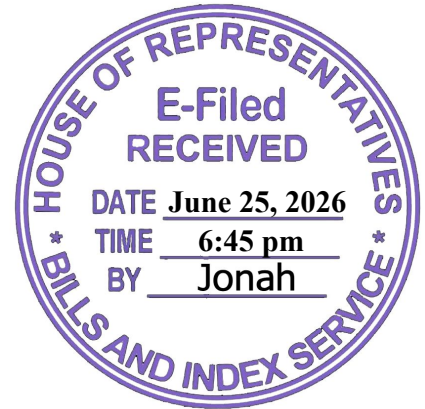


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City, Metro Manila

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

House Bill No. 9955



Introduced by Representative JEFFREY SORIANO

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This bill seeks to establish a comprehensive Judiciary Modernization Program, thereby transforming the Philippine court system into a more efficient, technologically adaptive, and accessible institution. It institutionalizes a structured, multi-year approach to modernization anchored on three core components: infrastructure development and facility modernization, equipment upgrading and acquisition, and personnel development and welfare.

The judiciary is the cornerstone of a functioning democracy, and the timely and efficient delivery of justice is a fundamental right of every Filipino. Yet decades of underinvestment in court infrastructure, outdated equipment, and chronic understaffing have left many trial courts ill-equipped to meet the demands of modern litigation. Congested dockets, deteriorating court facilities, paper-based processes, and limited technological capacity have slowed the resolution of cases, eroded public trust in the justice system, and imposed disproportionate burdens on litigants who cannot afford prolonged legal proceedings.

Under the Program, the national government shall acquire and dedicate land and facilities to eliminate the practice of shared salas and courtrooms among independent court branches. The program further mandates the upgrading of court technology, including modern internet connectivity, computer systems, and secure digital document submission platforms. It likewise prioritizes the welfare and security of judicial personnel, recognizing that the proper administration of justice depends on a qualified, continuously trained, and adequately protected judiciary workforce.

The cost of an inefficient judiciary is borne not only in delayed verdicts, but in lives disrupted, businesses unable to enforce contracts, and communities denied equitable access to legal remedies. The modernization of the judiciary is a constitutional imperative and a moral obligation of the State toward its citizens. This measure presents a deliberate, funded, and time-bound path toward a judiciary that truly serves the Filipino people with speed, fairness, and integrity.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jeffrey Soriano', written over a diagonal line.

HON. JEFFREY SORIANO

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

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

House Bill No. **9955**

Introduced by Representative JEFFREY SORIANO

AN ACT
PROVIDING FOR THE MODERNIZATION OF THE JUDICIARY,
APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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

Section 1. *Short Title.* – This Act shall be known as the “*Judiciary Modernization Act*”.

SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* – It is hereby declared the policy of the State to implement a modernization program for the Judiciary to develop a more efficient, reliable, competent, technologically adaptive, and modern judicial department. Such program shall enhance ease of access, enhance the security of judicial transactions, and improve the institution, litigation, and resolution of civil, criminal, and special proceedings through the adoption of modern technologies and administrative processes.

Towards this end, the State shall promote the swifter and more accurate determination of genuine conflicts in the interpretation of the law and enable the Judiciary to exercise the powers vested in it by the Constitution in a more responsive and effective manner.

SEC. 3. *Components of the Judiciary Modernization Program.* – The Judiciary Modernization Program shall consist of the following components:

a. Infrastructure Development and Facility Modernization – The objectives of this component are:

i. Acquisition, titling, and management of land and other real estate by the national government dedicated exclusively for the construction of structures wherein each branch of the Regional Trial Court, Metropolitan Trial Courts, Municipal Trial Courts, and Municipal Circuit Trial Courts are to be individually situated,

eliminating the need for shared salas, courtrooms, and other physical spaces between independent branches;

ii. Upgrading, modernizing, and streamlining of facilities dedicated to the support and execution of judicial functions such as - but not limited to - offices of the court staff, offices of the clerks of court, offices of the sheriff, offices of the judicial marshals, and private chambers of judges and executive judges; and

iii. Development, procurement, and management of secure, reliable, and cost-efficient information technology systems that promote ease of transaction, allow for automation, and ensure integration of existing systems for case management and document retrieval essential to or related to the conduct of judicial functions.

b. Equipment Upgrading, Acquisition, and Maintenance – The objectives of this component are:

i. Provision to all courts of the most reliable and technologically modern internet and telephone connectivity to allow for attendance in remote hearings by parties who are determined to participate in court proceedings by the rules set forth by the Supreme Court;

ii. Acquisition and provision of modern computer or computer systems to allow for faster execution of judicial functions to all relevant personnel of the Judiciary; and

iii. Acquisition of data and information technology systems necessary to allow submission of documents through means of internet connectivity; *Provided*, That the data and information technology systems ensure the integrity of data upon submission and reliability of ascertaining the fact of receipt by all parties concerned in the transaction; and

c. Personnel Development, Welfare, and Protection – The objectives of this component are the hiring of additional qualified personnel, the continuous education of all qualified employees, and the assurance of security for all members of the Judiciary whose lives and physical well-being are at risk by malefactors seeking to unjustly harm personnel in the course of performing their duties.

SEC. 4. *Congressional Judiciary Modernization Oversight Committee.* – There is hereby created the Judiciary Modernization Oversight Committee, hereinafter referred to as the “Committee”, to monitor and oversee the implementation of the provisions of this Act. The Committee shall be composed of six (6) members from the House of Representatives and six (6) members from the Senate with the Chairpersons of the Committee on Justice of both Houses as Joint Chairpersons. The five (5) other members from each chamber shall be designated by the Speaker of the

House and the Senate President, respectively, with the minority having at least two (2) representatives from both Chambers.

SEC. 5. *Submission of the Judiciary Modernization Program.* – Within ninety (90) days from the effectivity of this Act, the Court Administrator, upon approval by the Chief Justice, and with notice to the Department of Justice (DOJ), after consultation with the executive judges, presiding justices, the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), and the Department of Finance (DOF), shall submit the Judiciary Modernization Program to the Committee for its consideration, which shall indicate the following:

- a. The number of personnel, inventory, valuation, and useful life of facilities and equipment currently in use and owned by the Judiciary in the exercise of their functions;
- b. The modernization projects and activities under the program to be undertaken and the corresponding component and objectives to which the projects are directed to fulfill;
- c. The order of priority, the schedule of implementation, and the corresponding phases of implementation of the modernization projects and activities; and
- d. The estimated cost of each modernization project or activity to be undertaken.

SEC. 6. *Means of Procurement.* – All other laws governing government procurement notwithstanding, the Judiciary shall procure the necessary property taking into consideration the following policies and principles:

- a. The Judiciary shall give preference to domestic entities that are qualified to participate in the procurement activities to be undertaken under this Act;
- b. The Office of the Court Administrator (OCA) shall determine the specific minimum standards for items, equipment, technology, and information systems to be submitted for approval of the Chief Justice. The OCA shall be mandated to ensure that the minimum standards set are responsive to the needs of the Judiciary and shall ensure the usability of all procured items for a period of more than ten (10) years;
- c. The Court Administrator, in the implementation of any and all of the provisions of this Act, with the approval of the Chief Justice, may enter into multi-year contracts and other contractual arrangements: *Provided*, That none of the multi-year contracts and other contractual arrangements shall be the most favorable arrangement for the government;

d. Congress shall, upon the issuance of a multi-year obligation authority by the DBM and a certification by the President, make the corresponding appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year. The OCA, upon approval of the Chief Justice, shall issue implementing guidelines that ensure consistency with the Judiciary Modernization Program and existing guidelines in the contracting of multi-year projects; and

e. The OCA shall submit to the Judiciary Modernization Oversight Committee created under this Act, the Secretary of Finance, and the Secretary of Budget and Management, copies of all multi-year contracts and other agreements to enable Congress to appropriate funds. The funds appropriated for the Judiciary Modernization Program shall be treated by the Court Administrator as a distinct and separate budget item from the regular appropriation of the Judiciary.

SEC. 7. *Fund Augmentation from the Provincial, City, and Municipal Governments for Halls of Justice and Other Structures Dedicated to the Execution of the Duty of the Judiciary.* – It shall be mandatory for the provincial, city, and municipal governments to automatically allocate at least five percent (5%) of its annual appropriations earmarked for local development projects, sourced from its internal revenue allocation, as its annual fund augmentation to support priority projects and activities of Halls of Justices, and other structures dedicated to the execution of the duty of the Judiciary embodied in their territorial jurisdiction.

SEC. 8. *Period of Implementation.* – The Judiciary Modernization Program shall be implemented over a period of ten (10) years. The payment for amortization of outstanding multi-year contract obligations incurred under this Act may extend beyond such period.

SEC. 9. *Review.* – Within five (5) years after the effectivity of this Act, the Committee shall conduct a review or evaluation of the accomplishments and effect of the Judiciary Modernization Program for the purpose of determining remedial legislation.

SEC. 10. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* – The OCA, upon approval of the Chief of Justice, shall promulgate the necessary rules and regulations within one hundred twenty (120) days from the approval of this Act for its effective implementation.

SEC. 11. *Separability Clause.* – If any portion or provision of this Act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, other provisions hereof shall remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 12. *Repealing Clause.* – All laws, presidential decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or amended accordingly.

SEC. 13. *Effectivity.* – This Act shall take effect fifteen days (15) after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a national newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,