


FOURTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC)
 OF THE PHILIPPINES)
 First Regular Session)

7 AUG 14 1976

SENATE
 S. No. 1456

RECEIVED BY: 

Introduced by Senator Miriam Defensor Santiago

EXPLANATORY NOTE

In the history of our Republic, violence, terrorism and similar forms of criminality, which may have been orchestrated or otherwise, were used as a tool to justify the continued grip on the reins of government by an existing administration. The state of criminality in certain parts of the country such as the spate of kidnapping carried out by former Moro rebels in Mindanao may likewise be used by an administration to hold on to their position. The previous administration was even suspected to be behind the kidnappings, a way of leading toward a failure in the presidential elections that were to follow.

Under the Election Code, B.P. Blg. 881 Section 6, the Commission on Elections has to declare a failure of elections if there is violence and terrorism in a significant number of polling places. If a failure of elections is declared in areas pervaded by violence and terrorism, Congress would be unable to proclaim a President and Vice President elect in accordance with the Constitution. In such a case, the incumbent president will stay on in a holdover capacity.

This present bill seeks to make it compulsory for Congress to declare a President and Vice-President Elect even if a failure of election is declared in some polling places. Failure of election in a few polling places should not be used as an excuse for a failure to proclaim a new President. This does not, however, curtail the power of the Supreme Court, sitting en banc, as the sole judge of all contests relating to the election, returns and qualifications of the President or Vice President, to subsequently nullify the proclamation by Congress of a President or Vice-President Elect if indeed there was force majeure, violence, terrorism, fraud or other analogous

cases in a number of polling places sufficient to alter the results of the election so that such election resulted in a failure to elect.*


Miriam Defensor Santiago
MIRIAM DEFENSOR SANTIAGO
ph

* This bill was originally filed during the Thirteenth Congress, First Regular Session.

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1 AN ACT
2 AMENDING B.P. BLG. 881, ALSO KNOWN AS THE OMNIBUS ELECTION CODE,
3 SECTION 6, ON FAILURE OF ELECTIONS

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

6 Section 1. Batas Pambansa Bilang 881, otherwise known as the Omnibus Election Code,
7 is hereby amended to read as follows:

8 "Sec. 6. Failure of election. – If, on account of force majeure, violence, terrorism,
9 fraud, or other analogous causes the election in any polling place has not been
10 held on the date fixed, or had been suspended before the hour fixed by law for the
11 closing of the voting, or after the voting and during the preparation and the
12 transmission of the election returns or in the custody or canvass thereof, such
13 election results in a failure to elect, and in any of such cases the failure or
14 suspension of election would affect the result of the election, the Commission
15 shall, on the basis of a verified petition by any interested party and after due
16 notice and hearing, call for the holding or continuation of the election not held,
17 suspended or which resulted in a failure to elect on a date reasonably close to the
18 date of the election not held, suspended or which resulted in a failure to elect but
19 not later than thirty days after the cessation of the cause of such postponement or
20 suspension of the election or failure to elect.

21 IN ANY EVENT, THE RETURNS OF EVERY ELECTION FOR
22 PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT, DULY CERTIFIED BY THE BOARD
23 OF CANVASSERS OF EACH PROVINCE OR CITY, SHALL BE
24 TRANSMITTED TO CONGRESS, DIRECTED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE

1 SENATE. CONGRESS SHALL, THENCEFORTH, PROCLAIM THE
2 PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT ELECT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE
3 CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE 7 , SECTION 4.”

4 SECTION 2. *Repealing Clause.* – Any law, presidential decree or issuance, executive
5 order, letter of instruction, administrative order, rule or regulation contrary to or inconsistent
6 with, the provisions of this Act is hereby repealed, modified or amended accordingly.

7 SECTION 3. *Effectivity Clause.* – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its
8 publication in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

9 Approved,