SIXTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REP	UBLIC)	Office of the Secretary
OF THE PHILIPPINES Second Regular Session)	15 JUN -3 P3:13
S. B. No	ENATE b. 2796	RECEANTED BY:

Introduced by Senator Miriam Defensor Santiago

AN ACT

AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 209, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE FAMILY CODE, BY INCLUDING PROVISIONS ON PERMANENT GUARDIANSHIP OVER MINORS WHO HAVE BEEN PLACED IN THE CARE OF SUITABLE RELATIVES AND THE CONDITIONS FOR ITS TERMINATION

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Family Code, Article 216 enumerates those who may exercise substitute parental authority over a child:

Art. 216. In default of parents or a judicially appointed guardian, the following persons shall exercise substitute parental authority over the child in the order indicated:

- (1) The surviving grandparent, as provided in Art. 214;
- (2) The oldest brother or sister, over twenty-one years of age, unless unfit or disqualified; and
- (3) The child's actual custodian, over twenty-one years of age, unless unfit or disqualified.

Whenever the appointment or a judicial guardian over the property of the child becomes necessary, the same order of preference shall be observed.

Under the current law, parental authority over children is vested upon parents or judicially appointed guardians and, if there are none, in the people enumerated under Article 216. In some cases, however, children without parents, judicially appointed guardians, grandparents or older siblings live with other relatives who, while being willing caregivers, may prefer not to legally adopt the children. Thus, remaining with a suitable relative on a permanent basis may not be recognized unless the concerned relative files for a petition for judicial guardianship or adoption.

This bill seeks to enable children to remain in the caring home of a relative who has bonded and cared for the child, and for such relative to have all of the rights and benefits of a guardian or foster parent so that they can adequately provide for the child. The bill ensures that a child will not be removed solely because a relative chooses not to file for a petition for judicial guardianship or adoption. It promotes family life by making it easier for relatives who provide decent homes for family members but may not choose to adopt. Given this amendment in the Family Code, these concerned relatives can remain guardians over their wards, thus providing stability in the family life experience of the child.¹

MIRIAM DEFENSOR SANTIAGO

¹ This bill was previously filed during the Thirteenth Congress, Third Regular Session.

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SIXTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC
OF THE PHILIPPINES
Second Regular Session

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S. B. No. 2796

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MCENTO BY: ____

Introduced by Senator Miriam Defensor Santiago

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

AN ACT
AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 209, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE
FAMILY CODE, BY INCLUDING PROVISIONS ON PERMANENT
GUARDIANSHIP OVER MINORS WHO HAVE BEEN PLACED IN THE CARE OF
SUITABLE RELATIVES AND THE CONDITIONS FOR ITS TERMINATION

SECTION 1. There is hereby added a new section to read as follows:

ART. 216-A. PERMANENT GUARDIANSHIP. - WHEN PARENTAL 7 IS TERMINATED OR THE CHILD IS **AUTHORITY** OVER A CHILD 8 OTHERWISE FREED FOR ADOPTION AND THE CHILD HAS BEEN PLACED 9 IN THE CARE OF A SUITABLE RELATIVE PURSUANT TO THE 10 PROVISIONS OF THIS CODE OR OTHER LAWS, SUCH RELATIVE IS 11 DEEMED TO BE THE PERMANENT GUARDIAN OF THE PERSON AND 12 PROPERTY OF SUCH CHILD. 13

14 IT SHALL BE DEEMED IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD 15 TO REMAIN IN THE CARE AND CUSTODY OF THE SUITABLE RELATIVE, 16 REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE RELATIVE CHOOSES TO FILE AN 17 APPLICATION FOR ADOPTION OF THE CHILD.

SECTION 2. There is hereby added a new section to read as follows:

ART. 216-B. — TERMINATION OF PERMANENT GUARDIANSHIP. —
ANY RELATIVE MAINTAINING PERMANENT GUARDIANSHIP OVER A
CHILD PLACED IN HIS OR HER CARE SHALL BE ENTITLED TO ALL THE
RIGHTS AND BENEFITS GRANTED TO A GUARDIAN OR A FOSTER
PARENT, PROVIDED THE CHILD IS UNDER THE PHYSICAL CARE OF THE
RELATIVE, UNTIL EITHER ONE OF THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS ARE
ATTAINED:

(A) THE CHILD REACHED THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN (18); OR

1 2 3 4	(B) IF THE CHILD ATTENDS COLLEGE, THE CHILD GRADUATED FROM COLLEGE OR ATTAINED THE AGE OF TWENTY-ONE (21) WHILE STILL ATTENDING COLLEGE, WHICHEVER OCCURS FIRST.		
5 6 7	ONCE A CHILD HAS BEEN PLACED WITH A RELATIVE, THE CHILD SHALL NOT BE REMOVED BY THE COURT OR ANY OTHER AGENCY UNLESS:		
8 9 10 11 12	 (A) THE RELATIVE IS FOUND TO BE UNFIT OR UNABLE TO ADEQUATELY PROVIDE FOR THE CARE AND SUPPORT OF THE CHILD; OR (B) THE RELATIVE CONSENTS TO THE REMOVAL OF THE CHILD FROM THE HIS/HER CARE. 		
13	SECTION 3. Separability Clause If any provision, or part hereof, is held invalid		
14	or unconstitutional, the remainder of the law or the provision not otherwise affected shall		
15	remain valid and subsisting.		
16	SECTION 4. Repealing Clause Any law, presidential decree or issuance,		
17	executive order, letter of instruction, administrative order, rule or regulation contrary to		
18	or inconsistent with the provisions of this act is hereby repealed, modified or amended		
19	accordingly.		
20	SECTION 5. Effectivity This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its		
21	publication in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.		
22	Approved,		
	/dpmMay2015		