


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

8 SEP -2 P 4:40

SENATE

RECEIVED BY 

Senate Bill No. 2589

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INTRODUCED BY SENATOR MANNY VILLAR

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**EXPLANATORY NOTE**

International humanitarian law (IHL), often referred to as the laws of war, the laws and customs of war or the law of armed conflict, defines the conduct and responsibilities of belligerent nations, neutral nations and individuals engaged in warfare, in relation to each other and to *protected persons*, usually meaning civilians.

It protects persons who are not or are no longer participating in the hostilities and restricts the means and methods of warfare.

The law is mandatory for nations bound by the appropriate treaties, the Philippines included as it is a signatory to the Geneva Convention. Such compliance is a matter of international concern. In addition, the suffering and destruction caused by violations of IHL render post-conflict settlements more difficult. There is therefore a political, as well as a humanitarian interest, in improving compliance with IHL not only in the Philippines but also, throughout the world.


The enactment of this legislation is especially relevant given the existence of armed conflicts in our country with different militant groups and also because IHL is applicable to any armed conflicts, both international and non-international and irrespective of the origin of the conflict. It also applies to situations of occupation arising from an armed conflict.

Henceforth, the immediate enactment of this legislation is earnestly sought.

  
MANNY VILLAR

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**SENATE**

Senate Bill No. **2589**

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**INTRODUCED BY SEN. MANNY VILLAR**

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**AN ACT DEFINING AND PENALIZING CRIMES AGAINST INTERNATIONAL  
HUMANITARIAN LAW AND OTHER SERIOUS INTERNATIONAL CRIMES,  
OPERATIONALIZING UNIVERSAL JURISDICTION, DESIGNATING SPECIAL  
COURTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

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

**PART 1. INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS**

SECTION 1. Short Title. This Act shall be known as the "Philippine Act on  
Crimes Against International Humanitarian Law and Other Serious International  
Crimes."

SEC. 2 Declaration of Principles and State Policies.

a. The Philippines renounces war as an instrument of national  
policy, adopts the generally accepted principles of international law as part  
of the law of the land and adheres to a policy of peace, equality, justice,  
freedom, cooperation, and amity with all nations.

b. The State values the dignity of every human person and  
guarantees full respect for human rights, including the rights of indigenous  
cultural communities and other vulnerable groups.

c. The principles, rules and regulations of the Hague Conventions  
and the Geneva Conventions on warfare and international humanitarian  
law form part of the law of our nation.

D. The most serious crimes of concern to the international  
community as a whole must not go unpunished and their effective  
prosecution must be ensured by taking measures at the national level, in  
order to put an end to impunity for the perpetrators of these crimes and  
thus contribute to the prevention of such crimes, it being the duty of every  
State to exercise its criminal jurisdiction over those responsible for  
international crimes.

E. The State shall guarantee persons suspected or accused of grave crimes under international law all rights necessary to ensure that their trials will be fair and prompt in strict accordance with international law and standards for fair trials. It shall also protect victims, witnesses and their families, and provide appropriate redress to victims and their families.

**PART 2.**  
**DEFINING AND PENALIZING THE MOST SERIOUS CRIMES OF**  
**INTERNATIONAL CONCERN**

SEC. 3. War Crimes. War crimes, or crimes against international humanitarian law (IHL), are hereby defined and penalized as follows:

A. For the purpose of this Act, "war crimes" applicable in both international and non-international armed conflict means:

1. Grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, namely, any of the following acts against persons or property protected under the provisions of the relevant Geneva Convention:
  - a. Willful killing;
  - b. Torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments;
  - c. Willfully causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or health;
  - d. Extensive destruction and appropriation of property not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly;
  - e. Willfully depriving a protected person of the rights of fair and regular trial;
  - f. Taking of hostages;
  - g. Launching an attack against works or installations containing dangerous forces in the knowledge that such attack will cause excessive loss of life, injury to civilians or damage to civilian objects, and causing death or serious injury to body or health: and
  - h. Making non-defended localities and demilitarized zones the object of attack, and causing death or serious injury to body or health.
  
2. Other serious violations of the laws and customs applicable in armed conflict, within the established framework of international law, namely, any of the following acts:
  - a. Intentionally directing attacks against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities;
  - b. Intentionally directing attacks against civilian objects, that is, objects which are not military objectives;
  - c. Intentionally directing attacks against buildings, material, medical units and transport, and personnel using the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions in conformity with international law;
  - d. Intentionally directing attacks against personnel, installations, material, units or vehicles involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as long as they are entitled to the protection given to civilians or civilian objects under the international law of armed conflict;
  - e. Intentionally launching an attack in the knowledge that such attack will cause incidental loss of life or injury to civilians or damage to civilian objects or widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment which would be clearly excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated;

- f. Attacking or bombarding, by whatever means, towns, villages, dwellings or buildings which are undefended and which are not military objectives;
- g. killing or wounding a combatant who, having laid down his arms or having no longer means of defense, has surrendered at discretion;
- h. Making improper or perfidious use of a flag of truce, of the flag or of the military insignia and uniform of the enemy or of the United Nations, as well as of the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions or other protective signs under international humanitarian law, resulting in death, serious personal injury or capture;
- i. Intentionally directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not military objectives;
- j. Subjecting persons who are in the power of an adverse party to physical mutilation or to medical or scientific experiments of any kind, or to removal of tissue or organs for transplantation, which are neither justified by the medical, dental or hospital treatment of the person concerned nor carried out in his or her interest, and which cause death to or seriously endanger the health of such person or persons;
- k. Killing, wounding or capturing an adversary by resort to perfidy;
- l. Declaring that no quarter will be given;
- m. Destroying or seizing the enemy's property unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war;
- n. Pillaging a town or place, even when taken by assault;
- o. Ordering the displacement of the civilian population for reasons related to the conflict, unless the security of the civilians involved or imperative military reasons so demand;
- p. Committing outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment;
- q. Committing rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence also constituting a grave breach of the Geneva Conventions;
- r. Utilizing the presence of a civilian or other protected person to render certain points, areas or military forces immune from military operations;
- s. Intentionally directing attacks against buildings, material, medical units and transport, and personnel using the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions in conformity with international law;
- t. Intentionally using starvation of civilians as a method of warfare by depriving them of objects indispensable to their survival, including willfully impeding relief supplies as provided for under the Geneva Conventions;
- u. Conscripting, enlisting or recruiting children under the age of eighteen years into the national armed forces or using them to participate actively in hostilities.
- v. Employing poison or poisoned weapons;
- w. Employing asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and all analogous liquids, materials or devices;
- x. Employing bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body, such as bullets with a hard envelope which does not entirely cover the core or is pierced with incisions;
- y. Employing weapons, projectiles and material and methods of warfare which are of a nature to cause superfluous injury or

unnecessary suffering or which are inherently indiscriminate in violation of the international law of armed conflict;

B. In case of a non-international armed conflict, serious violations of Article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, namely, any of the following acts committed against persons taking no active part in the hostilities, including members of armed forces who have laid down their arms and those placed hors de combat by sickness, wounds, detention or any other cause:

1. Violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture;
2. Committing outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment;
3. Taking of hostages;
4. The passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court, affording all judicial guarantees which are generally recognized as indispensable.

C. In case of an international armed conflict, the following grave breaches and serious violations of the laws and customs applicable in international armed conflict, within the established framework of international law, namely any of the following acts:

1. Killing or wounding treacherously individuals belonging to the hostile nation or army;
2. Compelling a prisoner of war or other protected person to serve in the forces of a hostile Power;
3. Compelling the nationals of the hostile party to take part in the operations of war directed against their own country, even if they were in the belligerent's service before the commencement of the war;
4. Unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement;
5. The transfer, directly or indirectly, by the Occupying Power of parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies, or the deportation or transfer of all or parts of the population of the occupied territory within or outside this territory;
6. Declaring abolished, suspended or inadmissible in a court of law the rights and actions of the nationals of the hostile party;
7. Willfully depriving a prisoner of war of the rights of fair and regular trial;
8. Unjustifiable delay in the repatriation of prisoners of war or civilians.

D. The foregoing provisions applicable to non-international armed conflicts shall not apply to situations of internal disturbances and tensions, such as riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence or other acts of a similar nature, as not being armed conflicts.

E. Nothing in the foregoing provisions shall be invoked for the purpose of affecting the sovereignty of the State or the responsibility of the government to maintain or re-establish law and order in the State or to defend the national unity and territorial integrity of the State, by all means that are lawful under national and international law.

F. The application of the preceding provisions shall not affect the legal status of the parties to the conflict.

G. Any person who commits any war crime as defined above shall suffer the main penalty of imprisonment for a specified number of years within a range from 15 to 30 years. When justified by the extreme gravity of the crime, especially where it results in deaths and/or serious bodily injuries, and by the

individual circumstances of the convicted person, the Court may impose a term within a range from 30 to 40 years.

SEC. 4. Genocide. Genocide is hereby defined and penalized as follows:

A. For the purpose of this Act, "genocide" means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial, religious, political, social or any similar stable and permanent group, as such:

1. Killing members of the group;
2. Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
3. Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
4. Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
5. Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

B. Any person who commits genocide as defined above shall suffer the main penalty of imprisonment for a specified number of years within a range from 15 to 30 years. When justified by the extreme gravity of the crime, especially where it results in deaths and/or serious bodily injuries, and by the individual circumstances of the convicted person, the Court may impose a term within a range from 30 to 40 years.

SEC. 5. Crimes Against Humanity. Crimes against humanity are hereby defined and penalized as follows:

A. For the purpose of this Act, "crime against humanity" means any of the following acts when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack:

1. Murder;
2. Extermination;
3. Enslavement;
4. Deportation or forcible transfer of population;
5. Imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law;
6. Torture;
7. Rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity;
8. Persecution against any identifiable group or collectivity on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender, or other grounds that are universally recognized as impermissible under international law, in connection with any act referred to in this paragraph or any crime within the jurisdiction of the Court;
9. Enforced disappearance of persons;
10. The crime of apartheid;
11. Other inhumane acts of a similar character intentionally causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or to mental or physical health.

B. For the purpose of paragraph A:

1. "Attack directed against any civilian population" means a course of conduct involving the multiple commission of acts referred to in paragraph A against any civilian population, pursuant to or in furtherance of a State or organizational policy to commit such attack;

2. "Extermination" includes the intentional infliction of conditions of life, inter alia the deprivation of access to food and medicine, calculated to bring about the destruction of part of a population;

3. "Enslavement" means the exercise of any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership over a person and includes the exercise of such power in the course of trafficking in persons, in particular women and children;

4. "Deportation or forcible transfer of population" means forced displacement of the persons concerned by expulsion or other coercive acts from the area in which they are lawfully present, without grounds permitted under international law;

5. "Torture" means the intentional infliction of severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, upon a person in the custody or under the control of the accused; except that torture shall not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to, lawful sanctions;

6. "Forced pregnancy" means the unlawful confinement of a woman forcibly made pregnant, with the intent of affecting the ethnic composition of any population or carrying out other grave violations of international law. This definition shall not in any way be interpreted as affecting national laws relating to pregnancy;

7. "Persecution" means the intentional and severe deprivation of fundamental rights contrary to international law by reason of the identity of the group or collectivity;

8. "The crime of apartheid" means inhumane acts of a character similar to those referred to in paragraph A, committed in the context of an institutionalized regime of systematic oppression and domination by one racial group over any other racial group or groups and committed with the intention of maintaining that regime;

9. "Enforced disappearance of persons" means the arrest, detention or abduction of persons by, or with the authorization, support or acquiescence of, a State or a political organization, followed by a refusal to acknowledge that deprivation of freedom or to give information on the fate or whereabouts of those persons, with the intention of removing them from the protection of the law for a prolonged period of time.

C. For the purpose of this Act, it is understood that the term "gender" refers to the two sexes, male and female, and also to those of gay, lesbian and other sexual orientations, within the context of society. The term "gender" does not indicate any meaning different from the above.

D. Any person who commits a crime against humanity as defined above shall suffer the main penalty of imprisonment for a specified number of years within a range from 15 to 30 years. When justified by the extreme gravity of the crime, especially where it results in deaths and/or serious bodily injuries, and by the individual circumstances of the convicted person, the Court may impose a term within a range from 30 to 40 years.

SEC. 6. Additional Penalties. In addition to the main penalty of imprisonment imposed above, the Court may order a commensurate fine under established criteria; and/or a forfeiture of proceeds, property and assets derived directly or indirectly from that crime, without prejudice to the rights of bona fide third parties. The Court shall also impose the corresponding accessory penalties under the Revised Penal Code, especially where the offender is a public officer.

### PART 3. SOME PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

SEC. 7. Non-Diminution of International Law. Nothing in this Act shall be interpreted as limiting or prejudicing in any way existing or developing rules of international law for purposes other than this Act.

SEC. 8. Individual Criminal Responsibility. In addition to existing provisions in Philippine law on principles of criminal responsibility, the following principles shall also be applied:

A. The appropriate Philippine Courts shall have jurisdiction over natural persons pursuant to this Act.

B. A person who commits a crime within the jurisdiction of the Court shall be individually responsible and liable for punishment in accordance with this Act.

C. In accordance with this Act, a person shall be criminally responsible and liable for punishment for a crime within the jurisdiction of the Court if that person:

1. Commits such a crime, whether as an individual, jointly with another or through another person, regardless of whether that other person is criminally responsible;

2. Orders, solicits or induces the commission of such a crime which in fact occurs or is attempted;

3. For the purpose of facilitating the commission of such a crime, aids, abets or otherwise assists in its commission or its attempted commission, including providing the means for its commission;

4. In any other way contributes to the commission or attempted commission of such a crime by a group of persons acting with a common purpose. Such contribution shall be intentional and shall either:

- (i) Be made with the aim of furthering the criminal activity or criminal purpose of the group, where such activity or purpose involves the commission of a crime within the jurisdiction of the Court; or
- (ii) Be made in the knowledge of the intention of the group to commit the crime;

5. In respect of the crime of genocide, directly and publicly incites others to commit genocide;

6. Attempts to commit such a crime by taking action that commences its execution by means of a substantial step, but the crime does not occur because of circumstances independent of the person's intentions. However, a person who abandons the effort to commit the crime or otherwise prevents the completion of the crime shall not be liable for punishment under this Act for the attempt to commit that crime if that person completely and voluntarily gave up the criminal purpose.

D. No provision in this Act relating to individual criminal responsibility shall affect the responsibility of States under international law.

SEC. 9. Irrelevance of Official Capacity. This Act shall apply equally to all persons without any distinction based on official capacity. In particular, official capacity as a Head of State or Government, a member of a Government or parliament, an elected representative or a government official shall in no case exempt a person from criminal responsibility under this Act, nor shall it, in and of



itself, constitute a ground for reduction of sentence. Immunities or special procedural rules which may attach to the official capacity of a person, whether under national or international law, other than the established constitutional immunity from suit of the Philippine President during his/her tenure, shall not bar the Court from exercising its jurisdiction over such a person.

SEC. 10. Responsibility of Commanders and Other Superiors. In addition to other grounds of criminal responsibility for crimes defined and penalized under this Act:

A. A military commander or person effectively acting as a military commander shall be criminally responsible for such crimes committed by forces under his or her effective command and control, or effective authority and control as the case may be, as a result of his or her failure to exercise control properly over such forces, where:

1. That military commander or person either knew or, owing to the circumstances at the time, should have known that the forces were committing or about to commit such crimes; and

2. That military commander or person failed to take all necessary and reasonable measures within his or her power to prevent or repress their commission or to submit the matter to the competent authorities for investigation and prosecution.

B. With respect to superior and subordinate relationships not described in paragraph A, a superior shall be criminally responsible for such crimes committed by subordinates under his or her effective authority and control, as a result of his or her failure to exercise control properly over such subordinates, where:

1. The superior either knew or owing to the circumstances at the time, should have known that the subordinates were committing or about to commit such crimes; and

2. The superior failed to take all necessary and reasonable measures within his or her power to prevent or repress their commission or to submit the matter to the competent authorities for investigation and prosecution.

SEC. 11. Non-Applicability of Statute of Limitations. The crimes defined and penalized under this Act, their prosecution, and the execution of sentences imposed on their account, shall not be subject to any statute of limitations.

SEC. 12. *Superior Orders*. The fact that a crime defined and penalized under this Act has been committed by a person pursuant to an order of a government or of a superior, whether military or civilian, shall not relieve that person of criminal responsibility unless:

A. The person was under a legal obligation to obey orders of the government or the superior in question;

B. The person did not know that the order was unlawful; and

C. The order was not manifestly unlawful.

For the purposes of this section, orders to commit genocide or crimes against humanity are manifestly unlawful.

## PART 4. PROVISIONS FOR VICTIMS AND WITNESSES

SEC. 13. Protection of Victims and Witnesses. In addition to existing provisions in Philippine law and procedural rules for protection of victims and witnesses, the following measures shall be undertaken:

A. Philippine courts shall take appropriate measures to protect the safety, physical and psychological well-being, dignity and privacy of victims and witnesses. In so doing, the Court shall have regard to all relevant factors, including age, gender, and health, and the nature of the crime, in particular, but not limited to, where the crime involves sexual or gender violence or violence against children. The Prosecution shall take such measures particularly during the investigation and prosecution of such crimes. These measures shall not be prejudicial to or inconsistent with the rights of the accused and a fair and impartial trial.

B. As an exception to the general principle of public hearings, the Court may, to protect the victims and witnesses or an accused, conduct any part of the proceedings in camera or allow the presentation of evidence by electronic or other special means. In particular, such measures shall be implemented in the case of a victim of sexual violence or a child who is a victim or is a witness, unless otherwise ordered by the Court, having regard to all the circumstances, particularly the views of the victim or witness.

C. Where the personal interests of the victims are affected, the Court shall permit their views and concerns to be presented and considered at stages of the proceedings determined to be appropriate by the Court in a manner which is not prejudicial to or inconsistent with the rights of the accused and a fair and impartial trial. Such views and concerns may be presented by the legal representatives of the victims where the courts consider it appropriate in accordance with the established rules of procedure and evidence.

D. Where the disclosure of evidence or information pursuant to this Act may lead to the grave endangerment of the security of a witness or his or her family, the Prosecution may, for the purposes of any proceedings conducted prior to the commencement of the trial, withhold such evidence or information and instead submit a summary thereof. Such measures shall be exercised in a manner which is not prejudicial to or inconsistent with the rights of the accused and a fair and impartial trial.

SEC. 14. Repatriations to Victims. In addition to existing provisions in Philippine law and procedural rules for reparations to victims, the following measures shall be undertaken:

A. The Court shall follow principles relating to reparations to, or in respect of, victims, including restitution, compensation and rehabilitation. On this basis, in its decision, the Court may, either upon request or on its *own* motion in exceptional circumstances, determine the scope and extent of any damage, loss and injury to, or in respect of, victims and will state the principles on which it is acting.

B. The Court may make an order directly against a convicted person specifying appropriate reparations to, or in respect of, victims, including restitution, compensation and rehabilitation.

C. Before making an order under this section, the Court may invite and shall take account of representations from or on behalf of the convicted person, victims or other interested persons.

D. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as prejudicing the rights of victims under national or international law.

## **PART 5. RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER LAWS**

SEC. 15. Relationship with International Law. In the application and interpretation of this Act, Philippine Courts shall be guided by the following instruments, developments and references in international law:

- A. The 1949 Geneva Conventions I-IV and their 1977 Additional Protocols I & II;
- B. The 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its 1999 Second Protocol;
- C. Customary international humanitarian law;
- D. The 1948 Genocide Convention;
- E. The 2000 Optional Protocol to the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict;
- F. The 1998 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, its Elements of Crimes, and its Rules of Procedure and Evidence;
- G. International criminal law jurisprudence from various international criminal tribunals;
- H. Relevant and applicable international human rights instruments and jurisprudence, mainly from the United Nations system; and
- I. Teachings of the most highly qualified publicists and authoritative commentaries on the foregoing sources as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.

SEC. 16. Relationship with Military Law. The application of military law to persons subject to military law for acts which may be constitutive of crimes under this Act shall be without prejudice to the investigation, prosecution and trial of said persons for crimes under this Act.

## **PART 6. JURISDICTION AND COURTS**

SEC. 17. Universal Jurisdiction. The State shall exercise jurisdiction over persons, whether military or civilian, suspected or accused of the crimes defined and penalized in this Statute, including Philippine forces on peacekeeping, combat or similar missions abroad, no matter where these crimes occurred, even if they took place in the territory of another state, involved suspects or victims who are not nationals or residents of the State, or posed no direct threat to the State's own particular security interests.

However, in any of the latter cases, i.e. if the crimes took place in the territory of another state, involved suspects or victims who are not nationals or residents of the State, or posed no direct threat to the State's own particular security interests, the relevant Philippine national authorities may dispense with prosecuting a crime punishable under this Act and in lieu thereof transfer suspected or accused persons in the Philippines to the appropriate international court, if any, or to another state which may prosecute or be prosecuting the crime due to some link with that state.

SEC. 18. Philippine Courts, Prosecutors and Investigators. The Regional Trial Courts of the Philippines shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction over the international crimes punishable under this Act. Their judgments may be appealed or elevated to the Court of Appeals and to the Supreme Court under the existing system of jurisdiction of Philippine courts.

The appropriate instrumentalities of the State, namely the Supreme Court, the Department of Justice and the Commission on Human Rights, shall respectively designate special courts, prosecutors and investigators to investigate, prosecute and try, as the case may be, crimes under this Act. The special courts refer to designated branches of the Regional Trial Court and designated divisions of the Court of Appeals.

The State shall ensure that judges, prosecutors and investigators, especially those designated for purposes of this Act, receive effective training in human rights, international humanitarian law and international criminal law.

## **PART 7. FINAL PROVISIONS**

SEC. 19. Repealing Clause. All laws, presidential decrees and issuances, executive orders, rules and regulations or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Statute are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SEC. 20. Separability Clause. If, for any reason or reasons, any part or provision of this Statute shall be held to be unconstitutional or invalid, other parts or provisions hereof which are not affected thereby shall continue to be in full force and effect.

SEC. 21. Effectivity. This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in two national newspapers of general circulation. This publication shall not be later seven (7) days after the approval hereof.

Approved,