

**FREE RENDONESE STATE
INAYAWAN, CEBU CITY
DISTRICT OF NEW MAISON
BATASANG PAMBANSA OF RENDERFEIT**

**NATIONAL ACT NO. 3
AN ACT TO CREATE A UNICAMERAL LEGISLATURE OF THE FREE
RENDONESE STATE**

BY: HE Rey Jr. Mancio MP

Section 1-Name.This Act shall herein be referred to as the “Batasang Pambansa Act of 2021”.

Section 2-Declaration of Terms.The Parliament of Renderfeit is the national collegiate body vested with the legislative power of the Free Rendonese State by virtue of the current 2021 Constitution. However, seeing the incapacity to constitute a bicameral legislature for Renderfeit, failure to establish an equilibrium of the two said houses, the Parliament of Renderfeit shall hereby be transformed into a unicameral legislature to be now referred to as the Batasang Pambansa, organized and functions exactly that of the National Assembly of Renderfeit, and such other powers as this Act may provide.

This Act shall be included and classified as part of the Fundamental Laws of the Land, along with such other legislation of the same nature as this Act, to introduce significant amendments to the Constitution.

Section 3-Definition of Terms.The term whenever used herein are explained as follows:

- (1) “Batasang Pambansa” shall refer to the unicameral legislature of Renderfeit created by virtue of this Act;
- (2) “Mambabatas”, “Member of the Batasang Pambansa”, or “Member” shall refer to member/s of the Batasang Pambansa; and
- (3) “Legislation”, “Acts” and “Statutes” shall refer to laws created by the Batasang Pambansa.

Section 4-The Batasang Pambansa.The legislative power shall be vested in one democratic, representative, and responsive Batasang Pambansa of Renderfeit.

Section 5-Composition and Tenure.The Batasang Pambansa shall composed of not more than ten (10) members, unless otherwise provided by law, all elected in a national election through closed party-list proportional representation, assuming tenure of a year since the day of the scheduled election.

If the State is unable to organize an election for whatever reason possible, the incumbent Batasang Pambansa shall create a roster of their preferred members for the next Batasang Pambansa, approved by the concurrence of the majority of its members, and is forwarded to the President of the State for its approval. If the President vetoes the provided roster, the Batasang Pambansa may consider the veto through the vote of the majority of its members, and may overturn the veto in the same manner.

Section 6-Qualifications.No person shall become member of the Batasang Pambansa unless is at least thirteen (13) years old on the day of his election or appointment and is a citizen of the State for at least three (3) months. The Batasang Pambansa may provide such other qualifications through law.

Section 7-Place of Business.The Batasang Pambansa shall have its place of business at the District of New Maison or in such other venues as agreed upon by the majority of its members. For virtual businesses, they shall be done on Discord, Messenger, or in such other platforms as agreed upon by the majority; Provided that, all documents, and the address of business inscribed in the bills presented in such virtual businesses shall be affixed with the address of the District of New Maison.

Section 8-Sessions.The Batasang Pambansa shall meet once a year for its session at the second Saturday of June or in any day agreed upon by the majority of its members, or as often as its internal rules may provide, and shall stay in session for at least fifty (50) days or as much as law may provide, and may be dissolved with the concurrence of the majority of its members. The President of the State shall not dissolve the Batasang Pambansa later than seventy-two (72) hours after the receipt of the advice.

The President of the State may call for a special session in the Batasang Pambansa whenever necessity demands or as advised by the Prime Minister.

Section 9-Legal Immunity.No member of the Batasang Pambansa, except in the case of *flagrante delicto*, shall appear in counsel during its session.

Section 10-Salaries.The salaries of the Mambabatas shall be determined by law, and may be increased in the same manner. Provided that, such increase on their salaries shall take effect on the succeeding Batasang Pambansa.

Section 11-Conduct of Business.(1) The Batasang Pambansa shall elect a Speaker from among its members, or any Rendonese citizen or official not in any ministerial positions, and such other officers as it may deem necessary.

(2) A majority shall be required to constitute a quorum unless a supplemental provision from the Speaker of the Batasang Pambansa had been provided, but a smaller number may adjourn from time to time and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, as such House may provide.

(3) The Batasang Pambansa may promulgate internal rules and rules of procedure; punish its members for disorderly behaviour; and, with the concurrence of the majority of its members, expel or suspend a member. A penalty of suspension, when imposed, shall not exceed thirty (30) days.

(4) The Batasang Pambansa shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, except in such parts may, in its judgement, affect national security or personal breach; and the yeas and noes or any question shall, at the request of one-fifth of the members present, be entered in the Journal.

Section 12-Legislative Process.(1) No bill shall be deemed passed unless passed through three readings in separate days.

(2) There shall be a question hour at least once every three months or as often as its internal rules may provide, which shall be included in its agenda, during which the President of the Government Council may be required to appear and answer the questions and interpellations of the Members. Written questions shall be submitted to the Speaker not within twelve (12) hours preceding the scheduled time and date of the question hour. Interpellations shall not be limited to the written questions, but may include other questions concerning the main agenda of the bill proposed and other topics relevant to the interpellation. The agenda shall specify the subjects of the question hour.

(3) The bill, after being approved in the Batasang Pambansa, shall then be passed to the Office of the President of the State. If the President vetoes the bill, the Batasang Pambansa may consider the veto through the vote of the majority of its members, and may overturn such veto in the same manner. If the President fails to return a response within seventy-two (72) hours after the receipt of the advice, the bill shall be deemed passed and be disclosed to the general public.

Section 13-Declaration of State of Emergency.The Batasang Pambansa may, with the concurrence of the majority of its members, request the President of the State to declare a national state of emergency when public interest requires. Provided, that, such declaration shall not exceed six (6) months since the day of the receipt of the advice.

Section 14-Election of the Prime Minister.A threshold of fifty point one (50.1) per centum shall be required to constitute a majority in the Batasang Pambansa which may be achieved by the winning party accumulating the required threshold or the formation of coalitions and caucuses with other smaller parties. The leader of the party or coalition who had achieved the aforementioned threshold shall be appointed Prime Minister by the President of the State.

If all members are nonpartisan, or belong to the same party, the President of the State shall appoint the member with the support of the majority of the members of the Batasang Pambansa.

Section 15-Parliamentary Confidence.(1) The Batasang Pambansa may provide its confidence to the Prime Minister on his appointment, and may withdraw the same with the majority of its members. The proposal of the vote of no confidence must be proposed with the support of one-fifth of the members of the Batasang Pambansa. Proposals must be presented not thirty (36) hours preceding the scheduled session; provided, no other motion shall be proposed within ninety (90) days succeeding the previous motion of no confidence.

(2) The Prime Minister may request the confidence of the Batasang Pambansa over all matters that concern public interest with the concurrence of the majority of its members.

Section 16-Promulgation of the National Annual Budget.(1) The Batasang Pambansa, at the start of each financial year, shall promulgate a general appropriations bill, containing all detailed information of the disbursement and appropriation of funds to certain agencies and instrumentalities, accumulation of revenues, the increase and decrease of funds, and the management of national funds kept by the National treasury. Such general appropriations bill must be presented to the President of the State not beyond seven (7) days succeeding its ratification in the Batasang Pambansa for its approval. If the President vetoes the general appropriations bill, the Batasang Pambansa may consider the veto with the concurrence of the majority of its members, and may overturn the veto in the same manner. If the President fails to respond within seventy-two (72) hours since the receipt of the advice, the general appropriations bill shall take effect.

(2) If the Batasang Pambansa shall have failed to create a general appropriations bill, the general appropriations bill of the past year shall continue to take effect until a new general appropriations bill has been enacted.

(3) The Batasang Pambansa may enact special appropriations bills to specially disburse funds exclusively to selected agencies or instrumentalities, or ongoing projects that need more appropriation of funds.

Section 17-Judicial Review.All legislation promulgated by the Batasang Pambansa shall be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

Section 18-Committee Review.After the first reading of the bill, there shall be a committee selected by the Prime Minister from among the below-mentioned select committees to perform scrutiny over legislations concerned by the Batasang Pambansa. The following committees shall be:

- (1) Committee on Good Governance
- (2) Committee on Parliamentary Affairs
- (3) Committee on Public Affairs and National Development
- (4) Committee on Constitutional Reforms and Revision of Codes
- (5) Standing Orders Committee

The Batasang Pambansa may create such other select committees and ad-hoc committees through legislation.

Section 19-Composition of Committees.Each committee shall comoose of a Chairman and two (2) members, appointed by the Speaker upon advice of the majority of its members.

Section 20-Revision.This Act shall revise all provisions in Article 9 of the Constitution.

Section 21-Effectivity.This Act shall take effect ten (10) days since its approval.

Approved in the 13th of February, 2022