Philippine Election Laws

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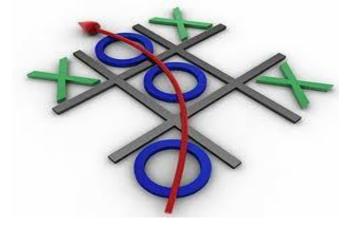
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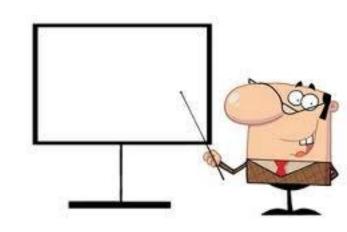
Election Laws



- 1. 1987 Constitution
- Omnibus Election Code (B.P. 881)
- 3. Automated Election Law (R.A. 9369 amending R.A 8436)
- 4. Synchronized Elections Act (R.A. 7166)
- 5. 1991 Local Government Code (R.A. 7160)
- 6. Initiative and Referendum (R.A. 6735)
- 7. Party-List System Act (R.A. 7941)

- 8. Fair Election Act (R.A. 9006)
- 9. Voter's Registration Act of 1996 (R.A 8189)
- 10. Overseas Absentee Voting (R.A.10590 amending R.A. 9189)
- 11. Biometrics (R.A. 10367)
- 12. Lone Candidate in Special Elections (R.A. 8295)
- 13. Official Sample Ballots (R.A.7004)
- 14. Citizenship Retention and Reacquisition Act (R.A. 9225)

Topics for Discussion



- —1) Philippine Elections
- 2) Commission on Elections and Election Tribunals
- 3) Voters and Voter Registration
- 4) Elective Officials and Candidates
- 4.1) Party-List System
- —5) Campaign

- 6) Contributions and Expenditures
- 7) Postponement and Failure of Elections
- 8) Automated Elections
- 9) Pre-Proclamation Cases
- —10) Post-Proclamation Cases
- —11) Election Offenses
- —12) Dispute Resolution

1) Philippine Elections



- General
- Free
- Direct
- Equal
- Secret
- Choices (Person & Policy)
- Automated
- All Levels
- Synchronized conduct
- Regular

- Plurality Formula
- Regulated by Law
- Supervised by Comelec
- Clean, Honest, Orderly,
 Peaceful and Free
- Inexpensive
- Participated in by Political Parties
- Public Disclosures

1) Philippine Elections(May 2016)



Figures

- Registered Voters: 54,363,844
- Established Precincts: 369,133
- Clustered Precincts: 92,509 (not more than 7 precincts and 800 voters)
- Vote-Counting Machines (VCMs):
 97,517 (Phl 92,509; Overseas
 120, Contingency 4,888)
- Major Political Parties: 14 (2 dominant parties; 10 major national and 2 major local)

Elective Offices

- o President: 1
- Vice-President: 1
- Senators: 12 (of 24)
- District Representatives: 235
- Party-List Representatives: 58 (59)
- Autonomous Region: 1
- o Provinces: 81
- Cities: 144
- Municipalities: 1,490



- Independent 7-Person Constitutional Body (administrative agency, public office, fixed term, permanent appointments)
- Plenary authority to decide all questions affecting elections except the question as to the right to vote (qualifications); commits grave abuse of discretion when it dismisses an initiative petition on the ground that there were no funds allocated for the purpose; has the power to determine whether the propositions in an initiative petition are within the powers of a concerned sanggunian to enact (2017)
- Enjoys Fiscal Autonomy



- Wide discretion in adopting means to carry out its mandate of ensuring CHOPFE (not straitjacketed by procedural rules), fix length and starting date of election period outside the 120-day default period, does not amount to undue delegation (2016)
- Enforcement Power: All election laws (persons and policies); exclusion of others; enforce, not amend laws (2016)
- Judicial Power: Qualifications and Election Contests (excludes Suffrage)



- Control and Supervision: over BEIs and BOCs, over election officers since its agents (2016)
- Jurisdiction: Original (Regional, Provincial and City); and Appellate (Municipal, Barangay and Sangguniang Kabataan)
- Remedies: En Banc (MR, administrative) and Division (1st instance, judicial)
- Process: Division MR to En Banc then Certiorari to SC
- Contempt: Judicial (not Administrative)



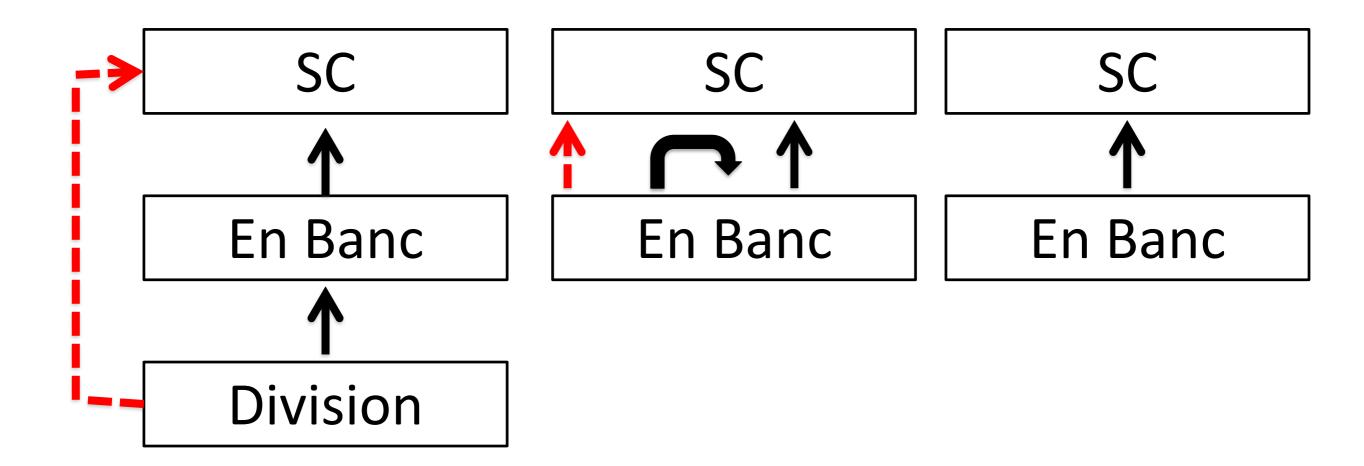
Judicial (Division)

- Disqualification
- Election Protest
- Quo Warranto
- Pre-Proclamation
- Annulment of Proclamation
- Intra- and inter-party
- Cancellation of a certificate of candidacy
- Leadership (not expulsion of member)
- Registration of Political Parties

Administrative (En Banc)

- Failure of Elections
- Postponement of Elections
- Election Offense (filing of information)
- Annulment of Book of Voters
- Cancellation of certificate of candidacy based on final judgment of conviction with ancillary penalty of DQ
- Allocation of party-list seats
- Accreditation of Major Parties





Judicial

Administr Election Laws, Alberto E.gra Rule-Making





Branch	Public Office
Regular Courts	Supreme Court (judicial review over SET and HRET, 2016) Court of Appeals Regional Trial Court Municipal Trial Court
Tribunals	Presidential Electoral Tribunal Senate Electoral Tribunal (exclusive and only task, 2016) House of Representatives Electoral Tribunal (assumes jurisdiction when proclaimed and taken oath, 2016, can annul results in precincts, 2017)
COMELEC	National Board of Canvassers En Banc Division (can become final without en banc confirmation, 2016) Board of Canvassers Board of Election Inspectors Law Department
Executive	Department of Justice





	Elective Positions							
Cases	Pres/VP	Senators	District	Part-List	Regional	Provincial	City	Municipal
			Reps.	Reps.	Officials	Officials	Officials	Officials
Disqualification	Comelec Division							
Proclamation	Congress	Comelec	Local/	Comelec	Comelec	Provincial	City	Municipal
		En Banc	District	En Banc	En Banc	Board of	Board of	Board of
			Board of			Canvassers	Canvassers	Canvassers
			Canvassers					
Annulment of	[Congress]	[Comelec	[Comelec	[Comelec	Comelec Division			
Proclamation		En Banc]	Division]	En Banc]				
Election	Presidential	Senate	House of Re	presentatives	Regional			Regional
Protests	Electoral	Electoral	Electoral	l Tribunal	Comelec Division Trial Com			Trial Court
Quo <u>Warranto</u>	Tribunal	Tribunal						
Postponement								
of Elections	COMELEC En Banc							
Failure of								
Elections								
Election	[Immunity							
Offenses	after Proc.] (Comelec En Banc filing of Information; Regional Trial Court for Trial)							

3) Voters: Concepts



- What? Suffrage is a Right (not an obligation)
- Who? Qualifications defined in Constitution; Disqualifications defined in Statute; Allow Absentee Voting, Dual Citizens, Disabled and Illiterates to Vote
- How? Procedural Requirements allowed to be imposed, Substantive not allowed
- Distinguished from **Right to Register**

3) Voters: Qualifications



- Filipino Citizen
- At least 18 years of age on election day
- Resident in Philippines for at least 1 year prior to election day (domicile; permanent residency)
- Resided in place wherein propose to vote for at least
 6 months prior to election day (permanent or temporary)
- Free from Disqualifications
- In order to vote, must be a registered voter

3) Voters: Disqualifications



- Sentenced by final judgment imprisonment of 1 year or more
- Sentenced to suffer accessory penalty political rights
- —Adjudged by final judgment crime involving disloyalty
- Court-declared insane and incompetent persons

3) Voters: Registration



- Nature: Continuing
- Listing: Computerized List at all Levels
- Number: 200 Voter-Precinct (unless clustered)
- Biometrics: Mandatory for new; for registered voters, validation
- Changes: Permanent but subject to changes (+ or -)

3) Voters: Registration



Addition (+)

- New Voters
- Transfer of Residence to
- Reactivation
- Inclusion

Deletion (-)

- Cancellation (death)
- Transfer of Residence from
- Deactivation
- Exclusion
- Annulment of Book of Voters

3) Voters: Deactivation



- Disqualified to Vote
- Failed to Vote in 2 preceding elections
- Registration Excluded by the Court
- Lose Filipino Citizenship
- Failure to have biometrics taken (validation)

3) Voters: Opposition



- What? Applications not yet resolved
- Where Oppose? Election Registration Board
- Who may Oppose? Voter, Candidate or Political Party
- When? Specified Period
- How Oppose? File Written Opposition/ Challenge
- Why Oppose? Not Qualified, Fictitious
- Appearance? Mandatory if application opposed

3) Voters: Inclusion/ Exclusion



- What? Applications already acted upon
- Where File? MTC (not Comelec), then RTC (not Comelec), then SC (question of law)
- Grounds? Disapproval or Name Stricken Out (Inclusion); Not Qualified or Voter Not Real (Exclusion)

3) Voters: Annulment of Book of Voters



- Annul What? Book of Voters per precinct
- -- When Filed? Normally, after period to file inclusion/ exclusion lapses
- Who Files? Any Voter, EO or Party
- What Grounds? (1) Book Prepared Improperly, Preparation Attended with Vice or Fraud, and (2) Book contains Statistically Improbable Data (not qualification of voters)

3) Voters: Election Day



Illegal Voter

Not registered; Use another name; Disqualified; Multiple Registrant (allowed to vote if properly identified)

Illegal Act

Vote-Buying; Vote-Selling; Vote-Betting: Promise to induce or withhold vote (allowed to vote if take oath)

4) Officials: Elective



National Office

President; Vice-President; Senators (24; 1/2);
 Representatives (District and Party-List)

Local Office

- LCE: Regional Governor, Provincial Governor, City or Municipal Mayor and Punong Barangay
- VLCE: Vice-Governor and Vice-Mayor; Sanggunian Members



Enumeration: Set by the Constitution (national) and statutes (local)

- Citizenship (naturalized elsewhere: oath and renounce, 2016; foundling presumed natural-born unless proven otherwise, 2016; clerical error in date of notarization of Affidavit of Renunciation [dual citizenship] not fatal, 2017)
- Age
- Residency (physical presence may be broken; not require 24/7, 2016)
- Registered Voter
- Literacy
- Free from Disqualifications
- —Not perpetually disqualified (grave misconduct; repeated failure to file SOCE, 2017)
- —[Undertake Drug Test under CDDA OF 2002, unconstitutional]

Procedure: Electoral aspect of DQ (administrative proceeding): summary

4) Specific Qualifications



Elective Position	Qualifications						Term
	Citizenship	Age	Literacy	Voter	Residency	(Years)	Limit
President and	Natural-Born	40	Read and Write	Registered	10 years in Phl	6	P-1
Vice President							VP-2
Senator	Natural-Born	35	Read and Write	Registered	2 years in Phl	6	2
District	Natural-Born	25	Read and Write	Registered in	1 year in District	3	3
Representatives				District			
Party-List	Natural-Born	25	Read and Write	Registered	1 year in Phl	3	3
Representatives		(<u>if</u> youth: 25-30)					
ARMM Governor	Natural-Born	35	Read and Write	Registered in	5 years in	3	3
				ARMM	ARMM		
ARMM	Natural-Born	21	Read and Write	Registered in	5 years in	3	3
Legislators				District	District		
Local Officials	Citizen	Prov/HUC: 23	Read and Write	Registered in	1 year in Locality	3	3
		Other Mayor/	Filipino or Local	Locality			
		VM: 21	dialect				
		Others: 18					

4) Candidate: Evolution of Definition



Automated Election Law RA No. 9369	Omnibus Election Code B.P. Bldg. 881	Comelec Resolution No. 9991	Comelec Resolution No. 10049		
(January 23, 2007)	(December 3, 1985)	(October 2, 2015)	(February 1, 2016)		
	 Aspiring for elective office 	 Aspiring for elective office 	Seeking elective office		
1. Filed Certificate of Candidacy (CoC)	2. Filed CoC	2. Filed CoC	2. Filed CoC		
2. Start of campaign period		3. Not withdrawn CoC before start of campaign period	3. Not died, withdrawn CoC		
			4. Not disqualified or CoC		
			cancelled or denied due		
			course before start of		
			campaign period		

4) Officials: Candidate



- **Definition:** Seeks public office *and* files certificate of candidacy *and* campaign period has started
- Nature of CoC: announce and declare eligible (2016); if CoC void, candidate not considered a candidate even if cancelled after elections (2016); perpetual disqualification [guilty of grave misconduct] renders CoC void, cannot be re-elected (2017)
- Ministerial Duty: If filed in due form, ministerial duty to receive COC; Comelec may look into patent defects (appearing on the face) of CoCs
- Effect of Non-Filing: Not a candidate (not liable for unlawful acts and omissions before becoming a candidate; before start of campaign period)
- ■Effect of Filing: On Tenure of Incumbents (elective remain in office; appointive ipso facto resigned)

4) Officials: Substitution



- Grounds: (1) Death, (2) Withdrawal, and (3) Disqualification (not allowed if: (a) violate term limit; (b) not meet residency requirement; (c) CoC denied due course or cancelled (c.1) nuisance and (c.2) material misrepresentation); if invalid substitution not considered a candidate
- Who? Substitute must be Qualified
- When? Up to mid-day of election day (if withdrawal, on or before December 10, 2015 for 2016 elections)
- Substitute? Qualified (not disqualified) and Same Party
- Limitations: Substituted candidate can still run for other elective positions; Withdrawal not affect liabilities



- Purpose of DQ: prevent candidate from running, or if elected, from serving; DQ distinct from administrative case (2016)
- Lack qualifications/ possess some disqualifications
- ─ Violate Term Rule (1-2-3 terms)
- Commission of an election offense
- Nuisance Candidate
- Sentenced by Final Judgment (accessory penalty)
- Willfully Commits Material Misrepresentation
- —No valid, timely and properly filed certificate of candidacy
- —Grounds under the 1991 LGC, for local elective officials



Lack of Qualifications (fact prevails over statements in CoC, 2016)

- Pleading? Petition to Disqualify a Candidate
- Grounds? Constitution or Statutes; for local officials under OEC and LGC (e.g. fugitives) (2016); suspension not a ground since law provides for removal (2017)
- Where File? Comelec Division
- When File? Before Proclamation
- Process? Summary, Due Process, requires a complaint/ petition; not motu propio unless there is final judgment
- If Not File? Quo Warranto



Commission of Election Offenses

- Pleading? Petition to Disqualify a Candidate
- What Offenses? Enumerated in Section 68 OEC: Vote-Buying, Terrorism, Unlawful Expenditures, Unlawful Campaign, Coercion of Subordinates, Threats, Prohibition against Release of Public Funds (other election offenses file EO case RTC hears)
- Where File? Comelec Division
- When File? Before Proclamation
- If Not File? Election Protest; Election Offense



Nuisance Candidate

- Petition? Petition to Declare a Candidate a Nuisance Candidate
- Who Is? Campaign Capability, Intention, Performance, Exposure, Platform, Party Affiliation, Organization, Profession, Income, Health, Education, Name
- Where File? Comelec Division (not HRET, 2016)
- When File? Within 5 days from Last Day Filing of Certificate of Candidacy
- If Not File? No remedy



Misrepresentation

— Pleading? Petition to Deny Due Course to or Cancel a Certificate of Candidacy

What? Misrepresentation must be Material (pertains to Qualifications and Disqualifications, also as to permanent residency (2016); knowing conviction of libel/ crime involving moral turpitude (2016); violation of 3-term rule [not petition to disqualify] (2017); not surname, profession, political party) and Willful/ Deliberate; Even if there is 'misrepresentation," if actually qualified, should not be disqualified

Where File? Comelec Division (summary nature, rule on patent misrepresentations, not make conclusions of law contrary to jurisprudence, 2016)

- When File? 25 days from Filing of CoC (2017)
- If Not File? Quo Warranto



Misrepresentation

Material Entries	Formal Entries
Qualification-related:	Non-Qualification-related:
1. Citizenship	1. Political Party
2. Residency	2. Profession
3. Registered Voter	3. Legitimacy or Illegitimacy
4. Age	4. Use of another surname
5. Literacy	5. Civil Status
 To be disqualified under Misrepresentation: 1. The misrepresentation must be material, i.e., qualification-related 2. The candidate had the intent to defraud the voters (deliberate) 3. The candidate is not actually qualified 	

4) Compare and Contrast



	Grounds					
Aspects	Lack of	Commission of an	Material	Nuisance		
	Qualifications, etc.	Election Offense	Misrepresentation	Candidate		
Pleading	Petition to Disqualify a	Petition to Disqualify a	Petition to Deny Due	Petition to Declare a		
	Candidate	Candidate	Course to or Cancel a Certificate of Candidacy (CoC)	Candidate as a Nuisance Candidate (or <u>Comelec</u> initiates)		
Allegations	 Candidate does not possess all qualifications Candidate possesses some or all of disqualifications Candidate violated rule on term limits 	Candidate committed any of enumerated election offenses: 1. Vote-Buying 2. Terrorism 3. Unlawful Expenditures 4. Unlawful Campaign 5. Coercion of Subordinates 6. Threats 7. Prohibition against Release of Public Funds 8. Failure to submit Statement of Contributions and Expenditures in at least 2 elections	 Misrepresentation is material, i.e., qualification-related Candidate intended to defraud the voters (deliberate) Candidate is not actually qualified 	CoC has been filed to: 1. put the election process in mockery or disrepute 2. cause confusion among the voters by the similarity of the names of the registered candidates Candidate no bona fide intention since no/ not: 1. Campaign Capability 2. Bona fide intention to run for office 3. Track Record 4. Exposure 5. Platform 6. Party Affiliation 7. Funds 8. Good Health 9. Appropriate education		

4) Compare and Contrast



	Grounds					
Aspects	Lack of	Commission of an	Material	Nuisance		
	Qualifications, etc.	Election Offense	Misrepresentation	Candidate		
Where File		Comel	ec Division			
When File	Any time before	Any time before	Within 25 days from	Within 5 days from Last Day		
	proclamation	proclamation	Filing of CoC	Filing of Certificate of		
				Candidacy		
Who Files	Registered voter or	[Registered voter or	Registered voter or	Registered candidate for the		
	registered political party	registered political party]	registered political party	same position		
		Comelec Campaign Finance				
		Office, SEC-registered				
		NGOs and CSOs				
Remedy	Quo <u>Warranto</u> case	Election Offense	Quo <u>Warranto</u>	No remedy		
After Period						
Substitution	Not allowed	Allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed		
after						
Resolution						

4) Effect of DQ

Succession or Special Elections

Commission of an election offense



"2nd Placer"

- Violation of 3-term limit
- Not a voter (inclusion denied with finality)
- Conviction of criminal offense involving moral turpitude
- Not a Filipino citizen
- Dual Citizen (2016)
- Final decision on DQ before elections

5) Campaign: Concept



- **Definition:** Act designed to *promote* the election or *defeat* of a candidate; satire of political parties on social issues not election propaganda (2016)
- Operative Act: Intent/ Design material (not all acts of beneficence are considered campaigning) and Period (start of campaign)
- Application: All Candidates for All Elective Offices
- Framework: Regulated but Liberalized

5) Campaign: Allowable Forms



- Forming Organizations
- Holding Rallies
- Making Speeches
- Distributing Campaign Materials
- —Soliciting Votes
- Publishing Advertisements

5) Campaign: Propaganda



- Paid Political Advertisements (Comelec debates could be live-streamed, 2016)
- Free Space and Airtime
- —Use of Gadgets and Billboards
- Private Poster Areas
- Posting in Private Places, PUVs and terminals

5) Campaign: Forms



- —Printed Materials (8.5"W x 14"L)
- ---Letters
- Posters (2' x 3') in Poster Areas (12' x 16')
- —Rally Streamers (3' x 8')

5) Campaign: Paid Ads



- Print: 1/4th page in broadsheet; ½ in tabloid 3x a week
- Television: 120 minutes (for national); 60 minutes (for local) per station (not overall)
- Radio: 180 minutes (for national); 90 minutes (for local)

5) Campaign: Unlawful Acts



- Foreign Intervention
- Removal or Destruction of Lawful Propaganda
- Materials not Disclose Payor
- Exceed Limits (Time and Space)
- —Transportation, Foods and Drinks During Rallies
- Movie or Video of or by Candidate

6) Prohibited Contributions



- All SEC-registered corporations
- FinancingInstitutions
- Public UtilityOperator
- Natural ResourcesExplorer
- GovernmentContractors

- Franchise Holders
- Donee Institution from Government (P100,000)
- Donee Educational Institutions (P100,000)
- Foreigners/ ForeignCorporations
- Civil Servants and AFP

6) Other Prohibited Acts



- —Not reveal true name of contributor
- —Not report all contributions
- Exceed Limits (P10, P5, P3)
- Not file Statement of Contributions and Expenditures (perpetual DQ for repeated failure, 2016)
- Expenditures made by non-authorized persons

6) Lawful Expenditures



- —Use of Facilities
- - \Box Travel
- Compensation
- Communications
- —Pollwatchers
- Office/ HQ

- Advertisements
- Meetings/ Rallies
- —Counsel*
- Copying of List of Voters*
- —Sample Ballots*
- Volunteers
- (* not included in cap)

7) Postponement of Elections



- Grounds: (1) Force majeure, (2) Violence, (3)
 Terrorism, (4) Loss or Destruction of Election
 Paraphernalia, and (5) Analogous Causes
- **Extent:** Serious *and* Impossible to have free and orderly elections
- Conditions: Grounds must exist before end of voting/ transmission
- Authority: Comelec en banc (petition or motu propio); not BEI or election officers
- Result: Special Elections within 30 days from cessation

7) Failure of Elections



- Grounds: (1) Force majeure, (2) Violence, (3) Terrorism, (4) Fraud, and (5) Analogous Causes
- Extent: Failure to elect *and* affect results of elections; relates to entire elections (2016)
- Examples: Failure transfer of venue of counting without notice, ballots replaced/ burned; No Failure voting resumes after sporadic violence/ gun fire, fake ballots, landslide results, vote-buying, destruction of copies of ERs; convincing evidence showing will of people muted by causes (2016)
- Conditions: Election not held or suspended, After voting, During preparations or transmission of election returns, Canvassing
- Authority: Comelec en banc (petition)
- Result: Special Elections within 30 days from cessation (objective of declaration, 2016)





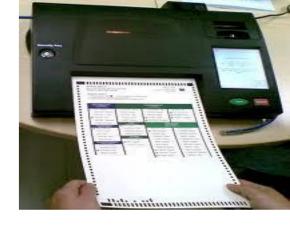
	Postponement of Elections	Failure of Elections							
Legal Bases	Section 5, Omnibus Election Code	Section 6, Omnibus Election Code							
	Section 4, RA No. 7166	Section 4, RA No. 7166							
Grounds	1. Force Majeure	1. Force Majeure							
	2. Violence	2. Violence							
	3. Terrorism	3. Terrorism							
	4. Loss or Destruction of Election Paraphernalia	4. Fraud							
	5. Analogous causes	5. Analogous causes							
Extent of	Serious and Impossibility to have free and orderly	Failure to elect <i>and</i> affect results of elections (illegality							
Cause	elections	must affect 50% of the votes)							
Basis	Expectancy/ potential Effect	Actual outcome/results							
Conditions	Grounds must exist before voting	1. Election not held or suspended							
		2. After voting or during preparation							
		3. Transmission							
		Actual outcome/results 1. Election not held or suspended 2. After voting or during preparation 3. Transmission 4. Canvassing Any polling place 1. Verified Petition 2. Notice and Due Process							
Area	Any political subdivision	71 01							
Procedural	 Motu Propio or by Verified Petition 	1. Verified Petition							
Requirements	2. Notice and Due Process	2. Notice and Due Process							
Authority	***************************************	<u>lec</u> En Banc							
Effect if	Postpone elections	Declaration of failure of elections							
Petition	2. Conduct elections reasonable close to elections	2. Holding or continuation of elections reasonably close							
Granted	which was not held; but not later than 30 days	to elections which was not held; but not later than 30							
	from cessation of the cause	days from cessation of cause							

8) Automated Elections



- Statutory Bases: RA 9369 amending RA 8436
- Automated Election System: voting, counting, consolidating, canvassing, and transmission (not proclamation)
- **System:** Ballots, Election Returns, Certificate of Canvass, Statement of Votes
- Comelec Discretion: AES or AESs, Paper-Based or Direct Recording





Features: Use of Ballots, Stand-alone machine, with Audit Trails, Minimum Human Intervention and Security Measures

Processes:

- Casting, Counting and Transmission at Precinct Level
- Consolidation and Proclamation at Canvassing Levels

8) Vote-Counting Machines







Precinct-Level Result: Printing of Elections Returns (30 copies) then Electronic Transmission to Board of Canvassers; Results loaded in Data Storage Devices

Canvassing at BoC: Consolidation of Results in Data Storage Devices then Electronic Transmission to Comelec (Senate and Party-List) and Congress (President and Vice-President) and Proclamation





- A. Preliminaries: 6:00 to 7:00 a.m.
- 1. BEI sets up Polling Place
- 2. Pollwatchers present credentials to BEI
- BEI posts Precinct Certified Voters List (PCVL)
- BEI shows sealed Vote Counting Machine (VCM) and empty Ballot Box to public
- BEI turns on Vote Counting Machine (VCM) and logs in





- B. **Voting Proper:** 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
- 1. Voters vote in the order of arrival
- Voter approaches BEI
- 3. BEI verifies Voter identity
- BEI checks if fingers unstained with Indelible Ink (if stained, cannot vote)
- 5. BEI announces name of Voter
- If no challenge or challenged dismissed, Voter signs in Election Day Computerized Voters List (EDCVL)

8) Automated Elections



- 7. BEI Chair:
 - a) Signs Ballot in space provided
 - b) Gives Ballot inside Secrecy Folder and Marking Pen to voter
- 8. Voter votes by shading circles
- Voter inserts Ballot in the VCM
- 10. Ballot is accepted or rejected (given another Ballot):
 - a) Misread Ballot (re-fed in 4 different orientations)
 - b) Previously Read Ballot (diverted to Bin for Rejected Ballot)
 - c) Invalid Ballot





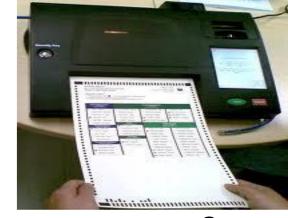
- 11. BEI applies Indelible Ink
- 12. Voter gets Voter Receipt
- 13. Voter returns Secrecy Folder and Marking Pen
- 14. Voter departs
- 15. Illiterates and Persons with Disability can be assisted by relative within 4th degree, person of confidence or BEI
- 16. No premature announcement of status of voting before close of polls





- C. Closing of Polls: 5:00 p.m. up
- 1.If there are Voters within 30-meter radius, they will be allowed to vote (must fall in line, fill-up sheet and called)
- 2.BEI prints 8 copies of National Election Returns (NERs) and 8 copies of Local Election Returns (LERs)
- 3.VCM transmits results to:
 - a) Comelec
 - b) Transparency Server (KBP)
 - c) City/ Municipal Board of Canvassers (C/ M BoC)





- 4. VCM prints 22 copies of NERs and 22 copies of LERs
- BEI signs all ERs and affixes thumbmarks and places 8 NERs and 8 LERs inside Envelopes
- Distribute all 30 NERs and 30 LERs (Next/ Higher Level of Canvassing, National and Local Political Parties, Media, Citizens' Arm, Ballot Box, Posted on Wall)
- 7. BEI shall post 1 copy of ER in a conspicuous place inside polling place





- 8. VCM prints Statistical and Audit Reports
- 9. Unused Ballots shall be disposed (torn lengthwise and placed in Envelopes)
- 10.BEI removes SD card (Slot A) and place inside Envelope (SD is Slot B not removed)
- 11. VCM shall be turned over to Logistics Provider or Election Officer
- 12. Deliver Ballot Box to the Local Treasurer

9) Pre-Proclamation Cases



- Aspects: BoC-related (BoC or Comelec division) and Results-related (BoC)
- Allowed: Objections pertaining to Proceedings and Composition of BoC; Pollwatchers-related; Data-Storage Delayed, Destroyed, Falsified (before canvass)

Not Expressly Allowed:

- Material Defects, Manifest Errors, Omission,
 Discrepancy (not allowed under Comelec Resolution)
- 2. Rules of Appreciation; Violence; Voting Procedure; Eligibility of Voters (whether manual or AES)

10) Post-Proclamation: Election Protests



- Grounds: Fraud and Irregularities in Casting, Counting and Canvassing
- **Documents in Question/ Evidence**: Ballots, ERs, CoCs and Data-Storage Devices
- Venue: P/VP (PET); Senators (SET); Representatives (HRET); Regional; Province; City (Comelec Division); Municipality (RTC); Barangay (MTC)
- Requirements: Filed by candidate; Within period; Protestee proclaimed; Payment of filing fee; Allegations of fraud; Identify precincts; Verified; Certificate of nonforum shopping
- Procedure: Revision; Trial
- If prosper: protestee removed, true winner proclaimed

10) Post-Proclamation:Quo Warranto



- Grounds: Disloyalty to Republic; Ineligibility
- **Venue:** Same as Election Protest
- If prosper: Respondent ousted; special elections or succession

10) Post-Proclamation: Annulment of Proclamation



- Grounds: Proclamation based on irregular and illegal canvass
- Period to File: 10 days from proclamation
- **Venue**: Comelec Division
- **Effect**: Proclamation annulled; re-canvass

11) Election Offenses



田				ELE	CTION PERIOD			
PHASE	PRE-ELECTION DAY		ELECTION DAY			ELEC	TION DAY +1	POST-PROCLAMATION
P	CAMPAIGN PERIOD	EVE	VOTING	CASTING	TRANSMISSION	CANVASSING	PROCLAMATION	
	VOTE BUYING / SELLING OR CONSE	PIRACY TO C	OMMIT ACT					
	V	VAGERING	UPON RESU	LTS OF ELEC	TION			
	COERCION OF SUBORDINATES	TO INFLUEN	NCE VOTE				-	
	THREATS, FRAUD, OR TERRORISM	I TO INFLU	ENCE VOTE					
	CREATION OF NEW POSIT							
	PROMOTION, GIVING SA							
	INCREASE		J					
SE	WITHIN 45 DAYS BEFORE ELEC	TION DAY	TDANCEED	OF EMPLOY	EES OR OFFICERS II	N CIVIL CEDVICE	,	
ENS	CIVIL CEDVICE	OFFICERS (IG IN PARTISAN PO			
OFFENSES	PROMISE/ SOLICIT EMPLOYEMEN'			EES ENGAGIN	IG IN PARTISAN PO	LITICAL ACTIVI	TIES	
	UNLAWFUL ELECT							
ELECTION				LOYEES, LAB	ORERS, OR TENANT	'S FOR REFUSING	G OR FAILING TO VO	TE FOR A CANDIDATE
ELI	APPOINTMENT OR USE OF	SPECIAL PO	OLICEMEN, A	AGENTS, COF	IDENTIAL AGENTS			
				ILLEGAL R	ELEASE OF DETENT	TION PRISONERS	3	
	WITHIN 60 DAYS BEFORE ELECTI	ON DAY					WITHIN 30 DAYS A	FTER ELECTION DAY
	USE OF PUBLIC FUNDS F	OR						
	CAMPAIGN PEARING GARRYIN	C OP TPA	NEDODTING	FIDEADME	UZCIDE DECIDENCE	OD DUCINIECES	PENENTALITE DEDAM	T TO CARRY
	BEARING, CARRYIN	G, OR TRA			DLY WEAPONS WIT		S EVEN WITH PERMI	I TO CARRY
		ł	CA		ARMORED LAND, W			-
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11) Election Offenses



рна		PRE-ELECTION D	OAY		ELECTION DAY			ELEC	TION DAY +1	POST-PROCLAMATION		
1		CAMPAIGN PERIO	D	EVE	VOTING	CASTING	TRANSMISSION	CANVASSING	PROCLAMATION			
	┧											
		OR	RGANIZAT	TION OR N	MAINTENAN	CE OF REACT	ION FORCES, STRIK	CE FORCES, OR O	THER SIMILAR FOR	CES		
		RELEASE OF I FOR PUBLIC V WELFARE, CO HUMAN SE	WORKS, S DMMISSIO ETTLEME	SOCIAL ON ON ENTS	VOTING MORE THAN ONCE OR IN SUBSTIT UTION	MORE THAN ONCE OR IN UBSTIT						
		CONSTRUCTION OF MELIVERY OF MELIC WORK	MATERIA	LS FOR	OF MER	OPENING OF BOOTHS OR STALLS FOR SALE OF MERCHANDISE OR REFRESHMENT WITHIN 30 METERS RADIUS						
OFFENSES		WITHIN 45 DAYS BI			HORSE RACES, OR ANY OTHER SIMILAR							
FFF				SUSPENSI	ON OF ELEC	TIVE PUBLIC	OFFICIAL WITHOU	T APPROVAL OI	F COMELEC			
			AL	TERATION	OF TERRITO	ORY OF A PRE	CINCT OR ESTABLE	SHMENT OF A N	IEW PRECINCT			
TIO		GIVI	NG DONA	ATIONS OF	R GIFTS IN C	ASH OR IN KI	ND					
FLECTION		CAMPAIGNING ON HOLY WEEK				IG, OFFERING INTOXICATII	G, BUYING, SERVING NG LIQUOR	,				
				GIVING,		FREE TRANS OR THINGS	PORTATION, FOOD OF VALUE),				
					С	AMPAIGNING	}					
					SOLICITI NG VOTES OR BLACK PROPAGA NDA WITHIN							





Categories	Specific Cases
Electorate	 Opposition to Application for Registration Inclusion and Exclusion Annulment of Book of Voters Challenge on Election Day
Candidate	DisqualificationQuo Warranto
Election Integrity	Postponement of ElectionsFailure of Elections
Pre-Proclamation	BoC-relatedConsolidated Results-related
Election Protests/ Post-Proclamation	 Annulment of Proclamation Election Protest Quo Warranto
Election Offenses	Against CandidatesAgainst Non-Candidates and Voters



					Cases	/ Disputes				
Aspects	Annul Book of Voters	DQ of Candidates	Postpone Elections	Failure of Elections	Voter Challenges	Pre-Proc.	Annul Proclamation	Election Protest	Quo Warranto	Election Offenses
Grounds	Book Prepared Improperly, Preparation Attended with Vice or Fraud; Book contains Statistically Improbable Data	Lack of Qualifications; Material Misrep. in CoC; Nuisance; Commission of Election Offense	Impossible to have free elections due to: Force Majeure Violence Terrorism Loss or Destruction of Election Paraphernalia Analogous causes	Failure to elect and affect outcome of elections due to: Force Majeure Violence Terrorism Fraud Analogous causes	Illegal Voter Illegal Acts	Illegal Composition and Proceedings of Board of Canvassers Irregularities affecting authenticity of Election Returns/ Certificates of Canvass (Data- Storage Delayed, Destroyed, Falsified)	Anomalies in the Proclamation	Fraud or irregularities in election (whole process)	Disloyalty to the Republic; Ineligibility	Offenses enumerated in Election Laws



					Cases	Disputes				
Aspects	Annul Book of Voters	DQ of Candidates	Postpone Elections	Failure of Elections	Voter Challenges	Pre-Proc.	Annul Proclamation	Election Protest	Quo Warranto	Election Offenses
Period	Pre-election	Filing of CoC to Pre-Proc.	Pre-election	Election Day to Pre-Proc.	Election Day	During Canvassing	After Proclamation	After Proclamation	After Proclamation	Pre-and Post- Election
Jurisdiction (1 st Instance)	Comelec En Banc	Comelec Division	Comelec En Banc	Comelec En Banc	Board of Election Inspectors	1st: Board of Canvassers or Comelec Division 2nd: Board of Canvassers	Comelec Division	P/ VP: SET Senate: SET Reps: HRET Reg'l, Prov'l and City: Comelec Division Municipal: RTC	P/ VP: SET Senate: SET Reps: HRET Reg'l. Prov'l and City: Comelec Division Municipal: RTC	Comelec Law Dept. or Prosecutors Comelec En Banc (for filing of information)
Period to File	[no order to execute within 90 days before election]	Lack of Q and Election Offense: Before Proc. Material Misrep: Within 25 from CoC filing Nuisance: Within 5 days from CoC deadline	Before or on Election Day	Before Proclamation	Before Voter casts ballot	1 st : When ground apparent 2 nd : Before canvass of ER/ CoC	10 days from proclamation/ within period to file Election Protest	P/VP: 30 days from proclamation Senate: 15 days from proclamation Others: 10 days from proclamation	10 days from proclamation	5 years from commission



Aspects	Annul Book of Voters	DQ of Candidates	Postpone Elections	Failure of Elections	Voter Challenges	Pre-Proc.	Annul Proclamation	Election Protest	Quo Warranto	Election Offenses
Procedure	Petition and hearing	Petition and hearing	Motu propio or Petition and hearing	Petition and hearing	Challenge recorded	1st: Petition and hearing; canvassing suspended during pendency 2nd: verbal and written objections at the same time, then evidence within 24 hours	Petition and hearing	Petition, hearing and revision	Petition and hearing	Complaint, Finding of Probable Cause, Filing of Information and Trial before RTC
Petitioner	Voter, election officer or political party	Lack of Q, Election Offense and Material Misrep: Registered voter or registered political party Nuisance: Registered candidate Election Offense: Comelec Campaign Finance Office, NGOs	Any interested party	Comelec motu propio or any interested party	Voter or watcher	Any candidate or political party	Any candidate or political party	P/ VP/ Municipal: 2 nd or 3 rd placer Others: Any candidate	Any voter	Any interested party/ Any voter



		Cases/ Disputes										
Aspects	Annul	DQ of	Postpone	Failure of	Voter	Pre-Proc.	Annul	Election	Quo	Election		
	Book of	Candidates	Elections	Elections	Challenges		Proclamation	Protest	Warranto	Offenses		
	Voters											
Effect if	Book of	Prevent	Elections will	Declaration	Not allowed	1st: BoC	Proclamation	True winner	Incumbent	Conviction		
Granted	Voters	candidate	be postponed	of failure (no	to vote	reconstituted	annulled and	proclaimed	ousted	Imprisonment		
	annulled	from running,	in political	winner can		or rectifies	canvassing			DiQ to hold		
		or if elected,	subdivision;	be		proceedings	anew			public office		
		from serving;	Special	determined)		2 nd : ER/ CoC				Deprivation		
		Can be	elections will	in affected		set aside and				of right of		
		substituted if	be held not	polling place;		corrected				suffrage		
		DQ based on	later than 30	elections will								
		commission of	days from	be held not								
		election	cessation of	later than 30								
		offense	cause	days from								
				cessation of								
				cause								

THANK YOU. GOOD LUCK.