

## I. Introduction

The 1987 Philippine Constitution was meant to re-establish democracy after the decades of dictatorship. Despite being the foundation of our government, there are certain provisions that must be modified to suit the issues of today. This essay suggests three amendments: economic liberalization, regulation of political dynasties, and the modernization of the Bill of Rights.

## II. Proposed Amendments

The initial first amendment is on economic liberalization. According to Article XII, Section 10, foreign control of corporations is capped at 40%, and a minimum of 60% must be Filipino-owned. The new amendment will permit foreign ownership up to 70% in some areas like infrastructure, telecommunications, and energy, with the national security-sensitive areas left for Filipino ownership. This amendment would encourage more foreign investors, thus promoting more job opportunities and economic growth. Foreign direct investment is currently discouraged by the existing restrictions, which is vital for the development of the country. The second amendment is concerned with political dynasties regulation. According to Article II, Section 26, the State must encourage equal access to public service opportunities and outlaw political dynasties as permitted by law. By forbidding relatives up to the second degree of consanguinity or affinity from concurrently or successively holding government positions, the proposed amendment would provide a stricter definition of political dynasties. Political dynasties permeate Philippine politics, constraining the opportunities of new leaders and promoting corruption. A more effective, enforceable law would induce a more democratic system where leadership is merit-based and not on the basis of family. The third amendment speaks about the modernization of the Bill of Rights. Privacy of communications and correspondence under Article III, Section 3 must remain inviolate save in legal order of court or where public safety or public order so necessitates. The modified bill would afford greater protection of digital privacy in that personal information, online communications, and social media are under the protection of the right of privacy. Social media and technology have increased the risk of illegal access to and surveillance of

personal data. Citizens would be protected from online abuses and attacks if they were granted digital privacy rights.

### III. conclusion

Our democracy was built in large part thanks to the 1987 Constitution, but certain of its provisions need to be updated to meet the demands of the modern world. Our nation would become more competitive, equitable, and secure if economic policies were changed, political dynasties were checked, and digital rights were modernized. The Philippines would become more vibrant and forward-thinking as a result of all these changes.