FIFTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES Third Regular Session

SENATE Senate Bill No. 3330

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By Senator Teofisto "TG" Guingona III

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This bill seeks to extend monetary compensation to the victims of human rights violations committed during the Marcos regime. In passing this bill into law, the State seeks to recognize the faces behind the numbers and the pains that provided the reason for decades-long battles against the abuses of the past.

First, it establishes a defined procedure for human rights victims to be granted compensation under the law.

Second, it seeks to define human rights violations in the context of the Marcos regime.

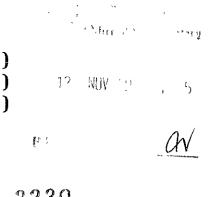
Third, it seeks to document the various facets of human rights violations during the Marcos regime and to recognize the victims of such violations.

The bill is recognizes that the State has the obligation and the duty to recognize and compensate the victims of human rights violations at an era where eyes were shut, mouths were gagged, and spirits crushed.

This bill is a way of remembering the events of the past and to ensure that such atrocities shall never again be repeated in the future.

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FIFTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES *Third Regular Session*



SENATE

Senate Bill No. 3330

By Senator Teofisto "TG" Guingona III

AN ACT

PROVIDING FOR COMPENSATION TO THE VICTIMS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS DURING THE REGIME OF FORMER PRESIDENT FERDINAND MARCOS, DOCUMENTATION OF SAID VIOLATIONS, APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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

SECTION 1. Short Title. This Act shall be known as the "Human Rights 1 Victims Compensation Act of 2012". 2 3 SECTION 2. Declaration of Policy. - Article II, Section 11 of the Constitution 4 of the Republic of the Philippines declares that the State values the dignity of 5 every human person and guarantees full respect for human rights. Pursuant 6 to the declared policy, Article III, Section 12 of the Constitution prohibits the 7 use of torture, force, violence, threat, intimidation, or any other means which 8 vitiate the free will even as the Constitution mandates the compensation and 9 rehabilitation of victims of torture or similar practices, and their families. 10 Article XIII, Section 18(6) of the Constitution also directs the Commission on 11 Human Rights (CHR) to recommend to the Congress effective measures to 12 promote human rights and to provide for compensation to victims of human 13 rights violations, or their families. By virtue of Article II, Section 2 of the 14 Constitution adopting generally accepted principles of international law as 15 part of the law of the land, the Philippines must also adhere to international 16 human rights laws and documents, including the International Covenant on 17 Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) which imposes on each State party the 18

obligation to take the necessary steps to adopt such laws to give effect to the
rights recognized therein and to ensure that any person whose rights or
freedoms have been violated shall have an effective remedy even if the
violation is committed by persons acting in an official capacity.

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Consistent with the foregoing, it is hereby declared the policy of the State to 6 recognize the heroism and sacrifices of all Filipinos who were victims of 7 summary execution, torture, involuntary disappearance and other gross 8 human rights violations committed during the regime dictatorial of former 9 President Ferdinand Marcos covering the period from September 21, 1972 10 to February 25, 1986. The State hereby acknowledges its moral and legal 11 obligation to recognize and/or compensate said victims and/or their families 12 for the deaths, injuries, sufferings, deprivations, and damages they suffered 13 under the Marcos regime. In declaring this policy, the State also takes into 14 account the adherence of the Republic of the Philippines to the Universal 15 Declaration of Human Rights and the December 10, 1997 Swiss Federal 16 Supreme Court decision granting anticipatory restitution to the Philippines 17 of certain Swiss bank deposits forming part of the ill-gotten wealth of 18 Ferdinand Marcos, which decision urges that the Philippines take steps to 19 compensate the victims of human rights violations under the Marcos regime 20 and our own Supreme Court's decision of July 15, 2003, forfeiting in favor of 21 the Republic, ill-gotten wealth of the Marcoses. 22

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SECTION 3. Definition of terms. — In this Act, the following terms shall be
 understood as follows:

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- 27a."Compensable Human Rights Violation" refers to any act or28omission committed during the period from September 21, 197229to February 25, 1986 by persons acting in an official capacity30and/or agents of the State, but shall not be limited to:
- 1. Any search, arrest and/or detention without a valid search 32 warrant or warrant of arrest issued by a civilian court of law, 33 including any warrantless arrest or detention carried out 34 pursuant to the declaration of Martial Law by Ferdinand 35 Marcos as well as any arrest or detention or deprivation of 36 liberty carried out on or before February 25, 1986 on the basis 37 of an "Arrest Search and Seizure Order (ASSO)", a "Presidential 38 Commitment Order (PCO)" or a "Preventive Detention Action 39 (PDA)" and such other similar executive issuances as they were 40 defined by decrees and directives of Ferdinand Marcos or in 41

any manner that the arrest, detention, or deprivation of liberty was effected.

2. Any commission by a person acting in an official capacity and/or an agent of the State of physical injury, torture, killing, harassment, deprivation of liberty or other similar acts on any person, including violations against freedom of speech, assembly or organization; and/or the right to petition the government for redress of grievances even if such exercise was alleged to constitute or form part of rebellion, sedition or subversion as then defined by law; and even if such violation took place during or in the course of what the authorities at the time deemed an illegal assembly or demonstration: Provided, that torture in any form or under any circumstances shall be considered a human rights violation;

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Violations of the freedom of speech and assembly include the act of preventing assemblies and demonstrations, shooting at or dispersing them with tear gas or water cannons and hitting participants with truncheons and the like and inflicting injury, even if such violation took place during or in the course of what the authorities at the time deemed an illegal assembly or demonstration;

> Violations of the freedom of the press include the closure and imposition of prior restraint, without legal basis, on media facilities, and the detention of editors, publishers, and/or writers.

- 3. Any enforced or involuntary disappearance caused upon a person who was arrested, detained or abducted against one's will or otherwise deprived of one's liberty;
 - 4. Any force or intimidation causing the involuntary exile of a person from the Philippines;
 - 5. Any act or series of acts causing, committing and/or conducting the following:
- Kidnapping or otherwise exploiting children of persons suspected of committing acts against the Marcos regime;

1	ii.	Committing sexual offenses against human rights victims
2		who are detained and/or in the course of conducting
3		military and/or police operations, and
4	iii.	Saturation drives and/or "zona";
5	iv.	Hamleting and/or food blockades;
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7		Hamleting refers to intentional acts that isolate a
8	,	community of importance to the enemy, including the
9		relocation of such communities away from crucial zones.
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11	-	Food blockade shall refer to the forcible cutting off entry of
12		food supplies in a particular area.
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14	v.	Violation of the rights of labor by preventing and
15		dispersing peaceable strikes even if the strikes are deemed
16		illegal at that time;
17	vi.	Other violations and/or abuses similar or analogous to the
18		above including those recognized and generally-accepted
19		by international law.
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22	6. Causing the unjust or illegal takeover of a business, the	
23		ifiscation of property or the deprivation of livelihood of a
24	-	son by agents of the State, including those caused by
25		dinand Marcos, his spouse Imelda Marcos, their immediate
26		atives by consanguinity or affinity, as well as those persons
27		isidered as among their close relatives, associates and
28		oordinates under Executive Order No. 1, issued on February
29		1986 by President Corazon Aquino in the exercise of her
30	leg	islative powers under the Freedom Constitution;
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34		nan Rights Violation Victim" (HRVV) — For the purpose of
35		Act, a victim of a human rights violation is one whose human
36	-	s were violated by persons acting in an official capacity
37	1	or agents of the State as these terms are defined herein. In
38		r to qualify for compensation under this Act, the human
39	÷	s violation must have occurred during the period from
40		ember 21, 1972 to February 25, 1986: Provided, however,
41		victims of human rights violations that occurred within one
42	mon	th after February 25, 1986 shall be entitled to compensation
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under this Act if they can establish that the violation was committedby agents of the State/persons acting in an official capacity loyal to the Marcos regime and acting further to his instructions and for the purpose of preserving, maintaining, supporting or promoting the said regime.

c. "Persons Acting in an Official Capacity/Agents of the State" - The following persons shall be deemed persons acting in an official capacity and/or agents of the State under this Act:

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33 34 Any member of the former Philippine Constabulary (PC), the former integrated National Police (INP), the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) from September 21, 1972 to February 26, 1986 as well as any civilian agent/s attached thereto; and any member of a paramilitary group even if he is not organically part of the PC, INP, AFP or CHDF so long as it is shown that the group was organized, funded, supplied with equipment, facilities and/or resources, and/or indoctrinated, controlled/or supervised by any person in government/agent of the state as herein defined;
 Any member of the civil service, including citizens who

2. Any member of the civil service, including citizens who held elective or appointive public office at anytime from September 21, 1972 to February 26, 1986;

3. Those persons referred to in Executive Order No. 1, including Ferdinand Marcos, his spouse Imelda Marcos, their relatives by consanguinity or affinity, as well as those persons, relatives, associates, and subordinates pursuant to said law, shall be deemed agents of the State under this Act.

4. Any person or group/s of persons acting with the authorization, support or acquiescence of the State during the Marcos regime.

SECTION 4. Entitlement to Monetary Compensation. - Any HRVV qualified 35 under this Act shall receive compensation from the State, free from tax, as 36 hereinafter prescribed: Provided, That for HRVVs who are deceased, the legal 37 heirs as provided for in the Civil Code of the Philippines, or such other 38 person named by the executor or administrator of the deceased HRVV's 39 estate in that order, shall be entitled to receive such compensation: Provided, 40 further, That any compensation received under this Act shall be without 41 prejudice to the receipt of any other sum by the HRVV from any person other 42

than the Republic in any case involving any human rights violation as
defined by this Act.

- SECTION 5. Nonmonetary Compensation.- The Department of Health (DOH), 4 the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the Department 5 of Education (DepEd), the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), the 6 Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), and such 7 other government agencies shall render nonmonetary compensation as may 8 be determined by the Board. This shall include, but not be limited to, 9 psychotherapy, counseling, social amelioration, and honorific recognition. 10 The amount necessary for this purpose shall be sourced from the budget of 11 the agency concerned as reflected in the annual General Appropriations Act. 12
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- 14 Eligible claimants may immediately avail of nonmonetary compensation 15 upon final approval of the Board of their application of claims.
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17 The Commission on Human Rights (CHR) shall monitor and facilitate the 18 proper implementation of this provision.

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SECTION 6. Amount of Compensation. - The amount of compensation under
 this Act shall be determined in accordance with the number of points
 assigned to the individual under Section 20 of this Act.

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SECTION 7. Source of Compensation. – The funds transferred to the Government of the Philippines by virtue of the December 10, 1997 Order of the Swiss Federal Supreme Court, adjudged by the Supreme Court of the Philippines as final and executory in Republic vs. Sandiganbayan on July 15, 2003 (GR No. 152154) as Marcos ill-gotten wealth and forfeited in favor of the Republic of the Philippines, shall be the principal source of funds to compensate HRVVS as defined in this Act.

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(Php hundred million pesos Ten billion five The of amount 34 10,500,000,000.00) is set aside and appropriated to compensate HRVVs 35 pursuant to this Act: Provided, that the said amount shall be deposited as a 36 special account in the General Fund in trust for the HRVVs. 37

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Provided further, that the fund shall not be withdrawn or disbursed by the National Government for any other purpose: Provided furthermore, that all interest shall accrue to the General Fund: Provided, finally, That after the

completion of the mandate under this Act, any balance of the special account
 for the compensation of the HRVVs shall revert to the General Fund.

- SECTION 8. Creation and Composition of the Human Rights Victims
 Compensation Board- An independent Human Rights Victims Compensation
 Board, to be referred to as the Board, is hereby created. It shall be composed
 of seven (7) members, who shall possess the following qualifications:
 - a) Must be of known probity, competence, and integrity;
 - b) Must have deep understanding of the human rights violations committed during the rule of former president Ferdinand E. Marcos;
- c) At least one (1) of them must be a member of the Philippine Bar who has been engaged in the practice of law for at least five (5) years; and Must have understanding of human rights protection, promotion and advocacy.
- SECTION 9. Appointment to the Board.- The President of the Philippines shall appoint seven (7) members of the Board from among a list of fifteen (15) nominees to be submitted by a Nominations Committee.
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The first nominee appointed by the President or the appointee whose name appears first in the list of appointees shall be the Chairperson of the Board.

The incumbent Chairperson of the CHR, or any person duly authorized by the CHR en banc, shall be the ex-officio co-chairperson of the Board, and shall assume the duties and responsibilities jointly with the Chairperson appointed by the President.

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The Board shall organize itself within thirty (30) days from appointment of all seven (7) members and shall thereafter organize its Secretariat.

No human rights violation victim who is entitled to compensation as defined

in this Act shall be nominated to become a member of the Board.

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SECTION 10. Nominations Committee.- A Nominations Committee is hereby created which shall be chaired by the Executive Secretary with members representing the following:

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- a. Commission on Human Rights (CHR)
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- b. Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP);

1	c. Samahan ng mga Ex-Detainee Laban sa Detensyon at Aresto		
2	(SELDA);		
3	d. Families of the Involuntary Disappeared (FIND)		
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6	SECTION 11. Consultative Body- There shall also be created a consultative		
7	body which shall work, together with the Secretariat, in close coordination		
8	with the Board and shall perform the primary function of identifying and		
9	monitoring the legitimate victims who may be eligible for compensation		
10	under this Act. The consultative body shall be composed of one (1)		
11	representative from each of the following human rights organizations:		
12	a Tagly Force Datainage of the Philippings (TEDD).		
13 14	a. Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP);		
14 15	 b. Samahan ng mga Ex-Detainee Laban sa Detensyon at Aresto (SELDA); 		
16	c. Families of the Involuntary Disappeared (FIND)		
17	d. Claimants 1081; and		
18	e. KARAPATAN.		
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20	SECTION 12. <i>Powers and Functions of the Board.</i> - The Board shall have the		
21	following powers and functions:		
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23	a) To evaluate and approve with finality all eligible claims under this Act;		
24	b) To conduct independent administrative proceedings and resolve		
25	disputes over claims;		
26	c) To deputize appropriate government agencies to assist it in order to		
27	effectively implement its functions;		
28	d) To promulgate rules and regulations in order to carry out the		
29	objectives of this Act;		
30	e) To issue subpoena/s ad testificandum and subpoena duces tecum;		
31	f) To exercise administrative control and supervision over its Secretariat;		
32	and The vertex result of the duties for stigns and reeponsibilities as may be		
33	g) To perform such other duties, functions and responsibilities as may be		
34 25	necessary to effectively attain the objectives of this Act.		
35 36	SECTION 13. Meetings of the Board- The Board shall meet once a week but		
30 37	not to exceed eight (8) times a month. Four (4) members shall constitute a		
38	quorum! For the final approval of claims and all other resolutions which		
39	need the approval of the Board, a majority of votes from all the Members of		
40	the Board shall be required.		
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SECTION 14. Resolution of Claims.- The Board shall be composed of two (2) 1 divisions which shall function simultaneously and independently of each 2 other in the resolution of conflicting claims for compensation. Each Division 3 shall be composed of one (1) Chairperson and two (2) Members to be 4 appointed by the Chairperson of the Board. 5 6 SECTION 15. Emoluments.- The Chair and Members of the Board shall 7 receive per diems for every meeting actually attended at rates to be 8 approved by the Department of Budget and Management (DBM). 9 10 SECTION 16. Secretariat of the Board.- The Board shall be assisted by a 11 Secretariat which shall come from the existing personnel of the CHR. The 12 following shall be the functions of the Secretariat: 13 14 a. Receive, evaluate, process and investigate applications for claims 15 under this Act: 16 b. Make recommendations to the Board on whether or not a claim should 17 be approved; 18 c. Assist the Board in technical functions; 19 d. Perform other duties that may be assigned by the Board. 20 21 The Chairperson of the Board shall appoint a Board Secretary who shall head 22 the Secretariat for the duration of the existence of the Board. There shall be a 23 Technical Staff Head assisted by five (5) legal officers and three (3) paralegal 24 officers; and an Administrative Staff Head assisted by three (3) 25 Administrative Support Staff. 26 27 When necessary, the Board may hire additional contractual employees or 28 contract a service provider to provide services of counselors, psychologists, 29 social workers and public education specialists, among others, to augment 30 the services of the Secretariat: Provided, that the maximum contract amount 31 per year shall not exceed more than fifteen percent (15%) of the total annual 32 operating budget of the Board. 33 34 SECTION 17. Operating Budget of the Board. - The initial amount of fifty 35 million pesos (Php 50,000,000.00) from the president's contingency fund 36 shall be used for the establishment and operation of the Board. 37 38 **SECTION 18.** Proper Disposition of funds. - The Board shall ensure that the 39 funds appropriated or those which may become available as compensation 40 for HRVVs are properly disbursed in accordance with the policies stated by 41

42 Congress and relevant government accounting procedures.

SECTION 19. Conclusive finding that one is a Human Rights Victim. - Any person/s who has secured or can secure in their favor a judgment or award of damages from any court of the Philippines or any other foreign court arising from a human rights violation as defined in Section 3 of this Act shall be entitled to a conclusive finding that one is a human rights violation victim as defined in this Act.

9 The claimants in the class suit and the direct action plaintiffs in the Marcos
10 human rights litigation (MDL No. 840, CA No. 86-0390) in the United States
11 Federal District Court of Honolulu in Hawaii are also declared conclusively as
12 HRVVs as defined in this Act.

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The CHR shall secure the list of victims, from the Court that renders the decision stated above, within sixty (60) days from the effectivity of this Act and for decisions to be rendered in the future, within sixty (60) days from the finality of such decision.

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20 SECTION 20. Determination of Award. -

- A. The Board shall follow the point system in the determination of any award. The range shall be one (1) to ten (10) points, as follows:
- victims who died or who disappeared and are still missing shall
 be given 10 points
- 27 2. victims who were tortured and/or raped shall be given four (4)
 28 to nine (9) points
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 3. victims who were detained shall be given two (2) to four (4)
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- 314.victims who were forcibly exiled from the Philippines,32kidnapped or otherwise exploited, sexually offended but not33raped in the course of the conduct of military and/or police34operations, or those whose rights were violated under Section 3,35paragraph (a)(5)(vi) shall be given one (1) to four (4) points.
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The Board shall exercise its powers with due discretion, the determination of points for each victim, which shall be based on the type of violation committed against the HRVV, frequency and duration of the violation. In instances where a victim is classified in more than one category, one shall be awarded the points in the higher category. Any person who does not fall under the classification above but was nevertheless an HRVV victim can file a claim with the Board for compensation and/or recognition.

Within fifteen (15) days after the lapse of the period of six (6) months for the
filing of applications under this Act, each qualified claimant shall then
receive from the Board the final monetary value of one's award.

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B. The Board shall set aside eighty percent (80%) of the total compensation fund appropriated under this Act and utilize such amount for the compensation of eligible HRVVs in the class suit, including the direct action plaintiffs in the Marcos human rights litigation (MDL No. 840, CA No. 86-0390) in the US Federal District Court of Honolulu, Hawaii.

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Section 21. Other Claimants.- Any person who does not fall under the preceding section 20 but was an HRVV can file a claim with the Human Rights Victims' Compensation Board for compensation and/or recognition.

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The Board shall apply the point system as applied to Hawaii plaintiffs indicated in Section 19 of this Act.

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For other claimants, the Board shall utilize twenty percent (20%) of the total compensation fund appropriated under this Act to compensate the other claimants not granted compensation in the Hawaii decision indicated in Section 19 of this Act.

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SECTION 22. Documentation of Human Rights Violations during the Marcos 31 Regime. - Without prejudice to other submissions which may be required by 32 the Board in the implementation of this Act, any HRVV or the legal heir/s or 33 representatives thereof seeking compensation shall execute a detailed sworn 34 statement, accompanied by photographs, letters, death certificates, pleadings 35 and other judicial or quasi-judicial documents, newspaper or videotaped 36 accounts, and/or materials or testimonials of witnesses corroborating and 37 narrating the circumstances of the human rights violations committed 38 against the said HRVV. Such evidentiary proofs shall be compiled by the 39 Board and the CHR, with the assistance of the National Historical 40 Commission of the Philippines (NHCP), the University of the Philippines 41 (UP), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) whose assistance may be 42

engaged, for the purposes of documenting and establishing an archive of l human rights violations during the Marcos regime. The compilation shall be 2 submitted to the President, the Congress of the Philippines, and the Supreme 3 Court within two (2) years from the effectivity of this Act. 4

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SECTION 23. Roll of Victims. - Persons who are established to be HRVVs shall 6 be given recognition by the enshrinement of their names in a Roll of Victims 7 of Human Rights Violations to be prepared by the Board. The Roll shall be 8 filed with the National Library and in such offices and agencies, both national 9 and international, which are dedicated to the prevention of human rights 10 abuses. The NHCP shall erect in a conspicuous location an appropriate 11 memorial, shrine or monument honoring these HRVVs. 12

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14 SECTION 24. Publication. - The Board, after having been duly convened, shall set the period for the commencement and termination of applications 15 by HRVVs and cause the publication of the same: Provided, that such period 16 shall only be operative fifteen (15) days after its last publication, which shall ι7 be once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks in at least two (2) national 18 newspapers of general circulation. 19

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SECTION 25. Period of Filing of Claims; Waiver.- An HRVV shall file an 21 application for compensation with the Board within six (6) months from the 22 effectivity of the implementing rules and regulations (IRR) of this Act: 23 Provided, that failure to file an application within said period is deemed a 24 waiver of the right to file the same: Provided, further, that for HRVVs who 25 are deceased or incapacitated, their legal heirs or representatives shall be 26 entitled to file an application for compensation on their behalf. 27

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Any opposition to applications filed pursuant to this Act shall only be 29 entertained if such is filed within fifteen (15) days from the date of the last 30 publication of the official list of eligible claimants as may be determined by 31 the Board. The Board shall cause the publication of the official list of eligible 32 claimants once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks in at least two (2) 33 national newspapers of general circulation. 34

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SECTION 26. Appeal.- Any aggrieved claimant may file an appeal within 36 fifteen (15) days from the receipt of the Resolution of the Division, to the 37 Board en banc, whose decision shall then become final and executory. 38

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SECTION 27. Period. - The Board shall complete their work within two (2)
 years from the approval of the Implementing Rules and Regulations unless
 the same is extended by an Act of Congress.

5 **SECTION 28.** *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* Within thirty (30) days 6 from the date of its organization, the Board shall promulgate the 7 implementing rules and regulations of this Act. The IRR shall be effective 8 fifteen (15) days after its publication in two (2) national newspapers of 9 general circulation.

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SECTION 29. Repealing Clause. - All laws, decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations, or parts thereof inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

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SECTION 30. Separability Clause. — If, for any reason, any section or provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional or invalid, such other sections or provisions not affected thereby shall remain in full force and effect.

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SECTION 31. Effectivity Clause. — This Act shall take effect fifteen (15)
 days after its complete publication in the Official Gazette or in at least two
 (2) national newspapers of general circulation.

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