

### Title:

\*\*Diocese of Bacolod v. Commission on Elections: A Case of Freedom of Expression and Regulation of Election Propaganda\*\*

### Facts:

The case originated from the issuance of a notice and letter by the Commission on Elections (COMELEC) to the Diocese of Bacolod, represented by Bishop Vicente M. Navarra. The COMELEC challenged the display of a tarpaulin by the Diocese on the facade of the San Sebastian Cathedral of Bacolod City, which labeled certain senatorial candidates as either “Team Buhay” or “Team Patay” based on their position on the Reproductive Health Law. The notice and letter argued that the tarpaulin constituted election propaganda and violated size limitations set by election law. The Diocese contested this characterization, arguing that their action was an exercise of freedom of expression rather than election propaganda.

The case progressed to the Supreme Court after the Diocese filed a petition directly due to the urgency imposed by the upcoming elections and the potential chilling effect on free speech. The Supreme Court initially granted the petition, declaring the COMELEC’s act as unconstitutional interference with freedom of expression.

### Issues:

1. Whether the direct filing of the case to the Supreme Court was premature.
2. Whether the tarpaulin displayed by the Diocese constitutes election propaganda regulatable by the COMELEC.
3. Whether the size limitation imposed by COMELEC is a valid regulation of election propaganda.
4. Whether the COMELEC’s regulation infringes upon the freedom of expression.

### Court’s Decision:

The Supreme Court denied the Motion for Reconsideration filed by the COMELEC, affirming its original decision in favor of the Diocese. The Court clarified that:

1. Direct resort to the Supreme Court was justified due to the grave abuse of discretion by the COMELEC and the urgency of the matter.
2. The tarpaulin was determined to be an expression of political opinion rather than election propaganda, primarily advocating a stance on a social issue without directly endorsing or opposing candidates.
3. The size limitation for election propaganda was deemed a content-based regulation, which fails the test of reasonableness as it was not narrowly tailored to serve a significant

government interest without excessively infringing on freedom of expression.

4. The regulation by the COMELEC was considered an unconstitutional restriction on freedom of expression due to its vague definition of election propaganda and unreasonable size limitation.

### ### Doctrine:

The case reinforced the doctrine that regulations affecting freedom of expression, especially during election periods, must be carefully scrutinized to ensure they do not unjustly hinder fundamental freedoms. It distinguished between expressions of political opinion and election propaganda, emphasizing the higher protection granted to political speech.

### ### Class Notes:

- **Freedom of Expression:** Highly protected speech, especially on matters concerning public interest or political issues.
- **Election Propaganda vs. Political Opinion:** Election propaganda is intended to promote or oppose specific candidates or parties, while political opinion focuses on broader social or political issues.
- **Content-Based Regulation:** Any law or regulation that restricts speech based on its content needs to meet a higher standard of scrutiny, requiring it to be narrowly tailored to serve a compelling state interest.
- **Important Legal Provisions:** Article III, Section 4 of the Philippine Constitution on freedom of speech; COMELEC Resolution No. 9615 regarding election propaganda; RA 9006 (Fair Elections Act).

### ### Historical Background:

The case illustrates the tension between the state's interest in regulating election-related activities to ensure fair and orderly elections, and the constitutional guarantees of freedom of expression. It highlights the delicate balance courts must maintain between allowing open political discourse and preventing the abuse of electoral processes. The distinction between election propaganda and expressions of political opinion is crucial in upholding democratic values, especially in the context of Philippine jurisprudence where electoral integrity and freedom of speech are both highly valued.