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OF THE PHILIPPINES First Regular Session)	
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SENATE 84 S. No.	· ·	
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Introduced by Senator Mir	iam Defensor	Santiago

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Political signs will start cropping up like mushrooms pretty soon, as another nationwide election approaches.

Candidates for public office uniformly define themselves as law-abiding citizens with the public good at heart. However, virtually every candidate allow or encourage their campaign workers to violate the law by posting hundreds of signs in the public right-of-way in the medians of major roads.

Incumbents vying for re-election and candidates presently occupying Government positions often use government funds and resources to bolster their election campaign. This creates an unfair advantage to the other candidates that do not have such resources at their disposal.

The political signs on private property, homes and businesses, are part of good political discourse. However, the act of erecting in Government property political signs by candidates who have access to them should be considered illegal so as to level the playing field for all aspiring candidates.

The proposed measure seeks to prohibit the posting of political signs on Government property. This measure also provides for restrictions and guidelines on the posting of political signs in different places in order to attain a fair election.¹

MIRIAM DEFENSOR SANTIAGO

^t This bill was originally filed in the third regular session of the 14th Congress.

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FIFTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC) 10 JUL 21 P4 OF THE PHILIPPINES)		
SENATE S. No. 1784		
Introduced by Senator Miriam Defensor Santiago		
AN ACT TO PROHIBIT THE POSTING OF POLITICAL SIGNS ON GOVERNMENT PROPERTY		
Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:		
SECTION 1. Short Title This Act may be known as the "Anti-Political Signs on Government Property Act."		
SECTION 2. Definitions. – The following terms as used in this Act shall have the following meaning:		
(a) Candidate – shall mean a person seeking public office.		
(b) Government property - shall mean any tangible or real property held by the government of the Philippines including any government owned easement or highway.		
(c) Organization – shall mean any political organization or political action group		
advocating an issue in a special or general election.		
(4) Political sign – shall mean all billboards, posters, banners or displays which advocate a candidate for political office or any matter to be presented to the electorate for vote.		
(5) <i>Utility pole</i> – shall mean any pole erected for street lighting, power lines, and cable television lines.		
SECTION 3. Prohibition of Political Signs - Candidates for public office or other		

government property.

persons having an interest in an election shall not place political signs which advocate

voting for or against candidates, or other matters to be considered by the electorate, on

SECTION 5. Removal of Signs. -Any sign in violation of any of the provisions of this Act shall be removed within forty-eight (48) hours by the candidate or organization after notification by the Department of Public Works and Highways or City or Municipality Mayor in which the sign is located.

A sign not removed within forty-eight hours of notification shall be removed immediately by the Department of Public Works and Highways or the City or Municipality Mayor.

SECTION 6. Penalties. – Any candidate pursuant to the definition of this Act who shall authorize, order or perform any of the acts or practices constituting in whole or in part a violation of Sections 3, 4, and 5 of this Act, shall upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not less than One Hundred Thousand Pesos (P100,000.00) but not more than Five Hundred Thousand pesos (P500,000.00) and imprisonment of not less than six (6) months but not more than one (3) years, or both upon the discretion of the court.

In addition to the penalties provided in the preceding paragraph, the candidate shall also suffer the penalty of special temporary disqualification.

SECTION 7. Separability Clause. – If any provision or part thereof, is held invalid or unconstitutional, the remainder of the law or the provision not otherwise affected shall remain valid and subsisting.

SECTION 8. Repealing Clause. – Any law, presidential decree or issuance, executive order, letter of instruction, administrative order, rule or regulation contrary to, or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act is hereby repealed, modified or amended accordingly.

SECTION 9. Effectivity Clause. – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Approved.