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FOURTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC) OF THE PHILIPPINES) Third Regular Session)

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JAN 11 P1:52

SENATE

Senate Bill No. 3564

Introduced by Senate President Juan Ponce Enrile

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Office of the Solicitor General (OSG) represents the Government of the Philippines, its agencies, instrumentalities, officials and agents in any litigation, proceeding, investigation or matter requiring the services of lawyers. When authorized by the President or head of the office concerned, it can also represent government-owned or controlled corporations in similar legal concerns. Upon the instructions of the President, the OSG represents the Republic of the Philippines in International litigations, negotiations or conferences where the legal position of the Republic must be defended or presented.

In sum, as Tribune of the People,¹ the OSG acts and represents the Republic and/or the People before any court, tribunal, body or commission in any matter, action or proceedings which affects the welfare of the people as the ends of justice may require. Thus, the duty of the OSG is to defend the interests of the Republic of the Philippines and to promote the rule of law as a fulcrum in advancing the interests of the Government and the rights of all the People of the Republic of the Philippines. As Tribune of the People, the OSG at times takes a position contrary to that of its traditional client – the Government.

Given these formidable duties of the Solicitor General, his insulation from political pressure is crucial and necessary for the proper performance of his duty to uphold the interest of the State and to faithfully carry out his role as Tribune of the People.

To further strengthen the OSG as an institution, this bill aims to give the Solicitor General a fixed term of seven years without reappointment. The bill likewise aims to grant to the OSG fiscal autonomy. These measures are proposed in order to insulate the Solicitor General, as principal lawyer of the Republic of the Philippines and as the Tribune of the People, from political pressure² and uphold the OSG's independence.³

In view of these, the immediate passage of this bill is earnestly sought.

Senator

¹ Gonzales vs. Chavez, 205 SCRA 816 (1992).

² Rationale for granting the Ombudsman the same qualifications and disqualifications as that of the constitutional commissioners; RECORDS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION, Vol. 2, pp. 264-267.

³ Rationale for granting fiscal autonomy to the constitutional commissions and granting the commissioners thereof a fixed term of office without reappointment; RECORDS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION, Vol. 1, p. 525.

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AN ACT

STRENGTHENING THE AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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

1	SECTION 1. Section 3 of Republic Act No. 9417, "An Act to Strengthen the Office
2	of the Solicitor General by Expanding and Streamlining Its Bureaucracy, Upgrading
3	Employee Skills and Augmenting Benefits, and Appropriating Funds Therefor and For
4	Other Purposes," is hereby amended to read as follows:
5	"SEC. 3. Standards The Solicitor General shall have cabinet
6	rank, WITH A TERM OF SEVEN (7) YEARS WITHOUT
7	REAPPOINTMENT, and the same qualifications for appointment,
8	rank, prerogatives, salaries, allowances, benefits and privileges as
9	the Presiding Justice of the Court of Appeals; an Assistant Solicitor
10	General shall have the same qualifications for appointment, rank,
11	prerogatives, salaries, allowances, benefits and privileges as the
12	Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals.
13	The qualifications for appointment, rank, prerogatives, salaries,
14	ALLOWANCES, BENEFITS and privileges of solicitors shall be the

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15 same as judges, specified as follows:

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1	Senior State Solicitor - Regional Trial Court Judge
2	State Solicitor II - Metropolitan Trial Court Judge
3	State Solicitor I - Municipal Trial Court in Cities
4	Judge
5	The Solicitor General shall determine the qualifications,
6	prerogatives and responsibilities of the Associate Solicitors."
7	SECTION 2. Section 5 of Republic Act No. 9417 is hereby amended to read as
8	follows:
9	"SEC. 5. Benefits and Privileges Subject to the availability of
10	funds, the Office of the Solicitor General may provide its employees
11	with the following benefits:
12	(1) Health care services through a health maintenance
13	organization (HMO). Expenses for the mandatory annual
14	executive check-up of the Solicitor General, the Assistant
15	Solicitors General and the Service Heads, shall be for the
16	account of the office;
17	(2) All employees shall be covered by accident insurance policies
18	procured by the office at its own expense during travels while in
19	the performance of their official duties and functions;
20	(3) Without prejudice to efficiency in the service, scholarship to
21	deserving employees on official time and at the expense of the
22	Office of the Solicitor General to enhance their academic growth
23	and upgrade their knowledge and skills. Scholars under this
24	provision shall be selected on the basis of competitive
25	examination; [and]

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1 (4) A provident fund which shall consist of contributions made 2 both by the Office of the Solicitor General and by its lawyers and 3 employees to a common fund for the payment of benefits to 4 such lawyers or employees or their heirs; **AND**,

5(5) OTHER PERQUISITES AND BENEFITS AS MAY BE6DETERMINED BY THE SOLICITOR GENERAL IN THE7EXIGENCIES OF THE SERVICE."

8 SECTION 3. Section 11 of Republic Act No. 9417 is hereby amended to read as 9 follows:

"SEC. 11. *Funding.* - The funds required for the implementation of
this Act, including those for health care services, insurance premiums,
professional, educational, registration fees, contracted transportation
benefits, the other benefits above, shall be taken from:

(i) [five percent (5%)] **TEN PERCENT (10%)** of monetary 14 awards OR ASSETS given by the Courts to client 15 departments, agencies and instrumentalities of the 16 Government, including those under court-approved 17 compromise agreements[;], AND TEN PERCENT (10%) 18 OF ASSETS AWARDED TO THE GOVERNMENT IN 19 FORFEITURE PROCEEDINGS; 20 (ii) fifty percent (50%) of fees collected by the Special 21 Committee on Naturalization; and 22 (iii) all other income, fees and revenues earned and collected by 23

the Office of the Solicitor General.

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For this purpose, the Office of the Solicitor General is hereby authorized to charge deputation, certification and other similar fees in the cases that it handles.

The amounts collected pursuant to this section shall constitute a trust fund in the name of the Office of the Solicitor General to be managed and used by the Solicitor General to carry out the provisions of this Act.

THE OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL SHALL ENJOY 8 FISCAL AUTONOMY TO ENSURE ITS INDEPENDENCE IN 9 CARRYING OUT ITS ROLE AS THE PRINCIPAL LAW FIRM OF 10 THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TRIBUNE OF THE PEOPLE. 11 12 ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL SHALL BE AUTOMATICALLY 13 AND THE OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR REGULARLY RELEASED. 14 GENERAL IS, LIKEWISE, AUTHORIZED TO BORROW FUNDS 15 16 AND DISPOSE ITS ASSETS TO CARRY OUT THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT." 17

18 SECTION 4. *Separability Clause.* – If any provision of this Act is declared 19 unconstitutional or invalid, other parts or provisions hereof not affected shall continue 20 in full force and effect.

SECTION 5. *Effectivity*. – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days following its
publication in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

23 Approved,

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