



Republic of the Philippines
MIMAROPA Region
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office
LEGAL DIVISION MIMAROPA @ PENRO - PALAWAN
Sta. Monica, Puerto Princesa City

DENR - MIMAROPA REGIONAL OFFICE
RECEIVED
02 AUG 2022
INCOMING OUTGOING
DATE NO.

MEMORANDUM:

FOR : THE CHIEF, LEGAL DIVISION
ATTY GANDHI GAGNI-FLORES

cc : THE REGIONAL EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE CHIEF, ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

FROM : ATTY. LILLIBETH MARY ELVISA S. ABIOG
Legal Division, Region MIMAROPA @ PENRO, PALAWAN

DATE : July 11, 2022

SUBJECT: SUBMISSION OF JUNE 2022 DTR OF LILLIBETH MARY ELVISA S. ABIOG, ATTORNEY II

The undersigned submits her Daily Time Record (DTR) for the month of June, 2022, with the work-in-progress First Exposure Draft Bill clarifying and defining the boundaries of the province of Palawan, with copies to be furnished to the Chief, Administrative Division and the Regional Executive Director.

Lillibeth Mary Elviza S. Abiog

LILLIBETH MARY ELVISA S. ABIOG
Attorney II

DENR-PALAWAN
PENRO-RECORDS
RELEASED
By *[Signature]*
Date: 19 JUL 2022 CN *22-1766*

EMPLOYEE DAILY ATTENDANCE RECORD

2022-06-01 To 2022-06-30

Date	Week	Time
122	ABIOG, LILLIBETH MARY ELVISA	LEGAL

		AM IN	AM OUT	PM IN	PM OUT	
2022-06-01	wed	10:21:41 - 12:54:03 - 12:54:10 - 18:46:57				2hrs.
2022-06-02	thu	10:14:02 - 12:57:16 - 12:57:23 - 18:23:33				2hrs.
2022-06-03	fri	12:04:42 - 17:28:58				4hrs.
2022-06-04	sat	SATURDAY				
2022-06-05	sun	SUNDAY				
2022-06-06	mon	13:19:12 - 13:19:19 - 18:33:22				5hrs. 19 mins.
2022-06-07	tue	10:26:50 - 13:07:59 - 13:08:05 - 13:08:11 - 18:27:15				3 hrs. 8 mins.
2022-06-08	wed	09:45:36 - 12:48:50 - 12:48:57 - 18:33:07				45 mins.
2022-06-09	thu	09:27:59 - 09:28:01 - 12:54:00 - 12:54:09 - 18:24:13				27 mins.
2022-06-10	fri	10:14:51 - 12:48:09 - 12:48:16 - 18:10:21				2hrs.
2022-06-11	sat	SATURDAY				
2022-06-12	sun	SUNDAY				
2022-06-13	mon	10:05:20 - 12:55:58 - 12:56:05 - 18:29:39				2hrs. 5 mins.
2022-06-14	tue	11:51:02 - 11:51:08 - 11:51:15 - 17:38:07 - 17:38:14				4hrs.
2022-06-15	wed	08:16:10 - 13:02:38 - 13:02:45 - 17:42:31				1hr. 2 mins.
2022-06-16	thu	10:48:51 - 12:54:12 - 12:54:19 - 18:16:22				2hrs.
2022-06-17	fri	09:25:55 - 13:15:15 - 13:15:22 - 17:45:17				55 mins.
2022-06-18	sat	SATURDAY				
2022-06-19	sun	SUNDAY				
2022-06-20	mon	Sick leave				
2022-06-21	tue	10:03:04 - 12:54:10 - 12:54:16 - 19:12:03				2hrs.
2022-06-22	wed	10:00:27 - 19:04:07				4hrs.
2022-06-23	thu	HOLIDAY				
2022-06-24	fri	09:31:04 - 12:34:36 - 12:34:43 - 17:55:15				26 mins.
2022-06-25	sat	SATURDAY				
2022-06-26	sun	SUNDAY				
2022-06-27	mon	10:43:30 - 13:00:33 - 13:00:39 - 19:43:00				3hrs. 43 mins.
2022-06-28	tue	09:41:27 - 12:55:41 - 12:55:48 - 18:29:11				41 mins
2022-06-29	wed	09:12:20 - 13:02:20 - 13:02:26 - 18:32:24				1hr. 14 mins.
2022-06-30	thu	09:43:45 - 12:48:09 - 12:48:15 - 18:47:14				43 mins.

42 hrs. 38 mins. / 5 days 2hrs. 38 mins.

Tabling:ADMIN

2022-07-01 8:59:51 AM

CrossChex Standard Attendance Management Software

1

I CERTIFY on my honor that the above is a true and correct report of the attendance performed, record of which was taken by me, of arrival at and departure from office.

Verified and Found Correct

FELIZARDO B. CAYATOC
PENRO



APPLICATION FOR LEAVE

1. OFFICE/DEPARTMENT

LEGAL

2. NAME :

(Last)

(First)

(Middle)

KB106

LILLIBETH MARY ELVISA SENAAS

3. DATE OF FILING

June 22, 2022

4. POSITION

ATTORNEY

5. SALARY

cts, 706-

6. DETAILS OF APPLICATION

6.A TYPE OF LEAVE TO BE AVAILED OF

- ☐ Vacation Leave (Sec. 51, Rule XVI, Omnibus Rules Implementing E.O. No. 292)
- ☐ Mandatory/Forced Leave (Sec. 25, Rule XVI, Omnibus Rules Implementing E.O. No. 292)
- ☒ Sick Leave (Sec. 43, Rule XVI, Omnibus Rules Implementing E.O. No. 292)
- ☐ Maternity Leave (R.A. No. 11210 / IRR issued by CSC, DOLE and SSS)
- ☐ Paternity Leave (R.A. No. 8187 / CSC MC No. 71, s. 1998, as amended)
- ☐ Special Privilege Leave (Sec. 21, Rule XVI, Omnibus Rules Implementing E.O. No. 292)
- ☐ Solo Parent Leave (RA No. 8972 / CSC MC No. 8, s. 2004)
- ☐ Study Leave (Sec. 68, Rule XVI, Omnibus Rules Implementing E.O. No. 292)
- ☐ 10-Day VAWC Leave (RA No. 9262 / CSC MC No. 15, s. 2005)
- ☐ Rehabilitation Privilege (Sec. 56, Rule XVI, Omnibus Rules Implementing E.O. No. 292)
- ☐ Special Leave Benefits for Women (RA No. 9710 / CSC MC No. 25, s. 2010)
- ☐ Special Emergency (Calamity) Leave (CSC MC No. 2, s. 2012, as amended)
- ☐ Adoption Leave (R.A. No. 8552)

Others:

6.B DETAILS OF LEAVE

In case of Vacation/Special Privilege Leave:

☐ Within the Philippines

☐ Abroad (Specify)

In case of Sick Leave:

☐ In Hospital (Specify Illness)

☒ Out Patient (Specify Illness)

Flu

In case of Special Leave Benefits for Women:
(Specify Illness)

In case of Study Leave:

☐ Completion of Master's Degree

☐ BAR/Board Examination Review

Other purpose:

☐ Monetization of Leave Credits

☐ Terminal Leave

6.C NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS APPLIED FOR

1

INCLUSIVE DATES

June 20, 2022

6.D COMMUTATION

☐ Not Requested

☒ Requested

(Signature of Applicant)

7. DETAILS OF ACTION ON APPLICATION

7.A CERTIFICATION OF LEAVE CREDITS

As of May 31, 2022

	Vacation Leave	Sick Leave
Total Earned	46.476	52.458
Less this application		
Balance	46.476	51.458

MARILYN L. REGALADO

Administrative Officer IV (HRMO II)

7.B RECOMMENDATION

☐ For approval

☐ For disapproval due to

FRANKLIN G. HERNANDEZ

Chief Administrative Officer/MSD

7.C APPROVED FOR:

1 days with pay
days without pay
others (Specify)

7.D DISAPPROVED DUE TO:

FELIZARDO B. CAYATOC

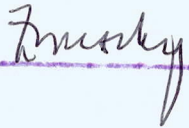
PENRO

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2022-06-30	thu	09:43:45 - 12:48:09 - 12:48:15 - 18:47:14

I CERTIFY on my honor that the above is a true and correct report and record of all performed record of which was made by the employee of arrival at and departure from office



FELIZARDO B. CAYATOC
PENRO

H.No. ____
S. No. ____

Republic of the Philippines
Congress of the Philippines
House of Representatives
Metro Manila
Nineteenth Congress
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. _____

Introduced by _____

AN ACT

TO CLARIFY THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PROVINCE OF PALAWAN AND
PROVIDING FOR THEIR DELINEATION AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS
THEREFOR, INCLUDING THE HOLDING OF THE PLEBISCITE TO DECLARE AND
APPROVE PALAWAN'S BOUNDARIES

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in
Congress Assembled.*

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The territorial integrity of the country is the constitutional mandate of the AFP. The
Armed Forces of the Philippines is the protector of the people and the State. Its goal is
to secure the sovereignty of the State and the integrity of the national territory. (Article
II, Section 3, 1987 Constitution of the Philippines).

Article I of the Philippine Constitution defines the national territory as:

*"The national territory¹ comprises the Philippine archipelago, with all the
islands and waters embraced therein, and all other territories over which*

¹ Territory is defined as the fixed portion on the surface of the earth on which the State settles and over which it has supreme authority. The components of the territory of the state are the terrestrial, fluvial, maritime and aerial domains. The National Territory of the Philippines is defined in Article 1 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution. The territorial domain refers to the land mass, which may be integrated or be dismembered, or be partly bound by water or consist of one whole island. It may also be composed of several islands like the Philippines, which are also known as mid-ocean archipelagos as distinguished from the coastal archipelagos like Greece.

- 1 *the Philippines has sovereignty or jurisdiction, consisting of its terrestrial²,*
- 2 *fluvial³, and aerial domain⁴s, including its territorial sea⁵, the seabed⁶, the*

The Philippines is an archipelagic (a country consisting of islands) state as defined by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; it is among the first five archipelagos (the four others being The Bahamas, Fiji, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea), that obtained approval in the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea signed in Montego Bay, Jamaica on December 10, 1982 to qualify as archipelagic states. Archipelagic states are composed of groups of islands forming a state as a single unit, with the islands and the waters within the baselines as internal waters. Under this concept ("archipelagic doctrine"), an archipelago shall be regarded as a single unit, so that the waters around, between, and connecting the islands of the archipelago, irrespective of their breadth and dimensions, form part of the internal waters of the state, and are subject to its exclusive sovereignty. The baselines enclose the main islands of the archipelago, and the enclosed water to land ratio are "between 1:1 and 9:1". As an archipelagic state, the United Nations (UN) respects existing agreements with other countries; recognizes traditional fishing rights and other legitimate activities of the immediately adjacent neighboring countries in certain areas falling within archipelagic waters. The terms and conditions for the exercise of such rights and activities, including the nature, the extent and the areas to which they apply, shall, at the request of any of the countries concerned, be regulated by bilateral agreements between them. Such rights shall not be transferred to or shared with third countries or their nationals.

For the purposes of this [UNCLOS] Convention: ARCHIPELAGIC STATES

Article 46 Use of terms

- (a) "archipelagic State" means a State constituted wholly by one or more archipelagos and may include other islands;
- (b) "archipelago" means a group of islands, including parts of islands, interconnecting waters and other natural features which are so closely interrelated that such islands, waters and other natural features form an intrinsic geographical, economic and political entity, or which historically have been regarded as such.

² Terrestrial means to live on or grow from land.

³ Fluvial means formed by the action of a river. Maritime Territory (Fluvial and Maritime Domain). Internal waters cover all water and waterways on the landward side of the baseline. The coastal state is free to set laws, regulate use, and use any resource. Foreign vessels have no right of passage within internal waters.

⁴ Aerial domain refers to the air space above the territorial lands and waters of the Philippines but excluding the outer space. Outer space is the expanse that exists beyond Earth and its atmosphere and between celestial bodies. Outer space does not begin at a definite altitude above the Earth's surface. The Karman line, an altitude of 100 kilometers (km) (62 miles) above sea level, is conventionally used as the start of outer space in space treaties and for aerospace records keeping.

The framework for international space law was established by the Outer Space Treaty, which entered into force on October 10, 1967. This treaty precludes any claims of national sovereignty and permits all states to freely explore outer space. Despite the drafting of UN resolutions for the peaceful uses of outer space, anti-satellite weapons have been tested in Earth orbit. Outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be free for exploration and use by all States without discrimination of any kind, on a basis of equality and in accordance with international law, and there shall be free access to all areas of celestial bodies. There is no claim for sovereignty in space; no nation can "own" space, the Moon, or any other body. Weapons of mass destruction are forbidden in orbit and beyond, and the Moon, the planets, and other celestial bodies can only be used for peaceful purposes. There are five international treaties that deal with issues such as the (1) non-appropriation of outer space by any one country, (2) arms control, (3) freedom of exploration, (4) liability for damage caused by space objects, (5) safety and rescue of spacecraft and astronauts, prevention of harmful interference with space activities and the environment, the notification and registration of space activities, scientific investigation and the exploration of natural resources in outer space and the settlement of disputes. The treaties commonly referred to as the "five United Nations treaties on outer space" are: (1) The "Outer Space Treaty," (2) The "Rescue Agreement," (3) The "Liability Convention," (4) The "Registration Convention," (5) The "Moon Agreement," *Space Law Treaties and Principles*, United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs, **International Space Law: United Nations Instruments**.

⁵ Article 48, UNCLOS. Measurement of the breadth of the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf.

1 *subsoil⁷, the insular shelves⁸, and other submarine areas⁹. The waters*
2 *around, between, and connecting the islands of the archipelago,*

The continental shelf is the area of seabed around a large landmass where the sea is relatively shallow compared with the open ocean. The term “continental shelf” is used by geologists generally to mean that part of the continental margin which is between the shoreline and the shelf break, or, where there is no noticeable slope, between the shoreline and the point where the depth of the superjacent water is approximately between 100 and 200 metres. The continental shelf is the submerged prolongation of a coastal nation’s land territory. UNCLOS addresses the issue of jurisdiction over these resources by allocating sovereign rights to the coastal State for exploration and exploitation.

The breadth of the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf shall be measured from archipelagic baselines drawn in accordance with article 47.

Republic Act (RA) No. 9522 defines the baseline points for the Philippines, and it is referred to as the **2009 Baselines Law of the Philippines**. The baselines of the territorial seas of the Republic of the Philippines have been defined in Republic Act No. 3046, and last amended by Republic Act No. 9522 on **March 12, 2009**.

Article 47, UNCLOS. Archipelagic baselines

1. An archipelagic State may draw straight archipelagic baselines joining the outermost points of the outermost islands and drying reefs of the archipelago provided that within such baselines are included the main islands and an area in which the ratio of the area of the water to the area of the land, including atolls, is between 1 to 1 and 9 to 1.
2. The length of such baselines shall not exceed 100 nautical miles, except that up to 3 per cent of the total number of baselines enclosing any archipelago may exceed that length, up to a maximum length of 125 nautical miles.
3. The drawing of such baselines shall not depart to any appreciable extent from the general configuration of the archipelago.
4. Such baselines shall not be drawn to and from low-tide elevations, unless lighthouses or similar installations which are permanently above sea level have been built on them or where a low-tide elevation is situated wholly or partly at a distance not exceeding the breadth of the territorial sea from the nearest island.
5. The system of such baselines shall not be applied by an archipelagic State in such a manner as to cut off from the high seas or the exclusive economic zone the territorial sea of another State.
6. If a part of the archipelagic waters of an archipelagic State lies between two parts of an immediately adjacent neighbouring State, existing rights and all other legitimate interests which the latter State has traditionally exercised in such waters and all rights stipulated by agreement between those States shall continue and be respected.
7. For the purpose of computing the ratio of water to land under paragraph 1, land areas may include waters lying within the fringing reefs of islands and atolls, including that part of a steep-sided oceanic plateau which is enclosed or nearly enclosed by a chain of limestone islands and drying reefs lying on the perimeter of the plateau.
8. The baselines drawn in accordance with this article shall be shown on charts of a scale or scales adequate for ascertaining their position. Alternatively, lists of geographical coordinates of points, specifying the geodetic datum, may be substituted.
9. The archipelagic State shall give due publicity to such charts or lists of geographical coordinates and shall deposit a copy of each such chart or list with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

⁶ Seabed (International seabed) means the seabed and ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. The parts of the international seabed are believed to be rich in minerals. It is not subject to national appropriation.

⁷ Subsoil means subsoil lying more than 1 meter beneath the level of the surface of the land and for this purpose “the level of the surface of the land” means – Sample 1. Subsoil means the “B” horizon in any natural soil profile.

1 *regardless of their breadth and dimensions, form part of the internal*
2 *waters¹⁰ of the Philippines.”*

3 Thus, the Supreme Court, in the cases of *Republic of the Philippines vs. The Provincial*
4 *Government of Palawan* (GR-170867, December 4, 2018) and *Bishop Arigo et.al. vs*
5 *The Honorable Executive Secretary, et.al.* (GR-185941, December 4, 2018) held that it
6 is the function of Congress to amend and alter substantially the boundaries of a local
7 government unit according to the criteria established in the Local Government Code and
8 subject to approval by a majority of the votes cast in a plebiscite in the political unit
9 directly affected within 120 days from the effectivity of the law effecting such action,
10 unless said law fixes another date. The Court ruled that “*an LGU’s territorial jurisdiction*
11 *refers to its territorial boundaries or to its territory. The territory of LGUs, in turn, refers*
12 *to their land area, unless expanded by law to include the maritime area. (emphasis*
13 *supplied)* Accordingly, *only the utilization of natural resources found within the land*
14 *area as delimited by law¹¹ is subject to the LGU’s equitable share under Sections 290*

8 Insular shelves refer to the zone surrounding an island extending from the line of permanent immersion to about 100 fathoms. They are underwater landmasses surrounding islands and are relatively shallow areas that extend from the low waterline, usually to a depth of about 100 fathoms (600 feet or 183 meters), where they end at the shelf break, a point of much steeper slope. ...because the water is shallow and receives abundant sunlight on insular shelves, they are usually much fuller of life than the deeper waters beyond.

9 Submarine Areas mean lands underlying the sea waters surrounding the coast of Liberia below high-water mark, including the seabed and subsoil situated beneath the territorial waters and the continental shelf of Liberia.

10 Internal Waters of the Philippines refer to the waters around, between, and connecting the islands of the archipelago, regardless of their breadth and dimensions.

11 **Republic Act (RA) No. 9522** defines the baseline points for the Philippines, and it is referred to as the 2009 Baselines Law of the Philippines. The baselines of the territorial seas of the Republic of the Philippines have been defined in Republic Act No. 3046, and last amended by Republic Act No. 9522 on March 12, 2009.

Base- point Number	Station Name	Location	World Geodetic (WGS84) Latitude (N)	System of 1984 Coordinates Longitude(E)	Distance to next basepoint (M)
1	PAB-01	Amianan Is.	21° 6' 57.73"	121° 57' 27.71"	70.03
2	PAB-02	Balintang Is.	19° 57' 38.19"	122° 9' 46.32"	99.17
3	PAB-04	Iligan Pt.	18° 18' 35.30"	122° 20' 19.07"	71.83
4	PAB-05A	Ditolong Pt.	17° 7' 16.30"	122° 31' 28.34"	1.05
5	PAB-05B	Ditolong Pt.	17° 6' 14.79"	122° 31' 43.84"	0.39
6	PAB-05	Ditolong Pt.	17° 5' 51.31"	122° 31' 42.66"	3.29
7	PAB-06	Spire's Is.	17° 2' 36.91"	122° 31' 3.28"	9.74
8	PAB-06B	Digollorin Pt.	16° 53' 18.03"	122° 27' 56.61"	3.51
9	PAB-06C	Digollorin Rk.	16° 49' 56.11"	122° 26' 50.78"	2.40
10	PAB-07	Diviuisa Pt.	16° 47' 38.86"	122° 26' 4.40"	30.94
11	PAB-08	Dijohan Pt.	16° 18' 44.33"	122° 14' 16.69"	116.26

12	PAB-10A Tinaga Is.	14° 29' 54.43"	122° 57' 51.15"	80.29
13	PAB-11 Horodaba Rk.	14° 6' 29.91"	124° 16' 59.21"	0.54
14	PAB-12 Matulin Rk.	14° 6' 10.40"	124° 17' 26.28"	96.04
15	PAB-13 Atalaya Pt.	12° 41' 6.37"	125° 3' 53.71"	6.79
16	PAB-13A Bacan Is.	12° 36' 18.41"	125° 8' 50.19"	5.52
17	PAB-14 Finch Rk.	12° 32' 33.62"	125° 12' 59.70"	0.80
18	PAB-14A Cube Rk.	12° 31' 57.45"	125° 13' 32.37"	4.90
19	PAB-14DNW Manjud Pt.	12° 28' 36.42"	125° 17' 12.32"	1.30
20	PAB-15 SE Manjud Pt.	12° 27' 37.51"	125° 18' 5.23"	7.69
21	PAB-16AE Sora Cay	12° 21' 41.64"	125° 23' 7.41"	5.68
22	PAB-16B Panablijon	12° 17' 27.17"	125° 27' 0.12"	5.21
23	PAB-16C Alugon	12° 13' 21.95"	125° 30' 19.47"	1.94
24	PAB-16DN Bunga Pt.	12° 11' 48.16"	125° 31' 30.88"	0.54
25	PAB-17AE Bunga Pt.	12° 11' 20.67"	125° 31' 48.29"	5.71
26	PAB-18ASE Tubabao Is.	12° 6' 7.00"	125° 34' 11.94"	83.84
27	PAB-19C Suluan Is.	10° 45' 16.70"	125° 58' 8.78"	56.28
28	PAB-19DN Tuason Pt.	9° 49' 59.58"	126° 10' 6.39"	57.44
29	PAB-20A Arangasa Is.	8° 53' 16.62"	126° 20' 48.81"	40.69
30	PAB-21B Sanco Pt.	8° 13' 11.53"	126° 28' 53.25"	30.80
31	PAB-22 Bagoso Is.	7° 42' 45.02"	126° 34' 29.03"	12.95
32	PAB-22C Languyan	7° 29' 49.47"	126° 35' 59.24"	0.54
33	PAB-23 Languyan	7° 29' 16.93"	126° 35' 59.50"	0.76
34	PAB-23B Languyan	7° 28' 30.97"	126° 35' 57.30"	1.02
35	PAB-23CN Baculin Pt.	7° 27' 29.42"	126° 35' 51.71"	10.12
36	PAB-24 Pusan Pt.	7° 17' 19.80"	126° 36' 18.16"	1.14
37	PAB-24AS Pusan Pt.	7° 16' 14.43"	126° 35' 57.20"	63.28
38	PAB-25B Cape San Agustin	6° 17' 14.73"	126° 12' 14.40"	1.28
39	PAB-25 Cape San Agustin	6° 16' 8.35"	126° 11' 35.06"	67.65
40	PAB-26 SE Sarangani Is.	5° 23' 34.20"	125° 28' 42.11"	0.43
41	PAB-27 Panguil Bato Pt.	5° 23' 21.80"	125° 28' 19.59"	3.44
42	PAB-28 Tapundo Pt.	5° 21' 55.66"	125° 25' 11.21"	3.31
43	PAB-29 W Calia Pt.	5° 21' 58.48"	125° 21' 52.03"	0.87
44	PAB-30 Manamil Is.	5° 22' 2.91"	125° 20' 59.73"	1.79
45	PAB-31 Marampog Pt.	5° 23' 20.18"	125° 19' 44.29"	78.42
46	PAB-32 Pola Pt.	6° 9' 8.44"	124° 15' 42.81"	122.88
47	PAB-33A Kauluan Is.	6° 26' 47.22"	122° 13' 34.50"	29.44
48	PAB-34A Tongquil Is.	6° 2' 33.77"	121° 56' 36.20"	2.38
49	PAB-35 Tongquil Is.	6° 1' 8.15"	121° 54' 41.45"	1.72
50	PAB-35A Tongquil Is.	6° 0' 17.88"	121° 53' 11.17"	85.94
51	PAB-38A Kinapusan Is.	5° 12' 8.70"	120° 41' 38.14"	55.24
52	PAB-39 Manuk Manka Is.	4° 47' 39.24"	119° 51' 58.08"	43.44
53	PAB-40 Frances Reef	4° 24' 53.84"	119° 14' 50.71"	0.61
54	PAB-40A Frances Reef	4° 25' 3.83"	119° 14' 15.15"	15.48
55	PAB-41A Bajapa Reef	4° 36' 9.01"	119° 3' 22.75"	6.88
56	PAB-42A Paguan Is.	4° 42' 52.07"	119° 1' 44.04"	3.40
57	PAB-43 Alice Reef	4° 45' 55.25"	119° 3' 15.19"	2.28
58	PAB-44 Alice Reef	4° 47' 5.36"	119° 5' 12.94"	18.60
59	PAB-45 Omapoy Rk.	4° 55' 10.45"	119° 22' 1.30"	23.37
60	PAB-46 Bukut Lapis Pt.	5° 2' 23.73"	119° 44' 18.14"	44.20
61	PAB-47 Pearl Bank	5° 46' 35.15"	119° 39' 51.77"	75.17
62	PAB-48 Baguan Is.	6° 5' 58.41"	118° 26' 57.30"	8.54
63	PAB-48A Taganak Is.	6° 4' 14.08"	118° 18' 33.33"	13.46
64	PAB-49 Great Bakkungaan Is.	6° 11' 4.65"	118° 6' 54.15"	3.97
65	PAB-50 Lihiman Is.	6° 13' 39.90"	118° 3' 52.09"	5.53
66	PAB-51 Sibauang Is.	6° 17' 43.99"	118° 0' 5.44"	41.60
67	PAB-52 Muligi Is.	6° 52' 14.53"	118° 23' 40.49"	75.06
68	PAB-53 South Mangsee Is.	7° 30' 26.05"	117° 18' 33.75"	26.00

1 and 291 of the Local Government Code. xxx” **Section 6** of the Local Government Code
2 (RA 7160, approved on October 10, 1991) empowers Congress to create, divide, merge
3 and abolish LGUs, and to *substantially alter their boundaries, subject to the plebiscite*
4 *requirement* under Section 10 of the law which reads: “Section 10. *Plebiscite*
5 *Requirement. – No creation, division, merger, abolition or substantial alteration of*
6 *boundaries¹² of local government units shall take effect unless approved by a*

69	PAB-54	Balabac Is.	7° 48' 30.69"	116° 59' 39.18"	6.08
70	PAB-54A	Balabac Great Reef	7° 51' 27.17"	116° 54' 17.19"	1.18
71	PAB-54B	Balabac Great	7° 52' 19.86"	116° 53' 28.73"	2.27
72	PAB-55	Balabac Great Reef	7° 54' 36.35"	116° 53' 16.64"	7.42
73	PAB-60	Ada Reef	8° 2' 0.26"	116° 54' 10.04"	10.85
74	PAB-61	Secam Is.	8° 11' 18.36"	116° 59' 51.87"	30.88
75	PAB-62	Latud Pt.	8° 37' 56.37"	117° 15' 51.23"	7.91
76	PAB-63	SW Tatub Pt.	8° 44' 17.40"	117° 20' 39.37"	11.89
77	PAB-63A	W Sicud Pt.	8° 53' 32.20"	117° 28' 15.78"	13.20
78	PAB-64	Tarumpitao Pt.	9° 2' 57.47"	117° 37' 38.88"	81.12
79	PAB-64B	Dry Is.	9° 59' 22.54"	118° 36' 53.61"	82.76
80	PAB-65C	Binangcolan Pt.	11° 13' 19.82"	119° 15' 17.74"	74.65
81	PAB-67	Pinnacle Rk.	12° 19' 35.22"	119° 50' 56.00"	93.88
82	PAB-68	Cabra Is.	13° 53' 21.45"	120° 1' 5.86"	115.69
83	PAB-71	Hermana Mayor Is.	15° 48' 43.61"	119° 46' 56.09"	9.30
84	PAB-72	Tambobo Pt.	15° 57' 51.67"	119° 44' 55.32"	12.06
85	PAB-73B	Rena Pt.	16° 9' 57.90"	119° 45' 15.76"	0.25
86	PAB-73	Rena Pt.	16° 10' 12.42"	119° 45' 11.95	6.43
87	PAB-74	Rocky Ledge	16° 16' 34.46"	119° 46' 19.50"	0.65
88	PAB-74A	Piedra Pt.	16° 17' 12.70"	119° 46' 28.52"	1.30
89	PAB-75	Piedra Pt.	16° 18' 29.49"	119° 46' 44.94"	1.04
90	PAB-75C	Piedra Pt.	16° 19' 28.20"	119° 47' 7.69"	0.63
91	PAB-75D	Piedra Pt.	16° 20' 4.38"	119° 47' 20.48"	80.60
92	PAB-76	Dile Pt.	17° 34' 24.94"	120° 20' 33.36"	6.86
93	PAB-77	Pinget Is.	17° 41' 17.56"	120° 21' 2.02"	14.15
94	PAB-78	Badoc Is.	17° 55' 4.13"	120° 24' 40.56"	35.40
95	PAB-79	Cape Bojeador	18° 29' 32.42"	120° 33' 42.41"	1.77
96	PAB-79B	Bobon	18° 30' 52.88"	120° 34' 55.35"	53.23
97	PAB-80	Calagangan Pt.	19° 10' 14.78"	121° 12' 52.64"	98.07
98	PAB-82	Itbayat Is.	20° 43' 15.74"	121° 46' 57.80"	25.63
99	PAB-83	Amianan Is.	21° 7' 17.47"	121° 56' 43.85"	0.08
100	PAB-84	Amianan Is.	21° 7' 18.41"	121° 56' 48.79"	0.25
101	PAB-85	Amianan Is.	21° 7' 12.04"	121° 57' 3.65"	0.44"

¹² In reference to the "Le Petit Robert" dictionary, the frontier is the limit of a territory which determines its area, eg. the limit separating two states. This line may be natural or artificial. Natural borders (or segments of border) are composed by hydrographic or orographic features while artificial ones always are, according to "Le Petit Robert", conventional ideal lines arbitrarily drawn and marked by conventional signs (monuments, pillars, posts, buoys....). Natural frontiers can be watersheds, hilltops... which are stable and where monuments can be built or hydrographic lines (rivers, wadi...) which are submitted to potential changes and where monuments cannot be built. Some borders are composite of natural and artificial lines whose segments can be defined by particular and characteristic points of the relief (hillock, table land, confluence...).

majority of the votes cast in a plebiscite called for the purpose in the political unit or units directly affected. Such plebiscite shall be conducted by the Commission on Elections (COMELEC) within one hundred twenty (120) days from the date of effectivity of the law or ordinance effecting such action, unless said law or ordinance fixes another date.”

The inclusion of any land or water as part of any geographical place must be expressly provided by law and not merely inferred by vague and ambiguous construction. (G.R. No. 170867, December 4, 2018, En Banc, *Republic of the Philippines vs. Provincial Government of Palawan*; G.R. 185941, En Banc, *Bishop Pedro Arigo, et.al. vs. Hon. Executive Secretary, et.al.*, page 11). Thus, the boundaries of a province, Palawan in this instance, may be altered according to law, and subject to the plebiscite held for the purpose. **“No province, city, municipality, or barangay may be created, divided, merged, abolished, or its boundary substantially altered, except in accordance with the criteria established in the local government code and subject to approval by a majority of the votes cast in a plebiscite in the political units directly affected.”** (Section 10, Article X, 1987 Constitution of the Philippines).

“Plebiscite Requirement. – No creation, division, merger, abolition or substantial alteration of boundaries of local government units shall take effect unless approved by a majority of the votes cast in a plebiscite called for the purpose in the political unit or units directly affected. Said plebiscite shall be conducted by the Commission on Elections (COMELEC) within one hundred and twenty (120) days from the date of effectivity¹³ of the law or ordinance effecting such action, unless said law or ordinance fixes another date.” (Section 10, Local Government

Four types of border lines are distinguished on their nature:

1. Hydrographic features (river, lake...)
2. Orographic features (watershed...)
3. Geometric features (meridian, parallel, segment, equidistant line...)
4. Other features (ethnic limit, railway...)

¹³ Executive Order No. 200, June 18, 1987, Section 1. ***Laws shall take effect after fifteen days following the completion of their publication either in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation in the Philippines, unless it is otherwise provided.***

Code). Thus, the Supreme Court emphasized that “unless Congress, **with the approval of the political units directly affected, clearly extends an LGU’s territorial boundaries beyond its land area, to include marine waters, the seabed and the subsoil, it cannot rightfully share in the proceeds of the utilization of national wealth found therein.** ((G.R. No. 170867, December 4, 2018, En Banc, **Republic of the Philippines vs. Provincial Government of Palawan**; G.R. 185941, En Banc, **Bishop Pedro Arigo, et.al. vs. Hon. Executive Secretary, et.al.**, pages 35-36).

As a general rule, **the creation of a local government unit or its conversion from one level to another level shall be based on verifiable indicators of viability and projected capacity to provide services**, to wit: (a) Income. xxx; (b) Population. xxx; (c) Land Area¹⁴. It must be contiguous, **unless it comprises two or more islands or is separated by a local government unit independent of the others; properly identified by metes and bounds with technical descriptions; and sufficient to provide for such basic services and facilities to meet the requirements of its populace. (emphasis supplied)** For that matter, Palawan consists of the long main island of Palawan which comprises the municipalities of Aborlan, Narra, Quezon, Rizal, Sofronio Española, Brooke’s Point, Bataraza in the south, the City of Puerto Princesa, the capital; Roxas, San Vicente, Dumarán, Taytay, and El Nido in the north; the Cuyo island municipalities of Cuyo, Magsaysay, and Agutaya; the island municipality of Cagayancillo; the island municipality of Araceli; the island municipalities of Coron, Busuanga, Culion, and Linapacan; the island municipality of Balabac; and, the group of islands of the municipality of Kalayaan. (24; 12:1:11)

The **Local Government Code**, as explained by its main proponent, the former Senator Aquilino Pimentel, Jr., **was enacted to: (1) share power between the national government and local government; and (2) to share resources between the**

¹⁴ Section 7, Local Government Code, Republic Act No. 7160. Palawan is the country’s last frontier with a total land area of 1,489,626 hectares, classified forest lands of 1,035,926 hectares and classified alienable and disposable lands of 453,700 hectares. There are 171,832 hectares of established timberland, 71,394 hectares of established forest reserve, 767,320 hectares of national parks and 25,380 hectares of civil reservation.

1 **national government and local government.** It is on this belief, according to Senator
2 Pimentel, Jr., that **countryside development will become a reality in the nation.**

3 Local governance aims to provide democratic and accountable government for local
4 communities; ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
5 promote social and economic development; promote a safe and healthy environment;
6 and to encourage the involvement of community organizations in the matter of local
7 government. The passage of the Local Government Code in 1991 thus provides a
8 framework in support of increased local autonomy.¹⁵ The LGUs assumed principal
9 responsibility for the delivery of basic services and the operation of facilities in the areas
10 of: agricultural extension and research, social forestry, environmental management and
11 pollution control, primary health care, hospital care, social welfare services, water
12 supply, communal irrigation, land use planning, and repair and maintenance of local
13 infrastructure facilities. The devolution is substantial in the functions shifted, in the
14 number of personnel transferred and the corresponding reductions implied in the
15 budgets of affected national government agencies. Most heavily affected by the
16 devolution are the Department of Agriculture (DA), the Department of Health (DoH), and
17 the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).¹⁶

18 As early as December 31, 1916, when the Administrative Code or Act No. 2657 was
19 approved, the Province of Palawan¹⁷, in Section 43 of the said Code, already has the

¹⁵ Manasan, Rosario. (2002). "Devolution of Environmental and Natural Resource Management in the Philippines: Analytical and Policy Issues." *Philippines Journal of Development*, Number 53, Volume XXIX, No. 1, First Semester 2002.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ Section 2 of Act No. 422 (June 23, 1902) provides no technical description for the originally named Province of Paragua, but simply states that "*The Province of Paragua shall consist of all that portion of the **Island** of Paragua north of the tenth parallel of north latitude and the small islands adjacent thereto, including Dumaran, and of the **islands** forming the Calamianes Group and the Cuyos group. (Section 2, Act No. 422) The province's borders were anchored on the bodies of water surrounding it. Thus,*

"The Province of Paragua shall consist of all that portion of the Island of Paragua north of a line beginning in the middle of the channel at the mouth of the Ulugan River in the Ulugan Bay, thence following the main channel of the Ulugan River to the village of Bahile, thence along the main trail leading from Bahile to the Tapul River, thence following the course of the Tapul River to its mouth in the Honda Bay; xxx xxx There shall be included in the Province of Paragua the small islands adjacent thereto, including Dumaran and the island forming the Calamianes group and

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1 following major subdivisions: (1) the island of Palawan; (2) the islands of Dumarán and
2 Balabac; (3) the Calamian Islands; (4) the Cuyo Islands; (5) the Cagayanes Islands;
3 and, (6) all other islands¹⁸ adjacent to any of them, not included in some other
4 provinces. It contains the townships of Cagayancillo, Coron, Cuyo, Puerto Princesa
5 (the capital of the province), and Taytay. Subsequently, the Administrative Code was

the Cuyos group.” (Section 1, Act No. 567, An Act Amending Act Numbered Four and Twenty-Two, Providing For the Organization of A Provincial Government in the Province of Paragua and Defining the Limits of That Province, By Fixing New Boundaries For The Province of Paragua, Approved on December 22, 1902)

From the approval on June 23, 1902 of **Act No. 422** defining the limits of the Province of Paragua, providing for the Organization of the Provincial Government of Paragua, to **Act No. 567** defining the new boundaries for the Province of Paragua on December 22, 1902, to **Act No. 747**, approved on May 14, 1903, defining new limits for the Province of Paragua, to **Act No. 1363**, which was approved on June 28, 1905 changing the name of the Province of Paragua to Palawan, Section 26(a) of **Act No. 1396** provides that the **Province of Palawan** shall include: (1) the entire island of Palawan; (2) the Islands of Dumarán and Balabac; (3) the Calamianes Islands; (4) the Cuyos Islands; (5) the Cagayanes Islands; and (6) all other islands adjacent to these islands and not included within the limits of any other province. The capital of the Province of Palawan, which was the township of Cuyo, was changed to the township of **Puerto Princesa** on the island of Palawan.

¹⁸ As early as June 11, 1978, then President Ferdinand Marcos, in Presidential Decree (PD) No. 1596, now referred to as the special regime of islands along with the Scarborough Shoal, the Kalayaan Island Group (KIG), named the Kalayaan group of islands a municipality of the province of Palawan, with the following description:

“From a point [on the Philippine Treaty Limits] at latitude 7°40’ North and longitude 116°00’ East of Greenwich, thence due West along the parallel of 7° 40’ N to its intersection with the meridian of longitude 112°10’ E, thence due north along the meridian of 112°10’ E to its intersection with the parallel of 9°00’ N, thence northeastward to the inter-section of the parallel of 12°00’ N with the meridian of longitude 114° 30’ E, thence, due East along the parallel of 12°00’ N to its intersection with the meridian of 118°00’ E, thence, due South along the meridian of longitude 118° 00’ E to its intersection with the parallel of 10°00’ N, thence Southwestwards to the point of beginning at 7°40’ N, latitude and 116° 00’ E longitude;

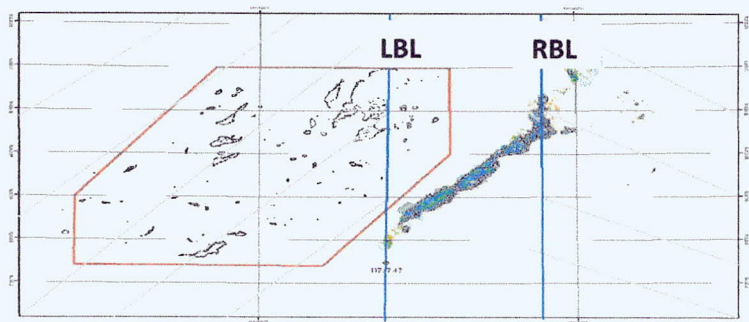
including the sea-bed, sub-soil, continental margin and air space shall belong and be subject to the sovereignty of the Philippines. Such area is hereby constituted as a distinct and separate municipality of the Province of Palawan and shall be known as “Kalayaan.”

Kalayaan is a municipality in the province of Palawan. As early as June 11, 1978, then President Ferdinand Marcos, pursuant to Presidential Decree (PD) No. 1596, declared part of Palawan a cluster of islands and islets in the South China Sea, known as the Kalayaan Island Group (KIG), a special regime of islands, which form part of the continental margin of the Philippine archipelago, and which areas do not legally belong to any state or nation since previous claims have lapsed by abandonment and cannot prevail over that of the Philippines on legal, historical, and equitable grounds but, by reason of history, indispensable need, and effective occupation and control established in accordance with international law, such areas, being vital to the security and economic survival of the Philippines, are now deemed to belong and subject to the sovereignty of the Philippines.

1 amended by Act No. 2711, which was approved on March 10, 1917, and the Province of
2 Palawan was defined, in Section 38, to consist of the: (1) Island of Palawan; (2) islands
3 of Dumarán and Balabac; (3) Calamian Islands; (4) Cuyo Islands; (5) Cagayanes
4 Islands; and, (6) all other islands adjacent to any of them, not included in, some other
5 province, and comprises the following municipalities: Agutaya, Bacuit, Cagayancillo,
6 Coron, Cuyo, Dumarán, Puerto Princesa (the capital of the province), and Taytay. The
7 province also contains the following municipal districts: Aborlan, Balabac and Brooke's
8 Point.

9 Executive Order No. 292, series of 1987, instituted the Administrative Code of the
10 Philippines. EO 292, thus provides in Section 4 thereof "[t]hat the territorial and political
11 subdivisions of the Philippines are the autonomous regions, provinces, sub-provinces,
12 cities, municipalities and barangays. The country is divided into three geographical
13 areas: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. It has 18 regions, 81 provinces, 145 cities,
14 1,489 municipalities, and 42,029 barangays. The smallest political unit into which cities
15 and municipalities in the Philippines are divided are the barangays.

16 Republic Act (RA) No. 7611, in Section 3(1), contains a definition of Palawan as "those
17 islands and islets located 7°47' north latitude and 117°00' and 119°51' east longitude,
18 generally bound by the South China Sea to the northwest and by the Sulu Sea to the
19 east." The two blue lines (left blue line (LBL) and right blue line (RBL)) reflect the
20 plotted coordinates of the said values in the generated map hereinafter shown:



21
22 To the left of the left blue line (LBL) lies the Kalayaan Island Group (KIG), as defined in
23 PD 1596 above stated.

1 The Camago-Malampaya area is located within the previously indicated two blue lines, -
2 - left-blue-line (LBL) and right-blue-line (RBL), -- that are the coordinates (located 7°47'
3 north latitude and 117°00' and 119°51' east longitude, above) previously mentioned in
4 the definition of Palawan in RA 7611.

5 The frontier is the limit of a territory which determines its area, e.g., the limit separating
6 two states. This line may be natural or artificial. Natural borders (or segments of border)
7 are composed by hydrographic or orographic features while artificial ones always are,
8 according to "Le Petit Robert," conventional ideal lines arbitrarily drawn and marked by
9 conventional signs (monuments, pillars, posts, buoys....).

10 **Natural frontiers** can be watersheds, hilltops... which are stable and where
11 monuments can be built or hydrographic lines (rivers, wadi...) which are submitted to
12 potential changes and where monuments cannot be built. Some borders are composite
13 of natural and artificial lines whose segments can be defined by particular and
14 characteristic points of the relief (hillock, table land, confluence...).

15 An **artificial border** is an ideal line which reaches all the perfection (accuracy, in our
16 case) that we can imagine or wish. The border demarcation needs very accurate
17 processes for points determination. This requirement for accuracy is always expressed
18 by "border committees" during delimitation works.

19 The materialization of a land boundary or the determination of a maritime border always
20 take place after an agreement between two (or more) neighboring countries, with the
21 possible participation of other countries, and sometimes after arbitration¹⁹ of the
22 International Court. The agreement stipulates the location of the main border points
23 which can be natural points (eg. highest point of Qarn Abu Wail on the Saudi Qatar

¹⁹ On July 12, 2016, the Permanent Court of Arbitration in the Hague adjudicated the Philippines' case against China in the South China Sea by ruling overwhelmingly in favor of the Philippines, determining that major elements of China's claim, including its so called "nine-dash line," recent land reclamation activities, and other activities in Philippine waters – were unlawful. China maintains that the Arbitration Ruling is null and void. Thus, China may take assertive steps to defend its position, and the utility of international law as a tool to ensure the peaceful, stable, and lawful use of the seas going forward could be put to a test by how well the international community would support to enforce the ruling. In the West Philippine Sea, only the Philippines can claim an exclusive economic zone because the Philippines is the sole adjacent coastal state in the West Philippine Sea (WPS)

border), defined by coordinates, by some temporary mark, by a description or pointed on a map. The agreement defines also the border line between two main border points which can be a natural line, or a straight artificial line. The agreement terms being frequently unclear, the way is open to several interpretations by the parties: one difficulty is to fulfill the requirements of strictness and precision. A maritime border traditionally begins at a point located on the low tide line and extends up to 200 nautical miles (nm), sometimes up to the limit of the continental shelf inside 350 nm.

The Camago-Malampaya area is located offshore northwest of Palawan, in the continental shelf off the Municipality of El Nido in the province of Palawan. The exploration of the area led to the drilling of the Camago-Malampaya natural gas reservoir about 80 kilometers from the main island of Palawan and 30 kilometers from the platform. The quantity of natural gas contained in the Camago-Malampaya was estimated to be sufficient to justify the pursuit of gas-to-power projects, with an aggregate power-generating capacity of about 3,000 megawatts operating at baseload for 20 to 25 years, reckoned from October 16, 2001, when the natural gas project was inaugurated. Parenthetically, there's about a little over 4 years of operations left from April 2022, putting the life-span of the project at 25 years from 2001. The nearest point of the Camago-Malampaya production area is at 93.264 kms or 50.3585 nautical miles to the Kalayaan Island Group (Kalayaan); 55.476 kms or 29.9546 nm to mainland Palawan (Nacpan Point, south of Patuyo Cove, Municipality of El Nido); and 48.843 kms or 26.9546 nm to the Province of Palawan (northwest of Tapiutan Island, Municipality of El Nido).

To the right of the RBL are the outlying municipalities of the province of Palawan, including the Calamianes group of island-municipalities of Coron, Culion, Busuanga, and Linapacan; Dumarán, Araceli, portions of Taytay municipality; the Cuyos Island-municipalities of Agutaya, Cuyo, and Magsaysay; the municipality of Cagayancillo at the eastern side of the main island of Palawan. The southernmost tip of Palawan is the municipality of Balabac. Section 2 of Act No. 422 (June 23, 1902) provides no technical

description for the originally named Province of Paragua, but simply states that “*The Province of Paragua shall consist of all that portion of the **Island** of Paragua north of the tenth parallel of north latitude and the small islands adjacent thereto, including Dumaran, and of the **islands** forming the Calamianes Group and the Cuyos group.* (Section 2, Act No. 422). The province’s borders were anchored on the bodies of water surrounding it. Thus,

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Act No. 567, as approved on December 22, 1902, amended the original Act No. 422 that formed the Province of Paragua.

The Province of Palawan and its political administrative subdivisions, consist of: twelve (12) mainland municipalities, namely: (1) Aborlan, (2) Narra, (3) Quezon, (4) Rizal, (5) Sofronio Española, (6) Brooke’s Point, (7) Batarasa (located in the south), as the mainland municipalities; the capital of the Province of Palawan, which is (8) the City of Puerto Princesa, and, (9) Roxas, (10) San Vicente, (11) Taytay, and (12) El Nido (located in the north); and twelve (12) island municipalities, which include, the Calamianes group of island municipalities, namely: (13) Coron, (14) Linapacan,

MAP OF THE PROVINCE OF PALAWAN



FIGURE 1. Map of the Main Island of Palawan (12) and the 12 Island Municipalities

(15) Busuanga, and (16) Culion (found in the north); plus the outlying Cuyos island-municipalities of: (17) Cuyo, (18) Agutaya and (19) Magsaysay (the Cuyo group of islands); and, (20) Dumaran; (21) Araceli, and (22) Cagayancillo on the eastern side of Palawan.

The island municipality of (23) Balabac is in the southernmost tip of Palawan, and (24) the municipality of Kalayaan is also known as the Kalayaan (Spratly Islands) Island Group (KIG) under Presidential Decree Number (PD) 1596, which is referred to, with Scarborough Shoal in Bataan, as special regime of islands.

As a rule, all waters belong to the State, including seawaters. The inclusion of any land or water as part of any geographical place must be expressly provided by law and not merely inferred by vague and ambiguous construction. (G.R. No. 170867, December 4, 2018, En Banc, *Republic of the Philippines vs. Provincial Government of Palawan*; G.R. 185941, En Banc, *Bishop Pedro Arigo, et.al. vs. Hon. Executive Secretary, et.al.*, page 11).

Thus, the **PROVINCE OF PALAWAN** shall consist of:

(1) the MAIN ISLAND OF PALAWAN consisting of the municipalities of (1.1.) BATARAZA; (1.2.) BROOKE'S POINT; (1.3.) SOFRONIO ESPAÑOLA; (1.4.) RIZAL; (1.5.) QUEZON; (1.6.) NARRA; (1.7.) ABORLAN; (1.8.) the CITY OF PUERTO PRINCESA, which is a declared highly urbanized city; (1.9.) ROXAS; (1.10.) SAN VICENTE; (1.11.) TAYTAY; and, (1.12.) EL NIDO;

(2) the TWELVE (12) ISLAND MUNICIPALITIES of:

(2.1.) CALAMIANES GROUP of island-municipalities of:

(2.1.1.) CORON (13);

(2.1.2.) CULION (14);

(2.1.3.) LINAPACAN (15);

(2.1.4.) BUSUANGA (16);

(2.2.) the island-municipality of ARACELI (17);

1 (2.3.) the island-municipality of DUMARAN (18);
2 (2.4.) the Cuyo island-municipalities of:
3 (2.4.1.) CUYO (19);
4 (2.4.2.) MAGSAYSAY (20);
5 (2.4.3.) AGUTAYA (21);
6 (2.5.) the island municipality of BALABAC (22);
7 (2.6.) the islands- municipality of CAGAYANCILLO (23);
8 and, (2.7) the municipality of KALAYAAN (24), which is also known as the Kalayaan (Spratly
9 Islands) Island Group (KIG) under Presidential Decree Number (PD) 1596.

10 In the municipality of Cagayancillo is the **Tubbataha Reef National Park**, pursuant to
11 Republic Act (R.A.) No. 10067, known as the **Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park** (TRNP)
12 Act of 2009, and it covers an approximate area of ninety-seven thousand thirty (97,030)
13 hectares, including its islets, seabed and airspace, the Tubbataha Reefs and the Jessie
14 Beazley Reef, and is declared as a protected area.

15 The division of Palawan into three separate provinces (*Palawan del Norte* to include El
16 Nido, Taytay, Coron, Linapacan, Culion, and Busuanga; *Palawan Oriental* to include
17 San Vicente, Roxas, Dumarán, Cuyo, Agutaya, Magsaysay, and Cagayancillo; and,
18 *Palawan del Sur* to include Kalayaan, Aborlan, Narra, Sofronio Española, Brooke's
19 Point, Rizal, Quezon, Bataraza, and Balabac) was voted down on March 13, 2021.
20 There is, therefore, only **ONE PROVINCE OF PALAWAN**.

21 **The territorial sea, the seabed, the subsoil, the insular shelves, and other**
22 **submarine areas, including the waters around, between, and connecting the**
23 **islands of the province of Palawan, shall form part of the internal waters of the**
24 **province and its territorial jurisdiction.**

- 1 According to Republic Act 9522, known as the 2009 Baselines²⁰ Law of the Philippines,
- 2 the following baseline points pertain to the province of Palawan, more or less:

Base-point Number	Station Name	Location	World Geodetic (WGS 84) Latitude (N)	System of 1984 Coordinates Longitude (E)	Distance to next basepoint (M)
68	PAB-53	South Mangsee Is.	7° 30' 26.05"	117° 18' 33.75"	26.00
69	PAB-54	Balabac Is.	7° 48' 30.69"	116° 59' 39.18"	6.08
70	PAB-54A	Balabac Great Reef	7° 51' 27.17"	116° 54' 17.19"	1.18
71	PAB-54B	Balabac Great	7° 52' 19.86"	116° 53' 28.73"	2.27
72	PAB-55	Balabac Great Reef	7° 54' 36.35"	116° 53' 16.64"	7.42
73	PAB-60	Ada Reef	8° 2' 0.26"	116° 54' 10.04"	10.85
74	PAB-61	Secam Is.	8° 11' 18.36"	116° 59' 51.87"	30.88
75	PAB-62	Latud Pt.	8° 37' 56.37"	117° 15' 51.23"	7.91
76	PAB-63	SW Tatub Pt.	8° 44' 17.40"	117° 20' 39.37"	11.89
77	PAB-63A	W Sicud Pt.	8° 53' 32.20"	117° 28' 15.78"	13.20
78	PAB-64	Tarumpitao Pt.	9° 2' 57.47"	117° 37' 38.88"	81.12
79	PAB-64B	Dry Is.	9° 59' 22.54"	118° 36' 53.61"	82.76
80	PAB-65C	Binangcolan Pt.	11° 13' 19.82"	119° 15' 17.74"	74.65
81	PAB-67	Pinnacle Rk.	12° 19' 35.22"	119° 50' 56.00"	93.88

²⁰ The Baseline boundaries of the Philippines have been laid down in Republic Act (RA) No. 9522. On the petitions assailing the constitutionality of RA 9522, the Supreme Court decided that: (1) Petitioners possess locus standi to bring the suit as citizens and (2) the writs of certiorari and prohibition are proper remedies to test the constitutionality of RA 9522. The Supreme Court found no basis to declare RA 9522 unconstitutional. The Supreme Court decided that:

“UNCLOS III has nothing to do with the acquisition (or loss) of territory. It is a multilateral treaty regulating, among others, sea-use rights over maritime zones (i.e., the territorial waters [12 nautical miles from the baselines], contiguous zone [24 nautical miles from the baselines], exclusive economic zone [200 nautical miles from the baselines]), and continental shelves that UNCLOS III delimits.²³ UNCLOS III was the culmination of decades-long negotiations among United Nations members to codify norms regulating the conduct of States in the world’s oceans and submarine areas, recognizing coastal and archipelagic States’ graduated authority over a limited span of waters and submarine lands along their coasts.

“On the other hand, baselines laws such as RA 9522 are enacted by UNCLOS III States parties to mark-out specific basepoints along their coasts from which baselines are drawn, either straight or contoured, to serve as geographic starting points to measure the breadth of the maritime zones and continental shelf. Article 48 of UNCLOS III on archipelagic States like ours could not be any clearer:

“Article 48. Measurement of the breadth of the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf. – The breadth of the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf shall be measured from archipelagic baselines drawn in accordance with article 47. (Emphasis supplied)

1 Accordingly, unless Congress, with the approval of the political units directly affected,
2 clearly extends the LGU's territorial boundaries beyond its land area, **to include marine**
3 **waters, the seabed and the subsoil**, it cannot rightfully share in the proceeds of the
4 utilization of national wealth found therein.

5 Starting with the Baselines Law of the Philippines, particularly Republic Act No. 9522,
6 this Act, therefore, clarifies the territorial boundaries of the Province of Palawan, and by
7 express inclusion the waters (i.e. **territorial waters**, consisting of 12 nautical miles from
8 the baselines, Article 2, UNCLOS); the **contiguous zone** (24 nautical miles from the
9 baseline, Article 33, UNCLOS; the **Exclusive Economic Zone** (200 nautical miles from
10 the baseline, Article 56, UNCLOS); and the **continental shelf** (Article 77, UNCLOS)
11 existing in the political subdivisions of Palawan as part of the territory of the Province of
12 Palawan, including the group of islands representing the municipality of Kalayaan in the
13 province of Palawan.

14 On the basis of the foregoing, the territorial boundaries of the province of Palawan are
15 now purposely and expressly being clarified by this law. This Act, therefore, clarifies the
16 territorial boundaries of the Province of Palawan, and by express inclusion the waters (i.e.
17 **territorial waters**, consisting of 12 nautical miles from the baselines, Article 2, UNCLOS); the
18 **contiguous zone** (24 nautical miles from the baseline, Article 33, UNCLOS; the **Exclusive**
19 **Economic Zone** (200 nautical miles from the baseline, Article 56, UNCLOS); and the
20 **continental shelf** (Article 77, UNCLOS) existing in the political subdivisions of Palawan as part
21 of the territory of the Province of Palawan. The baselines refer to The Baselines Law of the
22 Philippines, embodied in RA 9522.

23 The law that created the Province of Palawan (recall that Act No. 422 (1902) created
24 the Province of Paragua with no technical description, (see Footnote No. 16), and this
25 law was amended by Act No. 567 (December, 1902), Act No. 747 (May 1903), and
26 again amended by Act No. 1363 to change the name of Paragua to Palawan, hence,
27 the creation of the Province of Palawan on June 28, 1905, with the historical
28 background that it originally anchored the province's borders on the bodies of water

1 surrounding it. Since the province’s metes and bounds are not technically described,
2 reference must be made to other laws interpreting the province’s borders.

3 This law thus clarifies and expressly consolidates the boundaries of the province of
4 Palawan, in accordance with the previously enacted laws affecting the territorial
5 jurisdiction of Palawan, including the territorial sea, the seabed, the subsoil, the insular
6 shelves, and other submarine areas, including the waters around, between, and
7 connecting the islands to form part of the territorial jurisdiction of the province of
8 Palawan.

9 **CHAPTER 1**

10 **INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS**

11
12 **SECTION 1. Title.** — This Act shall be known as the “**Palawan Boundaries Act of**
13 **2022.**”

14 **SECTION 2. Declaration of Policies.** — In furtherance of the national policy to ensure
15 the autonomy of local governments, the 1987 Constitution conferred on local
16 government units the power to create its own sources of revenue and **the right to**
17 **share** not only in the national taxes, but also **in the proceeds of the utilization of**
18 **national wealth in their respective areas.** Thus, Section 7 of Article X of the 1987
19 Constitution provides: “*Local governments shall be entitled to an **equitable share in the***
20 ***proceeds of the utilization and development of the national wealth within their***
21 ***respective areas, in the manner provided by law, including sharing the same with***
22 ***the inhabitants by way of direct benefits.**”* The passage of the Local Government
23 Code in 1991 provided a framework in support of increased local autonomy.²¹ Thus, the
24 LGUs assumed principal responsibility for the delivery of basic services and the
25 operation of facilities in the areas of: agricultural extension and research, social forestry,
26 environmental management and pollution control, primary health care, hospital care,

²¹ Manasan, Rosario (2002). “Devolution of Environmental and Natural Resource Management in the Philippines: Analytical and Policy Issues,” *Philippine Journal of Development*, Number 53, Volume XXIX, No. 1, First Semester 2002.

1 social welfare services, water supply, communal irrigation, land use planning, and repair
2 and maintenance of local infrastructure facilities. The devolution is substantial in the
3 functions shifted, in the number of personnel transferred and the corresponding
4 reductions implied in the budgets of affected national government agencies.²² Most
5 heavily affected by the devolution are the Department of Agriculture (DA), the
6 Department of Health (DoH), and the Department of Social Welfare and Development
7 (DSWD).²³

8 However, the province of Palawan, in the decided cases of *Republic of the Philippines,*
9 *Represented by Raphael P.M. Lotilla, Secretary, Department of Energy (DOE),*
10 *Margarito B. Teves, Secretary, Department of Finance (DOF), and Romulo L. Neri,*
11 *Secretary, Department of Budget and Management (DBM), Petitioners, v. Provincial*
12 *Government of Palawan, Represented by Governor Abraham Kahlil B. Mitra,*
13 *Respondent (GR No. 170867, December 4, 2018, EN BANC, Tijam, J.), or Republic*
14 *of the Philippines vs. Provincial Government of Palawan,* for brevity, and in *Bishop*
15 *Pedro Dulay Arigo, Cesar N. Sarino, Dr. Jose Antonio N. Socrates, Prof. H. Harry L.*
16 *Roque, Jr., Petitioners, v. Hon. Executive Secretary Eduardo R. Ermita, Hon. Energy*
17 *Secretary Angelo T. Reyes, Hon. Finance Secretary Margarito B. Teves, Hon. Budget*
18 *and Management Secretary Rolando D. Andaya, Jr., Hon. Palawan Governor Joel T.*
19 *Reyes, Hon. Representative Antonio C. Alvarez (1st District), Hon. Representative*
20 *Abraham Mitra (2nd District), Rafael E. del Pilar, President and CEO, PNOG Exploration*
21 *Corporation, Respondents (GR No. 185941, December 4, 2018, EN BANC, Tijam, J.),*
22 *or Bishop Arigo, et.al., vs. Hon. Executive Secretary, et.al.,* for brevity, was denied
23 its claimed 40% share of the government's earnings derived from the Camago-
24 Malampaya natural gas project since October 16, 2001, on the reasoning that: (1) the
25 United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) affects only the right of the
26 Philippines vis-à-vis another sovereign State; (2) Even if the UNCLOS were to be
27 considered to have been transformed to be part of the municipal law, after its ratification

²² *Ibid.*

²³ *Ibid.*

1 by the Batasang Pambansa through Resolution No. 121 on February 27, 1984, the
2 UNCLOS did not automatically amend the Local Government Code and the charters of
3 the local government units. The UNCLOS, transformed into our municipal laws, should
4 be applied as it is worded; (3) an LGU's territorial jurisdiction refers to its territorial
5 boundaries or to its territory. The territory of LGUs, in turn, refers to their land area,
6 **unless expanded by law to include the maritime area;** and, (4) Section 6 of the Local
7 Government Code empowers Congress to substantially alter their boundaries, subject
8 to the plebiscite requirement (Section 10) where a majority of the votes cast in the
9 directly affected area/s approves the boundary alteration, within 120 days from the date
10 of effectivity of the law or on another date fixed. Stated otherwise, unless Congress,
11 with the approval of the political units directly affected, clearly extends an LGU's
12 territorial boundaries beyond its land area, to include marine waters, the seabed and the
13 subsoil, it cannot rightfully share in the proceeds of the utilization of national wealth
14 found therein. Thus, Service Contract No. 38 was entered into between the Republic of
15 the Philippines through the Department of Energy, with Shell Philippines Exploration
16 B.V. (Shell) and Occidental Philippines, Inc. (Occidental) for the drilling of a natural gas
17 reservoir in the Camago-Malampaya area, located about 80 kilometers from the
18 mainland of Palawan, situated not in the marine waters, but in the continental shelf, and
19 specifically located 93.264 kilometers or 50.3585 nautical miles from the Kalayaan
20 Island Group (KIG); 55.476 kilometers or 29.9546 nautical miles from Mainland
21 Palawan, particularly from Nacpan Point, south of Patuyo Cove of the Municipality of El
22 Nido; or 48.843 kilometers or 25.[3731] nautical miles from Tapiutan Island of the
23 Municipality of El Nido.²⁴
24 Section 26(a) of Act 1396²⁵, known as "The Special Provincial Government Act,"
25 provides that:

²⁴ *Republic of the Philippines vs Provincial Government of Palawan; Bishop Arigo vs The Honorable Executive Secretary.*

²⁵ Act 1396 traces back to the approval on June 23, 1902 of Act No. 422 (*An Act Providing for the Organization of a Provincial Government in the Province of Paragua, and Defining the Limits of that Province*), which in Section 2 provides that "[t]he Province of Paragua shall consist of all that portion of the Island of Paragua north of the

1 ***“The Province of Palawan shall include the entire Island of Palawan, the***
2 ***Islands of Dumarán and Balabac, the Calamianes Islands, the Cuyos***
3 ***Islands, the Cagayanes Islands, and all other islands adjacent to***
4 ***these islands and not included within the limits of any other***
5 ***province.***

6 ***(b) The capital of the Province of Palawan shall be the township of Puerto***
7 ***Princesa on the Island of Palawan: Provided however, That until cable***
8 ***communications shall have been established between Puerto Princesa***
9 ***and Manila, the provincial government shall have discretion to fix the***
10 ***capital of that province either at Cuyo or at Puerto Princesa, and to***
11 ***change the place of the capital from one place to the other, as the public***
12 ***interests may require, the change of the capital, if made, to be effected by***
13 ***a proclamation of the provincial governor, a copy of which shall be***
14 ***forwarded to the Executive Secretary.”***

15
16 which traces back to its approval in 1902 the reference to bodies of water in providing
17 for the province’s boundaries. Thus, in this regard, there is sufficient historical basis to
18 justify the qualifying clause in the Supreme Court Decisions in the cases of *Republic of*
19 *the Philippines vs The Provincial Government of Palawan* (GR-170867, December 4,
20 2018) and *Bishop Arigo et.al. vs The Honorable Executive Secretary et.al.* (GR-
21 185941, December 4, 2018), which held that it is the function of Congress to amend and

tenth parallel of north latitude and the small islands adjacent thereto, including Dumarán, and of the islands forming the Calamianes Group and the Cuyos Group”

to Act 567, enacted on December 22, 1902, (***An Act Amending Act Numbered Four Hundred and Twenty-Two, Providing For The Organization of a Provincial Government in the Province of Paragua and Defining the Limits of That Province, By Fixing New Boundaries for the Province of Paragua***), by stating that “Section two of Act Numbered Four hundred and twenty-two, entitled “An Act providing for the organization of a provincial government in the Province of Paragua, and defining the limits of that province,” is hereby amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 2. The province of Paragua shall consist of all that portion of the Island of Paragua north of a line beginning in the middle of the channel at the mouth of the Ulugan River in the Ulugan Bay, thence following the main channel of the Ulugan River to the village of Bahile, thence along the main trail leading from Bahile to the Tapul River, thence following the course of the Tapul River to its mouth in the Honda Bay; xxx xxx xxx. There shall be included in the Province of Paragua the small islands adjacent thereto, including Dumarán and the islands forming the Calamianes group and the Cuyos group.”

which anchors the province’s borders on the bodies of water surrounding it.

to Act 747 (***An Act to Amend Act Numbered Four Hundred and Twenty-Two, As Amended, By Defining New Limits for the Province of Paragua, and For Other Purposes***), approved on May 14, 1903, defining in Section 2 thereof that “[t]he Province of Paragua shall consist of the entire Island of Paragua, the islands of Dumarán and Balabac, the Calamianes Islands, the Cuyos Islands, the Cagayanes Islands, and all other islands adjacent thereto and not included within the limits of any other province.”

to Act No. 1363 (***An Act Changing The Name of the Province and Island of Paragua to that of Palawan***), enacted on June 28, 1905, Section 1 of which states that “[u]pon the recommendation of the Philippine Committee on Geographical Names the name of the Province and Island of Paragua is hereby changed to that of Palawan.”

1 alter substantially the boundaries of a local government unit according to the criteria
2 established in the Local Government Code and subject to approval by a majority of the
3 votes cast in a plebiscite in the political unit directly affected within 120 days from the
4 effectivity of the law effecting such action, unless said law fixes another date. The Court
5 ruled that “an LGU’s territorial jurisdiction refers to its territorial boundaries or to its
6 territory. The territory of LGUs, in turn, refers to their land area, unless expanded by
7 law to include the maritime area (emphasis supplied) Accordingly, only the
8 utilization of natural resources found within the land area delimited by law is subject to
9 the LGU’s equitable share under Sections 290²⁶ and 291²⁷ of the Local Government
10 Code. xxx” **Section 6** of the Local Government Code (**RA 7160**, approved on October
11 10, 1991) empowers Congress to create, divide, merge and abolish LGUs, and to
12 substantially alter their boundaries, subject to the plebiscite requirement under Section
13 10 of the law which reads: “Section 10. Plebiscite Requirement. – **No** creation,
14 division, merger, abolition, or substantial alteration of boundaries of local
15 government units shall take effect unless approved by a majority of the votes
16 cast in a plebiscite called for the purpose in the political unit or units directly
17 affected. Such plebiscite shall be conducted by the Commission on Elections
18 (COMELEC) within one hundred twenty (120) days from the date of effectivity of
19 the law or ordinance effecting such action, unless said law or ordinance fixes
20 another date.”

²⁶ Section 290 of the Local Government Code reads as: “Amount of Share of Local Government Units. -- Local government units shall, in addition to the internal revenue allotment, have a share of forty percent (40%) of the gross collection derived by the national government from the preceding year from mining taxes, royalties, forestry and fishery charges, and such other taxes, fees, or charges, including related surcharges, interests, or fines, and from its share in any co-production, joint venture or production sharing agreement in the utilization and development of the national wealth within their territorial jurisdiction.”

²⁷ Section 291 of the Local Government Code reads as: “**Share of the Local Governments from any Government Agency or -Owned and -Controlled Corporation.** -- Local government units shall have a share based on the preceding fiscal year from the proceeds derived by any government agency or government-owned or -controlled corporation engaged in the utilization and development of the national wealth based on the following formula whichever will produce a higher share for the local government unit:

- (a) One percent (1%) of the gross sales or receipts of the preceding calendar year: or
- (b) Forty percent (40%) of the mining taxes, royalties, forestry and fishery charges and such other taxes, fees or charges, including related surcharges, interests or fines the government agency or government-owned or -controlled corporation would have paid if it were not otherwise exempt.

1 **SECTION 3. The Province of Palawan.** -- The **PROVINCE OF PALAWAN** shall
2 consist of:
3 (1) the **MAIN ISLAND OF PALAWAN** consisting of the municipalities of (1.1.)
4 **BATARASA**²⁸; (1.2.) **BROOKE'S POINT**²⁹; (1.3.) **SOFRONIO ESPAÑOLA**³⁰; (1.4.)
5 **RIZAL**³¹; (1.5.) **QUEZON**³²; (1.6.) **NARRA**³³; (1.7.) **ABORLAN**³⁴; (1.8.) the **CITY OF**
6 **PUERTO PRINCESA**³⁵, which is a declared highly urbanized city³⁶; (1.9.) **ROXAS**³⁷;
7 (1.10.) **SAN VICENTE**³⁸; (1.11.) **TAYTAY**³⁹; and, (1.12.) **EL NIDO**⁴⁰;

²⁸ Republic Act (RA) No. 3425 (**AN ACT CREATING THE MUNICIPALITY OF BATARASA IN THE PROVINCE OF PALAWAN, June 18, 1961**) provides for the creation of the Municipality of Batarasa, Palawan.

²⁹ Act 2711 (**AN ACT AMENDING THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE**, Article II Situs and Major Subdivisions of Provinces Other than such as are Contained in Department of Mindanao and Sulu. SECTION 38. Situs of provinces and major subdivisions. -- The general location of the provinces other than such as are contained in the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, together with the subprovinces, municipalities and (townships) municipal districts respectively contains in them is as follows: xxx xxx xxx Paragraph (Par.) 74. -- The Province of Palawan consists of the Island of Palawan, the islands of Dumarán and Balabac, the Calamian Islands, the Cuyo Islands, the Cagayanes Islands, and all other islands adjacent to any of them, not included in some other province, and comprises the following municipalities: Par. 75. Agutaya, Bacuit, Cagayancillo, Coron, Cuyo, Dumarán, Puerto Princesa (the capital of the province), and Taytay. Par. 76. This province also contains the following municipal districts: Aborlan, Balabac and **Brooke's Point**.

³⁰ Republic Act (RA) No. 7679 (**An Act Creating the Municipality of Sofronio Española**) provides for the creation of the Municipality of Sofronio Española.

³¹ Batas Pambansa (BP) Bilang 386 provides for the creation of the Municipality of Rizal

³² Republic Act (RA) No. 617 (**AN ACT TO CREATE THE MUNICIPALITY OF QUEZON IN THE PROVINCE OF PALAWAN, May 15, 1951**) provides for the creation of the Municipality of Quezon

³³ Republic Act (RA) No. 5642 (**AN ACT CREATING THE MUNICIPALITY OF NARRA, PROVINCE OF PALAWAN**) provides for the creation of the Municipality of Narra

³⁴ Act 2711 (See Footnote No. 9) The province also contains the following municipal districts: **Aborlan**, Balabac and **Brooke's Point**.

³⁵ Republic Act No. 5906 (**AN ACT CREATING THE CITY OF PUERTO PRINCESA**, June 21, 1969).

Act No. 2657 (**AN ACT CONSISTING AN ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, December 31, 1916**) BOOK 1 TITLE 1 CHAPTER 2. **POLITICAL GRAND DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS. SECTION 42.** Grand Divisions of Philippine Islands. The Philippine Islands comprise the thirty-six provinces named in the next succeeding paragraph hereof, the seven provinces of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, and the territory of the City of Manila. The provinces, other than the provinces of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, are these: [1] Albay, [2] Ambos Camarines, [3] Antique, [4] Bataan, [5] Batanes, [6] Batangas, [7] Bohol, [8] Bulacan, [9] Cagayan, [10] Capiz, [11] Cavite, [12] Cebu, [13] Ilocos Norte, [14] Ilocos Sur, [15] Iloilo, [16] Isabela, [17] Laguna, [18] La Union, [19] Leyte, [20] Mindoro, [21] Misamis, [22] Mountain Province, [23] Nueva Ecija, [24] Nueva Vizcaya, [25] Occidental Negros, [26] Oriental Negros, [27] Palawan, [28] Pampanga, [29] Pangasinan, [30] Rizal, [31] Samar, [32] Sorsogon, [33] Surigao, [34] Tarlac, [35] Tayabas, and [36] Zambales.

The provinces of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu are these: Agusan, Bukidnon, Cotabato, Davao, Lanao, Sulu, and Zamboanga [7].

The city of Manila comprises a separate jurisdiction and is not included within the territory of any province; but, in the absence of special provision, the term "province: may be construed to include the city of Manila for the purpose of giving effect to laws of general application.

- 1 (2) the ISLAND MUNICIPALITIES of:
- 2 (2.1.) the CALAMIANES GROUP of island-municipalities of: (2.1.1.) CORON⁴¹ (13);
- 3 (2.1.2.) CULION⁴² (14); (2.1.3.) LINAPACAN⁴³ (15); (2.1.4.) BUSUANGA⁴⁴ (16);
- 4 (2.2.) the island-municipality of ARACELI⁴⁵ (17);

Any small island of the Philippine Archipelago not hereinafter specifically assigned to a definite province shall belong to the province to which it is in closest proximity.

SECTION 43. Situs of Provinces and Major Subdivisions. – The general location of the provinces other than such as are contained in the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, together with the subprovinces, municipalities, and townships respectively contained in them is as follows:

Paragraph 59: The Province of Palawan consists of the island of Palawan, the islands of Dumarán and Balabac, the Calamian Islands, the Cuyo Islands, the Cagayanes Islands, and all other islands adjacent to any of them, not included in some other province. It contains the townships of Cagayancillo, Coron, Cuyo, Puerto Princesa (the capital of the province), and Taytay.

³⁶ Proclamation No. 1264 (**CONVERSION OF THE CITY OF PUERTO PRINCESA INTO A HIGHLY-URBANIZED CITY**) was signed by President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo on March 26, 2007, converting Puerto Princesa City into a highly urbanized city.

³⁷ Republic Act (RA) No. 615 (**AN ACT CREATING THE MUNICIPALITY OF ROXAS, PROVINCE OF PALAWAN**, December 31, 1969 provides for the creation of the Municipality of Roxas

³⁸ Republic Act (RA) No. 5821 (**AN ACT CREATING THE MUNICIPALITY OF SAN VICENTE IN THE PROVINCE OF PALAWAN**, June 21, 1969) provides for the creation of the Municipality of San Vicente

³⁹ Act No. 2657 The Province of Palawan consists of the island of Palawan, the islands of Dumarán and Balabac, the Calamian Islands, the Cuyo Islands, the Cagayanes Islands, and all other islands adjacent to any of them, not included in some other province. It contains the townships of Cagayancillo, Coron, Cuyo, Puerto Princesa (the capital of the province), and Taytay.

⁴⁰ **Act 2711**, stating that the Province of Palawan consists of the Island of Palawan, the islands of Dumarán and Balabac, the Calamian Islands, the Cuyo Islands, the Cagayanes Islands, and all other islands adjacent to any of them, not included in some other province, and comprises the following municipalities: Agutaya, **Bacuit**, Cagayancillo, Coron, Cuyo, Dumarán, Puerto Princesa (the capital of the province), and Taytay, in relation to **Republic Act (RA) No. 1140**, approved on **June 17, 1954**, entitled **AN ACT CHANGING THE NAME OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF BACUIT IN THE PROVINCE OF PALAWAN TO EL NIDO**.

⁴¹ **Act No. 2657** The Province of Palawan consists of the island of Palawan, the islands of Dumarán and Balabac, the Calamian Islands, the Cuyo Islands, the Cagayanes Islands, and all other islands adjacent to any of them, not included in some other province. It contains the townships of Cagayancillo, Coron, Cuyo, Puerto Princesa (the capital of the province), and Taytay.

⁴² **Republic Act (RA) No. 7193** (An Act Creating the Municipality of Culion in the Province of Palawan (**February 19, 1992**), as amended by Republic Act (RA) No. 9032, approved on **March 12, 2001**, (An Act Expanding the Area of Jurisdiction of the Municipality of Culion, Province of Palawan, Amending for the Purpose Republic Act No. 7193.

⁴³ **Republic Act (RA) No. 1020**, approved on **June 12, 1954**, (**AN ACT TO CREATE THE MUNICIPALITY OF LINAPACAN, IN THE PROVINCE OF PALAWAN**)

⁴⁴ **Republic Act (RA) No. 560**, approved on **June 17, 1950** (**AN ACT TO CREATE THE MUNICIPALITY OF BUSUANGA IN THE PROVINCE OF PALAWAN**, as amended by Republic Act (RA) No. 5943, approved on **June 21, 1969**, (AN ACT AMENDING SECTION ONE OF REPUBLIC ACT NUMBERED FIVE HUNDRED SIXTY, ENTITLED "AN ACT CREATING THE MUNICIPALITY OF BUSUANGA IN THE PROVINCE OF PALAWAN.

⁴⁵ **Republic Act (RA) No. 1111**, approved on **June 15, 1954** (**AN ACT CHANGING THE NAME OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF DUMARAN, PROVINCE OF PALAWAN, TO ARACELI**) changed the name of the Municipality of Dumarán to Araceli. However, under **RA 3418**, enacted on **June 18, 1961**, (**AN ACT CREATING THE MUNICIPALITY OF**

- 1 (2.3.) the island-municipality of DUMARAN⁴⁶ (18);
- 2 (2.4.) the Cuyo island-municipalities of: (2.4.1.) CUYO⁴⁷ (19); (2.4.2.) MAGSAYSAY⁴⁸
- 3 (20); (2.4.3.) AGUTAYA⁴⁹ (21);
- 4 (2.5.) the island municipality of BALABAC⁵⁰ (22);
- 5 (2.6.) the islands- municipality of CAGAYANCILLO⁵¹ (23);
- 6 and, (2.7) the municipality of KALAYAAN⁵² (24), which is also known as the Kalayaan
- 7 (Spratly Islands) Island Group (KIG) under Presidential Decree Number (PD) 1596.

DUMARAN IN THE PROVINCE OF PALAWAN), a distinct and independent municipality, to be known as the Municipality of Dumarán, was constituted from certain barrios of the municipalities of Araceli, Roxas and Taytay. Section 1 of RA 3418 provides: "The barrios of Dumarán, San Juan, Bacao, Calasag and Bohol in the Municipality of Araceli; the barrios of Ilian, Capayas, and Leguit in the Municipality of Roxas; and the barrios of Danleg and Pangolasian in the Municipality of Taytay, all in the province of Palawan, are separated from the said municipalities, and are constituted into a distinct and independent municipality, to be known as the **Municipality of Dumarán**, with the seat of government at the site of the barrio of Dumarán.

⁴⁶ See Footnote No. 22.

⁴⁷ **Act 2657** The **Province of Palawan** consists of the **island of Palawan**, the islands of *Dumaran* and *Balabac*, the *Calamian Islands*, the *Cuyo Islands*, the *Cagayanes Islands*, and *all other islands adjacent* to any of them, *not included in some other province*. It contains the townships of *Cagayancillo*, *Coron*, *Cuyo*, *Puerto Princesa* (the capital of the province), and *Taytay*.

Act 2711, stating that the **Province of Palawan** consists of the **Island of Palawan**, the islands of *Dumaran* and *Balabac*, the *Calamian Islands*, the *Cuyo Islands*, the *Cagayanes Islands*, and *all other islands adjacent* to any of them, *not included in some other province*, and *comprises the following municipalities*: *Agutaya*, *Bacuit*, *Cagayancillo*, *Coron*, *Cuyo*, *Dumaran*, *Puerto Princesa* (the capital of the province), and *Taytay*.

⁴⁸ **Republic Act (RA) No. 3426**, approved on **June 18, 1961** (**AN ACT CREATING THE MUNICIPALITY OF MAGSAYSAY IN THE PROVINCE OF PALAWAN**)

⁴⁹ **Act 2711**, stating that the **Province of Palawan** consists of the **Island of Palawan**, the islands of *Dumaran* and *Balabac*, the *Calamian Islands*, the *Cuyo Islands*, the *Cagayanes Islands*, and *all other islands adjacent* to any of them, *not included in some other province*, and *comprises the following municipalities*: *Agutaya*, *Bacuit*, *Cagayancillo*, *Coron*, *Cuyo*, *Dumaran*, *Puerto Princesa* (the capital of the province), and *Taytay*.

⁵⁰ **Act 2711**, stating that the **Province of Palawan** consists of the **Island of Palawan**, the islands of *Dumaran* and *Balabac*, the *Calamian Islands*, the *Cuyo Islands*, the *Cagayanes Islands*, and *all other islands adjacent* to any of them, *not included in some other province*, and *comprises the following municipalities*: *Agutaya*, *Bacuit*, *Cagayancillo*, *Coron*, *Cuyo*, *Dumaran*, *Puerto Princesa* (the capital of the province), and *Taytay*.

⁵¹ **Act 2657** The **Province of Palawan** consists of the **island of Palawan**, the islands of *Dumaran* and *Balabac*, the *Calamian Islands*, the *Cuyo Islands*, the *Cagayanes Islands*, and *all other islands adjacent* to any of them, *not included in some other province*. It contains the townships of *Cagayancillo*, *Coron*, *Cuyo*, *Puerto Princesa* (the capital of the province), and *Taytay*.

⁵² **Presidential Decree (PD) No. 1596**. On **June 11, 1978**, then President Ferdinand Marcos named the **Kalayaan Island Group (KIG)** of islands a municipality of the province of Palawan, with the following description:

"From a point [on the Philippine Treaty Limits] at latitude 7°40' North and longitude 116°00' East of Greenwich, thence due West along the parallel of 7° 40' N to its intersection with the meridian of longitude 112°10' E, thence due north along the meridian of 112°10' E to its intersection with the parallel of 9°00' N, thence northeastward to the inter-section of the parallel of 12°00' N with the meridian of longitude 114° 30' E, thence, due East along the parallel of 12°00' N to its intersection with the meridian of 118°00' E, thence, due South along the meridian

- 1 In the municipality of Cagayancillo is the **Tubbataha Reef National Park**, pursuant to
 - 2 Republic Act (R.A.) No. 10067, known as the **Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park (TRNP)**
 - 3 Act of 2009, and it covers an approximate area of ninety-seven thousand thirty (97,030)
 - 4 hectares, including its islets, seabed and airspace, the Tubbataha Reefs and the Jessie
 - 5 Beazley Reef, and is declared as a protected area.
-
- 6 **The territorial sea⁵³, the seabed⁵⁴, the subsoil⁵⁵, the insular shelves⁵⁶, and other**
 - 7 **submarine areas, including the waters around, between, and connecting the**

of longitude 118° 00' E to its intersection with the parallel of 10°00' N, thence Southwestwards to the point of beginning at 7°40' N, latitude and 116° 00' E longitude;

including the sea-bed, sub-soil, continental margin and air space shall belong and be subject to the sovereignty of the Philippines. Such area is hereby constituted as a distinct and separate municipality of the Province of Palawan and shall be known as “Kalayaan.”

Kalayaan is a municipality in the province of Palawan. As early as June 11, 1978, then President Ferdinand Marcos, pursuant to Presidential Decree (PD) No. 1596, declared part of Palawan a cluster of islands and islets in the South China Sea, known as the Kalayaan Island Group (KIG), a special regime of islands, which form part of the continental margin of the Philippine archipelago, and which areas do not legally belong to any state or nation since previous claims have lapsed by abandonment and cannot prevail over that of the Philippines on legal, historical, and equitable grounds but, by reason of history, indispensable need, and effective occupation and control established in accordance with international law, such areas, being vital to the security and economic survival of the Philippines, are now deemed to belong and subject to the sovereignty of the Philippines.

- ⁵³ **Article 2, UNCLOS.** Legal status of the **territorial sea**, of the air space over the territorial sea and of its bed and subsoil
1. The **sovereignty of a coastal State extends**, beyond its land territory and internal waters and, in the case of an archipelagic State, its archipelagic waters, **to an adjacent belt of sea, described as the territorial sea.**
 2. This sovereignty extends to the air space over the territorial sea as well as to its bed and subsoil.
 3. The **sovereignty over the territorial sea is exercised subject to this Convention and to other rules of international law.**

Article 3, UNCLOS. Breadth of the territorial sea

Every State has the right to establish the breadth of its territorial sea **up to a limit not exceeding 12 nautical miles, measured from baselines** determined in accordance with this Convention.

Article 4, UNCLOS. Outer limit of the territorial sea

The outer limit of the territorial sea is the line every point of which is at a distance from the nearest point of the baseline equal to the breadth of the territorial sea.

Article 5 Normal baseline, UNCLOS.

Except where otherwise provided in this Convention, the normal baseline for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea is the low-water line along the coast as marked on large-scale charts officially recognized by the coastal State.

⁵⁴ The **seabed** is the floor of a sea or ocean: the **seafloor**.

1 **islands of the province of Palawan, shall form part of the internal waters of the**
2 **province and its territorial jurisdiction.**

3 The **territorial sea** of the Philippines refers to the belt of the sea measured
4 twelve (12) nautical-miles from the baselines of the low-water line. The seabed
5 is the floor of a sea or ocean: the seafloor. The subsoil pertains to the layer of
6 soil under the topsoil on the surface of the ground. Like topsoil, it is composed of
7 a variable mixture of small particles such as sand, silt and clay, but with a much
8 lower percentage of organic matter and humus. This atoll is the summit of an
9 undersea volcano that rises from the seabed 10,000 feet below the surface. The
10 **contiguous zone**⁵⁷ refers to twenty-four (24) nautical miles from the baselines
11 (Article 33, UNCLOS). The **exclusive economic zone (EEZ)** refers to 200
12 nautical miles from the baselines (Article 56, UNCLOS). The **insular shelves**
13 refer to the submerged portions of a continent or offshore island, which slope gently
14 seaward from the low waterline to a point where a substantial break in grade occurs, at

⁵⁵ The **subsoil** pertains to the layer of soil under the topsoil on the surface of the ground. Like topsoil, it is composed of a variable mixture of small particles such as sand, silt and clay, but with a much lower percentage of organic matter and humus.

⁵⁶ The **insular shelf/continental shelf** refers to the zone surrounding an island extending from the line of permanent immersion to about 100 fathoms (600 ft or 183 m) of depth, where a marked or rather steep descent toward the great depths occurs. The term continental shelf is used by geologists generally to mean that part of the continental margin which is between the shoreline and the shelf break or, where there is no noticeable slope, between the shoreline and the point where the depth of the superjacent water is approximately between 100 and 200 meters. UNCLOS states that the shelf extends to the limit of the continental margin, but no less than 200 nmi (370 km; 230 mi) and no more than 350 nmi (650 km; 400 mi) from the baseline. Coastal countries have exclusive rights to resources located within the continental shelf, which legally is defined as the seabed up to roughly 370 km (200 nautical miles) from shore or to the outer edge of the continental margin. Whichever is farther, subject to an overall limit of about 650 km (350 nautical miles). A continental shelf is the edge of a continent that lies under the ocean. A continental shelf extends from the coastline to a drop off point called the shelf break. The continental shelf includes only the seabed (bottom of the ocean) and the subsoil; whereas the EEZ includes the water column. The shelf usually ends at a point of increasing slope (called the shelf break). The sea floor below the break is the continental slope. Below the slope is the continental rise, which finally merges into the deep ocean floor, the abyssal plain. **The continental shelf and the slope are part of the continental margin.**

⁵⁷ **Article 33, UNCLOS. Contiguous zone.**

1. In a zone contiguous to its territorial sea, described as the contiguous zone, the coastal State may exercise the control necessary to:
 - (a) prevent infringement of its customs, fiscal, immigration or sanitary laws and regulations within its territory or territorial sea;
 - (b) punish infringement of the above laws and regulations committed within its territory or territorial sea.
2. The contiguous zone may not extend beyond **24 nautical miles from the baselines** from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

- 1 which point the bottom slopes seaward at a considerable increase in slope until the
- 2 great ocean depths are reached. The **continental shelves**⁵⁸ refer to Article 77 of the

⁵⁸ **CONTINENTAL SHELF. Article 76, UNCLOS. Definition of the continental shelf**

1. The **continental shelf** of a coastal State comprises the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond its territorial sea throughout the natural prolongation of its land territory to the outer edge of the continental margin, or to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured where the outer edge of the continental margin does not extend up to that distance.

2. The **continental shelf** of a coastal State shall not extend beyond the limits provided for in paragraphs 4 to 6.

3. The continental margin comprises the submerged prolongation of the land mass of the coastal State, and consists of the seabed and subsoil of the shelf, the slope and the rise. It does not include the deep ocean floor with its oceanic ridges or the subsoil thereof.

4. (a) For the purposes of this Convention, the coastal State shall establish the outer edge of the continental margin wherever the margin extends beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, by either:

(i) a line delineated in accordance with paragraph 7 by reference to the outermost fixed points at each of which the thickness of sedimentary rocks is at least 1 per cent of the shortest distance from such point to the foot of the continental slope; or

(ii) a line delineated in accordance with paragraph 7 by reference to fixed points not more than 60 nautical miles from the foot of the continental slope.

(b) In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the foot of the continental slope shall be determined as the point of maximum change in the gradient at its base.

5. The fixed points comprising the line of the **outer limits of the continental shelf** on the seabed, drawn in accordance with paragraph 4 (a)(i) and (ii), either **shall not exceed 350 nautical miles from the baselines** from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured **or shall not exceed 100 nautical miles from the 2,500 metre isobath**, which is a line connecting the depth of 2,500 metres.

6. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 5, on submarine ridges, the outer limit of the continental shelf shall not exceed 350 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. This paragraph does not apply to submarine elevations that are natural components of the continental margin, such as its plateaux, rises, caps, banks and spurs.

7. The coastal State shall delineate the outer limits of its continental shelf, where that shelf extends beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, by straight lines not exceeding 60 nautical miles in length, connecting fixed points, defined by coordinates of latitude and longitude.

8. Information on the limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured shall be submitted by the coastal State to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf set up under Annex II on the basis of equitable geographical representation. The Commission shall make recommendations to coastal States on matters related to the establishment of the outer limits of their continental shelf. The limits of the shelf established by a coastal State on the basis of these recommendations shall be final and binding.

9. The coastal State shall deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations charts and relevant information, including **geodetic data, permanently describing the outer limits of its continental shelf**. The Secretary-General shall give due publicity thereto.

10. The provisions of this article are without prejudice to the question of delimitation of the continental shelf between States with opposite or adjacent coasts.

1 UNCLOS. Thus, the coastal State exercises over the continental shelf sovereign rights

Article 77, UNCLOS. Rights of the coastal State over the continental shelf. --

1. The coastal State exercises over the continental shelf sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring it and exploiting its natural resources.
2. The rights referred to in paragraph 1 are exclusive in the sense that if the coastal State does not explore the continental shelf or exploit its natural resources, no one may undertake these activities without the express consent of the coastal State.

Parenthetically, it is said that the Camago-Malampaya area consists of two reservoirs connected via saddle, roughly 54 kilometers off El Nido in a water depth of 820 meters. Wells were drilled for another 3.5 to 4 kilometers deep to reach the producing sections.

There are 7 producing wells and according to the depletion curve, there are still extractable gas until 2027 to 2029, depending on the extraction rate. However, there are near infrastructure and near field reservoir which can be drilled and connected to the subsea distribution unit that can add to the extractable reserves in the Service Contract 38 Area, and in this regard, work needs to be undertaken to determine what these additional extractable reserves are.

3. The rights of the coastal State over the continental shelf do not depend on occupation, effective or notional, or on any express proclamation.
4. The natural resources referred to in this Part consist of the mineral and other non-living resources of the seabed and subsoil together with living organisms belonging to sedentary species, that is to say, organisms which, at the harvestable stage, either are immobile on or under the seabed or are unable to move except in constant physical contact with the seabed or the subsoil.

Article 78, UNCLOS. Legal status of the superjacent waters and air space and the rights and freedoms of other States

1. The rights of the coastal State over the continental shelf do not affect the legal status of the superjacent waters or of the air space above those waters.
2. The exercise of the rights of the coastal State over the continental shelf must not infringe or result in any unjustifiable interference with navigation and other rights and freedoms of other States as provided for in this Convention.

Article 79, UNCLOS. Submarine cables and pipelines on the continental shelf

1. All States are entitled to lay submarine cables and pipelines on the continental shelf, in accordance with the provisions of this article.
2. Subject to its right to take reasonable measures for the exploration of the continental shelf, the exploitation of its natural resources and the prevention, reduction and control of pollution from pipelines, the coastal State may not impede the laying or maintenance of such cables or pipelines.
3. The delineation of the course for the laying of such pipelines on the continental shelf is subject to the consent of the coastal State.
4. Nothing in this Part affects the right of the coastal State to establish conditions for cables or pipelines entering its territory or territorial sea, or its jurisdiction over cables and pipelines constructed or used in connection with the exploration of its continental shelf or exploitation of its resources or the operations of artificial islands, installations and structures under its jurisdiction.
5. When laying submarine cables or pipelines, States shall have due regard to cables or pipelines already in position. In particular, possibilities of repairing existing cables or pipelines shall not be prejudiced.

Article 80, UNCLOS. Artificial islands, installations and structures on the continental shelf

Article 60 applies mutatis mutandis to artificial islands, installations and structures on the continental shelf.

Article 81, UNCLOS. Drilling on the continental shelf. -- The coastal State shall have the exclusive right to authorize and regulate drilling on the continental shelf for all purposes.

1 for the purpose of exploring it and exploiting its natural resources. These rights are
2 exclusive in the sense that if the coastal State does not explore the continental shelf or
3 exploit its natural resources, no one may undertake these activities without the express
4 consent of the coastal State. The natural resources consist of the mineral and other
5 non-living resources of the seabed and subsoil together with living organisms belonging
6 to sedentary species, that is to say, organisms which, at the harvestable stage, either
7 are immobile on or under the seabed or are unable to move except in constant physical
8 contact with the seabed or the subsoil. The rights of the coastal State over the
9 continental shelf do not depend on occupation, effective or notional, or on any express
10 proclamation.⁵⁹

11 The Baseline boundaries of the Philippines have been laid down in Republic Act (RA)
12 No. 9522. On the petitions assailing the constitutionality of RA 9522, the Supreme
13 Court decided that: (1) Petitioners possess locus standi to bring the suit as citizens and
14 (2) the writs of certiorari and prohibition are proper remedies to test the constitutionality
15 of RA 9522. The Supreme Court found no basis to declare RA 9522 unconstitutional.
16 The Supreme Court decided that:

17 *"UNCLOS III has nothing to do with the acquisition (or loss) of territory. It is a*
18 *multilateral treaty regulating, among others, sea-use rights over maritime zones*
19 *(i.e., the territorial waters [12 nautical miles from the baselines], contiguous zone*
20 *[24 nautical miles from the baselines], exclusive economic zone [200 nautical*
21 *miles from the baselines]), and continental shelves that UNCLOS III delimits.²³*
22 *UNCLOS III was the culmination of decades-long negotiations among United*
23 *Nations members to codify norms regulating the conduct of States in the world's*
24 *oceans and submarine areas, recognizing coastal and archipelagic States'*
25 *graduated authority over a limited span of waters and submarine lands along*
26 *their coasts.*

27 *"On the other hand, baselines laws such as RA 9522 are enacted by UNCLOS III*
28 *States parties to mark-out specific basepoints along their coasts from which*
29 *baselines are drawn, either straight or contoured, to serve as geographic starting*
30 *points to measure the breadth of the maritime zones and continental shelf. Article*
31 *48 of UNCLOS III on archipelagic States like ours could not be any clearer:*

32 ***"Article 48. Measurement of the breadth of the territorial sea, the***
33 ***contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf. –***
34 ***The breadth of the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the exclusive***
35 ***economic zone and the continental shelf shall be measured from***
36 ***archipelagic baselines drawn in accordance with article 47. (Emphasis***
37 ***supplied)***

⁵⁹ *Op Cit.*, Art. 77, UNCLOS.

1 *"Thus, baselines laws are nothing but statutory mechanisms for UNCLOS III*
2 *States parties to delimit with precision the extent of their maritime zones and*
3 *continental shelves. In turn, this gives notice to the rest of the international*
4 *community of the scope of the maritime space and submarine areas within which*
5 *States parties exercise treaty-based rights, namely, the exercise of sovereignty*
6 *over territorial waters (Article 2), the jurisdiction to enforce customs, fiscal,*
7 *immigration, and sanitation laws in the contiguous zone (Article 33), and the right*
8 *to exploit the living and non-living resources in the exclusive economic zone*
9 *(Article 56) and continental shelf (Article 77).*

10 *"Even under petitioners' theory that the Philippine territory embraces the islands*
11 *and all the waters within the rectangular area delimited in the Treaty of Paris, the*
12 *baselines of the Philippines would still have to be drawn in accordance with RA*
13 *9522 because this is the only way to draw the baselines in conformity with*
14 *UNCLOS III. The baselines cannot be drawn from the boundaries or other*
15 *portions of the rectangular area delineated in the Treaty of Paris, but from the*
16 *"outermost islands and drying reefs of the archipelago."*²⁴

17 *"UNCLOS III and its ancillary baselines laws play no role in the acquisition,*
18 *enlargement or, as petitioners claim, diminution of territory. Under traditional*
19 *international law typology, States acquire (or conversely, lose) territory through*
20 *occupation, accretion, cession and prescription,²⁵ not by executing multilateral*
21 *treaties on the regulations of sea-use rights or enacting statutes to comply with*
22 *the treaty's terms to delimit maritime zones and continental shelves. Territorial*
23 *claims to land features are outside UNCLOS III, and are instead governed by the*
24 *rules on general international law."*

25
26
27 Palawan is composed thus of islands and islets, including the seabed and
28
29 subsoil comprising the continental shelf, located at 7°47' and 12°22' north
30 latitude and 117°00' and 119°51 east longitude, generally bound by the
31 South China Sea to the northwest and by the Sulu Sea to the east.

32 This definition should be incorporated into the technical coordinates of the
territory of the municipality of Kalayaan.

	Extent of maritime area using RA 3046, as amended, taking into account the Treaty of Paris' delimitation (in square nautical miles)	Extent of maritime area using RA 9522, taking into account UNCLOS III (in square nautical miles)
Internal or archipelagic waters	166,858	171,435
Territorial Sea	274,136	32,106

Exclusive Economic Zone		382,669
TOTAL	440,994	586,210
		(145,216)

“Thus, as the map below shows, the reach of the exclusive economic zone drawn under RA 9522 even extends way beyond the waters covered by the rectangular demarcation under the Treaty of Paris. Of course, where there are overlapping exclusive economic zones of opposite or adjacent States, there will have to be a delineation of maritime boundaries in accordance with UNCLOS III.

https://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/part5.htm

(Exclusive Economic Zone, Article 55 to 58 et seq.)

Accordingly, the province of Palawan, includes the seabed, sub-soil, continental margin and air space, all of which are subject to Philippine sovereignty.

SECTION 4. Delimitation of Land and Maritime Boundaries. -- The actual metes and bounds of the province of Palawan, as clarified and defined, shall be subject to actual land and maritime boundaries measurement starting the budget year immediately after the plebiscite approval of the substantial alteration of Palawan’s boundaries, including the insular shelves and other submarine areas, the waters around, between, and connecting the islands of Palawan.

SECTION 5. Public Consultations and Hearings. – For the purpose of the clarification and substantial alteration of the boundaries of the province of Palawan, the sovereign will of the people must be determined through a purposeful public consultation and hearing of the voice of the people.

SECTION 6. Plebiscite to Approve the Substantial Alteration of Palawan Boundaries. -- For the purpose of getting the approval of the people who are directly affected by the substantial alteration of the boundaries of the Province of Palawan, a plebiscite shall be held on November 27, 2023, a Monday, and is thus declared a

special non-working day in the province of Palawan, including the City of Puerto Princesa.

SECTION 7. Funding. – The amount necessary to implement the provisions of this Act shall be included in the General Appropriations Act. The delimitation of land and maritime boundaries, with technical description, of the Province of Palawan, including the City of Puerto Princesa and each of the municipalities, shall also be provided for in the General Appropriations Act.

SECTION 8. Separability Clause. – If any provision, section, or part of this Act shall be declared unconstitutional or invalid, such judgment shall not affect, invalidate or impair any other provisions, sections, or parts hereof.

SECTION 9. Repealing Clause. -- All laws, decrees, orders, rules and regulations, which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SECTION 10. Effectivity. -- The substantial alteration of the boundaries of the Province of Palawan, approved by the votes of the directly affected areas of the province shall become effective beginning the year 2023, after its publication in the *Official Gazette*, with a copy of which is deposited with the Office of the National Administrative Register at the University of the Philippines' Law Center in Diliman, Quezon City.

Approved,

This Act, which is a consolidation of House Bill No. ____ and Senate Bill No. ____, was passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate on _____ and on _____, respectively.

Secretary of the Senate

Secretary-General
House of Representatives

1 Approved,

2

3

4 **FERDINAND ROMUALDEZ MARCOS, JR.**

5 *President of the Philippines*