**SIXTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES** *First Regular Session* 



13 JUL - 1 A9:05

RECTION BY

SENATE

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S. B. No. <u>18</u>

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## **Introduced by Senator FRANCIS G. ESCUDERO**

### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

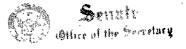
The State recognizes the right of the people to information on matters of public concern, and adopts and implements a policy of full public disclosure of all its transactions involving public interest, subject to the procedures and limitations provided by this Act. This right is indispensable to the exercise of the right of the people and their organizations to effective and reasonable participation at all levels of social, political and economic decision-making.

This bill seeks to enhance access to information under the principle of public accountability of any public office. Transparency in all government transactions empowers the people to correctly demand accountability from the government.

Finally, this proposed measure also includes provisions that penalize failure to disclose information within a given period of time, such penalties range from damages, suspension and imprisonment.

FRANCIS G. ESCUDERO

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES First Regular Session



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S. B. No. <u>18</u>

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#### Introduced by Senator FRANCIS G. ESCUDERO

#### AN ACT

## IMPLEMENTING THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO INFORMATION ON MATTERS OF PUBLIC CONCERN GUARANTEED UNDER SECTION SEVEN, ARTICLE THREE OF THE 1987 CONSTITUTION AND THE STATE POLICY OF FULL PUBIC DISCLOSURE OF ALL ITS TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING PUBLIC INTEREST UNDER SECTION TWENTY-EIGHT, ARTICLE TWO OF THE 1987 CONSTITUTION, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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

1 **SECTION 1.** Short Title. - This Act shall be known as the "Freedom of 2 Information Act".

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4 **SECTION 2**. *Declaration of Policy.* – The State recognizes the right of the 5 people to information on matters of public concern, and adopts and implements a 6 policy of full public disclosure of all its transactions involving public interest, subject 7 to the procedures and limitations provided by this Act. This right is indispensable to 8 the exercise of the right of the people and their organizations to effective and 9 reasonable participation at all levels of social, political and economic decision-10 making.

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SECTION 3. Coverage. - This At shall cover all government agencies as
 defined under Section 4 of this Act.

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SECTION 4. Definition of Terms. - As used in this Act:

16(a)"Information" shall mean any knowledge, record, document,17paper, report, letters, contract, minutes and transcripts of official

meetings, maps, books, photographs, data, research, material, film, sound and video recordings, magnetic and other tapes, electronic data, computer stored data or any other like or similar data or material recorded, stored or archived in whatever form or format, which are made, received and kept in or under control and custody of any government agency pursuant to law, executive order, rules and regulations, ordinance or in connection with the performance or transaction of official business by any government agency.

- "Government agency" shall include the executive, legislative and (b) 10 judicial branches as well as the constitutional bodies of the 11 Republic of the Philippines including, but not limited to, the 12 national government and all its agencies, departments, bureaus, 13 offices and instrumentalities, constitutional commissions and 14 constitutionally mandated bodies, local governments and all their 15 agencies, regulatory agencies, chartered institutions, government-16 owned or controlled corporations, including wholly owned or 17 controlled subsidiaries, government financial institutions, state 18 universities and colleges, the Armed Forces of the Philippines, the 19 Philippine National Police, all offices in the Congress of the 20 Philippines including offices of Senators and Representatives, the 21 Supreme Court and all lower courts established by law. 22
- (c) "Official records" shall refer to information produced or received
  by a public officer or employee, or by a government agency in an
  official capacity or pursuant to a public function or duty, and is not
  meant to be a stage or status of the information.
- (d) "Public records" shall include information required by law,
  executive orders, rules and regulations to be entered, kept and
  made publicly available by a government agency.
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**SECTION 5.** *Presumption.* – There shall be a legal presumption in favor of access to information. Accordingly, government agencies shall have the burden of proof of showing by clear and convincing evidence that the information requested is exempted from disclosure by this Act.

2 SECTION 6. Access to Information. Government agencies shall make available 3 to the public for scrutiny, copying and reproduction in the manner provided by this 4 Act, all information pertaining to official acts, transactions or decisions, as well as 5 government research data used as basis for policy development, regardless of this 6 physical form or format in which they are contained and by whom they were made.

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**SECTION 7**. *Exceptions*. Subject to the qualifications set forth in Section 8 of this Act, access to information may be denied when:

(a) The information is specifically authorized to be kept secret under 10 guidelines established by an executive order, and in fact properly 11 classified pursuant thereto: Provided, That 1) The information 12 directly relates to national defense and its revelation will cause 13 grave damage to the internal and external defense of the State; 2) 14 The information requested pertains to the foreign affairs of the 15 Republic of the Philippines, when its revelation unduly weaken 16 the negotiating position of the government in an ongoing bilateral 17 or multilateral negotiation or seriously jeopardize the diplomatic 18 relations of the Philippines with one or more states with which it 19 intends to keep friendly relations: Provided, further, That the 20 executive order shall specify the reasonable period by which the 21 information shall be automatically declassified or subject to 22 mandatory declassification review, and that nay reasonable doubt 23 as to classification and declassification shall be settled in favor of 24 the right to information; 25

(b) The information requested pertains to internal and external 26 defense and law enforcement, when the revelation thereof would 27 render a legitimate military or law enforcement operation 28 ineffective, unduly compromise the prevention, detection or 29 suppression of a criminal activity, or endanger the life or physical 30 safety of confidential or protected sources or witnesses, law 31 enforcement and military personnel or their immediate families. 32 Information relating to the details of the administration, budget 33

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and expenditure and management of the defense and law enforcement agencies shall always be accessible to the public.

3 (c) The information requested pertains to the personal information of 4 a natural person other than the requesting party, and its disclosure 5 would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of his or her 6 personal privacy, unless it forms part of a public record, or the 7 person is or was an official of a government agency and the 8 information relates to his or her public function, or the person has 9 consented to the disclosure of the information;

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- The information requested pertains to trade, industrial, financial or (d) 10 commercial secrets of a natural or juridical person other than the 11 requesting party, obtained in confidence by, and/or filed with a 12 government agency, whenever the revelation thereof would 13 seriously prejudice the interests of such natural or juridical person 14 in trade, industrial, financial or commercial competition, unless 15 such natural or juridical person has consented to the disclosure of 16 the information. 17
- 18(e)The information is privileged from production in legal19proceedings by law or by the Rules of Court, unless the person20entitled to the privilege has waived it.
- (f) The information requested is exempted by law or the Constitution,
  in addition to those provided in this section;
- (g) The information requested is obtained by any committee of either
  House of Congress in executive session, whenever such
  information falls under any of the foregoing exceptions; and

26 (h) The information requested consists of drafts of decisions by any 27 executive, administrative, judicial or quasi-judicial body in the 28 exercise of their adjudicatory functions whenever the revelation 29 thereof would reasonably tend to impair the impartiality of 30 verdicts, or otherwise obstruct the administration of justice.

For letters (b) to (h) of this section, the determination whether any of these grounds shall apply shall be the responsibility of the head of office of the government agency in custody or control of the

- information, or any responsible central or field officer/s duly designated by him.
- 4 **SECTION 8.** *Qualifications.* Even if the information falls under the 5 exceptions set forth in the preceding section, access to information shall not be 6 denied if:
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- (a) The information may be reasonably severed from the body of the information which would be subject to the exceptions;
- (b) The public interest in the disclosure outweighs the harm to the interest sought to be protected by the exceptions; or
- (c) The requesting party is either House of Congress, or any of its
   Committees and the disclosure is to be made in executive session, unless
   the disclosure will constitute a violation of the Constitution.

SECTION 9. Procedure of Access. - (a) Any person who wishes to obtain 15 information shall submit a request to the government agency concerned 16 personally, by mail, or through electronic means. The request shall state the 17 name and preferred contact information of the requesting party, and 18 reasonably describe the information required, the reason for the request of the 19 information and the preferred means by which the government agency shall 20communicate such information to the requesting party: Provided, That the 21 stated reason shall not be used as a ground to deny the request or to refuse 22 the acceptance of the request, unless such reason is contrary to law. If the 23request is submitted personally, the requesting party shall show his current 24 identification card issued by any government agency, or government or 25 private employer or school, or a community tax certificate. If the request is 26 submitted by mail or through electronic means, the requesting party may 27submit a photostatic or electronically scanned copy of the identification, or 28 other convenient means as determined by the agency. 29

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(b) The request shall be stamped by the government agency, indicating the date and time of receipt and the name, rank, title and position of the receiving public officer or employee with the corresponding signature, and a copy thereof furnished to the requesting party. In case the request is

1	submitted by electronic means, the government agency shall provide for an		
2	equivalent means by which the requirements of this paragraph shall be met.		
3	(c) The request may indicate the following preferred means of		
4	communication:		
5	(1) A true copy of the information in permanent or other form;		
6	(2) An opportunity to inspect the information, using equipment		
7	normally available to the government agency when necessary;		
8	(3) An opportunity to copy the information using personal equipment;		
9	(4) A written transcript of the information contained in a audio-visual		
10	form;		
11	(5) A transcript of the content of an information requested, in print,		
12	sound or visual form, where such transcript is capable of being produced		
13	using equipment normally available to the government agency;		
14	(6) A transcript of the information from shorthand or codified form; or		
15	(7) Other reasonable means or format.		
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17	(d) A government agency may communicate the information requested in a		
18	form other than the preferred means whenever such preferred means		
19	would unreasonably interfere with the effective operation of the agency,		
20	or be detrimental to the preservation of the record.		
21	(e) The government agency shall comply with such request within seven (7)		
22	working days from the receipt thereof.		
23	(f) The time limits prescribed in this Section for the production of the		
24	requested information may be extended whenever there is a need for any		
25	of the following:		
26	(1) To search for and collect the requested information from		
27	field facilities or other establishments that are separate		
28	from the office processing the request;		
29	(2) To search for, collect and appropriately examine a		
30	voluminous amount of separate and distinct information		
31	which are demanded in a single request;		
32	(3) Consultation, which shall be conducted in all practicable		
33	speed, with another government agency or among two (2)		
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or more components of the government agency having substantial interest in the determination of the request; and

- (4) To consider fortuitous events or other events due to *force majeure or other analogous cases.*
- (g) The government agency shall, in writing or through electronic means, notify the person making the request of the extension, setting forth the reasons for such extension and the date when the information shall be made available: *Provided*, That no such notice shall specify a date that would result in an extension of more than fifteen (15) working days from the original deadline.

**SECTION 10.** Access Fees. - Government agencies may charge a reasonable fee to reimburse the actual cost of reproduction, copying or transcription and the communication of the information requested.

SECTION 11. Notice of Denial. - If the government agency decides to deny the request, in whole or in part, it shall, within seven (7) working days from the receipt of the request, notify the person making the request of such denial in writing or through electronic means. The notice shall clearly indicate the name, rank, title or position of the person making the denial, and the grounds for the denial. In case the denial is by reason of a claimed exception, the denial shall also state clearly the legitimate aim or interest sought to be protected in the confidentiality, and the facts and circumstances invoked showing the substantial harm to, or frustration of, the legitimate aim or interest that will result in the disclosure of the information. Failure to notify the person making the request of the denial, or of the extension, shall be deemed a denial of the request for access to information. 

**SECTION 12**. *Implementation Requirements.* – (a) For the effective implementation of this Act, all government agencies shall prepare a Freedom of Information Manual, with the end in view of facilitating easy access to information, which shall include the following:

 (1)

The location and contact information of the head, regional, provincial and field offices, and other established places where the public can obtain information or submit requests.

(2)	The types of information it generates, produces, holds and/or
	publishes;
(3)	A description of its record-keeping system;
(4)	The person or office responsible for receiving requests for
	information;
(5)	The procedure for filing of requests personally, by mail or through
	the identified electronic means;
(6)	The standard forms for the submission of request and for the
	proper acknowledgement of the request;
(7)	The process for the disposition of the request, including the
	routing of the request to the person or office with the duty to act
	on the request, the decision-making, and the grant or denial of
	access and its implementation;
(8)	The procedure for the administrative appeal of any denial for
	access to information;
(9)	The schedule of fees;
(10)	The process and procedure for the mandatory disclosure of
	information under Section 14 of this Act;
(11)	Should the agency lack the capacity to comply with Section 14(a)
	of this Act, a brief description of its plan to facilitate compliance
	within three (3) years from the approval of this Act; and
(12)	Such other information, taking into consideration the unique
	characteristics of an agency, that will help facilitate the effective
	implementation of this Act.
(b) The Ju	udiciary shall prepare a similar manual as directed by the Supreme
Court;	
(c) The fo	pregoing information shall also be posted in its website and bulleting
boards, and shal	ll be regularly updated.
	ll be regularly updated. case shall the absence of the aforementioned Manual be a reason for
(d) In no	
(d) In no	case shall the absence of the aforementioned Manual be a reason for
(d) In no the denial of any	case shall the absence of the aforementioned Manual be a reason for
	<ul> <li>(3)</li> <li>(4)</li> <li>(5)</li> <li>(6)</li> <li>(7)</li> <li>(8)</li> <li>(9)</li> <li>(10)</li> <li>(11)</li> <li>(11)</li> <li>(12)</li> <li>(b) The Junch of Court;</li> <li>(c) The formation of the second secon</li></ul>

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- (1) Every denial of any request for access to information may be 1 appealed to the person of office next higher in authority, following 2 the procedure mentioned in Section 12(a)(8) of this Act: Provided, 3 That the appeal must be filed within fifteen (15) calendar days from 4 the notice of denial and must be decided within fifteen (15) 5 calendar days from filing. Failure of the government agency to 6 decide within the aforestated period shall constitute a denial of the 7 appeal; and 8
- (2) Instead of appealing or after the denial of the appeal, the person 9 denied access to information may file a verified complaint with the 10 Office of the Ombudsman, praying that the government agency 11 concerned be directed to immediately afford access to the 12 information being requested. Such complaint shall be resolved by 13 the Office of the Ombudsman within sixty (6) calendar days from 14 filing, or earlier when time is of the essency, taking into account 15 such factors as the nature of the information requested, context of 16 the request, public interest and danger that the information 17 requested will become moot. The Office of the Ombudsman shall 18 promulgate its special rules of procedure for the immediate 19 disposition of complaints files pursuant to this Section. Unless 20 restrained or enjoined, the decisions of the Office of the 21 Ombudsman shall be immediately executory, without prejudice to 22 review in accordance with the Rules of Court. 23
- (3) Instead of filing a complaint with the Office of the Ombudsman, 24 whenever a request for information is denied originally or on 25 administrative appeal, the requesting party may file a verified 26 petition for mandamus in the proper court, alleging the facts with 27 certainty and praying that judgment be rendered ordering the 28 respondent, immediately or at some other time to be specified by 29 the court, to disclose the information and to pay the damages 30 sustained by the requesting party by reason of the denial. The 31 procedure for such petition shall be summary in nature. 32

1(4) In resolving a complaint or petition brought under the preceding2paragraphs (2) and (3), the Ombudsman or the court is empowered3to receive the information subject of a claim of exemption under4Section 7 herein and examine then *in camera* to determine the5sufficiency of the factual and legal basis of such claim, when such6sufficiency cannot be reasonably determined through evidence and7circumstances apart from the information.

(b) In the Judicial Branch – The Judiciary shall be governed by such remedies
as promulgated by the Supreme Court.

(c) The remedies under this section are without prejudice to any other
 administrative, civil or criminal action covering the same act.

(d) The remedies available under this Act shall be exempt from the rules on
non-exhaustion of administrative remedies and the application of the provisions of
Republic Act No. 9285, otherwise known as the Alternative Dispute Resolution Act
of 2004.

(e) In case the requesting party has limited or no financial capacity, the Public
 Attorney's Office shall be mandated to provide legal assistance to the requester in
 availing of the remedies provided under this Act.

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SEC. 14. Mandatory Disclosure of Transactions Involving Public Interest. -

(a) Subject to Sections 7 and 8 of this Act, all government agencies shall upload on their websites, which shall be regularly updated every fifteen (15) days, all the steps, negotiations and key government positions pertaining to definite propositions of the government, as well as the contents of the contract, agreement or treaty in the following transactions involving public interest:

- 26 (1) Compromise agreements entered into by a government
   27 agency with any person or entity involving any waiver of
   28 its rights or claims;
  - (2) Private sector participation agreements or contracts in infrastructure and development projects under Republic Act No. 6957, as amended by Republic Act No. 7718,

authorizing the financing, construction, operation and 1 maintenance of infrastructure projects; 2 (3) Procurement contracts entered into by a government 3 agency; 4 (4) Construction or concession agreements or contracts 5 entered into by a given government agency with any 6 domestic or foreign person or entity; 7 (5) Loans, grants, development assistance, technical 8 assistance and programs entered into by a government 9 agency with official bilateral or multilateral agencies, as 10 well as with private aid agencies or institutions: 11 (6) Loans from domestic and foreign financial institutions; 12 (7) Guarantees given by any government agency to 13 government-owned or c-controlled corporations and to 14 private corporations, persons or entities; 15 (8) Public funding extended to any private entity; 16 (9) Bilateral or multilateral agreements and treaties in 17 defense, trade, economic, partnership, investments, 18 cooperation and similar binding commitments; or 19 (10) Licenses, permits of agreements given by any government 20 agency to any person or entity for the extraction and/or 21 utilization of natural resources. 22A summary list of the foregoing information uploaded in the website shall be 23 posted in the bulletin boards of the concerned government agency. 24 (b) The information uploaded in the website under letter (a) of this Section 25 may be withdrawn after a period of three (3) years from the time of uploading: 26 Provided, That an abstract of the information withdrawn shall remain uploaded in 27 the website, containing a brief description of the transaction and an enumeration of 28 the information withdrawn, and indicating the dates of posting and withdrawal. 29 (c) Should an agency lack the capacity to comply with letter (a) of this Section, 30 the agency shall initiate a capacity-building program, or coordinate with another 31

appropriate agency, to facilitate substantive compliance not later than three (3) years
 upon approval of this Act.

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SEC. 15. Keeping of Records. - a) Government agencies shall create and/or 4 maintain in appropriate formats, accurate and reasonably complete documentation 5 or records of their organization, policies, transactions, decisions, resolution, 6 enactments, actions, procedures, operations, activities, communications, documents 7 received or filed with them and the data generated or collected. These shall include 8 working files such as drafts or notes, whenever these have been circulated within 9 the agency for official purpose such as for discussion, comments or approval or 10 when these contain unique information that can substantially contribute to a proper 11 understanding of the agency organization, policies, transactions, decisions, 12 resolutions, enactments, actions, procedures, operations, and activites; 13

(b) Government agencies shall identify specific and classes of official records in their custody or control that have continuing historical, administrative, informational, legal, evidentiary, or research value for preservation by such agencies of their legitimate successors, or for transfer to the National Archives of the Philippines. In addition, the National Archives of the Philippines shall likewise identify specific and classes of official records that it shall require agencies to preserve and transfer it.

(c) In addition to the specific and classes of official records identified for
 preservation under letter (b) of this Section, the following shall not be destroyed:

23 1) Records pertaining to loans obtained or guaranteed by the
 24 government;

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2) Records of government contracts;

3) The declaration under oath of the assets, liabilities and net worth of
public officers and employees, as required by law; and

4) Records of official investigations on graft and corruption of publicofficers.

d) Government agencies shall prepare, following standards and period
 promulgated pursuant to Republic Act No. 9470 or the National Archives of the

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Philippines Act of 2007, a records management programs that includes the
 following:

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- 3 1) A records maintenance system for the creation, selection,
  4 classification, indexing and filing of official records, than facilitates easy
  5 identification, retrieval and communication of information to the public;
- 6 2) A records maintenance, archival and disposition schedule providing 7 a listing of records under current use, for retention by the agency, for transfer to the 8 National Archives, or for destruction: *Provided*, That destruction of the official 9 records may be implemented only upon approval of the National Archives of the 10 Philippines; and
- 3) A specifications of the roles and responsibilities of agency personnel
   in the implementation of such system and schedule.

e) In addition to its function as repository of all rules and regulations issued 13 by agencies as provided under Book VII, Chapter II of the Administrative Code of 14 1987, the university of the Philippines law Center, in coordination with the National 15 Printing Office as the agency with exclusive printing jurisdiction over the Official 16 Gazette, shall maintain a database, and publish the same in print in Official Gazette 17 or in digital or online form, the following: 1) All laws of the Philippines and their 18 amendments, from the period of the Philippine Commission to the present; 2) All 19 presidential issuances from November 15, 1935 to the present, including<sup>1</sup> but limited, 20 proclamations, administrative orders, executive orders, presidential 21 to memorandum circulars, general orders, and other similar issuances; 3) A database of 22 all appointments made by the President of the Philippines; and 4) Opinions of the 23 Secretary of Justice. 24

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SEC. 16. Promotion of Openness in Government. – (a) Duty to Publish Information – Government agencies shall regularly publish, print and disseminate at no cost to the public and in an accessible form, in conjunction with R.A. 9485, or the Anti-Red Tape Act of 2007, and through their website, timely, true, accurate and updated key information including, but not limited to:

(1) A description of its mandate, structure, powers, functions,
 duties and decision-making processes;

- 1(2)A description of the frontline services it delivers and the2procedure and length of time by which they may be availed3of;
- 4 (3) The names of its key officials, their powers, functions and 5 responsibilities, and their profiles and curriculum vitae
- 6 (4) Work programs, development plans, investment plans, 7 projects, performance targets and accomplishments, and 8 budgets, revenue allotments and expenditures;
- 9 (5) Important rules and regulations, orders or decisions:
   10 Provided, That they be published within fifteen (15) calendar
   11 days from promulgation;
- 12 (6) Current and important database and statistics that it 13 generates;
  - (7) Bidding processes and requirements; and
- 15(8)Mechanisms or procedures by which the public may16participate in or otherwise influence the formulation of17policy or the exercise of its powers.
- (b) Accessibility of Language and Form Every government agency shall
   endeavor to translate key information into major Filipino languages and present
   them in popular form and means.
- (c) Improving Capability Every government agency shall ensure the
   provision of adequate training for its officials to improve awareness of the right to
   information and the provisions of this Act, and to keep updated of best practices in
   relation to information disclosure, records maintenance and archiving.
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SEC. 17. Criminal Liability and Administrative Liability. – The penalty of imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months shall be imposed upon:

(a) Any public officer or employee receiving the request under Section 9 of
 this Act who shall fail to promptly forward the request to the public
 officer within the same office or agency responsible for officially acting on

1	the request when such is the direct cause of the failure to disclose the
2	information within the periods required by this Act;
3	(b) Any public officer or employee responsible for officially acting on the
4	request, who shall:
5	(1) Fail, to act on the request within the periods required by
6	this Act;
7	(2) Knowingly deny the existence of existing information;
8	(3) Destroy information being requested for the purpose of
9	<ul><li>frustrating the requester's access thereto;</li></ul>
10	(4) Claim an exception under Section 7 of this Act, or under
11	the Constitution, when the claim is manifested devoid of
12	factual basis; or
13	(5) Refuse to comply with the decision of his immediate
14	supervisor, the Ombudsman of the court ordering the
15	release of information that is not restrained or enjoined by
16	a court;
17	(c) The head of office of the government agency directly and principally
18	responsible for the negotiation of any of the transaction enumerated in
19	Section 14(a) of this Act shall knowingly refuse, to direct the mandatory
20	posting or uploading of such transaction despite the agency capacity to
21	implement such directive. The same penalty shall be imposed upon the
22	public officer or employee who, despite a directive from the head of office,
23	shall fail, to post or upload any of the transactions enumerated in Section
24	14(a) of this Act;
25	(d) Any public officer or employee who shall destroy, or cause to destroy,
26	records of information covered by Section 15(c) of this Act;
27	(e) Any public officer who formulates policies, rules and regulations
28	manifestly contrary to the provision of this Act, and which policies, rules
29	and regulations are the direct cause of the denial of a request for
30	information; or
31	(f) Any public or private individual who knowingly induced or cause the
32	commission of the foregoing acts under this section.

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- The foregoing shall be without prejudice to any administrative liability of the
   offender under existing laws and regulations.
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SEC. 18. Act Not a bar to Claim of Right to Information Under the Constitution. –
No provision of this Act shall be interpreted as a bar to any claim of denial of the
right to information under Article III, Section 7 of the 1987 Constitution.

SEC. 19. Separability Clause. - If, for any reason, any section or provision of
this Act is held unconstitutional or invalid, no other section or provision shall be
affected.

SEC. 20. *Repealing Clause.* – All laws, decrees, executive orders, rules and regulation, issuances or any part thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, including Memorandum Circular No. 78 dated 14 August 1964 (Promulgating Rules Governing Security of Classified Matter in Government Offices), as amended, and Section 3, Rule IV of the Rules Implementing Republic Act No. 6713 (Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees), are deemed repealed.

SEC. 21. *Effectivity.* - This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its
 publication in at least two (2) national newspapers of general circulation.

19 Approved,

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