

FIFTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE)
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
Second Regular Session	Ś

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S E N A T E

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	COM	MITTEE RE	POR	T NO	134			
Submitted by MAR 1 2 2012		Committee	on	Justice	and	Human	Rights	on
Re: Senate Bill	No	3148	<u>·</u>					
Recommending it	s appro	oval in substit	ution	of Senate	Bill N	os. 2732 ar	nd 2871	
Sponsors: Senato	ors Esc	udero and Gu	ingon	ıa				

MR. PRESIDENT:

The Committee on Justice and Human Rights to which were referred Senate Bill No. 2732, introduced by Senator Franklin M. Drilon, entitled:

"AN ACT PROVIDING FOR RULES ON PLEA BARGAINING IN CRIMINAL CASES, PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION THEREOF, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

And S.No. 2871, introduced by Senator Teofisto L. Guingona, III, entitled:

"AN ACT PROVIDING FOR RULES ON PLEA BARGAINING AGREEMENT IN CRIMINAL CASES, PROVIDING PENALTIES IN VIOLATION THEREFOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

has considered the same and has the honor to report	them back to	the Senate	with
the recommendation that the attached Senate Bill No.	3148	prepared	by
the Committee, entitled:			

"AN ACT PROVIDING FOR RULES ON PLEA BARGAINING AGREEMENT IN CRIMINAL CASES, PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION THEREOF, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

be approved in substitution of Senate Bill Nos. 2732 and 2871, with Senators Drilon, Guingona *and* Escudero, as authors thereof.

Respectfully submitted:

SEN. FRANCIS G. ESCUDERO

Chairman,

Committee on Justice and Human Rights

SEN. TEOFISTO GUINGONA III

Vice Chairman,

Committee on Justice and Human Rights

MEMBERS:

SEN. SERGIO R. OSMEÑA III

SEN. ANTONIO E. TRILLANES IV

SEN. AQUILINO PIMENTEL, III

SEN. LOREN B. LEGARDA

SEN. RAMON REVILLA, JR.

SEN. FRANKLIN M. DRILON

SEN. JOKER P. ARROYO

Ex-Officio Members:

SEN. ALAN PETER CAYETANO

Senate Minority Floor Leader

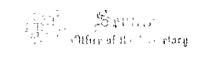
EN. VICENTE C. SOTTO III Senate Majority Floor Leader

EN, JINGGOY EJERCITO-ESTRADA

Senate President Pro-Tempore

HON. JUAN PONCE ENRILE **Senate President**

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SENATE

s. No. 3148

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Prepared by the Committee on Justice and Human Rights with Senators Drilon, Guingona and Escudero as Authors thereof.

AN ACT
PROVIDING FOR RULES ON PLEA BARGAINING AGREEMENT IN
CRIMINAL CASES, PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION
THEREOF, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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

SECTION 1. Short Title. - This Act shall be known as the "Plea Bargaining Act of 2012."

Sec. 2. *Plea Bargaining.* - Plea bargaining is the process in criminal proceedings whereby the accused and the prosecution work out a mutually satisfactory disposition of the case, as expressed and contained in a plea bargaining agreement, and subject to court approval, including the plea of the accused to a lesser offense than that charged in the complaint or information, or to only one or some of the counts of a multi-count indictment, and in conformity with other conditions imposed by the prosecution, in return for a lighter sentence than that for the graver charge.

Sec. 3. *Principles.* - Plea bargaining shall be entered into by and between the prosecution and the accused, and approved by the court, in accordance with the following principles:

a. Plea bargaining is a matter imbued with public interest. As such, its initial consideration and final terms should both primarily redound to the benefit of the public.

- b. When a plea bargain is offered by the accused, or a plea bargaining agreement is entered into, the prosecution and the court are both duty bound to inquire carefully into the circumstances and motivations on which these are premised, to the end that the interest of justice and of the public will be served.
- c. Plea bargaining is not a matter of compromise for the convenience and benefit of the accused. It is not demandable by the accused as a matter of right but is addressed to the sound discretion of the trial court.
- d. Plea bargaining shall not be entered into when it will only serve to trivialize the seriousness of the offense charged against the accused and negate the deterrent value of the law intended to proscribe the offense committed.

Sec. 4. *Plea of guilty to a lesser offense.* - As part of a plea bargaining agreement, the accused, with the consent of the offended party and the prosecutor, may be allowed by the trial court to plead guilty to a lesser offense which is necessarily included in the offense charged.

For purposes of plea bargaining, a lesser offense which is necessarily included in the offense charged is one that has some of the essential elements of the original offense charged. The lesser offense shall also belong to the same classification or title under the Revised Penal Code or the relevant special laws as the offense charged in the original information.

In all cases, the penalty for the lesser offense to which the accused may be allowed to plead guilty shall not be more than two (2) degrees lower than the imposable penalty for the offense charged, notwithstanding the presence of mitigating circumstances.

Sec. 5. Consent of the Offended Party. - In offenses charged where there is no private offended party, the offended party whose consent is necessary for the plea bargaining shall be the People of the Philippines as represented by the prosecution, the Republic of the Philippines as represented by the Office of the Solicitor General, and the government agency responsible for the enforcement of the law violated or directly affected by the offense committed as represented by the Office of the Solicitor General.

Sec. 6. Additional Parties in certain cases. - In cases of plunder and money laundering, the consent of the Ombudsman and the President are required.

Sec. 7. *Time of Availment*. - At arraignment, the accused, with the consent of the offended party, the prosecutor, and any additional party required by law to give its consent, may be allowed to plead guilty to a lesser offense which is necessarily included in the offense charged.

During the course of the trial, the period after arraignment – during or after the presentation of the evidence of the prosecution, but before the presentation of the evidence of the defense, and in no case after the dismissal by the court of a demurrer to evidence – the accused may still be allowed to plead guilty to a lesser offense after withdrawing a plea of guilty to the original offense charged. No amendment of the complaint or information is necessary. Plea bargaining at this stage shall be subject to the conditions provided in Section 8 of this Act.

Sec. 8. *Plea Bargaining during the course of the trial; Conditions.* - The prosecution may enter into plea bargaining with the accused, with the consent of the offended party under Section 7, during or after the presentation of the evidence of the prosecution, but before the presentation of the evidence of the defense, and in no case after the dismissal by the court of a demurrer to evidence, provided that all of the following conditions are present:

- a. The evidence of the prosecution is insufficient to prove the offense charged beyond reasonable doubt;
- b. In cases involving the recovery by or restitution to the offended party of property in crimes against property and those committed by public officers in relation to public funds such as, but not limited to, the crime of plunder, graft and corrupt practices, bribery and malversation, the accused makes a full restitution of the property or public funds involved; and
- c. In cases of conspiracy and when the accused has not yet qualified as a state witness in accordance with the Rules of Criminal Procedure, the accused fully cooperates by providing, among others, documentary, object and testimonial evidence, against the principal conspirators

responsible for the commission of the offense charged and who are most guilty.

- Sec. 9. *Procedure.* For purposes of plea bargaining, the following procedure shall be followed:
 - a. The intention to plead guilty to a lesser offense must be manifested by the accused before the court. Immediately thereafter, the prosecutor shall move for the suspension of the proceedings to enable him to confer with the offended party, to evaluate the implications of the offer to plead to a lesser offense and secure the consent of the offended party.
 - b. If the penalty imposable for the offense charged is *prision mayor*, or six years and one day imprisonment, or higher, or a fine exceeding twelve thousand pesos (PhP 12,000.00), the plea bargaining agreement shall first be approved in writing by the City Prosecutor, Provincial Prosecutor, or the Prosecutor General in criminal cases handled by the National Prosecution Service; or the Ombudsman in criminal cases handled by the Office of the Special Prosecutor; or the head of the agency in the case of other agencies authorized to prosecute criminal cases, before it is submitted to the court for approval. In no case shall the subject plea bargaining agreement be allowed without the written approval of the above approving authorities.
 - c. The prosecution and the accused shall file a joint motion for the approval of the plea bargaining agreement. Attached to the joint motion is the plea bargaining agreement itself. In no case shall the accused be re-arraigned and plead guilty to a lesser offense other than that agreed upon in the plea bargaining agreement mentioned in the immediately preceding section; provided That: the said Plea Bargaining agreement be duly approved by the trial court; provided further That: failure to observe such conditions shall render the plea null and void ab initio.
 - d. The prosecution may dispense with the presentation of evidence unless the court directs it to do so for purposes of determining the penalty to be imposed.

1	Sec. 10. Penalty Any violation of this Act shall be punished
2	with the penalty of imprisonment ranging from six months and one day to
3	six years, and a fine ranging from six thousand (PhP 6,000.00) to sixty
4	thousand pesos (PhP 60,000.00), without prejudice to other penalties that
5	may be imposed, both criminal and administrative, if the violation is
6	likewise attended by acts constituting an offense under other laws.
7	
8	Sec. 11. Repealing Clause All laws, decrees, orders, rules and
9	regulations, and other issuances or parts thereof which are inconsistent
10	with or contrary to this Act, are hereby repealed, amended, or modified
11	accordingly. Existing laws disallowing plea bargaining for certain
12	offenses and crimes shall remain in force and effect.
13	
14	Sec. 12. Separability Clause If any provision of this Act is
15	declared invalid or unconstitutional, the provisions thereof not affected by
16	such declaration shall remain valid and in force and effect.
17	
18	Sec. 13. Effectivity Clause This Act shall take effect fifteen (15)
19	days after complete publication in the Official Gazette or in two (2)
20	newspapers of national and general circulation.
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Approved,