

Government System of the Philippines

April 2017

Legislative Branch



Authorized to make laws, alter, and repeal them through the power vested in the Philippines Congress. This institution is divided into the Senate and the House of Representatives.



President

Rodrigo Duterte (born March 28, 1945) is a Filipino Politician and jurist who is the 16th and current President of the Philippines. He assumed office on June 30, 2016.

Executive Branch



Composed of the President and the Vice President who are elected by the direct popular vote and serve a term of six years. The Constitution grants the President authority to appoint his Cabinet. These departments form a large portion of the country's.

Background: The islands of the Philippines were under Spanish Colony during the 16th century. After the Spanish American war in 1899, the Philippines were surrendered to the United States. After surrendering to the U.S., during 1942 the Philippines fell under Japanese occupation. In 1945, the Philippines and the U.S. fought together to gain control during World War II. The Philippines attained independence from the United States in the year of 1946. Philippines' independence was significant since they were able to establish their republic government. As states in their 1987 Constitution, "The Philippines is a democratic and republican State. Sovereignty resides in the people and all government authority emanates from them." (Article II, Section 1 of the 1987).

Judiciary Branch



Holds the power to settle controversies involving rights that are legally demandable and enforceable. Determines whether or not there has been a grave abuse or discretion amounting to lack or excess of jurisdiction on the part. Made up of Supreme Court and lower courts. (Official Gazette, 2012).

Overview: The Philippines is a republic with a presidential form of government where power is divided equally into the branches of: Executive, Legislative, and Judicial. The president is the head of the state as well as the head of the government. The legislative branch is the law-making body, which its power is vested in the government and the two-chamber congress. The executive branch forms a large portion of the country's bureaucracy. The judicial branch holds the power to settle controversies involving rights that are legally demandable and enforceable.

Sources:

Official Gazette (2012). *Philippine government*. Retrieved April 4, 2017 from <http://www.gov.ph/about/gov/>
Embassy of the Philippines (n.d.) *Philippine government*. Retrieved April 4, 2017 from <http://www.philembassy.no/philippine-government>