

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS: A Citizen's Primer on Law Enforcement



A Publication of the
Philippine National Police Human Rights Affairs Office
through the support of the Hanns Seidel Foundation / Germany



KNOW YOUR RIGHTS:

A Citizen's Primer on Law Enforcement





Republic of the Philippines
Department of the Interior and Local Government
National Police Commission

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF, PNP
Camp Crame, Quezon City

MESSAGE

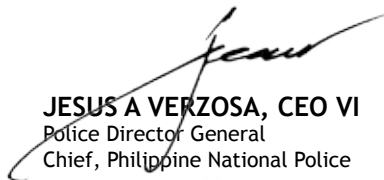


Let me extend my warmest congratulations to the PNP Human Rights Affairs Office (HRAO) for yet another successful initiative to promote and protect human rights, particularly in the production of this Citizen's Primer.

As the focal point for all PNP human rights initiatives, HRAO has been given the singular responsibility to introduce capability building measures related to rights-based policing. Your office is also actively involved in the monitoring and referral of alleged human rights cases, as well as in various information, advocacy, and multi-sector work to promote human rights.

Through this citizen-centered project, you have again demonstrated the letter and spirit of our organizational motto, "To Serve and Protect." The promotion of human rights, which is also one of our priority thrusts under the PNP Integrated Transformation Program, captures the essence of law enforcement. For indeed, to serve and protect our people is to uphold their rights and freedoms under our Laws and Constitution.

Therefore, I urge the men and women of the PNP Human Rights Affairs Office to keep up the good work and continue to do its part in making the PNP a more capable, effective, credible, and rights-based police organization.


JESUS A. VERZOSA, CEO VI
Police Director General
Chief, Philippine National Police

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Department of the Interior and Local Government
National Police Commission
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE
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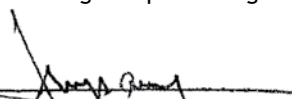


The promotion of human rights is one of the most important key result areas in the PNP Integrated Transformation Program. As a reform initiative, human rights promotion is people-centered and has enormous impact on the daily lives and welfare of citizens and, as such, deserves our highest priority.

We humbly dedicate this publication to our clientele --- the Filipino People --- from whom the police derives its authority and reason for being. In this short but informative work, our aim is to provide basic information that our people need to know about police operations and their fundamental rights as citizens.

The Philippine National Police truly believes that empowering our citizens is essential in deterring crime and further promoting professionalism and competency among our personnel. When our citizens are aware of basic rules in the conduct of police operations, they become more aware of what they need to do to help their police maintain peace and order. In other cases, such knowledge will help our people act in ways that do not impede police actions against crime and disorder.

Through this primer, our police personnel are also given yet another opportunity to become true advocates of human rights and protectors of the Filipino People. It is our hope that we in the PNP would continue to have the privilege of partnering with the Community in promoting and protecting human rights in our country.


RAUL M BACALZO, CEO VI
Police Director
The Director for Investigation and
Detective Management and
Executive Director, PNP Program
Management Office



**Hanns
Seidel
Foundation**

MESSAGE



The publication of this Citizen's Primer on Law Enforcement is another manifestation of the support and commitment of the Philippine National Police (PNP) towards advancing the cause of human rights, both within and without the organization. The development of the Primer was in response to the call made by partners from civil society organizations and local communities to have more information on basic police operational procedures and rules of engagement to further strengthen their relationship with police officers especially those operating on the ground.

The Hanns Seidel Foundation/Germany is pleased to work with the PNP through its Human Rights Affairs Office (HRAO) in its continuing efforts to promote and protect human rights in the Philippines. For about two years, our cooperation in this field has resulted in the accomplishment of major initiatives leading to a more positive relationship between the PNP and the people and communities it serves.

We would like to congratulate the PNP HRAO for spearheading the development of this publication which will be widely disseminated for broader appreciation of the citizenry. We hope this information material will create a closer cooperation between the PNP and the community in promoting and protecting the people's rights.

PAUL G. SCHÄFER
Resident Representative



Republic of the Philippines
Department of the Interior and Local Government
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NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE
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FOREWORD



This Primer is a first of a series of publications that we will issue to provide basic information that citizens can use to better understand police operations. In particular, this primer provides information about:

- Police operations conducted to combat criminality, protect the people, and create safe cities and neighborhoods;
- Identifying proper police operational procedures and duly authorized uniformed police officers; and
- Citizens' rights during official contacts with PNP personnel.

This primer is a living document that would be updated over time to make sure the PNP is in stride with developments in our laws and peace and order situation. We highly encourage the public to give us feedback and suggestions on how to further enhance the contents of this publication. It is our hope that this humble contribution would help build safe, responsive, and empowered communities.

FRANKLIN JESUS B. BUCAYU
Police Senior Superintendent
Chief Human Rights Affairs Office

REFERENCES

The PNP and HSF are providing this Primer as a reference material for citizens to know their rights and the extent of responsibilities and authority of the police during law enforcement operations.

The information and reference materials were sourced from:

- 1987 Philippine Constitution
- Philippine laws
- Rules of Criminal Procedures
- Revised Penal Code
- Republic Act 7438 - An Act Defining Certain Rights of Persons Arrested, Detained or Under Custodial Investigation as well as the Duties of the Arresting, Detaining and Investigating Officers, and Providing Penalties for Violations Thereof
- Official PNP Handbook on Police Operational Procedures
- Human Rights and Law Enforcement – A Trainer’s Guide on Human Rights for the Police, published by OUNHCHR
- United Nations (UN) Basic Principles in the Use of Force and Firearms
- United Nations (UN) Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials

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GENERAL INFORMATION

1. OPERATIONS YOUR POLICE FORCE UNDERTAKES TO PROTECT AND SERVE COMMUNITIES

The PNP is mandated to enforce the law, prevent and control crimes, maintain peace and order, and ensure public safety and internal security with the active support of the community.

The PNP provides a range of services and conducts operations to achieve and maintain peace and order, and ensures that our communities are safe. These services range from looking for missing persons, issuing police clearance and anti-carnapping clearance, assisting other organizations and victims during emergencies and disaster, providing community policing through beat patrols, peacekeeping and counseling, providing security services during holidays and special occasions, issuing firearm licenses, to executing court orders.

The PNP also undertakes operations that involve management of crimes and combat situations that threaten public order and safety. These operations often entail citizen-police encounters, such as making arrests, search and seizures, operating checkpoints, managing rallies and demonstrations, and implementing demolition orders, injunctions and other similar orders. During these encounters, it is important that citizens know their rights

and the responsibilities that police officers are required to perform and which they should expect. These operations are the subject of this Citizen's Primer.

2. POLICE OPERATIONS ARE CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH LAW TO ENSURE THAT YOUR RIGHTS ARE RESPECTED AND PROTECTED

The conduct of PNP operations are governed by rules of procedures that are anchored on the Bill of Rights as contained in Article III of the 1987 Constitution which identifies and defines the fundamental rights of citizens, to wit:

- a. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. All persons shall enjoy equal protection of the law (Section 1).
- b. All persons have the right to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures. No search warrant or warrant of arrest shall be issued except upon probable cause (Section 2).
- c. Any person under investigation shall have the right to be informed of his rights to remain silent and to have competent and independent counsel preferably of his own choice. If the person cannot afford the services of counsel, he must be provided with one. These rights cannot be waived except in writing and in the presence of counsel. (Section 12.1).

- d. There should be no torture, force, violence, threat, intimidation, or any other means which vitiate the free will. Secret detention places, solitary, incommunicado, or other similar forms of detention are prohibited (Section 12.2) and any confession or admission obtained through these shall be in admission in evidence against him (Section 12.3).
- e. The accused shall be presumed innocent until proven guilty (Section 14.2).

3. BASIC REQUIREMENTS OF POLICE OPERATIONS THAT YOU SHOULD KNOW

The general rule in the conduct of police operations entails that police officers should be:

- a) In complete police uniform with ID and name plate
- b) Led by a Commissioned Officer
- c) On-board or using marked PNP vehicle

The use of warning shot is strictly prohibited as this will pose danger to life and property especially in crowded areas. They will instead use any peaceful means including use of whistles and megaphones, or any similar means to influence, warn the offenders or suspects to stop and/or peacefully surrender to authority.

Police officers are prohibited from firing at moving vehicles, excessive use of force and use of deadly weapons unless the suspect poses imminent danger of causing death or serious physical injury to other persons or the police officers. Our police force is trained on the rules of the use of force and/or reasonable force and in determining imminent danger during operations in accordance with the Police Operational Procedures and provisions of the Rules of Criminal Procedures.

II

POLICE AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITIES AND YOUR RIGHTS DURING POLICE OPERATIONS

1. ARREST

1.1 When the police may make an arrest?

An arrest may be made at any day or any time of day by virtue of a Warrant of Arrest, issued by the court or by warrantless arrest. A police officer or a private person may make an arrest without a warrant under the following conditions:

- a. When, in his presence, the person to be arrested has committed, is actually committing, or is attempting to commit an offense;

- b. When an offense has just been committed and he has probable cause to believe, based on personal knowledge of facts or circumstances, that the person to be arrested has committed it; and
- c. When the person to be arrested is a prisoner who has escaped from a penal establishment or place where he is serving final judgment or temporarily confined while his case is pending, or has escaped while being transferred from one confinement area to another.

1.2 Rights of a person arrested, and the responsibilities and authority of a police officer during arrest

If you are arrested, the arresting officer has the responsibility to ensure that your rights are protected and respected, according to Republic Act 7438.

- a. The arresting officer has the responsibility of informing you of the reason for the arrest in a language known to you.
- b. You may require the arresting officer to show you the Warrant of Arrest.
- c. The arresting officer should inform you of your constitutional right to remain silent and that any statement you might make could be used for or against you in any court of the law; that you have the right to counsel of your own choice, and if you

cannot afford to hire a lawyer, one shall be provided to assist you; and that the arresting officer should ask you if you understand those rights. You have the right to communicate with your lawyer or your immediate family. It is the responsibility of the arresting officer to see to it that these are accomplished.

- d. If you are arrested without a warrant (on conditions in Para 1.1), you will be immediately brought to the proper police station and kept there for not more than 12 hours for crimes or offenses punishable by light penalties; 18 hours for crimes or offenses punishable by correctional penalties; and 36 hours for crimes or offenses punishable by capital penalties. You must undergo inquest proceedings in accordance with Section 7, Rule 112 of the 2000 Rules of Criminal Procedure.
- e. You shall not be subjected to torture, force, violence, threat, intimidation, or any other means which vitiate the free will. You should not be brought to secret detention places, solitary confinement (incommunicado) or other forms of detention.
- f. If you have been arrested without a warrant and you waive your right under the provisions of Article 125 of the Revised Penal Code, the arresting officer shall ensure that you sign a waiver of detention in the presence of the counsel of your choice. If you waive your right against self incrimination and opt to give your statement, the arresting officer shall ensure

that the waiver be made in writing and signed by you in the presence of a counsel of your own choice or a competent and independent counsel provided by the government.

- g. Immediately after your arrest, you should be subjected to a physical examination by a medico-legal officer or, in the absence of such medico-legal officer, by any government physician in the area. Prior to your release or any change of custody, you will also be physically examined.

1.3 Responsibilities and Authority of the Arresting Officer

The arresting officer has the responsibility to ensure that warrants of arrest are properly served and he is vested with certain authority to enable him to accomplish the task. His authority includes:

- a. **Right of officer to break into building or enclosure.**
An officer in order to make an arrest either by virtue of a warrant, or without a warrant, may break into building or enclosure where the person to be arrested is or is reasonably believed to be, if he is refused admittance thereto, after announcing his authority and purpose.
- b. **Right to break out from building or enclosure.**

Whenever an officer has entered the building or enclosure to make an arrest, he may break out from there in order to liberate himself.

- c. **Arrest after escape or rescue.** If a person lawfully arrested escapes or is rescued by his cohorts, any person may immediately pursue to retake him without a warrant at anytime and in any place within the Philippines.

2. CUSTODIAL INVESTIGATION AND INQUEST

2.1 What is custodial investigation?

You are under custodial investigation if you are arrested and taken into police custody and interrogated for a crime. Custodial investigation also includes any questioning or probe of a person “invited” by a law enforcement officer in connection with an offense he or she is suspected to have committed in accordance with Republic Act No. 7438.

2.2 Rights of a person under custodial investigation and responsibilities and authority of arresting officer or investigator during custodial investigation

- a. During custodial investigation you have the right to be assisted by counsel of your choice at all times and the arresting officer or investigator has the responsibility to ensure that this is provided.

- b. The arresting officer or investigator, as the case may be, has the duty to inform you of the following rights, in a language known to and understood by you:
- That you have the right to remain silent;
 - That if you waive your rights to remain silent, anything you say can be used for or against you in court;
 - That you have the right to counsel of your own choice;
 - That if you cannot afford one, you shall be provided with an independent and competent counsel; and
 - That you have the right to be informed of these rights.
- c. Should you opt to give a sworn statement, the arresting officer or investigator must reduce it in writing. He must also ensure that before you sign or place your thumb mark (if you cannot read or write) the sworn statement shall be read and adequately explained to you by the counsel of your choice, or by the assisting counsel provided to you, in the language or dialect known to you.
- d. The arresting officer or investigator must ensure that any extra-judicial confession you may have made under custodial investigation shall be:
- In writing
 - Signed by you in the presence of your counsel
 - In the absence of your counsel, upon a valid waiver,

and in the presence of any of your parents, elder brothers and sisters, spouse, the municipal mayor, the municipal judge, district school supervisor, priest, imam or minister of the gospel as you may choose.

- e. Failure of the arresting officer or investigator to observe the above procedures renders such extra-judicial confession inadmissible as evidence in any proceedings.
- f. During custodial investigation the arresting officer or investigator has the duty to allow you to be visited by or have conference with any member of your immediate family, any medical doctor, priest or religious minister chosen by you or by your immediate family or by your counsel, or by any Non-Government Organization (NGO) accredited by the CHR, or by any international NGO duly accredited by the Office of the President, your spouse, fiancée, parent or child, brother or sister, grandparent or grandchild, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece and guardian or ward.

2.3 What is Inquest Proceedings?

If you have been arrested and taken into custody based on a warrantless arrest, you will undergo a process called Inquest Proceedings. It is the informal and summary investigation conducted by a public prosecutor (called the inquest prosecutor) for the purpose of determining whether or not the warrantless arrest is valid.

Should you opt for a preliminary investigation or refuse to execute the required waiver, the investigator proceeds with the inquest by submitting you before the inquest prosecutor, along with the sworn statements or affidavits of the complainant, and his witnesses if any, and other supporting evidence.

Your presence is required during the inquest proceedings, except if: you are in the hospital, detained in a place under maximum security, if your presence will involve maximum security risk or if your presence is not feasible by reason of age, health, sex, and other similar factors.

The inquest proceedings commence when the inquest prosecutor receives from law enforcement authorities the affidavit of arrest, statements of the complainants, affidavits of the witnesses, if any, and other supporting evidence gathered by law enforcement authorities in the course of their investigation of the criminal incident wherein you were involved. During the inquest, the inquest prosecutor, to the extent possible, should have the documents submitted to be subscribed and sworn before him by the arresting officer, complainants and affiants.

3. DETENTION AND RELEASE

3.1 Who may be detained?

Any person arrested due to the commission of a crime or offense, arrested suspects when covered by a Commitment Order and suspects arrested who are under custodial investigation may be detained.

However, under no circumstances shall the arrested suspects under custodial investigation be held in the detention center beyond the prescribed reglementary period unless, while in custody, appropriate charges have been filed and commitment order has been issued by the court concerned.

3.2 Requirements for admission

Before you are admitted for detention, there are requirements that must be submitted by the arresting unit to the Chief of the Detention or Custodial Center:

- a. Request for custody of the arresting unit or the commitment order from the court;
- b. Proof of your medical examination or medical certificate to be provided by the arresting unit requesting for custody;

- c. Detainee's case folder; and
- d. Proof that you were informed of your constitutional rights as provided under RA 7438 prior to your detention.

3.3 Visitation rights and rules

While on detention, you will be allowed visits by or conferences with any members of your immediate family, or any medical doctor or priest or religious minister chosen by you or by your immediate family or by your counsel, or by any Non-Government Organization (NGO) duly accredited by the Commission on Human Rights or by any international NGO duly accredited by the Office of the President.

The Chief of the Detention/Custodial Center or his duly authorized representative is authorized to apportion the number of visitors per detainee at any given time as the space of the visitor's area may allow.

Visiting family members must present public and/or pertinent documents to prove their relationship with you. Visitors wearing the color of the detainee's uniform will be advised to wear another color. Conjugal visits will not be allowed during detention. Cameras, video equipment, cellular phones and similar devices are not allowed inside the visiting area.

Your counsel has the right to visit you at any date and any time of the day subject to existing security rules and regulations of the detention/custodial center.

3.4 Release

Detainees can be released only upon issuance of release order by the court. Upon confirmation of the court order, the Chief of Detention/Custodial Center will coordinate with other concerned units/offices to determine if there are objections to the release or if there are other pending warrants of arrest for the person who is about to be released.

If there are objections to the release, the arresting unit will make a written manifestation containing its objections. If there are valid grounds to sustain further detention, the Chief, Detention/Custodial Center in coordination with the arresting unit prepares appropriate MANIFESTATION for the court containing therein the ground/s for objection.

Granting that all documents are legally in order, the Chief, Detention/Custodial Center prepares the memorandum addressed to the Chief of Office for the approval of the release.

Prior to the official release, the detainee will be given medical examination by the city/municipal health office or health center (Health Service or Rural Health Unit). The results form part of the records/case folder of the detainee.

All properties seized from the detainee will also be released to him upon his discharge from detention.

3.5 Segregation of detainees

Detainees will be segregated according to gender and, as much as possible, classification of crimes committed.

3.6 PNP Policy on non-presentation of arrested suspects to media

Pursuant to the Memorandum of the Chief, PNP dated October 7, 2008, suspects arrested for any violation of the law shall in no case be presented in a “firing line” to the media. However, the arresting PNP unit/office may use the media, print and broadcast alike, to inform the public about the arrest of the suspect/s, the crime committed, its nature and circumstances, the time and place of its commission, and other person/s involved.

4 CITIZEN CONTACT

4.1 What is citizen contact and what is it for?

A citizen contact is when a police officer engages in face-to-face communication with a citizen. This face-to-face contact does not mean that the citizen is being suspected of committing a crime. It is undertaken for purposes of asking questions or gathering information that is official

and not personal in nature and which will support the police in his conduct of intelligence and investigation.

4.2 Police protocols during citizen contact that you should know

The PNP imposes stringent rules on its men in order to ensure the protection of rights of individuals from whom police officers obtain information.

Police officers may initiate citizen contacts only for legitimate police-related purposes and to engender citizen support in solving crimes. They may not use such contacts on a perpetual basis so as to intimidate, harass or coerce citizens. Citizen contacts are based on the presumption that the citizen is not under any reasonable suspicion of criminal activity.

If you are contacted by any police officer, be aware that such police officer is bound by the following protocols:

- a. He cannot frisk or detain you.
- b. He should not use force or coercion to require you to stop or respond to questions or directions. His request does not in any way hinder your freedom to leave him.
- c. He cannot create a barrier to your ability to leave such as keeping your driver's license or by creating a physically imposing and intimidating presence.

- d. The police officer should introduce himself and explain the reason for making the contact. He/she should act in a courteous and restrained manner at all times and avoid stern words that sound like commands.
- e. He is expected to keep the contact as brief as possible.
- f. When asked whether you must respond to questions, he should inform you that you need not answer any question or are free to leave anytime.

5. SPOT CHECK

5.1 When a spot check is conducted

Spot checks are usually conducted in times of heightened security alerts or in areas where a crime has been committed and investigation or surveillance is being conducted and where the police needs to increase its vigilance.

Police officers may stop an individual for spot check/ accosting when his/her appearance, demeanor or actions suggest that he or she may be engaged in some criminal activity; if the hour of day or night is inappropriate for his presence in the area or his/her presence in the neighborhood is inappropriate; if he or she is carrying a suspicious object or if his/her clothes bulge in a manner that suggests that he/she might be carrying a weapon;

if he or she is located in proximate time and place to an alleged crime; if the officer has knowledge of the person's prior criminal record or involvement in criminal activity; or if the person flees at the sight of the police officer.

5.2 Police procedures during spot checks that you should know

When a police officer approaches an individual to conduct a spot check, that person is bound by the following rules:

- a. He/She should clearly identify himself/herself as a police officer, if not in uniform, by announcing his/her identity and displaying official identification card and/or badge.**
- b. He/She should be courteous at all times and confine his questions regarding your identity, place of residence, and other inquiries necessary to resolve his/her suspicions and not hold you longer than is reasonably necessary.**
- c. He/She cannot compel you to answer any questions posed during the spot check/accosting.**
- d. He/She cannot arrest you on the grounds that you failed or refused to respond to his questions.**

6. SEARCH AND SEIZURE

6.1 Search warrant and warrantless search

Search and seizures are made through search warrants and warrantless searches which are allowed by law under defined conditions.

A search warrant is issued only upon establishment of probable cause relating to a specific offense. It is an order in writing issued in the name of the People of the Philippines, signed by a judge and directed to peace officers, commanding them to search for personal property described therein and bring it before the court.

Search warrants cover the following properties:

- a. Properties which are the subject of the offense;
- b. Stolen, embezzled proceeds, or fruits of the offense;
- c. Objects including weapons, equipment, and other items used or intended to be used as the means of committing an offense;

Time of Search: The warrant must direct that it be served in the day time, unless the affidavit asserts that the property is on the person or in the place ordered to be searched, in which case a direction may be inserted that it be served at any time of the day or night.

6.2 Authority of and prohibitions to police officers during the conduct of search

- a. If after giving notice of his purpose and authority, the police officer is refused entry to the place of search, he may break open any outer or inner door or window or any part of a house or anything therein to execute the warrant or liberate himself or any person lawfully assisting him when unlawfully detained therein.
- b. Houses, rooms, or other premises shall not be searched except in the presence of their lawful occupants or any member of the occupants' family or, in the absence of the latter, in the presence of two (2) witnesses of sufficient age and discretion residing in the same locality.
- c. Lawful personal properties, papers, and other valuables not specifically indicated or particularly described in the search warrant should not be taken.
- d. The search warrant shall be valid for ten (10) days from date of issuance. Thereafter it shall be void.
- e. The officer seizing property by virtue of the warrant shall give a detailed receipt for the same to the lawful occupant of the premises in whose presence the search and seizure was made, or in the absence of such occupant, shall, in the presence of at least two (2) witnesses of sufficient age and discretion residing

in the same locality, leave a receipt in the place in which he found the seized property in the absence of the lawful owner.

6.3 Warrantless search and seizure

Warrantless search and seizure may be conducted on a person lawfully arrested. The person is searched without a warrant for dangerous weapons or anything which may be used or constitute proof in the commission of an offense. The police officer is also authorized to conduct search and seizure to the premises or surrounding as an incident to a lawful arrest.

Seizure of Goods Concealed to Avoid Customs Duties. Persons exercising police authority under the customs laws may effect search and seizure without a search warrant in the enforcement of custom laws. “A search, seizure and arrest may be made even without a warrant for the purposes of enforcing Customs and Tariff Laws. (*Papa vs. Mayo*, 22 SCRA 857; *Rieta vs. People*, 436 SCRA 273 - 2004)

Motor Vehicle Search. When a vehicle is stopped and subjected to an extensive search, it would be constitutionally permissible only if the officers conducting the search had reasonable or probable cause to believe, before the search, that either the motorist is a law offender or they will find the instrumentality or evidence pertaining to a crime in the vehicle to be searched.

Seizure of Evidence in Plain View. Objects of evidence in plain view may be seized and introduced as evidence, subject to the following requirements:

- a. The police and other concerned agencies must have prior justification for an intrusion (i.e. he/she is not a trespasser) or, otherwise, must be in a position from which he/she can view a particular area;
- b. The discovery of the evidence in plain view is inadvertent (discovery by chance);
- c. It is immediately apparent to the officer that the item he observes (i.e. open to the naked eye and hand) may be evidence of a crime, contraband, or is otherwise subject to seizure. (PP vs Doria 102 SCA 542, PP VS SARAP March 26, 2003, PP vs, Alfonso 219 SCRA 102)

When there is waiver of the right or there is consented search. If a citizen voluntarily surrenders his/her gun, he/she cannot claim illegality of the seizure. When a citizen waives his/her right and consents to the search and seizure, the police officer must ascertain that he/she, in the first place, knows that he/she has such a right, before he relinquishes it.

III

DISCIPLINARY MECHANISMS IN THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE

The PNP is bound by a code of ethics that governs behavior and decorum of everyone in the organization. Violations of this code of ethics are subject to disciplinary action. Appropriate sanctions have been set to ensure that offenses committed by police personnel are dealt with properly.

1. Four (4) Disciplinary Mechanisms in the PNP

- a. Citizen's Complaint
- b. Internal Discipline
- c. Power To Dismiss PNP Personnel
- d. Internal Affairs Service (IAS)

2. What is Citizen's Complaint?

It is a complaint against any erring member of the PNP and can be filed before the following disciplinary authorities:

- a. Chief of Police or Directors, City Police Offices where the offense is punishable by: withholding of privileges; restriction to specified limits; suspension or forfeiture of salary; or a combination thereof for a period not exceeding 15 days.

- b. Mayors of Cities and Municipalities where the offense is punishable by: withholding of privileges; restriction to specified limits; suspension or forfeiture of salary; or a combination thereof for a period less than 16 days but not exceeding 30 days.
- c. People Law Enforcement Board (PLEB) where the offense is punishable by: withholding of privileges; restriction to specified limits; suspension or forfeiture of salary; or a combination thereof for a period not exceeding 30 days; or by dismissal.

3. What is Internal Discipline?

It is dealing with a minor offense committed by any member of the PNP. Minor offense involving internal discipline includes simple misconduct, insubordination, frequent absences and tardiness; habitual drunkenness, and gambling prohibited by law. The duly designated supervisors and equivalent officers of the PNP exercise disciplinary powers. A minor offense can be filed before the following disciplinary authorities:

- a. Chief of Police or equivalent supervisors who may summarily impose: admonition or reprimand; restriction to specified limits; withholding of privileges; forfeiture of salary or suspension; or any combination of the foregoing, Provided, that in all cases, the total period shall not exceed 15 days.

- b. Provincial Directors or equivalent supervisors who may summarily impose: admonition or reprimand; restriction to specified limits; withholding of privileges; forfeiture of salary or suspension; or any combination of the foregoing, Provided, that in all cases, the total period shall not exceed 30 days.
- c. Police Regional Directors or equivalent supervisors who may summarily impose: dismissal from the service; admonition or reprimand; restrictive custody; withholding of privileges; suspension or forfeiture of salary; or any combination of the foregoing provided that, in all cases, the total period shall not exceed 60 days.
- d. The Chief, PNP may summarily impose dismissal from the service; suspension or forfeiture of salary, or a combination thereof for a period not exceeding 180 days. The Chief, PNP also has the authority to place personnel under restrictive custody during the pendency of a grave administrative case filed against him/her or even after the filing of a criminal complaint that is grave in nature against the erring police personnel.

4. Power to Dismiss PNP Personnel

The NAPOLCOM, the Chief, PNP and Police Regional Directors, after due notice and summary hearings,

may immediately remove or dismiss any respondent PNP member in any of the following cases:

- a. When the charge is serious and the evidence of guilt is strong;
- b. When the respondent is recidivist or has been repeatedly charged and there are reasonable grounds to believe that he is guilty of the charges; and
- c. When the respondent is guilty of a serious offense involving conduct unbecoming of a police officer.

Any member or officer of the PNP who shall go on absence without official leave (AWOL) for a continuous period of thirty (30) days or more shall be dismissed immediately from the service. His activities and whereabouts during the period shall be investigated and if found to have committed crime, he shall be prosecuted accordingly.

5. Internal Affairs Service (IAS)

The IAS conducts motu proprio, automatic investigation of the following cases:

- a. Incidents where a police discharges a firearm;

- b. Incidents where death, serious physical injury, or any violation of human rights occurred in the conduct of police operation;
- c. Incidents where evidence was compromised, tampered with, obliterated, or lost while in the custody of police personnel;
- d. Incidents where a suspect in the custody of police was seriously injured; and
- e. Incidents where the established ruled of engagement have been violated.

6. Other Venues for Citizens' Complaints

Aside from the Disciplinary Mechanisms within the PNP, pursuant to Republic Act 8551, the Office of the Chief, PNP created venues to accommodate complaints from the citizens:

- 6.1 PNP-TXT 2920** - Any citizen with a cell phone can text in complaints or police-related information by simply typing: PNP (space) Message; then send to 2920. This message will be sent to the CHIKKA server which in turn will be sent to the Complaints Referral and Action Center (CRAC). When a text message is received, CRAC will process the message then pass it on to the police unit concerned. This text service is available nationwide, in all places with mobile phone network coverage.

Aside from the typing in his/her complaint, the text sender should also send in the complete name and specific location of the person or place being reported. The end-user of this service is any individual residing in the country, has a cell phone, and needs to file a police-related complaint or report for “text reporting purposes”. It should be understood, however, that reporting to PNP TXT 2920 would result to instant action on these complaints or reports. If the complaint or reports involves a life and death situation and other serious emergencies, it is more appropriate to call 117, which is an emergency hotline under the jurisdiction of the DILG. Once your report or request for assistance reaches the 117 Call Center, they will dispatch the message to the concerned police unit.

6.2 I-TEXT MO KAY TSIP (Mobile No. 0917-8475757) - A new program that complements PNP-TXT 2920 and helps improve community participation in cleansing the police ranks and improving the delivery of police service. With the implementation of the program, the public can reach the Chief, PNP and the PNP commanders at all levels and can be assured of prompt feedback on their complaints through the latest communication technology like short messaging system (SMS), or text messaging, and electronic mails.

III

PNP TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

**NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
CAMP CRAME, QUEZON CITY**

OC, PNP	726-4361 Loc 3106	725-3505 Loc 3022	Email: chiefpnp@pnp.gov.ph
TDCA	722-5140 Loc 3031	721-1276 Loc 3431	Email: dca@pnp.gov.ph
TDCO	722-0830 Loc 3005	722-4085 Loc 3505	Email: dco@pnp.gov.ph
TCDS	725-3182 Loc 3025	726-1628 Loc 3425	Email: tcds@pnp.gov.ph
SDS	722-0894 Loc 3050	724-1287 Loc 3325	Email: sds@pnp.gov.ph
DPRM	415-9190 Loc 3001	723-0890 Loc 3301	Email: dprm@pnp.gov.ph
DI	722-1204 Loc 3002	722-1204 Loc 3102	Email: di@pnp.gov.ph
DO	721-8598 Loc 3003	721-5143 Loc 3583	Email: do@pnp.gov.ph
DL	722-0637 Loc 3004	726-9822 Loc 3434	Email: dl@pnp.gov.ph
DPL	724-5220 Loc 3154	724-5220 Loc 3054	Email: dpl@pnp.gov.ph
DC	722-9588 Loc 3074	722-6275 Loc 3174	Email: dc@pnp.gov.ph
DIDM	724-8773 Loc 3080	724-8767 Loc 3108	Email: didm@pnp.gov.ph
WCPC	723-0401 Loc 3622	723-0401 Loc 3651	
DPCR	721-7831 Loc 3086	721-7831 Loc 3186	Email: dpcr@pnp.gov.ph
DHRDD	725-4046 Loc 3084	725-4046 Loc 3184	Email: dhrdd@pnp.gov.ph
DRD	723-0401 Loc 3088	723-0401 Loc 3188	Email: drd@pnp.gov.ph
DICTM		723-0401 Loc 3136	
DIPO Northern Luzon		723-0401 Loc 3944	
DIPO Southern Luzon		723-0401 Loc 5256	
DIPO Visayas		723-0401 Loc 3477	
DIPO Eastern Mindanao		723-0401 Loc 5345	
DIPO Western Mindanao		723-0401 Loc 5375	
Chaplain Service	722-0945 Loc 3225	722-0945 Loc 3320	
CES	722-9585 Loc 3010	721-8580 Loc 3110	Email: ces@pnp.gov.ph
ITMS	725-5108 Loc 3115	721-8585 Loc 4425	Email: cs@pnp.gov.ph
ES	722-4097 Loc 5300	722-4097 Loc 3027	
Finance Service	725-4971 Loc 3018		
HSS	722-4110 Loc 3019		
Health Service	722-1201 Loc 3016	722-1201 Loc 3426	Email: hs@pnp.gov.ph

IAS	722-0835 Loc 3269	723-6427 Loc 3239	
Legal Service	722-0959 Loc 3017	722-1314 Loc 3517	Email: ls@pnp.gov.ph
LSS	724-8759 Loc 3104	722-1328 Loc 3114	Email: lss@pnp.gov.ph
PNPTS	723-0401 Loc 5309	723-0401 Loc 5209	
AVSEGROUP	877-1109 Loc 3756		
CSG	722-0935 Loc 3023		
FED	724-8710 Loc 3178		
SAGSD	722-0850 Loc 4318		
Crime Lab Grp	723-0401 Loc 3026	723-8836 Loc 3126	
CIDG	722-0877 Loc 3012	722-0988	
Intelligence Grp	724-2494 Loc 310		
Maritime Grp	724-8778 Loc 5431	724-8778 Loc 3021	Email: mg@pnp.gov.ph
PCRG	724-9863 Loc 3053	724-9863 Loc 3153	Email: pcrg@pnp.gov.ph
PSPG	725-3224 Loc 3007	724-8751 loc 4207	
HPG	722-4103 Loc 3049	721-8593 Loc 4499	
AIDSOTF	722-1918 Loc 5671		
PACER	723-0401 Loc 4237		
Huram Rights Affairs Office (HRAO)	723-0401 Loc 3668	723-0401 Loc 3678	Email: pnphrao@gmail.com
Public Information Office (PIO)	723-0401 Loc 3013	723-0401 Loc 3313	Email: pio@pnp.gov.ph
Internal Affairs Office (IAS)	723-0401 Loc 3263	723-0401 Loc 3239	Email: ias@pnp.gov.ph

**NATIONAL CAPITAL REGIONAL POLICE OFFICE
CAMP BAGONG DIWA, BICUTAN, TAGUIG, METRO MANILA**

RD	837-24-71 Loc 755	838-04-34	838-02-51
DRDO	837-24-71 Loc 411		
ROPD	837-24-71 Loc 782	838-15-05	
RTOC	838-33-54	838-5593 Fax	

**QUEZON CITY POLICE DISTRICT
CAMP BGEN TOMAS KARINGAL, SIKATUNA VILLAGE, DILIMAN, QUEZON CITY**

DD	921-74-74	924-31-11	
DDO	924-31-02		

STATION 1	731-83-41	712-57-57	
	(Laloma) Mayon corner Malaya Streets, Laloma		
STATION 2	372-17-25	415-25-90	
	(Baler) Baler St corner West Avenue		
STATION 3	937-17-03	939-60-70	
	(Sangandaan) Quirino Highway, Sangandaan		
STATION 4	*937-21-77	936-36-24	418-25-40
	(Novaliches) Buenamar Avenue, Novaliches		
STATION 5	935-49-41	939-95-86	417-66-64
	(Fairview) Fairview Market		
STATION 6	931-64-70	931-64-79	951-04-66
	(Batasan) IBP Road, Batasan Hills		
STATION 7	726-26-54	723-02-90	
	(Cubao) Camp Panopio		
STATION 8	913-98-95	913-98-95	
	(Project 4) P. Tuazon St, Project 4		
STATION 9	434-36-87	434-39-42	
	(Project 2) Anonas St, Project 2		
STATION 10	924-10-25	415-53-93	*412-40-13
	(Kamuning) EDSA, Kamuning		
STATION 11	*715-55-85	415-41-13	
	(Galas) Luzon Ave corner Unang Hakbang Street, Galas		

**EASTERN POLICE DISTRICT
CARUNCHO AVENUE, PASIG CITY**

DD	643-63-31	643-63-37	643-60-46
DDO	643-04-51		
STATION 1	*646-61-51	646-16-31	
	(Marikina City) Jacamar Street, Sta Elena		
STATION 2	641-14-33	641-04-33	
	(Pasig City) Jose Parancillo Park		
STATION 3	532-23-18	532-21-45	
	(Mandaluyong City) 2nd Floor PNP Bldg, Maysilo Circle		
STATION 4	744-24-80	724-37-44	
	(San Juan) Santolan Road		

NORTHERN POLICE DISTRICT**TANIGUE ST, KAUNLARAN VILLAGE, DAGAT-DAGATAN, CALOOCAN CITY**

DD	287-34-41	287-38-16	
DDO			
STATION 1	362-27-14	324-65-28	
	(Caloocan City) Samson Road , Sangandaan, CC		
STATION 2	281-11-33	281-99-99	281-11-39
	(Malabon City) F. Sevilla Boulevard		
STATION 3	281-90-99	281-91-05	
	(Navotas) Naval Street		
STATION 4	292-05-18	294-06-56	292-02-11 Loc 212
	(Valenzuela City) Maysan Road		

MANILA POLICE DISTRICT**UNITED NATIONS AVENUE , ERMITA, MANILA**

DD	521-02-09	523-13-67	
DDO	524-68-67		
STATION 1	252-68-08	252-30-93	
	(Balut) Raxabago Street , Balut, Tondo		
STATION 2	245-50-02	245-45-51	245-50-02
	(Moriones) Morga corner Nolasco Streets, Moriones, Tondo		
STATION 3	735-02-68	735-02-69	
	(Sta Cruz) Old Bilibid Compound, Quezon Blvd		
STATION 4	781-30-49	749-91-90	
	(Sampaloc) G. Tuazon corner Algeriras Streets		
STATION 5	528-02-42	523-98-04	
	(Ermita) United Nations Avenue		
STATION 6	420-21-51	563-46-91	563-10-15
	(Sta Ana) Plaza Hugo		
STATION 7	252-84-50	252-79-04	
	(Tondo) Jose Abad Santos Ave		
STATION 8	716-50-22	715-41-24	
	(Sta Mesa) Old Sta Mesa Street		
STATION 9	*536-35-37*	524-94-35	
	(Malate) A. Mabini Street		

STATION 10	562-51-05 (Pandacan) Pandacan Street	564-05-65	563-90-18
STATION 11	244-30-79 (Binondo) Felipe II Street	244-30-80	
SOUTHERN POLICE DISTRICT FORT ANDRES BONIFACIO, MAKATI CITY			
DD	*817-21-28	817-20-65	
DDO			
STATION 1	831-73-22 831-50-54	833-37-34 (Pasay City) F.B Harison Street	831-97-02
STATION 2	899-90-14 (Makati City) F. Zobel Street	899-90-15	899-89-91
STATION 3	826-28-77 (Parañaque City) General Aguinaldo Highway , La Huerta	826-81-82	826-81-21
STATION 4	871-82-21 (Las Piñas Cty) Las Piñas City Hall Quadrangle	874-09-04	874-92-01
STATION 5	862-26-11 (Muntinlupa City) Muntinlupa City Hall Quadrangle	862-27-21	
STATION 6	642-35-82 (Taguig) Taguig Mpl Hall Quadrangle	642-20-60	
STATION 7	642-33-91 (Pateros) Pateros Mpl Hall Quadrangle	642-82-35	
POLICE REGIONAL OFFICE 1 : ILOCOS REGION			
PRO 1	Local 3901 Camp BGen Oscar Florendo Parian, San Fernando City	(072) 242-6092 (Operator)	
LA UNION			
RD	(072)	242-55-15	Local 3018
DRDO	(072)	700-57-03	Local 3019
ROPD	(072) 0919-414-6296	242-60-92 0910-210-2918	700-53-75
ILOCOS NORTE	(077) Brgy 23, Camp Juan, Laoag City	772-07-82	772-07-88
ILOCOS SUR	(077) Camp Elpidio Quirino, Brgy BulagBantay, Ilocos Sur	722-36-89	722-35-29

LA UNION	(072)	242-51-66	700-51-00
Camp Diego Silang, San Fernando City			
PANGASINAN	(075)	542-71-85	542-42-86
Brgy Libsong West, Lingayen Pangasinan			
POLICE REGIONAL OFFICE 2 : CAGAYAN VALLEY			
PRO 2	Local 3902	(078) 844-6644 (Operator)	
Camp Adduru Alimanao, Tuguegarao City, Cagayan			
RD	(078)	844-15-96	
DRDO	(078)	844-13-76	
ROPD	(078)	844-70-49	844-28-97
BATANES	(078)	National Road, Brgy Kayvuhokan, Basco	
CAGAYAN	(078)	844-14-69	844-66-80
Lecaros St , Brgy Centro 5 Camp Tirso Gador, Tuguegarao City			
ISABELA	(078)	624-21-38	622-29-52
Brgy Baligatan, Ilagan, Isabela			
NUEVA VIZCAYA	(078)	*321-24-71	
Brgy District IV, Bayongbong, NV			
QUIRINO	(078)	541-15-72	
Brgy San Leonardo, Aglipay, Quirino			
POLICE REGIONAL OFFICE 3 : CENTRAL LUZON			
PRO 3	Local 3903	045-961-2617 (Operator)	
Camp Olivas, City of San Fernando, Pampanga			
RD	(045)	961-29-80	860-29-43
		Pcs Quirino D Dela Torre	0918-938-1828
DRDO	(045)	860-2945	Loc 6302
ROPD	(045)	860-29-40	860-29-41
RTOC	963-6822	860-2940	
AURORA	(042)	209-42-28	
Camp Victor Ravina, Brgy Sabang Baler			
BATAAN	(047) 791-3645	791-26-18	237-17`-01
Camp Tolentino, Balanga City			

BULACAN	(044)	791-03-98	791-68-39
Brgy Mojon, Malolos City, Bulacan			
NUEVA ECIJA	(044)	600-10-16	600-48-09
Burgos Ave, Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija			
PAMPANGA	(045)	961-35-87	860-56-67
PEO Compd, Brgy Sindalan, San Fernando City, Pampanga			
TARLAC	(045)	982-29-49	982-95-00
Camp Macabulos, Brgy San Vicente, Tarlac			
ZAMBALES	(047)	811-28-85	811-27-44
Camp Conrado Yap, Iba, Zambales			

POLICE REGIONAL OFFICE 4A - CALABARZON

RD	(049)	531-44-70	834-16-00 Local 6000
DRDO	(049)	834-20-54	Local 6023
ROPD	(049)	531-22-93	531-72-67
BATANGAS	(043)	300-96-62	300-29-13
Camp Malvar, Bgy Kumintang Ilaya, Batangas			
CAVITE	(046)	875-43-22	471-74-74
Camp Pantaleon Garcia, Imus, Cavite			
LAGUNA	(049)	810-12-25	808-55-05
Brgy Bagumbayan, Sta Cruz, Laguna			
RIZAL	(02)	669-84-67	665-22-38
Cabrera Road, Hilltop, Taytay, Rizal			
QUEZON	(042)	373-70-51	660-86-56
Camp Nakar, Lucena City, Quezon			

POLICE REGIONAL OFFICE 4B - MIMAROPA

RD	(049)	834-16-01	531-70-11
DRDO	(049)	834-60-02	
ROPD	(049)	834-60-05	531-70-12
MARINDUQUE	(042)	332-16-76	
Camp Maximo Abad, Brgy Bangbangalon, Boac			
OCCIDENTAL MINDORO	(043)	491-41-44	491-24-68
Airport Road, Brgy San Roque, San Jose, Occidental Mindoro			
ORRIENTAL MINDORO	(043)	288-87-33	288-39-90
Brgy Suqui, Calapan City, Oriental Mindoro			

PALAWAN	(048)	434-70-53	*433-43-63
Brgy Tiniguiban, Puerto Princesa City, Palawan			
ROMBLON	(054)	472-82-18 Loc. 2160	
Brgy Capaclan, Romblon, Romblon			
POLICE REGIONAL OFFICE 5 : BICOL REGION			
PRO 5	Local - 3905	052-481-1811 (Operator)	
CAMP GENERAL SIMEON A. OLA, LEGASPI CITY			
RD	(052)	820-46-02	
DRDO	(052)	820-20-12	
ROPD	(052)	820-64-60	
ALBAY	(052)	820-64-74	820-40-32
Camp Ola, Legaspi City, Albay			
CAMARINES NORTE		(054) 721-50-40	
Camp Dogongan Sr, Daet, Camarines Norte			
CAMARINES SUR	(054)	811-18-96	811-18-80
Concepcion Grande, Naga City, Camarines Sur			
CATANDUANES	(052)	811-15-71	811-08-23
San Isidro Village, Virac, Catanduanes			
MASBATE	(056)	333-57-89	
Camp Serrano, Masbate City, Masbate			
SORSOGON	(056)	211-48-24	211-36-38
Camp Escudero Sr, Sorsogon City			
POLICE REGIONAL OFFICE 6 : WESTERN VISAYAS			
PRO 6	Local 3906	(Optr) 033-337-5511	
CAMP MARTIN DELGADO, ILOILO CITY			
RD	(033)	335-09-70	337-12-28
DRDO	(033)	336-94-07	
ROPD	(033)	337-93-00	337-81-82
RTOC	337-9300		
ANTIQUE	(036)	320-16-75	320-1675
Buganti Point, San Jose, Antique			
AKLAN	(036)	268-40-06	268-44-31
Camp Martelino, Kalibo, Aklan			

CAPIZ	(036)	621-12-49	
	Camp Apil, Roxas City, Capiz		
ILOILO	(033)	523-94-56	523-95-21
	Camp Sumagaysay Sr, Sta Barbara Iloilo		
GUIMARAS	(033)	237-14-01	
	Brgy Alaguisoc , Jordan, Guimaras		
NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	(034)	433-12-24	434-91-97
	Camp Montelibano, Bacolod City		
BACOLOD	(034)	434-14-12	434-66-94
	Magsaysay Ave , Brgy Taculing, Bacolod City		
POLICE REGIONAL OFFICE 7 : CENTRAL VISAYAS			
PRO 7	Local 3907	032-253-2171	
	CAMP SERGIO OSMENA SR, OSMEÑA BOULEVARD, CEBU CITY		
RD	(032)	415-58-94	
DRDO	(032)	415-59-02	
ROPD	(032)	415-59-01	415-58-98
RTOC	254-1113		
BOHOL	(038)	411-59-11	411-43-43
	Camp Dagohoy, Tagbilaran City, Bohol		
CEBU	(032)	414-79-92	
	Doña M. Gaisano St, Brgy Sudlon, Cebu		
NEGROS ORIENTAL	(035)	*225-28-19	419-60-65
	Camp Fernandez , Agan-an, Sibulan, Negros Oriental		
SIQUIJOR	(035)	480-33-71	
	Caipilan, Siquijor		
POLICE REGIONAL OFFICE 8 : EASTERN VISAYAS			
PRO 8	Local 3908	(Optr) 053-323-3024	
	CAMP SEC ROBERTO K. KANGLEON, BRGY CAMPETIC, PALO, LEYTE		
RD	(053)	323-38-00	323-30-36
DRDO	(053)	323-82-59	
ROPD	(053)	323-72-67	323-30-23
	FAX - (053) 323-7267		
BILIRAN	(053)	500-90-92	
	Brgy Larrazabal, Naval, Biliran		

NORTHERN LEYTE	(053)	321-33-77
Brgy San Jose, Tacloban City		
SOUTHERN LEYTE	(053) 381-30-46	381-23-42
Brgy Canturing, Maasin City, Southern Leyte		
EASTERN SAMAR	(055)	261-23-35
Camp Asidlo, Borongan, E. Samar		
NORTHERN SAMAR	(055) 354-10-35	354-12-76
Camp Delgado, Catarman, N. Samar		
WESTERN SAMAR	(055)	*251-27-22
Camp Lukban, Catbalogan City, WS		

POLICE REGIONAL OFFICE 9: WESTERN MINDANAO

PRO 9	Local 3909	062-991-3000 (Operator)
CAMP COLONEL ROMEO ABENDAN, BRGY MERCEDES, ZAMBOANGA CITY		
RD	(062)	991-30-01 991-30-02
DRDO	(062)	991-30-01
ROPD	(062)	991-30-00
ZAMBO DEL NORTE	(065) 212-46-78	212-48-54
Camp Hamac, Brgy Sicayab, Dipolog City		
ZAMBO DEL SUR	(062)	214-13-25 *214-23-49
Camp Abellon, Rizal Ave, Lumbia Dist, Pagadian City		
ZAMBO SIBUGAY	(062)	333-55-14 333-53-06
National Highway, Brgy Sanito, Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay		

POLICE REGIONAL OFFICE 10 : NORTHERN MINDANAO

PRO 10	Local 3910	08-872-6670	711-136
CAMP ALAGAR, BRGY LAPASAN, CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY			
RD	(088)	856-31-83	
DRDO	(08822)	722-268	
ROPD	(088)	856-50-49	856-50-83
BUKIDNON	(088)	813-42-63	
Camp Onahon , Brgy 7, Malaybalay City			
CAMIGUIN	(088)	387-10-52	
Bldg I, Camp Bonifacio , Brgy Baylao, Mambajao			
MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL	(088) 531-21-55	531-20-28	
Lower Lamac, Oroquieta City, Misamis Occidental			

MISAMIS ORIENTAL (08822) 740-003 *740-000 San Martin, Villanueva, Misamis Oriental		
LANAO DEL NORTE (063) 341-54-60 Camp Galleco , Brgy Pigcarangan, Tubod		
POLICE REGIONAL OFFICE 11 : SOUTHERN MINDANAO		
PRO 11	Local 3911 (Optr) 082-235-2570 CAMP CATITIPAN, DAVAO CITY	
RD	(082) 234-25-14 PCS SIMEON P DIZON 0920-900-1613	234-25-15
DRDO	(082) 235-25-70	Loc 103
ROPD	(082) 235-25-14	
DAVAO DEL SUR	(082) 570-02-42 Brgy San Agustin, Digos City, Davao del Sur	553-85-95
DAVAO DEL NORTE	(084) 370-1679 Nat'l Hwy, Visayan Village, Tagum City	370-1675
DAVAO ORIENTAL	(087) 811-14-00 Brgy Dalahican, Mati, Davao Oriental	388-48-96
COMPOSTELA VALLEY	(084) 376-05-66 Pob. Nabunturan, Compostela Valley	376-00-21
POLICE REGIONAL OFFICE 12 : CENTRAL MINDANAO		
PRO 12	Optr 083-555-16-54 BRGY TAMBLER, GENERAL SANTOS CITY	
RD	(083) 302-50-96	
DRDO	(083)	
ROPD	(083) 302-50-83	
NORTH COTABATO	(064) 278-70-11 Brgy Amas, Kidapawan City, North Cotabato	278-41-94
SOUTH COTABATO	(083) 228-95-64 Pob. Koronadal City, South Cotabato	228-27-04
SARANGANI	(083) 555-22-16 Brgy Kawas, Alabel, Sarangani	
SULTAN KUDARAT	(064) 201-39-25 Camp Dumlao, Isulan, Sultan Kudarat	

POLICE REGIONAL OFFICE 13 : CARAGA

PRO13	(085)	342-85-49 (Operator)	
		(CARAGA) CAMP RAFAEL RODRIQUEZ, LIBERTAD, BUTUAN CITY	
RD	(085)	342-13-67	226-47-57
DRDO	(085)	226-44-33	
ROPD	(085)	342-19-38	815-23-76
AGUSAN DEL NORTE	(085)	341-24-20	815-03-58
		Libertad St, Butuan City, Agusan del Norte	
AGUSAN DEL SUR	(085)	343-73-36	343-79-29
		Brgy Patin-ay, Prosperidad, Agusan Sur	
SURIGAO DEL NORTE	(086)	826-85-68	826-35-49
		Borromeo St, Brgy Taft, Surigao City Surigao Del Norte	
SURIGAO DEL SUR	(086)		211-30-56
		Brgy Telaje, Tandag, Surigao del Sur	

AUTONOMOUS REGION OF MUSLIM MINDANAO POLICE OFFICE

PRO ARMM	(064)	425-00-77 (Operator)	
		CAMP BG SALIPADA K PENDATUN, PARANG, MAGUINDANAO	
RD	(064)	*425-00-78	
		Fax: 063-221-5015 Qtr: 425-00-79	
DRDO	(064)		
ROPD	(064)	*425-00-77	723-16-46 425-00-80
RTOC		425-00-80	
LANAO DEL SUR	(063)	352-00-76	
		Camp Bagong Amai, Pakpak, Marawi City	
BASILAN	(062)	200-37-88	200-74-90
		Menzi, Isabela City, Basilan	
MAGUINDANAO	(064)	489-09-97	
		Camp Datu Akilan, Bgy Limpongo, Shariff Aguak	
SULU	(062)	412-28-71	412-23-92
		Camp Asturias, Jolo, Sulu	
TAWI-TAWI	(062)	449-27-66	
		Camp Suarez, Bongao, Tawi-Tawi	

POLICE REGIONAL OFFICE : CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

PRO CAR	Local 3915	(074) 422-3207 (Operator)	
	CAMP BADO DANGWA, LA TRINIDAD, BENGUET		
RD	(074)	422-19-77	
DRDO	(074)	422-67-71	
ROPD	(074)	422-55-15	
ABRA	(074)	752-56-39	
	Camp Juan Villamor, Bangued		
APAYAO	(074)		
	Poblacion Kabugao		
BENGUET	(074)	442-32-08	422-65-15
	Camp Bado Dangwa, La Trinidad		
IFUGAO	(074)	382-20-61	
	Poblacion North, Lagawe		
KALINGA	(074)		
	Camp Juan Duyan, Tabuk		
MT PROVINCE	(074)	606-81-86	
	Poblacion Bontoc		

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