

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC }
OF THE PHILIPPINES }
First Regular Session }

7 JUN 30 12:53

SENATE
Senate Bill No. 44

RECEIVED BY: 

Introduced by **SENATOR PANFILO M. LACSON**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The right to be secure in one's person is not limited to the right against unlawful intrusion into one's home or personal effects. This right also protects one's communication and correspondence, whether it be spoken, written, or electronic.

The privacy of communication and correspondence, as mandated by Article III, Section 3(1) of the 1987 Constitution, is further strengthened with the enactment of Republic Act No. 4200 entitled "An Act to Prohibit and Penalize Wire Tapping and other related Violations of the Privacy of Communication, and for other Purposes" which prohibited and penalized wire-tapping. However, it must be stressed that said law particularly Section 3 thereof provided several exceptions to the prohibitions.


Under said law, wire-tapping is allowed when a peace officer is armed with a court order in cases involving the crimes of treason, espionage, provoking war and disloyalty in case of war, piracy, mutiny in the high seas, rebellion, conspiracy and proposal to commit rebellion, inciting to rebellion, sedition, conspiracy to commit sedition, inciting to sedition, kidnapping and violations of Commonwealth Act No. 616, punishing espionage and other offenses against national security. The recently enacted Human Security Act of 2007 (RA 9372) also amended RA 4200 by including the crimes of terrorism and conspiracy to commit terrorism in the instances where wire-

tapping is allowed provided it is accompanied by a written order from the Court of Appeals.

With the following exceptions, wire-tapping though limited in its applications, has been an effective tool by our law enforcement agencies against criminal elements who have wrecked havoc, instability and lack of equanimity in our country to the detriment of many of our peace loving citizens. Unfortunately, there are still certain crimes that are not covered under the said exceptional cases, which put not only the lives and property of our people in paramount danger, but also pose a grave threat to our nation's security. The present peace and order situation gives testament to this fact and thus, it is imperative for us to revisit RA 4200 so as to further enhance its effectiveness.

In fine, this proposed bill therefore seeks to add the crimes of coup d'etat, conspiracy and proposal to commit coup d'etat, robbery in band, brigandage/highway robbery, violations of Republic Act 9165, otherwise known as the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002 and violations of Republic Act 9160 as amended by Republic Act 9194, otherwise known as the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2001 to the list of offenses wherein our law-enforcement officers can, through court order, tap any wire or cable, or by using any other device or arrangement, to secretly overhear, intercept, or record private communication or spoken word in order not to tie the hands of our government and its law enforcement agencies in fulfilling its mandate of protecting life, liberty and property against the malefactors in our society.

Support and early passage of the bill is earnestly requested.


PANFILO M. LACSON
Senator

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC }
OF THE PHILIPPINES }
First Regular Session }

7 JUN 30 P12 53

SENATE
Senate Bill No. 44

RECEIVED BY: 

Introduced by SENATOR PANFILO M. LACSON

AN ACT
AMENDING SECTION 3 OF REPUBLIC ACT 4200,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS AN ACT TO PROHIBIT AND
PENALIZE WIRE TAPPING AND OTHER RELATED
VIOLATIONS OF THE PRIVACY OF COMMUNICATION,
AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

*Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of
Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:*

SECTION 1. SEC. 3 of Republic Act 4200, otherwise known as the Anti-Wire Tapping Law is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. Nothing contained in this Act, however, shall render it unlawful or punishable for any peace officer, who is authorized by a written order of the Court, to execute any of the acts declared to be unlawful in the two preceding sections in cases involving the crimes of treason, espionage, provoking war and disloyalty in case of war, piracy, mutiny in the high seas, rebellion, conspiracy and proposal to commit rebellion, inciting to rebellion, **COUP D'ETAT, CONSPIRACY AND PROPOSAL TO COMMIT COUP D'ETAT**, sedition, conspiracy to commit sedition, inciting to sedition, kidnapping as defined by the Revised Penal Code, **ROBBERY IN BAND AS DEFINED AND PENALIZED BY ARTICLES 294, 295, 296, 299 AND 302 OF THE REVISED PENAL CODE, BRIGANDAGE/HIGHWAY ROBBERY AS DEFINED AND PENALIZED BY ARTICLE 306 OF THE REVISED PENAL CODE AND PD 532, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE ANTI-PIRACY AND ANTI-HIGHWAY ROBBERY LAW OF 1974, VIOLATIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9165**

**OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE
COMPREHENSIVE DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT
OF 2002, VIOLATIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT NO.
9160 AS AMENDED BY REPUBLIC ACT NO.
9194, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE ANTI-
MONEY LAUNDERING ACT OF 2001 and
violations of the Commonwealth Act No. 616,
punishing espionage and other offenses against
national security: Provided, xxxx"**

SECTION 2. This Act shall take effect fifteen days after the completion of its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,