# SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

First Regular Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

House Bill No. 86

)

Introduced by Representative Victor A. Yap

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE

A public official, officer or employee sometimes finds himself charged in court for alleged wrongdoings or damages caused to a party as a result of his discharge of his official duties. A police officer may be charged of illegal arrest, a judge may be accused of miscarriage of law, or a member of the Bids and Awards Committee (BAC) of a government agency sued for abuse of discretion in the selection of winning bidders.

In these circumstances, the official concerned faces the difficulties of undergoing litigation with all the emotional, financial and moral stresses occasioned by it. In the end, they may have suffered unjustly for their actions made by them in the course of performance of their official duties. Fairness then dictates that they should be properly assisted and indemnified by the institutions they represent.

Black's Law Dictionary defines indemnification as the 'action of compensating for loss or damages sustained', or reimbursement for public officers and employees from financial loss, including court costs and monetary damages, for acts arising out of the discharge of duties within the scope of their employment.

As a rule, a public officer or personnel, whether judicial, quasi-judicial, or executive, is not personally liable to one injured in consequence of an act performed within the scope of his official authority, and in the line of his official duty. In order that acts may be done within the scope of official authority, it is not necessary that they be prescribed by statute, or even that they be specifically directed or requested by a superior officer, but it is sufficient if they are done by an officer in relation to matters committed by law to his control or supervision, or that they are governed by a lawful requirement of the department under whose authority the officer is acting.

However, a public officer is by law not immune from damages in his/her personal capacity for acts done in bad faith which, being outside the scope of his authority, are no longer protected by the mantle of immunity for official actions.

This bill seeks to institutionalize the grant of benefits for all public officers and personnel rendering service which shall be in the form of legal assistance and other forms of legal protection, and reimbursement for all legal costs and expenses reasonably incurred by such persons in any administrative, civil, or criminal action, suit or proceeding to which they have been made a party by reason of the performance of their functions or duties. To be indemnified, the actions of the public officer or employee must not be intentionally wrongful acts or gross negligence.

Moreover, the proposed measure lays down the basic procedure through which qualified claimants may avail of the indemnification benefits provided for in the proposed Act. Finally, the bill enjoins government agencies and instrumentalities covered to establish a special trust fund for the grant of indemnification benefits to their qualified respective officers and personnel.

In view of the foregoing, the immediate passage of the bill is earnestly sought.

VICTOR A. VAP

Representative, 2<sup>nd</sup> District of Tarlac

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS	)
OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES	)
First Regular Session	)

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

House Bill No. \_\_862

## Introduced by Representative Victor A. Yap

#### AN ACT

PROVIDING FOR THE INDEMNIFICATION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS AND PERSONNEL BY REASON OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR OFFICIAL DUTIES AND FUNCTION

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines inCongress assembled.

1 SECTION 1. Title - This Act shall be known as the Public Officers and 2 Personnel Indemnification Act of 2016'. 3 SECTION 2. Declaration of Policies and Objectives - It is hereby declared the policy of the State to establish an equitable indemnification package for all public officers 4 and personnel rendering service which shall be in the form of legal assistance and other 5 6 forms of legal protection and indemnification for all legal costs and expenses reasonably 7 incurred by such persons in any administrative, civil, or criminal action, suit or proceeding to which they have been made a party by reason of the performance of their functions or 8 duties, unless they are finally adjudged in such action or proceeding to be guilty of an 9 10 offense. Toward this end, every government agency or instrumentality covered by this Act 11 shall: 12 a) Prescribe the rules and procedures in granting legal assistance and indemnification to their respective officers and personnel as contemplated in this Act; and 13 14 b) Establish the legal parameters for the effective implementation of the legal assistance 15 and indemnification provided for in this Act. SECTION 3. Definition of Terms. - For purposes of this Act, the following 16 17 terms shall mean: 18 a) Indemnification - refers to the assistance or remuneration given to officers or 19 personnel of the government agency or instrumentality as contemplated in this Act

for any loss, damage, or injury caused to them	by reason of the lawful performance
of their duty;	(i)

- b) Private Legal Assistance- refers to the services of a private lawyer or external counsel engaged by or in behalf of the officers and members of the government agency or instrumentality necessitated by the filing against them of any criminal or civil action or proceeding for acts made in connection with the lawful performance of their functions.
- c) Liability insurance refers to the insurance policy purchased and maintained by the government agency or instrumentality in favor of its officer or personnel against any liability asserted against or incurred by the person in any such capacity or arising out of the person's status as such.

SECTION 4. Indemnification of Officials and Personnel. - The government agency or instrumentality concerned shall indemnify all officials and personnel for all costs and expenses reasonably incurred by such persons in connection with any civil or criminal actions, suits, or proceedings to which they may be or made a party by reason of the performance of their functions or duties, unless they are finally adjudged in such actions or proceedings to be liable or guilty of gross negligence or grave abuse of discretion.

The legal assistance and indemnification shall not cover any action or suit initiated by an officer or personnel of the government agency or instrumentality in his or her personal capacity or on behalf of the government agency or instrumentality, unless such action, proceeding, or claim was authorized by the government entity concerned.

SECTION 5. Coverage.— The provisions of this Act shall apply to all branches, agencies, departments, bureaus, offices and instrumentalities of the Government, including Government-Owned and/or Controlled Corporations (GOCCs), Government Financial Institutions (GFIs), State Universities and Colleges (SUCs), and Local Government Units (LGUs).

# SECTION 6. Procedure for Granting Legal Assistance and Indemnification. -

a) The claimant(s) shall file their respective claim(s) for legal assistance or liability insurance, as the case may be, with the head of the government agency or

instrumentality concerned and shall secure the approval of the latter on the terms and conditions of the assistance needed;

- 3 b) The head of the government agency or instrumentality shall be given at least fifteen
  4 (15) to thirty (30) calendar days to examine, review, verify and validate the
  5 authenticity of the documents presented by the claimant;
  - c) Upon finding that all the requirements have been duly complied with and that all the necessary documents submitted are genuine, it shall then order the processing of the claims and the subsequent release of funds for the approved claims;
  - d) Any expenses incurred in advance by the claimant arising from the performance of his official functions in such capacity shall be subject to reimbursement upon submission of the necessary documents and approval thereof by the head of the government agency or instrumentality. If the concerned officer or personnel is found to be not guilty for gross negligence, misconduct, or grave abuse of discretion, he shall liquidate his cash advances by presenting receipts of payment and other necessary documents. On the other hand, if the concerned officer or personnel is found to be guilty for gross negligence, misconduct, or grave abuse of discretion, he shall pay the cash advances made through salary deductions or reimbursement.
  - SECTION 7. Establishment and Administration of a Trust Fund. The government agencies and instrumentalities shall establish a special trust fund for the grant of legal assistance and indemnification as provided under this Act. Such funds allocated shall not be used for purposes other than what are provided for by this Act. Fees and any other additional funds derived from other income-generating activities of the agencies may be used to augment the funding source provided in this section.
  - SECTION 8. Implementing Rules and Regulations.- The Department of Budget and Management and the Department of Justice, shall, within ninety (90) days from the effectivity of this Act, promulgate the rules and regulations for the effective implementation of this Act.

- SECTION 9. Separability. If any provision or part hereof, is held invalid or unconstitutional, the remainder of the law or the provision not otherwise affected shall remain valid and subsisting.
- SECTION 10. Repealing Clause. All laws, decrees, orders, rules and regulations, or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby deemed repealed or modified accordingly.
- SECTION 11.Effectivity.- This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its full
  publication in the Official Gazette or in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

### APPROVED.