AIRs - LM in Philippine Politics and Governance
Quarter 1: Week 9 - Module 9
The Philippines is a republic with a presidential form of government wherein power is equally divided among its three branches: executive, legislative, and judicial. The executive branch carries out and enforces laws. It includes the President, Vice President, the Cabinet, executive departments, independent agencies, and other boards, commissions, and committees.

The Philippines has a presidential, unitary, and republican system of government. Under a presidential system of government, the executive, legislative, and judiciary branches are separate and distinct from each other. This means that each of the branches has its own powers and responsibilities, and that each is exposed to work in its own sphere. Such setting is guided by the principle of separation of powers. While it is true that they are distinct from each other, one branch is granted powers to check on the others’ exercise of privileges. This constitutional guarantee which assures that one branch does not abuse its powers is known as the doctrine of checks and balances.

This module was designed and written with you in mind. It is here to help you understand on how to become a member of a society. The scope of this module permits it to be used in many different learning situations. The language used recognizes the diverse vocabulary level of students. The lessons are arranged to follow the standard sequence of the course. In this module, the structure and organization, powers and responsibilities, and issues and challenges of the Philippine executive are discussed.

Most Essential Learning Competency:

**Analyze the roles and powers of the executive branch of the Government.**

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. Define Executive Power;
2. Identify the powers of the Executive Branch; and
3. Express the powers of the Executive Branch by means of graphic organizer;
ACTIVITY 1: Warm up!

Directions: There are five people interested in being President of the Philippines. Determine whether or not they meet the basic requirements. Project the following descriptions and put a check (/) mark if it states the basic requirement and X if the statement does not meet basic requirements for Presidency.

1. Thirty-year old from New York, Cubao who has been a Senator for four-years already.
2. Seventy-six year old former House of Representatives member.
3. Thirty-seven year old Governor of La Union who was a famous actor after moving from his birth country of Austria.
4. Thirty-five year old business woman from Naguilian, La Union.
5. Forty-nine year old military general stationed in Iraq for the past four years and who was born on a U.S. military base in Germany after WWII.
6. A Licensed Professional Teacher but is not a registered voter.
7. A man who has a dual citizenship and lived in the Philippines for the past ten years.
8. A college graduate who held a Sangguniang Kabataan position and at the time of election is currently twenty four years old.
9. A person who is eligible to read and write.
10. Elsa who is a business woman and by the time of election is forty years old.

Before proceeding further, check how much you know about the topic. Analyze and answer the Practice Quiz below.
ACTIVITY 2: Practice Quiz

Directions: Read the sentences carefully and write the letter of the correct answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Which of the following jobs most resembles the presidency?
   A. Chairman of a large company   C. Small business owner
   B. Judge   D. Military general

2. Which of the following is a true statement about the President?
   A. Every employee of the federal government reports directly to him
   B. He is the head of the executive branch of the federal government
   C. He is the head of the legislative branch of the federal government
   D. He is the head of the judicial branch of the federal government

3. Which of the following terms best describes a policy?
   A. A debate   C. A new law
   B. A judicial decision   D. A general plan

4. If the President was having trouble coming up with a new economic policy, what action would he most likely take?
   A. Ask the Supreme Court to decide what the policy should be
   B. Allow Congress to come up with an economic policy on its own
   C. Ask one of the economics experts in his cabinet for guidance
   D. Ignore economic policy altogether and focus on foreign policy

5. What can you infer about the cabinet-level position called the Secretary of Education?
   A. The person who holds the position is an expert in the field of education
   B. The person who holds the position donated a lot of money to the President’s campaign
   C. The person who holds the position was appointed by Congress
   D. The person who holds the position is usually a former high school teacher

6. In what way does the President interact with Congress?
   A. He establishes the rules that Congress must follow
   B. He signs or vetoes bills sent to him by Congress
   C. He guides various bills through Congressional committees
   D. He appoints the members of Congress

7. How can Congress check, or block, the President’s ability to wage war?
   A. By preventing him from serving as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces
   B. By forbidding the President to commit troops to any location for any length of time
   C. demanding Congressional approval if the President wants to commit troops for more than 90 days
   D. By vetoing bills that call for war
8. How does the President interact with the judicial branch of government?
   A. By bringing judges and lawyers into his cabinet
   B. By declaring how the Constitution should be interpreted
   C. By serving on the Supreme Court
   D. By appointing federal judges

9. The President has the exclusive right to negotiate treaties with other countries. What does this mean?
   A. The President must seek Congressional approval before negotiating treaties
   B. The President has no right to negotiate treaties
   C. Only the President can negotiate treaties with other countries
   D. As the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, the President can declare war on other countries

10. Which of the following is an opinion about the President?
    A. He or she is the head of the executive branch
    B. He or she has the right to appoint ambassadors
    C. He or she is the most important person in the world
    D. He or she often meets with foreign leaders and dignitaries

Discover

**Executive Branch of Government**

The executive departments of the Philippines are the largest component of the executive branch of the government of the Philippines. These departments comprise the largest part of the country’s bureaucracy. The secretaries of these departments are referred to as the Cabinet of the Philippines—these two however, are not synonymous to each other since some members of the Cabinet does not have their own respective departments.

Under the mandate of the 1973 Constitution during the presidency of Ferdinand Marcos, executive departments were converted into ministries from 1978 until the end of his administration. For example, the Department of Education became the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports. Twenty-one departments have been established since then.

Article VII, Section 1, of the 1987 Constitution vests executive power on the President of the Philippines. The President is the Head of State and Head of Government, and functions as the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the
Philippines. As chief executive, the President exercises control over all the executive departments, bureaus, and offices.

The President of the Philippines

The President of the Philippines is elected by direct vote by the people for a term of six years. He may only serve for one term, and is ineligible for reelection. The term of the President of the Philippines starts at noon of the 30th day of June after the election.

QUALIFICATIONS

The qualifications for an individual aspiring to become the President of the Philippines are outlined in Article VII, Section 2 of the 1987 Constitution. According to the constitution, an individual may become President provided he meets the following criteria:

1. natural born Filipino;
2. a registered voter;
3. must be able to read and write;
4. 40 years of age at the day of the election; and
5. must have resided in the Philippines ten years before the election is held.

History

The President of the Philippines is elected by direct vote of the people, and has a term of six years with no provision for reelection.

There have been 15 Presidents of the Philippines from the establishment of the office on January 23, 1899, in the Malolos Republic. President Emilio Aguinaldo is the inaugural holder of the office and held the position until March 23, 1901, when he was captured by the Americans during the Philippine-American War. The Office of the President of the Philippines was abolished after the capture of Aguinaldo, and ceased to exist until the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth in 1935.

After the first national elections were held on September 16, 1935, Manuel L. Quezon was elected as the second President of the Philippines and the first President of the Philippine Commonwealth. Originally elected to a six-year term, President Quezon would stay in office until 1944, because the 1935 Constitution was amended in 1940 to allow reelection, but shortened the term of the President to four years. Quezon was elected again in 1941—however, due to constitutional limitations, he would have not served the full four years—his term started on November 15, 1935, and thus would end on November 15, 1943. In 1943, however, President Quezon had to take an emergency oath of office, extending his term, because of the outbreak of World War II.

When World War II forced the Philippine Commonwealth into exile, a different government would be installed in the Philippines, which would later to be known as the Second Republic of the Philippines. Jose P. Laurel would lead this government as the third President of the Philippines and the only President of the Second Republic.
Republic. Laurel stayed in office from 1943 to 1944 when the Second Republic was abolished. At this point, the President of the Second Republic would overlap with the President of the Commonwealth. On September 17, 1945, however, the laws of the Second Republic were declared null and void by the Supreme.

The Philippine Commonwealth would be reestablished in Philippine soil in 1945 with President Sergio Osmeña as the second President of the Commonwealth and the fourth President of the Philippines. Osmeña took his oath of office in the United States after the demise of President Quezon. Osmeña would run in the first post-war presidential elections held in 1946, but lose to Senate President Manuel Roxas.

President Roxas was elected in 1946 as the third President of the Philippine Commonwealth, first President of the independent Republic of the Philippines, and the fifth President of the Philippines. He would usher in the end of the Philippine Commonwealth on July 4, 1946, and the birth of the Third Republic. Roxas would be followed by Presidents Elpidio Quirino, Ramon Magsaysay, Carlos P. Garcia, and Diosdado Macapagal as the second, third, fourth, and fifth President of the Third Republic and the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth President of the Philippines, respectively.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos became the last President of the Third Republic when he declared martial law in 1972, while the 1973 Constitution suspended the 1935 Constitution, he only formally proclaims the “New Republic”—the Fourth—in 1981. Marcos became the first President of the Fourth Republic and the tenth President of the Philippines overall. Marcos stayed in office for 20 years—the longest serving President of the Philippines.

In 1986, the EDSA Revolution successfully installed Corazon C. Aquino as the new President of the Philippines—the 11th in the country’s history. President Aquino served as the second and last President of the Fourth Republic at the beginning of her term. A transitional, Freedom Constitution was put into effect in the same year. When the 1987 Constitution was put into full force and effect, the Fourth Republic was ended and the Fifth Republic inaugurated. Thus, President Aquino became the first President of the Fifth Republic. She would be followed by Presidents Fidel V. Ramos, Joseph Ejercito Estrada, Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, and Benigno S. Aquino III as the second, third, fourth, and fifth President of the Fifth Republic and 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th President of the Philippines, respectively.

The current President, Rodrigo Roa Duterte, is the sixth President of the Fifth Republic and the 16th President of the Philippines.

POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT

Besides the constitution, the powers of the President of the Philippines are specifically outlined in Executive Order No. 292, s. 1987, otherwise known as the Administrative Code of 1987. The following powers are:

1. Power of control over the executive branch

The President of the Philippines has the mandate of control over all the executive departments, bureaus, and offices. This includes restructuring, reconfiguring, and appointments of their respective officials. The Administrative Code
also provides for the President to be responsible for the abovementioned offices’ strict implementation of laws.

2. Power ordinance power

The President of the Philippines has the power to give executive issuances, which are means to streamline the policy and programs of an administration. There are six issuances that the President may issue. They are the following as defined in the Administrative Code of 1987:

**Executive orders** — Acts of the President providing for rules of a general or permanent character in implementation or execution of constitutional or statutory powers shall be promulgated in executive orders.

**Administrative orders** — Acts of the President which relate to particular aspects of governmental operations in pursuance of his duties as the administrative head shall be promulgated in administrative orders.

**Proclamations** — Acts of the President fixing a date or declaring a status or condition of public moment or interest, upon the existence of which the operation of a specific law or regulation is made to depend, shall be promulgated in proclamations which shall have the force of an executive order.

**Memorandum orders** — Acts of the President on matters of administrative detail, or of subordinate or temporary interest which only concern a particular officer or government office shall be embodied in memorandum orders.

**Memorandum circulars** — Acts of the President on matters relating to internal administration, which the President desires to bring to the attention of all or some of the departments, agencies, bureaus, or offices of the government, for information or compliance, shall be embodied in memorandum circulars.

**General or special orders** — Acts and commands of the President in his capacity as commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Philippines shall be issued as general or special orders.

It is important to note that during the term of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, he used executive issuances known as presidential decrees as a form of legislation. These decrees have the full force and effect of laws because at the time the legislature did not exist and, when the 1973 Constitution was put into full force and effect, it gave the power to the President to do as such. This continued until the first year of President Corazon C. Aquino’s term. However, President Aquino opted to used executive orders instead of presidential decrees. President Aquino's executive orders, however, still had the full force and effect of laws until the ratification of the 1987 Constitution.
3. Power over aliens
The President of the Philippines has certain powers over non-Filipinos in the Philippines. The powers he may exercise over foreigners in the country are as follows:

- The chief executive may have an alien in the Philippines deported from the country after due process.
- The President may change the status of a foreigner, as prescribed by law, from a non-immigrant status to a permanent resident status without necessity of visa.
- The President may choose to overrule the Board of Commissioners of the Bureau of Immigration before their decision becomes final and executory (after 30 days of the issuance of the decision). The Board of Commissioners of the Bureau of Immigration has jurisdiction over all deportation cases.
- The president is also mandated by the Administrative Code of 1987 to exercise powers as recognized by the generally accepted principles of international law.

4. Powers of eminent domain, escheat, land reservation and recovery of ill-gotten wealth
The President of the Philippines has the authority to exercise the power of eminent domain. The power of eminent domains means the state has the power to seize or authorize the seizure of private property for public use with just compensation. There are two constitutional provisions, however, that limit the exercise of such power: Article III, Section 9 (1) of the Constitution provides that no person shall be deprived of his/her life, liberty, or property without due process of law. Furthermore, Article III, Section 9 (2), provides that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

Once the aforementioned conditions are met, the President may exercise the power of eminent domain which are as follows:

Power of eminent domain — The President shall determine when it is necessary or advantageous to exercise the power of eminent domain in behalf of the national government, and direct the solicitor general, whenever he deems the action advisable, to institute expropriation proceedings in the proper court.

Power to direct escheat or reversion proceedings — The President shall direct the solicitor general to institute escheat or reversion proceedings over all lands transferred or assigned to persons disqualified under the constitution to acquire land.

Power to reserve lands of the public and private domain of the government —

(1) The president shall have the power to reserve for settlement or public use, and for specific public purposes, any of the lands of the public domain, the use of which is not otherwise directed by law. The reserved land shall thereafter remain subject to the specific public purpose indicated until otherwise provided by law or proclamation.

(2) He shall also have the power to reserve from sale or other disposition and for specific public uses or purposes, any land belonging to the private domain of
the government, or any of the friar lands, the use of which is not otherwise directed by law, and thereafter such land shall be used for the purposes specified by such proclamation until otherwise provided by law.

*Power over ill-gotten wealth* — The President shall direct the solicitor general to institute proceedings to recover properties unlawfully acquired by public officials or employees, from them or from their nominees or transferees.

Within the period fixed in, or any extension thereof authorized by, the constitution, the President shall have the authority to recover ill-gotten properties amassed by the leaders and supporters of the previous regime, and protect the interest of the people through orders of sequestration or freezing of assets or accounts.

5. Power of appointment

The President may appoint officials of the Philippine government as provided by the constitution and laws of the Philippines. Some of these appointments, however, may need the approval of the Committee on Appointments (a committee composed of members from the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Philippines).

6. Power of general supervision over local governments

The President of the Philippines, as chief executive, has the mandate to supervise local governments in the Philippines, despite their autonomous status as provided by Republic Act No. 7160 otherwise known as the *Local Government Code of 1991*.

Traditionally, this is done by the Department of the Interior and Local Government, headed by a cabinet secretary—an alter ego of the President.

7. Other powers

Aside from the aforementioned powers of the President of the Philippines, he can also exercise powers enumerated in the constitution, and powers given to him by law.

**Line of Succession**

The constitution provides for a line of succession in the event that the elected President of the Philippines is not able to discharge the duties of his office due to death, disability, or resignation. The following is the line of succession:

1. Vice President — in cases of the death, disability, or resignation of the President
2. Senate President — in cases of the death, disability, or resignation of the President and Vice President
3. Speaker of the House of Representatives — in cases of the death, disability, or resignation of the President, Vice President, and Senate President

Contrary to popular belief, the constitution doesn’t include the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in the President’s line of succession. The Congress of the Philippines is mandated enact a law calling for a special election three days after the vacancy in the Office of the President and Vice President. The
special election should occur 40 days after the enactment of the law, but not later than 60 days after the enactment of the law.

**ACTIVITY1: The Powers of the President**

Directions: Complete the Semantic Web below and identify the different power of the President. Place your answer in a separate sheet of paper following the Semantic Web below.

**VICE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES**

The Vice President of the Philippines is elected by direct vote by the people for a term of six years, and may run for reelection once. The term of the Vice President of the Philippines starts at noon of the 30th day of June after a regular election is held.

**QUALIFICATIONS**

The qualifications for aspirants to the Office of the Vice President is outlined in Article VII, Section 3. According to the constitution, the qualifications for the President is the same for the Vice President.

**HISTORY**

The Vice President of the Philippines is elected via a direct vote of the people for a term of six years, with a possibility of reelection. According to the constitution, the vice president may take on a cabinet portfolio in concurrent capacity, if the President chooses.

The first constitution of the Philippines, the Malolos Constitution, did not provide for a Vice President of the Philippines. It only had provisions for a president and a prime minister. The first legal basis for the existence of the office came in 1935 upon the inauguration of the Commonwealth government. There have been 12 people who have held the Office of the Vice President from its establishment in 1935. Vice President Sergio Osmeña is the inaugural holder of the position, and served until 1944. He first took his oath after the 1935 elections under the Philippine Commonwealth, and once again, after being reelected again in 1941, before the Philippine government went into exile. His third oath taking happened in the United States when the terms the officials of the Philippine government-in-exile expired and were extended.
The Philippines’ second vice president was elected in 1946 under the Commonwealth of the Philippines. Vice President Elpidio Quirino was elected under the Commonwealth government, but transitioned into the Third Republic on July 4, 1946. Quirino was followed by Fernando Lopez, Carlos P. Garcia, and Emmanuel Pelaez. Fernando Lopez would once again be elected in 1965 when he ran with Ferdinand Marcos. Lopez was elected for two terms until the abolition of the Office of the Vice President on September 23, 1972, when martial law was declared.

The original 1973 Constitution did not provide for a vice president of the Philippines. The position remained abolished until constitutional amendments were made in 1978. The position was filled in 1986 by Arturo Tolentino, the running mate of President Ferdinand Marcos during the 1986 Snap Elections. On February 15, 1986, the Batasang Pambansa certified the COMELEC results, proclaiming the Marcos-Tolentino ticket as winners of the election. Arturo Tolentino took his oath as Vice President on February 16, 1986; his term lasted days before the EDSA Revolution installed new leadership.

When the 1987 Constitution was ratified, the position of Vice President of the Philippines would remain with Salvador Laurel Jr. as its inaugural holder. Since the institution of the 1987 Constitution, the Fifth Republic has had six vice presidents with five being elected (Laurel, Joseph Ejercito Estrada, Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, Noli De Castro, and Jejomar Binay), and one being appointed and confirmed by Congress (Teofisto Guingona Jr.).

**DUTIES OF THE VICE PRESIDENT**

According to the constitution, the vice president may concurrently assume a cabinet position should the President of the Philippines offer the former one. The vice president will become a secretary concurrent to the position of vice president. Aside from the cabinet post, the vice president is mandated to assume the presidency in case of the death, disability, or resignation of the incumbent President.

**LINE OF SUCCESSION**

Should there be a vacancy of the Office of the Vice President, the President of the Philippines is required by the constitution to nominate a replacement with the concurrence of Committee on Appointments.

**CABINET SECRETARIES**

**FUNCTIONS OF A CABINET SECRETARY**

Cabinet secretaries act as the alter ego of the President executing, with his authority, the power of the Office of the President in their respective departments.

The number of cabinet secretaries varies from time to time depending on the need of an administration. According to the Administrative Code of 1987, the President of the Philippines may create or dissolve any department as he sees fit.
APPOINTMENT OF CABINET SECRETARIES

According to the Article 7, Section 16, the President may appoint anyone to executive departments with the consent of the Commission on Appointments. Names of individuals nominated to cabinet posts are submitted to the Commission on Appointments for their consideration.

An individual may not assume his post in a given department unless confirmed by the Commission on Appointments. However, the constitution provides for individuals becoming cabinet secretaries in an acting capacity before they are confirmed. According to Article VII, Section 16 of the constitution, the president may appoint anyone to cabinet posts even if Congress is in recess. These appointments are valid until the Commission on Appointments disapproves them, or at the end of the next session of Congress.

Not all cabinet members, however, are subject to confirmation of the Commission on Appointments. According to the Commission of Appointments website, the following need confirmation in order to assume their posts:

1. Executive Secretary
2. Secretary of Agrarian Reform
3. Secretary of Agriculture
4. Secretary of Budget and Management
5. Secretary of Education
6. Secretary of Energy
7. Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources
8. Secretary of Finance
9. Secretary of Foreign Affairs
10. Secretary of Health
11. Secretary of Justice
12. Secretary of Labor and Employment
13. Secretary of National Defense
14. Secretary of Public Works and Highways
15. Secretary of Science and Technology
16. Secretary of Social Welfare and Development
17. Secretary of the Interior and Local Government
18. Secretary of Trade and Industry
19. Secretary of Transportation and Communications
20. Secretary of Tourism
21. Commission on Higher Education
22. Director General of the National Economic and Development Authority

POWERS OF A CABINET SECRETARY

As stated above, a cabinet secretary is the alter ego of the President in their respective departments. Thus, they possess the power to issue directives relative to their departments, such as department orders. These orders only apply to offices under a specific department under the cabinet secretary’s jurisdiction. Cabinet secretaries also act as advisors to the President of the Philippines for their areas.
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

The executive branch extends beyond the national government. According to Article X, Section 4 of the constitution, the President of the Philippines is mandated to supervise local governments all over the country. However, because of Republic Act No. 7160, otherwise known as the Local Government Code of 1991, local governments enjoy relative autonomy from the national government.

Among the social services and facilities that local government should provide, as stipulated in Section 17 of the Local Government Code, are the following:

- facilities and research services for agriculture and fishery activities, which include seedling nurseries, demonstration farms, and irrigation systems;
- health services, which include access to primary health care, maternal and child care, and medicines, medical supplies and equipment;
- social welfare services, which include programs and projects for women, children, elderly, and persons with disabilities, as well as vagrants, beggars, street children, juvenile delinquents, and victims of drug abuse;
- information services, which include job placement information systems and a public library;
- a solid waste disposal system or environmental management system;
- municipal/city/provincial buildings, cultural centers, public parks, playgrounds, and sports facilities and equipment;
- infrastructure facilities such as roads, bridges, school buildings, health clinics, fish ports, water supply systems, seawalls, dikes, drainage and sewerage, and traffic signals and road signs;
- public markets, slaughterhouses, and other local enterprises;
- public cemetery;
- tourism facilities and other tourist attractions; and
- sites for police and fire stations and substations and municipal jail.

Local government units also have the power to create its own sources of revenue and to levy taxes, fees, and charges that shall accrue exclusively to them.

Each local government has its own chief executive. The following is the list of local chief executives:

1. barangay — punong barangay (barangay chairman)
2. municipality — municipal mayor
3. city — city mayor
4. province — provincial governor

The local chief executives have the power to approve or veto local ordinances recommended by the local legislators.

Punong barangay

The punong barangay, as the chief executive of the barangay government, shall exercise and perform the following powers and functions:

1. enforce all laws and ordinances which are applicable within the barangay;
2. negotiate, enter into, and sign contracts for and in behalf of the barangay, upon authorization of the Sangguniang Barangay;
3. maintain public order in the barangay;
4. call and preside over the sessions of the Sangguniang Barangay and the Barangay Assembly;
5. appoint or replace the barangay treasurer, the barangay secretary, and other appointive barangay officials;
6. organize and lead an emergency group for the maintenance of peace and order or on occasions of emergency or calamity within the barangay;
7. prepare the annual executive and supplemental budgets of the barangay, in coordination with the Barangay Development Council;
8. approve vouchers relating to the disbursement of barangay funds;
9. enforce laws and regulations relating to pollution control and protection of the environment;
10. administer the operation of the Katarungang Pambarangay;
11. exercise general supervision over the activities of the Sangguniang Kabataan;
12. ensure the delivery of basic social services and access to facilities;
13. conduct an annual palarong barangay which shall feature traditional sports and disciplines included in national and international games; and
14. promote the general welfare of the barangay.

Municipal and city mayors

The municipal mayor and city mayor, as the chief executive of the municipal government and city government, respectively, shall exercise and perform the following powers and functions:

1. Exercise general supervision and control over all programs, projects, services, and activities of the municipal or city government:
   1. determine the guidelines of municipal policies and be responsible to the Sangguniang Bayan or Panlungsod for the program of government;
   2. direct the formulation of the municipal or city development plan;
   3. at the opening of the regular session of the Sangguniang Bayan or Panlungsod, present the program of government and propose policies and projects for consideration;
   4. initiate and propose legislative measures to the Sangguniang Bayan or Panlungsod;
   5. represent the municipality or city in all its business transactions and sign on its behalf all bonds, contracts, and obligations, upon authorization by the Sangguniang Bayan;
   6. carry out emergency measures as may be necessary during and in the aftermath of man-made and natural disasters;
   7. examine the books, records and other documents of all offices, officials, agents or employees of the municipality or city;
   8. visit component barangays of the municipality or city at least once every six months;
   9. solemnize marriages, any provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding;
   10. conduct a palarong bayan or panlungsod; and
11. submit to the provincial governor an annual report on the administration of the municipality or city, and supplemental reports when unexpected events and situations such as calamities arise.

2. Enforce all laws and ordinances, and implement all approved policies, programs, projects, services and activities of the municipality or city:
   1. issue executive orders as are necessary for the proper enforcement and execution of laws and ordinances;
   2. call conventions, seminars or meetings of any elective and appointive officials of the municipality or city;
   3. formulate and implement the peace and order plan of the municipality or city; and
   4. call upon the appropriate law enforcement agencies to suppress disorder, riot, lawless violence, rebellion or sedition or to apprehend violators of the law.

3. Initiate and maximize the generation of resources and revenues, to be used for the implementation of development plans, program objectives and priorities:
   1. prepare and submit to the Sangguniang Bayan or Panlungsod for approval the annual executive and supplemental budgets of the municipality or city;
   2. ensure that all taxes and other revenues of the municipality or city are collected;
   3. issue, suspend or revoke licenses and permits;
   4. adopt measures to safeguard and conserve land, mineral, marine, forest, and other resources of the municipality or city;
   5. provide efficient and effective property and supply management in the municipality or city; and protect the funds, credits, rights and other properties of the municipality or city; and
   6. institute or cause to be instituted administrative or judicial proceedings for violation of ordinances in the collection of taxes, fees or charges, and for the recovery of funds and property.

4. Ensure the delivery of basic services and the provision of adequate facilities as provided for under Section 17 of the Local Government Code.

**Provincial governors**

The provincial governor, as the chief executive of the provincial government, shall exercise and perform the following powers and duties:

1. Exercise general supervision and control over all programs, projects, services, and activities of the provincial government:
   1. determine the guidelines of municipal policies and be responsible to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan for the program of government;
   2. direct the formulation of the provincial development plan;
3. at the opening of the regular session of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan, present the program of government and propose policies and projects for consideration;
4. initiate and propose legislative measures to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan;
5. represent the province in all its business transactions and sign on its behalf all bonds, contracts, and obligations, upon authorization by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan;
6. carry out emergency measures as may be necessary during and in the aftermath of man-made and natural disasters;
7. examine the books, records and other documents of all offices, officials, agents or employees of the province;
8. furnish copies of executive orders issued by him to the Office of the President within 72 hours after their issuance;
9. visit component cities and municipalities at least once every six months;
10. represent the province in inter-provincial or regional sports councils or committees, and coordinate the efforts of component cities or municipalities in the regional or national palaro or sports development activities;
11. conduct an annual palarong panlalawigan; and
12. submit to the Office of the President an annual report on the administration and development of the province, and supplemental reports when unexpected events and situations such as calamities arise.

2. Enforce all laws and ordinances, and implement all approved policies, programs, projects, services and activities of the province:
1. issue executive orders as are necessary for the proper enforcement and execution of laws and ordinances;
2. call conventions, seminars or meetings of any elective and appointive officials of the province;
3. in coordination with the component cities and municipalities, and the National Police Commission, formulate and implement the peace and order plan of the province; and
4. call upon the appropriate law enforcement agencies to suppress disorder, riot, lawless violence, rebellion or sedition or to apprehend violators of the law.

3. Initiate and maximize the generation of resources and revenues, to be used for the implementation of development plans, program objectives and priorities:
1. prepare and submit to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan for approval the annual executive and supplemental budgets of the province;
2. ensure that all taxes and other revenues of the province are collected;
3. issue, suspend or revoke licenses and permits;
4. adopt measures to safeguard and conserve land, mineral, marine, forest, and other resources of the province;
5. provide efficient and effective property and supply management in the province; and protect the funds, credits, rights and other properties of the province; and
6. institute or cause to be instituted administrative or judicial proceedings for violation of ordinances in the collection of taxes, fees or charges, and for the recovery of funds and property.

4. Ensure the delivery of basic services and the provision of adequate facilities as provided for under Section 17 of the Local Government Code.

TERM LIMITS

The offices of the abovementioned local chief executives are limited to three consecutive three-year terms. Once they end their third term, they may not run for reelection, but may run again once they let one term pass.

Explore

ACTIVITY1: Two Truths and a Lie

Directions: There are three statements at a time regarding the roles and powers of the President. Two of the statements are true, and one is a lie. Guess which among the statements are TRUTH and a Lie. Use separate sheet of paper.

a.
- The President gets paid to throw large parties.
- The President can declare war if Philippine’s national security is threatened
- The President has the power to appoint ambassadors.

b.
- The President has the right to withhold certain information from Congress if he thinks it would endanger America.
- No president has ever made it to the highest office without being elected to either the Presidency or the vice-presidency
- The President is allowed to campaign for other candidates of his same party running for office.

c.
- The power of the vice-presidency has been increasing since the early 1990s.
- The president is one of the highest paid members of Philippine society.
- No president has ever been elected to more than two terms.
d.  
- The President of the Philippines is elected by direct vote by the people for a term of six years.  
- The term of the President of the Philippines starts at noon of the 30th day of June after the election.  
- He may only serve for unlimited term, and is eligible for reelection.  

e.  
- In cases of the death, disability, or resignation of the President, the Senate President will take over  
- In cases of the death, disability, or resignation of the President and Vice President the Senate President will take over.  
- In cases of the death, disability, or resignation of the President, Vice President, and Senate President, Speaker of the House of Representatives  

**ACTIVITY1: Hail to YOU, Chief!**

Directions: Congratulations! You have just been elected as the President of the Philippines. Given what you have learned regarding the powers granted to the president, you must deal with the following situations in an appropriate manner, making good use of your power and justifying your right to handle these situations by noting what role gives you the power to make such a choice. Remember, the roles of the President include: Chief Executive, Chief Diplomat, Commander in Chief, Legislative Leader, Head of State, Economic Leader, and Party Leader. Write your answer in a separate sheet of paper.  

1. Egypt and Israel continue to fight and bring even more instability to the Middle East. You are very concerned about this situation and would like to rejuvenate the peace process in the Middle East. What power do you have in this situation, and what role grants you this power?  

2. A bill has been sent to you by Congress that involves making flag burning illegal. You disagree with this bill and absolutely do not want such a law passed. What can you do to act on your displeasure, and what role enables you to do it?  

3. A bill has been sent to you by Congress that involves making flag burning illegal. You disagree with this bill and absolutely do not want such a law passed. What can you do to act on your displeasure, and what role enables you to do it?
4. The Marquis de Lafayette, a foreign visitor from France, is scheduled to arrive at the White House today. What should you plan for his visit? What specific power does this fall under?

5. You have been given reconnaissance imagery revealing Soviet nuclear missile installations in Cuba. You feel these nuclear weapons pose an incredible danger. What can you do, and what gives you this power?

6. It is about that time when you need to address Congress and outline your agenda for the year. You also need this information broadcast to the people. What annual tradition will you follow to deliver this information, and what role gives you this power?

7. It is December, and Metro Manila is buzzing with holiday spirit. You want to make sure the Malacañang sticks with tradition and embraces this season. What should you make sure to mark on your calendar this December?

8. You are passionate about a new health care program that you have developed, which contains several laws that you want Congress to pass. Since only members of Congress have the power to introduce bills for consideration, what can you do to advocate for your health care legislation? What role gives you the ability to do this?

9. A man was convicted for illegal possession of firearms in 1994 but was released three years later after you grant him conditional pardon. What role gives you the ability to do this?

10. Amidst the pandemic, you requested for an emergency power which was enacted as Bayanihan to heal as one act to provide assistance to our countrymen. What role gives you the ability to do this?

11. The Secretary of Labor and Employment filed his resignation. Since the position will be vacant, what role or power will you execute?

12. As a President, you may change the status of a foreigner, as prescribed by law, from a non-immigrant status to a permanent resident status without necessity of visa. What role or power will you execute?

13. As a president you have the power to reserve for settlement or public use, and for specific public purposes, any of the lands of the public domain, the use of which is not otherwise directed by law. The reserved land shall thereafter remain subject to the specific public purpose indicated until otherwise provided by law or proclamation. What role or power will you execute?

14. As a President shall have the authority to recover ill-gotten properties amassed by the leaders and supporters of the previous regime, and protect the interest of
the people through orders of sequestration or freezing of assets or accounts. What role or power will you execute?

15. As a President of the Philippines has the power to give executive issuances, which are means to streamline the policy and programs of an administration. What role or power will you execute?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details and content</th>
<th>Exceeded expectations</th>
<th>Satisfactorily Met all expectations</th>
<th>Came close to meeting the expectations</th>
<th>Did not meet the expectations</th>
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<td>Conclusion</td>
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**Post Test**

Directions: Read the sentences carefully and write the letter of the correct answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Who is in charge of the executive branch?
   A. The Speaker of the House  
   B. The Prime Minister  
   C. The President  
   D. The Chief Justice

2. Who is the Commander in Chief of the military?
   A. The President  
   B. The Vice-President  
   C. The Secretary of Defense  
   D. The Attorney General

3. If both the President and the Vice President can no longer serve, who becomes President?
   A. President of the Senate  
   B. Speaker of the House  
   C. Governor of the most populous state  
   D. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

4. Who vetoes bills?
   A. The President  
   B. The Vice President  
   C. The Senate  
   D. The House of Representatives

5. What does the President’s Cabinet do?
   A. Advises the president  
   B. Selects the Vice President  
   C. Runs the government  
   D. Negotiates treaties with foreign
6. How old do citizens have to be to vote for President?
   A. Thirty-five (35) or older
   B. Sixteen (16) or older
   C. Twenty-one (21) or older
   D. Eighteen (18) or older

7. Who signs bills to become laws?
   A. The Chief Justice
   B. The Vice President
   C. The Secretary of State
   D. The President

8. Which article in the Constitution deals with the Executive Branch?
   A. I
   B. II
   C. IV
   D. VII

9. What does the executive branch do?
   A. Elect the president
   B. Enforces laws
   C. Make the laws
   D. Count votes

10. What role gives the President the ability to rule as head of all the branches of the military?
    A. Chief of State
    B. Chief of Citizen
    C. Chief Diplomat
    D. Commander in Chief

**ACTIVITY 2: True or False**
Directions: Identify whether the following statements is **TRUE** or **FALSE**. Write your answer in a separate sheet of paper.

1. The executive branch is only the president.
2. The 15 department heads are all part of the president’s cabinet.
3. The president’s cabinet is a group of people who guard the president.
4. Each government department has a leader called a Secretary.
5. Government agencies only make rules, they can’t enforce them.
6. Some parts of the executive branch are businesses the government owns.
7. Enforcing laws can include educating the public, catching law breakers, and taking people to court.
8. The president has total control over independent agencies.
9. Most of the work of the executive branch is done by the President.
10. When congress passes a law, the law includes every detail about how it must be carried out.
**Answer Key**

**Pre-Test**

1. c  
2. d  
3. c  
4. a  
5. b  
6. c  
7. c  
8. d  
9. c  
10. c

**Explore: Activity 1**

10. True  
9. False  
8. False  
7. True  
6. False  
5. False  
4. True  
3. False  
2. False  
1. True

**Deepen: Activity 1**

1. Chief Diplomat  
2. Legislative Leader  
3. Economic Leader  
4. Head of the State  
5. Commander in Chief  
6. Legislative Leader  
7. Legislative Leader  
8. Legislative Leader

**Post Test**

1. C  
2. A  
3. B  
4. A  
5. A  
6. D  
7. D  
8. D  
9. B  
10. D

**True or False**

1. True  
2. True  
3. False  
4. False  
5. False  
6. True  
7. True  
8. False  
9. False  
10. False
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