

**Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City, Metro Manila**

**15th Congress
First Regular Session**

House Bill No. 1713

Introduced by Honorable Sergio A. F. Apostol

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The lack of legislation on the right to inform has grave consequences for the country. The resulting overall lack of transparency in government has impeded the country's development as it relates directly to the persistence of rampant corruption and to the ineffectiveness of government policies.

This measure addresses the many legal loopholes that have allowed government agencies to openly disregard the people's right to information enshrined in Section 7, Article III of the Constitution which states that: "the right of the people to information on matters of public concern shall be recognized. Access to official records, and to documents, and papers pertaining to official acts, transactions, or decisions, as well as to government research data used as basis for policy development, shall be afforded the citizen, subject to such limitations as may be provided by law."

The proposed bill also provides the implementing legislation for the state policy of full disclosure of all transactions involving public interest. The bill lists a number of transactions, such as loans, concession agreements, contracts, treaties, and other similar transactions of high public interest, to be automatically disclosed to the public by government agencies without need of request or demand. Failure to grant a request without a valid legal ground under the proposed law, or failure to make the mandatory disclosure of the listed transactions, open the government personnel or official concerned to administrative and criminal liability.

If passed, the proposed Act will profoundly change the landscape of access to information and will pave the way for broad and free access by citizens of information held by government. It will also empower Filipinos to effectively participate in the fight against corruption and in the struggle for better and more responsive government policies.

In view of the foregoing, approval of this bill is earnestly sought.


HON. SERGIO A. F. APOSTOL
Representative
Second District, Leyte

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**AN ACT IMPLEMENTING THE RIGHT OF ACCESS TO INFORMATION
ON MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST AS GUARANTEED UNDER
SECTION TWENTY EIGHT, ARTICLE TWO, AND SECTION SEVEN, ARTICLE THREE
OF THE 1987 CONSTITUTION, AND RECOGNIZING THE PROTECTION OF PRIVACY
AS GUARANTEED UNDER SECTIONS TWO AND THREE, ARTICLE THREE
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:*

SECTION 1. Short Title. This Act shall be known as the "Freedom of Information
and Protection of Privacy Act of 2010".

SECTION 2. Declaration of Policy. The State recognizes the people's right of
access to information on matters of public interest in records under the control of a
government institution, in accordance with the policy of full public disclosure of all its
transactions involving public interest, subject to the limitations imposed for the protection
of privacy and such exceptions and procedures provided by this Act.

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

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

a) "Information" shall mean any knowledge, record, document, paper, report,
letters, contract, minutes and transcripts of official meetings, maps, books,
photographs, data, research material, film, sound and video recordings, magnetic
or 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 or kept in or under the 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.

b) "Government Agency" shall include the executive, legislative and judicial
branches as well as the constitutional bodies of the Republic of the Philippines
including, but not limited to, the national government and all its agencies,
departments, bureaus, offices and instrumentalities, constitutional commissions and

constitutionally mandated bodies, local governments and all their agencies, regulatory agencies, chartered institutions, government-owned or controlled corporations, including wholly-owned or controlled subsidiaries, government financial institutions, state universities and colleges, the Armed Forces of the Philippines, the Philippine National Police, all offices in the Congress or the Philippines including the offices of Senators and Representatives, the Supreme Court and all lower courts established by law.

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 information.

d) "Public Records" shall include information required by law, executive orders, rules or regulations to be entered, kept and made publicly available by a government agency.

e) "Personal Information" shall mean information about an identifiable individual that is recorded in any form, including information relating to the race, national or ethnic origin, color, religion, age or marital status of individual; information relating to the education or the medical, criminal or employment history of the individual or information relating to financial transactions in which the individual has been involved; any identifying number, symbol or other particular assigned to the individual; the address, fingerprints or blood type of the individual; and the personal opinions or views of the individual.

SECTION 5. Access to Government Records. Every person who is a Filipino citizen has a right to and shall, on request, be given access to any record under the control of a government agency. Government agencies shall make available to the public for scrutiny, copying and reproduction in the manner provided by this Act, all information pertaining to official acts, transactions or decisions, as well as government research data used as basis for policy development, regardless of their physical form or format in which they are contained and by whom they were made.

SECTION 6. 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.

SECTION 7. Exceptions. Subject to the qualifications set forth in Section 9 of this Act, access to information may be denied when:

a) The revelation of information requested will create a clear and present danger of war, invasion or any external threat to the State as determined by the Office of the President and/or the Secretary of the Department of National Defense;

b) The information requested pertains to the foreign affairs of the Republic of the Philippines, when its revelation would unduly weaken the negotiating position of the government in an ongoing bilateral or multilateral negotiation or seriously jeopardize the diplomatic relations of the Philippines with one or more states with which it intends to keep friendly relations;

c) The information requested pertains to internal and external defense and law enforcement, when the revelation thereof would render a legitimate military operation ineffective, unduly compromise the prevention, detection or suppression of a criminal activity, or endanger the life or physical safety of confidential or protected sources or witnesses, law enforcement and military personnel or their immediate families. Information relating to the details of the administration, budget and expenditure, and management of the defense and law enforcement agencies shall always be accessible to the public;

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

e) The information requested pertains to trade, industrial, financial or commercial secrets of a natural or juridical person other than the requesting party, obtained in confidence by, and/or filed with a government agency, whenever the revelation thereof would seriously prejudice the interests of such natural or juridical person in trade, industrial, financial or commercial competition, unless such natural or juridical person has consented to the disclosure of the requested information;

f) The information requested is privileged from production in legal proceedings by law or by the Rules of Court, unless the person entitled to the privilege has waived it;

g) The information requested is exempted by law, in addition to those provided in this Section;

h) 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

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

SECTION 8. Protection of Privacy. While providing for access to information in public records, this Act also affords full protection of the right to privacy of individuals, as follows:

a) A government agency must ensure that personal information in its custody or under its control is disclosed only as permitted under this Act.

b) A government agency must protect personal information in its custody or under its control by making reasonable security arrangements against such risks as unauthorized access, collection, use, disclosure or disposal.

c) An employee, officer or director of a government agency who has access, whether authorized or unauthorized, to personal information in the custody of the

agency, must not disclose that information except as authorized under this Act.

SECTION 9. Qualifications and the Public Interest. Even if the information requested falls under the exceptions set forth in the preceding section, access to information shall not be denied if:

a) The information requested 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, unless the disclosure will constitute a violation of the Constitution;

d) Whether or not a request for access is made, a government agency must, without delay, disclose to the public, to an affected group of people or to an applicant, information about a risk of significant harm to the environment or to the health or safety of the public or a group of people, or the disclosure of which is clearly in the public interest.

SECTION 10. Procedure of Access.

a) Any person who wishes to obtain information shall submit a request to the government agency concerned personally, by mail, or through electronic means. The request shall state the name and preferred contact information of the requesting party, and reasonably describe the information required, the reason for the request of the information and the preferred means by which the government agency shall communicate such requested information to the requesting party: *Provided*, that the stated reason, or the failure to state the reason for the request of the information, shall not be used as a ground to deny the request or to refuse the acceptance of the request, unless such reason is contrary to law. If the request is submitted personally, the requesting party shall show his current identification card issued by any government agency, or government or private employer or school, or a community tax certificate. If the request is submitted by mail or through electronic means, the requesting party may submit a photostatic or electronically scanned copy of the identification, or other convenient means as determined by the agency.

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 submitted by electronic means, the government agency shall provide for an equivalent means by which the requirements of this paragraph shall be met.

c) The request may indicate the following preferred means of communication:

- 1) A true copy of the information requested in permanent or other form;
- 2) An opportunity to inspect the requested information, using equipment normally available to the government agency when necessary;
- 3) An opportunity to copy the requested information using personal equipment;

4) A written transcript of the information requested contained in an audio or visual form;

5) A transcript of the content of the information requested, in print, sound or visual form, where such transcript is capable of being produced using equipment normally available to the government agency;

6) A transcript of the requested information from shorthand or codified form; or

7) Other reasonable means or format.

d) A government agency may communicate the information requested in a form other than the preferred means whenever such preferred means would unreasonably interfere with the effective operation of the agency, or be detrimental to the preservation of the record.

e) The government agency shall comply with such request within seven (7) calendar days from the receipt thereof.

f) The time limits prescribed in this Section for the production of the requested information may be extended whenever there is a need for any of the following:

1) To research for and collect the requested information from field facilities or other establishments that are separate from the office processing the request;

2) To search for, collect and approximately examine a voluminous amount of separate and distinct information which are demanded in a single request;

3) Consultation, which shall be conducted in all practicable speed, with another government agency or among two (2) 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 requested shall be made available: *Provided*, that no such notice shall specify a date that would result in an extension of more than fifteen (15) calendar days from the original deadline.

SECTION 11. 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 12. Notice of Denial. If the government agency decides to deny the request, in whole or in part, it shall, within seven (7) calendar 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 requested. 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 13. Implementation Requirements.

a) For the effective implementation of this Act, every government agency shall prepare a Freedom of Information Manual, which shall include the following information:

- 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 the 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 foregoing information shall also be posted in its website and bulletin boards, and shall be regularly updated;

c) In no case shall the absence of the aforementioned guidelines be a reason for the denial of any request for information made in accordance with this Act.

SECTION 14. Remedies in Cases of Denial.

a) In all government agencies other than the judicial branch:

- 1) Every denial of any request for access to information may be appealed to the person or office next higher in authority, following the procedure mentioned in Section 12 (8) of this Act: *Provided*, that the appeal must be filed within fifteen (15) calendar days from filing. Failure of the government agency to decide within the aforesated period shall constitute a

denial of the appeal; and

2) Instead of appealing or after the denial of the appeal, the person denied access to information may file a verified complaint with the Office of the Ombudsman, praying that the government agency concerned be directed to immediately afford access to the information being requested. Such complaint shall be resolved by the Office of the Ombudsman within sixty (60) calendar days from filing, or earlier when time is of the essence, taking into account such factors as the nature of the information requested, context of the request, public interest and danger that the information requested will become moot. The Office of the Ombudsman shall promulgate its special rules of procedure for the immediate disposition of complaints filed pursuant to this Section. Unless restrained or enjoined, the decisions of the Office of the Ombudsman shall be immediately executory, without prejudice to review in accordance with the Rules of Court.

3) Instead of filing a complaint with the Office of the Ombudsman, whenever a request for information is denied originally or on administrative appeal, the requesting party may file a verified petition for mandamus in the proper court, alleging the facts with certainty and praying that the judgment be rendered ordering the respondent, immediately or at some other time to be specified by the court, to disclose the information requested and to pay the damages sustained by the requesting party by reason of the denial. The procedure for such petition shall be summary in nature.

b) In the Judicial Branch. The Supreme Court shall promulgate the remedies that would govern offices under its jurisdiction.

c) The remedies under this section are without prejudice to any other administrative, civil or criminal action that may arise from 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 requesting party in availing of the remedies provided under this Act.

SECTION 15. Mandatory Disclosure of Transactions Involving Public Interest.

a) Subject to Sections 7 and 9 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:

1) Compromise agreements entered into by a government agency with any person or entity involving any waiver or 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 maintenance of infrastructure projects;

- 3) Procurement contracts entered into by a government agency;
- 4) Construction or concession agreements or contracts entered into by a government agency with any domestic or foreign person or entity;
- 5) Loans, grants, development assistance, technical assistance and programs entered into by a government agency with official bilateral or multilateral agencies, as well as with private aid agencies or institutions;
- 6) Loans from domestic and financial institutions;
- 7) Guarantees given by any government agency to government-owned or controlled corporations and to private corporations, persons or entities;
- 8) Public funding extended to any private entity;
- 9) Bilateral or multilateral agreements and treaties in defense, trade, economic partnership, investments, cooperation and similar binding commitments; or
- 10) Licenses, permits or agreements given by any government agency to any person or entity for the extraction and/or utilization of natural resources.

A summary list of the foregoing information uploaded in the website shall be posted in the bulletin boards of the concerned government agency.

b) The information uploaded in the website under letter (a) of this Section may be withdrawn after a period of three years from the time of uploading: *Provided*, that an abstract of the information withdrawn shall remain uploaded in the website, containing a brief description of the transaction and an enumeration of the information withdrawn, and indicating the dates of posting and withdrawal.

c) Should an agency lack the capacity to comply with letter (a) of this Section, the agency shall initiate a capacity-building program, or coordinate with another appropriate agency, to facilitate substantive compliance not later than three (3) years upon approval of this Act.

SECTION 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 RA 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;
- 2) A description of the frontline services it delivers and the procedure and length of time by which they may be availed of;
- 3) The names of its key officials, their powers, functions and responsibilities, and their profiles and curriculum vitae;
- 4) work programs, development plans, investment plans, projects, performance targets and accomplishments, and budgets, revenue allotments and expenditures;
- 5) Important rules and regulations, orders or decisions: *Provided*, that they be published within fifteen (15) calendar days from promulgation;
- 6) Current and important database and statistics that it generates;

- 7) Bidding processes and requirements; and
- 8) Mechanisms or procedures by which the public may participate in or otherwise influence the formulation of policy or the exercise of its powers.

b) Keeping of Records. Government agencies shall maintain and preserve their records in a manner that facilitates easy identification, retrieval and communication to the public. They shall establish Management Information Systems (MIS) to strengthen their capability to store, manage and retrieve records, and to facilitate access to public records. The following shall not be destroyed:

- 1) Records pertaining to loans obtained or guaranteed by the government;
- 2) Records of government contracts;
- 3) The declaration of under oath of the assets, liabilities and net worth of public officers and employees, as required by law;
- 4) Records of official investigations on graft and corrupt practices of public officers; and
- 5) Other records where there is a significant public interest in their preservation or where there is likely to be such interest in the future.

c) 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.

d) 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.

SECTION 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 10 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 the request when such is the direct cause of the failure to disclose the information requested within the periods required by this Act;

b) Any public officer or employee responsible for officially acting on the request, who shall:

- 1) Fail to act on the request within the periods required by this Act;
- 2) Knowingly deny the existence of existing requested information;
- 3) Destroy information being requested for the purpose of frustrating the requesting party's access thereto;
- 4) Claim an exception under Section 8 of this Act, or under the Constitution, when the claim is manifestly devoid of factual basis; or
- 5) Refuse to comply with the decision of his immediate supervisor, the Ombudsman or the court ordering the release of the information requested that is not restrained or enjoined by a court;

c) The head of office of the government agency directly and principally responsible for the negotiation and perfection of any of the transactions enumerated in Section 13 (a) of this Act, who shall knowingly refuse, to direct the mandatory posting or uploading of such transaction despite the agency capacity to implement such directive. The same penalty shall be imposed upon the public officer or employee who, despite a directive from the head of office, shall fail, to post or upload any of the transactions enumerated in Section 14 of this Act;

d) Any public officer or employee who shall destroy, or cause to destroy, records of information covered by Section 15 (b) of this Act;

e) Any public officer who formulates policies, rules and regulations manifestly contrary to the provisions of this Act, and which policies, rules and regulations are the direct cause of the denial of a request for information; or

f) Any public or private individual who knowingly induced or caused the commission of the foregoing acts under this section.

The foregoing shall be without prejudice to any administrative liability of the offender under existing laws and regulations.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 20. Repealing Clause. All laws, decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations, 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.

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

Approved,