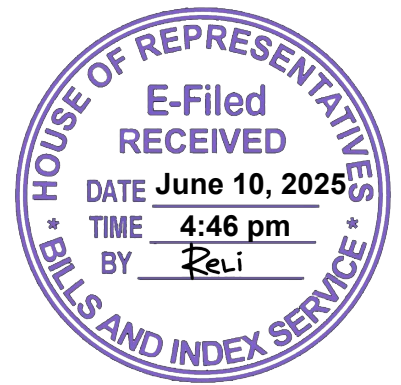


Republic of the Philippines  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
Quezon City

**NINETEENTH CONGRESS**  
Third Regular Session



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**COMMITTEE REPORT NO. 1501**

Submitted by the Joint Committee comprised of the Committees on Dangerous Drugs, Public Order and Safety, Human Rights, and Public Accounts on **June 10, 2025**

Re: Inquiry, in aid of legislation, on Privilege Speech Numbered 371, House Resolutions Numbered 1346, 1351, 14, 1847, Privilege Speech Numbered 235, *Motu proprio* inquiry on the Proliferation of Criminal Activities and Unlawful Acts Linked to POGOs, *Motu proprio* inquiry on the Alleged Irregularities in the Procurement Process and Unlawful Contracts Entered into by the Municipality of Mexico, Pampanga, in Violation of Relevant Auditing, Procurement, and other Laws, House Resolutions Numbered 1629, 1666, 1703, 1771, 1802, 1810, and Privilege Speeches Numbered 329 and 313

Informing the House of its findings and recommendations on the matter.

Sponsors: Representatives Robert Ace S. Barbers, Dan S. Fernandez, Bienvenido M. Abante, Jr., Joseph Stephen "Caraps" S. Paduano

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**Mr. Speaker:**

The Joint Committee comprising the Committees on Dangerous Drugs, Public Order and Safety, Human Rights, and Public Accounts, to which were referred:

Privilege Speech No. 371 delivered by Representative Aurelio "Dong" Gonzales Jr., entitled:

"URGING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO AUTHORIZE THE TRI-COMMITTEE COMPOSED OF THE COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY, DANGEROUS DRUGS, AND HUMAN RIGHTS TO CONDUCT AN INVESTIGATION ON COMPLEX ISSUES BESETTING THE COUNTRY"

House Resolution No. 1346 introduced by Representatives Aurelio D. Gonzales and Robert Ace Barbers, entitled:

"A RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE COMMITTEE ON DANGEROUS DRUGS TO CONDUCT AN INVESTIGATION, IN AID OF LEGISLATION, ON THE 3.6 BILLION PESO WORTH OF SHABU SEIZED IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF MEXICO, AND 1.3 BILLION PESO WORTH OF SHABU DISCOVERED IN THE CITY OF MABALACAT, IN THE PROVINCE OF PAMPANGA"

House Resolution No. 1351 introduced by Representative Jefferson F. Khonghun, entitled:

"A RESOLUTION TO CALL ON A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION IN AID OF LEGISLATION ON THE P3.8B WORTH OF SHABU INTERCEPTED AT THE PORT OF SUBIC BAY, SUBIC BAY FREEPORT ZONE"

House Resolution No. 14 introduced by Representative Raoul Danniell A. Manuel, entitled:

"A RESOLUTION URGING THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (CHR) AND THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS TO CONDUCT, IN AID OF LEGISLATION, A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION AND REVIEW OF THE CASES OF SLAIN VICTIMS OF THE WAR ON DRUGS AND ALL RELATED"

House Resolution No. 1847 introduced by Representatives Arlene Brosas, France Castro, and Raoul Dannel Manuel, entitled:

"RESOLUTION URGING THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS, COMMITTEE ON DANGEROUS DRUGS, AND COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY TO JOINTLY CONDUCT AN INVESTIGATION, IN AID OF LEGISLATION, ON THE DRUG-RELATED EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS UNDER THE BLOODY WAR ON DRUGS OF THE DUTERTE ADMINISTRATION"

Privilege Speech No. 235 delivered by Representative France Castro, entitled:

"JUSTICE FOR THE VICTIMS OF JUDICIAL KILLINGS"

*Motu proprio* inquiry on the Proliferation of Criminal Activities and Unlawful Acts Linked to POGOs, which was previously conducted by the Committee on Public Order and Safety and the Committee on Games and Amusements

*Motu proprio* inquiry on the Alleged Irregularities in the Procurement Process and Unlawful Contracts Entered into by the Municipality of Mexico, Pampanga, in Violation of Relevant Auditing, Procurement, and other Laws, which was previously conducted by the Committee on Public Accounts

House Resolution No. 1629 authored by Representative Faustino "Inno" A. Dy V, entitled:

"A RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE APPROPRIATE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO CONDUCT AN INQUIRY, IN AID OF LEGISLATION, ON THE SPURIOUS SCHEMES EMPLOYED BY FOREIGN NATIONALS IN THE VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND THE CONSEQUENT RISKS TO THE COUNTRY'S NATIONAL SECURITY AND ECONOMY"

House Resolution No. 1666 introduced by Representative Joseph "Jojo" Lara, entitled:

"A RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE APPROPRIATE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO CONDUCT AN INQUIRY, IN AID OF LEGISLATION, ON THE SURGE OF ALLEGED CHINESE STUDENTS ENROLLING IN THE VARIOUS HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN CAGAYAN PROVINCE, PARTICULARLY IN THE CITY OF TUGUEGARAO, WITH THE END IN VIEW OF ENSURING NATIONAL SECURITY AMIDST THE PREVAILING SITUATION IN THE WEST PHILIPPINE SEA"

House Resolution No. 1703 introduced by Representative Bienvenido M. Abante, Jr., entitled:

"A RESOLUTION DIRECTING APPROPRIATE COMMITTEE TO CONDUCT AN INVESTIGATION IN AID OF LEGISLATION ON THE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION RELATIVE TO THE ENTRY AND INFLUX OF A BIG NUMBER OF CHINESE NATIONALS IN OUR COUNTRY WHO ARE NOW ENROLLED AND STUDYING IN A SCHOOL IN CAGAYAN PROVINCE WITH THE OBJECTIVE OF PUTTING FORWARD LEGISLATIVE MEASURES THAT WOULD ASSURE THE SECURITY OF OUR COUNTRY, AND THE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF OUR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION AS GUARANTEED UNDER OUR CONSTITUTION"

House Resolution No. 1771 introduced by Representatives Erwin Tulfo, Ralph Wendel P. Tulfo, Edvic G. Yap and Eric Go Yap, entitled:

“A RESOLUTION URGING THE APPROPRIATE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO CONDUCT AN INQUIRY IN AID OF LEGISLATION ON THE PROCESSES FOR THE ISSUANCE OF SPECIAL RESIDENT RETIREE'S VISAS (SRRV) AND SPECIAL INVESTOR'S RESIDENT VISA (SIRV), AND THE DELAYED REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AS POSSIBLE AVENUES ENABLING THE INFLUX OF CHINESE NATIONALS IN THE PHILIPPINES”

House Resolution No. 1802 introduced by Representative Zia Alonto Adiong, entitled:

“RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE TO CONDUCT AN INQUIRY IN AID OF LEGISLATION ON THE PROLIFERATION OF ALLEGEDLY FICTITIOUS AND FALSIFIED CERTIFICATES OF LIVE BIRTH AND PASSPORTS ISSUED TO FOREIGN NATIONALS”

House Resolution No. 1810 introduced by Representative Gerville “Jinky Bitrics” R. Luistro, entitled:

“A RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE APPROPRIATE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO CONDUCT AN INVESTIGATION, IN AID OF LEGISLATION, ON THE PROLIFERATION OF FAKE BIRTH CERTIFICATES”

Privilege Speech No. 329 delivered by Representative Bienvenido M. Abante, Jr., entitled:


“CORRUPTION IN THE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION”


and Privilege Speech No. 313 delivered by Representative Faustino “Inno” A. Dy V, entitled:

“ILLEGAL ACQUISITION OF LANDS AND PROPERTIES BY FOREIGN NATIONALS”

has considered the same and submits its findings and recommendations as contained in the attached report.

Respectfully submitted,

  
**ROBERT ACE S. BARBERS**  
Chairperson  
Committee on Dangerous Drugs

  
**DAN S. FERNANDEZ**  
Chairperson  
Committee on Public Order and Safety

  
**BIENVENIDO M. ABANTE, JR.**  
Chairperson  
Committee on Human Rights

  
**JOSEPH STEPHEN “CARAPS” S. PADUANO**  
Chairperson  
Committee on Public Accounts

**THE HONORABLE SPEAKER**  
House of Representatives  
Quezon City

## PREFATORY STATEMENT

*“Today, we gather to continue our investigation into the alarming and deeply rooted criminalities involving drugs, financial crimes, corruption and human rights violations sponsored by a well-coordinated drug syndicate that has been operating in the country for years already. The well-organized syndicate floods the country with dangerous drugs in probable connivance with corrupt officials and employees of the government agencies and possibly local government officials. Drugs destroy societies. Its uncontrolled proliferation was the main culprit why thousands of our countrymen were allegedly executed without benefit of due process.”*

*– Rep. Robert Ace S. Barbers, August 16, 2024, First QuadCom Public Hearing, Bacolor, Pampanga*

In 2023, the Committees on Dangerous Drugs, Public Order and Safety, Human Rights, and Public Accounts were in the thick of their separate investigations on several issues: the Committee on Dangerous Drugs, chaired by Rep. Robert Ace S. Barbers, began investigating cases of illegal drugs seized in Mexico, Pampanga where some 560 kilos of “shabu” with street value of PhP3.6 billion were seized in a warehouse owned by a Chinese owned corporation; the Committee on Human Rights, chaired by Rep. Bienvenido M. Abante, Jr., was investigating extrajudicial killings (EJKs) and human rights violations during the drug war of the previous administration; the Committee on Public Order and Safety, chaired by Rep. Dan S. Fernandez, investigated illegal activities linked to Philippine Offshore Gaming Operators (POGOs); and the Committee on Public Accounts investigated the illegal acquisition by aliens of real properties in the country.

On 05 August 2024, Senior Deputy Speaker Aurelio “Dong” Gonzales Jr. delivered in plenary, a privilege speech which called for a joint investigation on all the issues that the four committees were investigating.

On 06 August 2024, in a historic and unprecedented move, the House of Representatives in plenary approved House Resolution No. 1880, subsequently adopted as Resolution No. 232, that constituted a Joint Committee comprising four (4) committees, namely the Committees on Dangerous Drugs, Public Order and Safety, Human Rights, and Public Accounts.

Resolution No. 232 authorized the four committees to comprise a Joint Committee to conduct an inquiry, in aid of legislation, into measures previously referred to these committees as follows:

1. Privilege Speech of Representative Aurelio “Dong” Gonzales Jr. delivered in plenary on 05 August 2024, calling for a joint investigation on the pressing issues of extrajudicial killings, illegal drugs and illegal activities linked to POGOs;
2. House Resolution No. 1346 – Directing the conduct an inquiry in aid of legislation on the PhP 3.6 billion worth of shabu seized in the Municipality of Mexico, and PhP 1.3 billion worth of shabu discovered in the City of Mabalacat, in the province of Pampanga, authored by Reps. Aurelio D. Gonzales and Robert Ace Barbers;
3. House Resolution No. 1351 – Calling for a thorough investigation in aid of legislation on the PhP 3.8 billion worth of shabu intercepted at the port of Subic Bay, Subic Bay Freeport Zone, authored by Rep. Jefferson F. Khonghun;
4. House Resolution No. 14 – Urging the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) and the House Committee on Human Rights to conduct, in aid of legislation, a thorough

investigation and review of the cases of slain victims of the war on drugs and all related atrocities, authored by Rep. Raoul Dannel A. Manuel;

5. House Resolution No. 1847 – Urging the Committee on Human Rights, Committee on Dangerous Drugs, and Committee on Public Order and Safety to jointly conduct an investigation, in aid of legislation, on the drug-related extrajudicial killings under the bloody war on drugs of the Duterte Administration, authored by Reps. Arlene Brosas, France Castro, and Raoul Dannel Manuel;
6. Privilege Speech of Representative France Castro on the alleged extrajudicial killings committed during the Duterte Administration, delivered in the Plenary on 08 November 2023;
7. *Motu proprio* inquiry on the Proliferation of Criminal Activities and Unlawful Acts Linked to POGOs, which was previously conducted by the Committee on Public Order and Safety and the Committee on Games and Amusements;
8. *Motu proprio* inquiry on the Alleged Irregularities in the Procurement Process and Unlawful Contracts Entered into by the Municipality of Mexico, Pampanga, in Violation of Relevant Auditing, Procurement, and other Laws, which was previously conducted by the Committee on Public Accounts;
9. House Resolution No. 1629 – Directing the appropriate committee of the House of Representatives to conduct an inquiry, in aid of legislation, on the spurious schemes employed by foreign nationals in the various parts of the country and the consequent risks to the country's national security and economy, authored by Rep. Faustino “Inno” A. Dy V;
10. House Resolution No. 1666 – Directing the appropriate committee of the House of Representatives to conduct an inquiry, in aid of legislation, on the surge of alleged Chinese students enrolling in the various higher education institutions in Cagayan province, particularly in the city of Tuguegarao, with the end in view of ensuring national security amidst the prevailing situation in the West Philippine Sea, authored by Rep. Joseph “Jojo” Lara;
11. House Resolution No. 1703 – Directing the appropriate committee of the House of Representatives to conduct an investigation in aid of legislation on the bureau of immigration relative to the entry and influx of a big number of Chinese nationals in our country who are now enrolled and studying in a school in Cagayan province with the objective of putting forward legislative measures that would assure the security of our country, and the protection and preservation of our educational institution as guaranteed under our constitution, authored by Rep. Bienvenido M. Abante, Jr.;
12. House Resolution No. 1771 – A resolution urging the appropriate committee of the House of Representatives to conduct an inquiry in aid of legislation on the processes for the issuance of special resident retiree's visas (SRRV) and special investor's resident visa (SIRV), and the delayed registration of births as possible avenues enabling the influx of Chinese nationals in the Philippines, authored by Representatives Erwin Tulfo, Ralph Wendel P. Tulfo, Edvic G. Yap and Eric Go Yap;
13. House Resolution No. 1802 – Directing the House Committee on Local Government and House Committee on Justice to conduct an inquiry in aid of legislation on the proliferation of allegedly fictitious and falsified certificates of live birth and passports issued to foreign nationals, authored by Rep. Zia Alonto Adiong;

14. House Resolution No. 1810 – Directing the appropriate committee of the House of Representatives to conduct an investigation, in aid of legislation, on the proliferation of fake birth certificates, authored by Rep. Gerville “Jinky Bitrics “R. Luistro;
15. Privilege Speech of Representative Bienvenido M. Abante, Jr., on restoring honesty and integrity of the Bureau of Immigration in relation to national security and the protection of educational institutions from alien infiltration, delivered in the Plenary on 30 April 2024; and
16. Privilege Speech of Representative Faustino “Inno” A. Dy V, on foreign nationals in Isabela obtaining loans from banks, delivered in the Plenary on 05 March 2024.

The Joint Committee, now commonly known and referred to as the “QuadCom” convened and conducted its organizational meeting on 12 August 2024. Thereafter, the QuadCom has conducted a total of fifteen (15) public hearings on the following dates:

1. 16 August 2024;
2. 22 August 2024;
3. 28 August 2024;
4. 04 September 2024;
5. 12 September 2024;
6. 19 September 2024;
7. 27 September 2024;
8. 11 October 2024;
9. 22 October 2024;
10. 07 November 2024;
11. 13 November 2024;
12. 27 November 2024;
13. 12 December 2024;
14. 21 January 2025; and
15. 09 June 2025.

The public hearings gathered a number of resource persons who shed light on the major issues tackled by the QuadCom. Among the resource persons who appeared and testified under oath during the hearings, and/or executed and submitted their affidavits to the QuadCom were:

1. Former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte
2. Former Senator Leila De Lima
3. Former Senator Antonio Trillanes IV
4. Former Mayor Tomas Osmena
5. Former Mayor Patrick Jed Mabilog
6. Former Presidential Spokesperson Harry Roque
7. Former Customs Commissioner Nicanor Faeldon
8. Former Customs Commissioner Isidro Lapeña
9. Former Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency Director Aaron Aquino
10. Former Philippine National Police Chief PGEN Oscar Albayalde (Ret.)
11. Former Philippine National Police Chief PGEN Benjamin Acorda (Ret.)
12. PBGEN Edward Carranza (Ret.)
13. PBGEN Pinili (Ret.)
14. PCOL Jovie Espenido (Ret.)
15. PCOL Royina Garma (Ret.)
16. PCOL Eduardo Acierto (testified under oath via Zoom)
17. Former PDEA Director Wilkins M. Villanueva
18. Atty. Carol Kay Paquera – former Chief of Staff of PCOLGarma

19. Mr. Mark Taguba
20. Mr. Jimmy Guban
21. Mr. Jimmy M. Fortaleza
22. Mr. Leopoldo U. Tan, Jr.
23. Mr. Fernando P. Magdadaro
24. Ms. Jed Pilapil-Sy
25. Ms. Rose Nono-Lin
26. Dr. Raquel Fortun
27. Mr. Julian Linsangan III – President, Lucky South 99 Outsourcing
28. Mr. Edwin Ang- Director, Lucky South 99
29. Mr. Marlon Chua- Director, Lucky South 99
30. Ms. Katherine Cassandra Ong- Director, Lucky South 99
31. Atty. Rodrigo Melchor – Counsel, Lucky South 99
32. Ms. Ronelyn Baterna – Lucky South 99
33. Mr. Lowe Yambao
34. Mr. Jessie Rallos
35. Mr. Norman Macapagal – Lucky South 99
36. Mr. Alberto Rodolfo “AR” De la Serna
37. Ms. Nila T. Cruz-De Guzman
38. Mr. Danny Corral
39. Atty. Ma. Gracia Dyoco
40. Mr. Dennis Cunanan – Hongsheng Gaming Technology, Lucky South 99 Limited
41. Ms. Merlie Joy M. Castro
42. Ms. Alice Leal Guo a.k.a. Guo Hua Ping – Baofu Land Corporation
43. Mr. Manuel Mogato- Photojournalist
44. Mr. Carlos Conde – Human Rights Watch
45. Atty. Dexter Lopez
46. Mr. Sonny Buenaventura
47. Ms. Irmina “Muking” Espino
48. Mr. Salvador Britanico, Jr.
49. Atty. J.P. Mercado
50. Atty. Martin Delgra
51. Archt. Alex Tumang
52. Former Mayor Teddy Tumang
53. Mr. Rolan “Kerwin” Espinosa
54. Atty. Franklin Quijano – PHIVIDEC
55. Mr. Jose Gabriel M. La Viña – PHIVIDEC
56. Mr. Tony Yang – Philippine Sanjia Steel Corporation
57. Mayor Jose Antonio T. Feliciano – Former Municipal Mayor of Bamban, Tarlac
58. Mr. Jonathan Pangan – Former Municipal Administrator of Mexico, Pampanga
59. Engr. Ramonito Bautista – Barangay Captain of San Jose Malino, Mexico, Pampanga
60. Mr. Elmer Canda – former Barangay Captain of San Lorenzo, Mexico, Pampanga

Aside from the individuals mentioned above, the following government officials attended the public hearings:

**A. From the Department of Justice (DOJ)**

1. Atty. Josie Christina Dugay – Senior Assistant State Prosecutor
2. Atty. Gino Paolo Santiago – Assistant State Prosecutor
3. Atty. Agnes Arellano – Assistant State Prosecutor
4. Atty. Ramoncito Bienvenido Ocampo – Provincial Prosecutor
5. Atty. Wesley Jefferson Young- Assistant City Prosecutor
6. Atty. Benjie Samson – Deputy City Prosecutor
7. Atty. Generoso Legaspi – Senior Assistant Provincial Prosecutor

8. Atty. James Escalona – Assistant Provincial Prosecutor
9. Atty. Darwin Cañete – Deputy City Prosecutor

**B. Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)**

1. Undersecretary Juan Victor Llamas
2. Atty. Lord A. Quidato

**C. Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)**

1. Mr. Von Ryan G. Pangwi – Director – Office of Consular Affairs
2. Ms. Karen Terado – Staff, Office of Consular Affairs
3. Ms. Shiela Briones
4. Mr. Amer Tago
5. Mr. Manuel Ayap
6. Mr. Charlie Prenicolas
7. Mr. Jimwell Stevens P. Emalada – DFA OCA

**D. Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD)**

1. Undersecretary Emmanuel D. Pineda

**E. Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)**

1. Mr. Alejandro Cruz – Assistant Regional Director
2. Mr. Paolo Magtoto
3. Mr. Erik Gallardo

**F. Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)**

1. Undersecretary Luis Meinrado C. Pagulayan

**G. Civil Service Commission (CSC)**

1. Atty. Christian Dawn Molina – Director III, Office for Legal Affairs
2. Atty. Christian Dawn Molina
3. Ms. Sherly Maire Millora

**H. National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (NICA)**

1. Director Ferlu J. Silvio
2. Director Alden Juan Masagca

**I. Commission on Human Rights (CHR)**

1. Atty. Richard P. Palpal-Latoc – Chairperson
2. Atty. Jacqueline De Guia – Executive Director
3. Ms. Aileen Paradero
4. Mr. Dennis Dela Pena
5. Ms. Rachel Pelayo

**J. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)**

1. Atty. Filbert Catalino Flores – Director of Enforcement and Investor Protection Department

2. Atty. Gerardo F. Del Rosario – Director for Company Registration and Monitoring Department
3. Atty. Hale Oliver Labayo
4. Atty. Sherwin F. Guzon
5. Atty. RJ A. Bernal
6. Atty. Pamela Lorraine S. Ramos
7. Atty. Ria Alexandra D. Castillo

**K. Office of the Solicitor General (OSG)**

1. Atty. Shiela Marie Sulit-Andrada
2. Atty. Victor Napoleon Valeriano
3. Atty. Ruben Ayson
4. Atty. Leney Layug-Delfin
5. Mr. Niel E. Lorenzo

**L. Public Attorney's Office (PAO)**

1. Atty. Mark Oliver De Asis
2. Atty. Albert Michelson Rono
3. Atty. Rufino Roberto Ablan

**M. National Police Commission (NAPOLCOM)**

1. Vice-Chairman and Executive Officer Alberto A. Bernardo
2. Vice-Chairman and Executive Officer Ricardo P. Bernabe III
3. Vice-Chairman and Executive Officer Rafael Vicente R. Calinisan
4. Atty. Chito Noel Bustonera – Chief, Legal Department
5. Commissioner Edilberto Leonardo
6. Director Edmar B. Pares
7. Atty. Neylan Lei Gandeza
8. Ms. Jeanky Rose Palabrica
9. Mr. Nathaniel Dela Rosa
10. Atty. Rose Ann Tecio
11. Atty. Cyrine Anne Angeles
12. Atty. Jessica Vicentino-Asuque

**N. National Bureau of Investigation (NBI)**

1. Atty. Antonio M. Pagatpat – Deputy Director for Operations
2. Atty. Glenn Ricarte – Assistant Director
3. Atty. Ferdinand Lavin – Assistant Regional Director
4. Atty. Angelito Magno – Chief of Dangerous Drugs Division
5. Atty. Ross Jonathan Galicia – Head Agent of the Fraud and Financial Crime Division
6. Atty. Yentl Malicad – Assistant Director for Legal Affairs
7. Atty. John Mark Santiago – Executive Officer Organized and Transnational Crime Division
8. Atty. Van Homer Angluben – Executive Officer for Cybercrime Division
9. Atty. Dennis Victor M. Asistio – Executive Officer, Homicide Division
10. Atty. Florendo Gammonac
11. Atty. Omar M. Orille
12. Atty. Chris Godinez
13. Ms. Agripina De la Cruz
14. Agent Palmer Mallari

15. Atty. Dennis Victor M. Asistio
16. Atty. Jay M. Irorita
17. Atty. Leonardo Escorido Jr.

**O. Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA)**

1. Director General Moro Virgilio Mandac Lazo
2. Director General Isagani R. Nerez
3. Assistant Secretary Renato Gumban – Deputy Director General for Operations
4. Atty. Francis del Valle – Acting Director, Legal and Prosecution Service
5. Atty. Gil Pabilona – Director for Internal Affairs Service
6. Atty. Joel L. Madio
7. Mr. Emeterio M. Bitong- Director
8. Mr. Emerson Margate - Director
9. Col. Rolando I. Magno (Ret.)
10. Mr. Wardley Getalla – Director for Plans and Operations

**P. Bureau of Customs (BOC)**

1. Atty. Kayrel Padilla
2. Atty. Christopher Dino
3. Director Verne Enciso – Customs Intelligence and Investigation Service
4. Atty. Willie Sarmiento
5. Deputy Commissioner Juvymax R. Uy – Intelligence Group
6. Atty. Clarence S. Dizon – Dep. Commissioner, Revenue Collection Monitoring Grp.
7. Isabelo A. Tibayan III – Acting Director, Enforcement & Security Service

**Q. Bureau of Immigration (BI)**

1. Atty. Jose Carlitos Licas, (Chief of Alien Registration Division)
2. Atty. Vicente Uncad, (Acting Chief for Certificate and Clearance Section)
3. Atty. Homer Arellano – Chief of Prosecution and Legal Assistance Section

**R. Bureau of Corrections (BUCOR)**

1. Director General Gregorio P. Catapang, JR., AFP (Ret.)
2. Assistant Secretary Al Perreras
3. Chief Senior Superintendent Gerardo Padilla
4. Chief Inspector Nonie Forro
5. Chief Inspector Regino Devaras
6. Chief Inspector Jerome Glaze
7. Atty. Ferdinand Balduman
8. Mr. Jake Jarabe

**S. Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP)**

1. Director Ruel S. Rivera – Chief
2. SSupt. Filipinas Fulgencio
3. SSupt. John Anthony Sarsogo
4. Insp. Alexa Manabat

**T. Leyte Provincial Jail**

1. Warden Manuel Nicolas Abuda

**U. Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR)**

1. Atty. Scranton Orcullo – Chief, Legal and Legislative Division
2. Atty. Edgar Allan Reyes – Attorney II, Legal and Legislative Division
3. Mr. Ed Al Renzi Salles – National Investigation Division
4. Mr. John Byron Jake Lasam – Large Taxpayers VAT and Audit Unit
5. Atty. Tobias Arcilla

**V. Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC)**

1. Atty. Erano A. Dumale – Deputy Director for Financial Crimes Investigation Group
2. Atty. Adrian A. Arpon – Deputy Director for Investigation and Enforcement Department
3. Atty. Emmet Rodion Manantan
4. Atty. Rommel D. Trijo – Legal Officer IV and Chief, Litigation and Evaluation
5. Atty. Luis Anthony K. Warren
6. Atty. Darius M. Canullas
7. Mr. Jayson V. Padilla – Bank Officer IV and Subgroup Head, Anti-Fraud and Tax Evasion
8. Atty. Rommel D. Trijo – Deputy Director, Litigation and Evaluation Group
9. Atty. Joel D. Milan – Legal Officer IV, Litigation and Evaluation Group

**W. Bureau of Quarantine (BQ)**

1. Dr. Ferdinand Salcedo
2. Dr. Edgar Maala

**X. Land Registration Authority (LRA)**

1. Atty. Gerardo P. Sirios – Administrator
2. Atty. Salvalente Thaddeus Elizalde – Director IV, Legal Service
3. Atty. Mark Geronimo – Attorney III, Legal Division
4. Atty. Paolo Tamayo
5. Atty. Lorna Salansang-Dee – Register of Deeds for the Province of Pampanga
6. Atty. John Paul Hidalgo
7. Atty. Mark Aniag
8. Atty. Ralph G. Juico – Deputy Director of Deeds II, RD San Fernando, Pampanga

**Y. Social Security System (SSS)**

1. Ms. Vilma Agapito -VP for Luzon
2. Ms. Gloria Corazon Andrade – VP for Luzon Central II
3. Ms. Victoria Garong
4. Atty. Joseph Desunia

**Z. Land Transportation Office (LTO)**

1. Atty. Vigor D. Mendoza – Assistant Secretary
2. Mr. Francis Ray Almora

**AA. Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)**

1. Engr. Marizza B. Grande – Assistant National Statistician
2. Atty. Eliezer P. Ambatali – Director III, Legal Service
3. Atty. Ansary Cosain – Officer-in-Charge, Fraud Management Division

4. Atty. Joyce B. Boyongan – Attorney III, Fraud Management Division
5. Atty. Julfa Viena Santiago – Legal Service
6. Atty. Precious Angela Eugenio – Attorney III, Legal Service
7. Atty. Iris Jane A. Tan – Attorney III, Legal Service
8. Mr. Emilio C. Querubin, Jr. – Registration Officer V, Civil Register Management Division
9. Ms. Maychelda S. Quillo
10. Ms. Emilyn Macario
11. Mr. Peejay Cayaba

**BB. Civil Aviation Authority (CAAP)**

1. BGEN Dionisio Robles (Ret.)
2. CAPT Edgardo Diaz (Ret.)
3. Atty. Irish Precion
4. COL Isaias Espino (Ret.)

**CC. Presidential Anti-Organized Crime Commission (PAOCC)**

1. Undersecretary Gilbert Cruz – Executive Director
2. Director Winston John Casio
3. Director Winnie Quidato

**DD. Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT)**

1. Atty. Karla Cabel – Assistant State Prosecutor

**EE. Authority of Freeport Area of Bataan (AFAB)**

1. Atty. Jasmine Diego
2. Atty. Gian Carlo Aquino
3. Ms. Jennifer Blanco
4. Atty. Percival B. Peralta
5. Donia G. Alonzo

**FF. Philippine National Police (PNP)**

1. PMGEN Romeo M. Caramat, Jr. – Area Police Commander, Northern Luzon
2. PMGEN Felipe Natividad
3. PBGEN Ronnie Francis Cariaga – Director, Anti-Cybercrime Group
4. PBGEN Jose Hidalgo
5. PBGEN Raul Tacaca
6. PBGEN Reynaldo Tamondong
7. PBGEN Constancio Chinayog, Jr. – Chief, PNP-DPRRM
8. PBGEN Raul Tacasa – CIDG
9. PBGEN Ricardo Layug
10. PCOL Jay Dimaandal – Provincial Director, Pampanga
11. PCOL Joey Caise
12. PCOL Samuel Quibete
13. PCOL Pearl Joy Golayan
14. PCOL Llaneta - DPRM
15. PCOL Francisco Ebreo
16. PCOL Dominic Guevarra
17. PCOL Cresenciano Landicho - DIDM
18. PCOL Domingo Soriano

19. PCOL Satur Ediong
20. PCOL Cunanan
21. PCOL Pearl Joy Golayan
22. PCOL Salvador Radam
23. PCOL Elmer Cinco
24. PCOL Danilo Bacas
25. Atty. Brigido De Jesus Dulay – Chief, PNP IAS
26. PCOL Lito Patay
27. PCOL Roland Vilela
28. PCOL Hector Grijaldo
29. PCOL Serafin Petalio
30. PCOL Chuck Barandog
31. PCOL Reycon Garduque
32. PCOL Pastor Castillo
33. PCOL Pablito Asmod
34. PCOL Marvin Marcos
35. PCOL Redentor Ulsano
36. PCOL Louie Dionglay
37. PCOL Edwin Quilates
38. PCOL Joseph Reyes Arguelles
39. PCOL Judy Lopez
40. PCOL Joel Ana
41. PLTCOL Palmyra Guardaya
42. PLTCOL Bryan Dexter Andulan
43. PLTCOL Santie F. Mendoza
44. PLTCOL Jesson Bombasi
45. PLTCOL Chitadel Carandong Gaoiran
46. PLTCOL Marcelino Basconcillo Pipo, Jr.
47. PLTCOL Donato Lazaro
48. PLTCOL Leonel Garcia
49. PMAJ Perfecto De Mayo
50. PMAJ Kenneth Paul Albotra
51. PMAJ Leo Laraga
52. PMAJ Emil Garcia
53. PMAJ Jessie Domingo
54. PCAPT Delfinito Anuba
55. PCPL Junjun Uballes
56. PCPL Nelson E. Mariano
57. PEMS Loreta Griar
58. PSMS Deborah Cordoba

**GG. Clark Development Corporation (CDC)**

1. PMAJ General Lina Castillo Sarmiento (Ret.) – VP, Security Services Group
2. PCOL Herbert Angeles – Manager, Public Safety Division

**HH. PNP-Criminal Investigation and Detection Group (PNP-CIDG)**

1. PMGEN Leo M. Francisco – Director
2. PBGEN Nicolas Torre III
3. PCOL David Poklay

**II. PNP-Drug Enforcement Group (PDEG)**

1. PBGEN Eleazar Matta

**JJ. PNP-Directorate for Investigation and Detective Management (PNP-DIDM)**

1. PBGEN Matthew Baccay – Director
2. PBGEN Noel Sandoval
3. PBGEN Jose Hidalgo

**KK. Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation (PAGCOR)**

1. Mr. Alejandro H. Tengco – Chairperson
2. Mr. Ramon Stephen Villaflor – VP for Corporate Social Responsibility Group
3. Atty. Jessa Mariz Fernandez – Assistant VP for Offshore Gaming Licensing Department
4. BGEN Raul Villanueva
5. Atty. Aliah Comagul – OIC, Corporate Services Department
6. Atty. Ansherina Paula Francisco
7. Atty. Joseph Lobo
8. Ms. Jackie Lou Rivera – Manager, Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement Department
9. Ms. Laarni Orbeta
10. Ms. Joan Pineda

**LL. Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office (PCSO)**

1. Judge Felix P. Reyes (Ret.) – Chairperson
2. AGM Remeliza M. Gabuyo
3. Atty. Anna Liza P. Inciong – Manager, Corporate Planning
4. Agnes S. Ibera – Department Manager, Corporate Planning Department
5. Cynthia Regudo- Branch Head, Rizal
6. Marie Louise U. Serojales – Nurse VI, Medical Services Department
7. Aijelet Shahar G. Awacay – Technical Assistant A, OAGM, Gaming Technology Dept
8. Howard Jesper R. Marzan – IT Consultant, Office of the General Manager (Jul 2020-Dec 2021)
9. Anselmo Simeon Patron Pinili – Former PCSO Chairperson
10. PMGEN Jorge Corpuz (Ret.) – Former PCSO Chairperson
11. Doris Garma
12. Irene Marzan

PCSO STL Core Group:

13. GM Melquiades A. Robles – Chairperson
14. Atty. Maria Katrina Nicole C. Contacto
15. AGM Arnel N. Casas - Vice-Chairperson
16. Atty. Eufrazio Fufugal, Jr. - Rep from Branch Operations Sector
17. Atty. Leah Christine F. Jimenez – Manager, Legal Department
18. Ma. Cristina J. Gregorio - Manager, Accounting and Budget Department
19. Ma. Teresita V. Carbonel- Manager, Internal Audit Services

**MM. Local Government Unit of Angeles City, Pampanga**

1. Mayor Carmelo G. Lazatin, Jr

**NN. Local Government Unit of Porac, Pampanga**

1. Mayor Jaime Capil
2. Vice Mayor Francis Laurence Tamayo
3. Atty. Ma. Cecilia Kristina Africa – Municipal Administrator
4. Engineer Mayla Agason
5. Mr. Glenn Lansangan

**OO. Local Government Unit of Bamban, Tarlac**

1. Mayor Leonardo Anunciacion
2. Erano D. Timbang

**PP. Local Government Unit of Sual, Pangasinan**

1. Mayor Liseldo Calugay
2. Ms. Cheryl Medina

**QQ. Local Government Unit of Mexico, Pampanga**

1. Mayor Rodencio “Ruding” S. Gonzales
2. Vice Mayor Susana O. Siron
3. Mr. Antonio Reyes – Municipal Assessor
4. Engr. Tristar P. Sotto – Municipal Engineer

The following non-government organizations and civil society groups also attended and testified at the public hearings:

**A. National Union of People’s Lawyers (NUPL)**

1. Atty. Neri Colmenares
2. Atty. Maria Kristina Conti

**B. Free Legal Assistance Group (FLAG)**

1. Atty. Jose Manuel I. Diokno

**C. KARAPATAN Alliance**

1. Ms. Kristina Palabay – Secretary General

**D. Rise Up for Life and for Rights**

1. Deaconess Rubilyn Litao
2. Fr. Manual Noel Gatchalian, SVD
3. Deaconess Norma Dollaga
4. Rebecca Lawson – Missionary
5. Leah Valencia – Community Coordinator

**E. Families of Victims of EJK**

1. Ms. Dahlia Cuartero
2. Ms. Llore Pasco
3. Ms. Cristina Pascual
4. Ms. Maryann Irorita
5. Ms. Salvacion Ramos
6. Ms. Sheerah Escudero

7. Ms. Rowena Morales
8. Ms. Norma Lopez
9. Ms. Marilou Modesto
10. Ms. Teresita Adrias
11. Mr. De los Santos

**F. Center for International Law**

1. Atty. Joel Butuyan

**G. Program Paghilom**

1. Fr. Flavie Villanueva, SVD – Founder and President
2. Mr. Randy Delos Santos
3. Ms. Arsenia Chico
4. Ms. Tessa Castillo
5. Ms. Elizabeth Campo

Numerous documents, Powerpoint presentations, and notarized affidavits were obtained and submitted to the QuadCom during the inquiry.

On 18 December 2024, the QuadCom Chairpersons submitted to the Plenary its Progress Report containing its initial findings, conclusion and recommendations. The HRep approved the QuadCom Progress Report in the Plenary Session on the same date.

**FACTS**

The public hearings revealed the following facts and information:

**ON ILLEGAL DRUGS**

***Empire 999 Realty Development Corporation (“Empire 999”)***

1. In September 2023, law enforcement agencies led by the NBI seized 530 kilos of “shabu” with approximate street value of PhP3.6 billion, in a warehouse located in Mexico, Pampanga. The warehouse belonged to Empire 999 whose incorporators listed with the SEC were as follows: (1) Cai Qimeng a.k.a Willie Ong, (2) Elaine Chua, (3) Michelle S. Sy, (4) Yang Jiazheng a.k.a Aedy Tai Yang, and (5) Jack T. Yang. Notably, while the Articles of Incorporation of Empire 999 indicate its incorporators to be Filipinos, it was revealed during the course of the inquiry that these incorporators were actually Chinese citizens.
2. It is believed that the majority shareholder of Empire 999, Willie Ong, is a Chinese National whose real name is Cai Qimeng, based on the sheer similarity of their photographs. Cai Qimeng a.k.a. Willie Ong departed for Hongkong on 10 October 2023, a day after the investigation regarding the seized drugs started.
3. Empire 999 and its incorporators have amassed approximately 292 titled lands covering thousands of hectares in Pampanga alone. Empire 999, as well as its incorporators, also made significant land acquisitions in the following areas:
  - a) Nueva Ecija;
  - b) Cabanatuan City;
  - c) Aurora Province;

- d) Bulacan;
- e) Cavite City;
- f) Tagaytay City;
- g) Iloilo City;
- h) Mandaue City;
- i) Lapu-Lapu City;
- j) Valenzuela City;
- k) Quezon City;
- l) Rizal;
- m) Muntinlupa City;
- n) Taguig City;
- o) Makati City;
- p) Malabon;
- q) Parañaque City;
- r) Manila City;
- s) Davao del Norte;
- t) Isulan, Sultan Kudarat; and
- u) Tabuk, Kalinga, Apayao.

4. Aedy T. Yang, a.k.a Yang Jiazheng, and Willie Ong, a.k.a Cai Qimeng, two of the incorporators of Empire 999, are also incorporators of other corporations such as Sunflare Industrial Supply Development and Mexico 999 where Linconn Uy Ong is also an incorporator. Linconn Uy Ong, is linked to Hong Ming Yang a.k.a. Michael Yang, having served as the latter's translator. Significantly, it was pointed out during the hearings that the name Linconn Uy Ong is not new. In fact, his name figured prominently in a prior legislative inquiry. Linconn Uy Ong is a member of the Board of Directors and the Supply Chain Manager of the controversial Pharmally Pharmaceuticals Corporation ("Pharmally") and has previously admitted that he and/or Pharmally entered into an agreement with Michael Yang, although he could no longer recall the specific terms of the agreement.

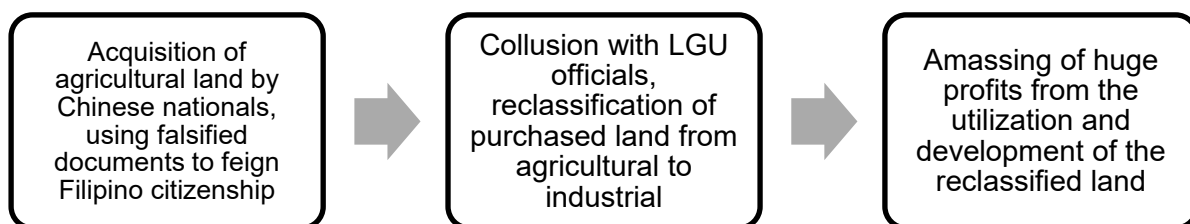
***Willie Ong and Aedy T. Yang***

5. Cai Qimeng, a.k.a. Willie Ong, used falsified documents to pass himself off as a Filipino citizen to enable him to establish businesses in the country. As already stated, he is an incorporator and majority stockholder of Empire 999, which in turn, owned the warehouse in Mexico, Pampanga, where the 530 kilos of *shabu* worth PhP 3.6 billion were discovered.<sup>1</sup>
6. Yang Jiazheng a.k.a. Aedy Tai Yang, a Chinese national, was also found to have fraudulently obtained Filipino citizenship to illegally purchase lands and establish local businesses in collusion with local government officials. Yang Jiazheng a.k.a. Aedy Tai Yang is also an incorporator of Empire 999 and a director of several other corporations, whose directors also curiously include Linconn Uy Ong, Rose Nono Lin, and Hong Ming Yang a.k.a. Michael Yang.
7. In the course of the inquiry, it was established that most of these Chinese nationals involved, circumvented the restrictions on ownership of land being reserved only for Filipino citizens by posing as Filipino citizens. They achieved this by exploiting the law concerning delayed birth registration. It was discovered that most fake delayed birth registrations were issued at the Local Civil Registry of Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur.

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<sup>1</sup> This fact was established during the inquiry, in aid of legislation, by the Committee on Dangerous Drugs before the Joint Committee (QuadCom) was constituted.

8. As a form of verification, the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) confirmed that foreign nationals obtained Philippine passports through fraudulent means by presenting genuine Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) birth certificates. However, the PSA certificates were based on what appear to have been falsified birth certificates from local civil registries which the Chinese nationals were able to procure through delayed registration of birth.
9. Records from the Land Registration Authority (“LRA”) reveal that Linconn Uy Ong, Yang Jiazheng a.k.a Aedy Tai Yang, and Empire 999 have acquired at least 320 landholdings worth several billion pesos across the country, which was made possible through the collusion or participation of local government officials.
10. In the course of the hearing, it was found that some Chinese nationals acquired vast tracts of agricultural land in Mexico, Pampanga, without proper documentation and using falsified identification documents. Thereafter, in collusion with local government officials such as Mayor Teddy Tumang and local government officials of Mexico, Pampanga, the illegally acquired lands were then reclassified from agricultural lands into industrial lands also without the proper legal requirements. This reclassification also resulted in huge profits post-sale of the agricultural land. This constitutes not only a circumvention of the prohibition against non-Filipino citizens from owning land, but an exploitation of our land reclassification system as these Chinese nationals amassed wealth because of the subsequent conversion from agricultural to industrial land. This illegal scheme is illustrated below:



11. Mayor Teddy Tumang admitted meeting suspected drug lord Yang Jiazheng, a.k.a Aedy Tai Yang, several times and even went to China together for a business trip. Mayor Teddy Tumang likewise admitted knowing personally, suspected drug lord Cai Qimeng a.k.a Willie Ong. Relevantly, the Anti-Money Laundering Council (“AMLC”) confirmed that Cai Qimeng, a.k.a Willie Ong, and Mayor Teddy Tumang, through his company Morning Sun Industries (“MSI”), have conducted financial transactions with each other.
12. Barangay Captain Elmer Canda of San Lorenzo, Mexico, Pampanga, affirmed and confirmed, as stated in his affidavit, that Mayor Teddy Tumang bought 150 hectares of land from farmers within the barangay. Barangay Captain Elmer Canda acted as the agent of Mayor Teddy Tumang and payments for the purchase of lands were made in Mayor Teddy Tumang’s MSI office. Per Barangay Captain Elmer Canda, the 150 hectares of land were sold to corporations owned by Chinese nationals: Yatai Industrial Park Inc. (“Yatai Industrial Park”), Omni Electrical & Lighting Philippines Corp. (“Omni”), and Pampanga Heavy Corp. It should be noted that Linconn Uy Ong,

one of the Omni's incorporators, is also linked to corporations owned by Michael Yang and Allan Lin.

***Hong Ming Yang a.k.a Michael Yang***

13. Hong Ming Yang a.k.a. Michael Yang, the former Presidential Economic Adviser of then President Rodrigo R. Duterte (“Duterte”) and Wei Xiong Lin a.k.a Allan Lim or Lin (and for purposes of this Committee Report, “Lim” and “Lin” are used interchangeably) along with other individuals were involved in the illegal drug trade in the Philippines. Their involvement was the principal subject of a report (“Acierto Reports”) submitted to the PNP leadership by then PCOL Eduardo Acierto (“Acierto”) in 2017, but took no action. Instead, PCOL Acierto was persecuted and subjected to death threats by the past administration which compelled him to go into hiding noting that the persons who helped him in his report had either died or gone missing. Pertinently, former police officer and self-confessed Davao Death Squad member, SPO3 Arturo Lascañas (“Lascañas”) in his 186-page Affidavit (“Lascañas Affidavit”) submitted to the International Criminal Court (“ICC”) corroborates the finding of PCOL Acierto with regard to the main players in the illegal drug trade in the Philippines. The Lascañas Affidavit was cited by former Senators Leila De Lima and Antonio Trillanes IV in their testimonies before the QuadCom.
14. Hong Ming Yang a.k.a Michael Yang and Wei Xiong Lin a.k.a Allan Lim were known to be close associates of former President Duterte. As mentioned earlier, Michael Yang was even appointed as former President Duterte’s presidential economic advisor in 2018.
15. Hong Ming Yang a.k.a Michael Yang and Wei Xiong Lin a.k.a Allan Lim were involved in the illegal drug trade since the 2000s. They were known business partners who operated jointly through numerous corporations. Notably, they both used the same set of individuals and/or nominees to build multiple layers for their corporations, in order to comply with the nationalization requirement of corporations in the Philippines.
16. A closer look at the corporations linked to Michael Yang and Allan Lim reveals a consistent pattern. While they share ownership in some businesses, they also operate separate networks, which may be referred to as the Yang Group and the Lim Group. Each group relies on its own recurring set of nominees and incorporators, though certain individuals appear across both, suggesting coordination. The repeated use of the same names within and across these corporate layers points to a deliberate structure likely designed to obscure ownership and control, and possibly to facilitate illegal activities behind a façade of legitimate business.
17. Hong Ming Yang a.k.a. Michael Yang is the owner of DCLA Plaza, a corporation allegedly being used as a front for his illegal activities. In the Lascañas affidavit, workers in an identified shabu laboratory in Greenheights Subdivision were monitored to be reporting to the office of DCLA Plaza. Specifically, based on surveillance of a Chinese businessman suspected of involvement in the production of illegal drugs, it was observed that his routine involved traveling from Greenheights Subdivision to the DCLA Plaza Office of Hong Ming Yang a.k.a. Michael Yang.
18. According to PCOL Eduardo Acierto, Hong Ming Yang a.k.a. Michael Yang has been involved in the illegal drug trade as early as 2004. PCOL Eduardo Acierto found at the early stages of his investigation that Hong Ming Yang a.k.a. Michael Yang received

two (2) container vans, containing chemicals and equipment that were used for the clandestine drug laboratory in Dumoy, Davao City (“Dumoy Laboratory”).

19. Hong Ming Yang a.k.a. Michael Yang’s involvement in the illegal drug trade was further corroborated by SPO3 Arturo Lascañas in his Affidavit, where he revealed that Hong Ming Yang a.k.a. Michael Yang was the boss of Allan Sy, the alleged financier of the Dumoy Laboratory. According to Mr. Lascañas, Allan Sy identified Hong Ming Yang a.k.a. Michael Yang as his employer when he was asked about who was in possession of the passports of the Chinese nationals.<sup>2</sup>
20. Similar to Hong Ming Yang a.k.a. Michael Yang, Wei Xiong Lin a.k.a. Allan Lim was alleged to have been involved in the illegal drug trade since the early 2000s. The earliest recorded involvement in the drug trade of Wei Xiong Lin a.k.a. Allan Lim was in 2003 where he was one of the Chinese nationals arrested during the raid of a shabu laboratory in Cavite. The case was dismissed on a technicality.
21. According to PCOL Eduardo Acierto, during the raid of the Dumoy Laboratory on 30 December 2003, a total of six (6) Chinese nationals were killed, and eleven (11) others were arrested and have since disappeared, with their whereabouts currently unknown. However, SPO3 Arturo Lascañas revealed, through the Lascañas Affidavit, that the persons arrested were turned over to him upon the instructions of former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte to ensure “clean” operations in relation to the raid done in the Dumoy Laboratory.
22. Jed Pilapil Sy, the wife of Allan Sy, testified before the Joint Committee that, to date, Allan Sy remains unaccounted for and that she has no knowledge of his whereabouts and what happened to him after the Dumoy raid. Jed Pilapil Sy likewise confirmed that “Hong Ming”, whom she later identified as the same person as Michael Yang, was a known associate of her husband, Allan Sy.<sup>3</sup>
23. The hearings also uncovered that there are eleven (11) missing and unaccounted for Chinese nationals from the Dumoy raid. Former PDEA Director General Wilkins Villanueva testified that he turned over the said missing Chinese nationals to the Bureau of Immigration. However, to date, both PDEA and the Bureau of Immigration have not surfaced any report or documentation as to what really transpired to these missing Chinese nationals. On the Dumoy raid, former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte admitted that he eliminated all (“inubos”) those that were supposedly involved in the said illegal drug operations.
24. Despite several hearings, questions continue to linger on this Dumoy raid and the various versions/narratives that were elicited from the resource persons: (1) former PDEA Director General Wilkins Villanueva’s claim that the missing Chinese nationals were turned over to the Bureau of Immigration; (2) Jed Pilapil Sy’s statement on her missing husband, Allan Sy; (3) SPO3 Arturo Lascañas’ affidavit that point to the massacre, at the Laud quarry, of the arrested persons from the Dumoy raid; and (4) former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte’s public admission that he eliminated all those that were involved or arrested.
25. The reports and testimonies of PCOL Eduardo Acierto and SPO3 Arturo Lascañas establish that former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte is involved in the illegal drug trade, as he is closely associated with individuals such as Hong Ming Yang a.k.a. Michael Yang, Wei Xiong Lin a.k.a. Allan Lim, Sammy Uy and Charlie Tan. Specifically, SPO3

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<sup>2</sup> *Id.*

<sup>3</sup> Jed Pilapil Sy testified during the 13 December 2024 hearing of the Joint Committee.

Arturo Lascañas testified that former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte is the "lord of all drug lords."

26. PDEA identified key personalities involved in the illegal drug trade in the country. In the matrix that they presented before and submitted to the Joint Committee, PDEA outlined the connections between the individuals/entities involved in illegal drugs, including corporations linked to POGOs.

### ***Jimmy Guban***

27. Former Customs Intelligence Officer Jimmy Guban testified in detail on the corruption within the Bureau of Customs ("BOC") especially regarding the smuggling of illegal drugs and identified key individuals including Hong Ming Yang a.k.a Michael Yang, Atty. Manases Carpio and Representative Paolo Duterte.
28. Jimmy Guban claimed that Atty. Manases Carpio, Paolo Duterte, and Nilo "Small" Abellera, Jr. are involved in illegal drug importation and were the owners of the magnetic lifters which concealed PhP 11 billion worth of illegal drugs seized in 2018.
29. Nilo Abellera, Jr. instructed Jimmy Guban to be lenient with his shipments, because they belonged to Hong Ming Yang a.k.a. Michael Yang, Atty. Manases Carpio, and Paolo Duterte and/or that they were the facilitators.
30. Jimmy Guban admitted that during the Senate inquiry in 2018, he lied under oath for fear of his life and that of his family, and instead pointed to PCOL Eduardo Acierto as the one who has knowledge of the shipment of illegal drugs, which caused several cases to be filed against the PCOL Acierto. Jimmy Guban explained that a certain Paul Gutierrez approached him while he was detained at the Senate and threatened him to remain silent about Hong Ming Yang a.k.a. Michael Yang, Atty. Manases Carpio, and Paolo Duterte. Jimmy Guban has since recanted the statements he made against PCOL Eduardo Acierto in his Judicial Affidavit, which he submitted in the case docketed as Criminal Case No. R-MNL-10-03472-CR for Violation of Article II, Section 4 in relation to Section 23 and 31 of Republic Act No. 9165, and in his testimony before the Joint Committee.
31. The facilitation of illegal drug shipments is made possible by the corrupt network of government officials and brokers within the Bureau of Customs (BOC). This was confirmed by Mark Taguba, a former customs broker. According to him, shippers were required to pay weekly bribes, known as the "Tara System," to ensure the expedited processing of their shipments through customs. This was corroborated by former customs intelligence officer, Jimmy Guban.
32. Under the "Tara System", alerts would be sent to various offices for various reasons such as suspected misdeclaration and suspected under-valuation which would result in the shipment being unreasonably detained at the port. However, most of the time, these alerts are just a form of harassment for monetary considerations.
33. When an alert is issued, the Customs office or department responsible will be specified, and a fee must be negotiated for the release of the container. According to Mark Taguba, all brokers were imposed this weekly "tara" and made to deliver amounts to various Customs offices. The "tara" is supposed to make shipments pass through Customs with ease minus the required inspections.

### **Mark Taguba**

34. Mark Taguba testified that shipments from shippers would be unlawfully detained and subjected to harassment unless the BOC received weekly payments on a per-container basis. In total, he remitted PhP 92,874,600.00 to various offices in the BOC during the period from 1 August 2016 to 25 May 2017. By remitting these amounts, his clients were able to avoid having their shipments flagged or subjected to alerts; and in instances where alerts were issued, they were promptly resolved within a short period.
35. In December 2016, shipments belonging to clients of Mark Taguba were held unreasonably to harass and delay the release of said shipments, prompting Mark Taguba to ask for help from Nanie Cabato and a certain "Jack," who told him that they were connected with the "Davao Group". The Davao Group meant Paolo Duterte and Atty. Manases Carpio.
36. Mark Taguba had to pay an "enrollment fee" of PhP 5,000,000.00 so he could be under the protection of the so-called "Davao Group". This enrollment fee was handed over to Councilor Nilo Abellera, Jr., after which alerts on his shipments were lifted.
37. Since 2016, it has been widely known among customs brokers and port workers that no activity within the Manila International Container Port ("MICP") and the BOC proceeds without the knowledge and approval of Pulong Duterte and Mans Carpio.
38. The pervasive corruption within the BOC facilitates the importation of illegal drugs with minimal oversight and insufficient checks and balances.
39. The 2000s witnessed numerous raids on shabu laboratories, which were predominantly owned by Chinese nationals, including individuals such as Wei Xiong Lin a.k.a. Allan Lim, Hong Ming Yang a.k.a. Michael Yang, and Johnson Co. However, it appears that domestic production has since declined, accompanied by a notable increase in the importation of illegal drugs.
40. During the administration of former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte, it appears that there were numerous instances of large-scale drug importations, with several of these shipments being intercepted by law enforcement authorities.
41. Key individuals involved in the illegal drug trade in the country, whether as importers or producers of drugs, appear to be linked to the "Davao Group" or to the family of former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte, including Paolo Duterte and Atty. Manases Carpio, the husband of Vice President Sara Duterte.
42. Former Senator Antonio Trillanes IV insisted on the veracity of his assertion that former President Duterte maintained a bank account with Vice President Sara Duterte, into which, millions of pesos were transferred regularly. For this reason, former Senator Antonio Trillanes IV challenged former President Duterte to execute a waiver and open his bank accounts to scrutiny. While former President Duterte initially expressed willingness to sign a waiver, as well as execute an affidavit to that effect, he subsequently imposed conditions, suggesting that former Senator Antonio Trillanes IV should hang himself if he were to follow through. Although the source of these substantial deposits was not fully threshed out during the hearings, the circumstances and Duterte's known association with key figures in the illegal drug trade appear to suggest that the funds may have originated from illicit drug-related activities.

## **ON EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS**

43. In 2016, then candidate Rodrigo Roa Duterte won the presidency on the strength of a campaign promise to end corruption, criminality and the proliferation of illegal drugs in three (3) to six (6) months of his term. To reach this goal, former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte incited the perpetration of extrajudicial killings and emboldened the impunity of State authorities, by instituting a system of killings and rewards, and actively encouraging, facilitating, and directly participating in the system that orchestrated the killings and the targeting of suspected drugs users and dealers.<sup>4</sup>
44. Thousands of individuals fell victim to extrajudicial killings during the Duterte Administration's war on drugs, representing a profound and systematic violation of their inherent rights to life and dignity.<sup>5</sup>
45. According to the data from the PNP for the period covering 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2022, the total number of persons who died in police operations ("DIPO") is at 7,640. While death statistics can never be considered as a measure of success of any anti-illegal drugs campaign, the data reveal that an overwhelming majority of the deaths pertain to drug pushers (7,173) and drug users (440); meanwhile, only twenty-one (21) drug lords were killed. This stark disparity underscores a troubling reality: for every drug lord killed, over 340 pushers and users lost their lives, raising serious questions about the true focus and impact of the war on drugs. The data presented by the PNP, however, did not take into account killings perpetrated by vigilante groups suspected to have acted under the direct and control and supervision of certain individuals from the PNP.
46. During the term of former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte, he released a narco list, which contained a list of names allegedly involved in drugs. According to the PDEA report, the narco list originated from the Office of the President and underwent multiple revisions by the President himself without formal validation, with names being added arbitrarily. The PDEA also noted that there are several inconsistencies and differences between different lists, and there are double or triple entries, many aliases, and insufficient details.<sup>6</sup> Furthermore, the number of individuals listed has increased with each revision or update:

<b>Narco List</b>	<b>Source of the List</b>	<b>Date Released/Obtained</b>	<b>Number of Individuals</b>
First List	Former President Duterte	December 2016	3,363
Second List	Former President Duterte	September 2017	6,191
Third List	Created by PDEA based on the list of personalities mentioned by	October 2017	6,221

<sup>4</sup> National Union of People's Lawyers (NUPL) compilation of statements and videos with pronouncements made by former President Rodrigo R. Duterte, submitted to the Committee on Human Rights on 3 June 2024 and duly turned over to the Joint Committee

<sup>5</sup> Statistical data submitted by the Philippine National Police revealed that from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2022, a total of 7,640 anti-illegal drug-related suspects died in police operations; Commission on Human Rights "Report on the Investigated Killings in Relation to the Anti-Illegal Drug Campaign; The Dahas Project, UP Third World Studies document on 5,348 recorded deaths presented and submitted to the Committee on Human Rights on 21 May, 2024, and duly turned over to the Quad Committee

<sup>6</sup> TSN 11 October 2024, pp. 260-264.

	Former President Duterte		
Fourth List	Former President Duterte	March 2018	6,623
Combined First, Second, Third, and Fourth List (with redundancies removed)			6,562

47. There were numerous unverified narco or drug lists, including a President’s Drug List, under the Duterte Administration, which, despite insufficient verification, were acted upon and led to the killings of individuals who were unjustly targeted.<sup>7</sup> Former Iloilo City Mayor Jed Patrick E. Mabilog was included in an unverified drug list.<sup>8</sup>

**Reward System**

48. During the hearing, it was discovered that the extrajudicial killings were motivated by, among others, a reward that was given to police officers who were responsible for the operation. According to the investigation of PDEA, the levels of the reward are as follows:<sup>9</sup>

	<b>NEW TARGET LIST</b>	<b>ORIGINAL LIST</b>
<b>LEVEL 5:</b>	P 2,000,000	Wholesaler, Financier, High Ranking PNP/AFP Officials
<b>LEVEL 4:</b>	P 500,000 - P1,000,000	Financier, Local Officials (drug lords), Chinese distributors/couriers/chemists
<b>LEVEL 3:</b>	P200,000 - P300,000	HVT drug pushers, High ranking Gov’t. officials, Municipal/City Local Officials, Judiciary Officials/Execs - protectors & IBP members, Distributors/Protectors, PNP/AFP/PDEA/BJMP/BUCOR officials
<b>LEVEL 2:</b>	P 50,000 - P100,000	Brgy. Chairmen, Sub-distributors or protectors, LVT drug pushers, PNP/AFP/PDEA/BJMP/BUCOR non-officers, leader of Drug Groups, Gov’t. employees (Department Heads)
<b>LEVEL 1:</b>	P10,000 - P20,000	Gov’t. employees, Ex-PNP/AFP/PDEA/BJMP/BUCOR, street level pushers, retailers with WA, Brgy. Kagawad

49. The reward system was patterned after the “Davao Model” referring to the system of rewards implemented in Davao City’s drug war when former President Duterte was its mayor. Former PCSO General Manager Royina Garma, as well as PCOL Edilberto Leonardo (“Leonardo”), who was a former police officer at the time confirmed that police officers and other law enforcement authorities associated with former President

<sup>7</sup> Powerpoint presentation of PDEA presented and submitted to the Joint Committee on October 11, 2024

<sup>8</sup> Duly notarized affidavit of Former Iloilo City Mayor Jed Patrick E. Mabilog

<sup>9</sup> TSN 11 October 2024, p. 263. Powerpoint Presentation shown by PDEA during the 11 October 2024 hearing of the QuadCom.

Duterte implemented the system.<sup>10</sup> Retired PLTCOL Jovie Espenido likewise confirmed the existence of the reward and quota system.<sup>11</sup>

50. The so-called Davao Model had three (3) main features: *first*, the payment of rewards in the event that a drug suspect is killed or neutralized; *second*, the funding of planned operations, or more commonly known COPLANS; and *third*, the refund of operational expenses.<sup>12</sup> Through this system, it would appear that the entire operation for the neutralization of suspected drug personalities was funded by the local government (in the case of Davao City), with additional incentive to liquidate these suspected drug users and/or pushers.
51. The dramatic increase in extrajudicial killings was triggered by this reward system, which created a perverse incentive to kill the suspected drug personality as opposed to arrest. This fueled police officers in conducting operations and unnecessarily killing targets even if they were already immobilized and no longer posed a threat. Thus, most police officers who were involved in the extrajudicial killings claimed that their targets supposedly fought back “*nanlaban*”, a narrative that former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte encouraged police officers to pursue. On this point, in various statements, former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte encouraged law enforcement officers to force a suspected user or pusher of dangerous drugs to fight back in order to provide legal cover for the use of lethal force.
52. The existence of the reward system during the previous administration's war on drugs was established through the testimonies of resource persons, including PCOL Royina Garma (Ret.), PLTCOL Jovie Espenido (Ret.), PLTCOL Santie Mendoza, former PNP officer Nelson Mariano, and persons deprived of liberty (PDLs) Fernando Magdadaro and Leopoldo Tan Jr.
  - a. Davao Penal Colony (“DAPECOL”) inmates Fernando Magdadaro and Leopoldo Tan, Jr. testified before the Joint Committee and admitted to the stabbing of Chinese nationals Chu Kin Tung, Li Lan Yan and Wong Meng Pin under the orders of SPO4 Arthur Narsolis. Fernando Magdadaro confirmed that the killings were carried out for a payment of PhP 1 Million for each person killed and in exchange for their freedom. PS/SUPT Gerardo F. Padilla further testified that former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte called him after the DAPECOL killings to congratulate him: “*Congrats Superintendent Padilla, job well done. Pero grabe yung ginawa, ginawang dinuguan.*”<sup>13</sup> From the hearings, it appears that there was a conspiracy at the highest level to kill the Chinese nationals/drug lords incarcerated at DAPECOL.
  - b. Former President Duterte denied ordering these killings and knowing DPPF C/SSUPT Gerardo Padilla.<sup>14</sup>
  - c. On 30 July 2020, Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office (“PCSO”) Board Secretary General Wesley Barayuga was gunned down by then unknown

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<sup>10</sup> Duly notarized affidavit of former PCOL Royina Garma submitted to the QuadCom on 11 October 2024.

<sup>11</sup> Duly notarized affidavit of PCOL Jovie Espenido (Ret.) submitted to the QuadCom on 28 August 2024.

<sup>12</sup> Duly notarized affidavit of former PCOL Royina Garma submitted to the QuadCom on 11 October 2024.

<sup>13</sup> Duly notarized affidavit of Mr. Leopoldo Tan Jr signed on 21 August 2024 and submitted to the Joint Committee on 22 August 2024; Duly notarized affidavit of Mr. Fernando Magdadaro signed on 21 August 2024 and submitted the Joint Committee on 22 August 2024; Duly notarized affidavit of Mr. Jimmy Fortaleza signed on 20 August 2024 and submitted to the Joint Committee on 28 August 2024; Duly notarized affidavit of PCOL Royina Garma (Ret.) submitted to the Joint Committee on 11 October 2024; Duly notarized Supplemental Affidavit of CSSUPT Padilla notarized 02 September 2024 and submitted to the Joint Committee on 12 September 2024.

<sup>14</sup> TSN 13 November 2024 / RDR / XXII – 1 to 2

assailants. During the hearing of the Joint Committee, PLTCOL Santie Mendoza and former PNP officer Nelson Mariano admitted to the planning and execution of the killing of General Wesley Barayuga under the instructions of PCOL Leonardo and then PCSO General Manager Royina Garma. Both PLTCOL Santie Mendoza and former PNP officer Nelson Mariano admitted that PhP 300,000.00 was given to them as reward for the operation against General Wesley Barayuga.<sup>15</sup>

- d. Salvador Britanico, Jr. likewise narrated the killing of Delfin Celestial Britanico, son of Former Congressman Salvador Bas Britanico. Delfin was killed on 19 January 2020 by members of the PNP when he came across them trying to disguise the getaway vehicle used for an extra-judicial killing that transpired minutes prior, whose victim was a certain Alain Muller. Salvador Britanico, Jr. relayed in his Affidavit that PCPL Joseph Andrew Joven confessed that a PhP 50,000 reward was allotted for the killing of Alain Muller. Salvador Britanico, Jr. also relayed that PCPL Joseph Andrew Joven also admitted that his group received rewards for other extra-judicial killings, such as the killing of Kagawad Virgilio Coronado Soledad in Poblacion, Leganes, Iloilo on 26 December 2019.<sup>16</sup>
- e. PLTCOL Jovie Espenido (Ret.) likewise confirmed that there is a “quota and reward system” in the implementation of the so-called War on Drugs during the administration of former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte. In his Affidavit submitted to the Joint Committee, a reward of PhP 20,000 “per kill in the drug war” was being given and that the funding for the same came from operations of “Small-Town Lottery” (STL) or jueteng lords.<sup>17</sup>
- f. PCOL Royina Garma (Ret.) confirmed the existence of a rewards system during her stint as station commander in Sasa and Sta. Ana Police Stations of the Davao City Police:

“5. My understanding of these operations was further solidified during my tenure as Station Commander of Sasa and Sta. Ana Police Stations from 2012 to 2016. During this period, I witnessed the existence of a reward system.

X X X

12. While serving as Station Commander of Sta. Ana Police Station, I also became personally acquainted with the aforementioned reward system. From June 2014 to January 2016, we conducted various police operations that resulted in the deaths of suspected drug pushers and hardened criminals.”<sup>18</sup>

53. The implementation of the Davao Template at the national level started in May 2016 when former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte won the elections. PCOL Royina Garma

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<sup>15</sup> Duly notarized affidavit of PLTCOL Santie Mendoza signed on 25 September 2024 and submitted to the Joint Committee on 27 September 2024; Duly notarized affidavit of Nelson Mariano, signed on 25 September 2024 and submitted to the Joint Committee on 27 September 2024.

<sup>16</sup> Affidavit of Salvador C. Britanico, Jr.

<sup>17</sup> Affidavit of PLTCOL Jovie Espenido (Ret.) dated 28 August 2024, p. 6.

<sup>18</sup> Affidavit of PCOL Royina Garma (Ret.) dated 22 October 2024.

(Ret.) received a call from former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte, requesting her presence at his residence in Davao,<sup>19</sup> (a meeting subsequently confirmed by the former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte),<sup>20</sup> and was instructed to invite another officer from the PNP's drug enforcement unit to assist in the execution of the war on drugs under his administration.

54. Former President Duterte confirmed a "courtesy" meeting with the Philippine National Police Academy (PNPA) Classes of 1996 and 1997 on 28 June 2016 at the DPWH Building in Davao City. During this meeting, he met separately with PNP and military officers to discuss the establishment of a task force that will execute and enforce the administration's policy on the war on drugs.<sup>21</sup> The meeting was also confirmed by PCOL Leonardo, PCOL Royina Garma, PCOL Hector Grijaldo, and PCOL Vilela.<sup>22</sup> PCOL Leonardo also confirmed that the meeting, as relayed by Former President Duterte, was intended to "destroy the apparatus," which referred to dismantling the drug network.<sup>23</sup>
55. Upon assuming office as President, the former president launched the war on drugs. The PNP issued Command Memorandum Circulars (CMC) which were made as bases for the "Operation Tokhang". These circulars include CMC 16-2016 also known as the PNP Anti-Illegal Drugs Campaign Plan- Project: Double Barrel, CMC 01-2017: Double Barrel Alpha, CMC 01-2017 Double Barrel Reloaded, CMC 23-2019 Double Barrel-Revised 2019, CMC 23-2021 Double Barrel-Revised 2021, CMC 07-2022 Double Barrel Finale Version 2022 Anti-Illegal Drugs Operation thru Reinforcement and Education or ADORE.
56. Pursuant to the Memorandum Circular issued in relation to Project: Double Barrel, the war on drugs was to be implemented through a two-pronged approach: (1) Project Tokhang; and (2) Project High-Value Target (HVT). Project Tokhang, derived from the phrase "knock and plead," targets the lower tier of drug personalities at the barangay level, such as street-level pushers. Under this project, police officers are instructed to knock on the doors of individuals suspected of involvement in illegal drug activities and persuade them to voluntarily surrender. Project HVT, on the other hand, targets drug syndicates and higher-level drug personalities and is implemented at the national level.<sup>24</sup>
57. Under Project: Double Barrel, it became common practice for police operatives to kill drug suspects even when they did not resist arrest, later justifying the killings by claiming the suspects fought back—a tactic referred to as "nanlaban." In many such cases, firearms and/or drugs were planted near the bodies to support this narrative. During this period, former President Duterte had already made public pronouncements urging law enforcement to "Kill! Kill! Kill!" those involved in drugs, particularly those who allegedly resisted arrest.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Affidavit of PCOL Royina Garma (Ret.) executed in October 2024.

<sup>20</sup> TSN 13 November 2024 / EEG / XX – 4.

<sup>21</sup> Testimony of former President Duterte. TSN 13 November 2024 p. IPA/XXI-1.

<sup>22</sup> TSN 27 September 2024 / IPA / V -3; TSN 27 September 2024 / MCD / VI – 2 to 5; TSN 27 September 2024 / RDR / VII – 1; 22 October 2024 / BGB / LXXIX – 3

<sup>23</sup> Affidavit of PCOL Edilberto Leonardo (Ret.) executed in October 2024.

<sup>24</sup> Affidavit of PCOL Edilberto Leonardo (Ret.) executed in October 2024.

<sup>25</sup> Affidavit of PCOL Edilberto Leonardo (Ret.) executed in October 2024.

58. Relatives of victims of extrajudicial killings testified on the conduct of Simultaneous Anti-Crime Law Enforcement Operations (SACLEO) and Synchronized Enhanced Managing of Police Operations (SEMPO) that resulted in multiple killings.<sup>26</sup>
59. The organizational structure of the Davao Death Squad (“DDS”), as outlined in a diagram provided by former police officer and self-confessed DDS member SPO3 Arturo Lascañas in his Affidavit submitted to the International Criminal Court,<sup>27</sup> identified then Mayor Rodrigo Roa Duterte, known by the alias “Superman,” as the principal leader at the apex of the group. The organizational structure of the DDS also encompassed several key individuals, including but not limited to the following:
- a. SPO4 Sanson “Sonny” Buenaventura as the Logistics-Finance and Death Clearance Officer;
  - b. Major Ernesto Macasaet;
  - c. Inspector Rodolfo Asenista as the Deputy Commander;
  - d. SPO4 Teodoro Paguidupon as the Handler Bankerohan;
  - e. SPO4 Desiderio Cloribela as the Overall Team Leader; and
  - f. SPO4 Ben Laud as the Handler Agdao Force Multiple Players.<sup>28</sup>
60. According to SPO3 Arturo Lascañas, the DDS functioned as the enforcement arm under the direction of then-Mayor Rodrigo Roa Duterte, carrying out extrajudicial killings across Davao City pursuant to his orders. In return, then-Mayor Rodrigo Roa Duterte provided them with financial incentives, ranging from a minimum of PhP 100,000 to PhP 300,000, and potentially escalating to as much as PhP 500,000 or more, depending on the status and circumstances of the target.
61. Senator Leila de Lima, citing the Lascañas Affidavit, emphasized that SPO4 Sanson “Sonny” Buenaventura, who had served as the close-in security/ driver for then-Mayor Rodrigo Roa Duterte, was referenced multiple times. SPO4 Sanson “Sonny” Buenaventura, who served as chief security during three periods:
- a. 1989-1998;
  - b. 1998-2001, also acting as a de facto leader; and
  - c. 2001-2016, he also acted as the logistics, finance, and debt clearance officer.
62. The Lascañas Affidavit indicates that, on multiple occasions, orders from then-Mayor Rodrigo Roa Duterte to carry out extrajudicial killings were communicated through SPO4 Sanson “Sonny” Buenaventura.<sup>29</sup> However, SPO4 Sanson “Sonny” Buenaventura denied the allegations that he provided reward money for extrajudicial killings and repudiated any knowledge of the killings and the reward system of the DDS.<sup>30</sup>
63. Former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte confirmed that rewards, in the form of allowances for food and transportation,<sup>31</sup> were provided for the operations that resulted into killings but denied channeling the funds through his longtime and close personal

<sup>26</sup> Testimony of relatives of victims of extrajudicial killings in Cebu City and Calocan City. TSN 07 November 2024/BGB/LIX-2

<sup>27</sup> A copy of the Affidavit of Mr. Lascañas was submitted by Sen. De Lima during the hearing on 7 November 2024.

<sup>28</sup> Diagram, found in the affidavit of Mr. Lascañas, as presented by former Sen. Leila de Lima during the Joint Committee hearing on November 07, 2024.

<sup>29</sup> TSN 07 November 2024 / RBE / LXXII – 3 to 4

<sup>30</sup> TSN 07 November 2024 / JCO / LX – 5; 07 November 2024 / KARDR / LXI – 1; TSN 07 November 2024 / MTGM/LXVI – 1

<sup>31</sup> TSN 13 November 2024 / BGB / XVII – 2

aide, SPO4 Sanson “Sonny” Buenaventura. He stated that he disbursed directly the rewards to station commanders without any intermediaries.<sup>32</sup>

64. Former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte acknowledged the existence of the reward system that specifically relate to the targeting drug personalities. Funds were initially given or disbursed or given to police operatives as allowances for food and transportation, while the excess or unutilized portion of said funds were retained by the police operatives themselves. He further conceded that monetary rewards were offered for police accomplishments but clarified that these rewards were not solely linked to extrajudicial killings; instead, they were given to police officers to encourage the successful resolution of high-stakes crimes.<sup>33</sup>
65. Former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte acknowledged the use of leftover campaign funds to finance and support the reward system, contravening COMELEC regulations concerning the return of excess funds. He justified this action as being in the public interest, asserting that the rewards were dispensed in accordance with the successful completion of specific anti-drug operations.<sup>34</sup>
66. Former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte repeatedly affirmed that he assumes full responsibility for actions carried out under his directive to address the drug problem, regardless of their legality or their violation of fundamental rights. He declared that these actions were executed pursuant to his mandate as the President.<sup>35</sup>
67. Former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte stated that his advice to police officials was to escalate police operations into violent encounters, thereby shedding light on the prevalence of “nanlaban” incidents– *i.e.*, that criminals are being “encouraged” or somehow goaded to fight back.
68. Former President Duterte further declared that he accepts full responsibility for the collateral damage resulting from his war on drugs policy<sup>36</sup> He further stated that he takes full “legal responsibility” for the deaths.
69. Former President Duterte defended the war on drugs, contending that the high casualty rate was a direct result of the threat posed by drug syndicates and addicts and that the adoption of aggressive tactics was essential to safeguarding the public.<sup>37</sup> However, he clarified that, while he assumed responsibility for the overarching policy and general operations of the war on drugs, he denies responsibility for individual actions that deviated from his official directives or involved misconduct.<sup>38</sup>
70. There was a systematic pattern of killings that occurred.<sup>39</sup> The drug war policy was implemented by virtue of the PNP Command Memorandum Circulars as the official bases.<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> TSN 13 November 2024 / IPA / XXI – 4

<sup>33</sup> TSN 13 November 2024 / IPA / XXI – 1 to 2

<sup>34</sup> TSN 13 November 2024 / RJDI / XIII – 2 to 3

<sup>35</sup> TSN 13 November 2024 / JCO / XI – 1 to 2

<sup>36</sup> TSN 13 November 2024 / KMSS / XVI – 5

<sup>37</sup> TSN 13 November 2024 / RGR / XXV – 5

<sup>38</sup> TSN 13 November 2024 / JCO / XXVI - 1

<sup>39</sup> Powerpoint presentation of NUPL-NCR Secretary General, Atty. Ma. Kristina Conti, entitled “Extrajudicial Killings Under the Duterte Administration”, presented and submitted to the Joint Committee on 11 October 2024

<sup>40</sup> Command Memorandum Circular (CMC) 16-2016 (PNP Anti-Illegal Drugs Campaign Plan - Project: “Double Barrel”; CMC 01-2017 (Double Barrel Alpha); CMC 01-2017 (Double Barrel: Reloaded); CMC 23-2019 (Double Barrel-Revised 2019); CMC 23-2021 (Double Barrel-Revised 2021); CMC 07-2022 {(Double Barrel Finale Version 2022 Anti-Illegal Drugs Operation thru Reinforcement & Education (ADORE))

71. Based on the study conducted by the Dangerous Drugs Board Policy Research Division, the drug war of the administration of Former President Duterte resulted in only a slight decline in the number of users of drugs in the country. The pronouncement of former President Duterte at the start of his term that there were 4,000,000 drug users did not come from the DDB or any known source.<sup>41</sup>
72. The drug war also saw irreparable damage to the reputation and families of persons accused of involvement in drugs such as police personnel who were dismissed from service without due process just because they were named by former President Duterte as involved in drugs.
73. Nineteen (19) police officers from Region VI testified on the circumstances of their dismissal from service only based on their inclusion in the list of the former President. They appeared before the QuadCom to seek justice.<sup>42</sup>
74. Anti-illegal drug police operations, Simultaneous Anti-Crime Law Enforcement Operations (SACLEO)<sup>43</sup> and Synchronized Enhanced Managing of Police Operations (SEMPO), resulted in multiple killings.<sup>44</sup>
75. Mr. Rolan “Kerwin” Espinosa identified former PNP Chief now Senator Ronald “Bato” De la Rosa as the one who directed him, under duress, to implicate then Senator Leila De Lima, among others, as involved in the illegal drug trade.<sup>45</sup>
76. The Internal Affairs Service of the Philippine National Police presented data during the hearings and revealed that 99.17% of cases involving 8,351 predominantly civilian deaths during police operations resulted in the exoneration of the PNP personnel involved. Out of 32,803 PNP policemen charged for the 7,103 police operations during the “drug war” of the Duterte administration from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2022, only 30 policemen were ultimately dismissed from service by the Chief PNP.
77. More and more witnesses have come forward to testify that the drug war of the previous administration was fake and was meant to eliminate competition, particularly within the drug trade. Former Senator Antonio Trillanes IV and former Senator Leila de Lima testified to stress this point and referred to testimonies of former police officers PCOL Eduardo Acierto and SPO3 Arturo Lascañas. Taken together, their testimonies point to the policy of “kill, kill, kill” during the administration of former President Duterte.<sup>46</sup>

## **ON PHILIPPINE OFFSHORE GAMING OPERATORS (POGO)**

<sup>41</sup> TSN 27 November 2024 / FMP / LIX - 1

<sup>42</sup> 27 November 2024 / RTS / LXXVII - 1-4; 27 November 2024 / HPG / LXXVIII - 1-4; 27 November 2024 / JCO / LXXIX - 1-5; 27 November 2024 / RGR / LXXX - 1-5

<sup>43</sup> Relatives of victims from Cebu City and Caloocan City had testified during the hearing of the Committee on Human Rights on 25 June 2024 that there were SACLEO police operations which resulted in multiple fatalities. Most incidents of the said OTBT operations lack probable cause since the police officers did not issue warrants of arrest.

<sup>44</sup> Two notable operations: 1) SEMPO on 27 December 2018, where six people were killed, 26 were arrested, and 600 law enforcement officers from the regional mobile battalion 94th IB Army, 62nd IB Philippine Army, and 303 IB were involved; and 2) Oplan Sauron on March 30, 2019, where 14 were killed and 15 were arrested. Most of the personalities killed were red-tagged farmers or activists; TSN 07 November 2024 / BGB / LIX – 2

<sup>45</sup> Duly notarized affidavit of Rolan “Kerwin” Espinosa submitted to the QuadCom

<sup>46</sup> TSN 07 November 2024 / BGB / XV - 3 to 4; 13 November 2024 / HPG / XLV - 4; TSN 13 November 2024 / KMSS / XLVI - 3

78. On 13 February 2017, former President Duterte issued Executive Order No. 13 (EO 13), otherwise known as “*Strengthening The Fight Against Gambling And Clarifying the Jurisdiction and Authority Of Concerned Agencies In The Regulation and Licensing of Gambling And Online Gambling Facilities, And For Other Purposes*”. Aside from regulating gambling, EO 13 also sought to strengthen the efforts of the government to “monitor and collect revenues from legitimate gambling activities”.
79. While the intention behind the law is noble, the law was abused by both Filipinos and Foreigners alike, resulting in POGOs becoming a hub for the perpetration and perpetuation of crimes.
80. As sufficiently established during the course of the hearings, criminal syndicates composed of Chinese nationals pretending to be Filipino citizens, operate within the country and are responsible for various criminal activities, including, among others, human trafficking, internet scams, money laundering, and which are facilitated through POGOs. It was also established that personalities involved in POGO operations have links to the drug trade.

#### **Guo Hua Ping a.k.a Alice Guo**

81. The then-incumbent Mayor of Bamban, Tarlac, Guo Hua Ping a.k.a. Alice Guo, was invited to the hearings because of the 13 March 2024 raid conducted in the premises of Zun Yuan Technology, Inc., a POGO entity, that operated in a large compound behind the Bamban Municipal Hall.
82. Guo Hua Ping a.k.a. Alice Guo previously owned the Baofu Compound. While she claims that she has no involvement in the operations of any POGO, documents would, however, indicate that Guo Hua Ping a.k.a. Alice Guo is heavily involved in POGO operations since the BAOFU Compound was only sold in 2021. During that time, she was the sitting Mayor of Bamban and the signatory of the permits needed by the Baofu Compound in Bamban, Tarlac, including bills pertaining to the POGO operator inside Baofu.
83. Similar to Cai Qimeng a.k.a Willie Ong and Hong Ming Yang a.k.a. Michael Yang, it was also established that Guo Hua Ping a.k.a. Alice Guo misrepresented herself as a Filipino by using a fraudulent birth certificate, which allowed her to acquire land holdings and pursue a political office.
84. During the hearing, the possibility that Guo Hua Ping a.k.a. Alice Guo is a spy of the Chinese Government was raised. Moreover, at least two (2) of the incorporators of Baofu are convicted money-launderers in Singapore. It was also established in the hearings that she has connections with individuals internationally sought by authorities.
85. Guo Hua Ping a.k.a. Alice Guo has also been reported to be connected with the illegal drug trade, following the identification of financial transfers from her corporations and personal accounts to RMCE Metal Products Trading Corp. (“RMCE”), which is a corporation directly linked to Peter Co, a convicted drug lord. RMCE is also a “person of interest” of AMLC.

#### **Katherine Cassandra Li Ong**

86. Katherine Cassandra Li Ong is the established authorized representative of Lucky South 99 in Porac, Pampanga. Likewise, it was established that, on 26 July 2023,

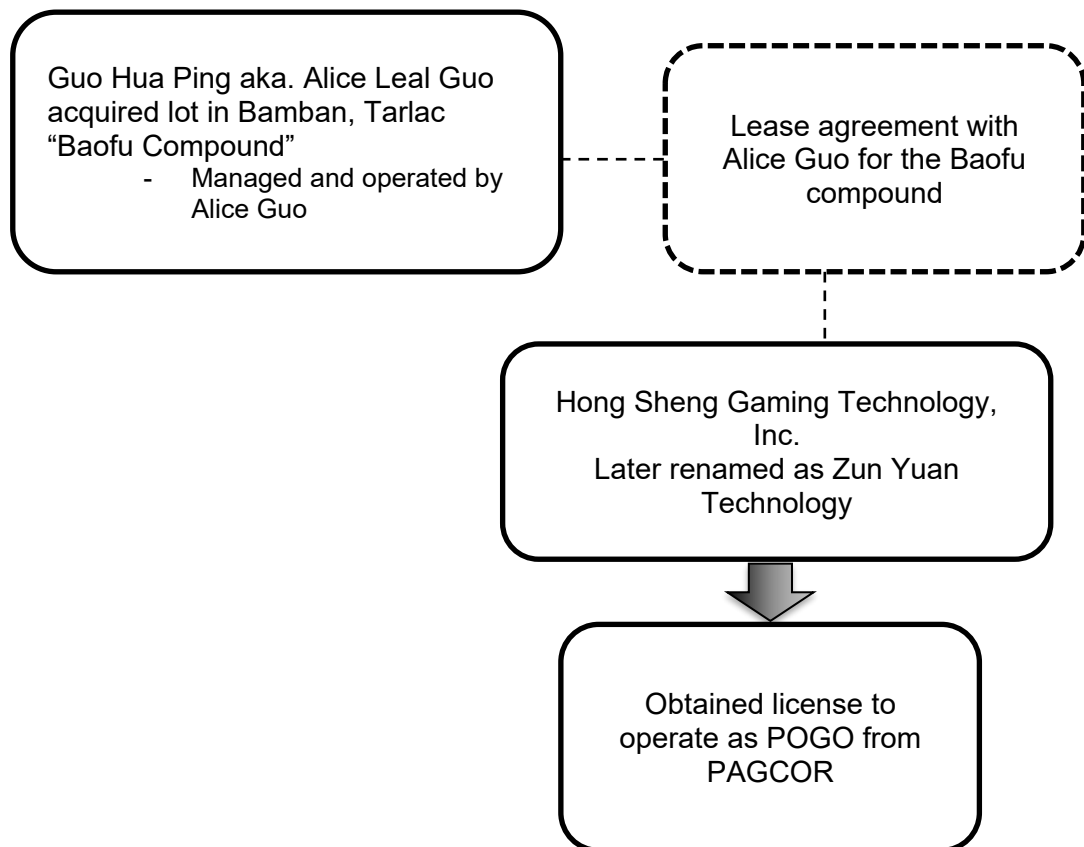
Katherine Cassandra Li Ong was accompanied by Atty. Herminio Harry L. Roque Jr., when they followed up matters with PAGCOR to settle arrears for the continued operations of Lucky South 99. Dennis Cunanan, a Filipino, involved with the pork-barrel scam, also transacted with PAGCOR on behalf of Lucky South 99. Equally, Dennis Cunanan was also involved in the set-up of the POGO operations of Hongsheng Gaming Technology Inc. (“Hongsheng”) in Bamban, Tarlac before it became Zun Yuan Technology, Inc. Hongsheng was eventually shut down due to numerous violations.<sup>47</sup> Previously, Hongsheng operated in the properties purportedly owned by Baofu as the POGO licensee.<sup>48</sup>

87. Katherine Cassandra Li Ong has been revealed to be deeply involved in the operations of Lucky South 99, where various crimes have been committed. It was established that she has amassed significant wealth, including, among other assets, a lavish mansion situated within a 2.2-hectare (5.4-acre) compound.
88. Notably, the POGOs were found to have been related to Guo Hua Ping a.k.a. Alice Guo in Bamban, Tarlac and Katherine Cassandra Li Ong in Porac, Pampanga. They appeared to operate using similar methods and schemes, which consist of the following; *viz*:
  - a. *First*, the organization of a corporation that would acquire real property or real rights over property to create the physical structure to be leased to purportedly duly licensed POGO entities.
  - b. *Second*, the organization of a corporation that would acquire a license to operate a POGO from the PAGCOR or similar entities. Typically, the corporate purveyor, at this stage, uses connections from high government officials to secure such licenses.
  - c. *Third*, and finally, as a hedging strategy, the corporation that owns the real property and/or rights to real property, enters into a lease agreement with the corporation that holds the POGO license. This strategy allows the insulation of one entity from issues that might affect the other. However, in truth, both the corporation that holds the real property and/or real rights and the corporation that has the license are *de facto* controlled by the same individual/(s).
  - d. These three (3) steps are best illustrated in the case of Guo Hua Ping a.k.a. Alice Leal Guo and Katherine Cassandra Li Ong.
    - i. In the case of Guo Hua Ping a.k.a. Alice Leal Guo, she first acquired a property in Bamban, Tarlac, which has since been designated as the BAOFU compound. Following this acquisition, Hongsheng Gaming Technology Inc., now operating as Zun Yuan Technology, Inc., successfully obtained a license from PAGCOR to operate a POGO. Subsequently, Zun Yuan Technology, Inc. entered into a lease agreement with Alice Guo for the BAOFU compound, which is also reported to be managed and operated by her.

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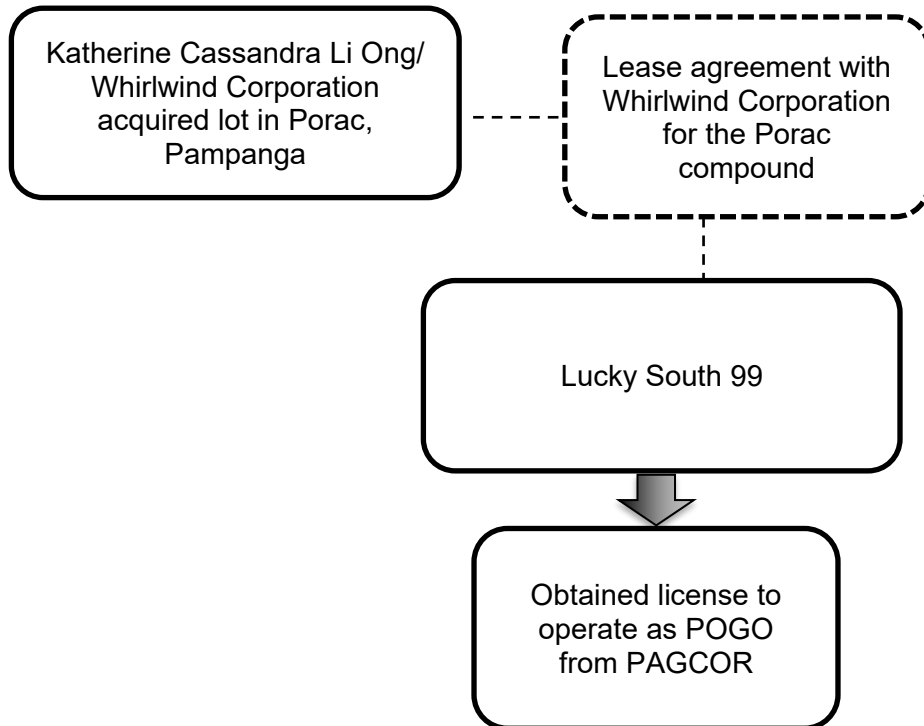
<sup>47</sup> TSN 17 July 2024, pp. 31-32.

<sup>48</sup> TSN 19 September 2024, p. 92.



- ii. In parallel, in the case of Katherine Cassandra Li Ong, Whirlwind Corporation acquired property located in Porac, Pampanga. Lucky South 99 applied for a POGO license from PAGCOR after this acquisition. Whirlwind Corporation then entered into a lease agreement with Lucky South 99 for the use of the property. As the hearings established, Whirlwind and Lucky South 99 are actually one and the same.<sup>49</sup>

<sup>49</sup> TSN 28 August 2024, p. 342.



- iii. In both Hongsheng and Lucky South 99, the same crimes of human trafficking, kidnapping, cybercrimes and a number of scams were discovered during the raids.
- iv. The implications of these findings highlight issues related to land rights, regulatory compliance and the impact of POGOs in the country.

**Atty. Herminio Harry L. Roque Jr.**

- 89. It was established during the Joint Committee Hearings that Atty. Herminio Harry L. Roque (“Atty. Roque”) Jr., Presidential Spokesperson of former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte, acted as the legal counsel of Lucky South 99 and facilitated meetings with PAGCOR officials to address POGO compliance issues of Lucky South 99.
- 90. Atty. Roque’s activities followed the pattern of how POGOs are set-up. Similar to Katherine Cassandra Li Ong, Atty. Roque was able to amass wealth and there were transactions in his corporations that were left unexplained.
- 91. Biancham Trading Inc. (“Biancham”) is owned by Atty. Roque and his wife, Mylah Roque, with nominal shares assigned to close associates, including Atty. Joel Butuyan, Aileen Garcia, and Zharmai C. Garcia (deceased).
- 92. Based on the Audited Financial Statements of Biancham, there was a significant and suspicious increase in the corporation’s financial growth, with an increase in assets from PhP 125,300 in 2014 to PhP 67,775,300 in 2018. Atty. Roque explained that this

growth resulted from the sale of a 1.8-hectare property in Multinational Village, Parañaque City owned by his family. Atty. Roque ignored such repeated requests to produce said documents and disobeyed the *subpoena duces tecum* issued by the Joint Committee. He remains in hiding after the QuadCom issued a contempt and detention order against his person.

93. The subsidiaries of Biancham as reflected in its General Information Sheet (GIS) for 2020, are PH2LOT37 Pinewood Holdings Inc. ("PH2LOT37"), First Bataan Mariveles Holdings Corp. ("FBHMC"), Mariveles Power Inc., and Block 19 Lot 89 Phase 2 Pinewoods Village Incorporated. There was a significant change in the shares of Atty. Roque as reflected in the GIS for 2014, 2018, and 2020. Atty. Roque stated that: a) his aunt (now deceased) owns the biggest share of the estate, which is being held in trust by Atty. Percival Ortega; b) he is not aware that they have filed a true and beneficial form, as of yet, since they are in the process of settling his aunt's estate; c) Biancham is essentially a dormant corporation because it only owns raw lands, and it merely invested in land banking activity of FBHMC; d) he is in the process of relinquishing his shares in Biancham; and e) he has knowledge of the transactions of FBHMC, only insofar as land banking is concerned.
94. Biancham owns 99% of the shares of PH2LOT37 which, in turn, owns the house in Pinewoods Village, Tuba, Benguet. Atty. Roque confirmed that the house was leased sometime in 2020, when he resumed his duties as the Presidential Spokesperson. Atty. Roque clarified that he was unaware that the property was sub-leased to Sun Liming, who was apprehended by the Presidential Anti-Organized Crime Commission ("PAOCC") and Bureau of Immigration ("BI") agents, together with Wang Keping, another Chinese national. Sun Liming is a Chinese fugitive wanted by the Interpol who is identified as the Information Technology Officer of Lucky South 99.

According to Atty. Roque, the proceeds from the sale of land in Multinational Village, Parañaque, were invested in a real estate project in Bataan. During his last appearance before the QuadCom hearing, he promised to submit a copy of the deed of sale to allegedly prove that the funds used to acquire the property were legitimately sourced and not derived from POGO operations. However, he failed to do so. This omission lends further credence to suspicions that the acquisition may have been the initial step in establishing another POGO project tracking the same pattern as that seen in Bamban, Tarlac and Porac, Pampanga.

### **Rose Nono Lin**

95. Rose Nono Lin, married to Wei Xiong Lin a.k.a. Allan Lin, is the owner and/or incorporator of various companies such as Xionwei Technology, Pharmally Biological, Company (Ph). Inc. ("Pharmally Biological"), among others. Xionwei Technology is a POGO that began its operations shortly after the inauguration of former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte. Xionwei was involved in five (5) of the seven (7) kidnapping cases reported by the chief of the Philippine National Police's ("PNP") Anti-Kidnapping Group, Col. Rodolfo Castil Jr.
96. Based on an examination of corporate documents produced by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), it has been established that the other incorporators and directors of the companies owned by Rose Nono Lin include the same individuals, such as Gerald Cruz and Jayson Uson. It has also been established that the operations of the companies owned by Rose Nono Lin, especially in Xionwei Technology, were mainly by her husband.

97. The sharing of corporate documents and information among various corporations further corroborates that they are part of a Chinese syndicate. For example, Xionwei Technology shares the same email address as Brickhartz, the owner of the POGO dormitory in Cavite, where an abducted woman was reportedly brought and sold to a “Chinese looking buyer”. Furthermore, documents belonging to a certain Gerald Cruz from Brickhartz were found in the Bamban POGO Hub. Notably, Gerald Cruz was also found to be connected to Pharmally Biological Company Inc., a sister company of the controversial Pharmally Pharmaceutical Corporation, which was involved in a scandal concerning allegedly overpriced medical supplies procured by the government during the COVID-19 pandemic. Aside from this, documents bearing the signature of Atty. Roque were also found in a raid in Porac, Pampanga. The document was a letter from his executive assistant who was seeking travel support to Poland.

### ***Wei Xiong Lin and Rose Nono Lin***

98. Rose Nono Lin claims that Wei Xiong Lin is not Allan Lim and that they are two (2) different persons. However, both PDEA and PCOL Eduardo Acierto have disproved this claim and have categorically confirmed that they are, in fact, one and the same.

99. Rose Nono Lin was also involved in the Pharmally issue where Pharmally Biological was found to have amassed billions of pesos in government contracts despite having no track record as a corporation. Relevantly, Wei Xiong Lin a.k.a. Allan Lim and Hong Ming Yang a.k.a. Michael Yang, who are also involved in Pharmally, were able to amass luxurious properties in affluent neighborhoods in Dubai shortly after the Covid pandemic.

100. A discernible pattern has been established regarding the creation and operation of POGOs, which starts with foreign nationals using fraudulent documents to pass off as Filipinos, followed by land acquisitions to establish POGO hubs, the construction of physical structures, the execution of lease agreements, and the simultaneous applications for POGO licenses with PAGCOR, whether under the old or new regulatory framework. Thereafter, once the POGO is operational, it becomes a venue for various criminal activities, including human trafficking, love scams, identity theft, and instances of torture and murder.

101. Wei Xiong Lin a.k.a. Allan Lim appears to operate the companies through Rose Nono Lin. The tandem also utilizes a network of companies, including: Xionwei Technology, a POGO company tied to kidnapping incidents; Brickhartz, linked to Xionwei Technology and involved in criminal activities; and Turquoise Diamond Technology Corporation, Shidaikeji Technology Corporation, and Oro One Inc., all service providers connected to Wei Xiong Lin a.k.a. Allan Lim.

## **ISSUES**

- A. Whether or not criminal activities have proliferated in POGO hubs
- B. Whether or not a criminal syndicate composed of Chinese nationals operates in the country in connivance with government officials at the national and local levels and other private individuals
- C. Whether or not the extrajudicial killings in relation to the war on drugs during the administration of former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte were government-sanctioned

## DISCUSSION

### A. WHETHER OR NOT CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES PROLIFERATED WITHIN POGOs

There is no doubt that criminal activities existed, occurred, and proliferated within the premises of POGOs. The QuadCom public hearings have established and confirmed what had been widely reported in the news and live telecasts during the raids of these POGO hubs.

From the raids of Hongsheng Gaming Technology in Bamban, Tarlac to those POGO hubs in Porac, Pampanga the stories of crypto scams, love scams, money laundering, torture, rape and even murder have surfaced.

Law enforcement agencies uncovered heinous crimes during raids conducted in the following entities:

#### a. **Zun Yuan Technology Inc., Baofu Compound, Bamban, Tarlac**

During the raid conducted in the Baofu Compound, authorities accounted for 383 Filipinos, 218 Chinese nationals, 55 Vietnamese, 16 Malaysians, 2 Rwandans, 2 Indonesians, 1 Taiwanese, and 1 Kyrgyz national. They were trafficked individuals. Apart from this, hundreds of smart phones stacked in metal rods were also discovered at the barracks area, along with numerous subscriber identity module (SIM) cards, which are suspected to be scam paraphernalia.

During the hearing, documents and witnesses revealed that the Baofu Compound is owned by Baofu Land Development Inc. and is linked to Guo Hua Ping a.k.a. Alice Guo. Several service providers associated with Xionwei Technology, which is owned by Wei Xiong Lin a.k.a. Allan Lim, including Turquoise Diamond Technology Corporation and Shidaikeji Technology Corporation, were found to be operating within the Baofu compound.

#### b. **Lucky South 99 Outsourcing Inc. “Lucky South 99”, Porac, Pampanga**

In 2024, the Lucky South 99 Compound was raided following reports of illegal activities, including human trafficking, torture, and the operation of scam farms. During the raid, the authorities discovered bundles of money and suspected illegal drugs.

The following criminal activities were found to have occurred within the following corporations, including but not limited to, illegal drug importation, human trafficking, love scams, identity theft, torture and murder, illegal land acquisition, and investment or love scams:

#### c. **Empire 999 Realty Corporation (“Empire 999”)**

On 23 September 2023, a combined force of the Bureau of Customs (“BOC”), Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (“PDEA”), National Bureau of Investigation (“NBI”), and National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (“NICA”) inspected a 40-foot container van at the Port of Subic and discovered 560 kg. of methamphetamine (“shabu”), valued at an estimated PhP3.6 billion. The narcotics were concealed in tea bags, which were placed inside brown boxes alongside bags of pork rinds (chicharon) and dried fish.

The shabu was shipped from Bangkok, Thailand to the Port of Subic. The drugs were delivered to a warehouse located at Purok 5, Barangay San Jose Malino, Mexico, Pampanga which turned out to be owned by Empire 999.

**d. Lucky South 99**

During the raid conducted at Lucky South 99, the government authorities rescued and accounted several foreign nationals who were found to have suffered injuries. Despite denying involvement thereto, during the hearings,<sup>50</sup> the significant participation of Katherine Cassandra Li Ong in the operations of Lucky South 99 was highlighted through the testimonies of the different resource speakers. *First*, Ronalyn Baterna admitted that Katherine Cassandra Li Ong was her boss and that she used the checks under Ong's name. *Second*, Stephanie Mascarenas described Ong as her co-worker who manages dealings at Lucky South 99. Stephanie Mascarenas even said that Katherine Cassandra Li Ong was always with their "big boss" Duanren Wu. *Lastly*, JR Dela Serna, an associate of Atty. Herminio Harry L. Roque, Jr., added that Katherine Cassandra Li Ong allowed him to stay rent-free at the Lucky South 99 Compound. While Katherine Cassandra Li Ong has repeatedly distanced herself from Lucky South 99, asserting that she is only connected to Whirlwind Corporation, the lessor of the compound where Lucky South 99 operates, the hearings produced a plethora of evidence, sufficient to pierce the veil of corporate fiction between Whirlwind and Lucky South and its representatives.

**e. Brickhartz Technology, Inc. ("Brickhartz")**

In December 2022, it was widely reported that a woman had been kidnapped in a busy area in Pasay and was brought to a POGO dorm in Cavite, where she was sold off to a "Chinese-looking buyer." It was reported that the victim, after her abduction, was beaten up and brought to a POGO dorm in Shuangma Industrial Park ("Shuangma") in Molino Boulevard, Bacoor, Cavite. Per the PAGCOR's list of POGOs, Shuangma is run by Brickhartz.<sup>51</sup>

The Joint Committee also pursued an inquiry on another reported kidnapping victim, Mr. Pan of Yongping, China. It was determined that Mr. Pan was also rescued from the same company in October 2022. Relevantly, the QuadCom confirmed that the authorities found corporate documents from Brickhartz in the recent POGO raid in Bamban, Tarlac. In other words, there are points of contact or links between Zun Yuan Technology, Inc. (in Bamban) and Lucky South 99 (in Porac).

**f. Xionwei Technology Co. Ltd. Incorporated ("Xionwei Technology")**

Authorities also determined that another POGO, Xionwei Technology, was involved in five (5) of the seven (7) kidnapping cases reported by Colonel Rodolfo Castil Jr of the PNP. The scale of the involvement of Xionwei Technology prompted the Joint Committee to conduct a further inquiry on the company. The Joint Committee found out that Xionwei Technology is owned by Wei Xiong Lin a.k.a Allan Lim and Rose Nono Lin, both of whom are close

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<sup>50</sup> See TSN 17 July 2024; TSN 23 July 2024; TSN 31 July 2024; TSN 7 August 2024; TSN 16 August 2024; TSN 22 August 2024; TSN 28 August 2024; TSN 4 September 2024; TSN 19 September 2024; and TSN 27 September 2024.

<sup>51</sup> See TSN 27 September 2024.

associates of Hong Ming Yang a.k.a. Michael Yang. Additionally, Wei Xiong Lin a.k.a Allan Lim has been linked to the illegal drug trade, as mentioned in the PCOL Acierto Reports.

The Xionwei Technology ownership being linked to Hong Ming Yang bolstered the assertion that not only were there criminal activities inside the POGO hubs, but there is also a direct link between the people behind the POGOs and the criminal syndicate that is behind the flooding of illegal drugs into the country.

## **B. WHETHER OR NOT A CRIMINAL SYNDICATE COMPOSED OF CHINESE NATIONALS OPERATES IN THE COUNTRY IN CONNIVANCE WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS AND OTHER PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS**

The testimonies and documents presented during the QuadCom public hearings point to the existence of a criminal syndicate composed of Chinese nationals operating in the country.

The inquiry on the seized drugs in Mexico, Pampanga was the initial salvo that uncovered the criminal syndicate. The estimated 3.6 billion pesos worth of “shabu” seized in the warehouse registered under the name of Empire 999 owned by Mr. Willie Ong, a Chinese national, was the first hint of the active operation of the syndicate in the country. However, the investigation showed that it has been in operation already for quite some time.

Looking deeply into the records of Empire 999 and the records of its stockholders, the Committee on Dangerous Drugs which took the initial investigation before the QuadCom was constituted, discovered that Empire 999’s stockholders were Chinese and thus, Empire 999 is a Chinese corporation operating illegally in the country. This led the SEC to revoke the registration of Empire 999 based on the findings of the Committee and its investigation.

Interestingly, SEC records revealed that incorporators of Empire 999 such as Aedy T. Yang and Willie Ong were also incorporators of other corporations linked to some personalities linked to the illegal drug trade. As an example, Aedy T. Yang and Hong Ming Yang a.k.a. Michael Yang were listed as incorporators of Paili Estate Group and Paili Holdings Corporation which is also linked to Pharmally Corporation where Rose Nono Lin and Wei Xiong Lin a.k.a Allan Lim stood as incorporators.

Since the investigations began, the whereabouts of Willie Ong, Aedy T. Yang, Allan Lim a.k.a Wei Xiong Lin and Michael Yang a.k.a Hong Ming Yang were unknown. However, per Bureau of Immigration’s records, they have left the country and have no record of their return to the Philippines.

The testimony of former PCOL Acierto on the connection of Michael Yang and Allan Lin to the illegal drug trade was also established in the course of the investigation of the QuadCom. As stated in the Information Report of PCOL Acierto, as early as 2017 there were already reports regarding Michael Yang’s involvement in the illegal drug trade.

The 186-page Lascanas Affidavit, quoted lengthily by former Senators Trillanes and De Lima in their testimonies also point to Michael Yang, his close ties with former President Duterte and the extrajudicial killings purportedly to “eliminate competition” in the illegal drug trade.

Mark Taguba and Jimmy Guban in their testimonies which were never disputed during the QuadCom hearings point to the Davao Group allegedly composed of Mr. Yang, Rep. Paolo Duterte and Atty. Manases Carpio as behind the illegal shipment of drugs into the country and controlled the illegal operation at the BOC including the Tara system. The QuadCom

repeatedly invited the three (3) but to no avail. Mr. Yang remains abroad according to his lawyer, Atty. Raymond Fortun. Rep. Duterte and Atty. Carpio questioned the QuadCom's proceedings and filed a libel case against Mr. Guban.

These circumstances and information revealed during the QuadCom hearings are too much of a coincidence. They could only point to the existence of a criminal syndicate that has long operated in the country. The QuadCom hearings led to their discovery and unmasked the identities of those involved. These unearthed links should lead to a deeper investigation and the filing of appropriate charges in order to finally stop the proliferation of drugs into the country.

#### **D. WHETHER OR NOT THE EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS IN RELATION TO THE WAR ON DRUGS DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF FORMER PRESIDENT RODRIGO ROA DUTERTE WERE GOVERNMENT-SANCTIONED**

The deaths numbering thousands that occurred during the war on drugs of the previous administration were staggering. According to the records of the PNP, the deaths for the period covering 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2022, the total number of persons who died in police operations (DIPO) is at 7,640.<sup>52</sup> This number is of course disputed by human rights advocates coming from NGOs who pegged the deaths at about 30,000 individuals.

Although the number of deaths may not be precisely determined, it is clear from the testimonies and records that the shocking number of deaths was mainly caused by the previous government's policy that instituted a quota and reward system as a feature of the war on drugs.

The "Tokhang" as a strategy of the drug war was established in the numerous PNP memorandum circulars issued from the very start of the Duterte administration. Former President Duterte himself made viral public pronouncements on his "kill, kill, kill" policy. These pronouncements were widely documented by media outlets and made news nationally and internationally earning him the moniker "Duterte Harry" or the "Punisher".

The testimonies of Fernando Magdadaro, Leopoldo Tan, PLTCOL Santie Mendoza, Nelson Mariano, former PCOL Jovie Espenido, and even former PCOL Garma also confirmed the "reward and quota system".<sup>53</sup>

That war on drugs was an official government policy during the Duterte administration is not disputed. The killings were perceived to be encouraged and tolerated by the President through his public pronouncements. However, the "reward and quota" system is quite discreet but the testimonies of certain personalities who have intimate knowledge on the war on drugs confirmed its existence.

Former President Duterte himself was not shy to admit that he gave money to reward certain personalities in the course of the war on drugs.

### **FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION**

*"..... the Quad Committee has started to uncover a grand criminal enterprise, and, it would seem that at the center of it is the former president. Napakasakit po nito dahil tayo pong lahat ay nabudol. Mahirap po ang trabaho natin dito sa QuadCom. Walang gustong pumalag sa sistema, walang gustong bumangga sa isang popular na dating Presidente. Pero kami po, tulad nya, ay halal ng taong-bayan. Kaya ipagpapatuloy po natin ang ating inquiry at*

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<sup>52</sup> PNP record submitted to the QuadCom.

<sup>53</sup> Affidavits of Magdadaro, Tan, Espenido, Garma, Mendoza and Mariano were submitted to the QuadCom

*sisiguraduhin po naming ayusin ang ating mga batas upang masiguro na hindi na mauulit ang mga kaganapang ating natuklasan. Sa darating na taon at sa mga susunod na QuadCom hearings, tatalakayin po natin ng mas malalim ang usapin ukol sa droga dahil sang-ayon naman po tayo, salot po ito sa lipunan. We will leave no stone unturned."*

*- Rep. Romeo M. Acop, December 12, 2024, Quadcom 13th Public Hearing*

After judicious evaluation of the records of the proceedings, the testimonies presented and the documents submitted, the QuadCom finds the following:

### **War On Drugs/Extrajudicial Killings**

1. The illegal drug trade and the extrajudicial killings that took place during the war on drugs of the past administration are inseparable. The correlation between the two was uncovered during the public hearings. From the testimonies of families of victims, human rights groups, witnesses, and even law enforcers, it was as if the war on drugs could not be implemented without killing thousands of people. In other words, the extrajudicial killings are a product of the war on drugs. Further, the said killings were perpetrated, tolerated and even encouraged and rewarded during the drug war. For police generals and officers who were successful in taking down personalities tagged in the Narco List, "rewards" would come in the form of promotions to key positions and/or assignment to important police departments or offices. During the hearing, Col. Garma testified that police officers who have a track record of "delivering" the "big fish" suspected personalities would be transferred and assigned to lead units.<sup>54</sup>
2. The war on drugs saw the killings of thousands. PNP official records say so. Cause oriented groups, non-government organizations and human rights advocacy groups like Karapatan, Rise Up, Program Paghilom, FLAG, NUPL and Human Rights Watch all say thousands were killed all in the name of the drug war. These killings are identified as extrajudicial killings because they are done outside the rule of law and without due process. Even those killed because they fought or "nanlaban" are in question. Meanwhile, families of victims are traumatized and those who survived are terrified forever.
3. The QuadCom public hearings opened the door for further investigation on cases otherwise considered closed such as the Barayuga assassination, the killings of then mayors Rolando Espinosa and Reynaldo Parojinog and his family, Atty. Rex Jasper Lopez of Tagum City, Mr. Delfin Britanico. It also gave the opportunity for some to seek justice for their smeared reputation for being unfairly included in the narco list of former President Duterte such as former Mayor Jed Mabilog, the 19 PNP officers from Region VI, and former Los Banos, Laguna Councilor Norvin Tamisin.
4. Some perpetrators themselves came forward and testified before the QuadCom. PLTCOL Santie Mendoza and PO2 Nelson Mariano testified under oath and admitted during the hearing with regard to their respective roles in the killing of former PCSO Administrator and former General, Atty. Wesley Barayuga was on orders allegedly by former PCOSO GM Royina Garma and PCOL Edilberto Leonardo. Even PCOL Marvin Marcos and former PCOL Jovie Espenido admitted their obeisance to "orders from higher ups" that resulted in the killings of former Albura, Leyte Mayor Espinosa and former Ozamis City Mayor Parojinog and his family.

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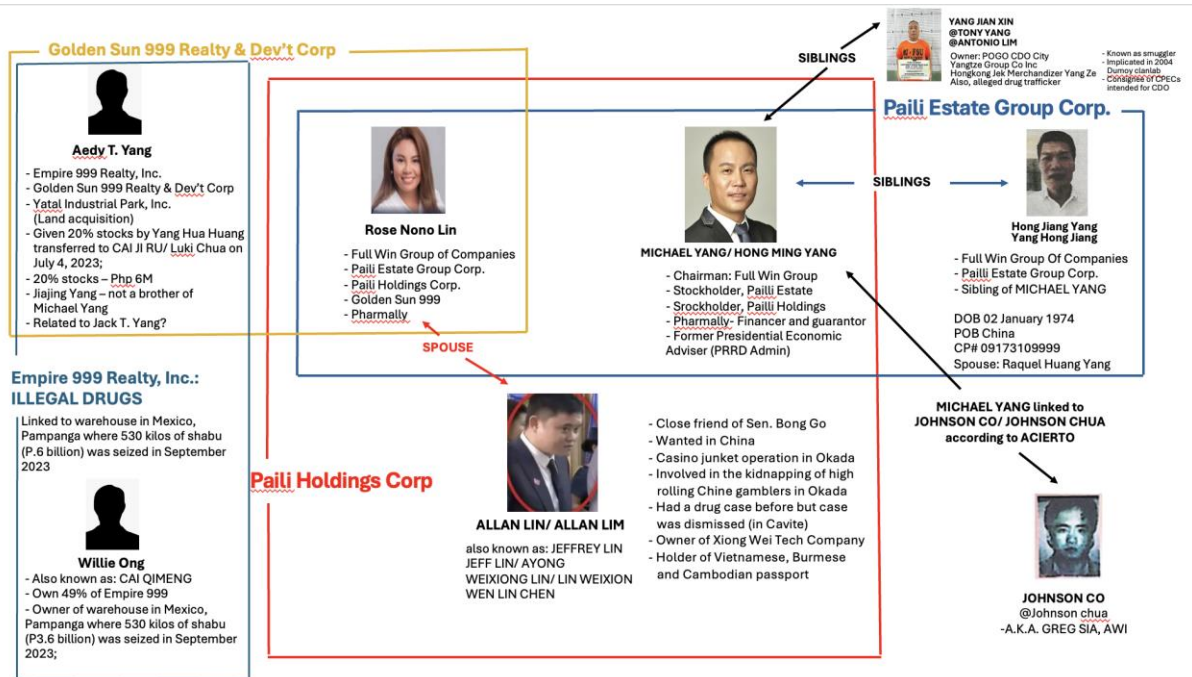
<sup>54</sup> TSN 11 October 2024 / EEG / LXI – 3, p. 259.

5. Self-confessed drug-lord Kerwin Espinosa himself revealed the role of former PNP Chief and now Senator Ronald “Bato” De la Rosa in the killing of his father and likewise in the trumped-up charges against former Senator Leila De Lima that caused her imprisonment for seven years.
6. Former President Duterte admitted that he ordered the PNP to kill drug personalities if they fight or, if they won’t fight, force them to fight to justify the killing. He also corroborated the statement of former PCOL Garma that he ordered her to organize a task force to implement the war on drugs patterned after the Davao template. He openly declared that he would take responsibility and accountability for the killings perpetrated by the PNP. He also acknowledged the existence (not the contents) of the reported bank accounts he owned. He initially agreed to sign a waiver allowing scrutiny of such bank accounts but changed his mind.
7. The testimonies of former PNP officers like PCOL Garma, PCOL Leonardo, PCOL Espenido and other witnesses clearly established the fact of the existence of a “reward” system for killing every personality listed in the “narco list” in the implementation of the drug war. This was also affirmed by the testimonies of Mr. Tan and Mr. Magdadaro, two inmates at the Davao Penal Colony when in 2016, they were ordered to kill three Chinese nationals allegedly on orders of PCOL Garma and PO2 Art Narsolis. Both Tan and Magdadaro admitted to having received one million each from Narsolis. This particular incident was also confirmed by former Davao Penal Colony Warden Supt. Padilla who testified that PCOL Garma and PCOL Leonardo told him to allow the movement of Tan and Magdadaro into the cell of the Chinese nationals to effect the killings. When the evil deed was done, former President Duterte called up Padilla and congratulated him. The call was overheard by Tan and Magdadaro as this was on speaker phone.

### ***Illegal Drugs***

8. On the issue of illegal drugs, the QuadCom heard the testimonies of Mr. Guban and Mr. Taguba who are both incarcerated because they exposed the connection of powerful people to the illegal drug trade. Mr. Guban asserted that now Rep. Paolo Duterte, Atty. Manases Carpio and Michael Yang a.k.a Hong Ming Yang own a drug shipment worth PhP6.4 billion in 2016. Mr. Taguba on the other hand named the same personalities mentioned as behind the shipment of illegal drugs contained in magnetic lifters in 2017. Guban and Taguba asserted that Duterte, Carpio, Yang and their cohorts are the ones referred to as the Davao group that controlled the entry of illegal drugs at the BOC.
9. Taguba testified that Rep. Paolo Duterte was the handler of the drug shipments. Further, either Rep. Paolo Duterte or Atty. Manases Carpio gives the “go signal” for the release of the “special” containers.
10. The Information Report, as well as the testimony, of former PCOL Acierto showed that as early as 2004, Michael Yang and Allan Lim had already links to the drug trade. Michael Yang was identified as one who facilitated the transport of container vans for chemicals for safekeeping which will be eventually transferred to the Dumoy laboratory, which was raided in 2004 while Allan Lim was arrested during a raid in Cavite, also in 2004. Both Michael Yang and Allan Lim are known to be closely associated with the former president.

11. The Drug shipments are able to pass through the Bureau of Customs undetected due to the pervasive “Tara System.” This system involves the payment of bribes—commonly referred to as “grease money” or “lagay”—to customs officials. In exchange, these officials facilitate a more cursory and lenient assessment process, often waiving standard procedures such as x-ray scanning or physical inspection of containers.
12. The findings also point to a recurring and coordinated pattern involving foreign nationals, particularly Chinese individuals, who fraudulently acquired Filipino identities to establish corporations acquire vast tracts of land across the country. The corporations they established – often structured through layers of nominee shareholders and interlinked entities – were not only vehicles for circumventing nationalization laws but also appear to have served as fronts for illegal drug operations and money laundering schemes.
13. The incident concerning the Dumoy Laboratory is where Michael Yang, as it would appear, started to build his drug trade. the Dumoy Laboratory began with the arrival of two container vans in Davao, which were received by Michael Yang and an individual known as “Panther.” Subsequently, they proceeded to a warehouse rented by Allan Sy. At that time, Michael Yang’s involvement in the drug trade was relatively minor; his sole responsibility was to transport precursor chemicals essential for the manufacture of shabu. Around 2004, his role was limited to moving these precursors from the port to the laboratory, and eventually he managed to develop contacts in the Bureau of Customs and became a facilitator of shipments of illegal drugs.
14. Based on the network of connections presented by the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency, it is clear that Michael Yang, Allan Lin, Rose Nono Lin, Johnson Co, Hong Jiang Yang, Aedy T. Yang, and Willie Ong are linked through several corporations. These same corporations, namely, Paili Holdings Corporation, Paili Estate Group Corporation, Golden Sun 999 Realty & Development Corporation, and, importantly, Empire 999 Realty Inc., have also surfaced in the QuadCom’s investigation into POGOs. To recall, Empire 999 Realty Inc. is the corporation that owns a warehouse in Mexico, Pampanga where 560 kgs of shabu with an estimated cost of P3.6 billion pesos was discovered. The connection or links between entities and personalities involved in illegal drugs and POGOs appear through a study of the corporate structures of the above-named entities based on SEC documents. A Matrix of this is shown below:



- Lascañas, one of former president Duterte’s closest confidants, concurs with PCOL Acierto’s testimony branding former president Duterte’s as the "Lord of All Drug Lords." It is a bitter irony, considering that he rose to power on a platform of uncompromising resolve against illegal drugs and criminality, yet he is now revealed to be himself involved in the illicit drug trade.
- Taguba, Guban, Acierto and Lascañas have all testified on their intimate knowledge of the inner workings of the drug trade in the country. Taguba and Guban testified on the corruption of the Tara system at the BOC that allowed shipment of illegal drugs into the country, and more importantly, exposed and named the individuals allegedly behind the illegal shipments including Rep. Paolo Duterte, Atty. Manases Carpio and Michael Yang. Acierto and Lascañas exposed the cruel and gruesome operation of the drug syndicates and killings related to the drug trade. Their testimonies cost them their freedom as they earned the ire of then former President Duterte. Taguba and Guban are in jail. Acierto and Lascañas are on the run.

### Philippine Offshore Gaming

- On POGO, it was verified that the establishment of POGOs all over the country surged after the issuance of EO No. 13. At first, the country benefited from the seemingly booming businesses and an increase in livelihood opportunities. However, in the years that followed, it was clear that adverse effects far outweigh whatever consequent benefits the country has from hosting POGOs. Criminal activities within the premises of POGO hubs have been uncovered victimizing both Filipinos and foreigners.
- The POGOs have also become havens and refuges for criminals wanted in their country, such as Huang Zhiyang, the owner of Hongsheng Gaming Technology who is a fugitive from China. Other Chinese nationals, such as Zhang Ruijin and Lin Baoying, who were also incorporators of Baofu Land Development, Inc. who leased the Bamban, Tarlac lot to Hongsheng Gaming Technology (later renamed as Zun Yuan Technology), have been convicted in Singapore for money laundering. Former Bamban Mayor Alice Guo, unmasked to be the same as Guo Hua Ping, is allegedly

a Chinese spy. All these have put the country's national security at risk and in constant danger.

19. The QuadCom also discovered a modus operandi of some Chinese nationals of fraudulently acquiring documents in likely connivance with government officials using these documents to make it appear that they are Filipino citizens. Guo Hua Ping a.k.a. Alice Guo, Zhang Mier a.k.a. Shiela Guo and Hong Jian Xin a.k.a. Tony Yang are just some of those who used fake documents declaring they are Filipinos.
20. Individuals like Julian Linsangan III, Edwin Ang, Marion Ryan Chua, Ronelyn Mascareñas and Ronelyn Baterna are facing criminal charges because they were used by Chinese nationals as dummies in their POGO operations.
21. On the other hand, some clearly made a killing in financial gains on deals in POGO operations, such as Atty. Hermino Harry Roque, Jr. and his wife Mylah Roque. Atty. Roque, the former spokesperson of former President Duterte, was the lawyer of Lucky South 99. He and his wife are the owners of Biancham Holdings who also owned a property in Tuba, Benguet which was found to have been leased by Chinese fugitives Sun Liming and Wang Kei Ping.
22. The testimonies of the witnesses point to the close connection of the incorporators of POGO corporations, such as Lin Wei Xiong a.k.a. Allan Lim and to Michael Yang and Aedy T. Yang whose corporations are connected to other corporations linked to Empire 999 owned by Chinese national Willie Ong.
23. Overall, the QuadCom not only uncovered the evils of POGOs as seen by the criminal activities that proliferated within its halls, but it also led to the crafting of relevant remedial measures that will address these evils.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

After due consideration of the concerns and issues raised during the public hearings, the QuadCom respectfully outlines the following recommendations:

### **A. For Congress to amend the following laws**

#### **1. Republic Act No. 7160, or the Local Government Code Act of 1991**

##### *Mandating Strict Compliance With National Laws And Guidelines For The Reclassification Of Agricultural Lands By LGUs*

The proposal prohibits unauthorized reclassification, especially in strategic agricultural zones, and outlines penalties for non-compliance, including fines, administrative sanctions, and possible criminal liability. Local government units are also required to submit annual reports on land reclassification, and a monitoring system will be established by the Department of the Interior and Local Government in coordination with the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Agrarian Reform ("DAR").

Also, it is proposed to harmonize the power of DAR (Sec. 4 (I) of EO No. 129-A, Series of 1987; Sec.5(i) of EO No. 129-A, Series of 1987; Sec.65 of RA No. 6657; and Sec. 4 of MC No. 54, Series of 1993 of the Office of the President) with the power of LGU (Sec. 20 of the LGC of 1991) on Conversion and Reclassification of Lands.

This includes requiring LGUs to report and disclose the warehouses, including their owners periodically, and to coordinate closely with law enforcement agencies on reporting aliens.

## **2. Republic Act No. 1405, or the Bank Secrecy Act**

- a. Amendment authorizing the examination of bank deposits involving public funds managed by government entities, as well as the personal bank accounts of government officials, who are subject of a congressional inquiry. The Congress should be given the power to examine bank deposits in legislative inquiries subject to certain parameters, in particular, stringent standards and safeguards to protect privacy.
- b. Amendment authorizing the examination of bank deposits that are the subject of a congressional inquiry or investigation subject to stringent standards and safeguards to protect privacy.

### ***Irregular Acquisition of Landholdings and Businesses by Foreign Nationals Using Fake Filipino Identities***

## **3. Republic Act 3753, Or the Civil Registry Law, As Amended, Specifically Limiting The Late Registration Of Birth Certificates of Minors Fifteen (15) years old and below.**

For individuals Fifteen (15) years old and above, the late registration process should require judicial approval to ensure proper verification and prevent fraudulent claims of Filipino citizenship. This judicial process would include submitting supporting documents and a thorough review by the courts to safeguard against abuses and illegal acquisition of citizenship, particularly by foreign nationals seeking to exploit the system. This measure will help strengthen the integrity of civil registry records and prevent the misuse of late registration procedures.

It must be noted that the previous age threshold recommended for this proposed legislative bill is Eighteen (18) years old and below.

Pending measures, HBs 4480 and 9572, proposing amendments to Civil Registry Law, have been filed.

This law should also be amended to criminalize false statements made in an application for late birth registration, and the submission of falsified supporting documents in relation to such application.

Moreover, it should prohibit aliens from using different names in different documents, and avoid confusion in identities.

## **4. Republic Act 6426, or the Foreign Currency Deposit Act, provides that foreign currency deposits shall be exempt from attachment, garnishment, or any other order or process of any court, legislative body, government agency, or administrative body.**

The proposed amendment shall include the word NOT to read as “shall NOT be exempt from attachment, garnishment or any other order or process of any court, legislative body, government agency or any administrative body whatsoever.”

## **5. Republic Act 1130, Or The Anti-Dummy Law, Specifically The Provisions On Coverage And Penalties**

The law shall include any Filipino citizen who allows the use of one's name by a corporation or association to qualify that entity for rights or privileges exclusively reserved for Filipino citizens under the Constitution or the laws of the Philippines. As to penalties, anyone found violating the provision shall be punished with imprisonment of twelve (12) to twenty (20) years and a fine not less than the value of the right, franchise, or privilege obtained, but in no case less than PhP 10,000,000.00.

In real property cases, the property shall be forfeited in favor of the National Government, which may enforce this forfeiture independently of any criminal or administrative proceedings against the offender.

Furthermore, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") should be mandated to maintain a Dummy Watchlist/Registry of persons accused of or charged with the violation/s of the Anti-Dummy Law, and the corporation/s where such persons occupy board membership or positions. In case of conviction, a subsidiary penalty prohibits those in the Watchlist from occupying a seat in the board of directors of any Philippine corporation. This subsidiary penalty shall be immediately executory.

## **6. Section 5 Of Republic Act 11983, Or The New Passport Law, On The Requirements For The Application And Issuance Of A Passport**

The proposed amendment may impose additional documentary requirements for first-time applicants who present late registration of birth certificates. The additional documentary requirements may include an affidavit of two disinterested persons identifying the applicant as Filipino, NBI Clearance, Police Clearance, Barangay Certificate, a copy of the court decision, certificate of finality, including the birth certificate of parents, among others.

There should also be a study on whether PSA or the LGU should have jurisdiction over the Local Civil Registrar.

## **7. Republic Act No. 6981 – Witness Protection, Security, and Benefit Act**

### **1. Addition Of A Provision To Allow The Admission Of Law Enforcement Officers Into The Witness Protection Program**

Considering that the atrocities committed during the administration of former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte were predominantly carried out by law enforcement officers, particularly members of the police force, those police officers who were formerly part of the system would be best positioned to provide testimony regarding these events. Hence, a provision must be added to the Witness Protection, Security, and Benefit Act allowing the admission of law enforcement authorities into the Witness Protection Program, provided that certain conditions are met.

## **Proliferation of Criminal and Unlawful Activities Linked to Philippine Offshore Gaming Operators (POGOS)**

## **8. Republic Act No. 9160 or the Anti-Money Laundering Act As Amended By RA 10365 - Anti-Money Laundering Act Of 2001(AMLA)**

To broaden the authority of the Anti-Money Laundering Council to investigate, prosecute and prevent money laundering activities, Section 3, paragraph (i) of R.A. 9160 as amended, may be further amended to include violations of R.A. 10175, or the Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012, and R.A. 10173, or the Data Privacy Act of 2012. In addition, Sec. 20 on the non-intervention of the AMLC in the operations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue may be reviewed. Also, there should be mechanisms in place where the AMLC can immediately direct banks to issue temporary holds on accounts within five (5) days if it receives validated and compelling information as to the AMLA violations even prior to the application for an *ex-parte* bank inquiry order or an application for a freeze order. Corollary to this, if upon further investigation and verification, it is discovered that these assets were acquired illegally through POGOs, these shall be forfeited in favor of the Government, through the AMLC.

The proposal to amend should also include an increase in the penalties.

Law enforcement must be authorized to require the assistance of private enterprises in addressing a suspected trafficking situation. These enterprises include internet service providers and telecommunication companies, and tourism-oriented establishments. There is also a need to strengthen the membership of the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT) by including the Director of the National Bureau of Investigation and the Executive Director of the Presidential Anti-Organized Crime Commission.

Additionally, the fact that the crime was committed within a POGO Hub should be considered an aggravating circumstance to the crime committed, serving to increase the penalty of the crime committed, in accordance with Article 62 of the Revised Penal Code.

#### **9. Republic Act No. 9487 - An Act Further Amending Presidential Decree No. 1869, Otherwise Known As The PAGCOR Charter**

The authority and powers of the PAGCOR to authorize, license, and regulate games of chance, games of cards and games of numbers must be strengthened to enable the agency to monitor its licensees. Iron-clad provisions against offshore gaming operations must also be included. Given the closure of offshore gaming operators, PAGCOR must be empowered to monitor, investigate, and implement the shutdown or closure of "shadow" operations that operate illegally or evade regulation, such as POGO entities, disguising themselves under other forms of licenses or franchises.

All pertinent laws inconsistent with PAGCOR's authority as the sole and exclusive agency that issues gaming licenses shall be amended.

#### **10. Republic Act No. 10175 - Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012**

Proposed amendments include provisions on the expanded definition of service providers, broader scope of offenses, and additional categories of individuals who perpetrate cybercrimes.

Similar measures have been filed, to wit: HBs 9261 11191, 10731 and 10869.

#### **11. Republic Act No. 10591 - Comprehensive Firearms And Ammunition Regulation Act On The Standards And Requisites For The Issuance Of License To Own And Possess Firearms (LTOPF) And Firearm Registration**

The penalty for the illegal transfer or registration of firearms under Sec. 41 is *prision correccional*. If the transfer is facilitated by a public officer or employee through fraud,

deceit, misrepresentation or submission of falsified documents, it is proposed that the penalty imposed shall be one degree higher.

**12. Republic Act No. 10625 - The Philippine Statistical Act of 2013**

The proposed amendment shall empower the Civil Registrar General to conduct regular audit inspections of Civil Registry Systems nationwide and recommend to the local chief executives' appropriate disciplinary action against local civil registrars and personnel involved in the commission of irregularities in the birth registration of foreign nationals.

HB 10994 has already been filed.

**13. Republic Act No. 11055 - Philippine Identification System Act**

To deter criminal syndicates from manufacturing fake Philippine IDs (PhIID) of foreign nationals, Sec. 19 of RA No. 11055 may be amended to impose stiffer penalties for the willful falsification, mutilation, alteration or tampering with and selling of fake PhIID.

**14. Republic Act No. 11232 - Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines**

The law may be amended to allow the SEC to act as a law enforcement agency to conduct immediate investigation and execute search warrants directly related to ongoing investigations. Authority may also be granted to the SEC to conduct bank inquiries and issue freeze orders relative to violations of the Securities Regulation Code and other laws being enforced by the said agency. The law may also be amended to include additional requirements or disclosure statements for would-be incorporators before a corporation is registered, similar to know-your-customer protocols.

The SEC shall also be empowered to issue a Letter of Authority and grant powers to look into or summon records, as well as inspect of books akin to the BIR's power to issue LOAs.

Furthermore, under the Revised Corporation Code, there is presently no stipulated requirement regarding the qualifications of an incorporator. To prevent bogus and/or dummy incorporators used to satisfy the nationalization requirement for corporations in the Philippines, specific qualifications may be required before an individual can incorporate a corporation. These qualifications may include factors, among others, legal capacity, sufficient financial capacity, and track record for previous corporations incorporated by an incorporator.

**16. Republic Act No. 11934 – Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) Registration Act**

To deter the proliferation of SIM cards that are registered under fictitious identities, the law is proposed to be amended by limiting the number of blank SIM cards that authorized resellers can sell to end-users, or to require the pre-registration of SIM cards that are sold in bulk quantities.

HB 10711 has already been filed.

**17. Presidential Decree No. 538 as amended by P.D. 1491 and E.O. 1031 – Creating and Establishing the PHIVIDEC Industrial Authority and Making It A Subsidiary Agency of the Philippine Veterans Investment Development Corporation Defining Its Powers, Functions and Responsibilities, and for other purposes**

The Charter of PHIVIDEC-IA must allow for the full exercise of its visitorial and inspection powers over all locators and service providers operating inside the industrial estate located in the Municipalities of Tagoloan and Villanueva in the Province of Misamis Oriental.

The PHIVIDEC-IA must submit its report to the Office of the President, the Senate and Office of the Speaker.

#### **18. Article 117 of the Revised Penal Code – Espionage**

To amend, strengthen and broaden the scope of Article 117 of the Revised Penal Code by expanding the applicability of the crime of espionage to cover all persons, whether public officials or private individuals, who unlawfully disclose or transmit confidential or non-confidential information related to national defense.

The amendment shall impose increased penalties for acts of espionage, including the imposition of the maximum penalty when the offender is an elected public official.

HB 10998 has already been filed and referred to the Committee on Revision of Laws.

#### ***Illegal Drugs***

#### **19. Republic Act No. 9346 – An Act Prohibiting the Imposition of the Death Penalty in the Philippines**

To revive the imposition of the death penalty for persons convicted of heinous crimes and include in the definition of heinous crimes certain violations of Republic Act No. 9165, otherwise known as the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002, as amended by RA 10640.

#### **20. Republic Act No. 9165, as amended – Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002**

To require detailed reporting and public disclosure of all drug seizures, including the handling, storage, and disposal of items seized; and to incorporate legal presumptions regarding illegal drug importation and coddling of offenders, thereby strengthening the prosecution of drug-related cases.

#### **21. Presidential Decree No. 1464, as amended – Tariff and Customs Code of the Philippines**

To establish an accreditation system for shippers, carriers, and consignees who facilitate release of entering Philippine ports, facilitating the monitoring and apprehension of individuals involved in illegal drug importation; and to require the inclusion of complete and sufficient information in the bill of lading, with stringent penalties for non-compliance, in order to close legal loopholes and aid in identifying individuals involved in all illegal drug importation under RA 9165.

#### ***Extra-Judicial Killings***

#### **B. For Congress to pass laws on the following:**

1. *Death in Custody or during law enforcement agencies (LEA) operations*

This law will institutionalize the official recording and reporting of persons/suspects who died during police operations, any person who is detained, under arrest, or is in the process of being arrested, is *en route* to be incarcerated, or is incarcerated at a jail, penitentiary or other detention facility. Information that must be recorded will include (1) the date, time and location of death; (2) the law enforcement agent/s, operative/s or police officer/s who detained, arrested, or was in the process of arresting the deceased, or otherwise who are involved in the operations; and (3) the facts and circumstances surrounding the death. The information being collected shall be centrally collated and processed by the PNP, with data segregation in terms of geographic area, the potential crime/s involved, profile of the deceased (e.g., age, gender, socio-economic status, etc.), and other relevant categories.

Annual reports on the data collected shall be made available to the public and submitted to the Department of Justice, both Houses of Congress and the Commission on Human Rights.

2. *Creation of an Inter-Agency Council on extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, torture and other grave violations of the right to life, liberty and security of persons*

An Inter-Agency Council would serve as an independent, transparent, and highly specialized inter-agency body tasked with investigating allegations of extra-judicial killings, particularly those attributed to state and non-state actors, law enforcement personnel, and other government-linked individuals. The agencies and offices that may be included in this body are the Department of Justice, National Bureau of Investigation, PNP-CIDG, Bureau of Corrections and the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (for killings committed within jails and national penitentiaries), Bureau of Immigration (for killings of foreign nationals), and the Commission on Human Rights.

3. *Establishment of the Internal Affairs Service of the PNP as an independent and autonomous agency, separate and distinct from the PNP hierarchy*

The current legal framework under Republic Act No. 8551 allows the Chief PNP to reverse or modify IAS decisions, effectively undermining the integrity and finality of IAS rulings. The current system's inability to pursue accountability at the highest levels perpetuates a culture of untouchability among senior officers. An independent IAS with the authority and mandate to investigate and prosecute high-ranking officials is essential to dismantling this culture.

### **C. For appropriate government agencies to conduct proper Investigations and institute cases on the following:**

1. *Acquisition of Fake Documents*
  - a. The BI and the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) are to conduct stricter vetting and verification processes for foreign workers, and stringent verification of the legitimacy of the job offers and employer background to deter scammers and syndicates from exploiting loopholes in immigration and employment regulations.
  - b. Conduct further investigation to file the applicable civil and criminal cases against the individuals who have acquired and/or used fake documents, and all those who were complicit in the acquisition, preparation, and/or

release of these documents, which include Falsification by public officers, employee or notary or ecclesiastic minister, Falsification by private individual and use of falsified documents, and Using False Certificates. For public officers complicit in helping secure these falsified documents, a case of violation of *Republic Act No. 3019, or the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act*, likewise appears viable.

## 2. *Acquisition of Land Holdings by Foreign Nationals*

- a. Conduct further investigation on the agencies, departments, and local government officials involved in acquiring land holdings by Foreign Nationals and identify the persons who have allowed these Foreign Nationals to acquire and amass land holdings in the Philippines.
- b. The AMLC and the OSG are to conduct further investigation into these landholdings, and to file the appropriate forfeiture cases, if applicable, and for the immediate issuance of freeze orders to prevent disposition of such landholdings and real properties.
- c. The LRA should further investigate land acquisitions by foreign nationals, particularly POGOs controlled by foreigners own tracts of land such as the Bamban Compound and the Lucky South 99 POGO hub. The LRA must also revisit its rules and guidelines and implement stricter safeguards to prevent the proliferation of these types of illegal acquisitions.

Foreign nationals are generally prohibited from owning land in the Philippines, with exceptions primarily allowing ownership through corporations that must be at least 60% Filipino-owned.<sup>55</sup> This loophole has led to instances where foreign-controlled POGOs have acquired significant tracts of land, potentially circumventing legal restrictions. Therefore, the LRA should implement stricter safeguards to prevent illegal acquisitions and ensure compliance with existing laws.

By reassessing its regulations and enhancing enforcement measures, the LRA can help mitigate the risks associated with foreign ownership of land and protect national interests. This investigation is crucial to address any irregular land acquisition practices linked to foreign nationals involved in POGO operations.

## 3. *Human Trafficking*

- a. Conduct further investigation on the Points of Entry/Exit of trafficked persons and explore other possible points of Entry/Exit in the Philippines, through the help of Local Government Units, to be able to establish a comprehensive surveillance system to aid law enforcement for faster intervention.
- b. Establishment of global information sharing networks to track real time movements of traffickers across borders.

## 4. *POGOs - Closing Audit*

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<sup>55</sup> *Narra Nickel Mining & Development Corp. v. Redmont Consolidated Mines Corp.*, 733 Phil 365 (2014),

- a. The AMLC should: (1) further audit/investigate the involvement of RCME, and the money flowing from Alice Guo's personal bank accounts and QJJ Farm into RCME; (2) audit/investigate Atty. Herminio Harry Roque's bank accounts and his transactions involving POGO personalities; (3) audit/investigate Hong Ming Yang a.k.a. Michael Yang, Wei Xiong Lin a.k.a. Allan Lim, and Rose Nono Lin concerning their illegal acts or activities related to POGOs.

##### 5. Personalities and/or Entities Involved in POGOs

- a. **Spouses Atty. Herminio Harry Roque, Jr. and Myla Roque** - Evading legal orders issued by the Joint Committee, Atty. Herminio Harry Roque, Jr. and Myla Roque were reported to have flown to the United Arab Emirates after he was cited in contempt for failure to submit pertinent documents. Accordingly, the Bureau of Immigration should investigate who helped Atty. Herminio Harry Roque, Jr. escaped, undetected.

A criminal Investigation should also be commenced to inquire into the extent of his involvement in the operation of Lucky South 99 and Whirlwind Corporation, among others. Accordingly, AMLA should initiate an investigation on the acquisition of his assets. Thereafter, a freeze order over the assets owned by Atty. Herminio Harry Roque, Jr. should be applied for provided it is shown that they are materially linked, relates to, or involves predicate offenses defined in Republic Act No. 9160 (2001) or the "Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2001" ("AMLA").<sup>56</sup> Pertinently, a freeze order may be issued notwithstanding that no criminal charges have been filed.<sup>57</sup>

In any case, the relevant Government Agencies should be mobilized and tapped to locate him and bring him back to the Philippines. As a consequence, a criminal case has been commenced against Atty. Herminio Harry Roque, Jr. and he is in the Netherlands, a country where the Philippines has an extradition treaty, efforts should be made to bring him back based on that treaty.<sup>58</sup> Otherwise, a diplomatic request for repatriation may suffice similar to the factual milieu of Katherine Cassandra Li Ong and Guo Hua Ping a.k.a. Alice Leal Guo.

- b. **Katherine Cassandra Li Ong** – During the hearing, the significant role of Katherine Cassandra Li Ong in the operations of Lucky South 99 was highlighted through the testimony of other resource persons such as Ronalyn Baterna. Nonetheless, it is recommended that further investigation be conducted into her involvement with POGOs and any potential connections to illegal activities. Cassandra Ong has been linked to various allegations, including human trafficking and money laundering, as authorities continue to scrutinize her actions within the context of the controversial POGO operations. The inquiry should focus on the movement of monies from the accounts of Katherine Cassandra Li Ong and key personalities such as Ronalyn Baterna and Duanren

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<sup>56</sup> A.M. No. 05-11-04-SC (2005), §44. Rule of Procedure in Cases of Civil Forfeiture, etc. Involving an Unlawful Activity or Money Laundering Offense [*hereinafter* "AMLA RoC"]

<sup>57</sup> Implementing Rules of Procedure of Rep. Act No. 9160 (2001), as amended, rule 10. [*hereinafter* "AMLA-IRR"].

<sup>58</sup> See Rep. Act No. 1069 (1977). Philippine Extradition Law.

Wu, as well as the entities known to be connected to her, *i.e.*, Lucky South 99. Succinctly stated, the money trail should be clearly established and followed to identify the various entities through which the funds of Katherine Cassandra Li Ong are being circulates. Should any findings warrant further action, appropriate legal cases may be filed against her.

- c. **Guo Hua Ping a.k.a. Alice Leal Guo** - Further investigation should be conducted on Guo Hua Ping a.k.a. Alice Guo. Various information regarding her remains unverified, including allegations of her being a spy and her connections to the Chinese mafias. If the findings warrant it, appropriate legal cases should be filed against her to address these serious allegations, e.g., criminal prosecution for Espionage as defined and penalized under Article 117 of the Revised Penal Code.

The actions and conduct of Guo Hua Ping a.k.a. Alice Leal Guo as Mayor of Bamban, Tarlac should also be investigated for any Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices in violation of Republic Act No. 3019, including falsification of documents and perjury.

- d. **Sual, Pangasinan Mayor Liseldo Calugay** – To conduct further investigation into Mayor Calugay’s involvement with Guo Hua Ping a.k.a. Alice Guo, specifically regarding how he aided in the establishment of her corporations. In cases to be initiated against Guo Hua Ping a.k.a. Alice Leal Guo and their dealings together, he may be charged as a conspirator.<sup>59</sup> Otherwise, he may also be charged for Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices for giving unwarranted benefit to the prejudice of the Filipino people.<sup>60</sup> His involvement with Chinese nationals embroiled in the POGO scandal can also make him susceptible to a freeze order.<sup>61</sup>

- e. Former Mexico, Pampanga **Mayor Teddy Tumang** was cited in contempt by the Joint Committee for allegedly lying about his connections with Chinese nationals involved in illegal land acquisition. During the hearings, it was revealed that Mayor Teddy Tumang had interactions with Cai Qimeng a.k.a. Willie Ong and Yang Jiazheng a.k.a. Aedy Tai Yang, two Chinese nationals linked to Empire 999 Realty Corporation, which has been implicated in illegal activities, including drug trafficking and unlawful land acquisitions. Despite Mayor Teddy Tumang’s claims of not knowing them personally, evidence suggested otherwise, including his travel to China with Yang.

The investigation should focus on the nature of Mayor Teddy Tumang’s relationships with Alice Guo and the Chinese nationals, and any assistance he may have provided in facilitating their business operations in the Philippines. This includes examining any potential conflicts of interest and the legality of land acquisitions made under their corporations. Appropriate legal actions should be pursued against Mayor Teddy Tumang and any other involved parties.

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<sup>59</sup> Rev. Penal Code, Art. 8.

<sup>60</sup> Rep. Act No. 3019 (1960), §3. Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act.

<sup>61</sup> AMLA-IRR, Rule 10.

- f. **Cai Qimeng a.k.a. Willie Ong** – Given the limited information available about Willie Ong, the Joint Committee should further investigate his connections with corporations involved in offshore gaming, such as Empire 999 Realty Corporation. Relevant government agencies, such as NBI, AMLC, BIR, PDEA, and BI, should already investigate any violation that this person has committed.

More particularly, the AMLC should thoroughly trace the monies flowing in and out of Cai Qimeng a.k.a. Willie Ong to find out if it reaches known POGO entities in the Philippines.

- g. **Yang Jiazheng a.k.a Aedy Tai Yang** - Given the limited information available about Aedy T. Yang, the Joint Committee should further investigate his connections with the offshore gaming corporations, such as Empire 999 Realty Corporation. Relevant government agencies such as NBI, AMLC, BIR, PDEA and BI, should already investigate any violation that Yang Jiazheng a.k.a Aedy Tai Yang has committed.

Additionally, the OSG should also proceed to investigate and, if warranted, initiate forfeiture proceedings against land titles reportedly illegally acquired by Yang Jiazheng a.k.a Aedy Tai Yang.

- h. **Hong Ming Yang a.k.a. Michael Yang** – While some information about Michael Yang is accessible online, the Joint Committee should still further investigate his involvement in corporations involved in offshore gaming, such as Empire 999 Realty Corporation. Furthermore, considering his apparent role as a link between former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte and issues related to POGOs and drug trafficking, Michael Yang should be subpoenaed if he fails to appear, to ensure that his testimony is secured. Recent investigations have indicated that Yang is central to a network involving illegal activities, including links to drug syndicates and various corporations established during Duterte's administration.

- i. **Senator Christopher Lawrence “Bong” Go** – Considering the information obtained by the Joint Committee from various resource persons during its hearings regarding Senator Bong Go, the Joint Committee may further inquire into these allegations.

During the 28 August 2024 hearing, PCOL Jovie Espenido confirmed that Bong Go provided cash rewards to police officers who successfully implemented former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte's war on drugs. The funding of the cash rewards came from, among others, POGO entities.<sup>62</sup>

Additionally, due to his close ties with former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte as one of his allies and the information gathered from the hearings, Senator Christopher Lawrence “Bong” Go should be recommended included as a party conspirator for violation of RA 9851, or the Philippine Act on Crimes Against International Humanitarian Law,

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<sup>62</sup> TSN 28 August 2024 / FMP / XIV – 4 to 6

Genocide, and Other Crimes Against Humanity case, against Duterte and his associates. This inclusion is justified given the serious allegations concerning his role in a system that purportedly incentivized police actions during the controversial anti-drug campaign.

- j. **Yang Jian Xin a.k.a. Tony Yang** – Further investigation is likewise recommended to uncover the full extent of Tony Yang’s involvement with the illegal POGO hubs linked with the Michael Yang-Allan Lim network.

A case for falsification and perjury should also be filed against Yang Jian Xin a.k.a Tony Yang.

## 6. *Other Recommendations*

- a. An Inter-Agency task force may be established to investigate the abovementioned POGO personalities. This task force shall consist of the BI, OSG, PDEA, and DOJ among others. It should check the relevant records of the SEC, BI, and LRA in relation to dummy corporations, the illegal entry of foreign nationals, and the acquisition of land by foreign nationals.

### ***Illegal Drugs***

#### 1. *Smuggling*

- a. Considering the widespread corruption in the BOC, personnel directly involved in handling and clearing shipments should be investigated. The system for the clearance of shipments shall be subject to re-evaluation and regulation to minimize bribery and corruption within the system;
- b. In view of the recent revelation on the defective X-ray machines, relevant government agencies, *i.e.*, NBI, BOC, PDEA, should investigate on the x-ray manufacturer used by the BOC, and the bidding process for the purchase of said machines. Furthermore, said agencies should regulate suppliers, and the bidding procedures to ensure that the security equipment purchased by the BOC, including its x-rays, are legitimate, and capable of effectively detecting illegal items; and
- c. The resource persons who have provided testimony regarding the illegal drug trade/syndicate within the BOC network, and the individuals involved, and who are presently in detention, e.g. Mark Taguba and Jimmy Guban, should be transferred by Bureau of Corrections to the Philippine Military Academy- Baguio, which is allowed under the Memorandum of Agreement between BUCOR and PMA. This will ensure the safety and welfare of these resource persons who have aided the Joint Committee in its investigation. Meanwhile, other resource persons possessing crucial knowledge of the commission of crimes related to the illegal drug trade may be considered for inclusion in the Witness Protection Program and may be designated as state witnesses.

#### 2. *Dumoy Raid, Arlene apartments and Agdao operations*

- a. Further investigation must be conducted giving particular attention should be given to the fate of the individuals supposedly arrested during

that time, including Allan Sy, in view of the testimony of SPO4 Arturo Lascañas in the Lascañas Affidavit (as presented by former Senators Leila de Lima and Antonio Trillanes IV) that he killed the eleven (11) Chinese nationals who SPO4 Baltazar Carillo turned over to the Bureau of Immigration officials.

- b. For the NBI to conduct further investigation into the details of the Dumoy raid and the subsequent Arlene apartments and Agdao operations including the personalities involved in the conduct of the operations.

### 3. Key personalities allegedly Involved in Illegal Drugs

- a. Law enforcement agencies should investigate key personalities implicated in the illegal drug trade during the Joint Committee hearings, including, but not limited to the following individuals:
  - i. Hong Ming Yang a.k.a. Michael Yang;
  - ii. Wei Xiong Lin a.k.a. Allan Lim;
  - iii. Rose Nono Lin;
  - iv. Paolo Duterte;
  - v. Manases Carpio;
  - vi. Nilo Abellera, Jr.;
  - vii. Charlie Tan;
  - viii. Sammy Uy.
- b. Further inquiries must be made concerning the revelations provided by resource persons, such as Jimmy Guban and Mark Taguba, about, among others, Atty. Manases Carpio, Rep. Paolo Duterte, Nilo Abellera, Paul Gutierrez, Benny Antiporda, Jojo Bacud, Tita Nanie and Allen Capuyan as well as the reports regarding the involvement of specific personalities in the illegal drug trade;
- c. Further investigation must be made on the 2017 report submitted by PCOL Eduardo Acierto, wherein he implicated several prominent personalities in the illegal drug trade, such as Hong Ming Yang a.k.a. Michael Yang, Johnson Chua, and Wei Xiong Lin a.k.a. Allan Lim;
- d. For accountability, those individuals to whom PCOL Eduardo Acierto submitted his report, yet chose to disregard it, should be summoned to the hearings to clarify their actions upon receiving the report, including, but not limited, to the following:
  - i. Chief Supt. Graciano Mijares;
  - ii. SSUPT Glen Dumlao;
  - iii. General Aaron Aquino;
  - iv. PGen. Oscar Alabayalde (Ret.);
  - v. PGen. Vicente Danao (Ret.);
  - vi. Senator Ronald "Bato" dela Rosa;
  - vii. Senator Christopher Lawrence "Bong" Go; and
  - viii. Senator Richard "Dick" Gordon.
- e. Charges should be filed against individuals identified to be involved in the illegal drug trade, specifically, those linked to the seizure of 530 kg of shabu in Mexico, Pampanga, including, among others, Cai Qimeng a.k.a.

Willie Ong, Yang Jiazheng a.k.a Aedy Tai Yang, and Mayor Teddy Tumang, and all incorporators of Empire 999;

- f. Recommend that the cases filed against PCOL Eduardo Acierto, Jimmy Guban, and Mark Taguba be subject to re-evaluation, with due consideration given to the revelations made in the Quad Comm, such as the recantation made by Jimmy Guban regarding his previous accusations against Acierto.
- g. Additionally, consideration should be given to placing PCOL Eduardo Acierto, along with Mark Taguba and Jimmy Guban, under the Witness Protection Program to ensure their safety, particularly because Acierto has been in hiding for several years due to a crime he did not commit.

#### ***4. Assets Acquired through the Illegal Drug Trade***

- a. A petition should be submitted to the AMLC requesting the issuance of a freeze order on the assets and properties of corporations implicated in the illegal drug trade, as well as those owned by their incorporators and/or directors;
- b. Law enforcement agencies should investigate the *modus operandi* of Foreign/non-Filipino nationals and corporations who are able to acquire assets and properties despite non-compliance with the nationality requirements for the acquisition of land. This may require a thorough investigation into the agencies involved in incorporating these companies and acquiring land, including the SEC and the Land Registration Authority (LRA);
- c. A petition must be filed before the AMLC for the civil forfeiture of assets acquired through and related to the illegal drug trade.

#### ***5. Other Recommendations***

- a. The investigation of extrajudicial killings during the Duterte administration has revealed systemic issues in the accountability mechanisms of the PNP. These include serious deficiencies in the structure and processes in the PNP which prevent it from effectively holding its personnel/police officers accountable for misconduct, including incidents relating to deaths of civilians during police operations. Accordingly, there is a need to establish a truly independent and empowered Internal Affairs Service to serve as an effective disciplinary mechanism;
- b. Possible reinstatement of the police personnel mentioned in Special Order 16-051 issued by NAPOLCOM Region VI and those similarly situated after a thorough investigation. As mentioned above, this investigation must be conducted by an independent IAS, separate from the PNP, and composed of non-PNP officers/personnel. This will ensure that an impartial tribunal will decide on police misconduct cases.

### ***Extrajudicial Killings***

#### ***1. Investigations and Filing of Criminal Charges in relation to the Extrajudicial Killings***

- a. File criminal charges under Section 6 (Other Crimes Against Humanity) of Republic Act No. 9851, against the following individuals:
  - i. Former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte;
  - ii. Senator Ronald “Bato” Dela Rosa;
  - iii. Senator Christopher Lawrence “Bong” Go;
  - iv. Former PNP Chief Oscar David Albayalde;
  - v. Former PNP Chief Debold Sinas;
  - vi. PCOL Royina Garma; and
  - vii. PCOL Edilberto Leonardo

However, given that PCOL Royina Garma has provided crucial information related to the war on drugs policy under the administration of former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte, and considering her potential to offer further valuable testimony, her admission into the Witness Protection Program must also be considered.

- b. File criminal charges for murder as defined and penalized under Article 248 of the Revised Penal Code against the following individuals for conspiring to commit the crime of murder against Chu Kin Tung, Li Lan Yan and Wong Meng Pin, who were killed inside the Davao Prison and Penal Farm on August 13, 2016:
  - i. Former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte;
  - ii. PCOL Royina Garma;
  - iii. PCOL Edilberto Leonardo;
  - iv. SP04 Arthur Narsolis; and
  - v. CSSUPT Gerardo Padilla.

Since CSSUPT Gerardo Padilla has provided crucial information related to the killing of the three (3) Chinese drug lords, and considering his potential to offer further valuable testimony, his admission into the Witness Protection Program must also be considered.

- c. Filing of appropriate criminal cases and other cases for the killing of PCSO Board Secretary Wesley Barayuga, against the following:
  1. Royina Garma
  2. Edilberto Leonardo
  3. Santie Mendoza
  4. Nelson Mariano
  5. Jeremy “Toks” Causapin
  6. “Alias Loloy”

- d. Further investigation by the AMLC into the alleged joint bank accounts of former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte and Vice President Sara Duterte as alleged by Former Senator Antonio Trillanes IV, containing funds coming from an alleged drug lord, Sammy Uy.

- e. Since Leopoldo Untalan Tan, Jr. and Fernando P. Magdadaro may face serious risks to their lives if they were to be returned to DAPECOL due to their testimonies in the Joint Committee hearings, they should be transferred by BUCOR to the appropriate facilities of PMA Baguio, should it be confirmed that they have not yet served the requisite amount of time to qualify for release. This transfer should be facilitated under the existing

Memorandum of Agreement between the PMA and DAPECOL, which allows for the transfer of Persons Deprived of Liberty.

- f. Considering that Lt. Col. Santie Mendoza provided crucial testimony regarding the killing of PCSO Board Secretary Wesley Barayuga, his admission into the Witness Protection Program must be considered in order to secure his safety and ensure the continued availability of his testimony regarding the commission of the crime.
- g. Direct the Department of Justice, Philippine National Police, and National Bureau of Investigation to conduct further investigations to identify additional individuals, including law enforcement officers, government officials, private individuals, co-conspirators, accessories and accomplices, responsible in the nationwide extrajudicial killings during the previous administration's anti-drug campaign, with a focus on uncovering patterns of abuse, identifying masterminds, and proving the existence of a "rewards system."
- h. The AMLC should investigate and inquire into the bank accounts of former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte and the officials responsible for enforcing the administration's policy on the war on drugs to trace the source and destination of the money, particularly in light of the admission of the reward system. An investigation must also be made as to the existence of the joint account of President Rodrigo Roa Duterte and Vice President Sara Duterte, as well as the legitimacy of the transfers of huge sums of money to their account, as disclosed by former Senator Antonio Trillanes IV.

## 2. *Other Personalities Responsible for the Extrajudicial Killings*

- a. **Senator Ronald "Bato" Dela Rosa** – Following the revelations of several resource persons during the Joint Committee hearings regarding the involvement of Senator Ronald "Bato" Dela Rosa in the planning and execution of the war on drugs that resulted to the bloody extrajudicial killings that happened during the administration of former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte, he should be investigated further to shed light on these matters.

Further investigation must also be conducted on the involvement of Senator Ronald "Bato" Dela Rosa in coercing and threatening Kerwin Espinosa to falsely implicate former Senator Leila de Lima in the illegal drug trade in the Philippines.

Considering that Senator Ronald "Bato" Dela Rosa is an incumbent member of Congress, investigation against any act of impropriety should be pursued by the appropriate agency, e.g., the DOJ and/or the NBI. Thereafter, the matter could be referred to the Philippine Senate for appropriate disciplinary action

- b. **Senator Christopher Lawrence "Bong" Go** – Similar to Senator Ronald "Bato" Dela Rosa, Senator Christopher Lawrence "Bong" Go should be investigated to address the allegations regarding his involvement in the war on drugs policy and the extrajudicial killings that happened during the administration of former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte.

It was reported that Senator Christopher Lawrence "Bong" Go played a crucial role in the disbursement of funds relating to the rewards system

as alleged by former PCol. Royina Garma and Ms. Irmina “Muking” Espino. Thus, the Joint Committee should be able to identify witnesses that directly received funds from him. Likewise, considering his involvement in the financial aspect of the war on drugs, an inquiry into movement of funds in his accounts and/or corporations associated with him, can help confirm the truthfulness or falsity of his involvement in the rewards system.

- c. **PCOL Hector Grijaldo** – An investigation must be conducted as to the involvement of PCOL Hector Grijaldo in the killing of PCSO Board Secretary Wesley Barayuga, as well as his potential role in covering up the crime and obstructing any subsequent investigation. This is particularly crucial given that the killing occurred in Mandaluyong, where he was serving as Chief of Police at the time.

Charges should be filed against PCol Grijaldo for falsification, perjury, refusal to obey summons, refusal to obey lawful orders of superiors, obstruction of justice, and appropriate administrative cases.

A case under Article 184 of the Revised Penal Code in relation to the *Offering of False Testimony in Evidence* must also be filed against PCOL Hector Grijaldo for the false statements he made against members of the Joint Committee in the Senate Blue Ribbon Subcommittee probe on the War on Drugs policy of the administration of former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte.

- d. **PCOL Roland Vilela** – Further investigation must be conducted, and appropriate charges must be filed concerning his potential involvement in a money laundering scheme of PCol. Royina Garma. It will be recalled that she had supposedly sent millions of pesos, converted into US Dollars, to PCOL Roland Vilela using diplomatic channels. These sums of money could be linked to corruption and proceeds used for EJKs during the War on Drugs. This could also lead to a possible inquiry into bank accounts and a potential freeze order. Diplomatic channels may also be utilized to inquire into US accounts held by PCOL Roland Vilela.

3. Recommend to the DOJ the admission into the Witness Protection Program (WPP) those who testified against concerned government officials in this Congressional investigation, to wit:

- a. Fernando Magdadaro
- b. Leopoldo Tan, Jr.
- c. Jimmy Guban
- d. Mark Taguba

4. Recommend to the DOJ an urgent review of cases of the following individuals:

- a. Jimmy Guban
- b. Mark Taguba
- c. Jed Pilapil-Sy
- d. Jessie James “Jong” Yu Pilapil

5. *Reparation To The Victims Of The War On Drugs*

Enact into law the following measures:

- a. Commission on Human Rights Charter Act (House Bills Numbered 9790, 5060, 5079, 9437, 8932, 9994, 10212, 10566, and 11075) which the Committee on Human Rights approved on November 19, 2024, and approved on Second Reading on June 04, 2025.

The bill aims to strengthen the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) by rationalizing its operational and functional independence, and granting it full fiscal autonomy. The proposed measure also intends to enhance the powers and functions of the CHR, by vesting it with quasi-judicial powers, and strengthening its investigative and visitorial powers, directing the referral to disciplining authority in cases where violations of human rights have been found, and allowing the issuance of injunctive reliefs and other provisional remedies for the protection of the rights of persons. As the designated National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) under the proposed bill, the CHR will ensure that the Commission is fully compliant with the Paris Principles and other United Nations Resolutions and Instruments guiding the work of the NHRIs.

- a. House Bill No. 11124, entitled “Human Rights Violations Victims’ Compensation Act” introduced by Rep. Jaime Fresnedi, intends to provide reparation and monetary compensation to human rights violations victims and their families, for the deaths, injuries, sufferings, deprivations and damages suffered by them.
- b. House Bills Numbered 1538 and 8384, entitled “An Act Requiring Mandatory Autopsy on Bodies of Crime Victims, Deaths under Mysterious and Suspicious Circumstances, and for Other Purposes”. The bills seek mandatory autopsy and dissection on bodies of crime victims and those who died under suspicious and mysterious circumstances by any of the qualified persons: (1) government health officers, (2) medical officers of law enforcement agencies, and (3) medical officers of accredited hospitals.
- c. House Bills Numbered 94, 540, 5270, 5544, 7346, 7429, 7708, 7912, 9637, 10060, 10209, 10824, 11104 on Forensic DNA Database System; House Bill No. 913 on establishing a Forensic Science Facility; and House Bill No. 5129 on professionalization of forensic pathologists that seek to adopt scientific and advanced forensic technology for the detection and investigation, and penalties for non-compliance.
- d. House Bills Numbered 4492 and 11022 creating Dangerous Drugs Courts nationwide
- e. Monitor the status of the police officers dismissed by NAPOLCOM on allegations of protecting drug lords, and which are on appeal before the Civil Service Commission. Conduct further investigation on the cases of these police officers and review the records of their dismissals.

## 6. *Prevention Measures*

- a. Review Republic Act No. 8551, otherwise known as the Philippine National Police Reform and Reorganization Act of 1998, and the PNP Operational Guidelines on the Rules of Engagement, focusing on

ensuring that policies on violence de-escalation and use of force governed by the principles of necessity, proportionality and precaution are strictly implemented. This review should also assess the adequacy of existing policies and guidelines in preventing abuse and ensuring accountability when using excessive force during police operations.

- b. House Bill No. 10039, “An Act Protecting Whistleblowers, Providing Security And Welfare Benefits, Appropriating Funds Therefor And For Other Purposes.”

## **ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

The QuadCom sets a historical legislative precedence in the Legislative Branch. For the first time, four committees in the House of Representatives are constituted to comprise a Joint Committee tasked to conduct an extensive and far-reaching Congressional inquiry. It is notable that while investigation is in progress, pertinent bills have been filed and remedial measures have been enacted to resolve serious concerns.

The Joint Committee has filed five (5) bills to address legislative gaps immediately:

1. **House Bill No. 10986**, “An Act Classifying And Penalizing Extrajudicial Killing As A Heinous Crime, Providing Reparation For The Victims, And Strengthening The Mechanism For Its Prevention,” introduced by Representatives Aurelio “Dong” D. Gonzales, Jr., David “Jay-Jay” C. Suarez, Robert Ace S. Barbers, Bienvenido M. Abante, Jr., Dan S. Fernandez, Joseph Stephen “Caraps” S. Paduano, Romeo M. Acop, Johnny T. Pimentel, Gerville “Jinky Bitrics” R. Luistro, Ramon Rodrigo L. Gutierrez, Francisco Paolo P. Ortega, Jefferson F. Khonghun, and Jonathan Keith T. Flores

The bill, otherwise known as “Anti-Extrajudicial Killing Act,” defines extrajudicial killing as any killing other than that imposed by the State pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution on heinous crimes, or a deliberate and arbitrary killing of any person not authorized by a previous judgment pronounced by a competent court, committed by a public officer, person in authority, agent of a person in authority, or any person who is acting under the actual or apparent authority of the State.

The act of extrajudicial killings is classified as a heinous crime, with the penalty of life imprisonment to be imposed upon those who may be held liable for the offense. Monetary reparation, in the amount of PhP250,000.00 to PhP500,000.00 per victim, depending on the circumstances of each death, and nonmonetary reparation, shall be granted to the victims and their families, as may be determined by the Extrajudicial Killings Claims Board, which is proposed to be created under the law.

HB 10986 has been under deliberations of the Committee on Justice on December 11, 2024 and January 22, 2025.

2. **House Bill No. 10987**, “An Act Prohibiting All Forms Of Offshore Gaming Operations In The Country And Providing Penalties For Violation Thereof,” introduced by Representatives Aurelio “Dong” D. Gonzales, Jr., David “Jay-Jay” C. Suarez, Robert Ace S. Barbers, Dan S. Fernandez, Bienvenido M. Abante, Jr., Joseph Stephen “Caraps” S. Paduano, Romeo M. Acop, Johnny T. Pimentel, Gerville “Jinky Bitrics” R. Luistro, Ramon Rodrigo L. Gutierrez, Francisco Paolo P. Ortega, Jefferson F. Khonghun, and Jonathan Keith T. Flores

The proposed “Anti-Offshore Gaming Operations Act” seeks to ensure the development and preservation of moral values, human dignity and social wellbeing of the people by eradicating criminality and corruption and prohibiting any activity related to offshore gaming operations, where the social and economic ill consequences outweigh the financial benefits.

The measure prohibits the operation of any offshore gaming corporation in the country which includes the following acts: a) facilitating offshore gaming through any means or device; b) accepting any form of betting for offshore gaming operations; c) operating a service provider of any component of offshore gaming operation; d) constructing or maintaining any operation hub or structural complex that houses the operations, and logistical, administrative and support services for offshore gaming; establishing any gaming laboratory or providing services as gaming laboratory; f) possessing any offshore gaming paraphernalia; and g) aiding, protecting or abetting the conduct of the above- mentioned acts.

On 19 November 2024, the Committee on Games and Amusements approved House Bill No. 10987, in consolidation with House Bill Nos. 5082, 10525, 10636, and 10725, subject to style, and likewise approved the Committee Report.

3. **House Bill No. 11043**, “An Act Providing For A Civil Forfeiture In Favor of the State Any Unlawfully Acquired Real Estate Properties By Any Foreign National,” introduced by Reprs. Representatives Aurelio “Dong” D. Gonzales, Jr., David “Jay-Jay” C. Suarez, Robert Ace S. Barbers, Bienvenido M. Abante, Jr., Dan S. Fernandez, Joseph Stephen “Caraps” S. Paduano, Romeo M. Acop, Johnny T. Pimentel, Gerville “Jinky Bitrics” R. Luistro, Ramon Rodrigo L. Gutierrez, Francisco Paolo P. Ortega, Jefferson F. Khonghun, Jonathan Keith T. Flores, and Ernesto M. Dionisio, Jr.

The bill seeks to provide for a civil forfeiture in favor of the State of any unlawfully acquired real estate properties by any foreign national. Thousands of aliens have been flocking to the Philippines to establish Philippine Offshore Gaming Operations which have turned out to be closely linked to criminal activities such as human trafficking and internet scams.

Upon further investigation, it was discovered that these aliens are effectively acquiring Filipino citizenship by securing falsified birth certificates, passports and driver's licenses with the help of corrupt public officers in the local civil registrars, Department of Foreign Affairs, and Land Transportation Office. Using these falsified public documents, these unscrupulous aliens can skirt the constitutional prohibition on foreign land ownership. It is then imperative to never let such activities continue in the Philippines.

The salient features of the proposed Civil Forfeiture Act are:

- Any real estate property acquired unlawfully by foreign nationals is null and void and vests no rights or obligations.
- The Solicitor General is responsible for initiating civil forfeiture proceedings.
- Real estate acquired by foreign nationals is presumed to have been unlawfully acquired unless proven otherwise.
- A taxpayer may file a complaint before the local prosecutor.
- If a reasonable ground for violation is found, the Solicitor General can file a civil forfeiture petition in the regional trial court.
- Immunity from criminal prosecution may be granted to individuals who testify about the unlawful land acquisition.
- The Land Registration Authority will monitor land transfers and report suspicious transfers to the Solicitor General.

- Local Government Units will also monitor land transfers and report to the Solicitor General.

The Committee on Justice has initiated deliberations of HB 11043 on December 11, 2024 and January 15, 2025.

4. **House Bill No. 11117**, “AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE CANCELLATION OF BIRTH CERTIFICATES REGISTERED THROUGH FRAUDULENT MEANS BY FOREIGN NATIONALS, CREATING A SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CANCELLATION OF BIRTH CERTIFICATES AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR,” introduced by Representatives Aurelio "Dong" D. Gonzales Jr., David "JayJay" C. Suarez, Robert Ace S. Barbers, Bienvenido M. Abante Jr., Dan S. Fernandez, Joseph Stephen "Caraps" S. Paduano, Romeo M. Acop, Johnny Ty Pimentel, Gerville "Jinky Bitrics" R. Luistro, Ramon Rodrigo L. Gutierrez, Francisco Paolo P. Ortega V, Jefferson F. Khonghun, Jonathan Keith T. Flores, Raul Angelo "Jil" D. Bongalon, Margarita "Atty. Migs" B. Nograles, Ernesto M. Dionisio Jr., Joel R. Chua, Ziaur-Rahman "Zia" Alonto Adiong, Lordan G. Suan and Cheeno Miguel D. Almario

The bill seeks to provide the administrative cancellation of birth certificates fraudulently registered by foreign nationals. Recent events have revealed that thousands of foreigners were able to secure birth certificates fraudulently. In Davao del Sur alone, it was reported that around 1,200 falsified birth certificates were issued by the local civil registrar in July 2024.

Foreign nationals who have been proven to have acquired birth certificates through fraudulent means should not be given a venue to prolong their stay in the Philippines, or worse, to legitimize their fraudulent birth certificates and their Filipino citizenship. The persons responsible for causing or facilitating the erroneous entries in our civil registers must also be held accountable. Hence, this bill primarily seeks to provide an expedited procedure to cancel any birth certificate fraudulently acquired by any foreign national, after due notice and hearing to prevent them from inflicting further harm to our society.

The salient features of the proposed Fraudulent Birth Certificate Cancellation Law are:

- Focuses on the cancellation of birth certificates registered fraudulently by foreign nationals.
- A Committee is created to oversee the cancellation process, including representatives from various government agencies (PSA, DFA, DOJ, DILG, OSG). Powers of the Committee include formulating procedures, conducting investigations, issuing subpoenas, and recommending criminal, civil, or deportation actions.
- The PSA Board Secretariat handles complaints, assigns docket numbers, schedules hearings, and issues notices.
- Any legal adult or law enforcement officer can file a verified complaint about fraudulent birth certificates.
- Must include the foreign national’s name, address, fraudulent birth certificate details, and evidence of illegal actions.

HB 11117 has been referred to the Committee on Population and Family Relations and is up for second reading approval on 10 June 2025.

5. **House Bill No. 10998**, “An Act Amending Article 117 of Act No. 3815, otherwise known as the ‘Revised Penal Code of the Philippines,’ as amended, Punishing Conspiracy and Proposal to Commit Espionage and Misprision of Espionage, and for other purposes” or

the proposed Espionage Law of 2024, introduced by Representatives Aurelio “Dong” D. Gonzales, Jr. David “Jay-Jay” C. Suarez, Robert Ace S. Barbers, Bienvenido M. Abante, Jr., Dan S. Fernandez, Joseph Stephen “Caraps” S. Paduano, Romeo M. Acop, Johnny Ty Pimentel, Gerville “Jinky Bitrics” R. Luistro, Ramon Rodrigo L. Gutierrez, Francisco Paolo P. Ortega V, Jefferson F. Khonghun, and Jonathan Keith T. Flores.

Apart from the foregoing bills, the Joint Committee has accomplished the following:

2. The Joint Committee inquiry prompted the proper authorities to reopen the investigation into the murders of PGEN Wesley Barayuga, former Albueva, Leyte Mayor Rolando Espinosa and the three (3) Chinese nationals killed inside the Davao Prison and Penal Farm.
3. The certificate of registration or incorporation of Empire 999 Realty Corporation was revoked.
4. The Philippine passports of Cai Qimeng a.k.a. Willie Ong and Yang Jiazheng a.k.a. Aedy Tai Yang were cancelled by the government agencies concerned.
5. The findings of the Joint Committee have led to the filing of legal cases against Guo Hua Ping a.k.a. Alice Leal Guo, Katherine Cassandra Ong, and Atty. Harry Roque. The charges filed against them include, among others, human trafficking as well as graft and corruption.
6. The Chairperson of the PAOCC directed the AMLC to apply with the appropriate courts for the issuance of a Freeze Order or Provisional Asset Preservation Order which covers assets related to unlawful activities of the following corporations, consistent with Republic Act No. 9160 otherwise known as the “Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2001”, as amended. These corporations are:
  - a. Lucky South Limited Co.;
  - b. Whirlwind Corp.;
  - c. Biancham Holdings And Trading Inc.;
  - d. Empire 999 Realty Corporation;
  - e. Sunflare Industrial Supply Corporation;
  - f. Yatai Industrial Park Incorporated; and
  - g. Empire 999 Industrial Realty and Development Corporation.

-end-



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



Nineteenth Congress  
Third Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 10986

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**Introduced by Representatives Aurelio “Dong” D. Gonzales, Jr., David “Jay-Jay” C. Suarez, Robert Ace S. Barbers, Bienvenido M. Abante, Jr., Dan S. Fernandez, Joseph Stephen “Caraps” S. Paduano, Romeo M. Acop, Johnny T. Pimentel, Gerville “Jinky Bitrics” R. Luistro, Ramon Rodrigo L. Gutierrez, Francisco Paolo P. Ortega, Jefferson F. Khonghun, and Jonathan Keith T. Flores**

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#### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

This bill seeks to classify and penalize extrajudicial killing as a heinous crime and provide clear legal standards to ensure accountability for such action.

The 1987 Constitution enshrines the State’s obligation to value the dignity of every human person and guarantee full respect for human rights. It mandates the protection of life, liberty, and property, and ensures that no person shall be deprived of these fundamental rights without due process of law. It is therefore imperative for the State to prevent and address any violation of these rights, including those occurring outside the bounds of the legal system.

Extrajudicial killing (EJK) or the killing of individuals without judicial proceedings or legal authority, poses a grave threat to the rule of law, democracy, and the protection of human rights. These acts bypass established judicial procedures, undermining public trust in the justice system and violating the basic rights to life and due process guaranteed by the Constitution. The lack of accountability for such crimes contributes to a culture of impunity, where perpetrators believe they can act without fear of legal consequences.

This bill seeks to explicitly criminalize EJK, ensuring that any individual, regardless of rank or position, who is found guilty of participating in, authorizing, or condoning such acts will face appropriate criminal penalties. By defining EJK as a specific crime, this bill aims to strengthen the legal framework for investigating, prosecuting, and punishing those responsible for these heinous acts.

Furthermore, this proposed measure aligns with the country’s international commitments to uphold human rights, particularly under treaties such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which requires states to protect the right to life and ensure that no one is arbitrarily deprived of it.

The classification of EJK as a heinous crime is a necessary step to restore public confidence in the justice system and uphold the rule of law. It affirms the State's duty to ensure that all individuals are afforded the protection of law and that justice is served in every case of unlawful killing. By adopting this measure, the State not only seeks to provide justice for victims and their families but also to send a clear message that all acts of violence outside legal processes will not be tolerated.

This bill also creates the Extrajudicial Killing Claims Board which aims to provide reparations to victims of extrajudicial killing and create mechanisms to address, investigate, and prevent future cases of EJK.

According to the *"Report on Investigated Killings in Relation to Anti-Illegal Drug Campaign of the Commission on Human Rights,"* released in 2022, the Commission on Human Rights was able to investigate 846 victims of drug-related extrajudicial killings, 577 were committed by law enforcement officers and 269 of unidentified and other types of perpetrators from 2016 to 2022.

The reparations provide a small relief to families of the victims of EJK and an acknowledgment of the wrong-doing committed by the State against their loved ones.

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



**Aurelio "Dong" D. Gonzales, Jr.**



**David "Jay-Jay" C. Suarez**



**Robert Ace S. Barbers**



**Bienvenido M. Abante, Jr.**



**Dan S. Fernandez**



**Joseph Stephen "Caraps" S. Paduano**



**Romeo M. Acop**



**Johnny T. Pimentel**



**Gerville "Jinky Bitrics" R. Luistro**



**Ramon Rodrigo L. Gutierrez**



**Francisco Paolo P. Ortega**



**Jefferson F. Khonghun**



**Jonathan Keith T. Flores**



1 reparations for the victims, and strengthen the mechanisms for the prevention of extrajudicial  
2 killing.

3 SEC. 3. *Definition of Terms.* –

4 a) *Extrajudicial killing (EJK)* refers to any killing other than that imposed by the  
5 State pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution on heinous crimes or a deliberate and  
6 arbitrary killing of any person not authorized by a previous judgment pronounced by a  
7 competent court affording all the judicial guarantees which are recognized as indispensable  
8 by civilized peoples. It may be committed a public officer, person in authority, agent of a  
9 person in authority, or any person who is acting under the actual or apparent authority of the  
10 State.

11 b) *Administrative Negligence* refers to the inaction of any public officer,  
12 person in authority or agent of a person in authority to prevent the commission of  
13 extrajudicial killing in one's area of responsibility.

14 SEC. 4. *Extrajudicial Killing as a Heinous Crime.* – Extrajudicial killing committed  
15 by a public officer, person in authority, agent of a person in authority, or any person who is  
16 acting under the actual or apparent authority of the State, is hereby classified as a heinous  
17 crime.

18 The penalty of life imprisonment shall be imposed upon a public officer, person of  
19 authority, agent of a person in authority, or any person who is acting under the actual or  
20 apparent authority of the State, who commits an extrajudicial killing or who orders the  
21 extrajudicial killing.

22 Any superior military, police or law enforcement officer or senior government official  
23 who issued an order to any lower ranking personnel to commit an extrajudicial killing for  
24 whatever purpose shall be equally liable as principals.

1           SEC. 5. *Monetary Reparation for Victims.* – In addition to any right of the legal  
2 heirs of victims of EJK to claim for monetary compensation and reparation as provided for  
3 under Republic Act No. 7309, or “*An Act Creating a Board of Claims Under the Department*  
4 *of Justice for Victims of Unjust Imprisonment or Detention and Victims of Violent Crimes and*  
5 *for Other Purposes,*” the legal heirs may also claim for compensation under this Act in the  
6 amount of Two hundred fifty thousand pesos (P250,000.00) to Five hundred thousand pesos  
7 (P500,000.00) per victim, depending on the circumstances of each death.

8           SEC. 6. *Nonmonetary Reparation.* – The Department of Health, Department of  
9 Social Welfare and Development, the Department of Education, the Commission on Higher  
10 Education, the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, and other government  
11 agencies shall render the necessary services as nonmonetary reparation to the victims and or  
12 their families, as may be determined by the Extrajudicial Killings Claims Board, hereinafter  
13 created.

14           SEC. 7. *Extrajudicial Killings Claims Board.* – There is hereby created a body to be  
15 known as the Extrajudicial Killings Claims Board, hereinafter referred to as the Board, under  
16 the Commission on Human Rights (CHR). It shall be composed of nine (9) members who  
17 possess the following qualifications:

18           (a)     Must be of known probity, competence, and integrity;

19           (b)     Must have a deep and thorough understanding and knowledge of human rights  
20 and involvement in efforts against human rights violations;

21           (c)     At least three (3) of them must be members of the Philippine Bar who have  
22 been engaged in the practice of law for at least ten (10) years; and

23           (d)     Must have a clear and adequate understanding and commitment to human  
24 rights protection, promotion, and advocacy.

25           The Board shall organize itself within thirty days from the effectivity of this Act.

1           The President shall appoint the nine (9) members of the Board from a list of nominees  
2 recommended by human rights organizations and the CHR.

3           The members of the Board shall have a term of office of six (6) years.

4           **SEC. 8. Powers and Functions of the Board.** – The Board shall act as a claims board  
5 to victims of EJKs and exercise the following powers and functions:

6           (a)     Receive, evaluate, process, and investigate applications for claims under this  
7 Act;

8           (b)     Conduct independent administrative proceedings and resolve disputes over  
9 claims;

10          (c)     Approve with finality all eligible claims under this Act;

11          (d)     Deputize appropriate government agencies to assist in the performance of its  
12 functions;

13          (e)     Refer family members of the EJK victims to the proper government agency  
14 such as the Department of Social Welfare and Development and the National Center for  
15 Mental Health for psycho-social rehabilitation;

16          (f)     Promulgate such rules as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this  
17 Act, including rules of procedure in the conduct of its proceedings, with the Revised Rules of  
18 Court of the Philippines having suppletory application.

19          **SEC. 9. Presumption of Administrative Negligence.** – Except in areas declared by  
20 the proper government authority as areas of conflict or combat zones, any public officer in  
21 charge of public order and safety and the local chief executive are presumed administratively  
22 negligent if there is an increase in the number of extrajudicial killings in their area of  
23 responsibility, as determined by the CHR, despite the continuous allocation and disbursement  
24 of peace and order, intelligence funds or other similar allocations to such public officer.

1 Public officials in charge of investigating or prosecuting cases who fail to prevent,  
2 investigate, or file necessary actions in court against those suspected of having committed an  
3 EJK shall be administratively liable under applicable laws.

4 SEC. 10. *Preventive Suspension.* – The proper disciplining authority may, pending  
5 investigation, preventively suspend the public officer or any person under one’s command for  
6 a period of one hundred twenty (120) days if the charges against such officer involve inaction  
7 to prevent the commission of extrajudicial killing.

8 SEC. 11. *Imprescriptibility.* – The prosecution for EJK shall not prescribe.

9 SEC.12. *Suppletory Applications.* – The pertinent provisions of the Revised Penal  
10 Code shall have suppletory application.

11 SEC. 13. *Appropriations.* The amount necessary for the initial implementation of this  
12 Act shall be charged to the current year’s appropriations of the Commission on Human  
13 Rights. Thereafter, such sum as may be necessary for the effective implementation of this  
14 Act shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.

15 SEC. 14. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* – Within sixty (60) days from the  
16 formation of the Board, the Board shall, in coordination with the CHR, issue the necessary  
17 rules and regulations for the effective implementation of this Act.

18 SEC. 15. *Separability Clause.* — If, for any reason, any section or provision of this  
19 Act is declared unconstitutional or invalid, such other sections or provisions not affected  
20 thereby shall remain in full force and effect.

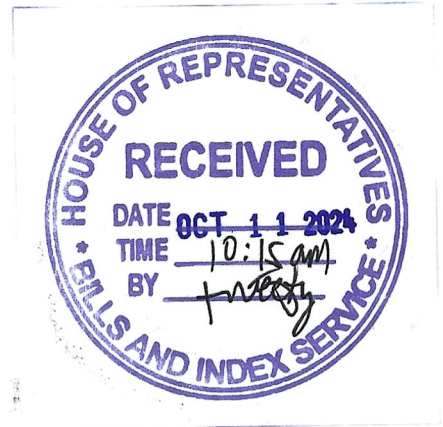
21 SEC. 16. *Repealing Clause.* – All other laws, decrees, orders, rules, and regulations  
22 or other issuances or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby  
23 repealed or modified accordingly.

24 SEC. 17. *Effectivity.* – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after

- 1 its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.
- 2 Approved,



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



**NINETEENTH CONGRESS**  
Third Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 10987

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**Introduced by Representatives Aurelio “Dong” D. Gonzales, Jr. David “Jay-Jay” C. Suarez, Robert Ace S. Barbers, Dan S. Fernandez, Bienvenido M. Abante, Jr., Joseph Stephen “Caraps” S. Paduano, Romeo M. Acop, Johnny Ty Pimentel, Gerville “JinkyBitrics” R. Luistro, Ramon Rodrigo L. Gutierrez, Francisco Paolo P. Ortega V, Jefferson F. Khonghun, and Jonathan Keith T. Flores**

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### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

This bill seeks to prohibit all forms of offshore gaming operations in the country and provide penalties for violations thereof.

The Philippine Offshore Gaming Operators (POGOs) are entities that provide online gambling services to foreigners residing outside the Philippines and hire foreign employees. With the license issued by the Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation (PAGCOR), POGOs were allowed to establish hubs or self-contained complexes for their operations, with office and residential spaces, food establishments, wellness and recreational facilities and service shops intended to cater for all the basic needs of their foreign employees.

There are reports that various crimes are related to the operation of POGOs, and POGO hubs, being a self-contained area, are used to conceal these crimes. Several raids conducted by law enforcement agencies on illegal POGO hubs reveal cases of kidnapping, illegal detention, human trafficking, prostitution, and tortures. Further, the authorities suspect that illegal POGOs are likewise involved in cybercrime, investment scam, money laundering, tax evasion and other fraudulent practices.

In the recent joint committee hearing of the House Committees on Public Order and Safety and the Games and Amusements, the resource persons and witnesses testified and proved through videos that illegal activities and crimes are being committed in the POGO hubs.

Moreover, besides the alarming illegal activities and crimes being perpetrated by POGOs, there is also a serious concern on national security. The Department of National Defense has reported the presence of international criminal syndicates posing as POGO hubs, which poses a threat to the country's national security.

The Department of Finance and National Economic Development Authority have recommended to President Ferdinand Romualdez Marcos Jr. to ban POGOs, and the Makati Business Club and the UP School of Economics fully support the recommendation citing that the contribution of POGO investments to the economy is minimal at 0.2% of GDP in 2023 compared to the social costs that directly affect economic growth. Crimes related to POGOs can hinder growth and affect investor perception.

Answering the clamor and call to ban POGOs, President Ferdinand Romualdez Marcos Jr., in his most recent State of the Nation Address, declared the immediate ban of POGOs, citing the association with other illicit activities such as financial scams, money laundering, prostitution, human trafficking, kidnapping, brutal torture, and murder. The President further said that the POGOs' grave abuse and disrespect to Philippines' system of law must stop.

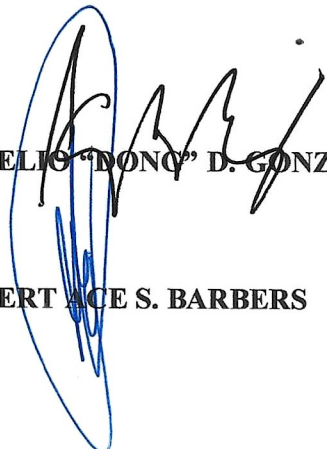
While banning the conduct of POGO and POGO-related activities and services comes with potential economic losses, allowing them to proliferate comes with the long-term and much higher cost to public safety and institutional integrity. It is necessary to enact a law to ensure that anti-POGO measures are institutionalized, thus, this proposed measure.

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



DAVID "JAY-JAY" C. SUAREZ

DAN S. FERNANDEZ



AURELIO "DONO" D. GONZALES, JR.


ROBERT ACE S. BARBERS



JOSEPH STEPHEN "CARAPS" S. PADUANO



BIENVENIDO M. ABANTE, JR.



JOHNNY TY PIMENTEL



ROMEO M. ACOPI



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GERVILLE "JINKYBITRICS" R. LUISTRO



JEFFERSON F. KHONGHUN



FRANCISCO PAOLO P. ORTEGA V



JONATHAN KEITH T. FLORES



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

**NINETEENTH CONGRESS**  
Third Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 10987

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**Introduced by**  
**Representatives Aurelio “Dong” D. Gonzales, Jr. David “Jay-Jay” C. Suarez, Robert Ace S. Barbers, Dan S. Fernandez, Bienvenido M. Abante, Jr., Joseph Stephen “Caraps” S. Paduano, Romeo M. Acop, Johnny Ty Pimentel, Gerville “JinkyBitrics” R. Luistro, Ramon Rodrigo L. Gutierrez, Francisco Paolo P. Ortega V, Jefferson F. Khonghun, and Jonathan Keith T. Flores**

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**AN ACT**  
**PROHIBITING ALL FORMS OF OFFSHORE GAMING OPERATIONS**  
**IN THE COUNTRY AND PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION**  
**THEREOF**

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

1           SECTION 1. **Short Title.** – This Act shall be known as the “*Anti-Offshore*  
2 *Gaming Operations Act.*”

3           SEC. 2. **Declaration of Policy.** – It is the policy of the State to maintain  
4 peace and order, protect life, liberty and property, and promote the general  
5 welfare for the enjoyment by all the people of the blessings of democracy.  
6 Towards this end, the State shall ensure the development and preservation of the

1 moral values, human dignity and social well-being of the people by eradicating  
2 criminality and corruption and prohibiting any activity, including illegal activities  
3 related to offshore gaming operations, where the social and economic costs  
4 outweigh the economic benefits.

5       SEC. 3. *Prohibited Acts.* – It is unlawful for any person or entity to offer  
6 or conduct any offshore gaming operation in the country which includes any of  
7 the following acts:

8       (a) Facilitate offshore gaming through any means or device;

9       (b) Accept any form of betting for offshore gaming operations;

10       (c) Operate as a service provider of any component of offshore gaming  
11 operations such as:

12           (1) Cater to the various needs of offshore gaming players through  
13 direct contact and interaction by any means of communication;

14           (2) Develop or improve the business processes of any offshore  
15 gaming operator;

16           (3) Offer or maintain information technology (IT) technical support,  
17 including the installation and configuration of computer systems,  
18 placement and management of player accounts and any other form of IT  
19 technical support services that facilitate offshore gaming operations;

20           (4) Supply propriety products for offshore gaming operators either as  
21 gaming systems such as sportsbook for sports betting or games itself such  
22 as random number generator-based games for online casinos;

1 (5) Live-stream any offshore gaming activity; or

2 (6) Market or advertise any offshore gaming products and customer  
3 relations.

4 (d) Construct or maintain any operation hub or a structural complex that  
5 houses the operations, and logistical, administrative and support services for  
6 offshore gaming;

7 (e) Establish any gaming laboratory or provide services as a gaming  
8 laboratory;

9 (f) Possess any offshore gaming paraphernalia; and

10 (g) Aid, protect or abet the conduct of any of the above-mentioned acts.

11 For purposes of this Act, *offshore gaming operation* refers to the offering or  
12 conducting of online games of chance or sports betting through the internet using  
13 a network and software or program exclusively to offshore players or players  
14 located outside of the Philippines.

15 **SEC. 4. *Revocation of License or Franchise.*** – Any provision of existing  
16 laws to the contrary notwithstanding, all licenses or franchises issued to any  
17 person or entity, including gaming agents and service providers, by the Philippine  
18 Amusement and Gaming Corporation (PAGCOR), Cagayan Economic Zone  
19 Authority (CEZA), Aurora Pacific Economic Zone and Freeport Authority  
20 (APECO) and Authority of the Freeport Area of Bataan (AFAB), to conduct  
21 offshore gaming operation in the country are hereby deemed withdrawn, revoked  
22 or cancelled.

1           The PAGCOR, CEZA, APECO, AFAB and other regulatory government  
2 agencies authorized to operate and license gambling casinos, gaming clubs and  
3 other similar recreation or amusement places and gaming pools are prohibited to  
4 issue any license or permit for offshore gaming operations.

5           **SEC. 5. *Cancellation of Visas and Employment Permits.*** – All visas  
6 issued by the Bureau of Immigration and alien employment permits issued by the  
7 Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) to foreign workers employed by  
8 offshore gaming operators are declared cancelled. The Bureau of Immigration  
9 and DOLE are prohibited from processing any visas and alien employment  
10 permits related to offshore gaming operations.

11           **SEC. 6. *Penalties.*** – Any person or entity who violates Section 3 of this  
12 Act shall be punished as follows:

13           (a) First offense: Imprisonment of not less than four (4) years but not more  
14 than six (6) years and a fine of not less than One hundred thousand pesos  
15 (P100,000.00) but not more than Five hundred thousand pesos (P500,000.00);

16           (b) Second offense: Imprisonment of not less than six (6) years but not  
17 more than eight (8) years and a fine of not less than Five hundred thousand pesos  
18 (P500,000.00) but not more than One million pesos (P1,000,000.00); and

19           (c) Third and succeeding offenses: Imprisonment of not less than eight (8)  
20 years but not more than ten (10) years and a fine of not less than Five million  
21 pesos (P5,000,000.00) but not more than Ten million pesos (P10,000,000.00).

22           If the offender is a corporation or association, the president, manager,

1 managing partner or any officer of the corporation or association who directly  
2 participated in the violation of Section 3 of this Act shall be held liable.

3 If the offender is an alien, the guilty alien shall be deported immediately  
4 after service of sentence and payment of fines without further proceedings by the  
5 Bureau of Immigration.

6 **SEC. 7. *Liability of Government Employees and Public Officials.*** – If the  
7 prohibited act is committed by a public officer, the public officer shall, in addition  
8 to the penalties provided for in this Act, be dismissed from employment and be  
9 disqualified from re-employment in any government office. In addition, all  
10 retirement benefits of such public officer shall be forfeited in favor of the  
11 government.

12 **SEC. 8. *Prosecution of Other Offenses.*** – Except for specific violations  
13 and prosecution under other laws which already provided specific penalties,  
14 prosecution or conviction under this Act is without prejudice to prosecution and  
15 punishment under the Revised Penal Code or to the existing laws.

16 **SEC. 9. *Forfeiture of Properties.*** – Upon conviction, all buildings or other  
17 structures or facilities, materials, equipment and instrument used directly or  
18 indirectly in violation of this Act, and the proceeds of such illegal offshore  
19 gaming operation, except when such properties are owned by innocent third  
20 persons, shall be confiscated and forfeited in favor the government and may be  
21 disposed of in accordance with existing laws, rules and regulations.

22 **SEC. 10. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.*** – Within ninety (90) days

1 from the effectivity of this Act, the Chairperson of PAGCOR shall, in  
2 coordination with the Secretaries of Justice, Labor and Employment, the Interior  
3 and Local Government, Information and Communications Technology and heads  
4 of the Cagayan Economic Zone Authority, Aurora Pacific Economic Zone and  
5 Freeport Authority and Authority of the Freeport Area of Bataan, issue the  
6 necessary rules and regulations, including the closure and winding down of  
7 businesses and corporations related to offshore gaming operations effective  
8 December 31, 2024, cancellation of visas of foreign nationals, and interventions  
9 for affected Filipino workers, for the effective implementation of this Act.

10       SEC.11. *Collection of Unpaid Taxes.* – Notwithstanding the closure, all  
11 POGOs, support providers, local gaming agents, and business process  
12 outsourcing providers shall be required to settle all taxes and other fees due to the  
13 government. Failure to pay tax shall be subject to the appropriate penalties and  
14 sanctions under the National Internal Revenue Code.

15       SEC. 12. *Separability Clause.* – If any provision of this Act is declared  
16 unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act or any provisions not affected shall  
17 remain in full force and effect.

18       SEC.13. *Repealing Clause.* Executive Order No. 13, Series of 2017,  
19 entitled “Strengthening The Fight Against Illegal Gambling And Clarifying The  
20 Jurisdiction And Authority Of Concerned Agencies In The Regulation And  
21 Licensing Of Gambling And Online Gaming Facilities, And For Other Purposes”  
22 and Republic Act No. 11590, entitled “An Act Taxing Philippine Offshore

1 Gaming Operations, Amending for The Purpose Sections 22, 25, 27, 106, 108,  
2 And Adding New Sections 125-A And New Sections 125-A And 228(G) Of the  
3 National Internal Revenue Code Of 1997, As Amended, And for Other  
4 Purposes,” are hereby repealed.

5 All other laws, orders, issuances, rules and regulations inconsistent with  
6 the provisions of this Act are repealed or modified accordingly.

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

Approved,



Republic of the Philippines  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
Quezon City

**NINETEENTH CONGRESS**  
Third Regular Session  
House Bill No. **10998**



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Introduced by: Representatives **AURELIO "DONG" D. GONZALES, JR., DAVID "JAY-JAY" C. SUAREZ, ROBERT ACE S. BARBERS, BIENVENIDO M. ABANTE, JR., DAN S. FERNANDEZ, JOSEPH STEPHEN "CARAPS" S. PADUANO, AND ROMEO M. ACOP, JOHNNY T. PIMENTEL, GERVILLE "JINKY BITRICS" R. LUISTRO, RAMON RODRIGO L. GUTIERREZ, FRANCISCO PAOLO P. ORTEGA, JEFFERSON F. KHONGHUN, AND JONATHAN KEITH T. FLORES**

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#### EXPLANATORY NOTE

The evidence, both testimonial and documentary, so far presented in the course of the investigations being conducted by the House QUAD COM of this Congress has revealed highly questionable activities that have serious implications for our national security.

With what is happening in our country, from the illegal activities of China in the West Philippine Sea that have undermined and compromised, and continue to undermine and compromise, our sovereignty and national territory in clear violation of international law, to the highly questionable entry of Chinese nationals enrolling as students in schools easily accessible to our military installations and facilities, and the very-disturbing accounts on the personality, business and other illegal activities of the dismissed Mayor of Bamban, Tarlac, who is now under investigation by the House' QUAD COM, there is an urgent need to craft legislative measures to address this concern while there is still time.

This Bill is in tune with the State principle that the maintenance of peace and order, the protection of life, liberty, and property, and the promotion of the general welfare are essential for the enjoyment by all the people of the blessings of democracy (*Sec. 5, Art. II, Constitution*),

It is, therefore, the aim of this Bill to amend, strengthen, and widen the scope of Art. 117 of the Revised Penal Code which took effect in 1932 defines and penalizes the felony of espionage in relation to Commonwealth Act No. 616 which took effect in 1941. Hence, its early passage is earnestly requested.

  
AURELIO "DONG" D. GONZALES, JR.

ROBERT ACE S. BARBERS

  
JOSEPH STEPHEN "CARAPS" S. PADUANO

  
ROMEO M. ACOP

  
GERVILLE "INKY BITRICS" R. LUISTRO

  
FRANCISCO PAOLO P. ORTEGA

  
JONATHAN KEITH T. FLORES

  
DAVID "JAY-JAY" S. SUAREZ

BIENVENIDO M. ABANTE, JR.,

  
DAN S. FERNANDEZ

  
JOHNNY T. PIMENTEL

  
RAMON RODRIGO L. GUTIERREZ

  
JEFFERSON F. KHONGHUN



Republic of the Philippines  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
Quezon City

**NINETEENTH CONGRESS**  
Third Regular Session  
House Bill No. **10998**

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Introduced by: Representatives **AURELIO "DONG" D. GONZALES, JR., DAVID "JAY-JAY" C. SUAREZ, ROBERT ACE S. BARBERS, BIENVENIDO M. ABANTE, JR., DAN S. FERNANDEZ, JOSEPH STEPHEN "CARAPS" S. PADUANO, AND ROMEO M. ACOP, JOHNNY T. PIMENTEL, GERVILLE "JINKY BITRICS" R. LUISTRO, RAMON RODRIGO L. GUTIERREZ, FRANCISCO PAOLO V P. ORTEGA, JEFFERSON F. KHONGHUN, AND JONATHAN KEITH T. FLORES**

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**AN ACT**  
**AMENDING ARTICLE 117 OF ACT NO. 3815, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE 'REVISED PENAL CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES', AS AMENDED, PUNISHING CONSPIRACY AND PROPOSAL TO COMMIT ESPIONAGE AND MISPRISION OF ESPIONAGE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

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

**SECTION 1.** *Title.* - This Act shall be known as the "Espionage Law of 2024".

**SEC. 2.** *Declaration of Policy.* - It is hereby declared the policy of the State to protect life, liberty and property and promote the general welfare which are essential for the enjoyment by all the people of the blessings of democracy in a just and humane society, and to protect and defend our territory and sovereignty. Further, considering the fast-changing moral, political, social and economic environment, and the ever-changing communications and electronics equipment and devices, national security shall remain a primary concern of the State and every Filipino citizen.

**SEC. 3.** Article 117 of the Revised Penal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

**"Art. 117. - Espionage.** - The penalty of **RECLUSION TEMPORAL AND A FINE NOT EXCEEDING FIVE MILLION PESOS (PHP5,000,000.00) NOR LESS THAN THREE MILLION PESOS (PHP3,000,000.00)** shall be **IMPOSED** upon any person, who:

1. Without authority therefor, enters **OR AIDS OR INDUCES ANOTHER TO ENTER** a warship, fort, or naval or military establishment or reservation or **FACILITY OR CAMP OR INSTALLATION**, to obtain any information, plans, photographs, or other data **WHETHER** of a confidential nature **OR NOT** relative to the defense **OR SECURITY** of

the Philippine Archipelago, **OR TO MILITARY TRAINING OR EQUIPMENT OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES;** or

2. Being in possession, by reason of the public office he/SHE holds, of the articles, data, or information referred to in the preceding paragraph, discloses their contents to a representative of a foreign nation, **FOREIGN NATIONAL OR TO CRIMINAL SINDICATES OR ELEMENTS TO THE INJURY OF THE PHILIPPINES, OR TO THE ADVANTAGE OF A FOREIGN NATION, NATIONAL OR ORGANIZATION;** OR
3. **OBTAINS, RECEIVES, GATHERS, PASSES, OR CAUSES TO BE OBTAINED, RECEIVED, GATHERED, PASSED, OR ATTEMPTS TO OBTAIN, RECEIVE, GATHER, OR PASS, IN ANY PLACE IN THE PHILIPPINES INFORMATION OR DATA CONCERNING ANY VESSEL, AIRCRAFT, NAVAL STATION, MILITARY CAMP OR INSTALLATIONS OR FACILITIES, WORK OF DEFENSE, MILITARY TRAINING OR EQUIPMENT, COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT OR FACILITIES, OR OTHER INFORMATION OR DATA CONNECTED WITH OR RELATIVE TO NATIONAL DEFENSE OR SECURITY FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISCLOSING SUCH INFORMATION OR DATA TO A FOREIGN NATION OR ITS REPRESENTATIVE, OR TO A FOREIGN NATIONAL OR ORGANIZATION;** OR
4. **LAWFULLY OR UNLAWFULLY HAVING POSSESSION OF THE INFORMATION OR DATA REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING PARAGRAPHS WILLFULLY COMMUNICATES, TRANSMITS, OR ATTEMPTS TO COMMUNICATE OR TRANSMIT THE SAME TO ANY PERSON NOT ENTITLED TO RECEIVE IT.**

The penalty next higher in degree shall be imposed if the offender is a public officer or employee **AND SUCH PENALTY SHALL BE IMPOSED IN ITS MAXIMUM PERIOD IF THE OFFENDER IS AN ELECTED PUBLIC OFFICIAL.**

**SEC. 4. Conspiracy and Proposal to commit espionage; Penalty.** – The conspiracy or proposal to commit the crime of espionage shall be punished by *Prision Mayor* in its maximum period and a fine of not less than Two Million Pesos (Php2,000,000.00) nor more than Three Million Pesos (Php3,000,000.00) and *Prision Mayor* in its medium period and a fine of not less than Two Million Pesos (Php2,000,000.00) nor more than Three Million Pesos (Php3,000,000.00), respectively.

**SEC. 5. Misprision of Espionage.** – Any person owing allegiance to the government of the Philippines and having knowledge of the commission of any of the unlawful acts enumerated and penalized under Sections 3 and 4 of this Act who conceals or does not disclose or make known the same as soon as possible to the nearest Philippine National Police station in the City or Municipality where he or she resides shall be held liable and punished as an accessory to the unlawful act committed.

**SEC. 6. Aiding, Inducing, or Supporting violators of the law.** – Any person who induces, aids, or supports in any manner and in any means, another in obtaining, receiving, gathering, or passing in any place in the Philippines information or data concerning any vessel, aircraft, naval station, military camp, or installations or facilities, work of defense, military training or

equipment, or communications equipment or facilities, or other information or data connected with or relative to national defense or security for the purpose of disclosing or with the intention to disclose such information or data to a foreign nation or its representative, or to a foreign national shall be punished by *Prision Mayor* in its minimum period and a fine of not less than One Million Pesos (Php1,000,000.00) nor more than Two Million Pesos (Php2,000,000.00).

**SEC. 7. *Harboring or Concealing violators of the law.*** – Any person who harbors or conceals another who he or she knows, or has reasonable grounds to believe, has committed or is about to commit, any offense under this Act shall be punished by *Prision Correccional* in its maximum period and a fine of not less than Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (Php500,000.00) nor more than One Million Pesos (php1,000,000.00).

**SEC. 8. *Persons Liable.*** – If the offender is a corporation, the President, Chief Operating Officer, General Manager, Treasurer, and/or Finance Officer shall be held criminally liable and a fine shall be imposed upon the corporation. Likewise, the Certificate of Registration and pertinent Licenses of the corporation shall be revoked and/or canceled and shall no longer be allowed reinstatement or renewal.

Any person convicted of any of the unlawful acts defined and penalized under this Act shall not be eligible for probation nor to parole or executive clemency, and if the offender is a foreign national, he or she shall be immediately deported upon serving his or her sentence and shall not be allowed to re-enter the Philippines.

**SEC. 9. *Disposition of property.*** – All property of any kind, nature or extent used in the commission of any of the unlawful acts defined and penalized under this Act, or in furtherance thereof, shall be seized and confiscated in favor of the government.

**SEC. 10. *Separability Clause.*** – If any provision or part of this Act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining parts or provisions not affected shall remain in full force and effect.

**SEC. 11. *Repealing Clause.*** – All laws, executive orders, decrees, and other issuances that are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed, amended, or modified accordingly.

**SEC. 12. *Effectivity.*** – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

*Approved,*



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



Nineteenth Congress  
Third Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. **11043**

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**Introduced by Representatives Aurelio “Dong” D. Gonzales Jr.,  
David “Jay-Jay” C. Suarez, Robert Ace S. Barbers,  
Bienvenido M. Abante Jr., Dan S. Fernandez,  
Joseph Stephen “Caraps” S. Paduano, Romeo M. Acop,  
Johnny Ty Pimentel, Gerville “Jinky Bitrics” R. Luistro,  
Ramon Rodrigo L. Gutierrez, Francisco Paolo P. Ortega V,  
Jefferson F. Khonghun and Jonathan Keith T. Flores**

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### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

This bill seeks to provide for a civil forfeiture in favor of the State any unlawfully acquired real estate properties by any foreign national.

The prohibition against land ownership by aliens is undoubted and is primarily found in Article XII, Sections 7 and 8 of the 1987 Constitution, which states:

“Sec. 7. Save in cases of hereditary succession, no private lands shall be transferred or conveyed except to individuals, corporations, or associations qualified to acquire or hold lands of the public domain.

“Sec. 8. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 7 of this Article, a natural-born citizen of the Philippines who has lost his Philippine citizenship may be a transferee of private lands, subject to limitations provided by law.”

This prohibition has existed since the 1935 Constitution, further acknowledging the paramount importance of reserving to Filipinos the country's most finite resource: its land.

On the other hand, thousands of aliens have been flocking to the Philippines to establish Philippine Offshore Gaming Operators (POGOs) which has turned out to be closely linked to criminal activities such as human trafficking and illegal drugs.

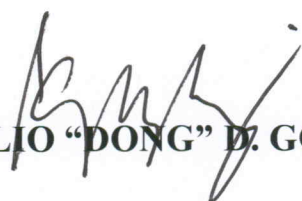
Upon further investigation on POGOs, it was also discovered that these aliens are effectively acquiring Filipino citizenship by securing falsified birth certificates, passports and driver's licenses with the help of corrupt public officers in the local civil registrars, Department of Foreign Affairs, and Land Transportation Authority. Using these falsified public documents, these unscrupulous aliens are able to skirt the constitutional prohibition on foreign land ownership.

The continued violation to the provisions of our Constitution on alien land ownership cannot be allowed to continue. More so that the primary violators belong to the POGO industry which has already been banned from the Philippines by His Excellency President Ferdinand R. Marcos, Jr. This measure seeks to implement such directive.

In fact, the issue of illegal POGOs has already pushed several lawmakers to move for the immediate forfeiture proceedings against said foreign entities and individuals who exploited legal loopholes in the acquisition of Philippine properties.

Moving forward, it is then imperative to never let such activities to continue in the Philippines. Thus, by reiterating existing policies against foreign land ownership, establishing the necessary communications framework for better enforcement of the prohibition on foreign land ownership, and allocating for public use any real property acquired through successful forfeiture proceedings, the corrupt practices may be curbed, if not totally eliminated.

In view of the foregoing, the immediate approval of this bill is highly and earnestly recommended.

  
**AURELIO "DONG" D. GONZALES, JR.**



**ROBERT ACE S. BARBERS**



**DAVID "JAY-JAY" C. SUAREZ**



**DAN S. FERNANDEZ**



**BIENVENIDO M. ABANTE, JR.**



**ROMEO M. ACOP**



**JOSEPH STEPHEN "CARAPS" S. PADUANO**



**GERVILLE "JINKY BITRICS" R. LUISTRO**



**JOHNNY TY PIMENTEL**



**FRANCISCO PAOLO P. ORTEGA V**



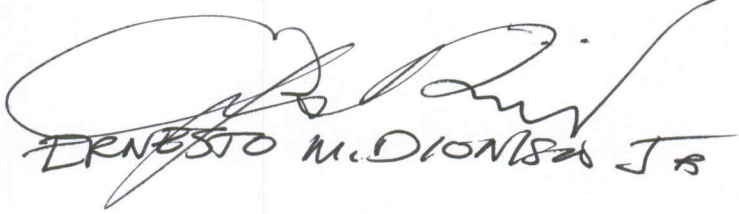
**RAMON RODRIGO L. GUTIERREZ**



**JONATHAN KEITH T. FLORES**



**JEFFERSON F. KHONGHUN**



**ERNESTO M. DIONISIO JR**



1 lands and institute civil forfeiture proceedings if any land is transferred to  
2 unqualified foreign national.

3       **SEC. 3. *Civil Forfeiture.*** – Any real estate property transferred or  
4 conveyed to unqualified foreign national, natural or juridical, in violation of the  
5 Constitutional prohibition is null and void and vests no rights and creates no  
6 obligations.

7       On behalf of the Republic of the Philippines, the Solicitor General shall  
8 institute the civil forfeiture proceedings and may delegate the same to the  
9 National Prosecution Service of the Department of Justice.

10       **SEC 4. *Presumption.*** – Except as otherwise allowed by law, any real estate  
11 property acquired by any foreign national in the Philippines shall be presumed  
12 *prima facie* to have been unlawfully acquired.

13       **SEC. 5. *Filing and venue of the petition.*** – Any taxpayer may file a  
14 complaint before the city or provincial prosecutor who shall conduct a  
15 preliminary investigation and certify to the Solicitor General that there is a  
16 reasonable ground to believe that a violation of the prohibition on foreign land  
17 ownership was committed and the respondent foreign national is probably guilty  
18 thereof.

19       Upon proper determination, the Solicitor General shall, file a petition for  
20 civil forfeiture before the regional trial court of the judicial region where the real  
21 estate property is located.

1           **SEC. 6. *Contents of the petition for civil forfeiture.*** – The petition shall  
2 contain the following information:

3           (a) The name and address of the respondent foreign national;

4           (b) A description with reasonable particularity of the real estate property;

5 and

6           (c) Such other information as may enable the court to determine whether  
7 or not the respondent foreign national has unlawfully acquired real estate  
8 property.

9           **SEC. 7. *Period for the answer.*** – The respondent foreign national shall  
10 have a period of fifteen (15) days to answer the complaint or petition from the  
11 receipt thereof from the city or provincial or prosecutor or the regional trial court.

12           **SEC. 8. *Immunity.*** – The Solicitor General may grant immunity from  
13 criminal prosecution to any person who testifies to the unlawful manner by which  
14 an unqualified foreign national has acquired the real estate property in question  
15 in cases where such testimony is necessary to prove that the subject real estate  
16 property was unlawfully acquired.

17           **SEC. 9. *Effect of record of title.*** – The fact that the real estate property has  
18 been recorded in the Registry of Property or office of the Register of Deeds in the  
19 name of the foreign national or of any person in collusion with the former shall  
20 not preclude the institution of civil forfeiture proceedings.

21           **SEC. 10. *Disposal.*** – The real estate property successfully acquired through  
22 the civil forfeiture proceedings shall be disposed in the following manner:

1 a. If the real estate property is agricultural land, the land shall be  
2 distributed to qualified farmers in coordination with the Department of  
3 Agrarian Reform; and

4 b. If the real estate property is non-agricultural land:

5 1. The land shall be used for the establishment of schools, hospitals  
6 and other establishments for socialized services; or

7 2. The land may be donated to the local government unit where the  
8 land is located and shall be used for social services facilities.

9 The President of the Philippines, however, may order that the non-  
10 agricultural land, after determining that the establishment of social service  
11 facilities, such as schools and hospitals, is no longer necessary, be turned-over to  
12 the Privatization and Management Office of the Department of Finance for its  
13 disposal.

14 **SEC. 11. *Monitoring and Reporting.*** – The Land Registration Authority  
15 shall monitor any transfer or conveyance of lands and immediately report to the  
16 Solicitor General any suspicious transfer or conveyance to any foreign national,  
17 taking into account Commonwealth Act No. 108, as amended, commonly known  
18 as the “*Anti-Dummy Law.*”

19 **SEC. 12. *Role of Local Government Units.*** – The local government units  
20 (LGUs) shall, likewise, monitor any transfer of real estate properties within their  
21 territorial jurisdiction and immediately report to the Solicitor General any  
22 suspicious transfer to any foreign national. Further, the LGUs shall monitor and

1 ensure that the real estate properties in their territorial jurisdiction are utilized for  
2 the purpose as appearing in the tax declaration

3       **SEC. 13. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.*** – Within ninety (90) days  
4 from the approval of this Act, the Solicitor General shall, in coordination with the  
5 Secretaries of Finance, Justice, Agrarian Reform, and the Chairperson of the  
6 Anti-Money Laundering Council, promulgate the pertinent rules and regulations  
7 for the effective implementation of this Act.

8       **SEC. 14. *Separability Clause.*** – If any provision or part of this Act is  
9 declared unconstitutional, the remaining parts provisions not affected shall  
10 remain in full force and effect.

11       **SEC. 15. *Repealing Clause.*** – All laws, ordinances, orders, rules,  
12 regulations and other issuances or parts thereof which are inconsistent with this  
13 Act are hereby repealed, amended or modified accordingly.

14       **SEC. 16. *Effectivity.*** – This Act shall take effect after fifteen (15) days  
15 after its publication in the *Official Gazette* or in a newspaper of general  
16 circulation.

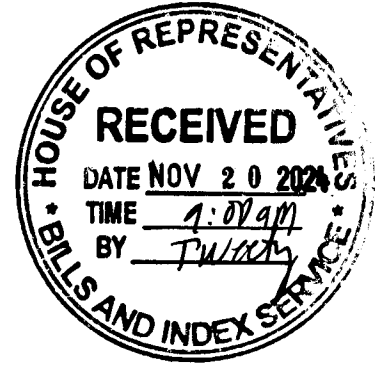
17       Approved,



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

Nineteenth Congress  
Third Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 11117



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**Introduced by Representatives Aurelio “Dong” D. Gonzales Jr., David “Jay-Jay” C. Suarez, Robert Ace S. Barbers, Bienvenido M. Abante Jr., Dan S. Fernandez, Joseph Stephen “Caraps” S. Paduano, Romeo M. Acop, Johnny Ty Pimentel, Gerville “Jinky Bitrics” R. Luistro, Ramon Rodrigo L. Gutierrez, Francisco Paolo P. Ortega V, Jefferson F. Khonghun, Jonathan Keith T. Flores, Raul Angelo “Jil” D. Bongalon, Margarita “Atty. Migs” B. Nograles, Ernesto M. Dionisio Jr., Joel R. Chua, Ziaur-Rahman “Zia” Alonto Adiong, Lordan G. Suan and Cheeno Miguel D. Almario**

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### EXPLANATORY NOTE

This bill seeks to provide for an administrative cancellation of birth certificates fraudulently registered by foreign nationals.

A birth certificate is the most basic document a Filipino citizen must have. It is a document which provides the imprimatur of the State that an individual is a Filipino and opens to the individual vast opportunities unavailable to foreigners, such as practicing a profession, pursuit of certain businesses, or even to run for public office.

Regrettably, recent events have revealed that there are thousands of foreigners who were able to fraudulently secure birth certificates. In Davao del Sur alone, it was reported that around 1,200 falsified birth certificates were issued by the local civil register in July 2024.

Since then, the National Bureau of Investigation and Philippine Statistics Authority have been consistently urged by Congress to double-down their investigation on these issuances as it was obvious that these foreigners must have gotten aid from public officers from local civil registry offices to secure such

falsified birth certificates for consideration.

Unfortunately, even if our government agencies have already accumulated substantial evidence clearly showing that a foreign national has obtained a birth certificate through fraudulent means, the cancellation of the birth certificate still requires a judicial order.

As such, these foreign nationals shall remain innocent until proven guilty by the courts – a result that will take years before it is attained. It then turns out that our laws enable these unscrupulous foreign nationals to continue damaging our businesses by taking away job opportunities from Filipinos, degrading our society by allowing them to stay in our country while committing crimes involving illegal drugs, money laundering, human trafficking, among others. This sad state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue.

Foreign nationals who have been proven to have acquired birth certificates through fraudulent means should not be given a venue to prolong their stay in the Philippines, or worse, to legitimize their fraudulent birth certificates and their Filipino citizenship. The persons responsible for causing or facilitating the erroneous entries in our civil registers must also be held accountable. Hence, this bill primarily seeks to provide for an expedited procedure to cancel any birth certificate fraudulently acquired by any foreign national, after due notice and hearing, in order to prevent them from inflicting further harm to our society.

It is time to put an end to these unlawful activities. Being a Filipino citizen should not be so easily acquired or given away by unscrupulous and selfish individuals who only wish to attain Filipino citizenship to fuel their self-interests. Being a Filipino is something that we should always honor and zealously protect.

For these reasons, the passage of this bill is earnestly sought.



AURELIO "DONG" D. GONZALES, JR.



ROBERT ACE S. BARBERS



DAVID "JAY-JAY" C. SUAREZ



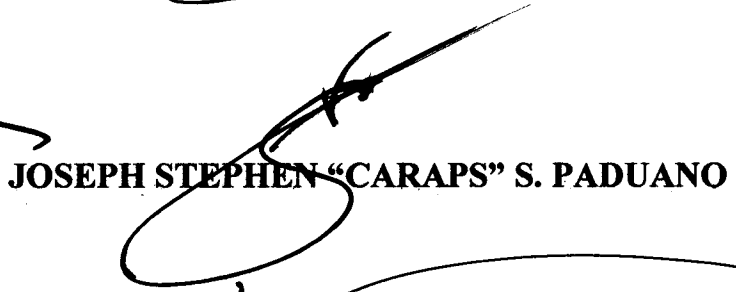
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BIENVENIDO M. ABANTE, JR.



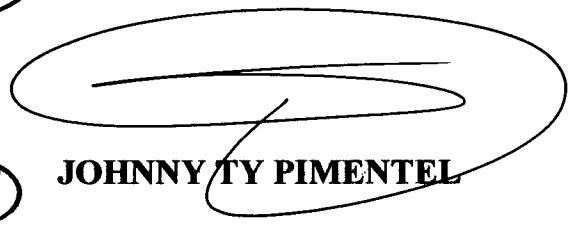
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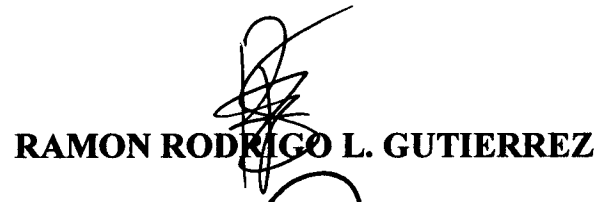
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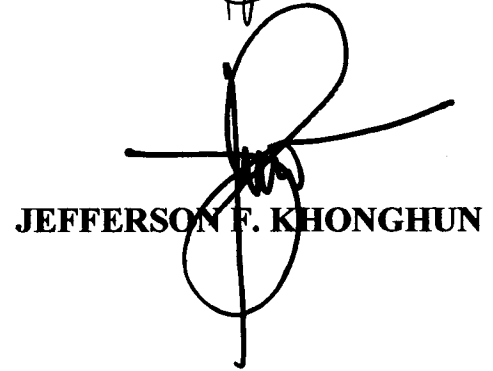
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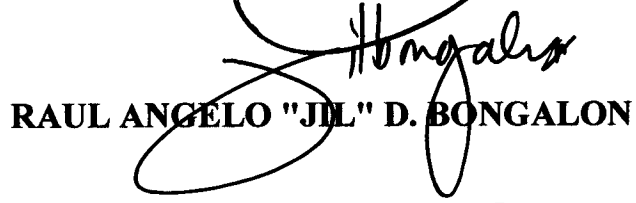
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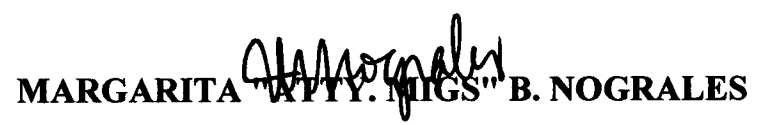
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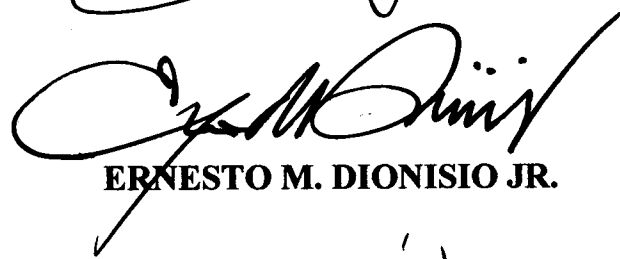
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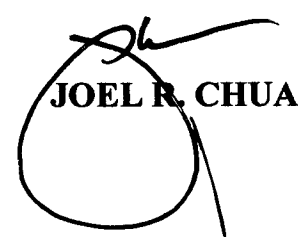
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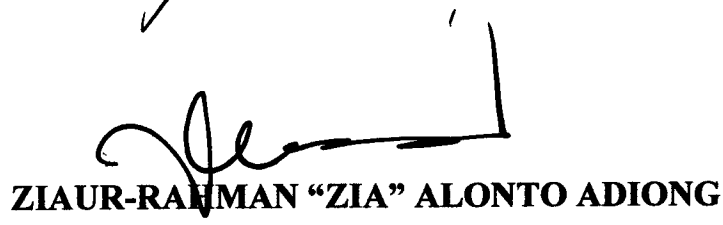
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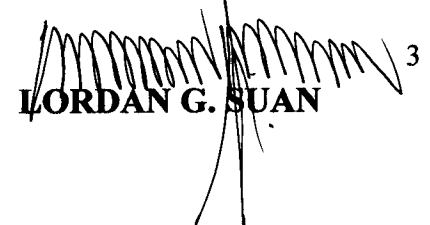
ERNESTO M. DIONISIO JR.



JOEL R. CHUA



ZIAUR-RAHMAN "ZIA" ALONTO ADIONG



LORDAN G. SUAN



**CHEENO MIGUEL D. ALMARIO**



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

Nineteenth Congress  
Third Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 11117

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Introduced by Representatives Aurelio “Dong” D. Gonzales Jr., David “Jay-Jay” C. Suarez, Robert Ace S. Barbers, Bienvenido M. Abante Jr., Dan S. Fernandez, Joseph Stephen “Caraps” S. Paduano, Romeo M. Acop, Johnny Ty Pimentel, Gerville “Jinky Bitrics” R. Luistro, Ramon Rodrigo L. Gutierrez, Francisco Paolo P. Ortega V, Jefferson F. Khonghun, Jonathan Keith T. Flores, Raul Angelo “Jil” D. Bongalon, Margarita “Atty. Migs” B. Nograles, Ernesto M. Dionisio Jr., Joel R. Chua, Ziaur-Rahman “Zia” Alonto Adiong, Lordan G. Suan and Cheeno Miguel D. Almario

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AN ACT

1  
2 PROVIDING FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE CANCELLATION OF  
3 BIRTH CERTIFICATES REGISTERED THROUGH FRAUDULENT  
4 MEANS BY FOREIGN NATIONALS, CREATING A SPECIAL  
5 COMMITTEE ON CANCELLATION OF BIRTH CERTIFICATES AND  
6 APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR

7  
8 *Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Philippines*  
9 *in Congress assembled:*

10  
11 SECTION 1. *Short Title.* – This Act shall be known as the “*Fraudulent*  
12 *Birth Certificate Cancellation Law*”.

13 SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* – It is the policy of the State to promote a  
14 just and dynamic social order. Towards this end, the State shall enact policies to  
15 safeguard and protect the integrity of the most basic information of its people,

1 especially their birth and nationality.

2       **SEC. 3. *Scope.*** – This Act shall cover the cancellation of birth certificates  
3 registered through fraudulent means by foreign nationals.

4       **SEC. 4. *Special Committee on Cancellation of Birth Certificates.*** – A  
5 Special Committee on Cancellation of Birth Certificates, herein referred to as the  
6 "Committee", is hereby created for cancellation of birth certificates registered  
7 through fraudulent means by a foreign national. The Committee is composed of  
8 the following:

9       (a) Civil Registrar General of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), as  
10       Chairperson; and

11       (b) Representatives of the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Interior and  
12       Local Government, and Justice with a rank of Undersecretary, and the  
13       Office of the Solicitor General with a rank of Assistant Solicitor  
14       General, as members.

15       **SEC. 5. *Committee Secretariat.*** - The PSA Board Secretariat shall act as  
16 the secretariat of the Committee. The Committee Secretariat shall accept  
17 complaints involving birth certificates registered through fraudulent means by  
18 foreign nationals, assign docket numbers, schedule hearings, and issue notices  
19 thereof.

20       **SEC. 6. *Powers and Functions.*** – The Committee shall have the following  
21 powers and functions:

22       a) Formulate rules of procedure concerning the investigation, filing and

1 reception of complaints, conduct of hearings, and appeals involving  
2 cancellation of birth certificates registered through fraudulent means by  
3 any foreign national;

4 b) Conduct clarificatory hearings and investigations on birth certificates  
5 registered through fraudulent means by any foreign national;

6 c) Issue summon, subpoena, and subpoena duces tecum to secure the  
7 production of all necessary evidence concerning cases of birth  
8 certificates registered through fraudulent means by foreign nationals  
9 such as affidavits, records, testimonies, and other pertinent documents;

10 d) Promulgate decisions, after due notice and hearing, concerning  
11 complaints of cancellation of birth certificates registered through  
12 fraudulent means by any foreign national;

13 e) Recommend to the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Justice and the  
14 Interior and Local Government, the Ombudsman, and other appropriate  
15 agencies the filing of deportation, criminal, civil and administrative  
16 cases under existing laws against foreign nationals, private individuals  
17 and public officers and employees who have participated in the  
18 fraudulent registration of birth certificates of a foreign national; and

19 f) Perform such other powers and functions necessary to attain its  
20 objectives.

21 **SEC. 7. *Complaint.*** – Any person of legal age, including duly authorized  
22 representatives of law enforcement agencies, may file with the Committee

1 Secretariat, a verified complaint for the administrative cancellation of a birth  
2 certificate registered through fraudulent means by any foreign national. The  
3 complaint shall set forth the following:

- 4 a) Name of the foreign national, which shall be sufficient to the extent  
5 that such individual is known by such name;
- 6 b) Last known address of the foreign national;
- 7 c) Particulars of the fraudulent birth certificate;
- 8 d) Specific acts, events, and circumstances which establish the illegal  
9 acquisition of a birth certificate by the foreign national; and
- 10 e) Such other proof necessary to establish the illegal acquisition of a birth  
11 certificate by the foreign national.

12 **SEC. 8. *Answer.*** – Within ten (10) days from the filing of the complaint,  
13 the Committee Secretariat shall require the foreign national to submit a verified  
14 answer to the attached complaint within a non-extendible period of fifteen (15)  
15 days from receipt thereof.

16 **SEC. 9. *Case Report.*** – Within thirty (30) days from the submission of the  
17 verified answer of the foreign national, the Committee Secretariat shall submit to  
18 the Committee a report including the case records stating all the pieces of  
19 evidence provided by the parties.

20 **SEC. 10. *Clarificatory Hearing.*** – Upon receipt of the case report, the  
21 Committee may conduct a clarificatory hearing and inquire on any matter to  
22 properly decide the case.

1           SEC. 11. *Weight of Evidence.* – The Committee shall decide on the  
2 complaint based on substantial evidence or the amount of relevant evidence that  
3 a reasonable person would consider adequate to support a conclusion.

4           SEC. 12. *Decision.* – The Committee shall evaluate all evidence presented  
5 by the parties, and with a vote of at least two (2) Committee members, shall issue  
6 a decision to cancel the birth certificate of a foreign national which was registered  
7 by fraudulent means within thirty (30) days from receipt of the report from the  
8 Committee Secretariat. The decision of the Committee shall be immediately  
9 executory pending appeal to the Office of the President.

10          The decision shall likewise recommend whether criminal, civil,  
11 administrative, or deportation proceedings, as the case may be, should be pursued  
12 against the foreign national, any person, public officer, or employee who may  
13 have participated in the illegal acquisition of birth certificate.

14          SEC. 13. *Appeal.* – Any person adversely affected by a decision of the  
15 Committee may file an appeal with the Office of the President within fifteen (15)  
16 days from receipt thereof. The Office of the President shall decide on the appeal  
17 within thirty (30) days from the filing of the appeal.

18          SEC. 14. *Appropriations.* – The amount necessary for the implementation  
19 of this Act shall be charged against the current year's appropriations of the  
20 Philippine Statistics Authority. Thereafter, such sums as may be necessary for  
21 the continued implementation of this Act shall be included in the annual General  
22 Appropriations Act.

1           SEC. 15. ***Implementing Rules and Regulations.*** – Within ninety (90) days  
2 from the approval of this Act, the Committee shall promulgate the pertinent rules  
3 and regulations for the effective implementation of this Act.

4           SEC. 16. ***Separability Clause.*** – If any provision or part of this Act is  
5 declared unconstitutional, the remaining parts provisions not affected shall  
6 remain in full force and effect.

7           SEC. 17. ***Repealing Clause.*** – All laws, ordinances, orders, rules,  
8 regulations and other issuances or parts thereof which are inconsistent with this  
9 Act are hereby repealed, amended or modified accordingly.

10          SEC. 18. ***Effectivity.*** – This Act shall take effect after fifteen (15) days after  
11 its publication in the *Official Gazette* or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,