Act. It is likewise a declared policy of the State to promote
the meaningful and increased participation of the people in
government decision-making and public accountability.

Public officials and employees, in the performance of
their duties under this Act, as well as citizens in the
exercise of their rights under this Act, shall handle
information kept or obtained under this Act fairly, lawfully
and with due regard to the full protection of the right to
privacy of individuals.

SEC. 3. Definition of Terms. – As used in this Act:

(a) "Information" shall mean any public and/or
official record, document, paper, report, letters, contract,
minutes and transcripts of official meetings, maps, books,
photographs, data, research material, film, audio and
video recordings, magnetic or other tapes, electronic data,
computer stored data, or other like or similar data or
material of public concern recorded, stored or archived in
whatever form or format, which are made, received or kept
in or under the control and custody of any government
agency pursuant to law, executive order, rules and
regulations, ordinance or in connection with the
performance or transaction of official business by any
government agency.
(b) “Official record/records” shall refer to information,
in final form, produced or received by a public officer,
employee, or a government agency in an official capacity or
pursuant to a public function or duty.
(c) “Public record/records” shall include information
required by law, executive order, rules or regulations to be
entered, kept and made publicly available by a government
agency.
(d) “Public service contractor” shall be defined as a
private entity that has a dealing, contract or transaction
of whatever form or kind with the government or a
government agency/office, that utilizes public funds.
(e) “Personal information” shall refer to any
information, whether recorded in a material form or not,
from which the identity of an individual is apparent or can
be reasonably and directly ascertained by the entity
holding the information, or when put together with other

information, would directly and certainly identify an
individual.
(f) “Sensitive personal information” shall refer to
personal information:
(1) about an individual’s race, ethnic origin, marital
status, age, color, and religious, philosophical or political
affiliations;
(2) about an individual’s health, education, genetic or
sexual life of a person, or to any proceeding for any offense
committed or alleged to have been committed by such
person, the disposal of such proceedings or the sentence of
any court in such proceedings;
(3) issued by government agencies peculiar to an
individual which includes, but not limited to, social
security numbers, previous or current health records,
licenses or its denials, suspension or revocation, and tax
returns; and
(4) specifically established by an executive order or
an act of Congress to be kept classified.

SEC. 4. Coverage. – This Act shall cover all
government agencies. Government agency or agencies shall include the executive, legislative and judicial branches as well as constitutional bodies of the Republic of the Philippines including, but not limited to, the national government and all its agencies, departments, bureaus, offices and instrumentalities, constitutional commissions and constitutionally mandated bodies, local governments and all their agencies, regulatory agencies, chartered institutions, government-owned or-controlled corporations, including wholly-owned or controlled subsidiaries, government financial institutions, and state universities and colleges.

SEC. 5. Access to Information. – Every Filipino citizen has a right to and shall, on request, be given access to any information of public concern under the control of a government agency regardless of the physical form or format in which they are contained, subject only to the exceptions enumerated in Section 7 of this Act.

SEC. 6. Presumption. – There shall be a legal presumption in favor of access to information. No request for information shall be denied unless it clearly falls under the exceptions provided under this Act. Accordingly, government agencies shall have the burden of proof of showing by clear and convincing evidence that the information requested is exempted from the disclosure by this Act.

SEC. 7. Exceptions. – Access to information shall be granted unless:

(a) The information is specifically authorized to be kept confidential under guidelines established by an Executive Order, and in fact properly classified pursuant thereto: Provided, That

(1) The information directly relates to national security or defense and its revelation may cause damage to the national security or internal and external defense of the State; or

(2) The information requested pertains to the foreign affairs of the Republic of the Philippines, when its revelation shall unduly weaken the negotiating position of the government in an ongoing bilateral or
multilateral negotiation or seriously jeopardize the
diplomatic relations of the Philippines with any state, or
prejudice the entrusting of information to the Republic of
the Philippines on a basis of confidence by the government
of any other country or any international organization:
Provided, That sufficient information is disclosed to afford
reasonable public participation in government decision-
making on bilateral and multilateral agreements:
Provided, further, That the head of the department or
agency having custody or possession of such information,
shall keep under continuing review all classified
information in his custody and may direct the
declassification review of such review as needed.
Declassification of the information shall be subject to
the approval of the President.

(b) The information consists of minutes or records of
advice given, or of opinions expressed during decision-
making or policy formulation, including exchanges when
the chief executive was not present, if invoked by the chief
executive to be part of presidential communications
privilege. Whenever disclosure would significantly
undermine the free and frank provision of advice or
exchange of views: Provided, That an executive order shall
be issued specifying the reasonable period after which
information invoked to be privileged under this paragraph
shall be made accessible to the public.

(c) The information requested pertains to internal
and/or external defense, law enforcement, and border
control, when the disclosure thereof may:

(1) Compromise or interfere with any legitimate
military or law enforcement operation; or

(2) Compromise or interfere with the legitimate
prevention, detection or suppression of criminal activity, or
the legitimate implementation of immigration controls and
border security; or

(3) Lead to the disclosure of the identity of a
confidential source, including a government, foreign
agency or authority, or any private institution which
furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the
case of a record or information compiled by a law
enforcement authority in the course of an investigation or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source; or

(4) Disclose legitimate techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose legitimate guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law; or

(5) Endanger the life or physical safety of any individual; or

(6) Deprive a person of a right to a fair trial and impartial adjudication.

(d) The information requested pertains to matters of human security, such as, but not limited to, food, health, money and trade: Provided, That such disclosure or premature disclosure will imperil our well-being or degrade the quality of life of our people by causing unnecessary panic and conflict and threatening to limit the range of policy choices available to the concerned implementing and regulating agencies: Provided, further, That this exception shall apply only until such time that the confidentiality requirement of the action plan of said agency is no longer necessary in addressing the said security issue.

(e) The information requested consists of drafts of orders, resolutions, decisions, memoranda or audit reports by any executive, administrative, regulatory, constitutional, judicial or quasi-judicial body in the exercise of their regulatory, audit and adjudicatory function, the revelation of which would impair the impartiality of verdicts or otherwise obstruct the administration of justice.

(f) The information requested is obtained by either House of Congress, or any committee thereof, in executive session.

(g) The information requested pertains to the personal and sensitive information of a natural person other than the requesting party, and its disclosure would constitute an unwarranted invasion of his or her personal privacy, or the person is or was an official or employee of a government agency and the information relates to his other public
function or the person has consented, in writing, to the
disclosure of the information.
(h) The information requested pertains to trade
secrets and commercial or financial information obtained
from a natural or juridical person other than the
requesting party, obtained in confidence or covered by
privileged communication, and/or filed with a government
agency, whenever the revelation thereof would prejudice
the interests of such natural or juridical person in trade,
industrial, financial or commercial competition.
(i) The information is classified as privileged
communications in legal proceedings by law or by the Rules
of Court, unless the person entitled to the privilege has
waived it.
(j) The information requested is exempted from
disclosure by the Constitution or by law, including
information protected under the Anti-money Laundering
Law, as amended, and the bank secrecy laws.
(k) The information is of a nature that its premature
disclosure would:

(1) in the case of an agency that regulates or deals
with currencies, interest rates, securities, commodities, or
financial institutions, be likely to lead speculations in
currencies, interest rates, securities, or commodities
market; or
(2) in the case of other agencies, be likely to frustrate
the effective implementation of a proposed official action:
Provided, That the information shall be disclosed once the
abovementioned dangers have ceased.
(l) The information has already been made accessible
as provided in Sections 8(a), 9, 11 and 14 of this Act.

For paragraphs (c) to (m) of this section, the
determination whether any of these grounds shall apply
shall be the responsibility of the head of office of the
government agency in custody or control of the information,
or any responsible central or field officer/s duly designated
by him: Provided, That:
(1) The exceptions are strictly construed;
(2) The exceptions are not used to cover-up a crime
or any unlawful activity;
(3) The President, the Supreme Court, the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Constitutional Commissions, with a majority vote of the body in accordance with their own rules of procedure, when applicable, may waive an exception with respect to information in the custody of offices under their respective supervision or control when they deem that there is an overriding public interest in disclosure;

(4) The exceptions do not constitute authority to withhold information from or limit the availability of records to Congress or any of its committees;

(5) The exceptions do not constitute an authority of the executive branch of a local government unit to withhold information from its legislative body;

(6) Whenever the information requested is part of a record, whose other parts are covered by an exception, but may be reasonably severed from a record, the responding official shall communicate the information not covered by the exception to the requester; and

(7) The exceptions set forth in this section may be overcome if the requester is able to prove before a court of competent jurisdiction that the public interest in the disclosure of information outweighs the public interest in keeping the information secret or confidential;

(m) The information requested pertains to information about the ongoing evaluation or review of bids or proposals undertaken by the bidding or review committee prior to an official recommendation by the government.

SEC. 8. Mandatory Disclosure of Information. –

(a) In fulfillment of Article XI, Section 17 of the Constitution, the following national officials shall disclose to the public their Statement of Assets, Liabilities, and Net Worth (SALN) on an annual basis in their official website:

(1) President;

(2) Vice-President;

(3) Members of the Cabinet;

(4) Members of Congress;

(5) Justices of Supreme Court;

(6) Members of Constitutional Commissions and
1. other constitutional offices;
2. (7) Officers of the armed forces with general or flag rank.
3. (b) All agencies of all branches of government shall upload on their websites, which shall be updated monthly, a register of the following public interest transactions, documents or records, including:
4. (1) Annual Budget of Government Agencies;
5. (2) Itemized Monthly Collections and Disbursement;
6. (3) Summary of Income and Expenditures;
7. (4) Component of the IRA Utilization;
8. (5) Annual Procurement Plan and Procurement List;
9. (6) An updated plantilla of positions and vacant positions with qualifications/requirements in their organizations that need to be filled-up;
10. (7) Items to Bid;
11. (8) Bid Results on Civil Works, and Goods and Services;
12. (9) Abstract of Bids as Calculated;
13. (10) Procurement contracts entered into by a government agency;
14. (11) Construction or concession agreements or contracts entered into by a government agency with any domestic or foreign person or entity;
15. (12) Private sector participation agreements or contracts in infrastructure and development projects under Republic Act No. 6957, as amended by Republic Act No. 7718, authorizing the financing, construction, operation and maintenance of infrastructure projects;
16. (13) Public funding extended to any private entity;
17. (14) Bilateral or multilateral agreements and treaties in trade, economic partnership, investments, cooperation and similar binding commitments;
18. (15) Licenses, permits or agreements granted by any government agency to any person or entity for the extraction and/or utilization of natural resources and a list of the grantees;
19. (16) Guarantees given by any government agency to
government-owned or -controlled corporations and to
private corporations, persons or entities;
(17) Loans from domestic and foreign financial
institutions;
(18) Loans, grants, development assistance, technical
assistance, and programs entered into by a government
agency with official bilateral or multilateral agencies, as
well as with private aid agencies or institutions; and
(19) Compromise agreements entered into by a
government agency with any person or entity.

The register shall contain a brief description of the
transaction involved, including, but not limited to: the
nature and object of the transaction, the parties and
amounts involved, the key steps undertaken towards its
conclusion, and the relevant dates, provided that contracts
and agreements involving an amount of at least Fifty
million pesos (Php 50,000,000.00) shall be uploaded in full
on the website of the concerned government agency or the
Official Gazette online. A covered record shall be enrolled
in the register not later than thirty (30) working days from

its perfection or issuance.

SEC. 9. Openness and Transparency in Government
Agencies. — Each government agency shall make available
upon the request of any citizen at no cost and in an
accessible form, consistent with the provisions of Republic
Act No. 9485 or the Anti-Red Tape Act of 2007, and
through their website, timely, true, accurate and updated
key information including, but not limited to:
(1) A description of its mandate, structure, powers,
functions, duties and decision-making processes;
(2) A description of the frontline services it delivers
and the procedure and length of time by which they may be
availed of;
(3) The names of its key officials, their powers,
functions and responsibilities, and their profiles and
curriculum vitae;
(4) Audited financial statements, and budget and
expenditure records;
(5) Statements of assets, liabilities and net worth of
all public officials with Salary Grade 27 and above or heads
(6) Monthly income including allowances and sources of income of all public officials with Salary Grade 27 and above and heads of office;

(7) Work programs, development plans, investment plans, projects, performance targets and accomplishments, and budgets, revenue allotments and expenditures;

(8) Important rules and regulations, orders or decisions: Provided, That they be published within fifteen (15) calendar days from promulgation;

(9) Rules of procedure, descriptions of forms available or the places at which forms may be obtained, and instructions as to the scope and contents of all papers, reports, or examinations;

(10) Substantive rules of general applicability adopted as authorized by law, and statements of general policy or interpretations of general applicability formulated and adopted by the agency, including subsequent amendments;

(11) Current and important database and statistics that it generates;

(12) Bidding processes, deadlines and requirements;

(13) Mechanisms or procedures by which the public may participate in or otherwise influence the formulation of policy or the exercise of its powers; and

(14) Any disclaimer that shall announce true and correct information relative to a matter of public concern that has been the subject of untruthful or inaccurate publication in media.

All government agencies shall over time endeavor and build the capacity and practice to upload in full all other contracts, agreements, or treaties covered under this section, in particular those that are of the highest public interest by reason of the amounts involved and the impact of the transaction to the public.

SEC. 10. Protection of Privacy. – While providing for access to information in public records, this Act also affords full protection of the right to privacy of individuals, as follows:

(a) A government agency must ensure that personal
and sensitive information in its custody or under its control is disclosed only as permitted under this Act;

(b) A government agency must protect personal and sensitive information in its custody or under its control by making reasonable security arrangements against such risks as unauthorized access, collection, use, disclosure, or disposal;

(c) An employee, officer or director of a government agency who has access, whether authorized or unauthorized, to personal and sensitive information in the custody of the agency, must not disclose that information except as authorized under this Act.


(a) For the effective implementation of this Act, all government agencies shall prepare a Freedom of Information Manual within six (6) months from the effectiveness of this Act indicating the following:

(1) The location and contact information of the head, regional, provincial and field offices, and other established places where the public can obtain government information or submit requests;

(2) The types of information it generates, produces, holds and/or publishes;

(3) A description of its record-keeping system;

(4) The person or office responsible for receiving requests for information;

(5) The procedure for the filing of requests personally, by mail, or through the identified electronic means;

(6) The standard forms for the submission of request and for the proper acknowledgment of the request;

(7) The process for the disposition of the request, including the routing of the request to the person or office with the duty to act on the request, the decision making process, and the grant or denial of access and its implementation;

(8) The procedure for the administrative appeal of any denial for access to information;

(9) The schedule of fees;

(10) The process and procedure for the mandatory
1 disclosure of information under Section 8 of this Act:
2 Provided, That, should the agency lack the capacity to fully
3 comply therewith, a brief description of its plan to facilitate
4 compliance within three (3) years from the approval of this
5 Act; and
6 (11) Such other information, taking into
7 consideration the unique characteristics of an agency, that
8 will help facilitate the effective implementation of this Act.
9 (b) The foregoing information shall also be posted in
10 its website and bulletin boards, and shall be regularly
11 updated;
12 (c) In no case shall the absence of the
13 aforementioned FOI Manual be a reason for the denial of
14 any request for information made in accordance with this
15 Act;
16 (d) The heads of each of the departments and
17 agencies may designate liaison units or Committees who
18 shall coordinate with the other units of the agency in
19 implementing this Act. The composition, functions and
20 duties of these liaison units or Committees shall be
1 included in the FOI Manual.
2 SEC. 12. Procedure of Access. –
3 (a) Any person who wishes to obtain information
4 shall submit, free of charge, a request to the government
5 agency concerned personally, by mail, or through electronic
6 means. A person who is unable, because of illiteracy or due
7 to being a person with disability, to make a written request
8 for information may make an oral request, and the public
9 official who receives the oral request shall reduce it to
10 writing, include his name and position within the
11 government agency, and give a copy thereof to the person
12 who made the request. The request shall state the name
13 and preferred contact information of the requesting party
14 and reasonably describe the information required, the
15 reason for the request of the information and the preferred
16 means by which the government agency shall communicate
17 such information to the requesting party: Provided, That
18 the stated reason shall not be used as a ground to deny the
19 request or to refuse the acceptance of the request unless
20 such reason is contrary to law. If the request is submitted
personally, the requesting party shall show his current identification card issued by any government agency, or government or private employer or school, or a community tax certificate. If the request is submitted by mail or through electronic means, the requesting party may submit a photostatic or electronically scanned copy of verifiable identification, or other convenient means as determined by the agency.

(b) The public official receiving the request shall provide reasonable assistance, free of charge, to enable all requesters and particularly those with special needs, to comply with the request requirements under this section.

(c) The request shall be stamped by the government agency, indicating the date and time of receipt and the name, rank, title and position of the receiving public officer or employee with the corresponding signature, and a copy thereof furnished to the requesting party. In case the request is submitted by electronic means, the government agency shall provide for an equivalent means by which the requirements of this paragraph shall be met. Each government agency shall establish a system to trace the status of all requests for information received by it.

(d) The request may indicate the requesting party's preferred mode and means of receiving the information requested, provided that the mode and means are reasonable, taking into consideration equipment normally available to the concerned government agency.

(c) A government agency may communicate the information requested in a form other than the preferred means whenever the agency has no capability in communicating the information in the preferred format, or such preferred means would unreasonably interfere with the effective operation of the agency or be detrimental to the preservation of the record.

(f) The government agency shall comply with such request as soon as practicable, and in any case within fifteen (15) working days from the receipt thereof. The period may be extended whenever the information requested requires a search of the government agency's field or satellite offices, examination of voluminous records,
the occurrence of fortuitous events or other analogous cases.

(g) The government agency shall, in writing or through electronic means, notify the person making the request of the extension, setting forth the reasons for such extension and the date when the information shall be made available, which in no case shall result in an extension of more than twenty (20) working days.

(h) Once a decision is made to grant the request, the person making the request shall be notified of such and shall pay the required access and processing fees.

If the information is not held by the government agency to which the request was made, it shall notify the requester that it does not hold the information, and indicate to the requester which agency holds the record, if known. Whenever practicable, the agency receiving the request may also cause the transfer of the request to the appropriate agency that holds the information: Provided, That the period to comply with the request under this section shall begin to run only upon the receipt of the

agency to which the request is transferred.

SEC. 13. Access and Processing Fees. – Government agencies may charge a reasonable fee which shall in no case exceed the actual cost of reproduction, copying or transcription and the communication of the information requested. An agency may waive the fees whenever it is satisfied that the requester is an indigent, or that the cost of reproduction is negligible, or that it is pursuant to a program for proactive disclosure.

SEC. 14. Exemption from Compliance. – The government agency is excused from complying with a subsequent identical or substantially similar request from the same requesting party where it has previously complied with a request for information, unless a reasonable interval has lapsed between compliance with the previous request and the making of the current request: Provided, That the government agency complies with Section 15 of this Act.

SEC. 15. Notice of Denial. – If the government agency decides to deny the request, in whole or in part, it shall, as
soon as practicable, and in any case within fifteen (15) calendar days from the receipt of the request, notify the person making the request of such denial in writing or through electronic means. The notice shall clearly set forth the ground or grounds for denial and the circumstances on which the denial is based, and indicate available rights of reconsideration or appeal. Failure to notify the person making the request of the denial, or of the extension, shall be deemed a denial of the request for access to information.

SEC. 16. Remedies in Cases of Denial of Request for Information.—

(a) In all government agencies other than the judicial branch:

(1) Every denial of any request for access to information may be appealed to the person or office next higher in authority of the same agency, following the procedure mentioned in Section 11 (a)(8) of this Act: Provided, That the written appeal must be filed by the same person making the request within fifteen (15) calendar days from the notice of denial. The appeal shall be decided by the person or office next higher in authority of the same agency within five (5) working days from filing of said written appeal. Failure of the government agency to decide within the aforesaid period shall constitute denial of the appeal.

(2) Upon denial of the appeal with the government agency, the requesting party may file a verified petition for mandamus in the proper court, alleging the facts with certainty and praying that judgment be rendered ordering the respondent, immediately or at some other time to be specified by the court, to disclose the requested information. Unless restrained or enjoined, the decision of the court shall be immediately executory, without prejudice to review in accordance with the Rules of Court. Any action for administrative and/or criminal liability arising from the same act or omission, if any, shall be filed with the Office of the Ombudsman.

No damages shall be assessed against the respondent unless it is proven that the respondent acted with malice, bad faith or negligence. Subject to the provisions of existing
laws and the issuances of the Supreme Court, all courts shall give preference to the hearing and disposition of petitions for mandamus filed pursuant to the provisions of this Act. The court hearing the case is empowered to receive the information subject of a claim of exception under Section 7 herein and examine them in camera to determine the sufficiency of the factual and legal basis of such claim, when such sufficiency cannot be reasonably determined through evidence and circumstances apart from the information.

(b) In the Judicial Branch, the judiciary shall be governed by such remedies as promulgated by the Supreme Court.

(c) The remedies provided in this section are without prejudice to any other administrative, civil or criminal action covering the same act.

(d) The remedies available under this Act shall be cumulative and subject to the rule of exhaustion of administrative remedies.

(e) The provisions of Republic Act No. 9285, otherwise known as the Alternative Dispute Resolution Act of 2004, shall not apply to cases filed pursuant to this section.

(f) In case the requesting party has limited or no financial capacity, the Public Attorney's Office shall be mandated to provide legal assistance to the requester in availing of the remedies provided under this Act.

SEC. 17. Keeping of Records.—

(a) Government agencies shall create and/or maintain in appropriate formats, accurate and reasonably complete documentation or records of their organization, policies, transactions, decisions, resolutions, enactments, actions, procedures, operations, activities, communications and documents received or filed with them and the data generated or collected. These shall include working files such as drafts or notes, whenever these have been circulated within the agency for official purpose such as for discussion, comment or approval or when these contain unique information that can substantially contribute to a proper understanding of the agency organization, policies,
transactions, decisions, resolutions, enactments, actions,
procedures, operations, and activities. This likewise
include information submitted by public service contractors
to the government agency concerned such as receipts,
identities of the suppliers, purchase orders, cash vouchers,
related agreements with other private entities, and other
documents related to the execution or the implementation
of their transactions or contracts with the government
agency involved;

(b) Government agencies shall identify specific and
classes of official records in their custody or control that
have continuing historical, administrative, informational,
legal, evidentiary, or research value for preservation by
such agencies or their legitimate successors, or for transfer
to the National Archives of the Philippines. In addition, the
National Archives of the Philippines shall likewise identify
specific and classes of official records that it shall require
agencies to preserve and transfer to it.

(c) In addition to the specific and classes of official
records identified for preservation under letter (b) of this
section, the following shall not be destroyed:

(1) Records pertaining to loans obtained or
guaranteed by the government;
(2) Records of government contracts;
(3) The declaration under oath of the assets,
liabilities and net worth of public officers and employees, as
required by law; and
(4) Records of official investigations pertaining to
allegations of graft and corruption of public officers.

(d) Government agencies shall prepare, following
standards and period promulgated pursuant to Republic
Act No. 9470 or the National Archives of the Philippines
Act of 2007, a records management program that includes
the following:

(1) A records maintenance system for the creation,
selection, classification, indexing and filing of official
records that facilitate the easy identification, retrieval and
communication of information to the public;
(2) A records maintenance, archival and disposition
schedule providing a listing of records under current use,
for retention by the agency, for transfer to the National
Archives, or for destruction: Provided, That destruction of
the official records may be implemented only upon approval
of the National Archives of the Philippines; and

(3) A specification of the roles and responsibilities of
agency personnel in the implementation of such system
and schedule.

e) In addition to its function as repository of all
rules and regulations issued by agencies as provided under
Book VII, Chapter II of the Administrative Code of 1987,
the University of the Philippines Law Center shall, in
coordination with the Office of the President which has
exclusive editorial and printing jurisdiction over the
Official Gazette, and with other relevant agencies,
maintain a database, and publish the same in print in the
Official Gazette or in digital or online form, the following:

(1) All laws of the Philippines and their
amendments, from the period of the Philippine Commission
to the present;

(2) All presidential issuances from November 15,
1935 to the present including, but not limited, to executive
orders, presidential proclamations, administrative orders,
memorandum circulars, general orders, and other similar
issues;

(3) A database of all appointments and designations
made by the President of the Philippines; and

(4) Opinions of the Secretary of Justice.

SEC. 18. Publication in the Official Gazette. — For
purposes of mandatory disclosure as provided in Section 8
of this Act, online publication in the Official Gazette
website shall be considered official publication provided
there shall be a timestamp in the said document.

For purposes of compliance with Article 2 of the Civil
Code of the Philippines, publication of the following in the
online version of the Official Gazette, with the
corresponding timestamps on the document, shall be
considered as official publication:

(a) All legislative acts and resolutions of a public
nature of the Congress of the Philippines;

(b) All executive and administrative orders and
proclamations of general application;
(c) Decisions or abstracts of decisions of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals or other courts of similar rank, as may be deemed by said courts of sufficient importance to be so published;
(d) Such documents or classes of documents as the President shall determine from time to time to have general application or which he may authorize to be published. However, other documents or classes of documents as may be required to be published by law, such as petitions and/or legal notices in connection with land titles, naturalization or special proceedings shall continue to be published in the print version of the Official Gazette or in any newspaper of general circulation for purposes of compliance with the publication requirement.

SEC. 19. Capacity-Building, Promotion of Best Practices and Continuous Updating of Appropriate Information Technology and FOI. - All government agencies must ensure that they have a compliant website within two (2) years from the date of effectivity of this Act.

The National Computer Center shall monitor all government agency websites and render the appropriate support including capacity-building program and coordination with another appropriate agency, utilizing alternative mechanism and seeking the assistance of private relevant and willing volunteer groups to ensure full compliance with the requirements of this Act.

In the performance of its monitoring function of government websites and portals, the National Computer Center shall endeavor to continuously develop, improve and update its information technology system taking into consideration usability and practical accessibility of government documents by the public.

The Department of Science and Technology shall be responsible for setting the standards for the file formats to be used by the political subdivisions of the State. All national and local government agencies including GOCCs with or without original charter in the publication of government public information in accordance with the provisions of this Act.
Every government agency shall ensure the provision of adequate training for its officials to improve awareness of the people's right to information and the provisions of this Act, and to keep updated as to best practices in relation to information disclosure, records maintenance and archiving.

SEC. 20. Use of Plain Language. — Every government agency shall endeavor to use plain language in their communications orders, compliance, requirements or instructions issued to implement the provisions of this Act. The government agencies shall translate key information into major Filipino languages and present them in popular form and means.

(1) To carry out the provision of this Act, the Civil Service Commission (CSC) is designated to issue guidelines on the use of plain language to suit the needs of the requesting party;

(2) The CSC shall provide the necessary training to employees of each government agency in using plain language in public documents;

(3) All departments, agencies and instrumentalities of the national government, including government-owned or -controlled corporations, local government units and state colleges and universities shall designate an official responsible for implementing the plain language; and

(4) Website contents including, but not limited to, financial data, notices and other technical and legal documents, of government agencies must also be written in plain language to ensure that these information are easy to read, understand and use.

SEC. 21. Administrative Offenses and Penalties. —

(a) The acts enumerated in this sub-section shall be tantamount to grave administrative offenses and shall constitute grounds for administrative and disciplinary sanction against any public official or employee who willfully and knowingly commits the following:

(1) Refusal to promptly forward the request under Section 12 of this Act to the public officer within the same office or agency responsible for officially acting on the request when such is the direct cause of the failure to

...
disclose the information within the periods required by this Act;

(2) Failure to act on the request within the periods required by this Act;

(3) Refusal to comply with the decision of his immediate supervisor, or of any court ordering the release of information;

(4) Approval of policies, rules and regulations clearly contrary to the provisions of this Act, and which policies, rules and regulations are the direct cause of the denial of a request for information;

(5) Failure to upload information required to be posted on an agency’s website within the period provided under Section 19: Provided, That the head of agency or any other officer or employee tasked to perform said uploading shall be held liable.

(b) The preceding subsection does not bar filing of appropriate administrative cases other than those grave offenses enumerated above.

SEC. 22. Criminal Offenses and Penalties. — The penalty of imprisonment of not less than one (1) month but not more than six (6) months and a fine ranging from Ten thousand pesos (Php 10,000.00) to One hundred thousand pesos (Php 100,000.00) shall be imposed upon:

(a) Any public official or employee who falsely denies or conceals the existence of information that is a proper subject for disclosure under this Act.

(b) Any public official or employee who destroys, or causes to be destroyed, information and/or documents being requested under this Act, for the purpose of frustrating the requesting party’s access thereto.

(c) Any individual who knowingly directed, induced or caused the commission of the foregoing acts shall be liable as principal by inducement in the prosecution of public officials or employees under this section.

(d) Any public officer or employee responsible for officially acting on the request, who shall claim an exception under Section 7 of this Act, or under the
Constitution, when such claim is manifestly devoid of factual basis.

(e) Any individual who divulged or released information covered under Section 7 of this Act.

(f) Any public officer or employee who divulged or released information that is altered, tampered or modified to the extent that the released information materially differs from the original contents of the document: Provided, That altering or modifying a document for the purpose of severing an exempt information from non-exempt information in a single document shall not be punishable under this subsection.

(g) The responsible officers of the public service contractor and the signatories to the contract or any document evidencing transaction with the government or government agency who fail to submit the necessary documents/papers.

If the violation committed in this Act is induced and assisted by a private individual or a corporation, partnership or any kind of judicial entity, the penalty provided herein shall be imposed on its executive officer and/or other officials responsible therefor: Provided, That they shall suffer, in addition to the penalties provided herein, the automatic revocation of their license to operate.

SEC. 23. Denial in Good Faith Not a Ground for Liability. – A denial in good faith of a request made pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall not constitute grounds for administrative, civil or criminal liability. In cases of denial of the request, the public official, officer or employee involved must prove that he/she acted in good faith by specifying the ground relied upon for the denial.

SEC. 24. Act Not a Bar to Claim of Right to Information Under the Constitution. – No provision of this Act shall be interpreted as a bar to any claim of the right to information under Article III, Section 7 of the Constitution.

SEC. 25. Integration of Freedom of Information (FOI) and Good Governance in Elementary and Secondary Curriculum. – To ensure a well-informed generations of citizens, the right to information, the principles of accountability and transparency, democracy and
leadership, and good governance shall be integrated in such subjects as Heyogripiya, Kasaysayan at Sibika (HEKASI) and Araling Panlipunan in the elementary level and in such subjects as Social Studies and Makabayan or its equivalent subjects in high school level. The Department of Education in coordination with the Civil Service Commission and other relevant offices shall prepare the necessary modules and teaching programs consistent with the objectives of this Act.

SEC. 26. Reports on FOI. — All government agencies shall be required to submit annual reports on the number of requests for information received and processed, of appeals made from the denial thereof, and such other information as provided in this Act. The said report may be integrated in the agencies' main Annual Report and its posting and publication in their respective websites shall be considered as sufficient compliance.

SEC. 27. System of Incentives and Rewards. — A system of special incentives and rewards is hereby established to be given to appropriate government agency or agencies that initiated and displayed compliance and full participation in the meaningful implementation of this Act. The incentives and rewards may include, but not limited to, social projects, grants-in-aid, national recognition, and similar entitlements.

SEC. 28. Appropriations. — The amount necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act shall be charged against the agencies' current budget and shall thereafter be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.

SEC. 29. Separability Clause. — If any section or part of this Act is held unconstitutional or invalid, the other sections or provisions not otherwise affected shall remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 30. Repealing Clause. — All laws, decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations, issuances or any part thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, including Sections 18, 24 and 25 of Executive Order No. 292 in relation to Article 2 of Republic Act No. 386, Memorandum Circular No. 78 dated 14 August 1964 (Promulgating Rules Governing Security of Classified
Matter in Government Offices), as amended, and Section 3,
Rule IV of the Rules Implementing Republic Act No. 6713
(Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials
and Employees), are deemed repealed: Provided, That
Memorandum Circular No. 78 shall be deemed repealed
after one (1) year from the effectivity of this Act or upon
issuance of the Executive Order in Section 7(a) whichever
comes first.

SEC. 31. Effectivity. – This Act shall take effect fifteen
(15) days after its publication in at least two (2) national
newspapers of general circulation, whichever comes earlier.

Approved,