SC Cases 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 to 2024

# Reviewer on Election Law

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#### **Topics**

- 1) Philippine Elections
- 2) Commission on Elections and Election Tribunals
- 3) Voters and VoterRegistration
- 4) Elective Officials and Candidates
- 4.1) Party-List System
- —5) Campaign

- 6) Contributions and Expenditures
- 7) Postponement and Failure of Elections
- —8) Automated Elections
- 9) Pre-Proclamation Cases
- —10) Post-Proclamation Cases
- —11) Election Offenses
- —12) Dispute Resolution

# 1) Election Laws

1.	1987 Constitution	8.	Fair Election Act (R.A. 9006)
2.	Omnibus Election Code (B.P. 881)	9.	Voter's Registration Act of 1996
3.	Automated Election Law (R.A.		(R.A 8189)
	9369 amending R.A 8436)	10.	Overseas Absentee Voting (R.A.
4.	Synchronized Elections Act (R.A.		10590 amending R.A. 9189)
	7166)	11.	Biometrics (R.A. 10367)
5.	1991 Local Government Code (R.A. 7160)	12.	Lone Candidate in Special Elections (R.A. 8295)
6.	Initiative and Referendum (R.A. 6735)	13.	Official Sample Ballots (R.A.7004)
7.	Party-List System Act (R.A. 7941)	14.	Citizenship Retention and Re-

acquisition Act (R.A. 9225)

#### 1) Philippine Elections

- General
- Free
- Direct
- Equal
- Secret
- Choices (Person/ Policy/ Plebiscites – LGU conversion)
- Automated (or Manual)
- All Levels
- Synchronized conduct
- Genuine Periodic Regular

- Plurality Formula (and proportional representation)
- Regulated by Law
- Supervised by an autonomous body
- CHOPFE: Credible, Honest,
   Orderly, Peaceful and Free Elections
- Regulated Contributions and Expenditures
- Political Parties
- Public Disclosures

- Independent 7-Person Constitutional Body (administrative agency, public office, 2 levels in exercise of quasi-judicial functions, fixed term, permanent appointments, Chairperson as Head of Agency)
- Plenary authority to decide all questions affecting elections except the question as to the right to vote (qualifications of voters); commits grave abuse of discretion when it dismisses an initiative petition on the ground that there were no funds allocated for the purpose; has the power to determine whether the propositions in an initiative petition are within the powers of a concerned *sanggunian* to enact
- Enjoys **Fiscal Autonomy** (automatic and regular release of budget; can augment items in its appropriations from its savings)

- Wide discretion in adopting means to carry out its mandate of ensuring CHOPFE; not straitjacketed by procedural rules but cannot amend laws; fixing length and start date of election period outside the 120-day default period does not amount to undue delegation; may disregard use of old forms; can alter date of plebiscites to determine if same will be successful
- Power to Schedule elections (other than 2<sup>nd</sup> Monday of May) (1) when the law specifically sets date; and (2) when the law delegates the setting of the date of the elections to COMELEC; postponement of Barangay Elections for the purpose of augmenting Executive's funds, election fatigue, resulting divisiveness violates due process and suffrage (postponement must be based on genuine reasons and must safeguard suffrage; not bound by schedule of plebiscites prescribed by laws (can go beyond)
- Enforcement Power: All election laws (persons and policies); exclusion of others; enforce, not amend laws; power to investigate implied from power to enforce; ballot recount discretionary and request must be substantiated; cannot substitute its decision over removal of officials of a party/ internal affairs

- Quasi-Judicial Power: Qualifications and Election Contests (excludes Suffrage); act promptly on cases; COMELEC's adjudicative function over election contests is quasi-judicial in character since it is a governmental body, other than a court, that is vested with jurisdiction to decide the specific class of controversies it is charged with resolving; the power of the COMELEC to decide questions was explicitly limited to "administrative questions effecting elections"
- Quasi-Legislative: can promulgate rules of procedure; issuance mandatory RA 7166 uses the word "shall" to impose upon the COMELEC the duty to issue rules and regulations to implement the law (bearing of firearms); rules subject to liberal interpretation to achieve CHOPFE; can suspend rules
- Control and Supervision: over BEIs and BOCs, over election officers since its agents

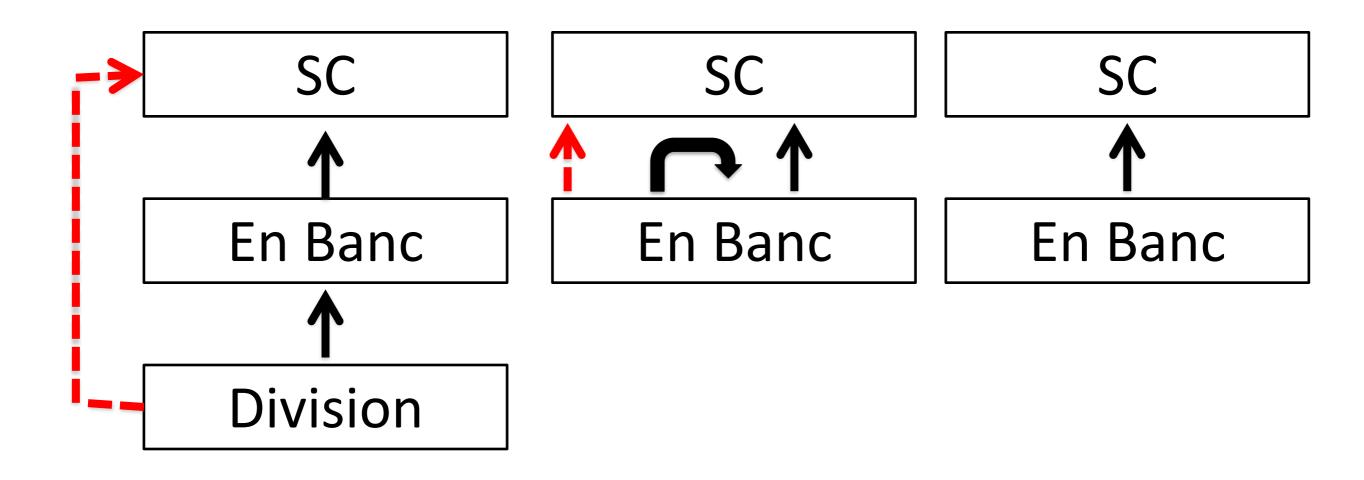
- Procurement: must observe the Government Procurement Reform Act (cannot adopt a discretionary pre-qualification regime)
- Jurisdiction: Original (Regional, Provincial and City); and Appellate (Municipal, Barangay and Sangguniang Kabataan)
- Remedies: En Banc (MR, administrative) and Division (1st instance, judicial); 2 Divisions when quasi-judicial
- Process: Division MR to En Banc then Certiorari to SC
- Contempt: Judicial Proceedings (not Administrative); Indirect contempt for non-appearance pursuant to Comelec's Constitutional power to investigate and CHOPFE
- Prosecutorial: anchored on the Constitution and Statute; finding of probable cause subject to discretion; right to speedy disposition applies

#### **Quasi-Judicial (Division)**

- Disqualification
- Election Protest
- Quo Warranto
- Pre-Proclamation
- Annulment of Proclamation
- Intra- and inter-party
- Cancellation of a certificate of candidacy
- Leadership (not expulsion of member)
- Registration of Political Parties
- Deficiencies in CoCs/ CONAs

#### **Administrative (En Banc)**

- Canvassing
- Failure of Elections
- Postponement of Elections
- Election Offense (filing of information)
- Annulment of Book of Voters
- Cancellation of certificate of candidacy based on final judgment of conviction with ancillary penalty of DQ
- Allocation of party-list seats
- Accreditation of Major Parties
- Receives CoCs/ CONAs



Judicial

Administr ative

Rule-Making

# 2.1) Public Offices

Branch	Public Office
Regular Courts	<ul> <li>Supreme Court (judicial review over SET and HRET; not trier of facts; review decisions of COMELEC that have not attained finality but became executory, i.e. SC not issue restraining order over a COMELEC resolution)</li> <li>Court of Appeals</li> <li>Regional Trial Court</li> <li>Municipal Trial Court</li> </ul>
Tribunals	<ul> <li>Presidential Electoral Tribunal</li> <li>Senate Electoral Tribunal (exclusive and only task; exclusive jurisdiction over irregularities on canvassing and proclamation; cannot declare void or unconstitutional contracts)</li> <li>House of Representatives Electoral Tribunal (assumes jurisdiction when: (1) validly proclaimed, (2) taken proper oath before the Speaker (not just oath authorized public officers) and (3) assume office/ discharge functions; no appellate jurisdiction over Comelec en banc decisions; cannot declare a nuisance candidate and cancel CoC; can annul results in precincts; members from Judicial and Legislative branches indispensable for quorum; factual findings must be respected unless no substantial evidence or manifestly gross errors; no jurisdiction over removal in party-list and cancellation of party-list registration)</li> </ul>
Executive	<ul> <li>Department of Justice</li> </ul>

# 2.1) Electoral Offices

	Elective Positions								
Cases	Pres/VP	Senators	District	Part-List	Regional	Provincial	City	Municipal	
			Reps.	Reps.	Officials	Officials	Officials	Officials	
Disqualification	Comelec Division								
Proclamation	Congress	Comelec	Local/	Comelec	Comelec	Provincial	City	Municipal	
		En Banc	District	En Banc	En Banc	Board of	Board of	Board of	
			Board of			Canvassers	Canvassers	Canvassers	
			Canvassers						
Annulment of	[Congress]	Comelec	[Comelec	[Comelec	Comelec Division				
Proclamation		En Banc]	Division]	En Banc]					
Election	Presidential	Senate	House of Representatives				Regional		
Protests	Electoral	Electoral	Electoral Tribunal		Comelec Division			Trial Court	
Quo Warranto	Tribunal	Tribunal							
Postponement									
of Elections	COMELEC En Banc								
Failure of									
Elections									
Election	Comelec Law Department or Prosecutors								
Offenses	after Proc.]	after Proc.] (Comelec En Banc filing of Information; Regional Trial Court for Trial)							

#### 3) Voters: Concept

- -- What? Suffrage is a Right (not an obligation), reckoned on election day
- Who? Qualifications defined in Constitution;
  Disqualifications defined in Statute; Allow Absentee Voting,
  Dual Citizens, Disabled and Illiterates to Vote
- Regular Elections? Suffrage requires holding of periodic and regular elections
- How? Procedural Requirements allowed to be imposed, Substantive not allowed like property ownership
- Reckoning Date of Qualifications/ Right of Suffrage?

  Election Day (distinguished from Right to Register which is reckoned on date of application)

#### 3) Voters: Qualifications

- Filipino Citizen
- At least 18 years of **age** on election day
- Resident in Philippines for at least 1 year prior to election day (domicile [not lost even if maintain several residences]; permanent residency)
- Resided in place wherein propose to vote for at least 6 months prior to election day (domicile, permanent or temporary residency); multiple residency allowed but only singular registration; a barangay certification is not conclusive proof of evidence; declarations must be accompanied by proof
- Free from Disqualifications
- In order to vote, must be a **registered voter**

#### 3) Voters: Disqualifications

- Sentenced by final judgment imprisonment of 1 year or more
- Sentenced to suffer accessory penalty political rights
- Adjudged by final judgment crime involving disloyalty
- Court-declared insane and incompetent persons
- [Note: post-registration circumstances]

#### 3) Voters: Registration

- Nature: Continuing
- Listing: Computerized List at all Levels
- Number: 200 Voter-Precinct (several precincts can be clustered); precinct voting unit
- Biometrics: Mandatory for new; for registered voters, validation
- Changes: Permanent but subject to changes (+ or -)

## 3) Voters: Registration

#### Addition (+)

- New Voters
- Transfer of Residence to
- Reactivation
- Inclusion

#### **Deletion (-)**

- Cancellation (death)
- Transfer of Residence from
- Deactivation
- Exclusion
- Annulment of Book of Voters

#### 3) Voters: Deactivation

- Disqualified to Vote
- Failed to Vote in 2 preceding elections
- Registration excluded by the Court
- Lose Filipino Citizenship
- -Failure to have biometrics taken (validation)
- —[Note: not permanent disenfranchisement; can apply for reactivation]

#### 3) Voters: Opposition

- What? Applications pending/ not yet resolved
- Where Oppose? Election Registration Board
- Who may Oppose? Voter, Candidate or Political Party
- When? Specified Period
- How Oppose? File Written Opposition/ Challenge
- Why Oppose? Not Qualified, Fictitious
- Appearance? Mandatory if application opposed

### 3) Voters: Inclusion/ Exclusion

- --- What? Applications resolved/ already acted upon
- Where File? MTC (not Comelec), then RTC (not Comelec), then SC (question of law)
- Grounds? Inclusion Disapproval or Name Stricken Out (not failure to apply); Exclusion - Not Qualified or Fictitious Voter

# 3) Voters: Annulment of Book of Voters

- Annul What? Book of Voters per precinct
- Where File? Comelec
- When Filed? Normally, after period to file inclusion/ exclusion lapses
- Who Files? Any Voter, EO or Party
- What Grounds? (1) Book Prepared Improperly,
  Preparation Attended with Vice or Fraud, and (2) Book
  contains Statistically Improbable Data (procedural, not
  substantive, not qualification of voters)

#### 3) Voters: Election Day

#### **Illegal Voter**

Not registered; Use another name; Disqualified; Multiple Registrant (allowed to vote if properly identified by BEI)

#### **Illegal Act**

Vote-Buying; Vote-Selling; Vote-Betting: Promise to induce or withhold vote (allowed to vote if take oath before BEI)

# 3) Voters - Summary

What Cases	When Raised	What Grounds	Where File	Effect if Granted	Effect if Denied
Opposition	Application pending	Not qualified Fictitious	ERB	Application rejected – excluded	Application accepted – included
Inclusion	Application acted upon - Rejected	Disapproved Name stricken out	MTC to RTC to SC/ CA	Voter included in list – can vote	Voter remains not listed – cannot vote
Exclusion	Application acted upon – Accepted	Not qualified Fictitious	MTC to RTC to SC/ CA	Voter removed from list – cannot vote	Voter will remain in list – can vote
Annulment	Pre-election day	Flaw or vice in BoV preparation	Comelec En Banc	BoV annulled, voters cannot vote	BoV confirmed valid, voters can vote
Challenges	Upon casting	Illegal Voter Illegal Act	BEI	Not allowed to vote	Voter can vote

# 3.1) Voters: Local and Overseas Absentee Voting Local Overseas

- Vote prior to Election Day
- Not in their precinct because of work (government official/employee, AFP, PNP and media)
- Nationally-elective positions
- Manual system

- Qs Citizens | Not DQ | 18 yo
- DQs Not citizen | renounced and allegiance with another country | convicted | insane
- Nationally-elective positions
- Registration and/or certification as an overseas voter (in person at any post abroad or at designated registration centers)
- Voting may be done either personally,
   by mail or by any other means

### 3.1) Voters: Detainee Voting

- Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) qualified to vote:
  - o formally charged and awaiting trial while confined in jail
  - serving prison sentence for less than 1 year
  - convicted for rebellion or sedition
- National and Local Elections
- O Vote:
  - special voting centers established in the detention facility
  - voting precincts if their registered hometown is in the same city or municipality where the jail is located (with court approval)

#### 4) Officials: Elective

National Office (Constitutional)

President; Vice-President; Senators (24; ½ every election); Representatives (District and Party-List)

**Local Office** (Statutory)

LCE: Regional Governor, Provincial Governor, City or Municipal Mayor, Punong Barangay, SK Chairperson

— VLCE: Vice-Governor and Vice-Mayor; Sanggunian Members

# 4.1) Types of Representatives

Features	District Representatives	Party-List Representatives	
Candidate	Natural Person	Party or Organization	
Persons	Directly, Natural Persons	Indirectly	
Portion of House	80%	20%	
Formula	Plurality	Proportional Representation	
Electorate	District/ Local	National	
Nominee Qualifications	Natural-Born; 25 yo; Literate; 1 year residency; Registered in District	Same; except 25-30 if youth; registered anywhere	

#### 4.1) Number of PL Seats

- 20% of House of Representatives
- All seats are "reserved"
- All seats must be filled up
- Formula: (# of DRs/ 0.8) x 0.2
- o In **2025**: 317 (254 + 63)
  - $254/0.8 \times 0.2 = 63.5$

# 4.1) Qualified Participants

	<u> </u>
National Parties/ Organizations	<ul> <li>need not be sectoral</li> <li>geographical presence/ track record</li> </ul>
Regional Parties/ Organizations	<ul> <li>need not be sectoral</li> <li>geographical presence/ track record</li> </ul>
Sectoral Parties/ Organizations	<ul> <li>principal advocacy</li> <li>no need to show track record</li> <li>represents 12 marginalized sectors</li> <li>list of 12 not exclusive</li> </ul>
Political Parties	<ul> <li>Register under system</li> <li>Not field district representatives</li> <li>If field district representatives, through sectoral wing</li> </ul>
Registration/ Cancellation	<ul> <li>Not SEC, "transferred" to Comelec (2019 Revised Corporation Code)</li> <li>COMELEC, not HRET, has jurisdiction over cancellation of party-list registration (not prescribe since revocable anytime)</li> <li>COMELEC cannot interfere in party-list internal affairs/removal of officers</li> </ul>

#### Nominees

- 1. Membership: Belong to accredited party or organization *and* 
  - a) Must belong to the sector (organic) or
  - b) Must have track record of sectoral advocacy (synthetic)
- 2. Nominees must consent in writing
- 3. Possess qualifications under the Constitution
- 4. Qualifications/ fitness determined by Party (internal matter unless nominee disqualified)
- 5. Submit List of 5 Nominees (COMELEC deadline on Substitution must be followed)

#### Nominees

- Continuing requirement from appointment and during entire tenure (qualifications, party membership)
- 7. Nominated by 1 Party only
- 8. Not losing candidate in previous elections (any position)
- 9. List in order of priority cannot be altered except when nominee:
  - a) Dies
  - b) Withdraws (party cannot unilaterally withdraw)
  - c) Incapacitated, then substituted by next in list
- 10.COMELEC duty to proclaim based on ranking

#### 4.1) Disqualified Parties

Religious Sect

Advocates Violence

Adjunct of, Funded by Government Foreign or Foreign-Assisted Party

#### 4.1) Statutory Thresholds

2% of 2<sup>nd</sup> votes per seat

Maximum
3 seats (only 2 parties)

Real Threshold: <2%, fill up 20%

#### **Procedure in Seat Allocation**

- 1. Rank parties according to plurality
- 2. Determine 1<sup>st</sup> Party (most number of votes)
- 3. Calculate <u>percentage</u> per Party: # of votes of Party/ total # of 2<sup>nd</sup> votes
- 4. Parties that obtain at least 2% gets 1 guaranteed seat (1<sup>st</sup> round)
- 5. No rounding-off
- 6. For <u>additional seats</u>  $(2^{nd} round)$ , # of votes of that party/ # of votes of first party x number of seats of 1st party
- 7. Only Top 2 Parties can get <u>3 seats</u> each

#### 4) Officials: Qualifications

List: Set by the Constitution (national) and statutes (local)

- Citizenship (naturalized: oath and renounce; foundling presumed natural-born unless proven otherwise; clerical error in date of notarization of Affidavit of Renunciation [dual citizenship] not fatal; a dual citizen by birth need not renounce as this requirement only applies to dual citizen by naturalization; dual citizenship remains if naturalized person fails to renounce; renunciation is a pre-condition to seek public office; failure to renounce not an eligibility but a DQ under 1991 LGC)
- Age
- Residency (physical presence may be broken; not require 24/7)
- Registered Voter
- Literacy
- Free from Disqualifications
- Not perpetually disqualified (grave misconduct; repeated failure to file SOCE)
- [Undertake Drug Test under CDDA OF 2002, unconstitutional]
- National Office: Finite/ exclusive list (local office: inclusive list)

Procedure: Electoral aspect of DQ (administrative proceeding): summary

### 4) Officials: Qualifications

Position	Citizen	Age	Literacy	Voter	Resident	Term
President/ Vice-President	Natural-Born	40	R and W	Registered	10 years Phl	P: 6 yr x 1 VP: 6 yr x 2
Senator	Natural-Born	35	R and W	Registered	2 years Phl	6 x 2
District Representative	Natural-Born	25	R and W	Registered in District	1 year in District	3 x 3
Party-List Representative	Natural-Born	25 (if youth: 25-30)	R and W	Registered	1 year Phl	3 x 3
BARMM Parliament	Citizen	25	R and W	Registered in BARMM		3 x 3
LGU Officials	Citizen	P/ HUC: 23 Other M/ VM: 21 Others: 18	R and W Filipino or Local Dialect	Registered in LGU	1 year LGU	3 x 3

Term is not analogous to assumption of office = discharge of duties

#### 4) Officials: Candidate

- **Definition:** (1) Seeks public office, (2) files certificate of candidacy and (3) campaign period has started (under automated system) (February 11 and March 28, 2024) operative fact
- Nature of CoC: only 1 CoC; filing during usual government office hours; announce and declare eligible; if CoC void, candidate not considered a candidate from the beginning even if cancelled after elections; perpetual disqualification [guilty of grave misconduct] renders CoC void, cannot be re-elected; law does not demand from candidates perfect accuracy and absolute certainty in the information that they supply in a CoC, but only such facts which they believe to be true to the best of their knowledge
- Ministerial Duty: If filed in due form, ministerial duty to receive COC; Comelec may look into patent defects (appearing on the face) of CoCs

#### 4) Officials: Candidate

#### **Prior to Campaign Period:**

- —Not a candidate
  - Inot liable for unlawful acts and omissions under Election Laws before becoming a candidate, i.e. before start of campaign period
  - liable for RPC crimes

#### **Effect of Filing:**

- On Tenure of Incumbents (elective remain in office regardless of position held and vied for; appointive *ipso facto* resigned)
- Inclusion of Name in Official Ballot

# 4) Officials:Certificate ofCandidacy



INSTRUCTIONS:

#### SENATOR

Annex "K"

Affix photo
taken within the
last six (6)
months

Passport Size

<ol> <li>File this Certificate of Candidacy (COC) in FIVE (5) LEGIBLE copies with the COMELEC Office concerned, from 8:00 Al including Saturday and Sunday.</li> <li>Attach to this COC, the Certificate of Nomination and Acceptance (CONA), if applicable.</li> <li>Do not leave blank entries and indicate N/A if an entry is not applicable. Print the front and back pages of the COC on a sing 4. This COC shall be sworn before a notary public or any official authorized to administer oath. COMELEC officials are capacities as Notary Public.</li> <li>No filing fee shall be imposed.</li> </ol>	le sheet (back to back) of folio or legal-size paper. not authorized to administer oath, even in their				
6. This COC will be posted on the official website of the Commission in accordance with the Data Privacy Act and its impleme I hereby announce my candidacy for the position of SENATOR, Republic of the Philippines, in the May 12 BARMM Parliamentary Elections (BPE); and after having been sworn to in accordance with law, I hereby stat	2025 Notice 1 17 171 1				
1. NAME:					
1.1 Last Name	9. SEX: 10. AGE:				
1.2 First Name	Male Female				
1.3 Middle Name	11. DATE OF BIRTH:  Month Day Year				
2. NICKNAME OR STAGENAME: (Indicate only one nickname or stage name)	1001				
	12. PLACE OF BIRTH:				
3. OFFICIALLY NOMINATED BY: (Attach CONA)	City/Mun				
S. STICIALLI NOMINATED BI: (Attach CONA)	Province				
	13. CIVIL STATUS:				
4. Name to appear on the Official Ballot not to exceed thirty (30) characters: (including space, letter,	Single Married Widow/er				
number, symbol and punctuation)	Full Name of Spouse, if married				
	- run Name of Spouse, it married				
(Last Name, First Name OR Nickname, and Acronym of Political Party Affiliation as stated in Items 1 to 3) (In case of a legally married female candidate, she has the option to choose either her maiden name, married name or both)	14. PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION:				
5. RESIDENCE/ADDRESS:					
5.1 Province 5.2 City/Municipality	15.				
5.3 Barangay	I AM A REGISTERED VOTER OF				
	1 WILL BE A REGISTERED VOTER OF: Barangay				
5.4 House No./ Street / Subdivision	City/Mun				
	Province				
6. PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN THE PHILIPPINES UP TO THE DAY BEFORE MAY 12, 2025:  No. of Years No. of Months  7. ADDRESS FOR ELECTION PURPOSES: (Could be the same as No. 3)	16. Have you ever been found liable for an offense which carries with it the accessory penalty of perpetual disqualification to hold public office, which has become final and executory?  Yes (Please provide details at the back)  No				
8. E-MAIL ADDRESS:  [Note: In case of change of address and e-mail, please notify immediately the COMELEC Office where the COC was filled. Otherwise, notices sent to the herein indicated address shall be deemed served.)					
17. I AM ELIGIBLE FOR THE OFFICE I SEEK TO BE ELECTED TO.  18. I AM A NATURAL BORN FILIPINO CITIZEN.  19. I AM NOT A PERMANENT RESIDENT OF, OR AN IMMIGRANT TO, A FOREIGN COUNTRY.  20. I EXECUTED A SWORN REFUNCIÁTION OF FOREIGN CITIZENSHIP (JE ARPELICABLE ATTACH A CORD.)					
<ol> <li>I WILL FILE. WITH THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSION, WITHIN THIRTY (30) DAYS AFTER ELECTION DAY, MY FULL, TRUE AND ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES (SOCE) IN CONNECTION WITH THE ELECTIONS.</li> <li>I SHALL ABIDE BY THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE COMMISSION, INCLUDING ITS CODE OF CONDUCT ON SOCIAL MEDIA.</li> <li>ISHALL NOT ADVOCATE VIOLENCE OR UNLAWFUL MEANS TO ACHIEVE MY GOALS.</li> <li>I WILL SUPPORT AND DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILLIPPINES AND WILL MAINTAIN TRUE FAITH AND ALLEGIANCE THERETO. I WILL OBEY THE LAWS, LEGAL ORDERS AND DECREES PROMULCATED BY THE DULY CONSTITUTED AUTHORITIES.</li> <li>IGIVE MY CONSENT TO THE COMMISSION ON ELECTIONS TO COLLECT, DISCLOSE OR SHARE, AND PROCESS THE PERSONAL DATA I PROVIDED HEREIN FOR ELECTION AND OTHER LAWFUL PURPOSES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRIVACY NOTICE AT THE BACK OF THIS FORM, AND AS MAY BE AUTHORIZED BY EXISTING LAWS.</li> <li>I IMPOSE THIS OBLIGATION UPON MYSELF VOLUNTARILY, WITHOUT MENTAL RESERVATION OR PURPOSE OF EVASION.</li> <li>I hereby certify that the facts stated herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.</li> </ol>					
Signature of Candidate Over Printed Name					
SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this day of at affiant exhibiting to me an Identification document/card which contains a photograph and signature bearing No.					
Doc. No; Page No; (Affix P30.00 documentary stamp)	ed to Administer Oath				

## 4) Officials: Substitution

- **Grounds:** (1) Death, (2) Withdrawal (in 2025: only during period to file CoC), and (3) Disqualification (not allowed if: (a) violate term limit; (b) lack of residency; (c) CoC denied due course or cancelled (c.1) nuisance and (c.2) material misrepresentation); if invalid substitution not considered a candidate [Note: substitution only allowed if ground to disqualify existed after filing of CoC]
- Who? Substitute must be Qualified; not allowed for independent candidate (PP/ Coalition can only nominate 1)
- When? Up to mid-day of election day
- **Substitute?** Qualified (not disqualified) and Same Party
- Limitations: Substituted candidate can still run for other elective positions; Withdrawal not affect liabilities

- Purpose of DQ: prevent candidate from running, or if elected, from serving; DQ distinct from administrative case
- Lack qualifications/ possess some disqualifications
- Violate Term Rule (1-2-3 terms)
- Commission of an election offense
- Nuisance Candidate
- Sentenced by Final Judgment (accessory penalty)
- Willfully Commits Material Misrepresentation
- —No valid, timely and properly filed certificate of candidacy
- Grounds under the 1991 LGC, for local elective officials

Lack of Qualifications (fact prevails over statements in CoC)

- Pleading? Petition to Disqualify a Candidate
- Grounds? Constitution or Statutes; for local officials under OEC and LGC (e.g. fugitives); suspension not a ground since law provides for removal by final judgment; eligibility covers citizenship, a justiciable controversy, and lack thereof will cause removal from office
- Where File? Comelec Division
- When File? Before Proclamation (reglementary period must be applied strictly; can be filed even after exact time of proclamation for as long as filed within the same day [full 24 hours from proclamation])
- Process? Summary, Due Process, requires a complaint/ petition; not motu propio unless there is final judgment
- If Not File? Quo Warranto

#### **Commission of Election Offenses**

- Pleading? Petition to Disqualify a Candidate
- What Offenses? Enumerated in Section 68 OEC (2 options DQ case or Election Offense criminal case): Vote-Buying (based on direct, strong, convincing and indubitable evidence, and with testimonies of vote-sellers to prove intent of vote-buyers; gave material consideration for purpose of influencing/ corrupting voters which is not the case of continuation of a government program); Terrorism, Unlawful Expenditures, Unlawful Campaign, Coercion of Subordinates, Threats, Prohibition against Release of Public Funds (covers DSWD or LGU social services even if there is no calamity and not for the purpose of electioneering; continuing projects by way of exception relate to public works, not social services (other election offenses not listed in Section 68 file EO case RTC hears)
- Where File? Comelec Division
- Nature of Proceedings? Summary, substantial evidence
- When File? Before Proclamation
- If Not File? Election Protest; Election Offense

#### **Nuisance Candidate**

- Petition? Petition to Declare a Candidate a Nuisance Candidate
- Pivotal Criterion? Absence of bona fide intention to run for public office
- Who Is/ Considerations? Campaign Capability, Party Affiliation, Track Record for Public Service, Performance, Exposure, Platform, Organization, Profession, Income, Health, Education, Name; unpopularity and being an independent candidate not sufficient grounds; disqualifying a candidate on the ground of lack of financial resources to wage a campaign amounts to a property requirement and cannot be done; erroneous use of nickname in CoC is not enough to declare a candidate a nuisance
- Who Files? Real Parties-in-Interest, i.e., those with similar names with nuisance candidates, others are silent observers; vote for nuisance will be credited to legitimate candidate since nuisance was never a candidate (no crediting in a multislot office like a Sanggunian); ballots must be examined then added to legitimate candidate; a winning candidate is not a real party-in-interest/ only an observer
- Where File? Comelec Division (has burden to prove by substantial evidence), not Electoral Tribunals; power to suspend proclamation not available for this case
- When File? Within 5 days from Last Day Filing of Certificate of Candidacy
- —If Not File? No remedy

#### Willful Material Misrepresentation

- Pleading? Petition to Deny Due Course to or Cancel a Certificate of Candidacy (cancellation not based on lack of qualifications)
- What? Misrepresentation must be (1) Material (pertains to Qualifications and Disqualifications, residency; knew conviction of crime involving moral turpitude (libel); violation of 3-term rule [not petition to disqualify]; not material if pertaining to surname, profession, political party affiliation, civil status, legitimacy; (2) facts which are true to the best knowledge of candidate; (3) Malicious/Willful/Deliberate/Intent to defraud voters (lack of intent presumes good faith); (4) not actually qualified
- Where File? Comelec Division (summary nature, rule on patent misrepresentations, not make conclusions of law contrary to jurisprudence)
- When File? 25 days from Filing of CoC (reglementary period must be applied strictly)
  - If Not File? Quo Warranto

# 4) Compare and Contrast

	Grounds			
Aspects	Lack of	Commission of an	Material	Nuisance
	Qualifications, etc.	Election Offense	Misrepresentation	Candidate
Pleading	Petition to Disqualify a	Petition to Disqualify a	Petition to Deny Due	Petition to Declare a
	Candidate	Candidate	Course to or Cancel a	Candidate as a Nuisance
			Certificate of Candidacy	Candidate (or Comelec
			(CoC)	initiates)
Allegations	<ol> <li>Candidate does not</li> </ol>	Candidate committed any	1. Misrepresentation is	CoC has been filed to:
	possess all	of enumerated election	material, i.e.,	1. <u>put</u> the election process
	qualifications	offenses:	qualification-related	in mockery or disrepute
	2. Candidate possesses	1. Vote-Buying	2. Candidate intended to	2. <u>cause</u> confusion among
	some or all of	2. Terrorism	defraud the voters	the voters by the
	disqualifications	3. Unlawful Expenditures	(deliberate)	similarity of the names of
	3. Candidate violated	4. Unlawful Campaign	3. Candidate is not	the registered candidates
	rule on term limits	5. Coercion of	actually qualified	Candidate no bona fide
		Subordinates		intention since no/ not:
		6. Threats		1. Campaign Capability
		7. Prohibition against		2. Bona fide intention to run
		Release of Public Funds		for office
		8. Failure to submit		3. Track Record
		Statement of		4. Exposure
		Contributions and		5. Platform
		Expenditures in at least		6. Party Affiliation
		2 elections		7. Funds
				8. Good Health
				9. Appropriate education

# 4) Compare and Contrast

	Grounds			
Aspects	Lack of	Commission of an	Material	Nuisance
	Qualifications, etc.	Election Offense	Misrepresentation	Candidate
Where File	Comelec Division			
When File	Any time before	Any time before	Within 25 days from	Within 5 days from Last Day
	proclamation	proclamation	Filing of CoC	Filing of Certificate of
				Candidacy
Who Files	Registered voter or	[Registered voter or	Registered voter or	Registered candidate for the
	registered political party	registered political party]	registered political party	same position
		Comelec Campaign Finance		
		Office, SEC-registered		
		NGOs and CSOs		
Remedy	Quo Warranto case	Election Offense	Quo Warranto,	No remedy
After Period				
Substitution	Not allowed	Allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed
after				
Resolution				

# 4) Effect of DQ

#### Succession or Special Elections

 Commission of an election offense

#### Note:

- Succession: P/ VP and local officials
- Special elections:Congress

#### "2nd Placer" is 1st Placer

- Violation of 3-term limit
- Not a voter (inclusion denied with finality)
- Conviction of criminal offense involving moral turpitude
- Not a Filipino citizen
- Dual Citizen
- Final decision on DQ before elections

[Note: Votes of 1<sup>st</sup> placer = stray Votes of nuisance = added to legitimate]

#### 5) Campaign: Concept

- Definition: Act designed to promote the election or defeat of a candidate (candidate-specific); satire of political parties on social issues not election propaganda/ freedom of speech (not follow campaign rules)
- Operative Act: Intent/ Design material (not all acts of beneficence are considered campaigning) and Period (start of campaign)
- Application: All Candidates for All Elective Offices
- Framework: Regulated but Liberalized
- Period: (period when those who filed CoCs become candidates) 90 days for nationally-elected and 45 days for locally-elected

#### 5) Campaign: Allowable Forms

- Forming Organizations
- Holding Rallies
- Making Speeches
- Distributing Campaign Materials
- —Soliciting Votes
- Publishing Advertisements

#### 5) Campaign: Propaganda

- Paid Political Advertisements (Comelec debates could be live-streamed)
- Free Space and Airtime
- Use of Gadgets and Billboards (prohibition repealed by Fair Election Act)
- Private Poster Areas
- Posting in Private Places, PUVs and terminals (requires consent)

# 5) Campaign: Forms

- —Printed Materials (8.5"W x 14"L)
- Letters
- Posters (2' x 3') in Poster Areas (12' x 16')
- Rally Streamers (3' x 8')
- Note: Regulation only applies to candidates and political parties, not extend to private persons on private property

## 5) Campaign: Paid Ads

- Print: 1/4<sup>th</sup> page in broadsheet; ½ in tabloid 3x a week
- Television: 120 minutes (for national); 60 minutes (for local) per station (not overall)
- Radio: 180 minutes (for national); 90 minutes (for local)
- —(Note: being in news not counted)

#### 5) Campaign: Unlawful Acts

- Foreign Intervention
- Removal or Destruction of Lawful Propaganda
- Materials not Disclose Payor
- Exceed Limits (Time and Space)
- —Transportation, Foods and Drinks During Rallies
- Movie or Video of or by Candidate

#### 6) Prohibited Contributions

- All SEC-registered corporations
- Financing Institutions
- Public Utility Operator
- Natural ResourcesExplorer
- GovernmentContractors

- Franchise Holders
- Donee Institution from Government (P100,000)
- Donee Educational Institutions (P100,000)
- Foreigners/ ForeignCorporations (reiterated under RA 11232)
- Civil Servants and AFP

#### 6) Other Prohibited Acts

- —Not reveal true name of contributor
- Not report all contributions
- Exceed Limits (P10, P5, P3)
- Not file Statement of Contributions and Expenditures (perpetual DQ for repeated failure)
- Expenditures made by unauthorized persons

#### 6) Lawful Expenditures

Use of Facilities — Advertisements — Travel Meetings/Rallies —Counsel\* — Compensation Communications Copying of List of Voters\* Written Materials — Sample Ballots\* —Pollwatchers **Volunteers** ─Office/ HQ (\* - not included in cap)

#### 7) Postponement of Elections

- Grounds: (1) Force majeure, (2) Violence, (3) Terrorism, (4) Loss or Destruction of Election Paraphernalia, and (5) Analogous Causes
- **Extent:** Serious *and* Impossible to have free and orderly elections
- Area: Political subdivision (not nationwide)
- Conditions: Grounds must exist before end of voting/ transmission
- Authority: Comelec en banc (petition or motu propio); not BEI or election officers; the power to postpone elections must be deemed to be delegated and subordinate in character (limited in terms of geographical scope and gravity and unforeseeable nature of causes)
- Result: Special Elections within 30 days from cessation

#### 7) Failure of Elections

- Grounds: (1) Force majeure, (2) Violence, (3) Terrorism, (4) Fraud, and (5) Analogous Causes
- **Extent:** Failure to elect *and* affect results of elections (materiality); relates to entire elections
- Examples: Failure transfer of venue of counting without notice, ballots replaced/ burned; No Failure voting resumes after sporadic violence/ gun fire, fake ballots, landslide results, vote-buying, destruction of copies of ERs; convincing evidence showing will of people muted by causes
- Conditions: Election not held or suspended, After voting, During preparations or transmission of election returns, Canvassing
- Authority: Comelec en banc (petition)
- Result: Special Elections within 30 days from cessation (objective of declaration)

# 7) Compare and Contrast

	Postponement of Elections	Failure of Elections	
Legal Bases	Section 5, Omnibus Election Code	Section 6, Omnibus Election Code	
	Section 4, RA No. 7166	Section 4, RA No. 7166	
Grounds	1. Force Majeure	1. Force Majeure	
	2. Violence	2. Violence	
	3. Terrorism	3. Terrorism	
	4. Loss or Destruction of Election Paraphernalia	4. Fraud	
	5. Analogous causes	5. Analogous causes	
Extent of	Serious and Impossibility to have free and orderly	Failure to elect <i>and</i> affect results of elections (illegality	
Cause	elections	must affect 50% of the votes)	
Basis	Expectancy/ potential Effect	Actual outcome/results	
Conditions	Grounds must exist before voting	Election not held or suspended	
		2. After voting or during preparation	
		3. Transmission	
		4. Canvassing	
Area	Any political subdivision	Any polling place	
Procedural	1. Motu Propio or by Verified Petition	1. Verified Petition	
Requirements	2. Notice and Due Process	2. Notice and Due Process	
Authority	Comelec En Banc		
Effect if	Postpone elections	<ol> <li>Declaration of failure of elections</li> </ol>	
Petition	2. Conduct elections reasonable close to elections	2. Holding or continuation of elections reasonably close	
Granted	which was not held; but not later than 30 days	to elections which was not held; but not later than 30	
	from cessation of the cause	days from cessation of cause	

#### 8) Automated Elections

- When: 2<sup>nd</sup> Monday of election year (unless law provides otherwise)
- Statutory Bases: RA 9369 amending RA 8436
- Automated Election System: voting, counting, consolidating, canvassing, and transmission (not proclamation)
- Paper-Based or Direct Recording Election System: Ballots, Election Returns, Certificate of Canvass, Statement of Votes (25% shading threshold)
- Comelec Discretion: AES or AESs, Paper-Based or Direct Recording (contingent rule)

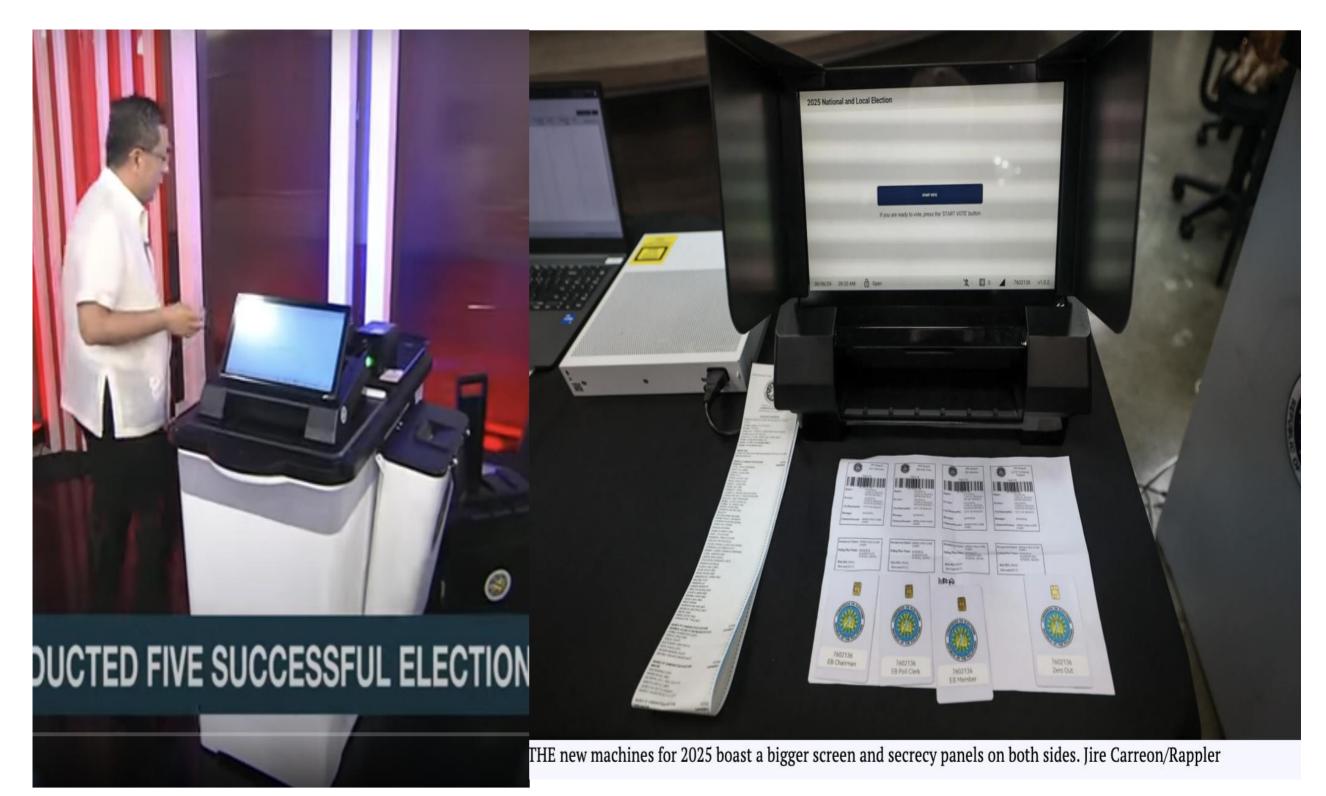
#### 8) Automated Elections

Features: Use of Ballots, Stand-alone machine, with Audit Trails, Minimum Human Intervention and Security Measures (*Idem sonans* not applicable since voters only shade ovals)

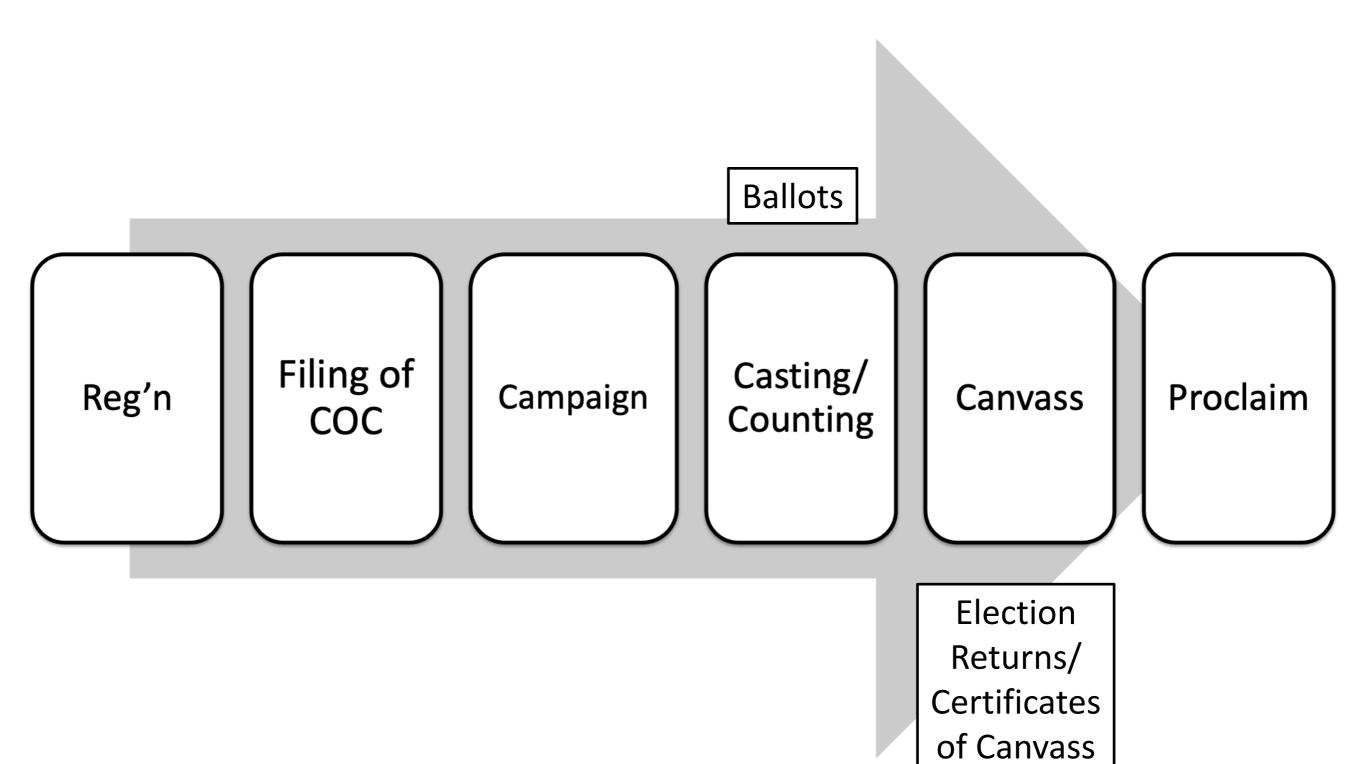
#### Processes:

- Casting, Counting and Transmission at Precinct Level
- Consolidation and Proclamation at Canvassing Levels

## 8) Vote-Counting Machines



#### 8) Electoral Process



- Precinct-Level Result: Printing of Elections Returns (30 copies) then Electronic Transmission to Board of Canvassers; Results loaded in Data Storage Devices
- Canvassing at BoC: Consolidation of Results in Data Storage Devices then Electronic Transmission to Comelec (Senate and Party-List) and Congress (President and Vice-President) and Proclamation
- Canvassing Periods: BoCs convene on election day

- A. **Preliminaries:** COMELEC sets
- 1. BEI sets up Polling Place
- 2. Pollwatchers present credentials to BEI
- BEI posts Precinct Certified Voters List (PCVL)
- 4. BEI shows sealed Vote Counting Machine (VCM) and empty Ballot Box to public
- BEI turns on Vote Counting Machine (VCM) and logs in

- B. Voting Proper: COMELEC sets
- Voters vote in the order of arrival
- Voter approaches BEI
- 3. BEI verifies Voter identity
- BEI checks if fingers unstained with Indelible Ink (if stained, cannot vote)
- 5. BEI announces name of Voter
- 6. If no challenge or challenged dismissed, Voter signs in Election Day Computerized Voters List (EDCVL)

- 7. BEI Chair:
  - a) Signs Ballot in space provided
  - b) Gives Ballot inside Secrecy Folder and Marking Penton
     to voter
- 8. Voter votes by shading circles
- Voter inserts Ballot in the VCM
- 10. Ballot is accepted or rejected (given another Ballot):
  - a) Misread Ballot (re-fed in 4 different orientations)
  - b) Previously Read Ballot (diverted to Bin for Rejected Ballot)
  - c) Invalid Ballot

- 11. BEI applies Indelible Ink
- 12. Voter gets Voter Receipt
- 13. Voter returns Secrecy Folder and Marking Pen
- 14. Voter departs
- 15. Illiterates and Persons with Disability can be assisted by relative within 4<sup>th</sup> degree, person of confidence or BEI
- 16. No premature announcement of status of voting before close of polls

- C. Closing of Polls: COMELEC sets
- 1.If there are Voters within 30-meter radius, they will be allowed to vote (must fall in line, fill-up sheet and called)
- 2.BEI prints 8 copies of National Election Returns (NERs) and 8 copies of Local Election Returns (LERs)
- 3.VCM transmits results to:
  - a) Comelec
  - b) Transparency Server (KBP)
  - c) City/ Municipal Board of Canvassers (C/ M BoC)

- 4. VCM prints 22 copies of NERs and 22 copies of LERs
- BEI signs all ERs and affixes thumbmarks and places 8 NERs and 8 LERs inside Envelopes
- Distribute all 30 NERs and 30 LERs (Next/ Higher Level of Canvassing, National and Local Political Parties, Media, Citizens' Arm, Ballot Box, Posted on Wall)
- 7. BEI shall post 1 copy of ER in a conspicuous place inside polling place

- 8. VCM prints Statistical and Audit Reports
- 9. Unused Ballots shall be disposed (torn lengthwise and placed in Envelopes)
- 10.BEI removes SD card (Slot A) and place inside Envelope (SD is Slot B not removed)
- 11.VCM shall be turned over to Logistics Provider or Election Officer
- 12. Deliver Ballot Box to the Local Treasurer

#### 9) Pre-Proclamation Cases

- Aspects: (1) BoC-related (BoC or Comelec division, concurrent) and(2) Results-related (BoC)
- Allowed: Objections pertaining to Proceedings and Composition of BoC; Pollwatchers-related; Data-Storage Delayed, Destroyed, Falsified (before canvass)

#### Not Expressly Allowed:

- 1. Material Defects, Manifest Errors, Omission, Discrepancy (not allowed under Comelec Resolution for AES, allowed for manual)
- Rules of Appreciation; Violence; Voting Procedure; Eligibility of Voters (whether manual or AES since evidence aliunde)

# 10) Post-Proclamation: Requirements for Election Protests

- 1. Filed by candidate
- 2. Within period
- 3. Proper venue
- 4. Protestee proclaimed
- 5. Protestant admits legality of proclamation
- 6. Payment of filing fee
- 7. Allegations of fraud
- 8. Identify precincts/ areas
- 9. Verified
- 10. Certificate of non-forum shopping (liberally construed)

### 10) Post-Proclamation: Election Protests

- Scope of Election Contests: contentions involving a claim or title to the office without due regard to the contestant's claim to such office
- Nature: not an ordinary petition, protestant must meet the strict requirement of specificity of the grounds and established rules on evidence
- Grounds: Fraud and Irregularities in Casting, Counting and Canvassing; cannot raise lack of signature in CoC and lack of required data
- Procedural Rules: Non-compliance with procedural rules cannot be justified by mere invocation of the determination of the true will of the electorate; liberal interpretation of rules not automatically granted by invocation of such will
- **Documents in Question/ Evidence**: Depends on grounds Ballots (or decrypted ballot images), ERs, CoCs and Data-Storage Devices

### 10) Post-Proclamation: Election Protests

- Venue: P/VP (PET); Senators (SET); Representatives (HRET); Regional; Province; City (Comelec Division); Municipality (RTC); Barangay (MTC)
- Material Qualifications vs. Will of Electorate: former
- Procedure: Revision; Trial; range of shading thresholds; objective of the revision process of mimicking or verifying/confirming how the VCMs read or counted the votes can be achieved by referring to the ERs generated by the VCMs; decrypted ballot images where the integrity of the ballots and the ballot box was not preserved; extreme caution in invalidating ballots; use all means to ascertain true winner
- If prosper: protestee removed, true winner proclaimed; rendered moot upon the occurrence of a subsequent election since it is impossible to assume office for the previous term

### 10) Post-Proclamation: Annulment of Proclamation

- Grounds: Proclamation based on irregular and illegal canvass
- Period to File: 10 days from proclamation
- **Venue**: Comelec Division
- **Effect**: Proclamation annulled; re-canvass

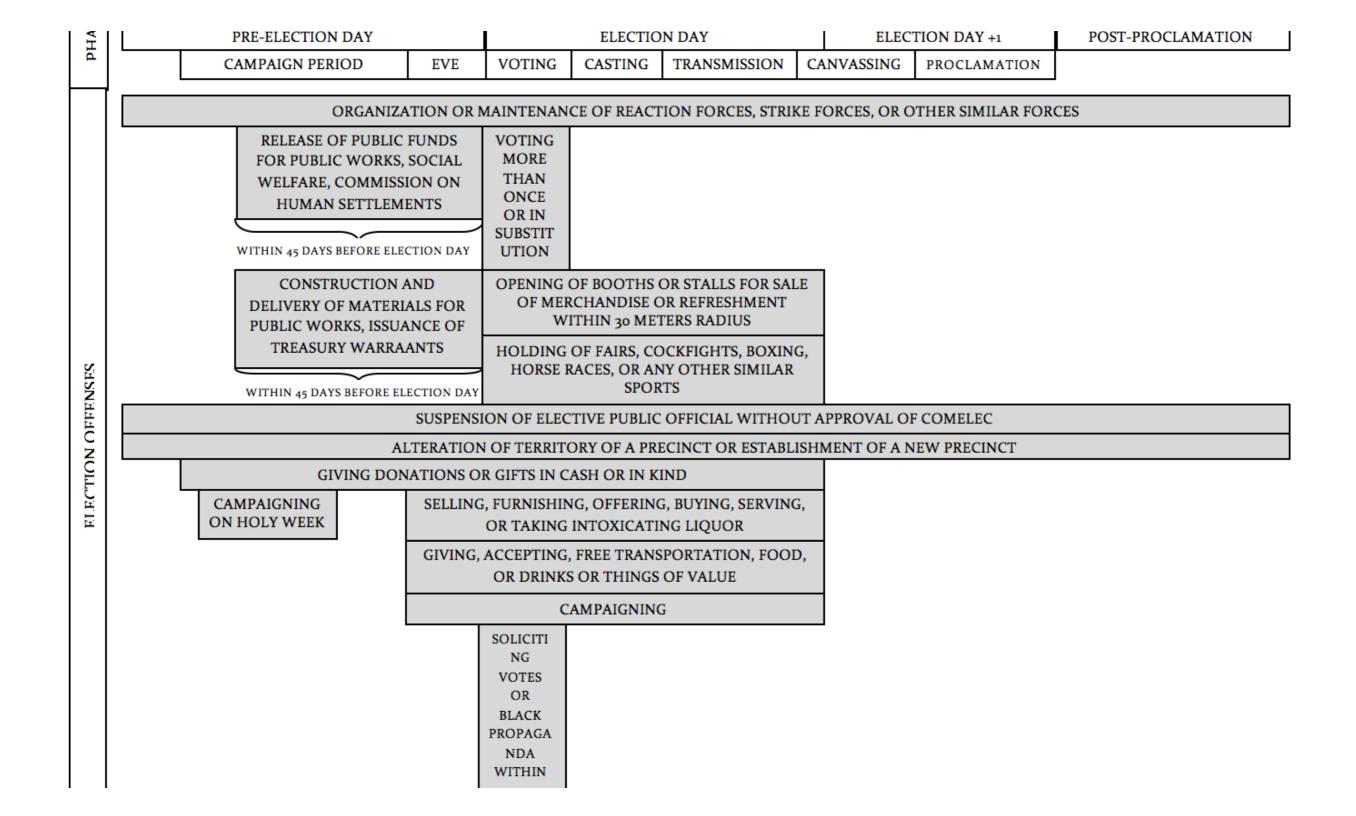
## 10) Post-Proclamation:Quo Warranto

- Grounds: Disloyalty to Republic; Ineligibility
- Venue: Same as Election Protest
- —If prosper: Respondent ousted; special elections or succession
- Proof: Burden on petitioner to prove DQ by substantial evidence then burdens shifts to candidate to disprove
- Covers Impeachable Officers: quo warranto and impeachment can proceed independently and simultaneously; Constitution does not foreclose a quo warranto action against impeachable officers; To subscribe to the view that election of impeachable officers are outside judicial review is to cleanse their election of any possible defect pertaining to the Constitutionally-prescribed qualifications

#### 11) Election Offenses

田												
PHASE		PRE-ELECTION DAY			ELECTIO	ON DAY	ELEC"	TION DAY +1	POST-PROCLAMATION			
P		CAMPAIGN PERIOD	EVE	VOTING	CASTING	TRANSMISSION	CANVASSING	PROCLAMATION				
		VOTE BUYING / SELLING OR CONSP	IRACY TO C	OMMIT ACT								
		W										
		COERCION OF SUBORDINATES	NCE VOTE				•					
		THREATS, FRAUD, OR TERRORISM	TO INFLU	ENCE VOTE								
		COERCION OF ELECTION OFFICIALS										
		CREATION OF NEW POSIT APPOINTMENT OF EMPLO PROMOTION, GIVING SAI INCREASE	YEES, .ARY									
S		WITHIN 45 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION DAY  TRANSFER OF EMPLOYEES OR OFFICERS IN CIVIL SERVICE										
ENS		CIVII SERVICE	DEFICERS (			IG IN PARTISAN PO						
OFFENSES		PROMISE/ SOLICIT EMPLOYEMENT			LES ENGAGIN	IG IN PARTISAN FO	LITICAL ACTIVIT	ILS				
		UNLAWFUL ELECT	ONEERING	G								
ELECTION		PROHIBITION AGAIN	OR FAILING TO VO	TE FOR A CANDIDATE								
EL		APPOINTMENT OR USE OF S										
	WITHIN 60 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION DAY  USE OF PUBLIC FUNDS FOR  CAMPAIGN								FTER ELECTION DAY			
		BEARING, CARRYING, OR TRANSPORTING FIREARMS OUTSIDE RESIDENCE OR BUSINESSES EVEN WITH PERMIT TO CARRY										
			100 METERS									
		WEARING	UNIFORM	IS AND BEAR	ING ARMS O	URSIDE VICINITY C	F WORK PLACE					
		USE	OF SECUR	ITY PERSON	NELS OR BO	DYGUARDS BY CAN	DIDATES, UNLES	S AUTHORIZED				

#### 11) Election Offenses



#### 12) Cases per Category

Categories	Specific Cases
Electorate	<ul> <li>Opposition to Application for Registration (ERB)</li> <li>Inclusion and Exclusion (MTC)</li> <li>Annulment of Book of Voters (CEB)</li> <li>Challenge on Election Day (BEI)</li> <li>Election Offense (CLD or DOJ)</li> </ul>
Candidate	<ul><li>Disqualification (CDiv)</li><li>Election Offense (CLD or DOJ)</li></ul>
Integrity of Electoral Procedures	<ul><li>Postponement of Elections (CEB)</li><li>Failure of Elections (CEB)</li></ul>
Pre-Proclamation	<ul><li>BoC-related (BoC or CDiv)</li><li>Consolidated Results-related (BoC or CDiv)</li></ul>
Election Protests/ Post-Proclamation	<ul> <li>Annulment of Proclamation (Proclaiming Authority)</li> <li>Election Protest (depends on position)</li> <li>Quo Warranto (depends on position)</li> </ul>
Election Offenses	<ul> <li>Against Candidates (CLD or DOJ)</li> <li>Against Non-Candidates and Voters (CLD or DOJ)</li> </ul>

					Cases	/ Disputes				
Aspects	Annul Book of Voters	DQ of Candidates	Postpone Elections	Failure of Elections	Voter Challenges	Pre-Proc.	Annul Proclamation	Election Protest	Quo Warranto,	Election Offenses
Grounds	Book Prepared Improperly, Preparation Attended with Vice or Fraud; Book contains Statistically Improbable Data	Lack of Qualifications; Material Misrep. in CoC: Nuisance; Commission of Election Offense	Impossible to have free elections due to: Force Majeure Violence Terrorism Loss or Destruction of Election Paraphernalia Analogous causes	Failure to elect and affect outcome of elections due to: Force Majeure Violence Terrorism Fraud Analogous causes	Illegal Voter Illegal Acts	Illegal Composition and Proceedings of Board of Canvassers Irregularities affecting authenticity of Election Returns/ Certificates of Canvass (Data- Storage Delayed, Destroyed, Falsified)	Anomalies in the Proclamation	Fraud or irregularities in election (whole process)	Disloyalty to the Republic; Ineligibility	Offenses enumerated in Election Laws

	Cases/ Disputes									
Aspects	Annul Book of Voters	DQ of Candidates	Postpone Elections	Failure of Elections	Voter Challenges	Pre-Proc.	Annul Proclamation	Election Protest	Quo Warranto	Election Offenses
Period	Pre-election	Filing of CoC to Pre-Proc.	Pre-election	Election Day to Pre-Proc.	Election Day	During Canvassing	After Proclamation	After Proclamation	After Proclamation	Pre-and Post- Election
Jurisdiction (1 <sup>st</sup> Instance)	Comelec En Banc	Comelec Division	Comelec En Banc	Comelec En Banc	Board of Election Inspectors	1st: Board of Canvassers or Comelec Division 2nd: Board of Canvassers	Comelec Division	P/ VP: SET Senate: SET Reps: HRET Reg'l Prov'l and City: Comelec Division Municipal: RTC	P/ VP: SET Senate: SET Reps: HRET Reps'l Prov'l and City: Comelec Division Municipal: RTC	Dept. or Prosecutors Complex En Banc (for filing of information)
Period to File	[no order to execute within 90 days before election]	Lack of Q and Election Offense: Before Proc. Material Misren: Within 25 from CoC filing Nuisance: Within 5 days from CoC deadline	Before or on Election Day	Before Proclamation	Before Voter casts ballot	1st: When ground apparent 2nd: Before canvass of FR/CoC	10 days from proclamation/ within period to file Election Protest	P/VP: 30 days from proclamation Senate: 15 days from proclamation Others: 10 days from proclamation	10 days from proclamation	5 years from commission

Aspects	Annul Book of Voters	DQ of Candidates	Postpone Elections	Failure of Elections	Voter Challenges	Pre-Proc.	Annul Proclamation	Election Protest	Quo Warranto	Election Offenses
Procedure	Petition and hearing	Petition and hearing	or Petition and hearing	Petition and hearing	Challenge recorded	1st: Petition and hearing; canvassing suspended during pendency 2nd: verbal and written objections at the same time, then evidence within 24 hours	Petition and hearing	Petition, hearing and revision	Petition and hearing	Complaint, Finding of Probable Cause, Filing of Information and Trial before RTC
Petitioner	Voter, election officer or political party	Lack of Q, Election Offense and Material Misrep: kegistered voter or registered political party Nuisance: Registered candidate Election Offense: Comelec Campaign Finance Office, NGOs	Any interested party	Comelec motu propio or any interested party	Voter or watcher	Any candidate or political party	Any candidate or political party	P/VP/ Municipal: 2 <sup>nd</sup> or 3 <sup>rd</sup> placer Others: Any candidate	Any voter	Any interested party/ Any voter

		Cases/ Disputes									
Aspects	Annul	DQ of	Postpone	Failure of	Voter	Pre-Proc.	Annul	Election	Quo	Election	
	Book of	Candidates	Elections	Elections	Challenges		Proclamation	Protest	Warranto	Offenses	
	Voters										
Effect if	Book of	Prevent	Elections will	Declaration	Not allowed	1st: BoC	Proclamation	True winner	Incumbent	Conviction	
Granted	Voters	candidate	be postponed	of failure (no	to vote	reconstituted	annulled and	proclaimed	ousted	Imprisonment	
	annulled	from running,	in political	winner can		or rectifies	canvassing			DiO to hold	
		or if elected,	subdivision;	be		proceedings	anew			public office	
		from serving;	Special	determined)		2 <sup>nd</sup> : ER/ CoC				Deprivation	
		Can be	elections will	in affected		set aside and				of right of	
		substituted if	be held not	polling place;		corrected				suffrage	
		DQ based on	later than 30	elections will							
		commission of	days from	be held not							
		election	cessation of	later than 30							
		offense	cause	days from							
				cessation of							
				cause							





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### Thank you.