

CONGRESS OF THE PHILIPPINES

The Philippine Constitution of 1935 and 1987 (Section 1, Article VI of both documents) cite: “The legislative power shall be vested in the Congress of the Philippines which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives”



SENATE

Legal Basis

- **The Philippine Constitution of 1935 and 1987** vested legislative power in a bicameral Congress of the Philippines consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives (a unicameral National Assembly under the 1970 Constitution).
- **The 1987 Constitution** restored the presidential system of government and a bicameral Congress of the Philippines consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Mandate

The Senate, as the Upper House of the bicameral Congress of the Philippines, exercises legislative power (with the House of Representatives) “except to the extent reserved to the people by the provision on initiative and referendum.”

Note: Logframe and Performance Measures and Targets have yet to be formulated.



Senate Electoral Tribunal

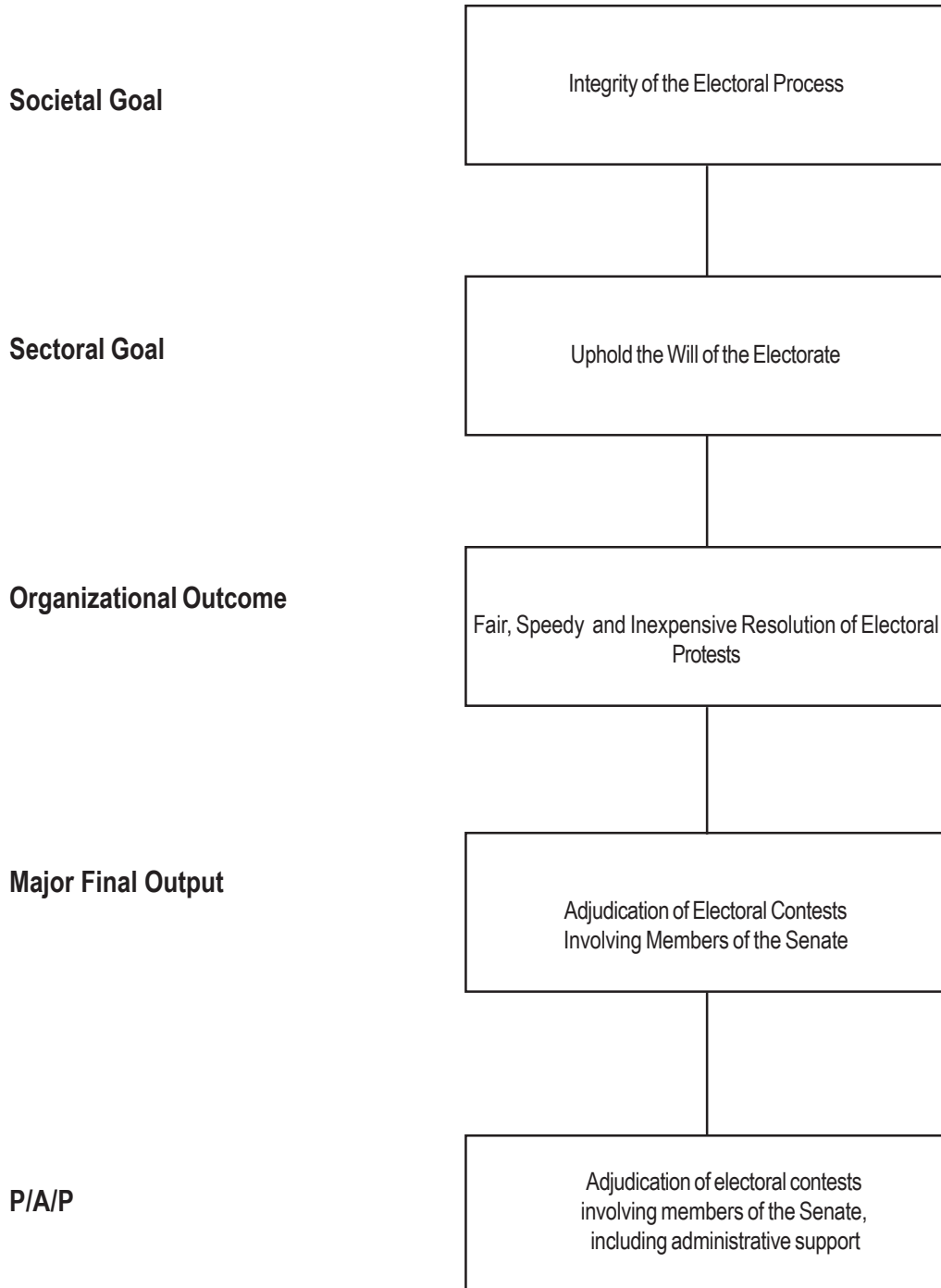
Legal Basis

The Philippine Constitution of 1987 (Sec. 17, Article VI) provided for the creation of a Senate Electoral Tribunal.

Mandate

The Senate Electoral Tribunal is the sole judge of all contests relating to the election, returns, and qualifications of members of the Philippine Senate.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (SET)



PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND TARGETS

(Amounts in Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	FY 2010		FY 2011	FY 2012
	Target /Amount	Actual/Amount	Target/Amount	Target/Amount
MFO				
Adjudication of Electoral Contests Involving Members of the Senate				
	102,269	120,501	101,273	90,043
No. of Cases Filed	1 case -on-going *	on-going	on-going	on-going
No. of Cases resolved/adjudicated				
Total	102,269	120,501 1/	101,273 2/	90,043 3/

Notes:

* The lone electoral protest pending before the Tribunal, docketed as SET Case No. 001-07 (Pimentel vs. Zubiri) was instituted on July 30, 2007.

1/ Includes transfers from Miscellaneous and Personnel Benefits Fund (P7.196M), Pension and Gratuity Fund (P.14M), Automatic Appropriations - RLIP (P3.939M) and Continuing Appropriations (P28.790M)

2/ Inclusive of Automatic Appropriations - RLIP (P5.543M)

3/ Inclusive of Automatic Appropriations - RLIP (P4.641M) but exclusive of unfilled positions of P20.545M

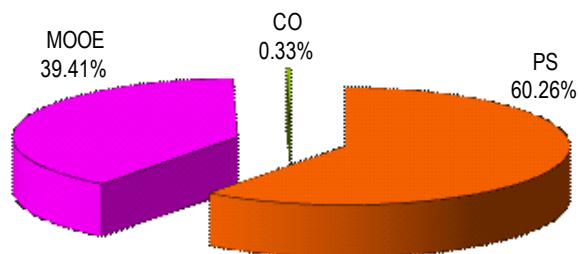
FY 2012 MFO BUDGET

By MFO/By Expense Class

(In Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	PS	MOOE	CO	Total	% Share
MFO					
Adjudication of Electoral Contests Involving Members of the Senate	54,260	35,483	300	90,043	100%
Total	54,260	35,483	300	90,043	100%
% Share	60.26%	39.41%	0.33%	100%	

By Expense Class (Total Budget = P90,043,000)





HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Legal Basis

- **The Philippine Constitution of 1935 and 1987** vested legislative power in a bicameral Congress of the Philippines consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives (a unicameral National Assembly under the 1970 Constitution).
- **The 1987 Constitution** restored the presidential system of government and a bicameral Congress of the Philippines consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Mandate

The House of Representatives, as the Lower House of a bicameral Congress of the Philippines, exercises legislative power (with the Senate) “except to the extent reserved to the people by the provision on initiative and referendum.”

Note: Logframe and Performance Measures and Targets have yet to be formulated.



House of Representatives Electoral Tribunal

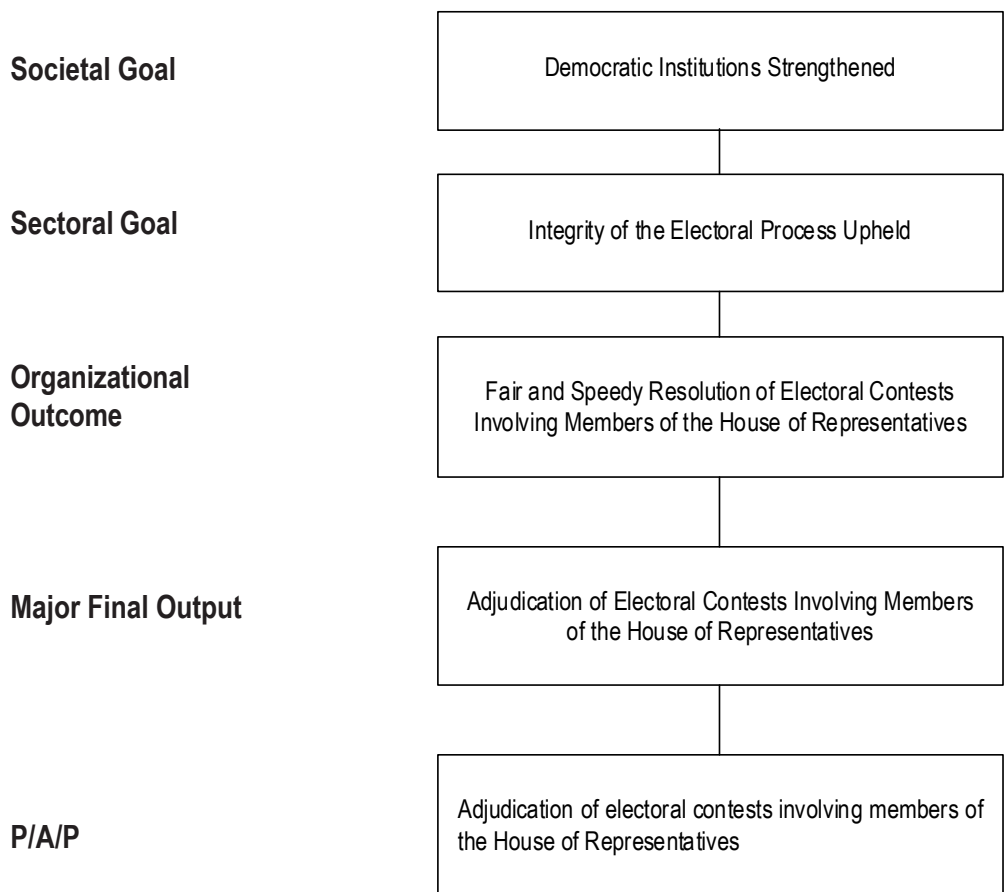
Legal Basis

The Philippine Constitution of 1987 (Sec. 17, Article VI) provided for the creation of a House of Representatives Electoral Tribunal.

Mandate

The House of Representatives Electoral Tribunal acts as the sole judge of all contests relating to the election, returns, and qualifications of members of the House of Representatives.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (HRET)



PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND TARGETS

(Amounts in Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	FY 2010		FY 2011	FY 2011
	Target /Amount	Actual/Amount	Target/Amount	Target /Amount
MFO				
Adjudication of Electoral Contests Involving Members of the House of Representatives				
	107,911	115,146	118,073	103,835
No. of Cases Filed		106		
CT 2007-2010 = 42 cases				
CT 2010-2013 = 64 cases				
No. of Cases resolved/adjudicated	9	31 *	20	21
CT 2007-2010 = 14 cases				
CT 2010-2013 = 17 cases				
Total	107,911	115,146 1/	118,073 2/	103,835 3/

Notes:

CT - Congressional Term

* The increase of adjudication/resolution of cases (2010 target vs actual) was made with dispatch due to availability of evidences and cooperation of protestant and protestee with the view that all protests/cases shall be resolved before the end of 2010 - 2013 terms.

1/ Includes transfers from Miscellaneous and Personnel Benefits Fund (P4.551M), Automatic Appropriations - RLIP (P4.000M), and Continuing Appropriations (P.93M)

2/ Inclusive of Automatic Appropriations - RLIP (P5.977M)

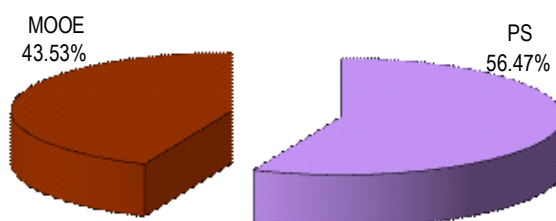
3/ Inclusive of Automatic Appropriations - RLIP (P4.624M) but exclusive of unfilled positions of P27.259M

By MFO/By Expense Class

(In Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	PS	MOOE	CO	Total	% Share
MFO					
Adjudication of Electoral Contests Involving Members of the House of Representatives	58,639	45,196		103,835	100%
Total	58,639	45,196		103,835	100%
% Share	56.47%	43.53%		100%	

By Expense Class (Total Budget = P103,835,000)





Commission on Appointments

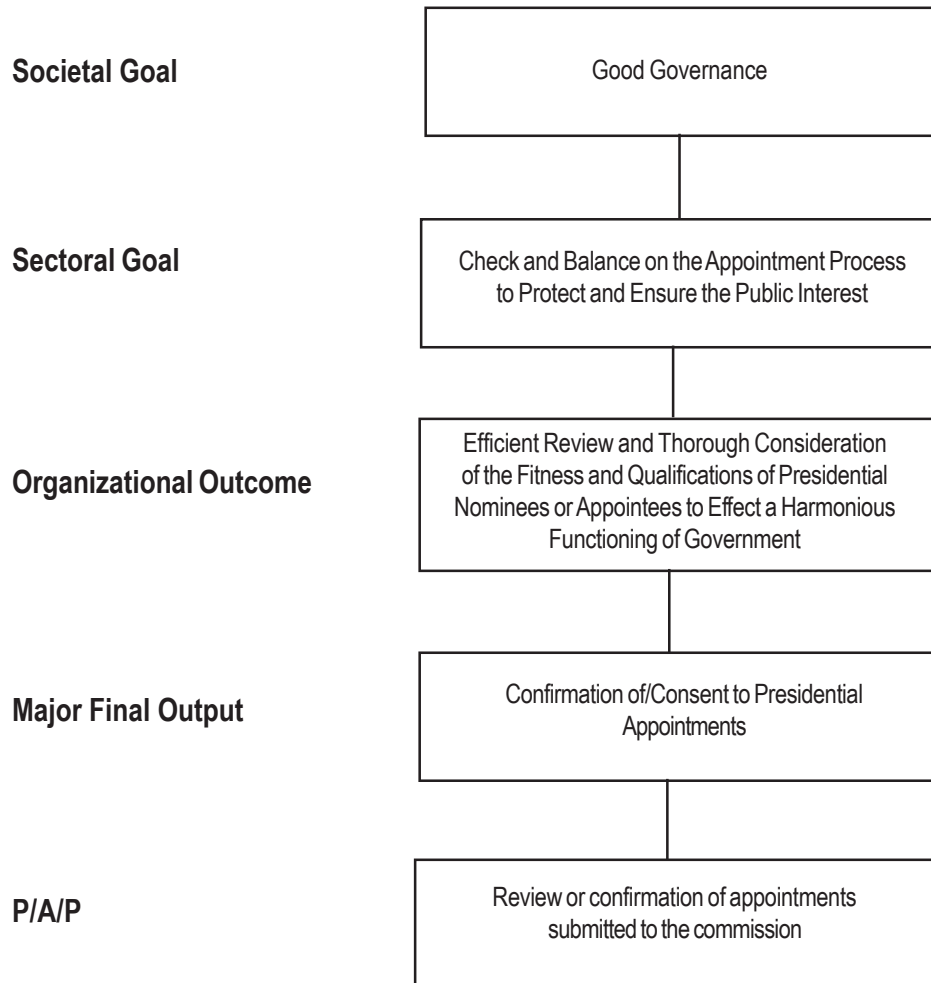
Legal Basis

The Philippine Constitution of 1987 (Sec. 18, Article VI) created a Commission on Appointments composed of the President of the Senate, as ex-officio Chairman, and an equal number of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives (12 each), elected by each House on the basis of proportional representation from the political parties and parties or organizations registered under the party-list system represented in Congress.

Mandate

The Commission on Appointments (CA) acts on all appointments submitted to it within 30-session days of Congress from the submission of said appointments. The CA, cognizant of the consideration given by the Appointing Authority to the exercise of the power of appointment, accords due weight and respect to the appointment to the end that doubts relative to it are resolved in favor of approval or confirmation. It acts as a restraint against abuse of the Appointing Authority to the end that the power of disapproval is exercised to protect and enhance the public interest. The CA discharges its constitutional duties towards the efficient and harmonious functioning of government.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (CA)



PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND TARGETS

(In Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	FY 2010		FY 2011	FY 2012
	Target /Amount	Actual/Amount	Target/Amount	Target/Amount
MFO				
Confirmation of/Consent to Presidential Appointmnets	327,496	367,347	397,038	416,991
No. of Presidential appointments/nominations received	Depending on the appointments/nominations submitted by the Office of the President	1,391	Depending on the appointments/nominations submitted by the Office of the President	Depending on the appointments/nominations submitted by the Office of the President
No. of Presidential appointments/nominations confirmed and/or bypassed	Depending on the appointments/nominations who have submitted complete documentary requirements	502/889	Depending on the appointments/nominations who have submitted complete documentary requirements	Depending on the appointments/nominations who have submitted complete documentary requirements
Total	327,496	367,347 1/	397,038 2/	416,991 3/

Notes:

1/ Includes transfers from Miscellaneous and personnel Benefits Fund (P16.160M), Automatic Appropriations - RLIP (P8.504M) and Continuing Appropriations

2/ Inclusive of Automatic Appropriations - RLIP (10.697M)

3/ Inclusive of Automatic Appropriations - RLIP (P9.373M) but exclusive of unfilled positions of P35.975M)

FY 2012 MFO BUDGET

By MFO/By Expense Class

(In Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	PS	MOOE	CO	Total	% Share
MFO					
Confirmation of/Consent to Presidential Appointments	121,637	294,354	1,000	416,991	100%
Total	121,637	294,354	1,000	416,991	100%
% Share	29.17%	70.59%	0.24%	100%	

