

A PRIMER ON FEDERALISM: PHILIPPINE VERSION 1.0

(Focus on the Judicial Department)

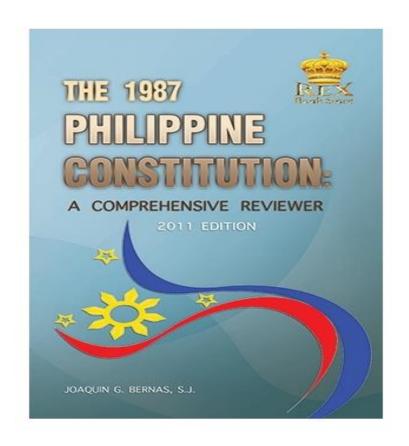
Hon. RAUL B. VILLANUEVA

Dep. Court Administrator OCA-Supreme Court



President Duterte forms Consultative Committee to review the 1987 Constitution

(Signs EO No. 10 dated 7 December 2016, but 19 members named only on 25 January 2018)





Former CJ Reynato Puno named as Chairman of the Consultative Committee

- ☐ Committee given 6-months to complete its work
- Mandated to study, conduct consultations and review the provisions of the 1987 Constitution including but not limited to the provisions on the structure and powers of the government, local governance, and economic policies."







In early July 2018, the Consultative Committee submitted the Draft CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES to:

- ☐ Pres. Duterte
- ☐ Senate Pres. Sotto
- ☐(Former) Speaker Alvarez

NOTE: Despite being the 3rd co-equal branch of government that will be affected by the shift to a Federal form of government, the **draft** "Federal Constitution" was not formally presented to the Judiciary by the Consultative Committee of CJ Puno.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC: PHILIPPINE STYLE

(A Glimpse)

POWER TO THE PEOPLE (BAYANIHAN FEDERALISM) POWER TO THE REGIONS (Draft Constitution for a stronger, indissoluble Republic)

ARTICLE VII – LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT





□ Every Federated Region shall be represented by at least 2 Senators elected by qualified votes in the Federated Region (Sec. 2)

NOTE: Senators will no longer be elected by a national electorate

- ☐ A Senator must be the **holder of a college degree or its equivalent** (Sec. 3)
- ☐ The term of office shall be **four (4) years** and shall serve for not more than 2 consecutive terms (Sec. 4)

ARTICLE VII - LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT (cont.)





House of Representatives shall be composed
of not more than 400 members (Sec. 5[a])
NOTE: In the 1987 Constitution, the number is not more than 250
☐ 60% of the members will come from legislative
electoral districts and 40% voted nationwide
through a system of proportional
representation (Sec. 5[b])
NOTE: This is similar to the party-list system
A Member of the House of Representative must
be the holder of a college degree or its
equivalent (Sec. 6)
☐ The term of office shall be four (4) years and
shall serve for not more than 2 consecutive
terms (Sec. 7)

ARTICLE VII - LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT (cont.)





SOME COMMON PROVISIONS

- No more Senate Electoral Tribunal [SET] or House of Representative Electoral Tribunal [HRET] (Sec. 17)
- ☐ In the event Congress is unable to convene due to the existence of war or national emergency, the President, as Commander-in-Chief, shall exercise all powers necessary to resolve the situation (Sec. 23)
- ☐ There shall be a **Bicameral Conference**Committee composed of members chosen by each House that shall reconcile conflicting provisions of the bill passed by each House (Sec. 26)

ARTICLE VIII – EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

President (Sec. 9)





☐ A President must be the **holder of a college degree** or its equivalent and DOMICILED in the Philippines (Sec. 2) ☐ The Vice President (who shall have the same qualification as the President) shall be appointed as a Member of the Cabinet and the appointment shall not require confirmation (Sec. 3) ☐ The **President and the Vice President** shall be elected by direct vote of the people for a term of 4 years and shall be eligible for reelection to one (1) term (Sec. 4[a]) ☐ The **President and the Vice President** shall be elected as a TEAM so that a vote for the presidential candidate shall be counted as a vote for his vice presidential candidate (Sec. 4[c]) ☐ In case of vacancy in the Office of the Vice President, the President shall appoint a Vice President from among the Members of the Senate or House of Representatives who belong to the same political party or coalition of parties as that of the

ARTICLE X - CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS













□ Federal Civil Service **Commission** □ Federal Commission on **Elections** ☐ Federal Commission on Audit □ Federal Commission on **Human Rights** □ Federal Ombudsman **Commission** □ Federal Competition **Commission**

NOTE: The Federal Competition Commission is a new constitutional commission. At present, RA No. 10667 created the Philippine Competition Commission.

ARTICLE XI – FEDERATED REGIONS AND AUTONOMOUS FEDERATED REGIONS OF BANGSAMORO AND THE CORDILLERAS



- ☐ Federal Republic consists of 16 Federated
 Regions, the Bangsamoro and the Federated
 Region of the Cordilleras (Sec. 1)
- ☐ The government of the Federated Region shall consist of the Regional Legislature, the Regional Executive and the Regional Judiciary (Sec. 3)

REGIONAL LEGISLATURE

- Regional legislative power is vested with the Regional Assembly (Sec. 4)
- Composed of duly elected assembly members, half representing each province, highly urbanized city, and independent chartered city and half representing political parties through proportional representation (Sec. 5)

REGIONAL EXECUTIVE

- Regional executive power is vested with the Regional Governor
- Deputy Regional Governor will be the Presiding Officer of the Regional Assembly
- Regional Governor and Regional Deputy Governor – voted as a TEAM (Sec. 16)
- Regional Governor and
 Regional Deputy Governor
 shall be elected by majority of
 the Regional Assembly from
 among the members and serve
 a term of 4 years, subject to
 one re-election (Sec. 17)

REGIONAL JUDICIARY

- Regional Assembly shall provide for a:
- Regional Supreme Court
- Regional Appellate Court
- Regional Trial
 Courts in
 component
 provinces, cities and
 municipalities
- Such lower courts and special courts

ARTICLE IX - JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

NO MORE "ONE SUPREME COURT"





JUDICIAL POWER

- Vested in FOUR (4) FEDERAL

 COURTS and in other courts as may be established by law
- Federal Supreme Court
- Federal Constitutional Court
- Federal Administrative Court
- Federal Electoral Court
- □ Duty of courts of justice (i) to settle actual controversies involving rights that are legally demandable and enforceable and (ii) to determine whether or not there has been a grave abuse of discretion amounting to lack of excess of jurisdiction on the part of any branch or instrumentality of the Government
- Advisory opinions on constitutional questions may be rendered by the Federal Constitutional Court
- □ Advisory opinion may be rendered by the Federal Administrative Court on whether the Federal Electoral Court has complied with the processes, procedures and preparations relative to the conduct of elections (Sec. 1)

TERM OF MEMBERS

- Members of the 4 Federal Courts shall serve for a term of TWELVE (12) YEARS or until they reach the age of SEVENTY (70) YEARS, whichever comes first, or becomes incapacitated
- ☐ Justices of collegiate courts and judges of (lower) courts shall hold office during good behavior until they reach the age of SEVENTY (70) YEARS or becomes incapacitated



FEDERAL SUPREME COURT

COMPOSITION	 □ ONE (1) Chief Justice and EIGHT (8) Associate Justices □ THREE (3) of whom, including the CJ, shall be appointed by the President, THREE (3) shall be appointed by the Commission on Appointments, THREE (3) by the Federal Constitutional Court en banc
PROHIBITED APPOINTMENT	□ No appointment shall be made THREE (3) months before a Presidential election up to the end of the term of the incumbent President (Sec. 6)
QUALIFICATIONS	 Natural born citizen At least FIFTY (50) years of age on the date of appointment (NOTE: In the 1987 Const., a Justice should be at least 40 years of age) Must have been for FIFTEEN (15) years or more a judge of a lower court or engaged in the practice of law in the Philippines
CONDUCT OF SESSIONS	☐ Sit EN BANC (no more sitting in Division) and decide all cases and matters with the concurrence of at least FIVE (5) members (Sec. 7)



FEDERAL SUPREME COURT

(Jurisdiction)

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION	Involving (1) conflicts between branches and agencies within the Federal Government, conflicts between the Federal Government and the Federal Regions, and conflicts between and among the Federated Regions; (2) ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; (3) petitions for certiorari, prohibition, mandamus and quo warranto
CASES FOR REVIEW	Review, revise, reverse, modify or affirm on appeal or certiorari, as the law or the Rules of Court may provide, cases involving: (1) final judgments (except those within the jurisdiction of the 3 other Federal Courts); (2) jurisdiction of any lower court; (3) legality of any tax, impost, assessment or toll, or any penalty imposed in relation thereto; (4) criminal offenses in which the penalty imposed is reclusion perpetua or higher; or (5) error or question of law
TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGES	Assign temporarily judges of lower courts to other stations (should not exceed 6 months without the consent of the judge concerned)
CHANGE OF VENUE	Order a change of venue or place of trial to avoid a miscarriage of justice
PROMULGATE RULES	Promulgate rules concerning pleading, practice and procedure in all courts (except the 3 other Federal Courts), the admission to the practice of law, the integrated bar, and legal assistance to the underprivileged
RULES FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS	Promulgate rules concerning the protection and enforcement of constitutional rights, subject to the power of Congress to legislate
APPOINTMENT OF JUSTICES AND LOWER COURT JUDGES	Appoint all justices and judges of the lower courts UPON RECOMMENDATION by the JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS AND DISCIPLINARY COUNCIL (JADC)
APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES	Appoint all officials and employees of the Federal Supreme Court and of all lower courts in accordance with the Civil Service Law
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPERVISION	Exercise administrative supervision over lower courts and the personnel thereof (includes the power to DISMISS and SUSPEND its officials and employees, justices of the lower collegiate courts, and judges of lower courts, UPON RECOMMENDATION by the JADC) – Sec. 8



FEDERAL SUPREME COURT

(Jurisdiction)

A new power given to the Federal Supreme Court

□ Appoint all justices and judges of the lower courts UPON RECOMMENDATION by the JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS AND DISCIPLINARY COUNCIL (JADC)





The President has no role in the Appointment of judges of the lower Courts as this is given to the Federal Supreme Court. (NOTE: The 1987 Constitution provides that, among others, judges of lower courts are appointed by the President from a list of at least 3 nominees prepared by the JBC)



COMPOSITION	 ONE (1) Chief Justice and EIGHT (8) Associate Justices THREE (3) of whom, including the CJ, shall be appointed by the President, THREE (3) shall be appointed by the Commission on Appointments, THREE (3) by the Federal Supreme Court en banc
PROHIBITED APPOINTMENT	■ No appointment shall be made THREE (3) months before a Presidential election up to the end of the term of the incumbent President (Sec. 9)
QUALIFICATIONS	 □ Natural born citizen □ At least FIFTY (50) years of age on the date of appointment (NOTE: In the 1987 Const., a Justice should be at least 40 years of age) □ Must have been for FIFTEEN (15) years or more a judge of a lower court or engaged in the practice of law in the Philippines
CONDUCT OF SESSIONS	☐ Sit EN BANC (no more sitting in Division) and decide all cases and matters with the concurrence of at least FIVE (5) members (Sec. 10)



(Jurisdiction)

(Julisaiction)		
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION OVER CONSTITUTIONAL DISPUTES	Disputes Involving (1) the CONSTITUTIONALITY of a LAW, TREATY, INTERNATIONAL or EXECUTIVE AGREEMENT; and (2) the CONSTITUTIONALITY, APPLICATION or OPERATION of PRESIDENTIAL DECREES, PROCLAMATIONS, ORDERS, INSTRUCTIONS, ORDINANCES, and other REGULATIONS, ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUANCES by the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT or any of its departments and agencies, as well as the LAWS of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES of the FEDERATED REGIONS, and the ACTS and ISSUANCES of their EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS	
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION OVER WRITS	 Cases involving writ of habeas corpus, writ of amparo, writ of habeas data and writ of kalikasan 	
IMPEACHMENT CASES	 Hear and decide IMPEACHMENT CASES provided that a JUDGMENT of CONVICTION must be CONCURRED IN by at least SIX (6) MEMBERS When a MEMBER of the CONSTITUTIONAL COURT is IMPEACHED the FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COURT shall act as the IMPEACHMENT COURT NOTE: Congress no longer has jurisdiction to impeach members of the 4 Federal Courts 	
APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES	□ Appoint all officials and employees of the Federal Constitutional Court and of all lower courts in accordance with the Civil Service Law	
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPERVISION	□ Exercise administrative supervision over all its personnel (includes the power to DISMISS and SUSPEND its officials and employees UPON RECOMMENDATION by the JADC)	
PROMULGATE RULES	☐ Promulgate rules concerning pleading, practice and procedure before it	
OTHER FUNCTIONS	☐ Exercise such other functions as may be conferred upon it by law (Sec. 11)	



(Jurisdiction)

An exclusive power given to the Federal Constitutional Court

- ☐ Hear and decide IMPEACHMENT CASES Involving Justices of the 3 other Federal Courts (SC, Administrative Court and Electoral Court) NOTE: JUDGMENT of CONVICTION must be CONCURRED IN by at least SIX (6) MEMBERS
- ☐ When a MEMBER of the FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT is IMPEACHED the FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COURT shall act as the IMPEACHMENT COURT



LAGMAN LEADS
FELLOW SOLONS IN
FILING IMPEACHMENT
COMPLAINT VS 7
JUSTICES





Congress no longer has jurisdiction to impeach members of the 4 Federal Courts or other impeachable officials



(Advisory Opinion)

RENDER ADVISORY OPINIONS

- ☐ When sought by:
- The PRESIDENT, SENATE PRESIDENT, or SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES on the CONSTITUTIONALITY of any ENROLLED BILL of PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE (NOTE: a CITIZEN of the Philippines MAY STILL QUESTION the VALIDITY [of the law] if he claims it is UNCONSTITUTIONAL as APPLIED to him)
- The CHAIRMAN of the FEDERAL COMMISSION ON ELECTIONS on the CONSTITUTIONALITY of any PROPOSAL to AMEND or REVISE the CONSTITUTION or ENACT, AMEND or REPEAL any FEDERAL LAW by PEOPLE'S INITIATIVE (Sec. 12)



FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COURT

COMPOSITION	 □ ONE (1) Chief Justice and EIGHT (8) Associate Justices □ THREE (3) of whom, including the CJ, shall be appointed by the President, THREE (3) shall be appointed by the Commission on Appointments, THREE (3) by the Federal Supreme Court en banc
PROHIBITED APPOINTMENT	□ No appointment shall be made THREE (3) months before a Presidential election up to the end of the term of the incumbent President (Sec. 13)
QUALIFICATIONS	 □ Natural born citizen □ At least FIFTY (50) years of age on the date of appointment (NOTE: In the 1987 Const., a Justice should be at least 40 years of age) □ Must have been for FIFTEEN (15) years or more a judge of a lower court or engaged in the practice of law in the Philippines
CONDUCT OF SESSIONS	☐ Sit EN BANC or in DIVISIONS of THREE (3) JUSTICES each and decisions shall be reached by a concurrence of a majority of the court en banc or the division, as the case may be (Sec. 14)



FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COURT

(Jurisdiction)

EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION	Review on appeal or certiorari, in accordance with its rules, the DECISION, JUDGMENTS or FINAL ORDERS or RESOLUTIONS of the FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, the FEDERAL COMMISSION ON ELECTIONS, the FEDERAL COMMISSION ON AUDIT, the FEDERAL COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, the FEDERAL OMBUDSMAN COMMISSION, and the FEDERAL COMPETITION COMMISSION, and all ADMINISTRATIVE and QUASI-JUDICIAL BODIES of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC
ADVISORY OPINION	Render an ADVISORY OPINION, with leave, if SOUGHT by any POLITICAL PARTY to DETERMINE whether the FEDERAL COMMISSION ON ELECTIONS has complied with the processes, procedures and preparations relative to the conduct of any election, which may materially affect its results
APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES	Appoint all officials and employees of the Federal Administrative Court in accordance with the Civil Service Law and exercise administrative supervision over all its personnel (includes the power to DISMISS and SUSPEND its officials and employees UPON RECOMMENDATION by the JADC)
PROMULGATE RULES	☐ Promulgate rules concerning pleading, practice and procedure before it (Sec. 15)



FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COURT

(Jurisdiction)

An exclusive power given to the Federal Administrative Court







☐ Reviews decisions of all Federal
Constitutional Commissions
and all administrative and quasi-judicial
bodies of the Federal Republic









The Supreme Court is divested of its jurisdiction to review the decisions of constitutional commissions and other administrative and quasi-judicial bodies (like the SEC and NLRC)



FEDERAL ELECTORAL COURT

COMPOSITION	 □ ONE (1) Chief Justice and FOURTEEN (14) Associate Justices □ FIVE (5) of whom, including the CJ, shall be appointed by the President, FIVE (5) shall be appointed by the Commission on Appointments, FIVE (5) by the Federal Constitutional Court en banc
PROHIBITED APPOINTMENT	■ No appointment shall be made THREE (3) months before a Presidential election up to the end of the term of the incumbent President (Sec. 13)
QUALIFICATIONS	 □ Natural born citizen □ At least FIFTY (50) years of age on the date of appointment (NOTE: In the 1987 Const., a Justice should be at least 40 years of age) □ Must have been for FIFTEEN (15) years or more a judge of a lower court or engaged in the practice of law in the Philippines □ Must not have been a candidate for any elective position in the immediately preceding election
CONDUCT OF SESSIONS	☐ Sit EN BANC or in DIVISIONS of THREE (3) JUSTICES each and decisions shall be reached by a concurrence of a majority of the court en banc or the division, as the case may be (Sec. 14)



FEDERAL ELECTORAL COURT

(Jurisdiction)

EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OVER ELECTION CONTESTS	 Over all CONTESTS relative to the ELECTIONS, RETURNS and QUALIFICATIONS of the PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT, MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES (provided that contests relating to the President and Vice President shall be decided by the Federal Electoral Court en banc, while for Members of Congress this will be heard and decided by the Federal Electoral Court in division and proceedings shall be held within the region where the case arose) Any decision of the Federal Electoral Court in division may be elevated to the Federal Electoral Court en banc only on questions of law
REVIEW DECISIONS OF LOWER COURTS AND THE FEDERAL COMMISSION ON ELECTIONS	 Exercise exclusive authority to review, on appeal or certiorari, all decisions, resolutions and orders of: Trial courts of proper jurisdiction in all contests relating to the ELECTIONS, RETURNS and QUALIFICATIONS of other elective regional, provincial, city, municipal and barangay officials; and The Federal Commission on Elections with respect to ALL QUESTIONS affecting ELECTIONS, including the qualifications of candidates and political parties, and other pre-election controversies, and the conduct of plebiscites and referenda
PROMULGATE RULES	 Promulgate rules concerning pleading, practice and procedure before it
OTHER FUNCTIONS	☐ Perform other functions as may be established by law (Sec. 15)



FEDERAL ELECTORAL COURT

(Jurisdiction)

An exclusive power given to the Federal Electoral Court

□ Decides all CONTESTS relative to the ELECTIONS, RETURNS and QUALIFICATIONS of the PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT, MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES

ELECTION CONTEST INVOLVED	HOW DECIDED
President and Vice President	By the Federal Electoral Court en banc
Members of Congress (Senator or Representative)	 By the Federal Electoral Court in division Proceedings held within the region where the case arose

No more PET, SET or HRET







JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT AND DISCIPLINARY COUNCIL (JADC)

COMPOSITION	Chief Justice of the Federal Supreme Court Chief Justice of the Federal Constitutional Court Chief Justice of the Federal Administrative Court Chief Justice of the Federal Electoral Court Chief Justice of the Federal Electoral Court Chairperson of the Federal Ombudsman Commission Court Administrator of the (Federal) Supreme Court A representative from the Senate belonging to the MINORITY A representative from the House of Representatives belonging to the MAJORITY Chairperson of the (Federal) Civil Service Commission Chairperson of the (Federal) Commission on Audit Secretary of Justice FOUR (4) regular members A representative from and designated by the IBP A law professor designated by the Philippine Association of Law Schools A representative from and designated by the Association of Generals and Flag Officers A retired member of the Federal Supreme Court to be designated by the Association of the Retired Justices of the Federal Supreme Court
TERM OF OFFICE	REGULAR MEMBERS shall serve a TERM of FOUR (4) YEARS, without reappointment
CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE COUNCIL	Rotated every TWO (2) YEARS in the following order beginning with the Chief Justice of the Federal Supreme Court, the Chief Justice of the Federal Constitutional Court, the Chief Justice of the Federal Administrative Court, and the Chief Justice of the Federal Electoral Court (Sec. 19)



JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT AND DISCIPLINARY COUNCIL (JADC)

NEW EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS OF THE JADC

- ☐ 3 Federal Court Chief Justices (chairmanship rotated among the 4 Federal Court CJs every 2 years in a pre-determined order Sec. 19)
- ☐ Chairperson of the Federal Ombudsman Commission
- ☐ Court Administrator (no longer a consultant)
- □ Representatives from both the Senate

 (Minority) and the House of Representatives

 (Majority) [no longer 1 representative from Congress]
- ☐ Chairperson of the (Federal) Civil Service Commission
- ☐ Chairperson of the (Federal) Commission on Audit

NEW REGULAR MEMBER OF THE JADC

(NOTE: Term of office is 4 years, with no re-appointment)

A representative from the Association of Generals and Flag Officers (no more representative from the private sector)



POWERS OF THE JADC

SEARCH AND INVESTIGATION FOR VACANCIES IN THE JUDICIARY	Conduct a THOROUGH SEARCH and INVESTIGATION to FIND the MOST QUALIFIED CANDIDATES for the VACANT POSITIONS for ALL JUSTICES and JUDGES of the LOWER COURTS
RECOMMEND THE PROMOTION OR TRANSFER OF JUSTICES AND JUDGES	RECOMMEND to the PROPER APPOINTING AUTHORITY the PROMOTION or TRANSFER of JUSTICES and JUDGES
INVESTIGATE DISCIPLINARY CASES (OCA no longer involved in disciplining judges and court personnel)	 INVESTIGATE DISCIPLINARY CASES filed AGAINST the MEMBERS, OFFICIALS and EMPLOYEES of the JUDICIARY Submit its FINDINGS to the Federal Supreme Court, the Federal Constitutional Court, the Federal Administrative Court or the Federal Electoral Court which shall have FINAL DISCIPLINARY AUTHORITY over their respective OFFICIALS and EMPLOYEES
PROMULGATE RULES	Promulgate its own rules and regulations and publish the same
OTHER FUNCTIONS	Perform such other powers and functions as may be prescribed by law



FEDERAL COURT OF APPEALS AND OTHER LOWER COURTS

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEALS AND OTHER COURTS IN EACH FEDERATED REGION

There shall be at least ONE (1) FEDERAL COURT OF APPEALS in each FEDERATED REGION, at least ONE (1) FEDERAL DISTRICT TRIAL COURT in CONSTITUENT CITIES AND PROVINCES of FEDERATED REGIONS, and such other LOWER COURTS as may be necessary for the effective administration and speedy delivery of justice (Sec. 28)

CREATION OF COURTS NEED RECOMMENDATION OF THE FEDERAL SUPREME COURT

- No LOWER COURT, whether FEDERAL or REGIONAL, shall be CREATED without the RECOMMENDATION of the (Federal) Supreme Court
- ☐ Subject to the recommendation of the JADC, the (Federal) Supreme Court SHALL APPOINT all JUDGES of the LOWER COURTS and the JUSTICES of the COLLEGIATE COURTS (Sec. 29)

ARTICLE XXII – TRANSITORY PROVISION

FEDERAL TRANSITION COMMISSION

CONVENING OF THE FEDERAL TRANSITION COMMISSION (FTC)	☐ Convened within five (5) days from the ratification of the (Federal) Constitution
COMPOSITION OF THE FTC	 Headed by the (incumbent) President as Chairman and ten (10) members [Vice President not a member of the FTC] President appoints all the members of the FTC from a list submitted by the search committee
CONSULTANTS OF THE FTC	All living PAST PRESIDENTS may be CONSULTED by the FTC (includes PNoy)
COMPLETION OF FTC's MANDATE	☐ The FTC shall complete its mandate by 30 June 2022
PRINCIPAL MANDATE	□ Adopt a TRANSITION PLAN for the ORDERLY SHIFT to the NEW SYSTEM of GOVERNMENT (Sec. 2)
DATE OF FIRST NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL ELECTIONS	☐ This should be held on the 2 nd Monday of May 2022
TERM OF INCUMBENT PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT	☐ The term of the President and Vice President, which shall end on 30 June 2022, SHALL NOT BE EXTENDED.

ALL OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT UNDER THE 1987 CONSTITUTION

- ☐ CONTINUE to HOLD their OFFICE and EXERCISE their respective POWERS and DUTIES under such terms and conditions as may be provided in the transition plan (the transition plan will determine their fate) Sec. 8
- ☐ If SEPARATED FROM THE SERVICE as a result of the REORGANIZATION of the GOVERNMENT, shall be ENTITLED to SEPARATION PAY, EARLY RETIREMENT PAY or RETIREMENT PAY, or other APPROPRIATE BENEFITS accruing to them under existing laws (benefits of RA 9946 will be enjoyed by the members of the Judiciary)
- ☐ At the OPTION of the EMPLOYEES, they may be CONSIDERED for EMPLOYMENT in the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, the REGIONAL GOVERNMENT or any of its subdivisions, instrumentalities or agencies, including GOCCs and their subsidiaries in accordance with existing civil service laws, the corporate charters of these corporations, and other relevant statutes (Sec. 9)

THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES IS ALL ABOUT "CHARTER CHANGE". AND "CHARTER CHANGE" SIMPLY SEEKS NOTHING BUT

CHANGE!

Change for the better, or change for the worse?

"Our draft (Federal) Constitution is a disruptive document as it will unsettle the status quo and disquiet those who cannot tolerate CHANGE, however MOLECULAR the CHANGE may be".

(Ret) Chief Justice Reynato S. Puno Chairman, Consultative Committee (to review the 1987 Constitution)

SALAMAT NG MARAMI SA PAGKAKATAONG IBINIGAY NYO SA AKIN!! PAGPALAIN KAYONG LAHAT NG POONG MAYKAPAL!!