
**REVISED RULES AND
REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD
OF PARDONS AND PAROLE**

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 4 of Act No. 4103, “The Indeterminate Sentence Law”, as amended, the following Rules and Regulations are hereby promulgated to govern the actions and proceedings of the Board of Pardons and Parole:

I. General Provisions

SECTION 1. Policy Objectives. — Under the provisions of Act No. 4103, as amended, otherwise known as the “Indeterminate Sentence Law”, which was approved on December 5, 1933, it is the function of the Board of Pardons and Parole to uplift and redeem valuable human material to economic usefulness and to prevent unnecessary and excessive deprivation of personal liberty by way of parole or through executive clemency. Towards this end, the Board undertakes the following:

- a. Looks into the physical, mental and moral records of prisoners who are eligible for parole or any form of executive clemency and determines the proper time of release of such prisoners on parole;
- b. Assists in the full rehabilitation of individuals on parole or those under conditional pardon with parole conditions, by way of parole supervision; and,
- c. Recommends to the President of the Philippines the grant of any form of executive clemency to prisoners other than those entitled to parole.

SECTION 2. Definition of Terms. — As used in these Rules, unless the context indicates otherwise:

- a. “Board” refers to the Board of Pardons and Parole;
- b. “Executive Director” refers to the Executive Director/Secretary of the Board;
- c. “Administration” refers to the Parole and Probation Administration;
- d. “Administrator” refers to the Administrator of the Parole and Probation Administration;
- e. “Regional Director” refers to the Head of the Parole and Probation Administration in the region;
- f. “Probation and Parole Officer” refers to the Probation and Parole Officer undertaking the supervision of the client;
- g. “Director” refers to the Director of the Bureau of Corrections;
- h. “Penal Superintendent” refers to the Officer-In-Charge of the New Bilibid Prison, the Correctional Institution for Women and the prison and penal farms of the Bureau of Corrections;
- i. “Warden” refers to the Officer-In-Charge of the Provincial, City, Municipal or District Jail;
- j. “Carpeta” refers to the institutional record of an inmate which consists of his mittimus or commitment order issued by the Court after conviction, the prosecutor’s information and the decisions of the trial court and the appellate court, if any; certificate of non-appeal, certificate of detention and other pertinent documents of the case;

- k. “Prison Record” refers to information concerning an inmate’s personal circumstances, the offense he committed, the sentence imposed, the criminal case number in the trial and appellate courts, the date he commenced serving his sentence, the date he was received for confinement, the place of confinement, the date of expiration of the sentence, the number of previous convictions, if any, and his behavior or conduct while in prison;
- l. “Parole” refers to the conditional release of an offender from a correctional institution after he has served the minimum of his prison sentence;
- m. “Executive Clemency” refers to Reprieve, Absolute Pardon, Conditional Pardon with or without Parole Conditions and Commutation of Sentence as may be granted by the President of the Philippines;
- n. “Reprieve” refers to the deferment of the implementation of the sentence for an interval of time; it does not annul the sentence but merely postpones or suspends its execution;
- o. “Commutation of Sentence” refers to the reduction of the duration of a prison sentence of a prisoner;
- p. “Conditional Pardon” refers to the exemption of an individual, within certain limits or conditions, from the punishment which the law inflicts for the offense he had committed resulting in the partial extinction of his criminal liability;
- q. “Absolute Pardon” refers to the total extinction of the criminal liability of the individual to whom it is granted without any condition. It restores to the individual his civil and political rights and remits the penalty imposed for the particular offense of which he was convicted;
- r. “Petitioner” refers to the prisoner who applies for the grant of executive clemency or parole;

- s. “Parolee” refers to a prisoner who is released on parole;
- t. “Pardonee” refers to a prisoner who is released on conditional pardon;
- u. “Client” refers to a parolee/pardonee who is placed under supervision of a Probation and Parole Officer;
- v. “Release Document” refers to the Conditional Pardon/Absolute Pardon issued by the President of the Philippines to a prisoner or to the “Discharge on Parole” issued by the Board;
- w. “Parole Supervision” refers to the supervision/surveillance by a Probation and Parole Officer of a parolee/pardonee;
- x. “Summary Report” refers to the final report submitted by the Probation and Parole Officer on his supervision of a parolee/pardonee as basis for the latter’s final release and discharge;
- y. “Progress Report” refers to the report submitted by the Probation and Parole Officer on the conduct of the parolee/pardonee while under supervision;
- z. “Infraction Report” refers to the report submitted by the Probation and Parole Officer on violations committed by a parolee/pardonee of the conditions of his release on parole or conditional pardon while under supervision.

SECTION 3. National Prisoner Confined in a Local Jail. — The Board may not consider the release on pardon/parole of a national prisoner who is serving sentence in a municipal, city, district or provincial jail unless the confinement in said jail is in good faith or due to circumstances beyond the prisoner’s control.

A national prisoner, for purposes of these Rules, is one who is sentenced to a maximum term of imprisonment of more than three (3) years or to a fine of more than five thousand pesos; or regardless of the length of sentence imposed by the Court, to one sentenced for

violation of the customs law or other laws within the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Customs or enforceable by it, or to one sentenced to serve two (2) or more prison sentences in the aggregate exceeding the period of three (3) years.

SECTION 4. Scope of Authority. — The Board may consider the case of a prisoner for executive clemency or parole only after his case has become final and executory. It will not take action on the petition of a prisoner who has a pending criminal case in court or when his case is on appeal.

In case the prisoner has one or more co-accused who had been convicted, the Director/Warden concerned shall forward their prison records and carpetas at the same time.

II. Petitions for Executive Clemency/Parole

SECTION 5. Filing of Petition. — A formal petition for executive clemency addressed as follows shall be submitted to the Board before the question of said clemency will be considered.

“The President of the Philippines
Thru: The Chairman
Board of Pardons and Parole,
DOJ Agencies Bldg., NIA Road cor. East Avenue,
Diliman, Quezon City”

Petitions for parole shall be addressed to the Chairman or to the Executive Director of the Board.

However, the Board may, *motu proprio*, consider cases for parole, commutation of sentence or conditional pardon of deserving prisoners whenever the interest of justice will be served thereby.

SECTION 6. Contents of Petition. — A petition for parole/executive clemency shall state the name of the prisoner, his age, previous criminal record, if any, whether a Filipino citizen or an alien and, if a naturalized Filipino, his former nationality and date of naturalization, his previous occupation, place of residence, present crime for which he was convicted, the trial/appellate court, his

penalty of imprisonment, fine, indemnity and the commencing date thereof, the jail or prison to which he was committed and/or where he is presently confined, the date he was received for confinement, the grounds upon which executive clemency is being asked and certification from the trial court that his case is not on appeal.

In addition to the above-mentioned data, a petition for absolute pardon shall be under oath and shall include the date the petitioner was released from prison after service of sentence or released on parole/pardon or terminated from probation.

SECTION 7. Supporting Documents of Petition for Absolute Pardon. — The petition for absolute pardon shall be accompanied by

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- a. the affidavits of at least two (2) responsible members of the community where the petitioner resides. The affidavits shall, among others, state that the petitioner has conducted himself in a moral and law-abiding manner since his release from prison and shall indicate the petitioner's occupation and his social activities including religious involvement;
- b. the clearances from the National Bureau of Investigation, the Philippine National Police, the Prosecutor's Office, the Municipal Circuit Trial Court, the Municipal Trial Court, the Municipal Trial Court in Cities, the Metropolitan Trial Court and the Regional Trial Court where petitioner resides;
- c. proof of payment of indemnity and/or fine, or in lieu thereof, certification from the City/Municipal Treasurer or Probation and Parole Officer on his financial condition; and,
- d. proof of service of sentence or certificate of Final Release and Discharge or court's Termination Order of probation.

SECTION 8. Referral of Petition for Absolute Pardon to a Probation and Parole Officer. — Upon receipt of a petition for absolute pardon, the Board shall refer the petition to a Probation and Parole Officer who shall conduct an investigation on the conduct and activities, as well as the social and economic conditions, of the

petitioner prior to his conviction and since his release from prison and submit a report thereof within fifteen (15) days from receipt of the referral.

SECTION 9. Referral of Petition for Executive Clemency/Parole to Other Government Agencies. — A petition for executive clemency shall be referred by the Board to the Secretary of National Defense for comment and recommendation if the crime committed by the petitioner is against national security or public order or law of nations. In case of violation of election laws, rules and regulations, a petition for executive clemency/parole shall be referred to the Commission on Elections for favorable recommendation, provided, however, that regardless of the crime committed, a petition for executive clemency/parole may be referred for a pre-parole/executive clemency investigation to a Probation and Parole Officer who shall submit a report on the behavior, character antecedents, mental and physical condition of the petitioner within thirty (30) days from receipt of referral, to include the results of the National Bureau of Investigation records check.

In case of an alien, the petition shall be referred to the Department of Foreign Affairs for comment and recommendation.

III. Executive Clemency

SECTION 10. Review of Cases for Executive Clemency. — Petitions for executive clemency may be reviewed if the prisoners meet the following minimum requirements:

A. For Commutation of Sentence —

1. the prisoner shall have served at least one-third (1/3) of the minimum of his indeterminate and/or definite sentence or the aggregate minimum of his indeterminate and/or definite sentences.
2. at least ten (10) years for prisoners sentenced to Reclusion Perpetua or Life imprisonment for crimes or offenses committed before January 1, 1994.

3. at least twelve (12) years for prisoners whose sentences were adjusted to a definite prison term of forty (40) years in accordance with the provisions of Article 70 of the Revised Penal Code, as amended.
4. at least fifteen (15) years for prisoners convicted of heinous crimes as defined in Republic Act No. 7659 and other special laws committed on or after January 1, 1994 and sentenced to one or more Reclusion Perpetua or Life imprisonment.
5. at least twenty (20) years in case of one (1) or more Death penalty/penalties, which was/were automatically reduced or commuted to one (1) or more Reclusion Perpetua or Life imprisonment;

B. For Conditional Pardon, the prisoner shall have served at least one-half (1/2) of the minimum of his original indeterminate and/or definite sentence. However, in the case of a prisoner who is convicted of a heinous crime as defined in Republic Act No. 7659 and other special laws, he shall have served at least one-half (1/2) of the maximum of his original indeterminate sentence before his case may be reviewed for conditional pardon.

C. For Absolute Pardon, after he has served his maximum sentence or granted final release and discharge or court termination of probation. However, the Board may consider a petition for absolute pardon even before the grant of final release and discharge under the provisions of Section 6 of Act No. 4103, as amended, as when the petitioner: (1) is seeking an appointive/elective public position or reinstatement in the government service; (2) needs medical treatment abroad which is not available locally, (3) will take any government examination; or (4) is emigrating.

SECTION 11. Prisoners not Eligible for Executive Clemency. — Prisoners who escaped or evaded service of sentence are not eligible for executive clemency for a period of one (1) year from the date or their last recommitment to prison or conviction for evasion of service of sentence.

SECTION 12. Transmittal of Carpeta and Prison Record. — In executive clemency/parole cases, the Director or Warden concerned shall forward the prison record and carpeta of a petitioner at least one (1) month prior to the eligibility for review as specified in Sections 10 and 13 of these Rules.

The Director or Warden concerned shall also furnish the Board and the Administration on or before the fifth day of every month, a list of prisoners whose minimum sentences will expire within ninety (90) days and those who may be considered for executive clemency.

IV. Parole

SECTION 13. Review of Cases for Parole. — Unless otherwise disqualified under Section 15 of these Rules, a case for parole of a prisoner shall be reviewed upon a showing that he is confined in prison or jail to serve an indeterminate sentence, the maximum period of which exceeds one (1) year, pursuant to a final judgment of conviction and that he has served the minimum period of said sentence.

SECTION 14. Grant of Parole. — A prisoner may be granted parole whenever the Board finds that there is a reasonable probability that if released, he will be law-abiding and that his release will not be incompatible with the interest and welfare of society.

SECTION 15. Disqualification for Parole. — The following prisoners shall not be granted parole:

- a. Those convicted of an offense punished with Death penalty, Reclusion Perpetua or Life imprisonment;
- b. Those convicted of treason, conspiracy or proposal to commit treason or espionage;
- c. Those convicted of misprision of treason, rebellion, sedition or coup d'état;
- d. Those convicted of piracy or mutiny on the high seas or Philippine waters;

- e. Those who are habitual delinquents i.e. those who, within a period of ten (10) years from the date of release from prison or last conviction of the crimes of serious or less serious physical injuries, robbery, theft, estafa and falsification, are found guilty of any of said crimes a third time or oftener;
- f. Those who escaped from confinement or evaded sentence;
- g. Those who were granted Conditional Pardon and violated any of the terms thereof;
- h. Those whose maximum term of imprisonment does not exceed one (1) year or those with definite sentence;
- i. Those suffering from any mental disorder as certified by a government psychiatrist/psychologist;
- j. Those whose conviction is on appeal;
- k. Those who have pending criminal case/s.

SECTION 16. Deferment of Parole When Safety of Prisoner/Victim/Relatives of Victim/Witness Compromised. — If, based on the Pre-Parole Investigation Report conducted on the prisoner, there is a clear and convincing evidence that his release on parole will endanger his own life and those of his relatives or the life, safety and well being of the victim, his relatives, his witnesses and the community, the release of the prisoner shall be deferred until the danger ceases.

V. Proceedings of the Board

SECTION 17. Interview of Prisoners. — Any Board member or government official authorized by the Board may interview prisoners confined in prison or jail to determine whether or not they may be released on parole or recommended for executive clemency.

The Board or its authorized representatives shall interview an inmate who was sentenced to Reclusion Perpetua or Life imprisonment, or

whose sentence had been commuted from Death to Reclusion Perpetua.

Before an interview, the Board may require a prisoner convicted of a heinous crime as defined under Republic Act No. 7659 and other special laws to undergo psychological/psychiatric examination if the prisoner has a history of mental instability, or in any case, if the Board finds a need for such examination in the light of the nature of the offense committed or manner of its commission.

SECTION 18. Publication of those Eligible for Executive Clemency/Parole. — The Board shall cause the publication in a newspaper of general circulation the names of prisoners convicted of heinous crimes or those sentenced by final judgment to Reclusion Perpetua or Life imprisonment, who may be considered for release on parole or for recommendation for absolute or conditional pardon.

SECTION 19. Objections to Petitions. — When an objection is filed, the Board may consider the same by requesting the person objecting to attach thereto evidence in support thereof. In no case, however, shall an objection disqualify from executive clemency/parole the prisoner against whom the objection is filed.

SECTION 20. Documents to be Considered. — The carpeta and prison record of the prisoner and other relevant documents, such as the mittimus or commitment order, prosecutor's information and trial/appellate court's decision of the case of the prisoner shall be considered by the Board in deciding whether or not to recommend executive clemency or to grant parole.

In case the prisoner has one or more co-accused who had been convicted, the Board shall consider at the same time the prison records and carpetas of said co-accused.

SECTION 21. Factors to be Considered in Petition for Conditional Pardon, Commutation of Sentence or Parole. — The following factors may be considered by the Board in the grant of conditional pardon, commutation of sentence or parole:

- a. the age of the petitioner, the gravity of the offense and the manner in which it was committed, and the institutional behavior or conduct and previous criminal record, if any;
- b. evidence that petitioner will be legitimately employed upon release;
- c. a showing that the petitioner has a place where he will reside;
- d. availability of after-care services for the petitioner who is old, seriously ill or suffering from a physical disability;
- e. attitude towards the offense and the degree of remorse; and,
- f. the risk to other persons, including the victim, his witnesses, his family and friends, or the community in general, the possibility of retaliation by the victim, his family and friends.

SECTION 22. Special Factors. — The Board may give special consideration to the recommendation for commutation of sentence or conditional pardon whenever any of the following circumstances are present:

- a. youthful offenders;
- b. prisoners who are sixty (60) years old and above;
- c. physical disability such as when the prisoner is bedridden, a deaf mute, a leper, a cripple or is blind or similar disabilities;
- d. serious illness and other life-threatening disease as certified by a government physician;
- e. those prisoners recommended for the grant of executive clemency by the trial/appellate court as stated in the decision;
- f. alien prisoners where diplomatic considerations and amity between nations necessitate review;

- g. circumstances which show that his continued imprisonment will be inhuman or will pose a grave danger to the life of the prisoner or his co-inmates; and,
- h. such other similar or analogous circumstances whenever the interest of justice will be served thereby.

SECTION 23. Meetings. — The Board shall meet in executive session regularly or upon the call of the Chairman.

SECTION 24. Quorum. — A majority of all the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 25. Board Action. — A majority of the members of the Board, constituting a quorum, shall be necessary to recommend the grant of executive clemency or to grant parole; to modify any of the terms and conditions appearing in a Release Document, to order the arrest and recommitment of a parolee/pardonee; and to issue certificate of Final Release and Discharge to a parolee/pardonee.

The minutes of the meeting of the Board shall show the votes of its individual members and the reason or reasons for voting against any matter presented for the approval of the Board. Any dissent from the majority opinion to grant or deny parole shall be reduced in writing and shall form part of the records of the proceedings.

SECTION 26. Executive Clemency/Parole of An Alien. — The Board may recommend the grant of executive clemency or grant parole to a prisoner who is an alien. In such a case, the alien who is released on parole or pardon shall be referred to the Bureau of Immigration for disposition, documentation and appropriate action.

VI. Parole Supervision

SECTION 27. Parole Supervision. — After release from confinement, a client shall be placed under the supervision of a Probation and Parole Officer so that the former may be guided and assisted towards rehabilitation.

The period of parole supervision shall extend up to the expiration of the maximum sentence which should appear in the Release Document, subject to the provisions of Section 6 of Act No. 4103 with respect to the early grant of Final Release and Discharge.

SECTION 28. Form of Release Document. — The form of the Release Document shall be prescribed by the Board and shall contain the latest 1" x 1" photograph and right thumbprint of the prisoner.

SECTION 29. Transmittal of Release Document. — The Board shall send a copy of the Release Document to the prisoner named therein through the Director of Corrections or Warden of the jail where he is confined who shall send a certification of the actual date of release of prisoner to the Probation and Parole Officer.

SECTION 30. Initial Report. — Within the period prescribed in his Release Document, the prisoner shall present himself to the Probation and Parole Officer specified in the Release Document for supervision.

If within forty five (45) days from the date of release from prison or jail, the parolee/pardonee concerned still fails to report, the Probation and Parole Officer shall inform the Board of such failure, for appropriate action.

SECTION 31. Arrival Report. — The Probation and Parole Officer concerned shall inform the Board thru the Technical Service, Parole and Probation Administration the date the client reported for supervision not later than fifteen (15) working days therefrom.

SECTION 32. Mandatory Conditions of Supervision. — It shall be mandatory for a client to comply with the terms and conditions appearing in the release document.

SECTION 33. Review and Modification of Conditions. — The Board may, upon the recommendation of the Probation and Parole Officer, revise or modify the terms and conditions appearing in the Release Document.

SECTION 34. Transfer of Residence. — A client may not transfer from the place of residence designated in his Release Document without the prior written approval of the Regional Director subject to the confirmation by the Board.

SECTION 35. Outside Travel. — A Chief Probation and Parole Officer may authorize a client to travel outside his area of operational jurisdiction for a period of not more than thirty (30) days. A travel for more than 30 days shall be approved by the Regional Director.

SECTION 36. Travel Abroad and/or Work Abroad. — Any parolee or pardonee under active supervision/surveillance who has no pending criminal case in any court may apply for overseas work or travel abroad. However, such application for travel abroad shall be approved by the Administrator and confirmed by the Board.

SECTION 37. Death of Client. — If a client dies during supervision, the Probation and Parole Officer shall immediately transmit a certified true copy of the client's death certificate to the Board recommending the closing of the case. However, in the absence of a death certificate, an affidavit narrating the circumstances of the fact of death from the barangay chairman or any authorized officer or any immediate relative where the client resided, shall suffice.

VII. Infraction/Violation of the Terms and Conditions of the Release Document

SECTION 38. Progress Report. — When a parolee/pardonee commits another offense during the period of his parole surveillance, and the case filed against him has not yet been decided by the court, a Progress Report should be submitted by the Probation and Parole Officer to the Board.

SECTION 39. Report of Parole Infraction/Violation. — Any violation of the terms and conditions appearing in his Release Document or any serious deviation or non-observance of the obligations set forth in the parole supervision program shall be immediately reported by his Probation and Parole Officer to the Board. The report shall be called Infraction Report when the client has been subsequently convicted of another crime.

SECTION 40. Arrest of Client. — Upon receipt of an Infraction Report, the Board may order the arrest or recommitment of the client.

SECTION 41. Effect of Recommitment of Client. — The client who is recommitted to prison by the Board shall be made to serve the remaining unexpired portion of the maximum sentence for which he was originally committed to prison.

SECTION 42. Cancellation of Pardon/Parole. — The Board may recommend the cancellation of the pardon or cancel the grant of parole of a client if it finds that material information given by said client to the Board, either before and after release, was false, or incomplete or that the client had willfully or maliciously concealed material information from the Board.

SECTION 43. Review of Case of Recommitted Parolee. — The Board may consider the case of a recommitted parolee for the grant of a new parole after the latter shall have served one-fourth (1/4) of the unserved portion of his maximum sentence.

VIII. Termination of Parole and Conditional Pardon Supervision

SECTION 44. Certificate of Final Release and Discharge. — After the expiration of the maximum sentence of a client, the Board shall, upon the recommendation of the Chief Probation and Parole Officer that the client has substantially complied with all the conditions of his parole/pardon, issue a certificate of Final Release and Discharge to a parolee or pardonee. However, even before the expiration of maximum sentence and upon the recommendation of the Chief Probation and Parole Officer, the Board may issue a certificate of Final Release and Discharge to a parolee/pardonee pursuant to the provisions of Section 6 of Act No. 4103, as amended.

The clearances from the police, court, prosecutor's office and barangay officials shall be attached to the Summary Report.

SECTION 45. Effect of Certificate of Final Release and Discharge. — Upon the issuance of a certificate of Final Release and Discharge, the parolee/pardonee shall be finally released and discharged from the conditions appearing in his release document. However, the accessory penalties of the law which have not been expressly remitted therein shall subsist.

SECTION 46. Transmittal of Certificate of Final Release and Discharge. — The Board shall forward a certified true copy of the certificate of Final Release and Discharge to the Court which sentenced the released client, the Probation and Parole Officer who has supervision over him, the client, the Bureau of Corrections, the National Bureau of Investigation, the Philippine National Police and the Office of the President.

IX. Repealing and Effectivity Clauses

SECTION 47. Repealing Clause. — All existing rules, regulations and resolutions of the Board which are inconsistent with these Rules are hereby repealed or amended accordingly.

SECTION 48. Effectivity Clause. — These Rules shall take effect upon approval by the Secretary of Justice and fifteen (15) days after its publication in a newspaper of general circulation.

Done in Quezon City, this 26th day of November 2002.