Republic of the Philippines
# Department of Education
REGION VI – WESTERN VISAYAS
SCHOOLS DIVISION OF ESCALANTE CITY

DEPED SDO-ESCALANTE
14 APR 2025
RELEASED

April 14, 2025

**DIVISION MEMORANDUM**
No. 234, s. 2025

**ADHERENCE TO CIVIL SERVICE MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR NO. 3, s. 2025, REMINDING OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES TO MAINTAIN POLITICAL NEUTRALITY IN LINE WITH THE 1987 CONSTITUTION**

To: Assistant Schools Division Superintendent
Chief Education Supervisors
Division Education Program Supervisors
SDO Unit Heads
Public Elementary/Secondary School Heads /TICs/OICs

1. This office instructs the field of the adherence to **Civil Service Memorandum Circular no. 3, s. 2025, Reminding Officials and Employees to Maintain Political Neutrality in Line with the 1987 Constitution** for the guidance and reference of all concerned.

2. Immediate dissemination of this Memorandum is desired.

**PETER J. GALIMBA**
OIC- Schools Division Superintendent

Reference:
Enclosure: CSC MC No.3 s. 2025
Allotment:
To be indicated in the Perpetual Index under the following subjects

ASDS/ 04-14-2025

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CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
Republic of the Philippines

**MC No. 03, s. 2025**

# MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR

**TO** : **ALL HEADS OF CONSTITUTIONAL BODIES; DEPARTMENTS; BUREAUS AND AGENCIES OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT; LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS, GOVERNMENT-OWNED OR CONTROLLED CORPORATIONS WITH ORIGINAL CHARTERS; AND STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES**

**SUBJECT** : **Reminder Not to Engage in Partisan Political Activities During the Campaign Period of the 2025 Midterm Elections**

In view of the 2025 National and Local Elections and Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao Parliamentary Elections, the Commission reminds government officials and employees not to engage, directly or indirectly, in any partisan political activity as mandated by the 1987 Constitution, laws, and civil service rules.

The 1987 Constitution states that "[n]o officer or employee in the civil service shall engage, directly or indirectly, in any electioneering or partisan political campaign"[1] and that "[n]o member of the military shall engage, directly or indirectly, in any partisan political activity, except to vote."[2] The prohibition is reiterated in the Administrative Code of 1987,[3] Omnibus Election Code,[4] and Local Government Code.[5]

[1] 1987 CONST., Art. IX-B, sec. 2(4).
[2] 1987 CONST., Art. XVI, sec. 5.
[3] Exec. Order No. 292, Book V, Title I, Subtitle A, Ch. 8, Sec. 46 (b) (26) and Sec. 55.
[4] Batas Pambansa Blg. 881, Sec. 261 (i) (1985).
[5] Republic Act No. 7160, Sec. 93 (1991).

COMELEC-CSC Joint Circular No. 001, series of 2016[6] clarifies the scope of the prohibition by listing the acts that qualify as "partisan political activity," as well as the persons covered by the prohibition. Prohibited activities include:

a. Forming organizations, associations, clubs, committees, or other groups of persons for the purpose of soliciting votes and/or undertaking any campaign for or against a candidate/party;
b. Holding political caucuses, conferences, meetings, rallies, parades, or other similar assemblies for the purpose of soliciting votes and/or undertaking any campaign for or against a candidate/party;
c. Making speeches, announcements, commentaries or holding interviews for or against the election of any candidate/party for public office;
d. Publishing, displaying, or distributing campaign literature or materials designed to support or oppose the election of any candidate/party;
e. Directly or indirectly soliciting votes, pledges, or support for or against a candidate/party;
f. Being a delegate to any political convention, or a member of any political committee or directorate, or an officer of any political club or other similar political organizations;
g. Receiving any contributions for political purposes, either directly or indirectly;
h. Becoming publicly identified with the success or failure of any candidate/s or party/ies;
i. Wearing of t-shirts or pins, caps, or any other similar election paraphernalia bearing the names of the candidates or political party except as authorized by the Commission on Elections;
j. Being a watcher for a political party or candidate during the election;
k. Consistent presence in political rallies, caucuses of, and continuous companionship with certain political candidates and/or political parties in said political activities, causing the employee to be closely identified with such candidate and/or political party;
l. Giving personal, financial, or other monetary contribution, supplies, equipment, and materials for the benefit of a candidate and/or political party; and
m. Utilizing government resources such as personnel, including job orders or contract of service hires, time, and properties for political purposes.

Government officials and employees are further reminded to be prudent when using social media. Social media functions such as "liking," "comment,"

[6] COMELEC-CSC Joint Circular (JC) No. 001, s. 2016, Joint COMELEC-CSC Advisory on Electioneering and Partisan Political Activities (2016).

"sharing," re-posting, or following a candidate's or party's account are considered as "partisan political activity" if these are resorted to as means to solicit support for or against a candidate or party during the campaign period.[7]

Given their nature, the prohibited activities may be committed not only during but also outside office hours for the duration of the campaign period. It may also be committed even outside office premises.

Meanwhile, the persons covered by the prohibition against engaging in partisan political activity are:

a. Members of the civil service in all branches, subdivisions, instrumentalities, and agencies of the Philippine government, including government-owned or –controlled corporations with original charters, and state universities and colleges, whether their appointments are permanent, temporary, contractual, or even casual;
b. Career officers holding political offices in an acting or officer-in-charge capacity;
c. Uniformed and active members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the Philippine National Police; and
d. Barangay officials.

The prohibition applies to these persons even when they are on leave of absence.

The commission of any of the prohibited acts is punishable by suspension of one (1) month and one (1) day to six (6) months for the first offense and dismissal from the service for the second offense.[8]

For the guidance of all concerned.

**ATTY. MARILYN B. YAP**
Chairperson

31 March 2025

[7] COMELEC-CSC JC No. 001, s. 2016, Item 12 (f), *citing* Disini v. Secretary of Justice, G.R. No. 203335, 11 February 2014.
[8] CSC Resolution No. 1701077 dated 3 July 2017, sec. 50 (D)(10), 2017 Rules on Administrative Cases in the Civil Service.