Administrative Justice

Civil Service Law and Rules: An Overview

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ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE DEFINITION

A part of Administrative Law which deals with administrative infractions or grounds for disciplinary actions, administrative penalties and administrative disciplinary procedure.
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

LEGAL BASIS

Administrative Discipline had its genesis from the constitutional mandate which states as follows:

“Public Office is a public trust, Public Officers and employees must at all times be accountable to the people, serve them with utmost responsibility, integrity, Loyalty, and efficiency, act with patriotism and justice and lead modest lives”

(Art. XI, Accountability of Public Officers)
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

The phrase “public office is a public trust” refers to a representative government, the officers being mere agents and not rulers of the people, one where no one man or set of men has a proprietary or contractual right to an office, but where every officer accepts office pursuant to the provisions of law and holds the office as a trust for the people.
1. Administrative Offenses do not prescribe (Floria vs. Sunga, 386 SCRA 551)

2. Administrative cases are not subject to settlement (Modified by Rule 11, 2017 RACCS)

3. The withdrawal of the complainant is not a ground for the dismissal of the case

4. The complainant is a mere witness to the commission of the Offense, hence, anybody can file an administrative complaint
No officer or employee of the government can be disciplined or removed from office except for cause and after due process.
(Art. IX-B, Sec 2, Par 3, 1987 Constitution)
Investigation and adjudication of administrative complaints against appointive local officials and employees as well as their suspension and removal shall be in accordance with the Civil Service Law and Rules and other pertinent laws. The results of such administrative investigations shall be reported to the Civil Service Commission. (Sec. 84, Local Government Code)
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

Official Subject to Disciplinary Authority; Exceptions.

– The Office of the Ombudsman shall have disciplinary authority over all elective and appointive officials of the Government and its subdivisions, instrumentalities and agencies, including Members of the Cabinet, local government, government-owned or controlled corporations and their subsidiaries, except over officials who may be removed only by impeachment or over Members of Congress, and the Judiciary (Sec.21, RA 6770, the Ombudsman Act)
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

Any violation hereof proven in a proper administrative proceeding shall be sufficient cause for removal or dismissal of a public official or employee even if no criminal prosecution is instituted against him. (Sec. 11, Par B, RA 6713, The Code of Conduct)
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

JURISDICTION

The authority to hear and decide cases. The power or jurisdiction to institute disciplinary actions in administrative cases is lodged only on the disciplinary authority to which such power is vested by law. Absent such legal basis the power to discipline cannot be exercised.
Heads of agencies have jurisdiction to investigate and discipline their own officials and employees, however, heads of agencies may delegate the power to investigate to their subordinates and just wait the recommendations which will be made afterwards. (Sec. 47, par 2 and 3, EO 292)

The authority that decides the case, therefore, is also clothed with the power to investigate and is deemed to have done the same even if in reality somebody else conducted it by virtue of delegation.
Permanency of Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction once present is not lost upon the instance of the parties but continues until the case is terminated.
(Que vs. Court of Appeals, 339 SCRA 505)

In administrative cases, jurisdiction over the person complained of remains even if he resigned from the service so long as the offense was committed during his incumbency.
(CSC Resolution No. 99-0298 dated January 1, 1999, Uy, Allan)
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

A public official’s resignation does not render moot an administrative case that was filed prior to the official’s resignation.

The jurisdiction of the Court at the time of the filing of the administrative complaint was not lost by the mere fact that the respondent public official had ceased in office during the pendency of his case.

(Andutan vs. Ombudsman, G.R. No. 164679, July 26, 2011)
Resignation is not a way out to evade administrative liability when facing administrative sanction. The resignation of a public servant does not preclude the finding of any administrative liability to which he or she shall still be answerable.

(Pagano vs. Nazarro, Jr. cited in Andutan v. Ombudsman)
Section 66 of the Omnibus Election Code, in considering an appointive official ipso facto resigned, merely provides for the immediate implementation of the penalty for the prohibited act of engaging in partisan political activity. This provision was not intended, and should not be used, as a defense against an administrative case for acts committed during government service.

(Esther S. Pagano vs. Juan Nazarro, Jr. et al. G.R. No. 149072, September 21, 2007)
Cessation from office of respondent by resignation or retirement neither warrants the dismissal of the administrative complaint filed against him while he was still in the service nor does it render said administrative case moot and academic.

(Baquerfo vs. Sanchez, 495 Phil. 10, 2005 cited in Andutan vs. Ombudsman)
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

Appellate Jurisdiction
Refers to the jurisdiction to take cognizance of appeals from a decision of a lower deciding authority.

Exclusive Appellate Jurisdiction
All decisions of agency heads on administrative cases whether disciplinary or non-disciplinary are within the exclusive appellate jurisdiction of the CSC.
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

The Party Adversely Affected Doctrine

Refers to the rule that in administrative cases only the respondent who was found guilty of an offense has the personality to file an appeal (Paredes vs CSC). However, this is a procedural rule which must be invoked by the appellee otherwise, the appeal by the complainant may be given due course (Mendez vs CSC).
xxx allows the CSC to appeal in cases where the respondent is exonerated of charges. The Court did not deviate from the doctrine that the complainant, being a mere witness for the government, cannot appeal the decision rendered in the administrative case. xxx No private interest is involved in an administrative case as the offense is committed against the government.

(CSC vs Dacooycoy 306 SCRA 425)
In *National Power Corporation vs. Civil Service Commission and Tanfelix*, the National Power Corporation had previously filed an administrative complaint against one of its employees, Rodrigo Tanfelix, resulting in his dismissal from service. When the Civil Service Commission exonerated Tanfelix and the Court of Appeals affirmed the exoneration, the National Power Corporation was allowed to appeal.

*(LRTA vs Salvaña, GR No. 192074, June 10, 2014)*
Pursuant to **Rule 43 of the Rules of Court**, Decisions of the Civil Service Commission are appealable to the Court of Appeals through a Petition for Review.
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

Backwages - In Campol vs Balao-As, the Sangguniang Bayan (SB) of Boliney, Abra passed a resolution in 2004 terminating Campol as SB Secretary in 2005, while his illegal termination was still pending, Campol obtained another job as an administrative aide in the Public Attorney’s Office (PAO). SC ruled that Campol’s PAO earning should not be deducted from the award of full backwages:

“Any income he may have obtained during the litigation of the case shall not be deducted from this amount. This is consistent with our ruling that an employee illegally dismissed has the right to live and to find employment elsewhere during the pendency of the case.”

Julius B. Campol, vs. Mayor Balao-As and VM Sianen, GR No. 197634, 2016
Revisiting **Campol vs Balao-As**, the SC agreed that the award of full back wages in favor of an illegally dismissed civil service employee who was subsequently employed in another govt agency violates the constitutional prohibitions against double office-holding and double compensation in the civil service. Sec. 8, Art. IX-B of the Constitution provides that no elective or appointive public officer or employee shall receive additional, double or indirect compensation.

SC ruled that petitioners who were subsequently rehired by the NPC, absorbed by PSALM or Transco, or transferred or employed by other government agencies, are not entitled to back wages. To award back wages even to those who remained employed as a direct result of the 2003 reorganization amounts to unjust enrichment and damage to the government.

On the other hand, petitioners who were neither rehired by the NPC or absorbed by PSALM or Transco pursuant to the 2003 reorganization and subsequently employed in the private sector shall be entitled to full back wages (applying *Bustamante and Equitable Banking Corporation*).

**NPC Drivers and Mechanics Association (NPC DAMA) vs. The National Power Corp., GR. No. 156208, November 21, 2017**
SPECIFIC OFFENSES
Administrative offenses with corresponding penalties are classified into grave, less grave or light, depending on their gravity and effects on the government service.
Grave offenses are those which may be punished with dismissal from the service for the first offense or the maximum of 1 year suspension for the first offense and dismissal from the service for the second offense. Examples of Grave Offenses punishable with dismissal are:

- Serious Dishonesty
- Gross Neglect of Duty
- Grave Misconduct
- Being Notoriously Undesirable
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

Examples of Grave Offenses punishable with dismissal are:

- Conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude
- Falsification of Official Document
- Physical or mental incapacity due to immoral or vicious habits
- Receiving for personal use of a fee, gift or other valuable thing in the course of official duties when the same is given by any person in the hope or expectation of receiving a favor or better treatment, or committing other acts punishable under the anti graft laws
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

Examples of Grave Offenses punishable with dismissal are:

- Contracting loans of money or property from reasons with whom the office of the employee has business relations

- Soliciting or accepting directly or indirectly, any gift, gratuity, favor, entertainment, loan or anything of monetary value which in the course of his/her official duties or in connection with any operation being regulated by, or any transaction which may be affected by the functions of his/her office. The propriety or impropriety of the foregoing shall be determined by its value, kinship, or relationship between giver and receiver and the motivation. A thing of monetary value is one which is evidently or manifestly excessive by its very nature;

- Nepotism and Disloyalty to the Republication of the Philippines.
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Examples of Grave Offenses punishable with 6 mos. and 1 day to 1 year are:

- Less serious dishonesty
- Oppression
- Disgraceful and immoral conduct
- Inefficiency and incompetence in the performance of official duties
- Frequent unauthorized absences or tardiness
- Habitual tardiness in reporting for duty causing prejudice to the operations of the office
- loafing from duty during regular office hours
- Refusal to perform official duty
- Gross insubordination
- Conduct prejudicial to the best interest of the service
Examples of **Grave Offenses** punishable with 6 mos. and 1 day to 1 year are:

- Directly or indirectly having financial and material interest in any transaction requiring the approval of one’s office. Financial and material interest is defined as pecuniary or proprietary interest by which a person will gain or lose something.

- Owning, controlling, managing or accepting employment as officer, employee, consultant, counsel, broker, agent, trustee, or nominee in any private enterprise regulated, supervised or licensed by one’s office, unless expressly allowed by law.

- Disclosing or misusing confidential or classified information officially known by reason of one’s office and not made available to the public, to further one’s private interests or give undue advantage to anyone, or to prejudice the public interest. Obtaining or using a statement filed under RA 6713 for any purpose contrary to morals or public policy.
Examples of Grave Offenses punishable with 6 mos. and 1 day to 1 year are:

- Obtaining or using any statement filed under the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees for any purpose contrary to morals or public policy or any commercial purpose other than by news and communications media for dissemination to the general public; and

- Recommending any person to any position in a private enterprise which has a regular or pending official transaction with one’s office, unless such recommendation or referral is mandated by (1) law, or (2) international agreements, commitment and obligation, or (3) as part of the function of one’s office.
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

Less Grave offenses are those punishable with 1 mo. 1 day to 6 mos. For the first offense and dismissal for the second offense. Examples are:

- Simple Neglect of Duty
- Simple Misconduct
- Discourtesy in the Course of Official Duties;
Less Grave offenses are those punishable with 1 mo. 1 day to 6 mos. For the first offense and dismissal for the second offense. Examples are:

- Gross Discourtesy in the course of official duties
- Violation of CS Law and Rules of serious nature
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

Less Grave offenses are those punishable with 1 mo. 1 day to 6 mos. For the first offense and dismissal for the second offense. Examples are:

- Insubordination
- Habitual Drunkenness
- Unfair discrimination in rendering public service due to party affiliation or preference
- Failure to File sworn statements of assets and liabilities
Less Grave offenses are those punishable with 1 mo. 1 day to 6 mos. For the first offense and dismissal for the second offense. Examples are:

- Failure to resign from his position in the private business where there is conflict of interest within 30 days from assumption of public office.
- Engaging directly or indirectly in partisan political activities by one holding non-political office.
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

Light offenses are those punishable with reprimand for the first offense, suspension of up to 30 days for the second offense and dismissal from the service for the third offense. Examples are:

- Simple Discourtesy
- Improper solicitation from subordinates or school children
- Violation of reasonable office rules and regulations
Light offenses are those punishable with reprimand for the first offense, suspension of up to 30 days for the second offense and dismissal from the service for the third offense. Examples are:

- Habitual tardiness, Gambling prohibited by law
- Refusal to render overtime service
- Immorality prior to entering the service
**Administrative Discipline**

**Light offenses** are those punishable with reprimand for the first offense, suspension of up to 30 days for the second offense and dismissal from the service for the third offense. Examples are:

- Borrowing money from subordinates
- Lending money at usurious rates
- Willful failure to pay just debts or taxes due to the government
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

Light offenses are those punishable with reprimand for the first offense, suspension of up to 30 days for the second offense and dismissal from the service for the third offense. Examples are:

- Failure to attend to anyone who wants to avail of the services of his office
- Engaging in the Private Practice of Profession unless authorized and Pursuit of private business without the permission required by civil service rules and regulations.
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

DISGRACEFUL AND IMMORAL CONDUCT

Refers to acts which violate the basic norm of decency, morality and decorum abhorred and condemned by the society. It refers to conduct which is willful, flagrant, or shameless, and which shows a moral indifference to the opinions of the good and respectable members of the community.
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

DISHONESTY

Has been defined as a form of conduct which connotes untrustworthiness and lack of integrity, a disposition to lie, cheat deceive, betray.”

DISHONESTY

“The concealment or distortion of truth, which shows lack of integrity or a disposition to defraud, cheat, deceive or betray and an intent to violate the truth.”

(Section 1, Rules on Administrative Offense of Dishonesty, CSC Resolution No. 06-0538, April 4, 2006)
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

Classification of DISHONESTY

a) Serious Dishonesty -
   *Punishable by dismissal from the service*

b) Less Serious Dishonesty -
   1\textsuperscript{st} offense - suspension from 6 months and 1 day to 1 year
   
   2\textsuperscript{nd} offense - dismissal from the service

(Section 2, Rules on Administrative Offense of Dishonesty, CSC Resolution No. 06-0538, April 4, 2006)
**Classification of DISHonesty**

c) Simple Dishonesty-

1\(^{st}\) offense - suspension of 1 month and 1 day to 6 months

2\(^{nd}\) offense - suspension of 6 months and 1 day to 1 year

3\(^{rd}\) offense - dismissal from the service

(Section 2, Rules on Administrative Offense of Dishonesty, CSC Resolution No. 06-0538, April 4, 2006)
The presence of any one of the following attendant circumstances in the commission of the dishonest act would constitute the offense of **SERIOUS DISHONESTY**:

a) The dishonest act caused serious damage and grave prejudice to the Government

b) The respondent gravely abused his authority in order to commit the dishonest act

c) Where the respondent is an accountable officer, the dishonest act directly involves property, accountable forms or money for which he is directly accountable and the respondent shows an intent to commit material gain, graft and corruption
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

The presence of any one of the following attendant circumstances in the commission of the dishonest act would constitute the offense of SERIOUS DISHONESTY:

d) The dishonest act exhibits moral depravity on the part of the respondent

e) The respondent employed fraud and/or falsification of official documents in the commission of the dishonest act related to his/her employment
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

The presence of any one of the following attendant circumstances in the commission of the dishonest act would constitute the offense of SERIOUS DISHONESTY:

f) The dishonest act was committed several times or in various occasions

g) The dishonest act involves a Civil Service examination irregularity or fake Civil Service eligibility such as, but not limited to, impersonation, cheating and use of crib sheets

h) Other analogous circumstances
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

The presence of any one of the following attendant circumstances in the commission of the dishonest act would constitute the offense of LESS SERIOUS DISHONESTY:

x x x

a) The dishonest act caused damage and prejudice to the government which is not so serious as to qualify under the immediately preceding classification
b) The respondent did not take advantage of his/her position in committing the dishonest act
c) Other analogous circumstances

(Section 4, RULES ON ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENSE OF DISHONESTY, CSC Resolution No. 06-0538, April 4, 2006)
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

The presence of any one of the following attendant circumstances in the commission of the dishonest act would constitute the offense of SIMPLE DISHONESTY:

a) The dishonest act did not cause damage or prejudice to the government
b) The dishonest act has no direct relation to or does not involve the duties and responsibilities of the respondent
c) In falsification of any official document, where the information falsified is not related to his/her employment
The presence of any one of the following attendant circumstances in the commission of the dishonest act would constitute the offense of SIMPLE DISHONESTY:

x x x
d) That the dishonest act did not result in any gain or benefit to the offender
e) Other analogous circumstances

(Section 5, RULES ON ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENSE OF DISHONESTY, CSC Resolution No. 06-0538, April 4, 2006)
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

GROSS NEGLECT OF DUTY

Negligence is want of care required by the circumstances. It is a relative or comparative, not an absolute term, and its application depends upon the situation of the parties, and the degree of care and vigilance which the circumstances reasonably impose.

US vs. JUANILLO, 23 Phil. 212
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

GRAVE vs. SIMPLE

In Grave Misconduct, as distinguished from Simple Misconduct, the elements of corruption, clear intent to violate the law or flagrant disregard of established rules, must be manifest.”

LANDRITO vs. CSC, 223 SCRA 564
Citing In Re: Impeachment of Horilleno, 43 Phil. 212 (1922)
CONVICTION OF A CRIME INVOLVING MORAL TURPITUDE

Everything which is done contrary to justice, honesty, modesty or good morals.

In Re: Basa, 41 Phil. 275; In Re: Isada, 60 Phil. 915
Everything which is done contrary to justice, honesty, modesty or good morals.

“It (moral turpitude) implies something immoral in itself, regardless of the fact that it is punishable by law or not. It is not the prohibition by statute that fixes moral turpitude but the nature of the act itself.”

ROBREDILLO, Mario, CSC Resolution No. 00-0657, March 10, 2000 citing DELA TORRE vs. COMELEC, 258 SCRA 483
FALSIFICATION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

Falsification as a rule is the misrepresentation of a thing, fact or condition, certifying that a thing is true when it is not, whether one has the right to make the representation or certificate. As applied to a public document, in order that said act be punishable, it is immaterial whether it has caused damage to a third person or not. This is because falsification of public documents is controlled by other principles distinct from those applicable to private documents.

U.S. vs. Buenaventura, 1 Phil. 433
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

ENGAGING DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY IN PARTISAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES BY ONE HOLDING NON-POLITICAL OFFICE | The term “election campaign” or ‘partisan political activity’ refers to an act designed to promote the election or defeat of a particular candidate or candidates to a public office.

[BUGTONG, Diosdado, CSC Res. No. 97-0807, January 28, 1997 citing Section 79 of the Omnibus Election Code of the Philippines (Batas Pambansa Bilang 881)]
NEPOTISM | All appointments in the national, provincial, city and municipal governments or in any branch or instrumentality thereof, including government-owned and controlled corporations, made in favor of a relative {within the third degree} of the appointing or recommending authority, or of the chief of the bureau or office, or of the persons exercising immediate supervision over him, are hereby prohibited.

DEBULGADO vs. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 238 SCRA 184
LIMITATIONS ON APPOINTMENTS |

No person shall be appointed in the career service of the local government if he is related within the fourth civil degree of consanguinity or affinity to the appointing and recommending authority.

Section 79, Local Government Code of 1991
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

DISLOYALTY TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES AND TO THE FILIPINO PEOPLE | It consists of abandonment or renunciation of one’s loyalty to the government or advocating the overthrow of the Government.

Par. 7, Section 8, Presidential Decree No. 971, July 27, 1976
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

OPPRESSION | The Commission has defined oppression as an act of cruelty, severity, unlawful exaction, domination or excessive use of authority.

CSC Resolution No. 95-2125, March 21, 1995
INEFFICIENCY AND INCOMPETENCE IN THE PERFORMANCE OF OFFICIAL DUTY | Incompetency |

Defined as the manifest lack of adequate ability and fitness for the satisfactory performance of official duties. This has reference to any physical, moral or intellectual quality the lack of which substantially incapacitates one to perform the duties of an officer.

Sec. 8, Pres. Decree No. 971
FREQUENT UNAUTHORIZED ABSENCES, OR TARDINESS IN REPORTING FOR DUTY, LOAFING OR FREQUENT UNAUTHORIZED ABSENCES FROM DUTY DURING REGULAR OFFICE HOURS | An officer or employee shall be considered habitually absent if he incurs unauthorized absences exceeding the allowable 2.5 days monthly leave credit under the Leave Law for at least three (3) months in a semester or at least three (3) consecutive months during the year.

Section 22 (q), Rule XIV, Omnibus Rules Implementing Book V of Executive Order No. 292 (Administrative Code of 1987)
REFUSAL TO PERFORM OFFICIAL DUTY | “Any act conduct of officer or tribunal under a duty to perform, signifying intention not to perform...”

Word & Phrases, Volume 36-A, Copyright, 1962
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

GROSS INSUBORDINATION

Is a deliberate and willful refusal to comply with a lawful request or order of a higher authority. It involves disregard of proper authority and a refusal to obey that authority, a willful disrespect of it.”

One who frequently and repeatedly becomes intoxicated by excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquor so as to acquire a fixed habit and an involuntary tendency to become intoxicated as often as the temptation is presented, even though he remains sober for days or even weeks at a time.

Black’s Law Dictionary, 5th Edition
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

FREQUENT UNAUTHORIZED TARDINESS (HABITUAL TARDINESS) | An employee shall be considered habitually tardy if he incurs tardiness, regardless of the number of minutes, ten (10) times a month for at least two (2) months in a semester or at least two (2) consecutive months during the year.

Section 22. (q) Rule XIV, Omnibus Rules Implementing Book V of Executive Order No. 292 (Administrative Code of 1987)
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

Memorandum Circular No. 16, s. 2010 dated August 6, 2010

1. Any officer or employee who incurs undertime, regardless of the number of minutes/hours, ten (10) times a month for at least two months in a semester shall be liable for Simple Misconduct and/or Conduct Prejudicial to the Best Interest of the Service, as the case may be; and

2. Any officer or employee who incurs undertime, regardless of the number of minutes/hours, ten (10) times a month for at least two (2) consecutive months during the year shall be liable for Simple Misconduct and/or Conduct Prejudicial to the Best Interest of the Service, as the case may be.
1. Any officer or employee who is absent in the morning is considered to be tardy and is subject to the provisions on habitual tardiness; and

2. Any officer or employee who is absent in the afternoon is considered to have incurred undertime, subject to the provisions on undertime.
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

WILLFUL FAILURE TO PAY JUST DEBTS

“Just debts” shall apply only to:
1. Claims adjudicated by a court of law, or
2. Claims the existence and justness of which are admitted by the debtor.

LAW AND RULES ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

Definition:

The term **Sexual Harassment** has varying definitions depending on what type of case will be instituted. If the case is criminal in nature, the definition under RA 7877 applies, thus, all elements thereof must be present for purposes of conviction. On the other hand, the administrative offense of sexual harassment is defined under the Administrative Disciplinary Rules on Sexual Harassment cases promulgated by the Civil service Commission (CSC Resolution No. 01-0940) which conspicuously deviated from the stringent requirements of RA 7877 insofar as the elements of the offense are concerned.
Sexual Harassment as a criminal offense is defined as a work, education or training related act committed by an employer, employee, manager, supervisor, agent of the employer, teacher, instructor, professor, coach, trainor or any person who, having authority, influence or moral ascendancy over another in a work or training or education environment, demands, requests or otherwise requires any sexual favor from the other, regardless of whether the demand, request or requirement for submission is accepted by the object of said act.
Note that the two definitions are substantially the same except that in the administrative sexual harassment cases the element of moral ascendancy, influence or authority on the part of the offender is not present.
II. Forms of commission

Section 5. The following are illustrative forms of sexual harassment:
(a) Physical
   i. Malicious Touching;
   ii. Overt sexual advances;
   iii. Gestures with lewd insinuation.
(b) Verbal, such as but not limited to, requests or demands for sexual favors, and lurid remarks;
II. Forms of commission

Section 5. The following are illustrative forms of sexual harassment:

- Use of objects, pictures or graphics, letters or writing notes with sexual underpinnings;
- Other forms analogous to the foregoing.
III. Persons Liable

Section 6. Any government official or employee, regardless of sex, is liable for sexual harassment when he/she:

(a) directly participates in the execution of any act of sexual harassment as defined by these Rules;

(b) induces or directs another or others to commit sexual harassment as defined by these Rules;
III. Persons Liable

Section 6. Any government official or employee, regardless of sex, is liable for sexual harassment when he/she:

   x x x

(c) cooperates in the commission of sexual harassment by another through an act without which the sexual harassment would not have been accomplished; or

(d) cooperates in the commission of sexual harassment by another through previous or simultaneous acts.
IV. Committee on Decorum and Investigation

Section 7. A Committee on Decorum and Investigation (CODI) shall be created in all national or local agencies of the government, state colleges and universities, including government-owned or controlled corporations with original charters. The Committee shall perform the following functions:

(a) Receive complaints of sexual harassment;
(b) Investigate sexual harassment complaints in accordance with the prescribed procedure;
IV. Committee on Decorum and Investigation

Section 7.

(c) Submit a report of its findings with the corresponding recommendation to the disciplining authority for decision;
(d) Lead in the conduct of discussions about sexual harassment within the agency or institution to increase understanding and prevent incidents of sexual harassment;
Localized Committees on Decorum and Investigation established in the regional or field offices, as the case may be, of the agency or institution shall have the same functions as stated above and shall submit the report of investigation with its recommendation directly to the disciplining authority.

When a member of the Committee is the complainant or the person complained of in a sexual harassment case, he/she shall be disqualified from being a member of the Committee or the complaint may be filed directly with the Civil Service Commission.
VII. Classification of Acts of Sexual Harassment (Grave, Less Grave and Light)

Section 53. Sexual harassment is classified as grave, less grave and light offenses.

A. Grave Offenses shall include, but are not limited to:
1. unwanted touching of private parts of the body (inner thighs, genitalia, buttocks and breast);
VII. Classification of Acts of Sexual Harassment (Grave, Less Grave and Light)

Section 53. Sexual harassment is classified as grave, less grave and light offenses.

2. sexual assault;
3. malicious touching;
VII. Classification of Acts of Sexual Harassment (Grave, Less Grave and Light)

Section 53. Sexual harassment is classified as grave, less grave and light offenses.

4. requesting for sexual favor in exchange for employment, promotion, local or foreign travels, favorable working conditions or assignments, a passing grade, the granting of honors or scholarship, or the grant of benefits or payment of a stipend or allowance, and

5. other analogous cases.
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

Less Grave Offenses shall include, but are not limited to:

1. unwanted touching or brushing against a victim’s body;
2. pinching not falling under grave offenses;
3. derogatory or degrading remarks or innuendoes directed toward the members of one sex, or one’s sexual orientation or used to describe a person;
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

Less Grave Offenses shall include, but are not limited to:

4. verbal abuse with sexual overtones; and
5. other analogous cases.
C. The following shall be considered Light Offenses:

1. surreptitiously looking at a person’s private part or worn undergarments;

2. making sexist statements and uttering smutty jokes or sending these through text, electronic mail including but not limited to social media platform, causing embarrassment or offense and carried out after the offender has been advised that they are offensive or embarrassing or, even without such advise, when they are by their nature clearly embarrassing, offensive or vulgar;
ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE

C. The following shall be considered Light Offenses;

x x x

3. malicious leering or ogling;
4. the display of sexually offensive pictures, materials or graffiti;
5. unwelcome inquiries or comments about a person’s sex life;
6. unwelcome sexual flirtation, advances, propositions;
7. making offensive hand or body gestures at an employee;
C. The following shall be considered Light Offenses:

8. persistent unwanted attention with sexual overtones;
9. unwelcome phone calls with sexual overtones causing discomfort, embarrassment, offense or insult to the receiver; and
10. other analogous cases.
Section 54. The head of office who fails to act within fifteen (15) days from receipt of any complaint for sexual harassment properly filed against any employee in that office shall be charged with Neglect of Duty.
VIII. Administrative Liabilities

Section 55. Any person who is found guilty of sexual harassment shall, after the investigation, be meted the penalty corresponding to the gravity and seriousness of the offense.
VIII. Administrative Liabilities

Section 56. The penalties for light, less grave, and grave offenses are as follows:

A. For light offenses:
   1st offense – Reprimand
   2nd offense – Fine or suspension not exceeding thirty (30) days
   3rd offense – Dismissal
VIII. Administrative Liabilities

Section 56. The penalties for light, less grave, and grave offenses are as follows:

\[ x \times x \times \]

B. For less grave offenses:
   1st offense – Fine or suspension of not less than thirty (30) days and not exceeding six (6) months
   2nd offense – Dismissal
Section 56. The penalties for light, less grave, and grave offenses are as follows:

x  x  x

C. For **grave offenses**: Dismissal
Section 57. If the respondent is found guilty of two or more charges or counts, the penalty to be imposed should be that corresponding to the most serious charge or count and the rest shall be considered as aggravating circumstances.
From Republic Act No. 9485 or the Anti-Red Tape Act of 2007, the new law is **Republic Act No. 11032** or An Act Promoting Ease of Doing Business and Efficient Government Service Delivery (EODB-EGSD), Amending for the Purpose Republic Act No. 9485 Otherwise Known as the Anti-Red Tape Act of 2007, and for Other Purposes.

The short title is **Ease of Doing Business and Efficient Government Service Delivery (EODB-EGSD) Act of 2018**.
The law requires the adoption of simplified requirements and procedures that will reduce red tape in government transactions.

The EODB-EGSD covers not just FRONTLINE services referred to as BUSINESS transactions, but all non-frontline services (non-business transactions).
The law applies to **all government offices and agencies**, including LGUs and GOCCs, whether located in the Philippines or abroad.
The administrative jurisdiction on any violation of the provisions of the EODB-EGSD shall be vested either in the CSC, or the Office of the Ombudsman.

a. First Offense: Administrative liability with six (6) months suspension;
b. Second Offense: Administrative liability and criminal liability of dismissal from the service, perpetual disqualification from holding public office and forfeiture of retirement benefits and imprisonment of one (1) year to six (6) years with a fine of not less than Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (P500,000.00) but not more than Two Million Pesos (P2,000,000.00).
Heavier Penalties for Violations
Heavier Penalties for Violations

Light Offense
First offense – 30 days suspension & VOP
Second offense – 3 months suspension
Third Offense – Dismissal

Grave Offense
Administrative penalty: Dismissal
Criminal penalty: Imprisonment not exceeding 6 years
Fine not less than 20-200K
Heavier Penalties for Violations

2 Strike Rule
First offense – 6 months suspension
Second offense – Dismissal & criminal liability

Fixing/ Collusion
Administrative Penalty: Dismissal
Criminal Penalty: Imprisonment of 1-6 years
Fine not less than 500K to 2M
Heavier Penalties for Violations

- Refusal to accept application or request with complete requirements being submitted by an applicant or requesting party without due cause
- Imposition of additional requirements other than those listed in the Citizen’s Charter
- Imposition of additional costs not reflected in the Citizen’s Charter
- Failure to give the applicant or requesting party a written notice on the disapproval of an application or request
Heavier Penalties for Violations

- Failure to render government services within the prescribed processing time on any application or request without due cause
- Failure to attend to applications or requesting parties who are within the premises of the office or agency concerned prior to the end of official working hours and during lunch break
- Failure or refusal to issue official receipts
- Fixing and/or collusion with fixers in consideration of economic and/or other gain or advantage
Fixing/ Collusion

Dismissal and/or Imprisonment of **1-6 years**

Fine not less than **500K to 2M**
FIXER

any individual whether or not officially involved in the operation of a government office or agency who has access to people working therein, and whether or not in collusion with them, facilitates speedy completion of transactions for pecuniary gain or other advantage or consideration
When do we consider a violation under RA 11032 as a Second Offense?
Heavier Penalties for Violations

Each enumerated offenses under Sec. 21 of RA 11032 (items a-g) shall constitute a distinct offense. Therefore, to consider the violation a second offense, it should be a violation of the act defined in the same item, i.e. Section 21(g), failure to issue official receipt.
EXAMPLE: Second Offense

Violation 1
Section 21(e), RA 11032
Failure to render government service within the prescribed processing time on any application or request without due cause.

Violation 2
Section 21(e), RA 11032
Failure to render government service within the prescribed processing time on any application or request without due cause.
Thank You!