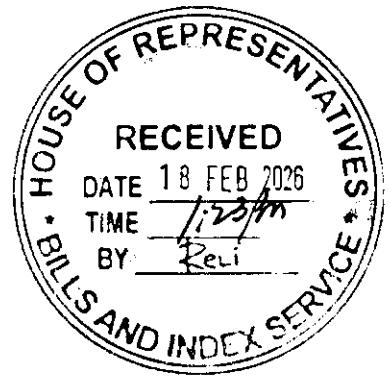




Republic of the Philippines
House of Representatives
Quezon City, Metro Manila

Twentieth Congress
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. **7850**



Introduced by Representative Faustino Michael T. Dy III

**AN ACT INSTITUTIONALIZING JIU-JITSU TRAINING AS A MANDATORY
COMPONENT OF PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE TRAINING, STRENGTHENING
NON-LETHAL ARREST AND CONTROL CAPABILITIES, AND PROMOTING
HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED AND PROFESSIONAL POLICING**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Philippine National Police (PNP) is constitutionally and statutorily mandated to enforce the law, maintain peace and order, and protect the lives, liberties, and property of all persons. Republic Act No. 6975, as amended by Republic Act No. 8551, and related Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) and PNP issuances require police officers to observe restraint, proportionality, and respect for human rights in the performance of their duties, particularly in the use of force.

Despite these clear legal standards, incidents involving excessive force, injuries during arrest, and escalation of otherwise manageable encounters continue to arise. One contributing factor is the absence of a statutory requirement for a standardized, non-lethal, and control-based defensive tactics system across all levels of PNP training. While existing manuals emphasize de-escalation and proportionality, arrest and control techniques remain inconsistent, often relying on methods that carry higher risks of injury to both police officers and civilians.

Jiu-jitsu, particularly as adapted for law enforcement use, is a grappling-based defensive tactics system that emphasizes balance, leverage, positional control, restraint, and compliance without the need for strikes or weapons. It allows officers, regardless of size or strength, to safely restrain resisting subjects while minimizing injury and escalation. Internationally and locally, jiu-jitsu principles have increasingly been recognized as effective tools for lawful arrest, officer safety, and adherence to use-of-force continuums.

This bill seeks to institutionalize jiu-jitsu training as a mandatory component of PNP training programs. It does not introduce a new policing doctrine, nor does it diminish the importance of firearms, tactical, or operational training. Rather, it supplements existing training frameworks by providing statutory direction to adopt a proven, non-lethal, and control-oriented method consistent with current laws, manuals, and DILG and PNP policies.

By strengthening arrest and control capabilities, enhancing officer safety, reducing the risk of excessive force, and promoting professionalism and public trust in law enforcement, this measure advances the State's commitment to human rights, accountability, and effective policing.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Faustino Michael T. Dy III', is written over a vertical line that extends from the text below.

REP. FAUSTINO MICHAEL T. DY III
Fifth District, Isabela



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

SECTION 1. Short Title. – This Act shall be known as the “ *Jiu-Jitsu Training for the Philippine National Police Act.*”

SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy. – It is hereby declared the policy of the State to maintain peace and order while ensuring public safety, respect for human rights, and the professionalism and welfare of police personnel. Consistent with Republic Act No. 6975, Republic Act No. 8551, and existing DILG and PNP issuances, the State shall strengthen police training programs by institutionalizing non-lethal, control-based defensive tactics that emphasize restraint, proportionality, accountability, and de-escalation in the use of force.

SEC. 3. Coverage. – This Act shall apply to all uniformed personnel of the Philippine National Police undergoing education and training under the authority of the Philippine Public Safety College (PPSC), including, but not limited to, basic recruit training, field training, in-service training, and specialized or unit-specific training.

SEC. 4. Definition of Terms. – As used in this Act:

(a) *Jiu-Jitsu Training* refers to a grappling-based system of defensive tactics emphasizing leverage, balance disruption, positional control, restraint, weapon retention, and submission techniques, adapted for law enforcement use and consistent with the PNP Use of Force Continuum, for purposes of lawful arrest, officer safety, and de-escalation.

(b) *PNP Training Programs* refer to all education, training, and continuing professional development courses conducted or supervised by the PPSC and the PNP pursuant to existing laws, rules, and regulations.

SEC. 5. Mandatory Jiu-Jitsu Training. –

(a) Jiu-jitsu training is hereby declared mandatory and shall be integrated into existing PNP defensive tactics, arrest control, and use-of-force training modules.

(b) Successful completion of the prescribed jiu-jitsu training shall be a requirement for graduation from basic recruit training and shall form part of the continuing professional development and periodic skills revalidation of active-duty personnel.

(c) Jiu-jitsu training under this Act shall supplement and not replace firearms training, tactical training, or other mandatory instruction required under existing PNP manuals and regulations.

SEC. 6. Training Curriculum. –

(a) The DILG, in coordination with the PPSC and the PNP Directorate for Human Resource and Doctrine Development, shall integrate jiu-jitsu training into existing training manuals and programs governing:

(1) Defensive tactics and arrest procedures; (2) Use of force and firearms rules; (3) Weapon retention and officer safety; and (4) Human rights, ethical policing, and de-escalation.

(b) The curriculum shall emphasize control, restraint, proportionality, injury prevention, and situational decision-making.

(c) Training under this Act shall be gender-responsive and inclusive. It shall be designed and implemented in a manner that:

(1) Recognizes differences in physiology, body mechanics, and training needs; (2) Ensures equal access to training opportunities for women police personnel; (3) Promotes techniques that rely on leverage, positioning, and control rather than brute strength; and (4) Provides a safe, respectful, and harassment-free training environment.

(d) The curriculum shall be adaptable to differences in age, physical capability, and assignment.

SEC. 7. Instructors and Accreditation. –

(a) Jiu-jitsu instructors shall be accredited in accordance with existing DILG, PNP, and PPSC standards for police training instructors.

(b) Accreditation under this Act shall be supplemental in nature and shall not supersede existing rules on instructor appointment, rank, or authority within the PNP.

(c) The DILG, PNP, and PPSC shall ensure that instructor accreditation and training programs are gender-responsive and inclusive, and shall encourage the participation, training, and accreditation of qualified women police personnel as jiu-jitsu instructors and trainers.

SEC. 8. Implementation. –

(a) The provisions of this Act shall be implemented through amendments, supplements, or additions to existing PNP training manuals, circulars, and standard operating procedures.

(b) Implementation shall be undertaken on a phased basis as follows:

(1) Phase I – Pilot Implementation. Within one (1) year from the effectivity of this Act, the DILG, in coordination with the Philippine Public Safety College (PPSC) and the PNP, shall implement jiu-jitsu training in selected training schools, regional training centers, and units, prioritizing basic recruit training and field training programs.

(2) Phase II – Expansion and Integration. Within two (2) years from the effectivity of this Act, jiu-jitsu training shall be integrated into in-service training and continuing professional development programs for active-duty personnel, including supervisory and command courses.

(3) Phase III – Full Institutionalization. Within three (3) years from the effectivity of this Act, jiu-jitsu training shall be fully institutionalized across all applicable PNP training programs, subject to periodic review and refinement.

(c) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as limiting the authority of the Secretary of the Interior and Local Government or the Chief of the Philippine National Police to issue implementing rules and regulations consistent with existing law.

SEC. 9. Funding. – The amount necessary for the implementation of this Act shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act under the budgets of the DILG, the PNP, and the Philippine Public Safety College.

SEC. 10. Monitoring and Reporting. –

(a) The DILG shall monitor compliance with this Act and evaluate its impact on arrest outcomes, officer and civilian injuries, use-of-force incidents, and administrative complaints.

(b) An annual report on the implementation of this Act shall be submitted to Congress not later than ninety (90) days after the end of each fiscal year.

SEC. 11. Administrative Liability. – Failure to comply with this Act, without lawful justification, shall subject responsible officials to appropriate administrative sanctions under existing laws and regulations.

SEC. 12. Separability Clause. – If any provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional or invalid, the remaining provisions shall remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 13. Repealing Clause. – All laws, decrees, orders, rules, and regulations inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SEC. 14. Effectivity. – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.