FIFTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES First Regular Session

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SENATE S. No. **1563**

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Introduced by Senator Miriam Defensor Santiago

EXPLANATORY NOTE

According to the Philippine National Police's Directorate for Operations, a total of 228 Election Related Violent Incidents occurred from January 14 to June 13, 2007. These ERVI's resulted in 121 deaths, as well as injuries to 176 more people.

The same report stated that majority of those killed were supporters of candidates (49), though the death toll included 26 politicians, 11 candidates, 14 civilians, 20 policemen and a soldier. Candidates' supporters also topped the list of injured at 62.

These incidents happened despite an enforced gun ban. The alarming statistics cited above should be a grave enough reason to revisit the penalties imposed by the Omnibus Election Code and other pertinent laws upon the individual/groups behind election related violent incidents

This is a senate counterpart bill to one filed in the House of Representatives by Representative Lagman, et al.¹

IRIAM DEFENSOR SANT

¹ This bill was originally filed during the 14th Congress 1st Regular Session

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AN ACT INCREASING THE PENALTIES FOR ELECTION OFFENSES ATTENDED BY VIOLENCE, COERCION, INTIMIDATION, FORCE OR THREATS AND FOR OTHER ELECTION OFFENSES

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

5 SECTION 1. Declaration of Policy. - In order to help ensure fair, honest, orderly and 6 peaceful elections, safeguard the integrity and sanctity of the ballot and uphold the sovereign will 7 of the electorate, graver penalties shall be imposed for election offenses attended by violence, 8 coercion, intimidation, force or threats.

9 SECTION 2. Penalty for Election Offenses Attended by Violence. - Any person found 10 guilty of an election offense or prohibited act under Sections 261 and 262 in relation to Section 264 of the Omnibus Election Code of the Philippines, as amended, and Section 45 of Republic 11 12 Act No. 8189, which by its nature is committed through or with violence, coercion, intimidation, force or threats, or where the commission of which is attended by such violence, coercion, 13 14 intimidation, force or threats, shall be punished with imprisonment of not less than twelve (12) 15 years and one (1) day but not more than twenty (20) years with the accessory penalties of perpetual disqualification to hold office and deprivation of the right of suffrage. If the guilty 16 party is a foreigner, he shall be sentenced to deportation which shall be enforced after his service 17 of the imposed prison term. The political party, political coalition, party-list or aggrupation 18 organized for political purpose to which the guilty party is a member shall be sentenced to pay a 19 20 fine of Five hundred thousand pesos (P500, 000.00) as part of the civil liability in connection with the election offense. 21

22 SECTION 3. Aggravating Circumstance. - If any of the crimes defined in the Revised 23 Penal Code is committed in connection with an election or political exercise, such electionrelated element shall be appreciated as an aggravating circumstance in imposing the appropriate
 penalty.

3 SECTION 4. Separate and Concurrent Prosecution. - Any person who commits an 4 election offense or prohibited act under the Omnibus Election Code and under Section 45 of 5 Republic Act No.8189, which act or acts also constitute a felony under the Penal Code, shall be 6 prosecuted separately and concurrently under the Omnibus Election Code and the Penal Code.

SECTION 5. Penalty for Other Election Offenses. - Section 264 of Batas Pambansa
Bilang 881, otherwise known as the Omnibus Election Code of the Philippines, as amended, is
hereby further amended to read as follows:

10 "SEC. 264. Penalties. - Any person found guilty of any election offense under this Code 11 shall be punished with imprisonment of not less than [one year] SIX (6) YEARS AND ONE (1) 12 DAY but not more than [six years] TWELVE (12) YEARS [and shall not be subject to 13 probation]. In addition, the guilty party shall be sentenced to suffer PERPETUAL disqualification to hold public office and deprivation of the right of suffrage. [If he is a foreigner, 14 15 he shall be sentenced to deportation which shall be enforced after the prison term has been 16 served] IF THE GUILTY PARTY IS A FOREIGNER, HE SHALL BE SENTENCED TO 17 DEPORTATION WHICH SHALL BE ENFORCED AFTER HIS SERVICE OF THE 18 IMPOSED PRISON TERM. Any political party [found guilty], POLITICAL COALITION, 19 PARTY-LIST OR AGGRUPATION ORGANIZED FOR POLITICAL PURPOSE TO WHICH 20 THE GUILTY PARTY IS A MEMBER shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than ten 21 thousand] FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND pesos (P500, 000.00) [, which shall be imposed upon 22 such party after criminal action has been instituted in which their corresponding officials have been found guilty] AS PART OF THE CIVIL LIABILITY IN CONNECTION WITH 23

24 THE ELECTION OFFENSE.

25 "In case of prisoner or prisoners illegally released from any penitentiary or jail during the 26 prohibited period as provided in Section 261, paragraph (n) of this Code, the director of prisons, 27 provincial warden, keeper of the jail or prison, or persons who are required by law to keep said 28 prisoner in their custody shall, if convicted by a competent court, be sentenced to suffer the 29 penalty of [*prision mayor* in its maximum period] RECLUSION PERPETUA if the prisoner or

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prisoners so illegally released commit any act of intimidation, terrorism [of] OR interference in
 the election[.], AND THE SUBJECT PRISONER OR PRISONERS SHALL LIKEWISE BE
 SENTENCED TO RECLUSION PERPETUA.

4 "[Any person found guilty of the offense of failure to register or failure to vote shall,
5 upon conviction, be fined one hundred pesos. In addition, he shall suffer disqualification to run
6 for public office in the next succeeding election following his conviction or be appointed to a
7 public office for a period of one year following his conviction.]

*ANY OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE OF THE COMMISSION ON ELECTIONS, OR
ANY OFFICER, EMPLOYEE, OR MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE
PHILIPPINES, OR ANY POLICE FORCE, SPECIAL FORCES, HOME DEFENSE FORCES,
BARANGAY SELF-DEFENSE UNITS AND ALL OTHER PARA-MILITARY UNITS THAT
NOW EXIST FOUND GUILTY OF ANY ELECTION OFFENSE UNDER THIS ACT SHALL
BE PUNISHED WITH THE MAXIMUM PENALTY THEREOF."

14 SECTION 6. Application of Penalty for Election Offenses. - The penalty herein provided 15 shall be applied to election offenses enumerated in Section 261 of the Omnibus Election Code, as 16 amended, to other election offenses listed in Section 262 of the same Code, and to election 17 offenses provided for under Section 45 of Republic Act No. 8189.

18 SECTION 7. Other Persons Criminally Liable. - In addition to the provisions of Section 19 263 of the Omnibus Election Code, as amended, the persons liable for the abovementioned 20 crimes shall include the members of the Board of Election Inspectors, ' the members of the Board 21 of Canvassers and/or officials of the Commission on Elections who aid, assist or participate, 22 directly or indirectly, in the commission thereof.

23 SECTION 8. Repealing Clause. - The pertinent provisions of the Omnibus Election Code 24 of the Philippines, other laws, presidential decrees and issuances, executive orders, rules and 25 regulations, or parts thereof, inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or 26 modified accordingly.

27 SECTION 9. Separability Clause. - If any provision or part of this Act shall be held to be 28 unconstitutional or invalid, other parts or provisions hereof which are not affected thereby shall 29 continue to be in full force and effect.

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SECTION 10. Effectivity Clause. - This Act shall take effect fifteen ('15) days after its
 publication in the Official Gazette or in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation which
 shall not be later than seven (7) days after the approval thereof.

4 Approved,

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