



Republic of the Philippines
House of Representatives
Quezon City, Metro Manila

Twentieth Congress
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. **2093**



Introduced by Representative Antonio “Tonypet” T. Albano

EXPLANATORY NOTE

In the Philippines, the low conviction rate is largely due to the absence of timely, admissible, and credible evidence during investigations. This is not just because of a lack of guilt, but because of lack of evidence – evidence that is timely, credible and admissible in court.

Under Republic Act No. 4200, or the Anti-Wiretapping Law, no person may legally record a private conversation without the consent of all parties or a court-issued order. What began as a safeguard for privacy has, over the years, become a stumbling block, particularly in intelligence-gathering and undercover operations.

In contrast, countries like the United States of America allow one-party consent recordings, where law enforcement officers can legally record a communication they are a part of, especially when the very exchange reveals criminal intent or conduct.

This bill seeks to change that. It authorizes law enforcement officers or those acting under their direct supervision to record communication in which they are a party, without prior court approval. Such a measure ensures that the recordings are legally obtained, admissible in court, and accurately reflect the conversation, thus protecting both the officer and the public.

This is not a license for abuse, but a tool to help our justice system do what it was meant to do: convict the guilty, protect the innocent, and uphold the law without delay or doubt.

In view of the foregoing, immediate passage of this bill is earnestly sought.


ANTONIO “TONYPET” T. ALBANO



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AN ACT
ALLOWING FOR SINGLE PARTY CONSENSUAL RECORDING IN LAW
ENFORCEMENT

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

1 **SECTION 1. Title.** This act shall be known as the “Consensual
2 Recording of Law Enforcement Act of 2025.”

3 **SECTION 2. Consensual Recording by Law Enforcement**
4 **Officer.** A law enforcement officer is authorized to record an oral
5 communication to which the officer or a person under the direct
6 supervision of the officer is a party. For purposes of this section, a
7 person is a party to an oral conversation if the oral communications is
8 directed to such person or through telephone or other similar means,
9 or is made in the person’s immediate presence and is audible to the
10 person regardless of whether the communication is specifically
11 directed to such persons.

1 **SECTION 3. *Admissibility of Consensual Recording.*** No

2 recording made under this act shall be admissible in court unless it
3 is proven that recording presented is on the entire conversation free
4 from any alterations. It shall be made part of the recording, a
5 recitation of the circumstances including the identity of the person
6 making the recording, the date time and place where the recording is
7 made, the person or persons subject of the recording, and the offense
8 for which the recording is being made.

9 **SECTION 4. *Repealing Clause.*** All laws, decrees, executive

10 orders, administrative orders or parts thereof inconsistent with the
11 provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, amended or modified
12 accordingly.

13 **SECTION 5. *Separability Clause.*** If any provision of this Act

14 is held invalid or unconstitutional, other provisions not affected
15 thereby shall continue to be in full force and effect.

16 **SECTION 6. *Effectivity Clause.*** This Act shall take effect

17 fifteen (15) days following its complete publication in the Official
18 gazette or in at least Two (2) newspaper of general circulation.

Adopted,