



Freedom of Information PNCC Manual

IMPLEMENTING DETAILS

Updated as of 19 June 2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. **Overview**
 1. Purpose of the Manual
 2. Structure of the Manual
 3. Coverage of the Manual
 4. FOI Receiving Officer
 5. FOI Decision Maker
 6. Central Appeals and Review Committee
 7. Approval and Denial of Request
2. **Definition of Terms**
3. **Promotion of Openness in Government**
4. **Protection of Privacy**
5. **Standard Procedure**
 1. Receipt of Request for Information
 2. Initial Evaluation
 - a. Information is not in the custody of PNCC
 - b. Requested information already available in PNCC website
 - c. Similar or Identical request for information
 3. Transmittal from FRO to Decision Maker
 4. Role of Decision Maker in processing the Freedom of Information Request
 5. Role of FRO to transmit the Information
 6. Extension of Time
 7. Notifying the requesting party of the decision
 8. Approval of Request
 9. Denial of Request
6. **Remedies in Case of Denial of Request**
7. **Request Tracking System**
8. **Fees**
9. **Administrative Liability**
10. **Annexes**
 - a. **FOI FAQs**
 - b. **Executive Order No. 02, S. 2016**
 - c. **FOI Receiving Officers of PNCC**
 - d. **List of Exceptions to FOI**
 - e. **FOI Request Flow Chart**
 - f. **FOI Request Form**
 - g. **FOI Response Templates**

SECTION 1: OVERVIEW

1. **Purpose:** The purpose of this FOI Manual is to provide the process to guide and assist PHILIPPINE NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION (PNCC) in dealing with requests of information received under Executive Order (E.O.) No. 2, Series of 2016, on Freedom of Information (FOI). (**Annex “A”**)
2. **Structure of the Manual:** This Manual shall set out the rules and procedures to be followed by the PNCC when a request for access to information is received. The PNCC President & CEO is responsible for all actions carried out under this Manual and may delegate this responsibility to the DECISION MAKERS of PNCC. The PNCC President & CEO has delegated executive officers to act as the Decision Maker (DM), who shall have overall responsibility for the initial decision on FOI requests, (i.e. to decide whether to release all the records, partially release the records or deny access).
3. **Coverage of the Manual:** The Manual shall cover all requests for information directed to PNCC.
4. **FOI Receiving Officer:** There shall be an FOI Receiving Officer (FRO) designated at PNCC. The FRO shall preferably come from Management Information System Office of PNCC. The FRO shall hold office at PNCC Complex, KM 15 East Service Road, Bicutan, Parañaque City.

The functions of the FRO shall include receiving on behalf of PNCC all requests for information and forward the same to the appropriate office who has custody of the records; monitor all FOI requests and appeals; provide assistance to the FOI Decision Maker; provide assistance and support to the public and PNCC employees with regard to FOI; compile statistical information as required; and, conduct initial evaluation of the request and advise the requesting party whether the request will be forwarded to the FOI Decision Maker for further evaluation, or deny the request based on:

- a. That the form is incomplete; or
 - b. That the information is already disclosed in PNCC’s Official Website, <https://www.pncc.ph>.
5. **FOI Decision Maker:** The FOI Decision Makers (FDMs), were designated by the PNCC President and CEO, with a rank of not lower than Assistant Vice President, who shall conduct evaluation of the request for information and has the authority to grant the request, or deny it based on the following:
 - a. PNCC does not have the information requested;
 - b. The information requested contains sensitive personal information protected by the Data Privacy Act of 2012;

- c. The information requested falls under the list of exceptions to FOI;
or
 - d. The request is an unreasonable subsequent identical or substantially similar request from the same requesting party whose request has already been previously granted or denied by PNCC.
6. **Central Appeals and Review Committee:** There shall be a central appeals and review committee composed of three (3) officials with a rank not lower than a Assistant Vice President, designated by the PNCC President & CEO to review and analyze the grant or denial of request of information. The Committee shall also provide expert advice to the PNCC President & CEO on the denial of such request.
7. **Approval and Denial of Request to Information:** The Decision Maker shall approve or deny all request of information. In case where the Decision Maker is on official leave, the PNCC President & CEO may delegate such authority to his Executive Assistant or any Officer not below the rank of a Senior Manager.

SECTION 2: DEFINITION OF TERMS

CONSULTATION. When PNCC locates a record that contains information of interest to another office, it will ask for the views of that other agency on the disclosability of the records before any final determination is made. This process is called a “consultation.”

data.gov.ph. The Open Data website that serves as the government’s comprehensive portal for all public government data that is searchable, understandable, and accessible.

FOI.gov.ph. The website that serves as the government’s comprehensive FOI website for all information on the FOI. Among many other features, FOI.gov.ph provides a central resource for the public to understand the FOI, to locate records that are already available online, and to learn how to make a request for information that is not yet publicly available. FOI.gov.ph also promotes agency accountability for the administration of the FOI by graphically displaying the detailed statistics contained in Annual FOI Reports, so that they can be compared by agency and over time.

EXCEPTIONS. Information that should not be released and disclosed in response to a FOI request because they are protected by the Constitution, laws or jurisprudence.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION (FOI). The Executive Branch recognizes the right of the people to information on matters of public concern, and adopts and implements a policy of full public disclosure of all its transactions involving public interest, subject to the procedures and limitations provided in Executive Order No. 2. This right is indispensable to the exercise of the right of the people and their organizations to effective and reasonable participation at all levels of social, political and economic decision-making.

FOI CONTACT. The name, address and phone number at PNCC where you can make a FOI request.

FOI REQUEST. A written request submitted to PNCC personally or by email asking for records on any topic. A FOI request can generally be made by any Filipino to any government office.

FOI RECEIVING OFFICE. The primary contact at PNCC where the requesting party can call and ask questions about the FOI process or the pending FOI request.

FREQUENTLY REQUESTED INFORMATION. Info released in response to a FOI request that PNCC determines have become or are likely to become the subject of subsequent requests for substantially the same records. (**Annex “B”**)

FULL DENIAL. When PNCC cannot release any records in response to a FOI request, because, for example, the requested information is exempt from disclosure in its entirety or no records responsive to the request could be located.

FULL GRANT. When PNCC is able to disclose all records in full in response to a FOI request.

INFORMATION. Shall mean any records, documents, papers, reports, letters, contracts, minutes and transcripts of official meetings, maps, books, photographs, data, research materials, films, sound and video recording, magnetic or other tapes, electronic data, computer stored data, any other like or similar data or materials recorded, stored or archived in whatever format, whether offline or online, which are made, received, or kept in or under the control and custody of PNCC pursuant to law, executive order, and rules and regulations or in connection with the performance or transaction of official business by any government office.

INFORMATION FOR DISCLOSURE. Information promoting the awareness and understanding of policies, programs, activities, rules or revisions affecting the public, government agencies, and the community and economy. It also includes information encouraging familiarity with the general operations, thrusts, and programs of the government. In line with the concept of proactive disclosure and open data, these types of information can already be posted to government websites, such as data.gov.ph, www.pncc.ph without need for written requests from the public.

MULTI-TRACK PROCESSING. A system that divides incoming FOI requests according to their complexity so that simple requests requiring relatively minimal review are placed in one processing track and more complex requests are placed in one or more other tracks. Requests granted expedited processing are placed in yet another track. Requests in each track are processed on a first in/first out basis.

OFFICIAL RECORD/S. Shall refer to information produced or received by a public officer or employee, or by a government office in an official capacity or pursuant to a public function or duty.

OPEN DATA. Refers to publicly available data structured in a way that enables the data to be fully discoverable and usable by end users.

PARTIAL GRANT/PARTIAL DENIAL. When PNCC is able to disclose portions of the records in response to a FOI request, but must deny other portions of the request.

PENDING REQUEST OR PENDING APPEAL. An FOI request or administrative appeal for which PNCC has not yet taken final action in all respects. It captures anything that is open at a given time including requests that are well within the statutory response time.

PERFECTED REQUEST. A FOI request, which reasonably describes the records, sought and is made in accordance with PNCC's regulations.

PERSONAL INFORMATION. Shall refer to any information, whether recorded in a material form or not, from which the identity of an individual is apparent or can be reasonably and directly ascertained by the entity holding the information, or when put together with other information would directly and certainly identify an individual.

PROACTIVE DISCLOSURE. Information made publicly available by PNCC without waiting for a specific FOI request. Government agencies now post on their websites a vast amount of material concerning their functions and mission.

PROCESSED REQUEST OR PROCESSED APPEAL. The number of requests or appeals where PNCC has completed its work and sent a final response to the requester.

PUBLIC RECORDS. Shall include information required by laws, executive orders, rules, or regulations to be entered, kept, and made publicly available by a government office.

RECEIVED REQUEST OR RECEIVED APPEAL. An FOI request or administrative appeal that PNCC has received within a fiscal year.

REFERRAL. When PNCC locates a record that originated with, or is of otherwise primary interest to another agency, it will forward that record to the other agency to process the record and to provide the final determination directly to the requester. This process is called a "referral."

SENSITIVE PERSONAL INFORMATION. As defined in the Data Privacy Act of 2012, shall refer to personal information:

- (1) About an individual race, ethnic origin, marital status, age, color, and religious philosophical or political affiliations;
- (2) About an individual health, education, genetic or sexual life of a person, or to any proceedings for any offense committed or alleged to have committed

- by such person, the disposal of such proceedings or the sentence of any court in such proceedings;
- (3) Issued by government agencies peculiar to an individual which includes, but not limited to, social security numbers, previous or current health records, licenses or its denials, suspension or revocation, and tax returns; and
 - (4) Specifically established by an executive order or an act of Congress to be kept classified.

SIMPLE REQUEST. A FOI request that PNCC anticipates will involve a small volume of material or which will be able to be processed relatively quickly.

SECTION 3. PROMOTION OF OPENNESS IN GOVERNMENT

- 1. Duty to Publish Information.** PNCC shall regularly publish, print and disseminate at no cost to the public and in an accessible form, in conjunction with Republic Act 9485, or the Anti-Red Tape Act of 2007, and through their website, timely, true, accurate and updated key information including, but not limited to:
 - a. A description of its mandate, structure, powers, functions, duties and decision-making processes;
 - b. A description of the frontline services it delivers and the procedure and length of time by which they may be availed of;
 - c. The names of its key officials, their powers, functions and responsibilities, and their profiles and curriculum vitae;
 - d. Work programs, development plans, investment plans, projects, performance targets and accomplishments, and budgets, revenue allotments and expenditures;
 - e. Important rules and regulations, orders or decisions;
 - f. Current and important database and statistics that it generates;
 - g. Bidding processes and requirements; and
 - h. Mechanisms or procedures by which the public may participate in or otherwise influence the formulation of policy or the exercise of its powers.
- 2. Accessibility of Language and Form.** PNCC shall endeavor to translate key information into major Filipino languages and present them in popular form and means.
- 3. Keeping of Records.** PNCC shall create and/or maintain in appropriate formats, accurate and reasonably complete documentation or records, policies, transactions, decisions, resolutions, enactments, actions, procedures, operations, activities, communications and documents received or filed with them and the data generated or collected.

SECTION 4. PROTECTION OF PRIVACY

While providing for access to information, PNCC shall afford full protection to a person's right to privacy, as follows:

- a. PNCC shall ensure that personal information, particularly sensitive personal information, in its custody or under its control is disclosed only as permitted by existing laws;
- b. PNCC shall protect personal information in its custody or under its control by making reasonable security arrangements against unauthorized access, leaks or premature disclosure;
- c. The FRO, FDM, or any employee or official who has access, whether authorized or unauthorized, to personal information in the custody of PNCC, shall not disclose that information except as authorized by existing laws.

SECTION 5. STANDARD PROCEDURE (See **Annex “E”** for flowchart)

1. Receipt of Request for Information.

1.1 The FOI Receiving Officer (FRO) shall receive the request for information from the requesting party and check compliance of the following requirements:

- The request must be in writing;
- The request shall state the name and contact information of the requesting party, as well as provide valid proof of identification or authorization; and
- The request shall reasonably describe the information requested, and the reason for, or purpose of, the request for information. (See **Annex “F”** for request form)

The request can be made through email, provided that the requesting party shall attach in the email a scanned copy of the FOI request form, and a copy of a duly recognized government ID with photo.

1.2 In case the requesting party is unable to make a written request, because of illiteracy or due to being a person with disability, he or she may make an oral request, and the FRO shall reduce it in writing.

1.3 The request shall be stamped received by the FRO, indicating the date and time of the receipt of the written request, and the name, rank, title and position of the employee who actually received it, with a corresponding signature and a copy, furnished to the requesting party. In case of email requests, the email shall be printed out and shall follow the procedure mentioned above, and be acknowledged by electronic mail. The FRO shall input the details of the request on the Request Tracking System and allocate a reference number.

1.4 PNCC must respond to requests promptly, within the fifteenth (15) working day following the date of receipt of the request. A working day is any day other than a Friday, Saturday, Sunday or a day which is declared

a national public holiday in the Philippines. In computing for the period, Art. 13 of the New Civil Code shall be observed.

The date of receipt of the request will be either:

- a. The day on which the request is physically or electronically delivered to PNCC, or directly into the official company email address; or
- b. If PNCC has asked the requesting party for further details to identify and locate the requested information, the date on which the necessary clarification is received.

An exception to this will be where the request has been emailed to an absent employee, and this has generated an 'out of office' message with instructions on how to re-direct the message to another contact. Where this is the case, the date of receipt will be the day the request arrives in the inbox of that contact.

Should the requested information need further details to identify or locate, then the 15 working days will commence the day after it receives the required clarification from the requesting party. If no clarification is received from the requesting party after sixty (60) calendar days, the request shall be closed.

- 2. Initial Evaluation.** After receipt of the request for information, the FRO shall evaluate the contents of the request.

2.1. Requested information is not in the custody of PNCC: If the requested information is not in the custody of PNCC, following referral and discussions with the FDM, the FRO shall undertake the following steps:

- If the records requested refer to another AGENCY, the request will be immediately transferred to such appropriate AGENCY through the most expeditious manner and the transferring office must inform the requesting party that the information is not held within the 15 working day limit. The 15 working day requirement for the receiving office commences the day after it receives the request.
- If the records refer to an office not within the coverage of E.O. No. 2, the requesting party shall be advised accordingly and provided with the contact details of that office, if known.

2.3. Requested information is already posted and available on-line: Should the information being requested is already posted and publicly available in PNCC's website, data.gov.ph or foi.gov.ph, the FRO shall inform the requesting party of the said fact and provide them the website link where the information is posted.

2.4. Requested information is substantially similar or identical to the previous request: Should the requested information be substantially similar or identical to a previous request by the same requester, the request shall be denied. However, the FRO shall inform the applicant of the reason of such denial.

3. Transmittal of Request by the FRO to the FDM: After receipt of the request for information, the FRO shall evaluate the information being requested, and notify the FDM of such request. The copy of the request shall be forwarded to such FDM within one (1) day from receipt of the written request. The FRO shall record the date, time and name of the FDM who received the request in a record book with the corresponding signature of acknowledgement of receipt of the request.

4. Role of FDM in processing the request: Upon receipt of the request for information from the FRO, the FDM shall assess and clarify the request if necessary. He or she shall make all necessary steps to locate and retrieve the information requested. The FDM shall ensure that the complete information requested be submitted to the FRO within 10 days upon receipt of such request.

The FRO shall note the date and time of receipt of the information from the FDM and report to the President & CEO or the designated officer, in case the submission is beyond the 10-day period.

If the FDM needs further details to identify or locate the information, he shall, through the FRO, seek clarification from the requesting party. The clarification shall stop the running of the 15 working day period and will commence the day after it receives the required clarification from the requesting party.

If the FDM determines that a record contains information of interest to another office, the FDM shall consult with the agency concerned on the disclosability of the records before making any final determination.

5. Role of FRO to transmit the information to the requesting party: Upon receipt of the requested information from the FDM, the FRO shall collate and ensure that the information is complete. He shall attach a cover/transmittal letter signed by the President and CEO or the designated officer and ensure the transmittal of such to the requesting party within 15 working days upon receipt of the request for information.

6. Request for an Extension of Time: If the information requested requires extensive search of PNCC's records facilities, examination of voluminous records, the occurrence of fortuitous events or other analogous cases, the FDM should inform the FRO.

The FRO shall inform the requesting party of the extension, setting forth the reasons for such extension. In no case shall the extension exceed twenty (20) working days on top of the mandated fifteen (15) working days to act on the request, unless exceptional circumstances warrant a longer period.

7. Notice to the Requesting Party of the Approval/Denial of the Request:

Once the DM approved or denied the request, he shall immediately notify the FRO who shall prepare the response to the requesting party either in writing or by email. All actions on FOI requests, whether approval or denial, shall pass through the President & CEO or his designated officer for final approval.

8. Approval of Request:

In case of approval, the FRO shall ensure that all records that have been retrieved and considered be checked for possible exemptions, prior to actual release. The FRO shall prepare the letter or email informing the requesting party within the prescribed period that the request was granted and be directed to pay the applicable fees, if there is any.

9. Denial of Request:

In case of denial of the request wholly or partially, the FRO shall, within the prescribed period, notify the requesting party of the denial in writing. The notice shall clearly set forth the ground(s) for denial and the circumstances on which the denial is based. Failure to notify the requesting party of the action taken on the request within the period herein provided shall be deemed a denial of the request to information. All denials on FOI requests shall pass through the Office of the President & CEO or to his designated officer.

SECTION 6. REMEDIES IN CASE OF DENIAL

A person whose request for access to information has been denied may avail himself of the remedy set forth below:

1. Administrative FOI Appeal to the PNCC Central Appeals and Review Committee (PCARC): Provided, that the written appeal must be filed by the same requesting party within fifteen (15) calendar days from the notice of denial or from the lapse of the period to respond to the request.
 - a. Denial of a request may be appealed by filing a written appeal to PCARC within fifteen (15) calendar days from the notice of denial or from the lapse of the period to respond to the request.
 - b. The appeal shall be decided by the President & CEO upon the recommendation of the PCARC within thirty (30) working days from the filing of said written appeal. Failure to decide within the 30-day period shall be deemed a denial of the appeal.
2. Upon exhaustion of administrative FOI appeal remedies, the requesting party may file the appropriate judicial action in accordance with the Rules of Court.

SECTION 7. REQUEST TRACKING SYSTEM

PNCC shall establish a system to trace the status of all requests for information received by it, which may be paper-based, on-line or both.

SECTION 8. FEES

1. **No Request Fee.** PNCC shall not charge any fee for accepting requests for access to information.
2. **Reasonable Cost of Reproduction and Copying of the Information:** The FRO shall immediately notify the requesting party in case there shall be a reproduction and copying fee in order to provide the information. Such fee shall be the actual amount spent by PNCC in providing the information to the requesting party. The schedule of fees shall be posted by PNCC.
3. **Exemption from Fees:** PNCC may exempt any requesting party from payment of fees, upon request stating the valid reason why such requesting party shall not pay the fee.

SECTION 9. ADMINISTRATIVE LIABILITY

1. Non-compliance with FOI. Failure to comply with the provisions of this Manual shall be a ground for the following administrative penalties:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. 1 st Offense | - Five (5) day suspension; |
| b. 2 nd Offense | - Ten (10) day suspension |
| c. 3 rd Offense | - Fifteen (15) day suspension |
| d. 4 th Offence | - Dismissal |

2. Procedure. The PNCC Codes of Conduct and Employee Discipline shall be applicable in the disposition of cases under this Manual.

3. Provisions for More Stringent Laws, Rules and Regulations. Nothing in this Manual shall be construed to derogate from any law, any rules, or regulation prescribed by any body or agency, which provides for more stringent penalties.

ANNEX “A”

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 02

**OPERATIONALIZING IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH THE PEOPLE’S
CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO INFORMATION AND THE STATE POLICIES TO
FULL PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AND TRANSPARENCY IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND
PROVIDING GUIDELINES THEREFOR**

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 28, Article II of the 1987 Constitution, the State adopts and implements a policy of full public disclosure of all its transactions involving public interest, subject to reasonable conditions prescribed by law;

WHEREAS, Section 7, Article III of the Constitution guarantees the right of the people to information on matters of public concern;

WHEREAS, the incorporation of this right in the Constitution is a recognition of the fundamental role of free and open exchange of information in a democracy, meant to enhance transparency and accountability in government official acts, transactions, or decisions;

WHEREAS, the Executive Branch recognizes the urgent need to operationalize these Constitutional provisions;

WHEREAS, the President, under Section 17, Article VII of the Constitution, has control over all executive AGENCYS, bureaus and offices, and the duty to ensure that the laws be faithfully executed;

WHEREAS, the Data Privacy Act of 2012 (R.A. 10173), including its implementing Rules and Regulations, strengthens the fundamental human right of privacy, and of communication while ensuring the free flow of information to promote innovation and growth;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RODRIGO ROA DUTERTE, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and existing laws, do hereby order:

SECTION 1. Definition. For the purpose of this Executive Order, the following terms shall mean:

- (a) “Information” shall mean any records, documents, papers, reports, letters, contracts, minutes and transcripts of official meetings, maps, books,

photographs, data, research materials, films, sound and video recording, magnetic or other tapes, electronic data, computer stored data, any other like or similar data or materials recorded, stored or archived in whatever format, whether offline or online, which are made, received, or kept in or under the control and custody of any government office pursuant to law, executive order, and rules and regulations or in connection with the performance or transaction of official business by any government office.

(b) "Official record/records" shall refer to information produced or received by a public officer or employee, or by a government office in an official capacity or pursuant to a public function or duty.

(c) "Public record/records" shall include information required by laws, executive orders, rules, or regulations to be entered, kept and made publicly available by a government office.

SECTION 2. Coverage. This order shall cover all government offices under the Executive Branch, including but not limited to the national government and all its offices, AGENCYs, bureaus, offices, and instrumentalities, including government-owned or -controlled corporations, and state universities and colleges. Local government units (LGUs) are encouraged to observe and be guided by this Order.

SECTION 3. Access to information. Every Filipino shall have access to information, official records, public records and to documents and papers pertaining to official acts, transactions or decisions, as well as to government research data used as basis for policy development.

SECTION 4. Exception. Access to information shall be denied when the information falls under any of the exceptions enshrined in the Constitution, existing law or jurisprudence.

The AGENCY of Justice and the Office of the Solicitor General are hereby directed to prepare an inventory of such exceptions and submit the same to the Office of the President within thirty (30) calendar days from the date of effectivity of this Order.

The Office of the President shall thereafter, immediately circularize the inventory of exceptions for the guidance of all government offices and instrumentalities covered by this Order and the general public.

Said inventory of exceptions shall periodically be updated to properly reflect any change in existing law and jurisprudence and the AGENCY of Justice and the Office of the Solicitor General are directed to update the inventory of exceptions as the need to do so arises, for circularization as hereinabove stated.

SECTION 5. Availability of SALN. Subject to the provisions contained in Sections 3 and 4 of this Order, all public officials are reminded of their obligation to file and make available for scrutiny their Statements of Assets, Liabilities and Net Worth (SALN) in accordance with existing laws, rules and regulations, and the spirit and letter of this Order.

SECTION 6. Application and Interpretation. There shall be a legal presumption in favor of access to information, public records and official records. No request for information shall be denied unless it clearly falls under any of the exceptions listed in the inventory or updated inventory of exceptions circularized by the Office of the President provided in the preceding section.

The determination of the applicability of any of the exceptions to the request shall be the responsibility of the Head of the Office, which is in custody or control of the information, public record or official record, or the responsible central or field officer duly designated by him in writing.

In making such determination, the Head of the Office or his designated officer shall exercise reasonable diligence to ensure that no exception shall be used or availed of to deny any request for information or access to public records, or official records if the denial is intended primarily and purposely to cover up a crime, wrongdoing, graft or corruption.

SECTION 7. Protection of Privacy. While providing access to information, public records, and official records, responsible officials shall afford full protection to the right to privacy of the individual as follows:

- (a) Each government office per Section 2 hereof shall ensure that personal information in its custody or under its control is disclosed or released only if it is material or relevant to the subject matter of the request and its disclosure is permissible under this order or existing law, rules or regulations;
- (b) Each government office must protect personal information in its custody or control by making reasonable security arrangements against leaks or premature disclosure of personal information, which unduly exposes the individual, whose personal information is requested, to vilification, harassment or any other wrongful acts.
- (c) Any employee, official or director of a government office per Section 2 hereof who has access, authorized or unauthorized, to personal information in the custody of the office, must not disclose that information except when authorized under this order or *pursuant to* existing laws, rules or regulation.

SECTION 8. People's Freedom to Information (FOI) Manual. For the effective implementation of this Order, every government office is directed to prepare within one hundred twenty (120) calendar days from the effectivity of this Order, its own People's FOI Manual, which shall include among others the following provisions:

- (a) The location and contact information of the head, regional, provincial, and field offices, and other established places where the public can obtain information or submit requests;
- (b) The person or office responsible for receiving requests for information;
- (c) The procedure for the filing and processing of the request as specified in the succeeding section 9 of this Order.

- (d) The standard forms for the submission of requests and for the proper acknowledgment of requests;
- (e) The process for the disposition of requests;
- (f) The procedure for the administrative appeal of any denial for access to information; and
- (g) The schedule of applicable fees.

SECTION 9. Procedure. The following procedure shall govern the filing and processing of request for access to information:

- (a) Any person who requests access to information shall submit a written request to the government office concerned. The request shall state the name and contact information of the requesting party, provide valid proof of his identification or authorization, reasonably describe the information requested, and the reason for, or purpose of, the request for information: *Provided*, that no request shall be denied or refused acceptance unless the reason for the request is contrary to law, existing rules and regulations or it is one of the exceptions contained in the inventory or updated inventory of exception as hereinabove provided.
- (b) The public official receiving the request shall provide reasonable assistance, free of charge, to enable, to enable all requesting parties and particularly those with special needs, to comply with the request requirements under this Section.
- (c) The request shall be stamped by the government office, indicating the date and time of receipt and the name, rank, title and position of the receiving public officer or employee with the corresponding signature, and a copy thereof furnished to the requesting party. Each government office shall establish a system to trace the status of all requests for information received by it.
- (d) The government office shall respond to a request fully compliant with requirements of sub-section (a) hereof as soon as practicable but not exceeding fifteen (15) working days from the receipt thereof. The response mentioned above refers to the decision of the agency or office concerned to grant or deny access to the information requested.
- (e) The period to respond may be extended whenever the information requested requires extensive search of the government office's records facilities, examination of voluminous records, the occurrence of fortuitous cases or other analogous cases. The government office shall notify the person making the request of the extension, setting forth the reasons for such extension. In no case shall the extension go beyond twenty (20) working days unless exceptional circumstances warrant a longer period.
- (f) Once a decision is made to grant the request, the person making the request shall be notified of such decision and directed to pay any applicable fees.

SECTION 10. Fees. Government offices shall not charge any fee for accepting requests for access to information. They may, however, charge a reasonable fee to reimburse necessary costs, including actual costs of reproduction and copying of the

information required, subject to existing rules and regulations. In no case shall the applicable fees be so onerous as to defeat the purpose of this Order.

SECTION 11. Identical or Substantially Similar Requests. The government office shall not be required to act upon an unreasonable subsequent identical or substantially similar request from the same requesting party whose request from the same requesting party whose request has already been previously granted or denied by the same government office.

SECTION 12. Notice of Denial. If the government office decides to deny the request, in whole or in part, it shall as soon as practicable, in any case within fifteen (15) working days from the receipt of the request, notify the requesting party the denial in writing. The notice shall clearly set forth the ground or grounds for denial and the circumstances on which the denial is based. Failure to notify the requesting party of the action taken on the request within the period herein stipulated shall be deemed a denial of the request for access to information.

SECTION 13. Remedies in Cases of Denial of Request for Access to Information.

(a) Denial of any request for access to information may be appealed to the person or office next higher in the authority, following the procedure mentioned in Section 9 of this Order: Provided, that the written appeal must be filed by the same person making the request within fifteen (15) calendar days from the notice of denial or from the lapse of the relevant period to respond to the request.

(b) The appeal be decided by the person or office next higher in authority within thirty (30) working days from the filing of said written appeal. Failure of such person or office to decide within the afore-stated period shall be deemed a denial of the appeal.

(c) Upon exhaustion of administrative appeal remedies, the requesting part may file the appropriate case in the proper courts in accordance with the Rules of Court.

SECTION 14. Keeping of Records. Subject to existing laws, rules, and regulations, government offices shall create and/or maintain accurate and reasonably complete records of important information in appropriate formats, and implement a records management system that facilitates easy identification, retrieval and communication of information to the public.

SECTION 15. Administrative Liability. Failure to comply with the provisions of this Order may be a ground for administrative and disciplinary sanctions against any erring public officer or employee as provided under existing laws or regulations.

SECTION 16. Implementing Details. All government offices in the Executive Branch are directed to formulate their respective implementing details taking into consideration their mandates and the nature of information in their custody or control, within one hundred twenty (120) days from the effectivity of this Order.

SECTION 17. Separability Clause. If any section or part of this Order is held unconstitutional or invalid, the other sections or provisions not otherwise affected shall remain in full force or effect.

SECTION 18. Repealing Clause. All orders, rules and regulations, issuances or any part thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Executive Order are hereby repealed, amended or modified accordingly: *Provided*, that the provisions of Memorandum Circular No. 78 (s. 1964), as amended, shall not be deemed repealed pending further review.

SECTION 19. Effectivity. This Order shall take effect immediately upon publication in a newspaper of general circulation.

DONE, in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of July in the year of our Lord two thousand and sixteen.

(Sgd.) **RODRIGO ROA DUTERTE**
President of the Philippines

By the President:

(Sgd.) **SALVADOR C. MEDIALDEA**
Executive Secretary

ANNEX “B”

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. What is PNCC?

PNCC stands for Philippine National Construction Corporation. Formerly known as Construction and Development Corporation of the Philippines (CDCP), the PNCC was incorporated in November 22, 1966 with the primary purpose of general contracting.

CDCP became PNCC to reflect the National Government’s stockholding in the company pursuant to LOI 1295, issued directing Government Financial Institutions (GFI’s) to convert their guaranteed obligations into equity in CDCP. PNCC was once attached to various government agencies such as Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) and Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) for general supervision.

When R.A. 10149 or the “GOCC Governance Act of 2011” was passed into law on June 6, 2011, PNCC was considered a Government-Owned and Controlled Corporation placed under the supervision of Governance Commission on GOCCs (GCG) classified under public utilities sector.

Today, PNCC is under the direct supervision of the Office of the President of the Philippines pursuant to Executive Order No. 141 issued on October 14, 2013.

2. What is PNCC’s mandate, powers and functions?

On March 31, 1977, **P.D. 1113** was issued granting Construction Development Corporation of the Philippine (CDCP), the 30 year franchise to construct, operate and maintain toll facilities in North Luzon Expressway (NLEX) and South Luzon Expressway (SLEX). Under this mandate, PNCC entered into a Joint Venture Agreement with various partner to finance, design and rehabilitate the NLEX and SLEX. However, this franchise has expired on April 30, 2007. The toll assets and facilities of PNCC were automatically turned over to the National Government (NG) including PNCC’s share in the toll fees collected by the JV companies currently operating the tollways.

On December 22, 1983, **P.D. 1894** was issued further granting PNCC the right, privilege and authority to construct, maintain and operate any and all such extensions, linkages or stretches, together with the toll facilities appurtenant thereto, from any part of the NLEX, SLEX and/or Metro Manila Expressway and/or to divert the original route and change the original end-points of the NLEX and/or SLEX as approved by TRB. Under the P.D. 1894 franchise, PNCC entered into a Joint Venture Agreement with Indonesia’s P.T. Citra Lamtoro Gung Persada to undertake the design, construction, maintenance, operation and funding of the Metro Manila Skyway (MMS) and Metro Manila Expressways (MME).

3. What does PNCC hope to achieve (Mission Statement)?

PNCC aims to improve the lives of the people through infrastructure projects designed to promote greater mobility, generate employment and contribute to national growth and development.

4. What are the company's future endeavors (Vision Statement)?

PNCC is envisioned to become a government-controlled corporation mandated to develop, construct, operate and manage toll roads and to engage in other infrastructure projects in support of the government's national development goals.

5. Where does the company obtain its resources?

PNCC has no GAA allotment. Its expenses are funded by its self-generated revenues from the 10% revenue and dividend shares from Joint Venture partners in tollways projects and rental of properties.

6. What is PNCC's role in the operation of tollways now?

Prior to the expiration of PNCC's franchise under P.D. 1113, earlier in 1995, PNCC entered into Joint Venture Agreements (JVAs) that resulted in the division of the Tollways into 3 portions, the North Luzon Expressway (NLEX), the Skyway, and the South Luzon Expressway (SLEX). The objective was to improve the manner by which the tollways were operated and maintained.

The NLEX JVA was entered into originally with First Philippine Infrastructure Development Corporation (FPIDC) together with Leighton Contractor Asia Ltd. and Egis Project Systems, which formed the JV company, Manila North Tollways Corporation (MNTC). The operation of the NLEX was officially turned over to MNTC on February 10, 2005, where PNCC had 20% shareholding. PNCC's inability to respond to succeeding capital calls limited its participation to 2.5% in MNTC. FPIDC was acquired by the Pangilinan (MVP) Group in November 2008. In the O&M company for NLEX, the Tollway Management Corp. however, PNCC is a 20% shareholder.

For the South Luzon Tollways, PNCC entered into a partnership with Indonesia's P.T. Citra Lamtoro Gung Persada to build the elevated toll road or Skyway System from Nichols to Alabang and to upgrade the at-grade portion for the same stretch. Citra Metro Manila Tollways Corporation (CMMTC) is the Joint Venture Company and concessionaire, and has been running these segments since 1999. The PNCC Skyway Corporation (PSC) originally managed the operation and maintenance of the Skyway System and its corresponding at-grade section, but due to operational inefficiencies, PSC suffered financial losses. The Skyway Operation and Maintenance Corporation (SOMCO) took over the operations and maintenance of the Skyway Systems in 2008. PNCC has 11% share in CMMTC (also diluted from 20%) and a 20% share in SOMCO, which up to this day remains unissued to PNCC because of legal disputes with CMMTC.

For the Alabang to Calamba stretch, PNCC entered into a JVA with the Malaysian Corporation, MTD Manila Expressways, Inc. (MTDME) under the corporate name of South Luzon Tollway Corporation (SLTC). Under this JVA, are the following South Luzon Expressway (SLEX) Projects: the rehabilitation and upgrading of the Alabang Viaduct, the expansion and rehabilitation of the Alabang to Calamba segment, and the construction of a 7.8 km. toll road extension from Calamba to Sto. Tomas,

Batangas. The O&M company for the said stretch is the Manila Toll Expressway Systems, Inc. (MTESI). PNCC owns 20% of SLTC and 40% of MTESI.

San Miguel Corporation and its partner Citra Group of Indonesia had acquired an 80% indirect equity interest in SLTC and 60% in MTESI. The acquisition was made by its wholly-owned subsidiary San Miguel Holdings Corporation (SMHC) and Atlantic Aurum Inc., the joint venture corporation of SMHC and the Citra Group. SMHC has accepted the invitation of the Citra Group of Indonesia to invest in Atlantic Aurum Inc, the corporate vehicle of the Citra Group which has a controlling equity interest in CMMTC, the concession holder and operator of the Skyway project.

Although the original franchise of PNCC expired on April 30, 2007, the Toll Regulatory Board (TRB) issued a Toll Operations Certificate (TOC) dated April 27, 2007 to PNCC, for the continued Operation and Maintenance of the SLEX. The said authority from the TRB, pursuant to its powers under PD 1112, allowed PNCC to operate and maintain the SLEX and to collect toll fees, in the interim. The effective date of the TOC commenced on May 1, 2007, but in no case to exceed the date of substantial completion of the SLEX Project Toll Roads under the STOA dated February 1, 2006, or unless sooner revoked by the Board. On April 8, 2010, the TRB issued the Certificate of Substantial Completion for Project Toll Roads 1 and 2, and accordingly issued the Toll Operation Permit (TOP) over the said Project Toll Roads to MATES. On May 2, 2010, the operation and maintenance of the SLEX was officially turned over to SLTC and MATES.

With the expiration of PNCC's franchise under P.D. 1113, the toll assets and facilities of PNCC were automatically turned over to the government at no cost.

Under the PD 1894 franchise, PNCC has entered into a Joint venture agreement with Citra Lamtoro Gung Persada in 2013 to undertake the design, financing and construction of the Metro Manila Skyway Stage 3 Project.

Metro Manila Skyway Stage 3 Project

This Project will extend the existing Skyway and eventually connected to North Luzon Expressway at the Balintawak Exit Interchange. The project is 14.80 kilometers in length. It will be the fastest multi-lane highway in the greater Manila metropolis connecting the south to the north. It provides an efficient speedway which replaces the current main traffic thoroughfares. It included interchanges at key locations along the elevated expressway designed to help fuel the continuing growth of the greater Metro Manila region.

The project is a six-lane expressway with a total of 18 ramp ways included in the access point along its length. The access point allowed the project to conveniently divide the highway into sections. Section 1 starts from Buendia which is the endpoint of the existing skyway. This section extends through the Gil Puyat flyover area to Plaza Dilao. Section 2 continues from Plaza Dilao through Aurora Boulevard. The viaduct area is designed with two storeys, the second level travelling to the north bound and the third level travelling southbound. This section is aptly termed "the double deck section". This design for the expressway is the first of its kind in the Philippines. Section 3 continues from Aurora Boulevard Interchange. This passes Gregorio Araneta Avenue before finally exiting Quezon Avenue. The double deck section appears in the vicinity of the toll plaza. It passes through Sergeant Rivera Avenue, A. Bonifacio Avenue and finally ends the project termination point at

Balintawak-EDSA Interchange. The skyway will create a smooth transportation corridor from North to South.

Under this agreement, PNCC is provided with 20% equity in the joint venture company which is the Citra Central Expressway Corporation. 10% of which is “Free Carry” or not to be paid for by the Company and can never be diluted, while the other 10% is to be paid for. In case of the Company’s inability to fund the 10%, CITRA needs PNCC’s consent to nominate another shareholder. The Projected share in gross revenues amounting to about 35.06 billion pesos for the duration of the operation period or 30 years. While the Projected share in net profits amounting to about 21.42 billion pesos for the duration of the operation period or 30 years.

Metro Manila Expressway (MME) or C-6 Project

Another toll road project under PD 18 94 is the Metro Manila Expressway or C-6 Project, also in joint venture agreement with Citra Lamtoro Gung Persada.

This Project is actually Phase 1 of the Metro Manila Expressway better known as Southeast Metro Manila Expressway. This toll road project with approximately 34.024 kilometers that is intended to run from Skyway F-T-I in Taguig City to Batasan Complex in Quezon City. This toll road project will help decongest Ed-sai, C-5 and other major arteries of Metro Manila and Rizal by providing an alternate route from Para-ña-Que to Quezon City by passing through the developing areas of Taguig, Taytay, Antipolo and San Mateo. While Phase 2 or East Metro Manila Expressway stretches from San Mateo to San Jose Del Monte, Bulacan.

The project is a six-lane expressway with a total of 18 ramp ways included in the access point along its length. Section 1 starts from Skyway going to F-T-I then F-T-I passing through C-5 to Diego Silang, Taguig. Section 2 continues from Diego Silang through the existing C-6 road. Section 3 continues C-6 Road to Ortigas Avenue Extension. Section 4 from Ortigas Avenue Extension to Marcos Highway. Section 5 continues Marcos Highway to Tumana Bridge. Section 6 passes from Tumana Bridge before finally exiting to Batasan Complex. The skyway will create a smooth transportation corridor from South traversing East going to North.

Patterned from the Stage 3 Project, the Metro Manila Expressway phase 1 will provide PNCC with 20% equity in Citra Intercity Tollways Inc. or C-I-T-I, the joint venture company of the project. 10% of said equity which is “Free Carry” or not to be paid for by the Company and can never be diluted. The Projected share in gross revenues amounting to about 43.86 billion pesos for the duration of the operation period or 30 years. While the Projected share in net profits amounting to about 27.21 billion pesos for the duration of the operation period or 30 years.

The start of commercial operations of the C-6 project is expected in 2020.

ANNEX “C”

**FOI Receiving Officers of the
PHILIPPINE NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION**

| Name of Office | Location of FOI Receiving Office | Contact Details | Assigned FOI Receiving Officer |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| Management Information System Department | 2/F PNCC Complex, KM 15 East Service Rd., Bicutan, Paranaque City | 846-30-45 loc. 110 / 229 846-02-09 | Rosalyn S. Delivios Jocelyn B. Eiman |

ANNEX “D”

LIST OF EXCEPTIONS

The following are the exceptions to the right of access to information, as recognized by the Constitution, existing laws, or jurisprudence:¹

1. Information covered by Executive privilege;
2. Privileged information relating to national security, defense or international relations;
3. Information concerning law enforcement and protection of public and personal safety;
4. Information deemed confidential for the protection of the privacy of persons and certain individuals such as minors, victims of crimes, or the accused;
5. Information, documents or records known by reason of official capacity and are deemed as confidential, including those submitted or disclosed by entities to government agencies, tribunals, boards, or officers, in relation to the performance of their functions, or to inquiries or investigation conducted by them in the exercise of their administrative, regulatory or quasi-judicial powers;
6. Prejudicial premature disclosure;
7. Records of proceedings or information from proceedings which, pursuant to law or relevant rules and regulations, are treated as confidential or privileged;
8. Matters considered confidential under banking and finance laws, and their amendatory laws; and
9. Other exceptions to the right to information under laws, jurisprudence, rules and regulations.

¹ These exceptions only apply to governmental bodies within the control and supervision of the Executive department. Unless specifically identified, these exceptions may be invoked by all officials, officers, or employees in the Executive branch in possession of the relevant records or information.

For the implementation of the exceptions to the right of access to information, the following provide the salient details and legal bases that define the extent and application of the exceptions.²

1. Information covered by Executive privilege:
 - a. Presidential conversations, correspondences, and discussions in closed-door Cabinet meetings;³ and
 - b. Matters covered by deliberative process privilege, namely:
 - i. advisory opinions, recommendations and deliberations comprising part of a process by which governmental decisions and policies are formulated; intra-agency or inter-agency recommendations or communications during the stage when common assertions are still in the process of being formulated or are in the exploratory stage; or information pertaining to the decision-making of executive officials;⁴ and
 - ii. information, record or document comprising drafts of decisions, orders, rulings, policy decisions, memoranda, etc.;⁵
2. Privileged information relating to national security, defense or international relations:
 - a. Information, record, or document that must be kept secret in the interest of national defense or security;⁶
 - b. Diplomatic negotiations and other information required to be kept secret in the conduct of foreign affairs;⁷ and

² As enumerated in the Memorandum from the Office of the Executive Secretary entitled, "Inventory of Exceptions to Executive Order No. 2 (s. 2016)", dated 24 November 2016, signed by Executive Secretary Salvador C. Medialdea.

³ This exception may only be invoked by the President and his close advisors. The extent of the privilege is defined by applicable jurisprudence: *Senate v. Ermita*, G.R. No. 169777, 20 April 2006, 488 SCRA 1; *Neri v. Senate Committee on Accountability of Public Officers and Investigations*, G.R. No. 180643, 4 September 2008, 564 SCRA 152; *Akbayan v. Aquino*, G.R. No. 170516, 16 July 2008, 558 SCRA 468; and *Chavez v. PCGG*, G.R. No. 130716, 9 December 1998, 299 SCRA 744.

⁴ *Akbayan v. Aquino*, *supra*; *Chavez v. NHA*, G.R. No. 164527, 15 August 2007; and *Chavez v. PCGG*, *supra*. The privilege of invoking this exception ends when the executive agency adopts a definite proposition (*Department of Foreign Affairs v. BCA International Corp.*, G.R. No. 210858, 20 July 2016).

⁵ Section 3(d) Rule IV, *Rules Implementing the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees* (Rules on CCESPOE). Drafts of decisions, orders, rulings, policy decisions, memoranda, and the like, such as resolutions prepared by the investigating prosecutor prior to approval for promulgation and release to parties [*Revised Manual for Prosecutors of the Department of Justice (DOJ)*] are also covered under this category of exceptions.

⁶ *Almonte v. Vasquez*, G.R. No. 95367, 23 May 1995, 244 SCRA 286; *Chavez v. PCGG*, *supra*; *Legaspi v. Civil Service Commission*, L-72119, 29 May 1987, 150 SCRA 530; *Chavez v. NHA*, *supra*; *Neri v. Senate*, *supra*; *Chavez v. Public Estates Authority*, G.R. No. 133250, 9 July 2002, 384 SCRA 152; and Section 3(a), Rule IV, Rules on CCESPOE. This exception generally includes matters classified under Memorandum Circular (MC) No. 78, as amended by MC No. 196 as "Top Secret," "Secret," "Confidential," and "Restricted."

⁷ *Akbayan v. Aquino*, *supra*; Section 3(a) Rule IV, Rules on CCESPOE. This privilege may be invoked by the Department of Foreign Affairs and other government bodies involved in diplomatic negotiations.

- c. Patent applications, the publication of which would prejudice national security and interests;⁸
3. Information concerning law enforcement and protection of public and personal safety:
 - a. Investigation records compiled for law enforcement purposes or information which if written would be contained in such records, but only to the extent that the production of such records or information would –
 - i. interfere with enforcement proceedings;
 - ii. deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication;
 - iii. disclose the identity of a confidential source and in the case of a record compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, confidential information furnished only by the confidential source; or
 - iv. unjustifiably disclose investigative techniques and procedures;⁹
 - b. Informer's privilege or the privilege of the Government not to disclose the identity of a person or persons who furnish information of violations of law to officers charged with the enforcement of law;¹⁰
 - c. When disclosure of information would put the life and safety of an individual in imminent danger;¹¹
 - d. Any information given by informants leading to the recovery of carnapped vehicles and apprehension of the persons charged with carnapping;¹² and
 - e. All proceedings involving application for admission into the Witness Protection Program and the action taken thereon;¹³
4. Information deemed confidential for the protection of the privacy of persons and certain individuals such as minors, victims of crimes, or the accused. These include:
 - a. Information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy,¹⁴ personal information

⁸ The applicability of this exception is determined by the Director General of the Intellectual Property Office and subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Department of Trade and Industry. Section 44.3 of the *Intellectual Property Code* (RA No. 8293, as amended by RA No. 10372).

⁹ Section 3(f), Rule IV, Rules on CCESPOE; *Chavez v. PCGG, supra*. May be invoked by law enforcement agencies.

¹⁰ *Akbayan v. Aquino, supra*; and Section 51, *Human Security Act of 2007* (RA No. 9372). May be invoked by law enforcement agencies.

¹¹ Section 3(b), Rule IV, Rules on CCESPOE.

¹² Section 19, *New Anti Carnapping Act of 2016* (RA No. 10883). May be invoked by law enforcement agencies.

¹³ Section 7, *Witness Protection, Security and Benefit Act* (RA No. 6981).

¹⁴ Section 3(e), Rule IV, Rules on CCESPOE.

or records,¹⁵ including sensitive personal information, birth records,¹⁶ school records,¹⁷ or medical or health records;¹⁸

Sensitive personal information as defined under the *Data Privacy Act of 2012* refers to personal information:¹⁹

- (1) about an individual's race, ethnic origin, marital status, age, color, and religious, philosophical or political affiliations;
- (2) about an individual's health, education, genetic or sexual life of a person, or to any proceeding for any offense committed or alleged to have been committed by such person, the disposal of such proceedings, or the sentence of any court in such proceedings;
- (3) issued by government agencies peculiar to an individual which includes, but not limited to, social security numbers, previous or current health records, licenses or its denials, suspension or revocation, and tax returns; and
- (4) specifically established by an executive order or an act of Congress to be kept classified.

However, personal information may be disclosed to the extent that the requested information is shown to be a matter of public concern or interest, shall not meddle with or disturb the private life or family relations of the individual²⁰ and is not prohibited by any law or regulation. Any disclosure of personal information shall be in accordance with the principles of transparency, legitimate purpose and proportionality.²¹

Disclosure of personal information about any individual who is or was an officer or employee of a government institution shall be allowed, provided that such information relates to the position or functions of the individual, including: (1) the fact that the individual is or was an officer or employee of the government institution; (2) the title, business address and office telephone number of the individual; (3) the classification, salary range and responsibilities of the position held by the individual; and (4) the name of the individual on a document prepared by the individual in the course of employment with the government;²²

¹⁵ Sections 8 and 15, *Data Privacy Act of 2012* (RA No. 10173); *Personal information* refers to any information whether recorded in a material form or not, from which the identity of an individual is apparent or can be reasonably and directly ascertained by the entity holding the information, or when put together with other information would directly and certainly identify an individual [Section 3(g), *Data Privacy Act of 2012*]; Article 26, Civil Code. May be invoked by National Privacy Commission and government personal information controllers.

¹⁶ Article 7, *The Child and Youth Welfare Code* [Presidential Decree (PD) No. 603].

¹⁷ Section 9(4), *Education Act of 1982* [Batas Pambansa (BP) Blg. 232].

¹⁸ Medical and health records are considered as sensitive personal information pursuant to Section 3(l)(2), *Data Privacy Act of 2012*; See also Department of Health-Department of Science and Technology (DOST)-Philippine Health Insurance Corporation Joint Administrative Order No. 2016-0002 (Privacy Guidelines for the Implementation of the Philippine Health Information Exchange).

¹⁹ Section 3(l), *Data Privacy Act of 2012*.

²⁰ Article 26(2), *Civil Code*.

²¹ Section 11, *Data Privacy Act of 2012*.

²² Section 4, *Data Privacy Act of 2012*.

- b. Source of any news report or information appearing in newspapers, magazines or periodicals of general circulation obtained in confidence;²³ and
- c. Records of proceedings and processes deemed confidential by law for the privacy and/or protection of certain individuals, such as children, victims of crime, witnesses to a crime or rehabilitated drug offenders, including those pertaining to the following:
 - (1) records of child and family cases;²⁴
 - (2) children in conflict with the law from initial contact until final disposition of the case;²⁵
 - (3) a child who is a victim of any offense under the *Anti-Child Pornography Act of 2009*, including the name and personal circumstances of the child, or the child's immediate family, or any other information tending to establish the child's identity;²⁶
 - (4) a child witness, who is a victim of a crime, an accused of a crime, or a witness to a crime, including the name, address, telephone number, school, or other identifying information of a child or an immediate family of the child;²⁷
 - (5) cases involving violence against women and their children, including the name, address, telephone number, school, business, address, employer, or other identifying information of a victim or an immediate family member;²⁸
 - (6) trafficked persons, including their names and personal circumstances, or any other information tending to establish the identity of the trafficked person;²⁹
 - (7) names of victims of child abuse, exploitation or discrimination;³⁰
 - (8) disclosure which would result in undue and sensationalized publicity of any case involving a child in conflict with the law, child abuse, or violation of anti-trafficking of persons;³¹

²³ *An Act to Exempt the Publisher, Editor or Reporter of any Publication from Revealing the Source of Published News or Information Obtained in Confidence* (RA No. 53), as amended by RA No. 1477. May be invoked by government newspapers.

²⁴ Section 12, *Family Courts Act of 1997* (RA Act No. 8369).

²⁵ Section 43, *Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006* (RA No. 9344).

²⁶ Section 13, *Anti-Child Pornography Act of 2009* (RA No. 9775).

²⁷ Section 31, A.M. No. 00-4-07-SC, *Re: Proposed Rule on Examination of a Child Witness*.

²⁸ Section 44, *Anti-Violence Against Women and their Children Act of 2004* (RA No. 9262); and *People v. Cabalquinto*, G.R. No. 167693, 19 September 2006.

²⁹ Section 7, *Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003* (RA No. 9208), as amended by RA No. 10364.

³⁰ Section 29, *Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act* (RA No. 7610).

³¹ Section 14, *Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006*; Section 7, *Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003*, as amended; and Section 29, *Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act*.

- (9) records, documents and communications of proceedings involving domestic and inter-country adoptions, including the identity of the child, natural parents and adoptive parents;³²
 - (10) names of students who committed acts of bullying or retaliation;³³
 - (11) first time minor (drug) offenders under suspended sentence who comply with applicable rules and regulations of the Dangerous Drugs Board and who are subsequently discharged; judicial and medical records of drug dependents under the voluntary submission program; and records of a drug dependent who was rehabilitated and discharged from treatment and rehabilitation centers under the compulsory submission program, or who was charged for violation of Section 15 (use of dangerous drugs) of the *Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002*, as amended; and ³⁴
 - (12) identity, status and medical records of individuals with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), as well as results of HIV/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) testing;³⁵
5. Information, documents or records known by reason of official capacity and are deemed as confidential, including those submitted or disclosed by entities to government agencies, tribunals, boards, or officers, in relation to the performance of their functions, or to inquiries or investigation conducted by them in the exercise of their administrative, regulatory or quasi-judicial powers, such as but not limited to the following:
- a. Trade secrets, intellectual property, business, commercial, financial and other proprietary information;³⁶
 - b. Data furnished to statistical inquiries, surveys and censuses of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA);³⁷
 - c. Records and reports submitted to the Social Security System by the employer or member;³⁸

³² Section 15, *Domestic Adoption Act of 1998* (RA No. 8552) and Section 43, IRR of RA No. 8552; Sections 6 and 16(b), *Inter-Country Adoption Act of 1995* (RA No. 8043) and Sections 53, 54 and 55 of IRR of RA No. 8043.

³³ Section 3(h), *Anti-Bullying Act* (RA No. 10627).

³⁴ Sections 60, 64 and 67, *Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002* (RA No. 9165).

³⁵ Sections 2(b), 18, 30, and 32, *Philippine AIDS Prevention and Control Act of 1998* (RA No. 8504).

³⁶ Sections 45, 106.1, and 150.2, *The Intellectual Property Code* (RA No. 8293, as amended by RA No. 10372); Section 66.2, *Securities Regulation Code* (RA No. 8799); DOST Administrative Order No. 004-16; Section 142, *The Corporation Code* (BP Blg. 68); Section 34, *Philippine Competition Act* (RA No. 10667); Sections 23 and 27 (c), *The New Central Bank Act* (RA No. 7653); *Anti-Money Laundering Act* (RA No. 9160); Section 18, *Strategic Trade Management Act* (RA No. 10697); Sections 10 and 14, *Safeguard Measures Act* (RA No. 8800); Section 12, *Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act of 1990* (RA No. 6969); Article 290, *Revised Penal Code*; Section 10.10, Rule 10, 2012 Revised IRR of *Build-Operate-Transfer Law* (RA No. 6957); and *Revised Philippine Ports Authority Manual of Corporate Governance*.

³⁷ Section 26, *Philippine Statistical Act of 2013* (RA No. 10625); and Section 4, *Commonwealth Act No. 591*. May be invoked only by the PSA.

³⁸ Section 24(c), *Social Security Act of 1997* (RA No. 1161, as amended by RA No. 8282).

- d. Information gathered from HIV/AIDS contact tracing and all other related health intelligence activities;³⁹
- e. Confidential information submitted to the Philippine Competition Commission prohibited from disclosure by law, including the identity of the person who provided the information under condition of anonymity;⁴⁰
- f. Applications and supporting documents filed pursuant to the *Omnibus Investments Code of 1987*;⁴¹
- g. Documents submitted through the Government Electronic Procurement System;⁴²
- h. Information obtained from accessing any electronic key, electronic data message, or electronic document, book, register, correspondence, information or other material pursuant to any powers conferred under the *Electronic Commerce Act of 2000*;⁴³
- i. Any confidential information supplied by the contractors in mineral agreements, and financial or technical assistance agreements pursuant to the *Philippine Mining Act of 1995* and its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR), during the term of the project to which it relates;⁴⁴
- j. Information received by the Department of Tourism (DOT) in relation to the accreditation of accommodation establishments (such as hotels and resorts) and travel and tour agencies;⁴⁵
- k. The fact that a covered transaction report to the Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC) has been made, the contents thereof, or any information in relation thereto;⁴⁶
- l. Information submitted to the Tariff Commission which is by nature confidential or submitted on a confidential basis;⁴⁷

³⁹ Section 29, *Philippine AIDS Prevention and Control Act of 1998* (RA No. 8504).

⁴⁰ Section 34, *Philippine Competition Act* (PCA), RA No. 10667 and Section 13, Rule 4 of the IRR of PCA. This exception can be invoked by the Philippine Competition Commission subject to well-defined limitations under the PCA.

⁴¹ Section 81, EO No. 226 (s. 1987), as amended.

⁴² Section 9, *Government Procurement Reform Act* (RA No. 9184).

⁴³ Section 32, *Electronic Commerce Act of 2000* (RA No. 8792).

⁴⁴ Section 94(f), *Philippine Mining Act of 1995* (RA No. 7942).

⁴⁵ Section 1, Rule IX, DOT MC No. 2010-02 (Rules and Regulations to Govern, the Accreditation of Accommodation Establishments – Hotels, Resorts and Apartment Hotels); and Section 23, DOT MC No. 2015-06 (Revised Rules and Regulations to Govern the Accreditation of Travel and Tour Agencies).

⁴⁶ Section 9(c), *Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2001*, as amended. May be invoked by AMLC, government banks and its officers and employees.

⁴⁷ Section 10, *Safeguard Measures Act*.

- m. Certain information and reports submitted to the Insurance Commissioner pursuant to the *Insurance Code*;⁴⁸
 - n. Information on registered cultural properties owned by private individuals;⁴⁹
 - o. Data submitted by a higher education institution to the Commission on Higher Education (CHED);⁵⁰ and
 - p. Any secret, valuable or proprietary information of a confidential character known to a public officer, or secrets of private individuals;⁵¹
6. Information of which a premature disclosure would:
- a. in the case of a department, office or agency which agency regulates currencies, securities, commodities, or financial institutions, be likely to lead to significant financial speculation in currencies, securities, or commodities, or significantly endanger the stability of any financial institution; or
 - b. be likely or significantly frustrate implementation of a proposed official action, except such department, office or agency has already disclosed to the public the content or nature of its proposed action, or where the department, office or agency is required by law to make such disclosure on its own initiative prior to taking final official action on such proposal.⁵²
7. Records of proceedings or information from proceedings which, pursuant to law or relevant rules and regulations, are treated as confidential or privileged, including but not limited to the following:
- a. Mediation and domestic or international arbitration proceedings, including records, evidence and the arbitral awards, pursuant to the *Alternative Dispute Resolution Act of 2004*;⁵³
 - b. Matters involved in an Investor-State mediation;⁵⁴
 - c. Information and statements made at conciliation proceedings under the *Labor Code*;⁵⁵

⁴⁸ Section 297 in relation with Section 295 and Section 356, *The Insurance Code* (as amended by RA No. 10607).

⁴⁹ Section 14, *National Cultural Heritage Act of 2009* (RA No. 10066).

⁵⁰ CHED Memorandum Order No. 015-13, 28 May 2013.

⁵¹ Articles 229 and 230, *Revised Penal Code*; Section 3(k), *Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act* (RA No. 3019); Section 7(c), *Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees* (RA No. 6713); Section 7, *Exchange of Information on Tax Matters Act of 2009* (RA No. 10021); and Section 6.2, *Securities Regulation Code* (RA No. 8799).

⁵² Section 3(g), Rule IV, Rules on CCESPOE.

⁵³ Sections 9, 23 and 33, *Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Act of 2004* (RA No. 9285); and DOJ Circular No. 98 (s. 2009) or the IRR of the ADR Act.

⁵⁴ Article 10, International Bar Association Rules for Investor-State Mediation.

⁵⁵ Article 237, *Labor Code*.

- d. Arbitration proceedings before the Construction Industry Arbitration Commission (CIAC);⁵⁶
 - e. Results of examinations made by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on the operations, books and records of any corporation, and all interrogatories propounded by it and the answers thereto;⁵⁷
 - f. Information related to investigations which are deemed confidential under the *Securities Regulations Code*;⁵⁸
 - g. All proceedings prior to the issuance of a cease and desist order against pre-need companies by the Insurance Commission; ⁵⁹
 - h. Information related to the assignment of the cases to the reviewing prosecutors or the undersecretaries in cases involving violations of the *Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002*;⁶⁰
 - i. Investigation report and the supervision history of a probationer;⁶¹
 - j. Those matters classified as confidential under the *Human Security Act of 2007*;⁶²
 - k. Preliminary investigation proceedings before the committee on decorum and investigation of government agencies;⁶³ and
 - l. Those information deemed confidential or privileged pursuant to pertinent rules and regulations issued by the Supreme Court, such as information on disbarment proceedings, DNA profiles and results, or those ordered by courts to be kept confidential;⁶⁴
8. Matters considered confidential under banking and finance laws and their amendatory laws, such as:
- a. RA No. 1405 (*Law on Secrecy of Bank Deposits*);

⁵⁶ Section 7.1, Rule 7, CIAC Revised Rules of Procedure Governing Construction Arbitration.

⁵⁷ Section 142, *Corporation Code*. May be invoked by the SEC and any other official authorized by law to make such examination.

⁵⁸ Sections 13.4, 15.4, 29.2 (b), and 64.2 of the *Securities Regulation Code*.

⁵⁹ Section 53(b)(1) of the *Pre-Need Code of the Philippines*. The confidentiality of the proceedings is lifted after the issuance of the cease and desist order.

⁶⁰ DOJ Department Circular No. 006-16 (No. 6), 10 February 2016.

⁶¹ Section 17, *Probation Law of 1976* [PD No. 968 (s.1976)].

⁶² Sections 9, 13, 14, 29, 33 and 34, *Human Security Act of 2007* (RA No. 9372).

⁶³ Section 14, Civil Service Commission Resolution No. 01-0940.

⁶⁴ Section 18, Rule 139-B and Section 24, Rule 130 of the Rules of Court; and Section 11 of the Rule on DNA Evidence, A.M. No. 06-11-5-SC.

- b. RA No. 6426 (*Foreign Currency Deposit Act of the Philippines*) and relevant regulations;
 - c. RA No. 8791 (*The General Banking Law of 2000*);
 - d. RA No. 9160 (*Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2001*); and
 - e. RA No. 9510 (*Credit Information System Act*);
9. Other exceptions to the right to information under laws, jurisprudence, rules and regulations, such as:
- a. Those deemed confidential pursuant to treaties, executive agreements, other international agreements, or international proceedings, such as:
 - (1) When the disclosure would prejudice legitimate commercial interest or competitive position of investor-states pursuant to investment agreements;⁶⁵
 - (2) Those deemed confidential or protected information pursuant to United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Rules on Transparency in Treaty-based Investor-State Arbitration and Arbitration Rules (UNCITRAL Transparency Rules);⁶⁶ and
 - (3) Refugee proceedings and documents under the *1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees*, as implemented by DOJ Circular No. 58 (s. 2012);
 - b. Testimony from a government official, unless pursuant to a court or legal order;⁶⁷
 - c. When the purpose for the request of Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Net Worth is any of the following:
 - (1) any purpose contrary to morals or public policy; or
 - (2) any commercial purpose other than by news and communications media for dissemination to the general public;⁶⁸
 - d. Lists, abstracts, summaries of information requested when such lists, abstracts or summaries are not part of the duties of the government office requested;⁶⁹

⁶⁵ Examples: Article 20 (2), ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement; Article 15 (2) Agreement on Investment under the Framework Agreement on the Comprehensive Economic Cooperation between the ASEAN and the Republic of India; and Article 15 (2) of the Agreement on Investment under the Framework Agreement on the Comprehensive Economic Cooperation among the Government of the Member Countries of the ASEAN and the Republic of Korea.

⁶⁶ Article 7, UNCITRAL Transparency Rules.

⁶⁷ *Senate v. Neri, supra; Senate v. Ermita, supra.*

⁶⁸ Section 8(D), *Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees.*

⁶⁹ *Belgica v. Ochoa*, G.R. No. 208566, 19 November 2013; and *Valmonte v. Belmonte Jr.*, G.R. No. 74930, 13 February 1989, 252 Phil. 264.

- e. Those information and proceedings deemed confidential under rules and regulations issued by relevant government agencies or as decided by the courts;⁷⁰
- f. Requested information pertains to comments and disclosures on pending cases in judicial proceedings;⁷¹ and
- g. Attorney-client privilege existing between government lawyers and their client.⁷²

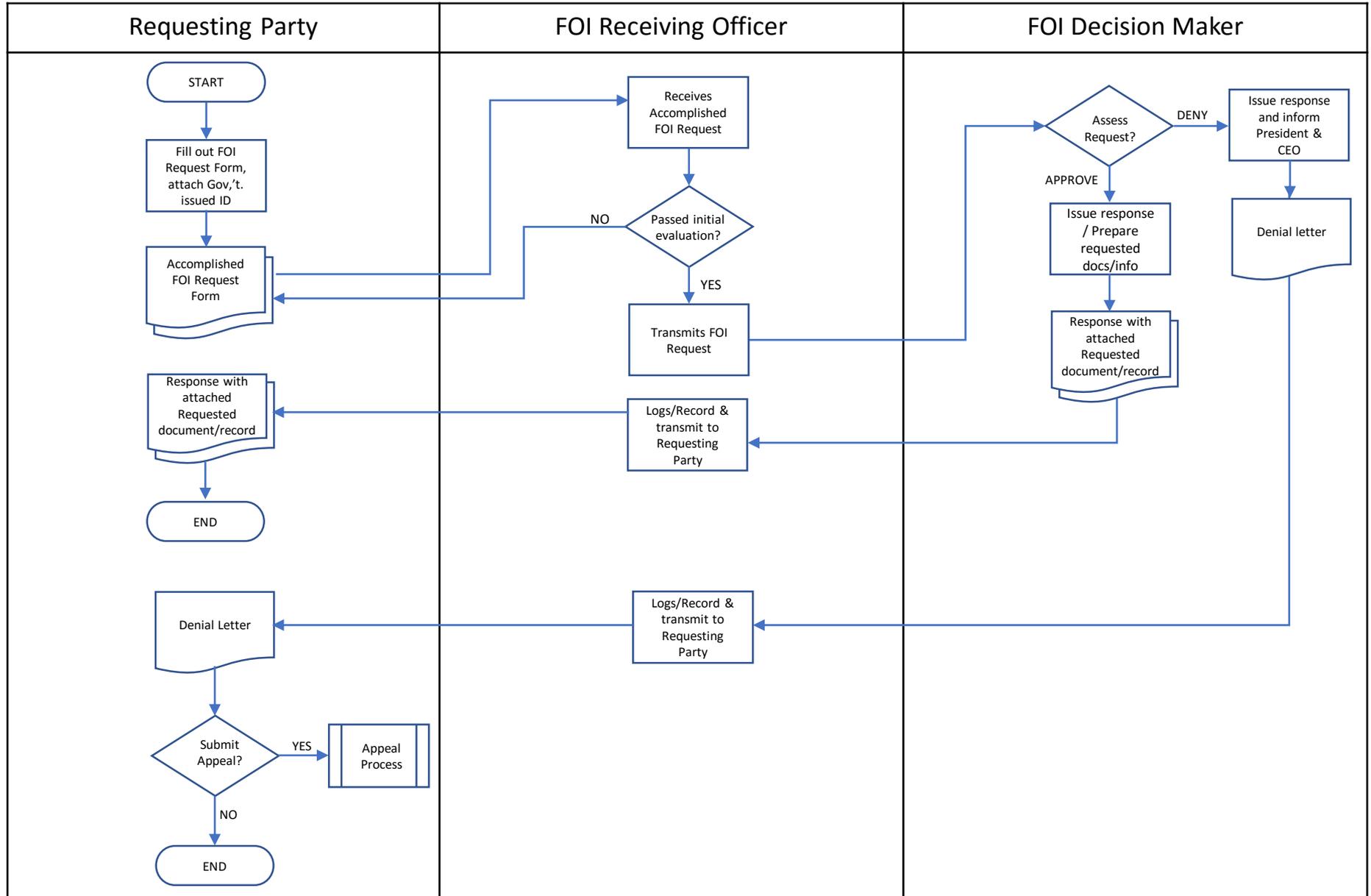
⁷⁰ Examples: 2012 Guidelines and Procedures in the Investigation and Monitoring of Human Rights Violations and Abuses and the Provision of CHR Assistance; Government Service Insurance System's Rules of Procedure of the Committee on Claims; National Labor Relations Commission Resolution No. 01-02, Amending Certain Provisions of the New Rules of Procedure of the National Labor Relations Commission, 08 March 2002; Department of Agrarian Reform MC No. 07-11, 19 July 2011; Department of Social Welfare and Development MC No. 021-12, 16 October 2012; and Section 42, *Investment Company Act* (RA No. 2629); When the information requested is not a matter of public concern or interest as decided in *Hilado v. Judge Amor A. Reyes*, G.R. No. 163155, 21 July 2006.

⁷¹ *Romero v. Guerzon*, G.R. No. 211816, 18 March 2015.

⁷² Canon 21 of the *Code of Professional Responsibility*.

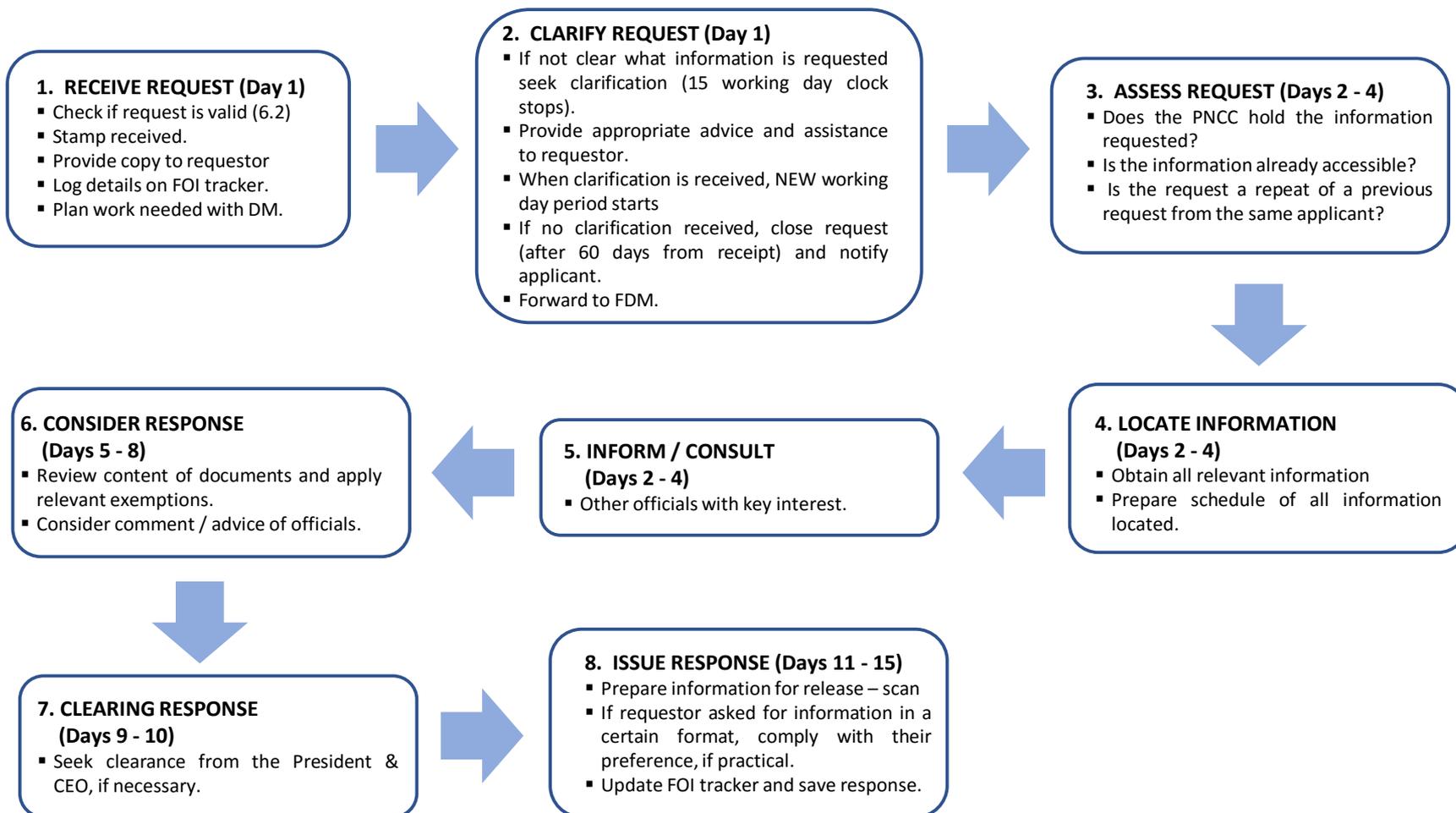


PNCC FOI PROCESS FLOW CHART





PNCC DETAILED FOI PROCESS





| DAY 1 | DAYS 2 - 4 | DAYS 5 - 8 | DAYS 9 - 10 | DAYS 11 - 15 |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| <p>RECEIVE REQUEST</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Check if request is valid. ▪ Stamp received. ▪ Provide copy to requestor. ▪ Log details on FOI tracker. ▪ Plan work needed with FDM. <p>CLARIFY REQUEST (if necessary)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If not clear what information is requested, seek clarification (15 working day clock stops) ▪ Provide appropriate advice and assistance to requestor. ▪ When clarification is received, NEW working day period starts. ▪ If no clarification received, close request (after 60 days from receipt) and notify applicant. ▪ Forward request to FDM. | <p>ASSESS REQUEST</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Does PNCC hold the information requested? ▪ Is the information already accessible? ▪ Is the request a repeat of a previous request from the same applicant? <p>LOCATE INFORMATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Obtain all relevant information. ▪ Prepare schedule of all information located. <p>INFORM / CONSULT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other officials with key interest. | <p>CONSIDER RESPONSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review content of documents and apply relevant exemptions. ▪ Consider comment / advice of officials. | <p>CLEARING RESPONSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seek clearance from the President & CEO, if necessary. | <p>ISSUE RESPONSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare information for release – scan or photocopy documents. ▪ If applicant asked for information in a certain format, comply with their preference, if practical. ▪ Update FOI tracker and save response. |

Notes:

1. This table sets our targets, at various points within the 15 day response period, for completion of key steps in the process of handling an FOI request.
2. Each FOI request is different, so not all of these actions will be required in each case – some will be much simpler - and sometimes actions will be completed earlier or later than the targets in this table. **However, it is always important to allow sufficient time for FOI Decision Makers to clear FOI responses before expiry of the 15 working day deadline.**
3. For any request, it is essential to start looking at it as soon as it is received, to assess what work needs to be done and to plan that work so that the request is answered on time. This table is intended to help with that planning.

ANNEX “F”

FOI Request Form

This document may be reproduced and is NOT FOR SALE

FOI Tracking Number:



FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUEST FORM
 (Pursuant to Executive Order No. 2.s. 2016)
 (as of November 2016)

Please read the following information carefully before proceeding with your application. Use blue or black ink. Write neatly and in BLOCK letters. Improper or incorrectly-filled out forms will not be acted upon. Tick or mark boxes with “X” where necessary. Note: (◀) denotes a MANDATORY field.

A. Requesting Party

You are required to supply your name and address for correspondence. Additional contact details will help us deal with your application and correspond with you in the manner you prefer.

1. Title (e.g. Mr, Mrs, Ms, Miss) 2. Given Name/s (including M.I) 3. Surname

_____ ▶ _____ ▶ _____

4. Complete Address (Apt/House Number, Street, City/Municipality, Province)

_____ ▶ _____

5. Landline/Fax 6. Mobile 7. Email

_____ ▶ _____

8. Preferred Mode of Communication Landline Mobile Number Email Postal Address
(If your request is successful, we will be sending the documents to you in this manner.)

9. Preferred Mode of Reply Email Fax Postal Address Pick-Up at Agency

10. Type of ID Given (Please ensure your IDs contain your photo and signature) Passport Driver's License SSS ID Postal ID Voter's ID
 School ID Company ID Others _____

B. Requested Information

11. Agency - Connecting Agency (if applicable) _____ ▶ _____

12. Title of Document/Record Requested (Please be as detailed as possible) _____ ▶ _____

13. Date or Period (DD/MM/YY) _____ ▶ _____

14. Purpose _____ ▶ _____

15. Document Type _____ ▶ _____

16. Reference Numbers (if known) _____ ▶ _____

17. Any other Relevant Information _____ ▶ _____

ANNEX “G-1”

FOI RESPONSE TEMPLATE - DOCUMENT ENCLOSED

DATE

Dear _____,

Greetings!

Thank you for your request dated <insert data> under Executive Order No. 2 (s. 2016) on Freedom of Information in the Executive Branch.

Your request

You asked for <quote request exactly, unless it is too long/complicated>.

Response to your request

Your FOI request is approved. I enclose a copy of [some/most/all]* of the information you requested [in the format you asked for]

Thank you.

Respectfully,

FOI Receiving Officer

ANNEX “G-2”

FOI RESPONSE TEMPLATE - ANSWER

DATE

Dear _____,

Greetings!

Thank you for your request dated <insert data> under Executive Order No. 2 (s. 2016) on Freedom of Information in the Executive Branch.

Your request

You asked for <quote request exactly, unless it is too long/complicated>.

Response to your request

Your FOI request is approved. The answer to your request is <insert answer>

Thank you.

Respectfully,

FOI Receiving Officer

ANNEX “G-3”

FOI RESPONSE TEMPLATE - DOCUMENT AVAILABLE ONLINE

DATE

Dear _____,

Greetings!

Thank you for your request dated <insert data> under Executive Order No. 2 (s. 2016) on Freedom of Information in the Executive Branch.

Your request

You asked for <quote request exactly, unless it is too long/complicated>.

Response to your request

[Some/Most/All] of the information you have requested is already available online from <add details of where that specific information can be obtained e.g. data.gov.ph, foi.gov.ph or other government websites>.

Your right to request a review

If you are unhappy with this response to your FOI request, you may make an appeal by writing to <insert name of Official> at <insert email and address>. Your appeal should explain why you are dissatisfied with this response, and should be made within 15 calendar days from the date when you received this letter. We will complete the review and tell you the result within 30 workings days from the date when we receive your appeal.

Thank you.

Respectfully,

FOI Receiving Officer

ANNEX “G-4”

FOI RESPONSE TEMPLATE - DOCUMENT NOT AVAILABLE

DATE

Dear _____,

Greetings!

Thank you for your request dated <insert data> under Executive Order No. 2 (s. 2016) on Freedom of Information in the Executive Branch.

Your request

You asked for <quote request exactly, unless it is too long/complicated>.

Response to your request

While our aim is to provide information whenever possible, in this instance this Office does not have [some of]* the information you have requested. However, you may wish to contact <insert name of other authority/organization> at<insert contact details. Who may be able to help you. The reasons why we do not have the information are explained in the Annex to this letter.

Your right to request a review

If you are unhappy with this response to your FOI request, you may make an appeal by writing to <insert name of Official> at <insert email and address>. Your appeal should explain why you are dissatisfied with this response, and should be made within 15 calendar days from the date when you received this letter. We will complete the review and tell you the result within 30 workings days from the date when we receive your appeal.

Thank you.

Respectfully,

FOI Receiving Officer

ANNEX “G-5”

FOI RESPONSE TEMPLATE – UNDER EXCEPTIONS

DATE

Dear _____,

Greetings!

Thank you for your request dated <insert data> under Executive Order No. 2 (s. 2016) on Freedom of Information in the Executive Branch.

Your request

You asked for <quote request exactly, unless it is too long/complicated>.

Response to your request

While our aim is to provide information whenever possible, in this instance we are unable to provide [some of]* the information you have requested because an exception(s) under section(s) <insert specific section number(s) of the List of Exceptions applies to that information>. The reasons why that exemption(s) applies are explained in the Annex to this letter.

Your right to request a review

If you are unhappy with this response to your FOI request, you may make an appeal by writing to <insert name of Official> at <insert email and address>. Your appeal should explain why you are dissatisfied with this response, and should be made within 15 calendar days from the date when you received this letter. We will complete the review and tell you the result within 30 workings days from the date when we receive your appeal.

Thank you.

Respectfully,

FOI Receiving Officer

ANNEX “G-6”

FOI RESPONSE TEMPLATE – IDENTICAL REQUEST

DATE

Dear _____,

Greetings!

Thank you for your request dated <insert data> under Executive Order No. 2 (s. 2016) on Freedom of Information in the Executive Branch.

Your request

You asked for <quote request exactly, unless it is too long/complicated>.

Response to your request

While our aim is to provide information whenever possible, in this instance we are unable to provide the information you have requested because it is substantially similar or identical to a previous request that you made on <insert date of previous request>, which we responded to on <insert date of response>.

Your right to request a review

If you are unhappy with this response to your FOI request, you may make an appeal by writing to <insert name of Official> at <insert email and address>. Your appeal should explain why you are dissatisfied with this response, and should be made within 15 calendar days from the date when you received this letter. We will complete the review and tell you the result within 30 workings days from the date when we receive your appeal.

Thank you.

Respectfully,

FOI Receiving Officer