-making as well
8 as in checking abuse in government. Public officials and employees, in the
9 performance of their duties under this Act, as well as citizens in the exercise of their
10 rights under this Act, shall act with justice, give everyone his or her due, and observe
11 honesty and good faith.

12 Public officials and employees as well as citizens shall endeavor to handle
13 information kept or obtained under this Act with due care, to the end that inaccuracies
14 and distortions are avoided.

1 It is hereby declared the policy of the state to ensure continuity of all
2 government transactions and services in unprecedented times of crises such as covid-
3 19 pandemic, calamities, other public health emergencies, civil unrest, and other
4 emergency or crisis situation.

5 *Sec. 3. Definition of Terms.* – As used in this Act:

6 (a) *Information* refers to any record, document, paper, report, letters, contract,
7 minutes and transcripts of official meetings, maps, books, photographs, data,
8 research material, film, sound and video recordings, magnetic or other tapes,
9 electronic data, computer stored data, or any other like or similar data or
10 material recorded, stored or archived in whatever form or format, which are
11 made, received or kept in or under the control and custody of any government
12 agency pursuant to law, executive order, rules and regulations, ordinance or
13 in connection with the performance or transaction of official business by any
14 government agency.

15 (b) *Official record/records* refer to information produced or received by a public
16 officer or employee, or by a government agency in an official capacity or
17 pursuant to a public function or duty, regardless of whether the information is
18 in the draft, final or any other stage or status.

19 (c) *Public record/records* refer to information required by law, executive orders,
20 rules, or regulations to be entered, kept and made publicly available by a
21 government agency.

22 *Sec. 4. Coverage.* – This Act shall cover all government agencies, Government
23 agency or agencies shall include the executive, legislative and judicial branches as
24 well as constitutional bodies of the Republic of the Philippines including but not limited
25 to the national government and all its agencies, departments, bureaus, offices and
26 instrumentalities, constitutional commissions and constitutionally mandated bodies,
27 local governments and all their agencies, regulatory agencies, chartered institutions,
28 government-owned or controlled corporations, including wholly-owned or controlled
29 subsidiaries, government financial institutions, state universities and colleges, the
30 Armed Forces of the Philippines, the Philippine National Police, all offices in the
31 Congress of the Philippines including the offices of Senators and Representatives, the
32 Supreme Court and all lower courts established by law.

1 Public service contractors or any other entity shall make their records available
2 to the public insofar as they are related to any contract or transactions that they have
3 with the government or government agencies: *Provided*, That such contracts or
4 transactions are of the highest public interest by reason of the amounts involved and
5 the impact of the transaction to the public.

6 Sec. 5. *Access to Information.* – Every Filipino citizen has a right to and shall,
7 on request, be given access to any record under the control of a government agency
8 regardless of the physical form or format in which they are contained subject only to
9 the exceptions enumerated in Section 7 of this Act.

10 Sec. 6. *Presumption.* – There shall be a legal presumption in favor of access to
11 information. No request for information shall be denied unless it clearly falls under the
12 exceptions provided under this Act.

13 Sec. 7. *Exceptions.* – Access to information shall be granted unless:

14 (a) The information is specifically authorized to be kept secret under guidelines
15 established by an Executive Order, and in fact properly classified pursuant
16 thereto: *Provided*, That

17 (1) The information directly relates to national security or defense and its
18 revelation may cause serious damage to the national security or internal
19 and external defense of the State; or

20 (2) The information requested pertains to the foreign affairs of the Republic of
21 the Philippines, when its revelation shall unduly weaken the negotiating
22 position of the government in an ongoing bilateral or multilateral
23 negotiation or seriously jeopardize the diplomatic relations of tile Philippines
24 with any state: *Provided, further*, That the Executive Order shall specify
25 the reasonable period after which the information shall be automatically
26 declassified or subject to mandatory declassification review, and that any
27 reasonable doubt as to classification and declassification shall be settled in
28 favor of the right to information;

29 (b) The information consist of records of minutes, advice given or opinions
30 expressed during decision-making or policy formulation, invoked by the Chief
31 Executive to be privileged by reason of the, sensitivity of the subject matter or
32 by reason of the impairment of the Chief Executive's deliberative process that

1 would result from the disclosure thereof. Once policy has been formulated and
2 decisions made, minutes and research data may be made available for
3 disclosure unless they were made in executive session;

4 (c) The information requested pertains to internal and/or external defense, law
5 enforcement, and border control, when the disclosure thereof may:

6 (1) Compromise or interfere with any legitimate military or law enforcement
7 operation, or

8 (2) Compromise or interfere with the legitimate prevention, detection or
9 suppression of criminal activity, or the legitimate implementation of
10 immigration controls and border security, or

11 (3) Lead to the disclosure of the identity of a confidential source, including a
12 government, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which
13 furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of a record
14 or information compiled by a law enforcement authority in the course of an
15 investigation or by an agency conducting a lawful national security
16 intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, or

17 (4) Disclose legitimate techniques and procedures for law enforcement
18 investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose legitimate guidelines for
19 law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could
20 reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or

21 (5) Endanger the life or physical safety of any individual, or

22 (6) Deprive a person of a right to a fair trial and impartial adjudication.

23 (d) The information requested consists of drafts of orders, resolutions, decisions,
24 memoranda or audit reports by any executive, administrative, regulatory,
25 constitutional, judicial or quasi-judicial body in the exercise of their regulatory,
26 audit and adjudicatory function;

27 (e) The information requested is obtained by either House of Congress, or any
28 Committee thereof, in executive session;

29 (f) The information requested pertains to the personal information of a natural
30 person other than the requesting party, and its disclosure would constitute an
31 unwarranted invasion of his or her personal privacy, unless it forms part of a
32 public record, or the person is or was an official of a government agency and

1 the information relates to his other public function or the person has consented,
2 in writing, to the disclosure of the information;

3 (g) The information requested pertains to trade secrets and commercial or financial
4 information obtained from a natural or juridical person other than the
5 requesting party, obtained in confidence or covered by privileged
6 communication, and/or filed with a government agency, whenever the
7 revelation thereof would prejudice the interests of such natural or juridical
8 person in trade, industrial, financial or commercial competition;

9 (h) The information is classified as privileged communications in legal proceedings
10 bylaw or by the Rules of Court;

11 (i) The information requested is exempted from disclosure by law or by the
12 Constitution, in addition to those provided in this Section;

13 (j) The information is of a nature that its premature disclosure would: (1) in the
14 case of an agency that regulates or deals with currencies, interest rates,
15 securities, commodities, or financial institutions, be likely to lead speculations
16 in currencies, interest rates, securities, or commodities market; or (2) in the
17 case of other agencies, be likely to frustrate the effective implementation of a
18 proposed official action: *Provided*, That the information shall be disclosed once
19 the abovementioned dangers have ceased; or

20 (k) The information has already been made accessible as provided in Section 16 of
21 this Act.

22 For paragraphs (c) to (k) of this Section, the determination whether any of
23 these grounds shall apply shall be the responsibility of the head of office of the
24 government agency in custody or control of the information, or any responsible central
25 or field officers duly designated by him: *Provided*, That:

26 (1) The exceptions are strictly construed;

27 (2) The exceptions are not used to cover-up a crime, wrong-doing, graft, or
28 corruption;

29 (3) The President, the Supreme Court, the Senate, the House of
30 Representatives, and the Constitutional Commissions may waive an
31 exception with respect to information in the custody of offices under their

1 respective supervision or control, when they deem that there is an
2 overriding public interest in disclosure;

3 (4) The exceptions do not constitute authority to withhold information from
4 Congress, nor authority for the executive branch of a local government unit
5 to withhold information from the legislative body of such local government
6 unit;

7 (5) Whenever the information requested is part of a record, whose other parts
8 are covered by an exception, but may be reasonably severed from a record,
9 the responding official shall communicate the information not covered by
10 the exception to the requester; and;

11 (6) The exceptions set forth in this Section may be overcome if the requester
12 is able to prove before the Ombudsman or a court of competent jurisdiction
13 that the public interest in the disclosure of information outweighs the public
14 interest in keeping the information secret or confidential.

15 *Sec. 8. Mandatory Disclosure of Information. –*

16 (a) In fulfillment of Article XI, Section 17 of the Constitution, the following national
17 officials shall disclose to the public their Statement of Assets, Liabilities, and
18 Net Worth (SALN) on an annual basis in their official website:

- 19 1. President;
- 20 2. Vice-President;
- 21 3. Members of the Cabinet;
- 22 4. Members of Congress;
- 23 5. Justices of Supreme Court;
- 24 6. Members of Constitutional Commissions and other constitutional offices,
- 25 7. Officers of the armed forces with general or flag rank.

26 (b) All agencies of all branches of government shall upload on their websites, which
27 shall be updated monthly, a register of the following public interest
28 transactions, documents or records, including:

- 29 1. Annual Budget of Government Agencies;
- 30 2. Itemized Monthly Collections and Disbursement;
- 31 3. Summary of Income and Expenditures;
- 32 4. Component of the Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) Utilization;

- 1 5. Annual Procurement Plan and Procurement List;
- 2 6. An updated plantilla of positions and vacant positions with qualifications/
3 requirements in their organizations that need to be filled-up;
- 4 7. Items to Bid;
- 5 8. Bid Results on Civil Works, and Goods and Services;
- 6 9. Abstract of Bids as Calculated;
- 7 10. Procurement contracts entered into by a government agency;
- 8 11. Construction or concession agreements or contracts entered into by a
9 government agency with any domestic or foreign person or entity;
- 10 12. Private sector participation agreements or contracts in infrastructure and
11 development projects under Republic Act No. 6957, as amended by Republic
12 Act No. 7718, authorizing the financing, construction, operation and
13 maintenance of infrastructure projects;
- 14 13. Public funding extended to any private entity;
- 15 14. Bilateral or multilateral agreements and treaties in trade, economic
16 partnership, investments, cooperation and similar binding commitments;
- 17 15. Licenses, permits or agreements granted by any government agency to any
18 person or entity for the extraction and/or utilization of natural resources and
19 a list of the grantees;
- 20 16. Guarantees given by any government agency to government-owned or -
21 controlled corporations and to private corporations, persons or entities;
- 22 17. Loans from domestic and foreign financial institutions;
- 23 18. Loans, grants, development assistance, technical assistance, and programs
24 entered into by a government agency with official bilateral or multilateral
25 agencies, as well as with private aid agencies or institutions; and
- 26 19. Compromise agreements entered into by a government agency with any
27 person or entity.

28 The register shall contain a brief description of the transaction involved,
29 including, but not limited to: the nature and object of the transaction, the parties and
30 amounts involved, the key steps undertaken towards its conclusion, and the relevant
31 dates: *Provided*, That contracts and agreements involving an amount of at least Fifty
32 Million Pesos (P50,000,000.00) shall be uploaded in full on the website of the

1 concerned government agency or the Official Gazette online. A covered record shall
2 be enrolled in the register not later than thirty (30) working days from its perfection
3 or issuance.

4 *Sec. 9. Openness and Transparency in Government Agencies.* – Each
5 government agency shall regularly publish, print and disseminate at no cost to the
6 public and in an accessible form, consistent with the provisions of Republic Act No.
7 9485, or the Anti-Red Tape Act of 2007, and through their website, timely, time,
8 accurate and updated key information including, but not limited to:

- 9 (1) A description of its mandate, structure, powers, functions, duties and decision-
10 making processes;
- 11 (2) A description of the frontline services it delivers and the procedure and length
12 of time by which they may be availed of;
- 13 (3) The names of its key officials, their powers, functions and responsibilities, and
14 their profiles and curriculum vitae;
- 15 (4) Work programs, development plans, investment plans, projects, performance
16 targets and accomplishments, and budgets, revenue allotments and
17 expenditures;
- 18 (5) Important rules and regulations, orders or decisions: *Provided*, That they be
19 published within fifteen (15) calendar days from promulgation;
- 20 (6) Rules of procedure, descriptions of forms available or the places at which forms
21 may be obtained, and instructions as to the scope and contents of all papers,
22 reports, or examinations;
- 23 (7) Substantive rules of general applicability adopted as authorized by law, and
24 statements of general policy or interpretations of general applicability
25 formulated and adopted by the agency, including subsequent amendments;
- 26 (8) Current and important database and statistics that it generates;
- 27 (9) Bidding processes and requirements; and
- 28 (10) Mechanisms or procedures by which the public may participate in or otherwise
29 influence the formulation of policy or the exercise of its powers

30 All government agencies shall over time endeavor and build the capacity and
31 practice to upload in full all other contracts, agreements, or treaties covered under

1 this Section, in particular those that are of the highest public interest by reason of the
2 amounts involved and the impact of the transaction to the public.

3 Sec. 10. *Protection of Privacy.* – While providing for access to information in
4 public records, this Act also affords full protection of the right to privacy of individuals,
5 as follows:

- 6 (a) A government agency must ensure that personal information in its custody or
7 under its control is disclosed only as permitted under this Act;
- 8 (b) A government agency must protect personal information in its custody or
9 under its control by making reasonable security arrangements against such
10 risks as unauthorized access, collection, use, disclosure, or disposal; and
- 11 (c) An employee, officer or director of a government agency, who has access,
12 whether authorized or unauthorized, to personal information in the custody of
13 the agency, must not disclose that information except as authorized UNDER
14 this Act.

15 Sec. 11. *Freedom of Information Manual.* –

- 16 (a) For the effective implementation of this Act, all government agencies shall
17 prepare a Freedom of Information (FOI) Manual, indicating the following:
- 18 1. The location and contact information of the head, regional, provincial and
19 field offices, and other established places where the public can obtain
20 government information or submit requests;
 - 21 2. The types of information it generates, produces, holds and/or publishes;
 - 22 3. A description of its record-keeping system;
 - 23 4. The person or office responsible for receiving requests for information;
 - 24 5. The procedure for the filing of requests personally, by mail, or through the
25 identified electronic means;
 - 26 6. The standard forms for the submission of request and for the proper
27 acknowledgment of the request;
 - 28 7. The process for the disposition of the request, including the routing of the
29 request to the person or office with the duty to act on the request, the
30 decision making process, and the grant or denial of access and its
31 implementation;

1 8. The procedure for the administrative appeal of any denial for access to
2 information;

3 9. The schedule of fees;

4 10. The process and procedure for the mandatory disclosure of information
5 under Section 8 of this Act: *Provided, That*, should the agency lack the
6 capacity to fully comply therewith, a brief description of its plan to facilitate
7 compliance within three (3) years from the approval of this Act; and

8 11. Such other information, taking into consideration the unique characteristics
9 of an agency, that will help facilitate the effective implementation of this
10 Act.

11 (b) The foregoing information shall also be posted in its website and bulletin
12 boards, and shall be regularly updated;

13 (c) In no case shall the absence of the aforementioned Manual be a reason for the
14 denial of any request for information made in accordance with this Act.

15 (d) The heads of each of the departments and agencies may designate liaison units
16 or Committees who shall coordinate with the other units of the agency in
17 implementing this Act. The composition, functions and duties of these liaison
18 units or Committees shall be included in the FOI Manual.

19 *Sec. 12. Procedure of Access. –*

20 (a) Any person who wishes to obtain information shall submit, free of charge, a
21 request to the government agency concerned personally, by mail, or through
22 electronic means. A person who is unable, because of illiteracy or due to being
23 a person with disability, to make a written request for information may make
24 an oral request, and the public official who receives the oral request shall
25 reduce it to writing, and include his name and position within the government
26 agency, and give a copy thereof to the person who made the request. The
27 request shall state the name and preferred contact information of the
28 requesting party, and reasonably describe the information required, the reason
29 for the request of the information and the preferred means by which the
30 government agency shall communicate such information to the requesting
31 party: *Provided, That* the stated reason shall not be used as a ground to deny
32 the request or to refuse the acceptance of the request, unless such reason is

1 contrary to law. If the request is submitted personally, the requesting party
2 shall show their current identification card issued by any government agency,
3 or government or private employer or school, or a community tax certificate].
4 If the request is submitted by mail or through electronic means, the requesting
5 party may submit a photo static or electronically scanned copy of the
6 identification, or other convenient means as determined by the agency.

7 (b) The public official receiving the request shall provide reasonable assistance,
8 free of charge, to enable all requesters and particularly those with special
9 needs, to comply with the request requirements under this Section.

10 (c) The request shall be stamped by the government agency, indicating the date
11 and time of receipt and the name, rank, title and position of the receiving public
12 officer or employee with the corresponding signature, and a copy thereof
13 furnished to the requesting party. In case the request is submitted by electronic
14 means, the government agency shall provide for an equivalent means by which
15 the requirements of this paragraph shall be met. Each government agency shall
16 establish a system to trace the status of all requests for information received
17 by it.

18 (d) The request may indicate the requesting party's preferred mode and means of
19 receiving the information requested: *Provided*, That the mode and means are
20 reasonable, taking into consideration equipment normally available to the
21 concerned government agency.

22 (e) A government agency may communicate the information requested in a form
23 other than the preferred means whenever the agency has no capability in
24 communicating the information in the preferred format, or such preferred
25 means would unreasonably interfere with the effective operation of the agency
26 or be detrimental to the preservation of the record.

27 (f) The government agency shall comply with such request as soon as practicable,
28 and in any case within fifteen (15) working days from the receipt thereof even
29 in unprecedented times of crises such as covid-19 pandemic, calamities, other
30 public health emergencies, civil unrest, and other emergency or crisis situation.
31 The period may be extended whenever the information requested requires a
32 search of the government agency's field or satellite offices, examination of

1 voluminous records, the occurrence of fortuitous events or other analogous
2 cases.

3 (g) The government agency shall, in writing or through electronic means, notify
4 the person making the request of the extension, setting forth the reasons for
5 such extension and the date when the information shall be made available,
6 which in no case shall result in an extension of more than twenty (20) working
7 days.

8 (h) Once a decision is made to grant the request, the person making the request
9 shall be notified of such and shall pay the required access and processing fees.
10 If the information is not held by the government agency to which the request
11 was made, it shall notify the requester that it does not hold the information,
12 and indicate to the requester which agency holds the record, if known.
13 Whenever practicable, the agency receiving the request may also cause the
14 transfer of the request to the appropriate agency that holds the information:
15 *Provided*, That the period to comply with the request under this Section shall
16 begin to run only upon the receipt of the agency to which the request is
17 transferred.

18 SEC. 13. *Digitization of all public documents.* All public documents shall be
19 made available in digital format.

20 Sec. 14. *Access and Processing Fees.* – Government agencies may charge a
21 reasonable fee to reimburse the actual cost of reproduction, copying or transcription
22 and the communication of the information requested. An agency may waive the fees
23 whenever it is satisfied that the requester is an indigent, or that the cost of
24 reproduction is negligible, or that it is pursuant to a program for proactive disclosure.

25 Sec. 15. *Exemption from Compliance.* – The government agency is excused
26 from complying with a subsequent identical or substantially similar request from the
27 same requesting party where it has previously complied with a request for information
28 unless a reasonable interval has lapsed between compliance with the previous request
29 and the making of the current request: *Provided*, That the government agency
30 complies with Section 16 of this Act.

31 Sec. 16. *Notice of Denial.* – If the government agency decides to deny the
32 request, in whole or in part, it shall, as soon as practicable, and in any case within

1 fifteen (15) calendar days from the receipt of the request, notify the person making
2 the request of such denial in writing or through electronic means. The notice shall
3 clearly set forth the ground or grounds for denial and the circumstances on which
4 the denial is based, and indicate available rights of reconsideration or appeal. Failure
5 to notify the person making the request of the denial, or of the extension, shall be
6 deemed a denial of the request for access to information.

7 *Sec. 17. Remedies in Cases of Denial of Request for Information. –*

8 (a) In all government agencies other than the judicial branch:

9 i. Every denial of any request for access to information may be appealed to
10 the person or office next higher in authority of the same agency, following
11 the procedure mentioned in Section 11 (a) (8) of this Act: *Provided*, That
12 the written appeal must be filed by the same person making the request
13 within fifteen (15) calendar days from the notice of denial. The appeal shall
14 be decided by the person or office next higher in authority of the same
15 agency within five (5) working days from filing of said written appeal. Failure
16 of the government agency to decide within the aforesated period shall
17 constitute denial of the appeal.

18 ii. Upon denial of the appeal with the government agency, the requesting party
19 may file a verified petition for mandamus in the proper court, alleging the
20 facts with certainty and praying that judgment be rendered ordering the
21 respondent, immediately or at some other time to be specified by the court,
22 to disclose the requested information. Any action for administrative and/or
23 criminal liability arising from the same act or omission, if any, shall be filed
24 with the Office of the Ombudsman. No damages shall be assessed against
25 the respondent unless it is proven that the respondent acted with malice,
26 bad faith or negligence. The procedure for such petition shall be summary
27 in nature. The court hearing the case is empowered to receive the
28 information subject of a claim of exception under Section 7 herein and
29 examine then in camera to determine the sufficiency of the factual and legal
30 basis of such claim, when such sufficiency cannot be reasonably determined
31 through evidence and circumstances apart from the information.

- 1 (b) In the Judicial Branch, the judiciary shall be governed by such remedies as
2 promulgated by the Supreme Court.
- 3 (c) The remedies provided in this Section are without prejudice to any other
4 administrative, civil or criminal action covering the same act.
- 5 (d) The remedies available under this Act shall be cumulative and subject to the
6 rule of exhaustion of administrative remedies.
- 7 (e) The provisions of Republic Act No. 9285, otherwise known as the Alternative
8 Dispute Resolution Act of 2004, shall not apply to cases filed pursuant to this
9 Section.
- 10 (f) In case the requesting party has limited or no financial capacity, the Public
11 Attorney's Office shall be mandated to provide legal assistance to the requester
12 in availing of the remedies provided under this Act.

13 *Sec. 18. Keeping of Records. –*

- 14 (a) Government agencies shall create and/or maintain in appropriate formats,
15 accurate and reasonably complete documentation or records of their
16 organization, policies, transactions, decisions, resolutions, enactments, actions,
17 procedures, operations, activities, communications and documents received or
18 filed with them and the data generated or collected. These shall include
19 working files such as drafts or notes, whenever these have been circulated
20 within the agency for official purpose such as for discussion, comment or
21 approval or when these contain unique information that can substantially
22 contribute to a proper understanding of the agency organization, policies,
23 transactions, decisions, resolutions, enactments, actions, procedures,
24 operations, and activities;
- 25 (b) Government agencies shall identify specific and classes of official records in
26 their custody or control that have continuing historical, administrative,
27 informational, legal, evidentiary, or research value for preservation by such
28 agencies or their legitimate successors, or for transfer to the National Archives
29 of the Philippines. In addition, the National Archives of the Philippines shall
30 likewise identify specific and classes of official records that it shall require
31 agencies to preserve and transfer to it.

1 (c) In addition to the specific and classes of official records identified for
2 preservation under letter (b) of this Section, the following shall not be
3 destroyed:

- 4 1. Records pertaining to loans obtained or guaranteed by the government;
- 5 2. Records of government contracts;
- 6 3. The declaration under oath of the assets, liabilities and net worth of public
7 officers and employees, as required by law; and
- 8 4. Records of official investigations pertaining to allegations of graft and
9 corruption of public officers.

10 (d) Government agencies shall prepare, following standards and period
11 promulgated pursuant to Republic Act No. 9470 or the National Archives of the
12 Philippines Act of 2007, records management program that includes the
13 following:

- 14 1. A records maintenance system for the creation, selection, classification,
15 indexing and filing of official records that facilitate the easy identification,
16 retrieval and communication of information to the public;
- 17 2. A records maintenance, archival and disposition schedule providing a listing
18 of records under current use, for retention by the agency, for transfer to
19 the National Archives, as for destruction: *Provided*, That destruction of the
20 official records may be implemented only upon approval of the National
21 Archives of the Philippines; and
- 22 3. A specification of the roles and responsibilities of agency personnel in the
23 implementation of such system and schedule.

24 (e) In addition to its function as repository of all rules and regulations issued by
25 agencies as provided under Book VII, Chapter II of the Administrative Code of
26 1987, the University of the Philippines Law Center shall, in coordination with
27 the Office of the President which has exclusive editorial and printing jurisdiction
28 over the Official Gazette, and with other relevant agencies, maintain a
29 database, and publish the same in print in the Official Gazette or in digital or
30 online from, the following:

- 31 1. All laws of the Philippines and their amendments, from the period of the
32 Philippine Commission to the present;

- 1 2. All presidential issuances from November 15, 1935 to the present, including
2 but not limited, to executive orders, presidential proclamations,
3 administrative orders, memorandum circulars, general orders, and other
4 similar issuances;
- 5 3. A database of all appointments and designations made by the President of
6 the Philippines; and
- 7 4. Opinions of the Secretary of Justice.

8 *Sec. 19. Publication in the Official Gazette.* – For purposes of mandatory
9 disclosure as provided in Section 8 of this Act, online publication in the Official Gazette
10 website shall be considered official publication provided there shall be a timestamp in
11 the said document.

12 For purposes of compliance with Article 2 of the Civil Code of the Philippines,
13 publication of the following in the online version of the Official Gazette, with the
14 corresponding timestamps on the document, shall be considered as official
15 publication:

- 16 (a) All important legislative acts and resolutions of a public nature of the Congress
17 of the Philippines;
- 18 (b) All executive and administrative orders and proclamations of general
19 application;
- 20 (c) Decisions or abstracts of decisions of the Supreme Court and the Court of
21 Appeals or other courts of similar rank, as may be deemed by said courts of
22 sufficient importance to be so published;
- 23 (d) Such documents or classes of documents as the President shall determine from
24 time to time to have general application or which he may authorize to be
25 published. However, other documents or classes of documents as may be
26 required to be published by law, such as petitions and/or legal notices in
27 connection with land titles, naturalization or special proceedings shall continue
28 to be published in the print version of the Official Gazette or in any newspaper
29 of general circulation for purposes of compliance with the publication
30 requirement.

31 *Sec. 20. Capacity-Building, Promotion of Best Practices and Continuous*
32 *Updating of Appropriate Information Technology and FOI.* – All government agencies

1 must ensure that they have a compliant website within two (2) years from the date of
2 effectivity of this Act. The National Computer Center (NCC) shall monitor all
3 government agency websites and render the appropriate support including capacity-
4 building program and coordination with another appropriate agency, utilizing
5 alternative mechanism and seeking the assistance of private relevant and willing
6 volunteer groups to ensure full compliance with the requirements of this Act.

7 In the performance of its monitoring function of government websites and
8 portals, the NCC shall endeavor to continuously develop, improve and update its
9 information technology system taking into consideration usability and practical
10 accessibility of government documents by the public.

11 Every government agency shall ensure the provision of adequate training for
12 its officials to improve awareness of the people's right to information and the
13 provisions of this Act, and to keep updated as to best practices in relation to
14 information disclosure, records maintenance and archiving.

15 *Sec. 21. Use of Plain Language.* – Every government agency shall endeavor to
16 use plain language in their communications orders, compliance, requirements or
17 instructions issued to implement the provisions of this Act. The government agencies
18 shall translate key information into major Filipino languages and present them in
19 popular form and means.

- 20 (1) To carry out the provision of this Act, the Civil Service Commission (CSC) is
21 designated to issue guidelines on the use of plain language to suit the needs
22 of the requesting party;
- 23 (2) The CSC shall provide the necessary training to employees of each government
24 agency in using plain language in public documents;
- 25 (3) All departments, agencies and instrumentalities of the national government,
26 including government-owned or controlled corporations, local government units
27 and state colleges and universities shall designate an official responsible for
28 implementing the plain language; and
- 29 (4) Website contents, including, but not limited to financial data, notices and other
30 technical and legal documents, of government agencies must also be written
31 in plain language to ensure that the information are easy to read, understand
32 and use.

1 *Sec. 22. Administrative Offenses and Penalties. –*

2 (a) The acts enumerated in this sub-section shall be tantamount to grave
3 administrative offenses and shall constitute grounds for administrative and
4 disciplinary sanction against any public official or employee who willfully and
5 knowingly commits the following:

- 6 1. Refusal to promptly forward the request under Section 12 of this Act to the
7 public officer within the same office or agency responsible for officially
8 acting on the request when such is the direct cause of the failure to disclose
9 the information within the periods required by this Act;
- 10 2. Failure to act on the request within the periods required by this Act;
- 11 3. Refusal to comply with the decision of his OR HER immediate supervisor,
12 the Ombudsman, or of any court ordering the release of information;
- 13 4. Approval of policies, rules and regulations clearly contrary to the provisions
14 of this Act, and which policies, rules and regulations are the direct cause of
15 the denial of a request for information.

16 (b) The preceding subsection does not bar filing of appropriate administrative cases
17 other than those grave offenses enumerated above.

18 *Sec. 23. Criminal Offenses and Penalties. –* The penalty of imprisonment of not
19 less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months and a fine ranging from
20 Ten Thousand Pesos (P10,000.00) to One Hundred Thousand Pesos (P100,000.00)
21 shall be imposed upon:

- 22 (a) Any public official or employee who falsely denies or conceals the existence of
23 information that is a proper subject for disclosure under this Act.
- 24 (b) Any public official or employee who destroys, or causes to be destroyed,
25 information and/or documents being requested under this Act, for the purpose
26 of frustrating the requesting party's access thereto.
- 27 (c) Any individual who knowingly directed, induced or caused the commission of
28 the foregoing acts shall be liable as principal by inducement in the prosecution
29 of public officials or employees under this section.
- 30 (d) Any public officer or employee responsible for officially acting on the request,
31 who shall claim an exception under Section 7 of this Act, or under the
32 Constitution, when such claim is manifestly devoid of factual basis.

1 (e) Any public officer or employee who divulged or released information covered
2 under Section 7 of this Act.

3 (f) Any public officer or employee who divulged or released information that is
4 altered, tampered or modified to the extent that the released information
5 materially differs from the original contents of the document: *Provided*, That
6 altering or modifying a document for the purpose of severing an exempt
7 information from non-exempt information in a single document shall not be
8 punishable under this subsection.

9 If the violation committed in this Act is induced and assisted by a private
10 individual or a corporation, partnership or any kind of judicial entity, the penalty
11 provided herein shall be imposed on its executive officer and/or other officials
12 responsible therefor: *Provided*, That they shall suffer, in addition to the penalties
13 provided herein, the automatic revocation of their license to operate.

14 *Sec. 24. Mere Denial in Good Faith Not a Ground for Liability.* – A mere denial
15 in good faith of a request made pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall not
16 constitute grounds for administrative, civil or criminal liability.

17 *Sec. 25. Act Not a Bar to Claim of Right to Information Under the Constitution.*
18 – No provision of this Act shall be interpreted as a bar to any claim of the right to
19 information under Article III, Section 7 of the 1987 Constitution.

20 *Sec. 26. Integration of Freedom of Information (FOI) and Good Governance in*
21 *Elementary and Secondary Curriculum.* – To ensure well-informed generations of
22 citizens, the right to information, the principles of accountability and transparency,
23 democracy and leadership, and good governance shall be integrated in such subjects
24 as Heyograpiya, Kasaysayan at Sibika (HEKASI) and Araling Panlipunan in the
25 elementary level and in such subjects as Social Studies and Makabayan or its
26 equivalent subjects in high school level. The Department of Education in coordination
27 with the CSC and other relevant offices shall prepare the necessary modules and
28 teaching programs consistent with the objectives of this Act.

29 *Sec. 27. Reports on FOI.* – All government agencies shall be required to submit
30 annual reports on the number of requests for information received and processed, of
31 appeals made from the denial thereof, and such other information as provided in this
32 Act. The said report may be integrated in the agencies' main Annual Report and its

1 posting and publication in their respective websites shall be considered as sufficient
2 compliance.

3 *Sec. 28. System of Incentives and Rewards.* – A system of special incentives
4 and rewards is hereby established to be given to appropriate government agency or
5 agencies that initiated and displayed compliance and full participation in the
6 meaningful implementation of this Act. The incentives and rewards may include but
7 not limited to social projects, grants-in- aid, national recognition, and similar
8 entitlements.

9 *Sec. 29. Role of PCOO.* – The Presidential Communications Operations Office
10 (PCOO) shall be the lead agency in the implementation of this act across all
11 government agencies. As the lead agency, the PCOO shall:

12 (a) oversee implementation of all FOI and e-FOI programs for all government
13 agencies and monitor compliance therewith;

14 (b) develop programs and mechanisms to enhance the capacity of government
15 agencies to comply with FOI programs; and

16 (c) conduct and facilitate the necessary capacity and institutional building
17 programs for all concerned government agencies and instrumentalities.

18 *Sec. 30. Appropriations.* – The amount necessary to carry out the provisions of
19 this Act shall be charged against the agencies' current budget and shall thereafter be
20 included in the annual General Appropriations Act.

21 *Sec. 31. Implementing Guidelines.* – The PCOO, CSC, DEPED and NCC shall
22 issue the guidelines necessary to implement specific provisions of this act.

23 *Sec. 32. Separability Clause.* – If any Section or part of this Act is held
24 unconstitutional or invalid, the other Sections or provisions not otherwise affected
25 shall remain in full force and effect.

26 *Sec. 33. Repealing Clause.* – All laws, decrees, executive orders, rules and
27 regulations, issuances or any part thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act,
28 including Sections 18, 24 and 25 of Executive Order No. 292 in relation to Article 2 of
29 Republic Act No. 386, Memorandum Circular No. 78 dated 14 August 1964
30 (Promulgating Rules Governing Security of Classified Matter in Government Offices),
31 as amended, and Section 3, Rule IV of the Rules Implementing Republic Act No. 6713
32 (Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees), are

1 deemed repealed: *Provided*, That Memorandum Circular No. 78 shall be deemed
2 repealed after one (I) year from the effectivity of this Act or upon issuance of the
3 Executive Order in Section 7(a) whichever comes first.

4 Sec. 34. *Effectivity*. – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its
5 publication in the *Official Gazette* or in any two (2) newspapers of general circulation
6 in the Philippines.

Approved,