

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

**SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS
1st Regular Session**

**3793
HOUSE BILL. NO. _____**



Introduced by Rep. BERNADETTE HERRERA-DY

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Corruption in the Philippines is perceived to be the worst among South East Asia's leading economies and had even sunk lower among those seen to be lagging in governance reforms. In 2015, the World Bank report on worldwide governance indicators (WGI) for developing countries identified which countries were doing well in controlling corruption and some even matched rich-country performance in overall governance measures. Unfortunately, the Philippines was not among them. The Philippines is 5th to the bottom of the list of South East Asia's 10 largest economies when it comes to the control of corruption. Corruption, since then, has long been a hindrance to the development of this country and has been a threat and discouragement to prospective foreign as well as domestic investors in the country. Moreover, this fact does not only worsen the image of the government, but the entire Filipino race as a whole.

Section 27 of Article II of the 1987 Constitution states that it is a policy of the State to maintain honesty and integrity in the public service, and to this end it shall take positive and effective measures against graft and corruption. Accordingly, Republic Act No. 9485, otherwise known as the "Anti-Red Tape Act of 2007," was enacted on 02 July 2007 during the Thirteenth Congress, primarily to eliminate red tape and improve frontline service delivery, as these issues had been considered of utmost urgency at that time.

Today, in light of the Duterte Administration's drive to end graft and corruption in the public service, there is an imperative need to strengthen the

Anti Red Tape Act of 2007 to upgrade its competence in promoting transparency in government affairs and integrity and honesty among government servants. This bill therefore seeks to amend Section 1 of the law by providing more stringent penalties for the violators thereof, which will hopefully deter further violations and corrupt practices in the future.

In this light, the immediate passage of this bill is earnestly requested.



REP. BERNADETTE HERRERA-DY

¹ <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports>

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Section 3. The administrative jurisdiction on any violation on any of the provision of this act shall be vested in either the Civil Service Commission in coordination with the Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP), the Office of the Ombudsman, and the Investigative and Adjudicatory Division under Office of the Deputy Secretary for Legislative Affairs, as determined by appropriate laws and issuances.

Section 4. All laws, decrees, orders, rules and regulations or parts thereof which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, amended or modified accordingly.

Section 5. This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,