

**Globalized Election  
Weekly Report  
May 27 2010 to June 2, 2010**

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**Week # 121**

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**Presidential elections, legislative elections and local elections** in the Philippines were held on Monday, May 10, 2010. The elected president will become the 15th President of the Philippines, succeeding President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, who is barred from seeking re-election due to term restrictions. The successor of the Vice-President Noli de Castro will be the 15th Vice President of the Philippines. The legislators elected in the 2010 elections will join the senators of the 2007 elections and will comprise the 15th Congress of the Philippines.

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**Philippines**

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# Philippines

## Republic of the Philippines

<b>Capital</b>	Manila
<b>Largest city</b>	Quezon City
<b>Official language(s)</b>	Filipino (based on Tagalog) , English
<b>Recognised regional languages</b>	Bikol, Cebuano, Hiligaynon, Ilokano, Kapampangan, Kinaray-a, Maguindanao, Maranao, Pangasinan, Tagalog, Tausug, Waray-Waray
<b>Optional languages</b>	Spanish and Arabic
<b>National language</b>	Filipino
<b>Demonym</b>	Filipino/Filipina (feminine)
<b>Government</b>	Unitary presidential constitutional republic
- President	Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo
- Vice President	Noli de Castro
- Senate President	Juan Ponce Enrile
- House Speaker	Prospero C. Nograles
- Supreme Court Chief Justice	Renato Corona
<b>Independence</b>	from Spain <sup>1</sup> from United States

- Established April 27, 1565
- Declared June 12, 1898
- Self-government March 24, 1934
- Recognized July 4, 1946
- Current constitution February 2, 1987

**Area**

- Land 299,764 km<sup>2</sup>  
115,831 sq mi
- Water (%) 0.61%

**Population**

- 2009 estimate 91,983,000
- 2007 census 88,574,614
- Density 306.6/km<sup>2</sup>  
794.1/sq mi

**GDP (PPP) 2009 estimate**

- Total \$324.692 billion
- Per capita \$3,520

**GDP (nominal) 2009 estimate**

- Total \$160.991 billion
- Per capita \$1,745

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The **Philippines** officially known as the **Republic of the Philippines** (Filipino: *Republika ng Pilipinas*), is a country in Southeast Asia in the western Pacific Ocean. Taiwan lies north across the Luzon Strait. West across the South China Sea sits Vietnam. The Sulu Sea to the southwest separates it from the island of Borneo and to the south the Celebes Sea lies between it and the other islands of Indonesia. It is bounded on the east by the Philippine Sea. An archipelago comprising 7,107 islands, the Philippines is categorized broadly into three main geographical divisions: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. The capital city is Manila.

With an estimated population of about 92 million people, the Philippines is the world's 12th most populous country. It is estimated that there are an additional 11 million overseas Filipinos worldwide. Multiple ethnicities and cultures are found throughout the islands. Its tropical climate sustains one of the richest areas of biodiversity in the world.

In prehistoric times, Negritos became some of the archipelago's earliest inhabitants. They were followed by successive waves of Austronesian peoples who brought with them influences from Malay, Hindu, and Islamic cultures. Trade introduced Chinese cultural influences. The arrival of Ferdinand Magellan in 1521 marked the beginning of an era of Spanish interest and eventually dominance. The Philippines became the Asian hub of the Manila–Acapulco galleon treasure fleet. Christianity became widespread. As the 19th century gave way to the 20th, there followed in quick succession the short-lived Philippine Revolution, the Spanish-American War, and the Philippine-American War. In the aftermath, the United States replaced Spain as the dominant power. Aside from the period of Japanese occupation, the United States retained sovereignty over the islands until the end of World War II when the Philippines gained independence. The United States bequeathed to the Philippines the English language and an affinity for Western culture. Since independence the Philippines has had an often tumultuous experience with democracy, with popular "People Power" movements

overthrowing a dictatorship in one instance but also underlining the institutional weaknesses of its constitutional republic in others.

## History

The earliest known human remains found in the Philippines are those of the pre-Mongoloid Tabon Man of Palawan, carbon-dated to around 24,000 years ago. Negritos were another group of early inhabitants but their appearance in the Philippines has not been reliably dated. They were followed by speakers of Malayo-Polynesian languages who began to arrive beginning around 4000 BCE, displacing the earlier arrivals. By 1000 BCE, the inhabitants of the archipelago had developed into four kinds of social groups: hunter-gathering tribes, warrior societies, petty plutocracies, and maritime-centered harbor principalities.

The maritime-oriented peoples traded with other Asian countries during the subsequent period bringing influences from Hinduism, Buddhism, and Islam. There was no unifying political state encompassing the entire Philippine Archipelago. Instead, the islands were divided among competing thalassocracies ruled by various datus, rajahs, or sultans. Among these were the kingdoms of Maynila, Namayan, and Tondo, the rajahnates of Butuan and Cebu, and the sultanates of Maguindanao and Sulu. Some of these societies were part of the Malayan empires of Srivijaya, Majapahit, and Brunei. Islam was brought to the Philippines by traders and proselytizers from Malaysia and Indonesia. By the 15th century, Islam was established in the Sulu Archipelago and by 1565 had reached Mindanao, the Visayas, and Luzon.

In 1521, Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan arrived in the Philippines and claimed the islands for Spain. Colonization began when Spanish explorer Miguel López de Legazpi arrived from Mexico in 1565 and formed the first European settlements in Cebu. In 1571, after dealing with the local royal families in the wake of the Tondo Conspiracy and defeating the Chinese pirate warlord

Limahong, the Spanish established Manila as the capital of the Spanish East Indies.

Spanish rule contributed significantly to bringing political unity to the archipelago. From 1565 to 1821, the Philippines was governed as a territory of the Viceroyalty of New Spain and then was administered directly from Madrid after the Mexican War of Independence. The Manila galleons linking Manila to Acapulco traveled once or twice a year between the 16th and 19th century. Trade introduced foods such as corn, tomatoes, potatoes, chili peppers, and pineapples from the Americas. Roman Catholic missionaries converted most of the lowland inhabitants to Christianity and founded schools, a university, and hospitals. While a Spanish decree introduced free public schooling in 1863, efforts in mass public education mainly came to fruition during the American period.

During its rule, the Spanish fought off various indigenous revolts and several external colonial challenges from Chinese pirates, the Dutch, and the Portuguese. In an extension of the fighting of the Seven Years' War, British forces under the command of Brigadier General William Draper and Rear-Admiral Samuel Cornish briefly occupied the Philippines. They found local allies like Diego and Gabriela Silang who took the opportunity to lead a revolt against the Mexican-born acting Governor-General and Archbishop of Manila Manuel Rojo del Rio y Vieyra, but Spanish rule was eventually restored following the 1763 Treaty of Paris.

In the 1800s, Philippine ports were opened to world trade and shifts were occurring within Philippine society. Many Spaniards born in the Philippines (*criollos*) and those of mixed ancestry (*mestizos*) became wealthy. The influx of Spanish and Latino settlers secularized churches and opened up government positions traditionally held by Spaniards born in the Iberian Peninsula (*peninsulares*). The ideals of the French Revolution also began to spread through the islands. *Criollo* dissatisfaction resulted in the revolt in Cavite El Viejo in 1872 that was a precursor to the Philippine Revolution.

Revolutionary sentiments were stoked in 1872 after three priests—Mariano Gómez, José Burgos, and Jacinto Zamora (collectively known as Gomburza)—were accused of sedition by colonial authorities and executed.<sup>[35][36]</sup> This would inspire a propaganda movement in Spain, organized by Marcelo H. del Pilar, José Rizal, and Mariano Ponce, lobbying for political reforms in the Philippines. Rizal was eventually executed on December 30, 1896, on charges of rebellion.<sup>[39]</sup> As attempts at reform were meeting with resistance, Andrés Bonifacio in 1892 established the secret society called the Katipunan, a society along the lines of the freemasons, which sought independence from Spain through armed revolt. Bonifacio and the Katipunan started the Philippine Revolution in 1896. A faction of the Katipunan, the Magdalo of Cavite province, eventually came to challenge Bonifacio's position as the leader of the revolution and Emilio Aguinaldo took over. In 1898, the Spanish-American War began in Cuba and reached the Philippines. Aguinaldo declared Philippine independence from Spain in Kawit, Cavite on June 12, 1898 and the First Philippine Republic was established the following year. Meanwhile, the islands were ceded by Spain to the United States for US\$20 million dollars in the 1898 Treaty of Paris. As it became increasingly clear the United States would not recognize the First Philippine Republic, the Philippine-American War broke out. It ended with American control over the islands.

In 1935, the Philippines was granted Commonwealth status. Plans for independence over the next decade were interrupted by World War II when the Japanese Empire invaded and established a puppet government. Many atrocities and war crimes were committed during the war such as the Bataan Death March and the Manila massacre that culminated during the Battle of Manila.<sup>[42]</sup> Allied troops defeated the Japanese in 1945. By the end of the war it is estimated over a million Filipinos had died. On July 4, 1946, the Philippines attained its independence.

Immediately after World War II, the Philippines faced a number of challenges. The country had to be rebuilt from the ravages of war. It also had to come to

terms with Japanese collaborators. Meanwhile, disgruntled remnants of the Hukbalahap communist rebel army that had previously fought against and resisted the Japanese continued to roam the rural regions. Eventually this threat was dealt with by Secretary of National Defense and later President Ramon Magsaysay but sporadic cases of communist insurgency continued to flare up long afterward.

In 1965, Ferdinand Marcos was elected president, his wife Imelda Marcos at his side. Nearing the end of his second term and constitutionally barred from seeking a third, he declared martial law on September 21, 1972. By using political divisions, the tension of the Cold War, and the specter of communist rebellion and Islamic insurgency as justifications, he was able to govern by decree. On August 21, 1983, Marcos' chief rival opposition leader Benigno "Ninoy" Aquino Jr. ignored warnings and returned from exile in the United States. He was assassinated as he was taken off the plane at the Manila International Airport (now called the Ninoy Aquino International Airport in his memory). With political pressure building Marcos eventually called for snap presidential elections in 1986. Corazon Aquino, Benigno's widow, was convinced into becoming the presidential candidate and standard bearer of the opposition. The elections were widely thought of as rigged when Marcos was proclaimed the winner. This led to the People Power Revolution, instigated when two long-time Marcos allies—Armed Forces of the Philippines Vice Chief-of-Staff Fidel V. Ramos and Secretary of National Defense Juan Ponce Enrile—resigned and barricaded themselves in Camp Aguinaldo and Camp Crame. Exhorted by the Cardinal Archbishop of Manila Jaime Sin, people gathered in support of the rebel leaders and protested on EDSA. In the face of mass protests and military defections, Marcos and his allies fled to Hawaii and into exile. Corazon Aquino was recognized as president.

The return of democracy and government reforms after the events of 1986 were hampered by national debt, government corruption, coup attempts, a persistent communist insurgency, and Islamic separatists. The economy improved during



the administration of Fidel V. Ramos, who was elected in 1992. However, the economic improvements were negated with the onset of the East Asian financial crisis in 1997. In 2001, amid charges of corruption and a stalled impeachment process, Ramos' successor Joseph Ejercito Estrada was ousted from the presidency by the 2001 EDSA Revolution and replaced by Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo.

## **Politics and government**

The Philippines has a presidential, unitary form of government (with some modification, there is one autonomous region largely free from the national government), where the President functions as both head of state and head of government and is commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The president is elected by popular vote to a single six-year term, during which time she or he appoints and presides over the cabinet.

The bicameral Congress is composed of a Senate, serving as the upper house, with members elected to a six-year term, and a House of Representatives, serving as the lower house, with members elected to a three-year term. The senators are elected at large while the representatives are elected from both legislative districts and through sectoral representation.

The judicial power is vested in the Supreme Court, composed of a Chief Justice as its presiding officer and fourteen associate justices, all appointed by the Philippine President from nominations submitted by the Judicial and Bar Council.

There have been attempts to change the government to a federal, unicameral or parliamentary government beginning in the term of Ramos up to the present administration.

## **Administrative divisions**

The Philippines is divided into three island groups: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. As of March 2010, these were divided into 17 regions, 80 provinces, 138 cities, 1,496 municipalities, and 42,025 barangays. In addition, Section 2 of Republic Act No. 5446 asserts that the country has acquired islands from Sabah (formerly North Borneo).

#### Provinces and regions of the Philippines

<b>Region</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Regional center</b>
Ilocos Region	Region I	San Fernando, La Union
Cagayan Valley	Region II	Tuguegarao, Cagayan
Central Luzon	Region III	San Fernando, Pampanga
CALABARZON	Region IV-A	Calamba City, Laguna
MIMAROPA	Region IV-B	Calapan, Oriental Mindoro
Bicol Region	Region V	Legazpi, Albay
Western Visayas	Region VI	Iloilo City
Central Visayas	Region VII	Cebu City

Eastern Visayas	Region VIII	Tacloban
Zamboanga Peninsula	Region IX	Pagadian, Zamboanga del Sur
Northern Mindanao	Region X	Cagayan de Oro City
Davao Region	Region XI	Davao City
SOCCSKSARGEN	Region XII	Koronadal, South Cotabato
Caraga	Region XIII	Butuan City
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	ARMM	Cotabato City
Cordillera Administrative Region	CAR	Baguio
National Capital Region	NCR	Manila

## Politics of the Philippines

The **politics of the Philippines** takes place in an organized framework of a presidential, representative, and democratic republic whereby the president is both the head of state and the head of government within a pluriform multi-party system. This system revolves around three separate and sovereign yet interdependent branches: the legislative branch (the law-making body), the

executive branch (the law-enforcing body), and the judicial branch (the law-interpreting body). Executive power is exercised by the government under the leadership of the president. Legislative power is vested in both the government and the two-chamber congress—the Senate (the upper chamber) and the House of Representatives (the lower chamber). Judicial power is vested in the courts with the Supreme Court of the Philippines as the highest judicial body.

## Government of the Philippines

### Philippine Government

#### Executive Branch

Title	Name
President	
Head of State Head of Government Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Philippines	Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo
Vice President	
Presidential Adviser on Foreign Relations HUDCC Chairman PAG-IBIG Chairman	Noli de Castro
Presidential Chief of Staff	Renato L. Ebarle
Central Bank Governor	Amando M. Tetangco, Jr.
National Security Adviser	Norberto B. Gonzales
United Nations Permanent Representative	Hilario G. Davide, Jr.

#### Legislative Branch

##### Senate

Title	Name
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Senate President	Juan Ponce Enrile
Senate Pro-Tempore	President Jinggoy Estrada
Majority Floor Leader	Juan Miguel Zubiri
Minority Floor Leader	Aquilino Pimentel, Jr.
Secretary	Philip Kuhitmingaw
Sergeant-at-Arms	M/Gen. Jose Balajadia, Jr.
Senate Members	

### **House of Representatives**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Name</b>
Speaker	Prospero Nograles
Dep. Speaker - Luzon	Arnulfo P. Fuentesbella
Dep. Speaker - Visayas	Raul V. del Mar
Dep. Speaker - Mindanao	Simeon A. Datumanong
Dep. Speaker - Central Luzon	Eric D. Singson
Dep. Speaker - Woman	Ma. Amelita C. Villarosa-Makabaliguten
Majority Floor Leader	Arthur D. Defensor, Sr.
Minority Floor Leader	Ronaldo B. Zamora
Secretary-General	Atty. Marilyn B. Barua-Yap
Sergeant-at-Arms	B/Gen. Horacio T. Lactao
House Members	

### **Judicial Branch**

#### **Supreme Court**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Name</b>
Chief Justice	Renato Corona
Official Spokesperson	Midas Marquez

Justices of the Supreme Court

### ***Sandiganbayan***

<b>Title</b>	<b>Name</b>
Clerk of Court	Emma Rosario Lorbes
Security and Sheriff	Edgardo Urieta
Sandiganbayan Judges	

### **Court of Appeals**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Name</b>
Presiding Judge	Ruben T. Reyes
Clerk of Court	Tessie Gatmaitan
Court of Appeals Justices	

### **Constitutional Offices**

#### **Ombudsman**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Name</b>
Ombudsman	Ma. Mercedes Navarro-Gutierrez
Overall Ombudsman	Deputy Orlando Casimiro
Special Prosecutor	Dennis Villa-Ignacio
Dep. Omb. (Luzon)	Victor C. Fernandez
Dep. Omb. (Visayas)	Pelagio Apostol
Dep. Omb. (Mindanao)	Humphrey T. Monteroso
Deputy (Military and Police)	Ombudsman Emilio A. Gonzalez III
Other Officials	

#### **Commission on Human Rights**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Name</b>
Chairman	Leila De Lima
Commissioners	

### **Commission on Elections**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Name</b>
Chairman	Jose Melo
Commissioners	

### **Commission on Audit**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Name</b>
Chairman	Reynaldo A. Villar
Commissioners	

### **Civil Service Commission**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Name</b>
Chairman	Ricardo Saludo
Commissioners	

### **Executive branch**

The executive branch is headed by the President, Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo (party affiliation: Kampi/Lakas-CMD) January 20, 2001, who functions as both the head of state and the head of government. The president is also the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. The president is elected by popular vote to a term of 6 years. The president, then, appoints (and may dismiss) his/her cabinet members whom he/she presides over. The executive seat of government is administered officially from Malacañang Palace - also the official residence of the president - in Manila. The President may no

longer run for re-election, unless he/she becomes president through constitutional succession and has served for no more than 4 years as president.

The second highest official, Vice-President Noli de Castro (party affiliation: Lakas-CMD/Independent) June 30, 2004, is also elected by popular vote. The vice-president is first in line to succession should the president resign, be impeached or die in office. The vice-president usually, though not always, may be a member of the president's cabinet. If there is a vacancy in the position of Vice President, the President will appoint any member of Congress (usually a party member) as new Vice President. The appointment will be validated by a three-fourths vote of Congress voting separately.

## **Legislative branch**

The remainder of the House seats are designated for sectoral representatives elected at large through a complex "party list" system, hinging on the party receiving at least 2% to 6% of the national vote total. The upper house is located in Pasay City, while the lower house is located in Quezon City. The district and sectoral representatives are elected with a term of three years. They can be reelected but they are no longer eligible to run for a fourth consecutive term. The senators are elected to a term of six years. They can be reelected but they are no longer eligible to run for a third consecutive term. The House of Representatives may opt to pass a resolution for a vacancy of a legislative seat that will pave way for a special election. The winner of the special election will serve the unfinished term of the previous district representative; this will be considered as one elective term. The same rule applies in the Senate however it only applies if the seat is vacated before a regular legislative election. This case applies when Senator Teofisto Guingona was appointed Vice President before the May 2001 election. Senator Gregorio Honasan was in the 13th position in the Senatorial election and he served the unfinished term of Guingona. Honasan is no longer eligible to run for the 2004 elections. The case did not apply in 1998



when Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo was elected as Vice President and in 2004 when Noli de Castro was elected as Vice President.

Members of the Philippine Congress tend to have weak party loyalties and change party affiliation easily. In October 2003, the Sunshine Coalition dissolved over Pres. Gloria Macapagal Arroyo's decision to seek election for the presidency, which she assumed when as vice-president, she succeeded Joseph Estrada following the EDSA 2 Revolution of 2001.

Senate President: Juan Ponce Enrile

Speaker of the House of Representatives: Prospero C. Nograles

#### *Presidents of the Senate*

- 1916-1935 Manuel Luis Quezon (Philippine Legislature)
- 1935 Jose Avelino
- 1935-1941 *Dissolved, Unicameral Legislature*
- 1941-1945 *Dissolved, World War II*
- 1945-1946 Manuel A. Roxas (Commonwealth of the Philippines)
- 1946-1949 Jose Avelino
- 1949-1951 Mariano Jesus Cuenco
- 1952-1952 Quintin Paredes
- 1952-1952 Camilo Osias
- 1952-1953 Eulogio Rodriguez
- 1953-1953 Jose Zulueta
- 1953-1963 Eulogio Rodriguez
- 1963-1965 Ferdinand E. Marcos
- 1966-1967 Arturo M. Tolentino
- 1967-1972 Gil J. Puyat
- 1972-1978 *Dissolved, Martial Law*
- 1978-1986 *Dissolved, Interim Batasang Pambansa and Regular Batasang Pambansa*

- 1986-1987 *Dissolved, 1986 Constitutional Commission*
- 1987-1992 Jovito R. Salonga
- 1992-1993 Neptali A. Gonzales
- 1993-1995 Edgardo J. Angara
- 1995-1996 Neptali A. Gonzales
- 1996-1998 Ernesto M. Maceda
- 1998-1998 Neptali A. Gonzales
- 1998-1999 Marcelo B. Fernan
- 1999-2000 Blas F. Ople
- 2000-2000 Franklin M. Drilon
- 2000-2001 Aquilino Pimentel
- 2001-2006 Franklin M. Drilon
- 2006-2008 Manuel B. Villar, Jr.
- 2008-pres Juan Ponce Enrile

#### *Speakers of the House of Representatives*

- 1907-1922 Sergio Osmeña (Philippine Assembly)
- 1922-1933 Manuel A. Roxas (House of Representatives)
- 1933-1935 Quintin Paredes (House of Representatives)
- 1935-1938 Gil Montilla (National Assembly)
- 1938-1941 Jose Yulo (National Assembly)
- 1943-1944 Benigno Aquino Sr. (National Assembly, 2nd Republic)
- 1945-1946 Jose Zulueta (House of Representatives)
- 1946-1953 Eugenio Perez (House of Representatives)
- 1954-1957 Jose B. Laurel, Jr. (House of Representatives)
- 1957-1962 Daniel Romualdez (House of Representatives)
- 1962-1967 Cornelio Villareal (House of Representatives)
- 1967-1971 Jose B. Laurel, Jr. (House of Representatives)
- 1971-1972 Cornelio Villareal (House of Representatives)
- 1978-1984 Querube C. Makalintal (Interim Batasang Pambansa)
- 1984-1986 Nicanor E. Yniguez (Regular Batasang Pambansa)

- 1986-1987 *Dissolved, 1986 Constitutional Commission*
- 1987-1992 Ramon V. Mitra (House of Representatives)
- 1992-1998 Jose C. De Venecia, Jr.(House of Representatives)
- 1998-2000 Manuel Villar Jr. (House of Representatives)
- 2000-2001 Arnulfo Fuentesbella (House of Representatives)
- 2001 Feliciano Belmonte, Jr. (House of Representatives)
- 2001-2008 Jose C. De Venecia, Jr. (House of Representatives)
- 2008-Present Prospero Nograles (House of Representatives)

## **Judicial branch**

The judiciary branch of the government is headed by the Supreme Court, which has a Chief Justice as its head and 14 Associate Justices, all appointed by the president on the recommendation of the Judicial and Bar Council. Other court types of courts, of varying jurisdiction around the archipelago, are the: Lower Collegiate Courts:

- Court of Appeals
- Court of Tax Appeals
- Sandiganbayan

Regular Courts:

- Regional Trial Courts
- Metropolitan Trial Courts
- Municipal Trial Courts
- Municipal Trial Courts in Cities
- Municipal Circuit Trial Courts

Muslim Courts

- Sharia District Courts
- Sharia Circuit Courts

Supreme Court Chief Justice: Reynato Puno

## **Office of the Ombudsman**

The government and all three of its branches are independently monitored by the Office of the Ombudsman. The Ombudsman is given the mandate to investigate and prosecute any government official allegedly guilty of crimes, especially Graft and Corruption. The Ombudsman, or otherwise called as Tanodbayan, is assisted by six deputies, namely the Overall Deputy, the Deputy for Luzon, the Deputy for Visayas, the Deputy for Mindanao, the Deputy for the Armed Forces, and the Special Prosecutor.

## **POLITICAL PARTIES**

During the American occupation, the Nacionalista Party was the dominant party of the time. However, during the Japanese occupation in World War II, a new party, the Kapisanan ng Paglilingkod sa Bagong Pilipinas (KALIBAPI), was formed. It was the only party allowed to operate during the occupation.

After the war, KALIBAPI was abolished and the Nacionalistas returned to power. A new party, the Liberal Party, was formed after some Nacionalistas led by Jose P. Laurel and Camilo Osias split from KALIBAPI. This de facto two-party system remained until 1972.

However, when Ferdinand Marcos declared martial law, he formed his own party, the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL, New Society Movement), and the Nacionalistas, the Liberals, as well as some other parties. Most of Marcos' political opponents were jailed, tortured or killed. In 1978, Marcos called an election to the interim Batasang Pambansa. An opposition party was formed known as LABAN. Among the candidates then were Benigno Aquino, Ernesto Maceda, and Alex Bongcayao. During that election, no opposition candidate was elected. Some groups also sprang up including the National Union for Liberation

led by John Osmena and Diosdado Macapagal, the Mindanao Alliance, the Muslim Federal Party, the Pusyon Bisaya and the Young Philippines.

In 1984, other opposition parties sprang up. Among them were PDP-LABAN (different from the original LABAN party) of Aquilino Pimentel and the UNIDO, or the United Nationalists Democratic Organizations of Salvador Laurel. The UNIDO would later be an umbrella coalition of opposition against Ferdinand Marcos.

The Liberal Party-Salonga Wing, the US-based political figures, the leftist forces led by the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (BAYAN) and other cause-oriented groups did not join the election because they taught they have no faith in fake elections anymore under Marcos.

After Marcos was overthrown in the People Power Revolution, other parties appeared, such as Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas, the Lakas ng Bansa, the National Union of Christian Democrats, the Philippine Democratic Socialist Party and BANDILA.

In 1987 the opposition parties that distanced both from Marcos & Aquino form the Grand Alliance for Democracy (GAD). The parties taking part in the GAD were the Nacionalista Party (Jose Roy Wing), a segment of Kilusang Bagong Lipunan, a segment of the Liberal Party led by Eva Estrada Kalaw, the Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas, the Mindanao Alliance, the Muslim Federal Party and the Christian Socialist Democratic Party.

Another segment of KBL who were still loyal to Marcos joined forces with the Union for Peace & Progress or UPP.

The Left created the Partido ng Bayan or PnB that led by Former Navy Captain Danilo "Ka Dan" Vizmanos as chairman. They put up senatorial bets in the 1987 elections such as peasant leader Jaime Tadeo and Atty. Romeo Capulong

In 1988 the Lakas ng Bansa headed by Ramon Mitra and PDP-LABAN (Cojuangco Wing) joined forces to form the Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino or LDP, causing a split in the ruling coalition and the unification of the Nacionalista Party.

In 1989, anti-Aquino elements reunited at PICC for the Unification of the Nacionalista Party. This unite the forces of the opposition like the Laurel and Roy Wings of the Nacionalista Party, a segment of KBL, the Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas, the Mindanao Alliance, the Muslim Federal Party and the Christian Socialist Democratic Party

In 1992 elections, the LDP was split in half. Fidel V. Ramos formed his own party, the Partido Lakas ng Tao, which coalesced with the National Union of Christian Democrats. Their union was later known as the Lakas-NUCD, now known as Lakas-Christian and Muslim Democrats. The LDP was headed by Ramon Mitra. During these elections, the Nacionalista Party also split into two. The Nacionalistas were led by Salvador Laurel while the splinter group, led by Danding Cojuangco, was known as the Nationalist People's Coalition or NPC.

In the 1998 Philippine elections, three new political parties were formed: the Partido ng Masang Pilipino of Joseph Estrada, the Aksyon Demokratiko (Democratic Action) of Raul Roco, and the Kabalikat ng Mamamayang Pilipino (KAMPI) of Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo.

There were other regional parties, including Panaghiusa (precursor of the Osmeñas' BO-PK), and the Mindanao Alliance in Mindanao. However, many of them are now defunct.

It is believed that Philippine political parties share one common platform. However, it is also perceived that Philippine political parties are also not based on political platform, but rather on personality. Switching party affiliation is so widespread that there were moves from lawmakers in the past to make this

illegal. The issue has fueled the belief that many Philippine politicians are opportunists interested in using political power for personal profit.

## **Local government/administrative subdivisions**

The Philippines is divided into a hierarchy of local government units (LGUs) with the province as the primary unit. As of 2007, there are 81 provinces in the country. Provinces are further subdivided into cities and municipalities, which are in turn, composed of barangays. The barangay is the smallest local government unit. A Philippine province is headed by a Governor. A Provincial Council (Sangguniang Panlalawigan) is composed of a Vice Governor (Presiding Officer) and Provincial Board Members. A Philippine city or municipality is headed by a Mayor. a City Council (Sangguniang Panlungsod) or Municipal Council (Sangguniang Bayan) is composed of a Vice Mayor (Presiding Officer) and City or Municipal Councilors. A barangay is headed by a Barangay Captain, who is also the presiding officer of the barangay council. The Barangay Council is composed of seven (7) Barangay Kagawads. A similar unit called a Youth Council (Sangguniang Kabataan) is headed by an SK Chairperson with a similar rank to a Barangay Captain. The council is composed of SK Members.

The term of office for all local elected officials is three (3) years, starting from noon of June 30 of an election year. No local elective official shall serve for more than three (3) consecutive terms in the same position. Voluntary renunciation of the office for any length of time shall not be considered as an interruption in the continuity of service for the full term for which the elective official concerned was elected. Barangay and SK officials are elected to a term of five (5) years starting from noon of the date as prescribed by law. The current barangay organic law sets the date of November 12, 2007 as the effectivite date. Current barangay and SK officials started terms August 15, 2002. The next barangay and SK election will be on October 29, 2007.

All provinces are grouped into 17 regions for administrative convenience. Most government offices establish regional offices to serve the constituent provinces. The regions themselves do not possess a separate local government, with the exception of the Muslim Mindanao region, which is autonomous. The Cordillera Administrative Region will become an autonomous region and will receive the setup granted to Muslim Mindanao if voters would approve an organic law that would create a *Cordillera Autonomous Region*.

## **Elections in the Philippines**

The Philippines elects on national level a head of state (the President) and a legislature. The president is elected for a six-year term by the people. The vice-president is elected at the same time on a separate ballot. The Philippines elects on a local level governors, vice governors, board members, mayors up to the barangay officials and the Sangguniang Kabataan or youth council members which is mandated in the current Constitution of the Philippines and the Local Government Code of 1991.

The Congress or *Kongreso* has two chambers. The House of Representatives or *Kapulungan ng mga Kinatawan* has currently 240 seats elected for three-year terms, of which 212 seats are contested in single seat constituencies and, 23 are allotted to party-lists according to proportional representation, which are only accessible to marginalized and under-represented groups and parties. The Philippine constitution prohibits the House of Representatives to have more than 250 members. The Senate or *Senado* has 24 members who are elected for six-year terms at-large and do not represent any geographical district. Half of the Senate is renewed every three years.

The Philippines has a multi-party system, with numerous parties in which no one party often has a chance of gaining power alone, and parties must work with



each other to form a coalition government. The Commission on Elections is responsible for running the elections.

Under the Constitution, general elections for the President, Vice President, Congress and local officials occurs after the President and Vice President finishes their terms. While the Congressional elections occurs on mid-term of the incumbent President. Barangay and Sangguniang Kabataan elections are now done at the same time after the Congressional elections.

## 2007 House election

<b>Summary of the 14 May 2007 House of Representatives of the Philippines election results</b>		
<b>Parties</b>	<b>Seats</b>	<b>Proportion (%)</b>
<p>This is the division of seats as published on the website of the House of Representatives.</p> <p>The first party affiliation mentioned is counted. This is not the result of the elections.</p>		
Lakas-Christian Muslim Democrats + Kabalikat ng Malayang Pilipino (Includes SARRO, BO-PK, PROMDI, KDT, Padajon Surigao, 1-CEBU, BALANE, UNA, and PTM)	92+49 (141)	38%+20.3% (58.3%)
Nationalist People's Coalition (Includes Achievers with Integrity Movement)	28	11.6%

Liberal Party	16	6.6%
Nacionalista Party (Includes Abante Viscaya)	8	3.3%
United Opposition	7	2.9%
Partido ng Demokratikong Pilipino-Lakas ng Bayan	4	1.7%
Pwersa ng Masang Pilipino	4	1.7%
Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino	3	1.3%
Partido Demokratiko Sosyalista ng Pilipinas	3	1.3%
Kilusan ng Bagong Lipunan	1	0.4%
Independents	4	1.7%
Buhay Hayaan Yumabong	3	1.3%
Bayan Muna	2	0.8%
Citizen's Battle Against Corruption	2	0.8%

Gabriela Women's Party	2	0.8%
Association of Philippine Electric Cooperatives	2	0.8%
Abono	1	0.4%
Advocacy for Teacher Empowerment Through Action, Cooperation and Harmony Towards Educational Reforms, Inc.	1	0.4%
Agricultural Sector Alliance of the Philippines, Inc.	1	0.4%
Akbayan ! Citizens' Action Party	1	0.4%
Alliance of Rural Concerns	1	0.4%
Anak Mindanao	1	0.4%
Anak Pawis	1	0.4%
An Waray	1	0.4%
Cooperative NATCCO Network Party	1	0.4%
Luzon Farmers Party	1	0.4%

You Against Corruption And Poverty	1	0.4%
Total	242	100%
Source: Congress Web site		

**Annex 1 • d Summary of the 14 May 2007 House of Representatives of the Philippines Party-List election result**

Party-list	Votes	%	Seats
Below is the result of the party-list vote. Most seats in the Congress are not elected through the party list system.			
Buhay Hayaan Yumabong	1,169,248	7.42	3
Bayan Muna	976,699	6.20	2
Citizen's Battle Against Corruption	755,605	4.79	
Association of Philippine Electric Cooperatives	621,211	3.94	1
Gabriela Women's Party	621,086	3.94	
Advocacy for Teacher Empowerment Through Action,	487,354	3.09	

Cooperation and Harmony Towards Educational Reforms, Inc.			
Akbayan ! Citizens' Action Party	466,019	2.96	
Alagad	423,090	2.68	
Cooperative NATCCO Network Party	409,812	2.60	
Luzon Farmers Party	409,133	2.60	
Bagong Alyansang Tagapagtaguyod ng Adhikaing Sambayanan	385,654	2.45	
Alliance of Rural Concerns	373,840	2.37	
Anak Pawis	369,366	2.34	
Abono	339,897	2.16	
Anak Mindanao	338,125	2.15	
Agricultural Sector Alliance of the Philippines, Inc.	328,649	2.09	
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,049,524</b>		<b>21</b>

Source: COMELEC

## 2007 Senatorial Election

Rank	Candidate	Coalition	Votes	%	
1.	<b>Loren B. Legarda</b>	Genuine Opposition	NPC	18,501,209	62.7%
2.	<b>Francis Joseph G. Escudero</b>	Genuine Opposition	NPC	18,264,889	61.9%
3.	<b>Panfilo M. Lacson</b>	Genuine Opposition	United Opposition	15,508,966	52.6%
4.	<b>Manuel B. Villar, Jr.</b>	Genuine Opposition	Nacionalista	15,338,249	52.0%
5.	<b>Francis N. Pangilinan</b>		Liberal	14,534,322	49.3%
6.	<b>Benigno Simeon C. Aquino III</b>	Genuine Opposition	Liberal	14,309,093	48.5%
7.	<b>Edgardo J. Angara</b>	TEAM Unity	LDP	12,657,538	42.9%

8.	<b>Joker P. Arroyo</b>	TEAM Unity	KAMPI	11,802,870	40.0%
9.	<b>Alan Peter S. Cayetano</b>	Genuine Opposition	Nacionalista	11,787,475	40.0%
10.	<b>Gregorio Honasan II</b>		Independent	11,605,433	39.3%
11.	<b>Antonio Trillanes IV</b>	F. Genuine Opposition	United Opposition	11,189,467	37.9%
12.	<b>Juan Miguel F. Zubiri</b>	TEAM Unity	Lakas-CMD	11,004,099	37.3%
13.	Aquilino Pimentel III	L. Genuine Opposition	PDP-Laban	10,984,807	37.2%
14.	Ralph G. Recto	TEAM Unity	Lakas-CMD	10,721,088	36.3%
15.	Michael Defensor	T. TEAM Unity	Lakas-CMD	9,938,816	33.7%
16.	Prospero Pichay, Jr.	A. TEAM Unity	Lakas-CMD	9,798,355	33.2%
17.	Sonia M. Roco	Genuine	Aksyon	8,457,710	28.7%

		Opposition	Demokratiko		
18.	Cesar M. Montano	TEAM Unity	Lakas-CMD	7,800,179	26.4%
19.	Vicente C. Sotto III	TEAM Unity	NPC	7,638,260	25.9%
20.	John Henry R. Osmeña	Genuine Opposition	United Opposition	7,266,905	24.6%
21.	Vicente P. Magsaysay	TEAM Unity	Lakas-CMD	6,357,769	21.4%
22.	Anna Dominique M. Coseteng	Genuine Opposition	Independent	5,274,571	17.9%
23.	Teresa Aquino-Oreta	TEAM Unity	NPC	4,361,969	14.8%
24.	Luis C. Singson	TEAM Unity	Lakas-CMD	4,353,556	14.8%
25.	Richard I. Gomez		Independent	2,725,618	9.2%
26.	Sultan Jamalul D. Kiram III	TEAM Unity	PDSP	2,488,553	8.4%
27.	Melchor G.		KBL	843,675	2.9%



	Chavez				
28.	Martin D. Bautista		Ang Kapatiran	761,157	2.6%
29.	Zosimo Jesus M. Paredes II		Ang Kapatiran	713,812	2.4%
30.	Joselito Pepito P. Cayetano		KBL	510,340	1.7%
31.	Adrian O. Sison		Ang Kapatiran	402,324	1.4%
32.	Oliver O. Lozano		KBL	305,637	1.0%
33.	Antonio L. Estrella		KBL	285,479	1.0%
34.	Victor N. Wood		KBL	283,033	1.0%
35.	Felix C. Cantal		PGRP	123,602	0.4%
36.	Eduardo F. Orpilla		KBL	107,512	0.4%
37.	Ruben C. Enciso		KBL	100,517	0.3%
29,498,660	100.0%				

269,108,854	
43,104,362	68.4%

## 2004 Presidential election

Candidate	Results		
	Votes	%	
<b>Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo</b>	<b>Lakas-CMD/Koalisyon ng Katapatan at Karanasan sa Kinabukasan</b>	<b>12,905,808</b>	<b>39.99%</b>
Fernando Poe, Jr.	Koalisyon ng Nagkakaisang Pilipino	11,782,232	36.51%
Panfilo Lacson	LDP-Aquino Wing	3,510,080	10.88%
Raul Roco	Aksyon Demokratiko	2,082,762	6.45%
Eddie Villanueva	Bangon Pilipinas	1,988,218	6.16%
<b>32,269,100</b>	<b>100.00%</b>		

e • d **Summary of the final official congressional canvass of the 10 May 2004**

## Philippine Vice Presidential election election results

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
<b>Noli de Castro</b>	<b>Koalisyon ng Katapatan at Karanasan sa Kinabukasan</b>	<b>15,100,431</b>	<b>49.80</b>
Loren Legarda	KNP	14,218,709	46.90
Herminio Aquino	Aksyon Demokratiko / Alyansa ng Pag-Asa	981,500	3.24
Rodolfo Pajo	Partido Isang Bansa Isang Diwa	22,244	0.06
Total		30,322,884	100.0

### 2010 Presidential election

The 2010 Presidential election in the Philippines is historical, since this would be the first instance where the votes will be counted by machines. Smartmatic-TIM won the bid to provide technology for the first ever automated elections in the country.

## Philippine general election, 2010

**Presidential elections, legislative elections and local elections** in the Philippines were held on Monday, May 10, 2010. The elected president will become the 15th President of the Philippines, succeeding President Gloria

Macapagal-Arroyo, who is barred from seeking re-election due to term restrictions. The successor of the Vice-President Noli de Castro will be the 15th Vice President of the Philippines. The legislators elected in the 2010 elections will join the senators of the 2007 elections and will comprise the 15th Congress of the Philippines.

The 2010 election was administered by the Commission on Elections (Comelec) in compliance with the Republic Act No. 9369, also known as Amended Computerization Act of 2007. It was the first national computerized election in the history of the Philippines. Although, there were cases of PCOS machine failures, there would be no postponement of elections since most technical issues were resolved by Election Day. Despite the fact that some provinces have reported failure of elections, these have not surpassed the 0.50% of the total number of PCOS machines, and most were replaced on time.

Local elections were held in all provinces, cities and municipalities.

There were more than 85,000 candidates for 17,000 national and local positions and it is believed that the youth will have the swing vote in this election as 40% of voters are 18-35 and there are a potential 3 million first-time voters.

In cases where a candidate is running unopposed, that candidate only has to win one vote in order to be considered elected. In this case, the candidate can vote for self.

## **Background**

The Filipino constitution only allows a president to run for 1-term, however, President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo term was controversial because she replaced Joseph Estrada in the middle of his term and also won an election on her own right to serve longer than the constitution was supposed to allow.

## **Electoral races**

All elective local positions are up; a voter may elect a mayor, vice mayor and a varying number of councilors. If the voter resides in a province, the voter may elect a governor, vice governor and board members.

Notable races include:

- Manila local elections, 2010: Incumbent mayor and former senator Alfredo Lim and Department of Environment and Natural Resources secretary and former mayor Lito Atienza face off in the mayoral elections.
- Quezon City local elections, 2010: Incumbent vice mayor and actor Herbert Bautista, former mayor Ismael Mathay, Jr. former Presidential Chief of Staff and former 3rd District Representative Mike Defensor and 2nd District Representative Mary Ann Susano squaring off in the mayoral elections.
- Bohol local elections, 2010: Award-winning actor and director Cesar Montano joined the race with the two members of Bohol's prominent political clans, incumbent and three-term 1st District Representative Edgar M. Chatto and three-term vice governor Julius Caesar Herrera, in provincial gubernatorial election. Edgar M. Chatto pooled the biggest votes in the gubernatorial race with 203,392 votes. Trailing behind with a margin of 55,375 votes was Vice Governor Julius Caesar Herrera of the Nacionalista Party. Julius Caesar Herrera who got 142,017 votes was closely followed by Cesar Montano with 133,002 votes to come in third. The margin was just 15,015 as early figures showed that Montano ranked second placer in the gubernatorial race.
- Marinduque local elections, 2010: Incumbent governor Jose Antonio N. Carrion of Lakas-Kampi-CMD will be challenged by Carmencita Reyes of the Liberal Party for the upcoming elections.

- Caloocan local elections, 2010: Incumbent mayor Enrico "Recom" Echiverri of the Liberal Party will be challenged by Lakas-Kampi-CMD candidate Baby Asistio.
- Mountain Province local elections, 2010: For the lone congressional seat, incumbent governor Maximo Dalog will be challenged by Mayor Jupiter Dominguez and Mayor Frank Odsey.
- Laguna local elections, 2010: A four-way gubernatorial race ensues among Provincial Administrator Dennis "DSL" Lazaro, incumbent vice governor Ramil Hernandez, Pagsanjan mayor Emilio Ramon Ejercito, and former governor Joey Lina. Their running mates are Los Baños Mayor Caesar Perez, Dave Almarinez, San Pablo City Councilor Ellen Reyes, and Soy Oruga-Mercado, respectively.
- Taguig local elections, 2010: Former Associate Justice and Former Congressman Dante O. Tinga, and Taguig City Congresswoman Ma. Laarni Lopez-Cayetano squaring off in the mayoral elections while Incumbent Vice Mayor George Elias and Entrepreneur Ferdie Santos will face off in the vice mayoral race. Energy Secretary Angelo Reyes backs out of race for Taguig Mayor.
- Batangas local elections, 2010: Actress and incumbent governor Vilma Santos-Recto will be facing off against incumbent Santo Tomas mayor Edna Sanchez in the gubernatorial race in the province of Batangas.
- Valenzuela local elections, 2010: Mayoralty race between columnist Pablo Hernandez III and incumbent mayor Sherwin Gatchalian.

## **General issues**

In a decision dated December 2, 2009, the Supreme Court ruled that appointive officials seeking positions in the elections need not resign from their posts,

striking down Section 4(a) of COMELEC Resolution 8678, Section 13 of Republic Act 9369, and Section 66 of the Omnibus Election Code as unconstitutional, "for being violative of the equal protection clause and for being overbroad."

## Party-switching

As election day approaches, several politicians switched political parties in order to gain votes and funding for the campaign. Many switches were controversial, with the ruling party Lakas Kampi CMD having the most defections, most of which went either to the Liberal Party or to the Nacionalista Party.

The politicians who switched parties after the start of the local campaign period are:

Date	Politician	Running for	Old party	New party
March 24	Jose Zubiri, Jr.	Governor of Bukidnon	Lakas Kampi CMD	Nacionalista
April 11	Arturo Uy	Governor of Compostela Valley	Lakas Kampi CMD	Nacionalista
April 12	Neptali Gonzales II	Congressman of Mandaluyong	Lakas Kampi CMD	Liberal
April 12	Roilo Golez	Congressman of Parañaque's 2nd district	Independent	Liberal
April 14	Joey Salceda	Governor of Albay	Lakas Kampi CMD	Liberal
April 15	Benasing Macarambon	Congressman of Lanao del Sur's 2nd district	Lakas Kampi CMD	Nacionalista
April 20	Mary Ann Susano	Mayor of Quezon City	Lakas Kampi CMD	PMP

Furthermore, figures such as Luis "Chavit" Singson resigned from Lakas and endorsed a candidate aside from Gilberto Teodoro, but did not join another party. Singson endorsed Villar, then resigned from Lakas, but has not joined Villar's Nacionalista Party.

## **Controversies**

Five days before the elections, petitions were made to postpone the elections due to technical malfunctions with the electronic voting machines. On May 7, 2010, the Supreme Court rejected the petitions, affirming the vote would go ahead as planned.

Several cities and provinces encountered several problems, postponing the election. In Caloocan, voting was delayed as the box of ballots delivered to clustered precinct 599 in the city's Pajo district contained ballots for a clustered precinct in Sampaloc in Manila.

### **Election-related violence**

Election hotspots in the Philippines.

Prior to the end of the filing of certificates of candidacy, the COMELEC had anticipated several areas to be named as "election hotspots".

On November 23, 2009, the entourage of the wife of Buluan, Maguindanao Esmael Mangudadatu who is running for provincial governor, including journalists, were abducted and killed in the province's Ampatuan town. Before she was killed, Mangudadatu's wife blamed provincial governor Andal Ampatuan, Jr. as the culprit. Ampatuan Jr. was later arrested. After several arms and military vehicles were seized in Ampatuans' properties and government installations, President Arroyo declared martial law in parts of the province not controlled by the Moro Islamic Liberation Front on December 4.



On December 28, 2009, a candidate for councilor died, and two incumbent officials were wounded in an ambush in Dingras, Ilocos Norte. The gunmen fired at the convoy including barangay chairwoman Joen Caniete, who was running for councilor under the Nacionalista Party; the wounded included a sitting councilor and a provincial board member.

In Sorsogon, Julio Esquivias, a Nacionalista candidate for councilor in the town of Casiguran, died due to a gunshot wound after he was shot by an unidentified gunman.

In a command conference by the Armed Forces of the Philippines, Philippine National Police and the COMELEC, 14 election "hotspots" were identified. They are Abra, Ilocos Norte, Masbate and Nueva Ecija in Luzon, Samar (Western Samar), Eastern Samar and Antique in the Visayas, and Basilan, Sulu, Maguindanao, Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur, Sarangani, and Zamboanga Sibugay in Mindanao.

Worsening private armed violence is a serious security concern that has the capacity to undermine the 2010 elections. Even though a commission has already been formed to dismantle private armies, skeptics are unconvinced that the government can succeed in this task as it has a poor track record at dealing with the ongoing problem of internal violence.

Before election day, a bomb exploded at 1:20am in Ampatuan, Maguindanao. No casualties were reported. In Conception, Iloilo armed men fired a Liberal party headquarters. No casualties were reported.

During election day, three bomb exploded at a polling precinct at Pakpak elementary school in Marawi City, Lanao del Sur. No casualties or injuries reported. Another bomb exploded in Zamboanga Sibugay, killing three people. Earlier today, two bombs exploded at Mindanao State University where several polling precinct were clustered. A NK2 grenade exploded at Shariff Aguak, Maguindanao. No casualties reported. On the same day, at 12:00nn (PST) a

shooting incident was happened on the same area between the rival candidates. Two innocent persons was officially killed.

As of 1:30pm (PST) 14 persons were officially reported killed due to election-related violence. At 2:25pm (PST) a shooting incident in a barangay in Maguindanao caused the cancellation of elections was cancelled.

## **Elections**

Reports indicated that the election day was marred with controversies, particularly in insurgent-ridden province of Mindanao, though other provinces also faced difficulties such as computer glitches on the electronic voting machines, disorderly conduct, vote buying, and violence. In Cebu City, spikes placed by unidentified men on the road caused a delay in the delivery of ballot boxes in Cebu province early Monday.

A total of over 76,340 PCOS machines (or Precinct-count Optical Scanners), some 5,000 back-up units, and some 1,700 servers were deployed in the country's first nation-wide fully automated elections, from counting of votes to transmission and canvassing of election results. Election Day had live full coverage from GMA 7. Besides logistical problems, during the last few days prior to the election poll machine & services supplier Smartmatic-Total Information Management (TIM) found cases of PCOS machine failures. Nonetheless it was decided not to postpone elections since the technical issues were resolved quickly and the solution could be deployed by Election Day. Despite the fact that some provinces reported issues in the election process, these did not surpass the 0.50% of the total number of PCOS machines, and most were replaced on time, as planned for. As a result of the delays, the COMELEC extended voting hours from 6:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. and continued through the night transmitting the votes from every precinct scattered across the country.

After the elections closed and transmissions from PCOS machines began arriving *en masse* and the COMELEC was able to publish the first partial results, many former doubts and concerns vanished, replaced by astonishment due to the unprecedented speed of the tally

**President**

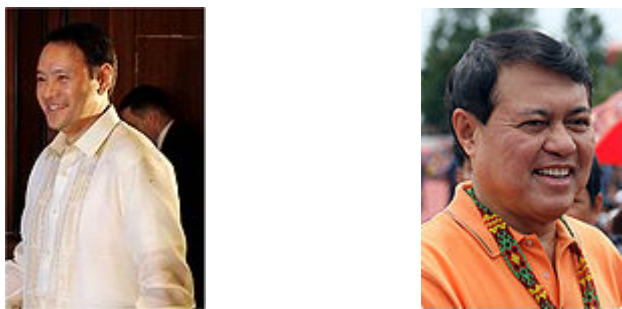
# Philippine presidential election, 2010

**Philippine presidential election, 2010**

May 10, 2010



<b>Nominee</b>	Noyonoy Aquino	Joseph Estrada	Richard Gordon
<b>Party</b>	Liberal	PMP	Bagumbayan-VNP
<b>Running mate</b>	Mar Roxas	Jejomar Binay	Bayani Fernando



<b>Nominee</b>	Gilberto	Eddie	Manny Villar
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	Teodoro	Villanueva	
<b>Party</b>	Lakas	Kampi Bangon	Nacionalista
	CMD	Pilipinas	
<b>Running mate</b>	Edu Manzano	Perfecto Yasay, Jr.	Loren Legarda

Final provincial canvass -- the results of these will be canvassed by Congress.

**Incumbent**

Gloria  
Lakas Kampi CMD

**President**

Macapagal-Arroyo

**President-elect**

TBD

The **Philippine presidential election of 2010** was held on Monday, May 10, 2010. The incumbent President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo is barred from seeking re-election pursuant to the Constitution of the Philippines. Thus, the elected president will become the 15th President of the Philippines.

Incumbent Vice-President Noli de Castro was allowed to seek re-election though he could have possibly sought the presidency. As he is not standing for any election, his successor will be the 15th Vice President of the Philippines.

This election shall also be the first time that the Commission of Elections (Comelec) will implement full automation of elections, pursuant to Republic Act 9369, "An Act Authorizing The Commission on Elections To Use An Automated Election System In The May 11, 1998 National or Local Elections And In Subsequent National And Local Electoral Exercises".

## Opinion polls

The Philippines has two primary opinion polling companies: Social Weather Stations (SWS) and Pulse Asia.

## **Results**

The candidate in each position with the highest amount of votes is declared the winner; there is no runoff. Congress shall canvass the votes in joint public session.

When there are two or more candidates who have an equal and highest amount of votes, Congress, voting separately via majority vote, will choose among the candidates who have an equal and highest amount of votes to be the president.

The Supreme Court shall "be the sole judge of all contests relating to the election, returns, and qualifications of the President or Vice President".

There are several parallel tallies, with the Congressional canvass the official tally. The COMELEC used the election returns from the polling precincts; the Congress as the national board of canvassers will base their official tally from the certificates of canvass from the provinces and cities, which were derived from the election returns. The accredited citizen's arm, the Parish Pastoral Council for Responsible Voting (PPCRV) also used the election returns from the polling precincts. In theory, all tallies must be identical.

### **Official Congressional canvass**

Congress in joint session as the National Board of Canvassers will convene in the Batasan Pambansa in Quezon City, the home of the House of Representatives. Only a committee will canvass the votes, with the same number of members from both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

### **President**

## 2010 Philippine presidential election

v · d · e

Candidate	Party	Results	
		Votes	%
Noynoy Aquino	Liberal	61,742	51.32%
Gilberto Teodoro	Lakas Kampi CMD	16,574	13.78%
Joseph Estrada	PMP	13,982	11.62%
Manny Villar	Nacionalista	11,421	9.49%
Eddie Villanueva	Bangon Pilipinas	10,863	9.03%
Richard Gordon	Bagumbayan-VNP	5,052	4.20%
Jamby Madrigal	Independent	207	0.17%
John Carlos de los Reyes	Ang Kapatiran	203	0.17%
Nicanor Perlas	Independent	190	0.16%

Vetellano Acosta (disqualified)	KBL	74	0.06%
<b>Total valid votes cast</b>		<b>120,307</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b>Registered voters/turnout</b>		<b>51,292,465</b>	<b>0.23%</b>
<b>COCs canvassed</b>		<b>131 of 278</b>	<b>47.12%</b>

Vetellano Acosta (KBL) was disqualified after the ballots were printed. All of his votes are considered spoilt.

### [edit] Vice President

2010 Philippine vice presidential election			
v · d · e			
Candidate	Party	Results	
		Votes	%
Mar Roxas	Liberal	63,582	54.12%
Jejomar Binay	PDP-Laban <sup>[v 1]</sup>	26,385	22.46%

Loren Legarda	NPC <sup>[v 2]</sup>	10,985	9.35%
Perfecto Yasay	Bangon Pilipinas	6,718	5.72%
Bayani Fernando	Bagumbayan-VNP	6,586	5.61%
Edu Manzano	Lakas Kampi CMD	2,416	2.06%
Jay Sonza	KBL	611	0.52%
Dominador Chipeco, Jr.	Ang Kapatiran	211	0.18%
<b>Total valid votes cast</b>		<b>117,494</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b>Registered voters/turnout</b>		<b>51,292,465</b>	<b>0.23%</b>
<b>COCs canvassed</b>		<b>131 of 278</b>	<b>47.12%</b>

1. ^ Binay is Joseph Estrada's guest candidate for vice president.
2. ^ Legarda is Manny Villar's guest candidate for vice president.

### **[edit] Unofficial tallies**

### **[edit] Unofficial COMELEC tally**

The COMELEC originally released results for president and vice president based from election returns but stopped in order not to preempt Congress. The



COMELEC held their tally at the Philippine International Convention Center at Pasay.

The presidential candidate with the greatest number of votes will be declared the winner. A separate election is held for the vice president; the two elected officials need not be running mates in order to be elected.

Candidate	Results		
	Votes	%	
Noynoy Aquino	Liberal	61,742	51.32%
Gilberto Teodoro	Lakas Kampi CMD	16,574	13.78%
Joseph Estrada	PMP	13,982	11.62%
Manny Villar	Nacionalista	11,421	9.49%
Eddie Villanueva	Bangon Pilipinas	10,863	9.03%
Richard Gordon	Bagumbayan-VNP	5,052	4.20%
Jamby Madrigal	Independent	207	0.17%
John Carlos de los Reyes	Ang Kapatiran	203	0.17%

Nicanor Perlas	Independent	190	0.16%
Vetellano Acosta (disqualified)	KBL	74	0.06%
<b>120,307</b>	<b>100.00%</b>		
<b>51,292,465</b>	<b>0.23%</b>		
<b>131 of 278</b>	<b>47.12%</b>		

Vetellano Acosta (KBL) was disqualified after the ballots were printed. All of his votes are considered spoilt.

### Vice-President

Candidate	Results		
	Votes	%	
Mar Roxas	Liberal	63,582	54.12%
Jejomar Binay	PDP-Laban <sup>[v 1]</sup>	26,385	22.46%

Loren Legarda	NPC <sup>[v 2]</sup>	10,985	9.35%
Perfecto Yasay	Bangon Pilipinas	6,718	5.72%
Bayani Fernando	Bagumbayan-VNP	6,586	5.61%
Edu Manzano	Lakas Kampi CMD	2,416	2.06%
Jay Sonza	KBL	611	0.52%
Dominador Chipeco, Jr.	Ang Kapatiran	211	0.18%
<b>117,494</b>	<b>100.00%</b>		
<b>51,292,465</b>	<b>0.23%</b>		
<b>131 of 278</b>	<b>47.12%</b>		

1. ^ Binay is Joseph Estrada's guest candidate for vice president.
2. ^ Legarda is Manny Villar's guest candidate for vice president.

## Senate

One-half of the Senate of the Philippines will be up for election. The Philippines uses the plurality-at-large voting system for the Senate race.

<b>Candidate</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>
Bong Revilla	Lakas-Kampi-CMD	18,064,856
Jinggoy Estrada	PMP	17,646,265
Miriam Defensor Santiago	PRP	16,118,967
Franklin Drilon	Liberal	14,759,103
Juan Ponce Enrile	PMP	14,592,736
Pia Cayetano	Nacionalista	12,765,863
Ferdinand Marcos, Jr.	Nacionalista	12,323,528
Ralph Recto	Liberal	11,529,294
Vicente Sotto III	NPC	11,107,895
Sergio Osmeña III	Independent	10,807,988
Lito Lapid	Lakas-Kampi-CMD	10,217,702
Teofisto Guingona III	Liberal	9,578,265
Risa Hontiveros-Baraquel	Liberal	8,507,137
Ruffy Biazon	Liberal	8,047,374
Joey de Venecia	PMP	7,826,848
Gilbert Remulla	Nacionalista	6,965,229
Danilo Lim	Independent	6,830,491
Sonia Roco	Liberal	6,290,925

## House of Representatives

All seats in the House are up for election, elections will be done for legislative districts and party-list.

<b>Votes</b>		<b>Up</b>	<b>Entered</b>	<b>Seats won</b>	<b>Change</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>			<b>Total %<sup>[n 1]</sup></b>	

Lakas Kampi CMD coalition	13,057,301	38.46%	139	166	<b>105</b>	36.46%	-34
Liberal coalition	6,698,684	19.73%	19	135	<b>46</b>	15.97%	+24
NPC	5,227,075	15.39%	29	72	<b>31</b>	10.76%	+2
Nacionalista coalition	4,020,105	11.84%	44	141	<b>27</b>	9.38%	+11
Independents	2,394,002	7.05%	4 <sup>[n 2]</sup>	230	<b>7</b>	2.43%	+3
PMP coalition	989,514	2.91%	3	47	<b>6</b>	2.08%	+3
PDP-Laban	285,317	0.84%	5 <sup>[n 3]</sup>	14	<b>2</b>	0.69%	-3
PDSP	171,345	0.50%	0	4	<b>1</b>	0.35%	+1
LDP	162,434	0.48%	1	3	<b>2</b>	0.69%	+1
Lapiang Manggagawa	88,981	0.26%	1	3	<b>1</b>	0.35%	0
Other parties	668,854	1.97%	1	59	<b>0</b>	0.00%	-1
<b>33,954,349</b>	<b>90.85%</b>	—	—	—	—		
<b>3,419,742</b>	<b>9.15%</b>	—	—	—	—		
<b>37,374,091</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>80.21%</b>	<b>+9</b>	
<b>51,292,465</b>	<b>72.86%</b>						

1. ^ Of all 286 House members, including party-list representatives.
2. ^ Includes Jose de Venecia, who currently has no party.
3. ^ Includes United Opposition members.

Several communities will hold rescheduled elections in Lanao del Sur after delays in voting in May 10.

## International reaction

The United States and the European Union praised the republic for the smooth elections. The US embassy was one of the first to hail the general elections.

We look forward to a smooth transition and, after June 30, to working with the new Philippine government to deepen the friendship and partnership between

our two nations, and to advance our common goals for the benefit of the Southeast Asia region and the world.

Seeing the patience and the number of people turned in the elections, EU Ambassador Alistair MacDonald shared his experience and reflection in observing the Filipinos.

I had the privilege of observing the electoral process in both Cavite and Batangas and was impressed by the manner in which this first nationwide automated election was conducted.

Despite the intense heat, the long lines and the inevitable unfamiliarity of a new process, our observations suggested that this process was carried out smoothly, and the results transmitted rapidly, in the great majority of cases.

MacDonald also expressed that the EU were impressed for the elections being "smooth" and "generally trouble-free."

He also appreciated the teacher's hard work for the said elections.

## **ELECTION ANALYSIS**

Philippines held a general election on May 10, 2010. The President, who is elected to a six-year term, was up for election as were 12 out of 24 Senate seats, all 286 seats in the House of Representatives and a number of major provincial and municipal governors or mayors. The President of the Philippines, who has power close to the US President, is elected for one six-year term (the constitution's wording of one six-year term has been wishy-washy, allowing the incumbent President to serve 9 years – 2001 to 2010, since she took over from an impeached President in 2001 and was only really elected once) by popular vote, in which the candidate with most votes wins, no runoffs. Similar to Brazil's 1945-1964 system or certain systems for US Lt. Governors, the presidential candidates have running mates of their own but the Vice President is elected a separate vote (so there is no requirement to vote for the running-mate of your

presidential vote). The Senate, which has 24 members elected for six-year terms, is renewed by halves every three years. The system is rather simple: the country is a multi-member FPTP constituency and the top twelve vote-winners win. The House has 229 single-member FPTP constituencies and 57 proportional seats allocated by party-list with a minimum 2% threshold for seats.

The Philippines won full independence from the United States in 1946. Between 1946 and 1969, the Philippines had a rather organized two-party system organized between the Nacionalista Party, founded in 1907 to push for the country's independence and traditionally aligned on the right; and the Liberals, a left-wing splitoff of the Nacionalistas founded in 1945. These two parties both represented various factions of the omnipotent landowners and their political clans and machines. The election of Ferdinand Marcos, a Nacionalista, defeating incumbent Liberal President Diosdado Macapagal in 1965 completely changed the balance of power. Marcos, in power until the People's Power Revolution of 1986, took absolute control of the country in 1972 with the declaration of martial law and forced all major parties to merge into his new outfit, the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL). Marcos, who claims credit for starting a basic agrarian reform hindered by massive central government corruption and certain reforms in the country, took control of the country at the expense of the traditional oligarchic families, alienating them and driving them into an unholy alliance with democrats and the Catholic Church, a movement which culminated in the 1986 People's Power Revolution (in which the army's switch of allegiance played a key role) and in the rise to power of Corazon Aquino, a democratic reformer. Aquino served as President until she was democratically succeeded by Fidel Ramos. While she was an honest President, Aquino was unable to do away with the massive entrenched corruption, graft of Filipino politics and the poverty and underdevelopment it caused throughout the country. In 1998, popular former actor and Vice President Joseph Estrada was elected President, but massive corruption led to mass protests and his ousting in 2001, when Vice President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo. Arroyo, who was controversially re-elected in 2004,

has been attacked for corruption and her penchant for controversial constitutional reforms. Arroyo's popularity has been negative since 2007 or so.

The major candidates in the race for President were Senator Benigno Aquino III (Liberal), Corazon's son; former President Joseph Estrada of the Pwersa ng Masang Pilipino (PMP) party; Nacionalista Senator Manuel Villar, Jr.; Gilberto Teodoro of Arroyo's party, the Lakas Kampi CMD; evangelical leader Eddie Villanueva, Senator Richard Gordon and three other minor candidates. Aquino, who benefited from an outpour of sympathy following his mother's death last year, campaigned on an anti-corruption and staunchly anti-Arroyo platform. His running mate was Mar Roxas and Estrada's running-mate was Jejomar Binay. Here are the results for President and Vice President, based on the official COMELEC tallies found on Wikipedia and other places online:

### **President:**

Benigno	Aquino	III (Liberal)	40.19%	
Joseph	Estrada	(PMP)	25.46%	
Manuel	Villar,	Jr. (Nacionalista)	14.22%	
Gilberto	Teodoro (Lakas	Kampi	CMD)	10.65%
Eddie	Villanueva (Bangon	Pilipinas)	3.01%	
Richard	Gordon (Bagumbayan-VNP)		1.41%	
Nicanor	Perlas (Independent)		0.13%	
Jamby	Madrigal (Independent)		0.12%	
John Carlos de los Reyes (Ang Kapatiran)			0.11%	

### **Vice President:**

Jejomar	Binay (PDP-Laban)	42.51%		
Mar	Roxas (Liberal)	36.84%		
Loren	Legarda (NPC)	10.71%		
Bayani	Fernando (Bagumbayan-VNP)	2.78%		
Edu	Manzano (Lakas	Kampi	CMD)	1.95%



Perfecto	Yasay (Bangon	Pilipinas)	0.97%
Jay	Sonza (KBL)		0.16%
Dominador Chipeco, Jr. (Ang Kapatiran)			0.13%

Aquino faces major challenges, the same which his mother faced. Corruption, cronyism and graft is an established aspect of the Filipino political life, and party lines reflect that reality. Efforts to prosecute Arroyo will run into a strong opposition bloc in the legislature. The country still needs major reforms in both political power structure and land structure, but despite his apparent good-will, Aquino will face opposition from the established interests. However, he may choose to take the way of almost all Filipino Presidents and align with the established interests and feed them money and influence.

The Senate results reflect the continued dominance of parochial, oligarchic or personality politics in the Philippines. Bong Revilla, the first-placed candidate for the Senate, with 16 million or so votes, is a former actor. The runner up is Estrada's son, Jinggoy Estrada. In seventh place, Ferdinand Marcos, Jr. wins a spot in the Senate. I don't know the makeup of Senate by party, but in the Philippines, people matter far more than parties (most of which are either patronage machines or personal outfits for actors and the like) and these people usually align with wherever the money is (eg; the President) and whoever best protects their parish's interests.

The House results also reflect the same old power structure, and they also show that Aquino will face a strong opposition in the House – which explains his willingness to reach across party lines to govern. Here are the headline results, by coalition, for district seats (I can't seem to find list seats):

Lakas	Kampi	CMD	36.71%	winning	93	seats	(-46)
Nacionalista-NPC			26.29%	winning	47	seats	(+3)
Liberal			23.43%	winning	35	seats	(+13)
PMP			2.46%	winning	6	seats	(+1)

Independent	6.9%	winning	5	seats	(+1)
PDP-Laban	1.22%	winning	2	seats	(-3)
Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino	0.96%	winning	2	seats	(-1)

Lakas Kampi CMD, which is Arroyo's party and the traditionally dominant legislative party, maintains a large plurality in the House due to its machines' dominance in generally rural areas throughout the country. Arroyo herself has assured that she would remain in the frontlines of power by seeking a House seat, her son's old seat in Pampanga's 2nd district. She won her seat with 84% of the vote, and her party is aiming to make her Speaker of the House. Imelda Marcos, who had already been in the House between 1995 and 1998, ran for her son's seat in Ilocos Norte (the family's stronghold) and won 80% of the vote as a Nacionalista candidate.