

SLIDE 11: THE FIGHT AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL CRIME

TOPIC EXPLANATION

Ang slide na ito ay tungkol sa pinaka-core na kailangan para matalo ang transnational crime. Dahil international ang criminals, hindi kaya ng isang bansa lang. Kailangan ng cooperation, trust, at coordination.

CONTENT

The key struggle against transnational crime is dynamic cooperation based upon:

1. Mutual trust
2. Common perception of the threat
3. Realization that crime must be influenced beyond national borders
4. Understanding the limitations of domestic intervention and unilateral action
5. Signaled attention to work with other interested nations in the interest of protecting national integrity and sovereignty

EXPLANATION (PER BULLET — EXPANDED)

1. **Mutual trust**
 - Ang ibig sabihin nito, dapat may tiwala ang mga bansa sa isa't isa.
 - Kasi kung walang trust, hindi sila magbibigay ng important info tulad ng names ng suspects, bank accounts, at safehouse locations.
 - Sa transnational crime, **information is power**. Kapag hindi nag-share, mabagal ang investigation at mahirap ang arrest.
2. **Common perception of the threat**
 - Dapat pareho nilang tinitingnan na serious threat ang transnational crime.
 - Kasi minsan, ang ibang bansa hindi priority ang isang crime, pero sa iba sobrang bigat.
 - Example: Kung mataas ang human trafficking sa Pilipinas, dapat maintindihan ng destination country na **connected sila** kasi doon kadalasan napupunta ang victims.
3. **Crime must be influenced beyond national borders**
 - Meaning: hindi mo pwedeng pigilan ang crime kung hanggang

loob lang ng bansa ang actions mo.

- Dahil ang syndicates may “international connections” — recruitment, transport, at exploitation, iba-ibang bansa.

- Example: Recruitment sa Pilipinas, transport sa Malaysia, exploitation sa Middle East.

- Kaya dapat ang response ay **cross-border din**.

4. **Limitations of domestic intervention and unilateral action**

- Kahit gaano ka-strong ang police force, may limit pa rin.

- Hindi pwedeng basta pumasok sa ibang bansa para manghuli, kasi violation yun ng sovereignty.

- Kailangan legal process, coordination, at approval.

- Kaya kung unilateral lang (solo), mahirap mahuli ang criminals na tumatakas abroad.

5. **Work with other nations to protect sovereignty**

- Ang cooperation hindi ibig sabihin pinapabayaang mo ang bansa mo.

- Actually, mas pinoprotektahan mo ang sovereignty dahil pinipigilan mo ang foreign criminals na sirain ang security at economy.

- Cooperation = protection, not surrender.

SLIDE 12: UN CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL CRIME

TOPIC EXPLANATION

Ito ang UN agreement na nagbibigay ng standard rules para magtulungan ang mga bansa laban sa transnational organized crime. Parang “international rulebook” siya.

CONTENT

Features:

- Creation of domestic criminal offenses
- Adoption of frameworks for:
 - mutual legal assistance
 - extradition
 - law enforcement cooperation
 - technical assistance and training

EXPLANATION (PER BULLET — EXPANDED)

- **Creation of domestic criminal offenses**
 - Pinapagawa ang bawat bansa ng laws para ma-criminalize ang transnational crimes.
 - Kasi kung walang law, kahit may suspect, hindi mo siya mapaparusahan.
 - Parang basic rule: dapat may legal basis bago makasuhan.
- **Mutual legal assistance**
 - Ito yung tulong sa legal process.
 - Halimbawa: pagkuha ng evidence tulad ng bank records, CCTV, witnesses, at official documents.
 - Important ito kasi minsan nasa ibang bansa ang evidence.
- **Extradition**
 - Proseso kung saan ibabalik ang suspect sa bansa kung saan siya may kaso.
 - Example: Criminal tumakas sa Japan after fraud sa Pilipinas. Kapag naaresto sa Japan, pwedeng i-extradite.
- **Law enforcement cooperation**
 - Ito yung direct coordination ng police agencies.
 - Kasama dito ang joint investigations, intelligence sharing, at coordinated arrests.
 - Kailangan ito kasi mabilis gumalaw ang syndicates.
- **Technical assistance and training**
 - Hindi lahat ng bansa same ang capability.
 - Kaya nagbibigay ang UN at partner countries ng training, technology, at expert help.
 - Example: training sa cybercrime investigation at digital forensics.

SLIDE 13: UN PROTOCOLS ON SPECIFIC AREAS

TOPIC EXPLANATION

Ito naman yung “special parts” ng UN Convention. Mas specific siya sa tatlong major crimes: trafficking, smuggling of migrants, at firearms.

CONTENT

- Protocol vs trafficking in persons
- Protocol vs smuggling of migrants
- Protocol vs illicit firearms trafficking

EXPLANATION (PER BULLET — EXPANDED)

- **Trafficking in persons**
 - Ang trafficking ay exploitation ng tao.
 - Hindi lang illegal travel; ang main point ay forced labor, sexual exploitation, o slavery-like conditions.
 - Usually victims are tricked, threatened, or forced.
 - Example: Pinangakuan ng trabaho, pero pagdating sa ibang bansa, kinulong at pinatrabaho nang walang sahod.
- **Smuggling of migrants**
 - Smuggling = illegal movement ng tao across borders.
 - Dito kadalasan may consent ang migrant, pero illegal yung paraan.
 - Dangerous ito kasi risky routes ang ginagamit.
 - Example: Migrants pinapasakay sa maliit na bangka para makapasok sa ibang bansa.
- **Illicit firearms trafficking**
 - Ito ang illegal paggawa, pagbenta, at paglipat ng firearms at ammunition.
 - Dangerous kasi nagpapalakas ito sa criminals at terrorist groups.
 - Example: Smuggled firearms ginagamit sa armed robbery, insurgency, o terrorism.

SLIDE 14: PHILIPPINE RESPONSE TO TRANSNATIONAL CRIMES

TOPIC EXPLANATION

Ito ang part na nagpapakita kung paano tumugon ang Pilipinas. Ang main action ng PH ay gumawa ng central agency na tutok sa transnational crime.

CONTENT

The Creation of the Philippine Center for Transnational Crime (PCTC)

EXPLANATION (PER BULLET — EXPANDED)

- Gumawa ang Pilipinas ng PCTC para may central agency na tutok sa transnational crime.
 - Hindi sapat na kanya-kanya ang PNP, NBI, BI, at iba pa.
 - Ang PCTC ang “bridge” para sa coordination ng local agencies at international partners.
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SLIDE 15: LEGAL BASIS (EO NUMBERS)

TOPIC EXPLANATION

Ito ang legal foundation ng PCTC. Meaning, dito nakabase ang authority niya. Executive Orders ang nagtatag at nagpalakas sa kanya.

CONTENT

EO 62 (1999)

EO 100 (1999)

EO 295 (2002)

EO 146 (2002)

EXPLANATION (PER BULLET — EXPANDED)

- **EO 62 (1999)**
 - Ito ang nagtatag ng PCTC.
 - Main focus: gumawa ng shared database ng criminals, crime patterns, arrests, at convictions.
 - Meaning: mas mabilis ang tracking ng criminals.
- **EO 100 (1999)**
 - Nag-expand ng functions at nagbigay ng mas malinaw na direction sa PCTC.
 - Pinahusay ang coordination system.
- **EO 295 (2002) & EO 146 (2002)**
 - Ito yung nagpalakas sa operational at admin support ng PCTC.
 - Para mas gumana ito as a real national center, hindi lang

pangalan.

SLIDE 16: GENERAL SUPERVISION & CONTROL

TOPIC EXPLANATION

Ito yung mga offices o units na under supervision at control ng PCTC. Meaning, sila yung connected sa PCTC para mas maayos ang anti-transnational crime operations.

CONTENT

1. NACAHT Loop Center
2. INTERPOL–NCB Manila
3. PNP Police Attaches
4. DILG Security Counselors

EXPLANATION (PER BULLET — EXPANDED)

- **NACAHT Loop Center**
 - Committee na nagfo-focus sa anti-hijacking at terrorism response.
 - PCTC tumutulong sa coordination.
 - **INTERPOL–NCB Manila**
 - Official communication channel ng Pilipinas sa INTERPOL.
 - NCB = National Central Bureau.
 - Dito dumadaan ang notices tulad ng Red Notice para sa wanted persons.
 - **PNP Police Attaches**
 - PNP representatives abroad.
 - Tumutulong sa cases involving Filipinos or criminals abroad.
 - **DILG Security Counselors**
 - Political/security attaches na tumutulong sa coordination at policy support.
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SLIDE 17: FOUR MAJOR CONCERNS OF PCTC

TOPIC EXPLANATION

Ito ang 4 main functions ng PCTC. Parang ito yung "core duties" nila para ma-combat ang transnational crime.

CONTENT

1. Information Exchange
2. Strategic Studies
3. Capacity Building
4. Law Enforcement Coordination

EXPLANATION (PER BULLET — EXPANDED)

- **Information Exchange**
 - Fast sharing ng intelligence between agencies.
 - Like suspects list, modus operandi, locations, at crime networks.
- **Strategic Studies**
 - Research-based analysis.
 - Example: saan nanggagaling ang drugs, anong routes, sino ang syndicates.
- **Capacity Building**
 - Trainings and seminars.
 - Para updated ang law enforcement sa modern crimes like cybercrime.
- **Law Enforcement Coordination**
 - Pagsasama-sama ng operations.
 - Para hindi duplicated ang work at mas effective ang arrests.

SLIDE 18: ACTIVITIES OF PCTC

TOPIC EXPLANATION

Ito naman yung actual ginagawa ng PCTC in practice. Hindi lang siya office, may real activities sila for cooperation and training.

CONTENT

1. Strong Regional Coordination

2. Support to the UN
3. Capacity Building of LGUs
4. National Cooperation

EXPLANATION (PER BULLET — EXPANDED)

- **Strong Regional Coordination**
 - ASEAN countries magkakalapit, kaya mabilis ang cross-border crimes.
 - PCTC nagrerequest ng assistance at nagsha-share ng info.
- **Support to the UN**
 - PCTC involved sa paggawa ng UN Convention.
 - Meaning, may contribution ang Pilipinas sa international crime frameworks.
- **Capacity Building of LGUs**
 - LGUs ang frontline sa crisis.
 - Kaya binibigyan sila ng simulations at training.
- **National Cooperation**
 - Nagho-host sila ng meetings para gumawa ng proposed laws.
 - Para updated ang legal system.

SLIDE 19: PCTC COMMAND AND CONTROL

TOPIC EXPLANATION

Ito ang chain of command. Meaning, sino ang boss at sino ang may authority sa operations ng PCTC.

CONTENT

1. Under Office of the President
2. Under supervision of National Security Adviser
3. Executive Director controls units

EXPLANATION (PER BULLET — EXPANDED)

- **Under Office of the President**
 - High-level agency siya, kaya strong ang authority at mabilis ang support.

- **Supervised by National Security Adviser**
 - Kasi transnational crime = national security issue.
 - Lalo na kung connected sa terrorism, drugs, at arms smuggling.
 - **Executive Director controls units**
 - Siya ang nagdi-direct ng operations at nagha-handle ng personnel.
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SLIDE 20: PRESENT STRUCTURE OF PCTC

TOPIC EXPLANATION

Ito ang organizational setup ng PCTC. Para mas organized, hinati sila sa executive offices at directorates.

CONTENT

- Two (2) Executive Offices
- Four (4) Directorates

EXPLANATION (PER BULLET — EXPANDED)

- **2 Executive Offices**
 - Para sa leadership at internal management.
 - **4 Directorates**
 - Para hati-hati ang responsibilities: support, operations, research, and policy.
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SLIDE 21: EXECUTIVE OFFICES

TOPIC EXPLANATION

Ito ang top management ng PCTC. Sila ang nagde-decide ng direction at policies ng buong organization.

CONTENT

1. OED

2. ODED

Committees chaired by ODED

EXPLANATION (PER BULLET — EXPANDED)

- **OED**
 - Office of the Executive Director. Siya ang head ng agency.
 - **ODED**
 - Office of the Deputy Executive Director. Deputy head at support ng OED.
 - **Committees chaired by ODED**
 - Para maayos ang discipline, recruitment, grievances, at travel approvals.
 - Meaning, siya ang nag-aayos ng internal order.
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SLIDE 22: DIRECTORATE FOR SUPPORT SERVICES (DSS)

TOPIC EXPLANATION

Ito ang unit na nagpo-provide ng support sa buong PCTC. Parang backbone siya ng office operations.

CONTENT

- Admin
- Security
- Budget and Finance

EXPLANATION (PER BULLET — EXPANDED)

- **Admin**
 - Paperwork, staffing, records, at office documents.
 - **Security**
 - Protection ng office, personnel, at sensitive information.
 - **Budget and Finance**
 - Funds management, procurement, at salaries.
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SLIDE 23: DIRECTORATE FOR OPERATIONS (DO)

TOPIC EXPLANATION

Ito ang pinaka-action unit. Dito pumapasok ang coordination sa actual cases at international operations.

CONTENT

- INTERPOL Coordination
- Case Management
- Capacity Building
- Fugitive Investigation

EXPLANATION (PER BULLET — EXPANDED)

- **INTERPOL Coordination**
 - Dito nagfo-flow ang international police coordination.
- **Case Management**
 - Inaayos at tina-track ang transnational crime cases.
- **Capacity Building**
 - Trainings para sa operations teams at investigators.
- **Fugitive Investigation**
 - Tracking ng fugitives, wanted persons, at issuing international notices.

SLIDE 24: DIRECTORATE FOR RESEARCH (DR)

TOPIC EXPLANATION

Ito ang research unit ng PCTC. Sila ang nag-aaral ng crime trends at gumagawa ng analysis para mas maayos ang operations.

CONTENT

6 divisions (terrorism, drugs, financial crimes, etc.)

EXPLANATION (PER BULLET — EXPANDED)

- **Public Safety & Terrorism**
 - Research sa terror threats, attacks, at possible extremist groups.
 - **Drugs & Criminal Organization**
 - Study sa drug syndicates at organized crime groups.
 - **Financial & High-Tech Crimes**
 - Cybercrime, online fraud, money laundering, at financial scams.
 - **Special Crimes**
 - Other serious crimes na organized at cross-border.
 - **Human Trafficking & Smuggling**
 - Research sa trafficking routes at smuggling networks.
 - **IT Division**
 - Data handling, systems, at database support.
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SLIDE 25: DIRECTORATE FOR PLANS & POLICIES

TOPIC EXPLANATION

Ito ang unit na nagde-design ng long-term strategies. Sila ang gumagawa ng policy recommendations at international coordination plans.

CONTENT

- Strategic Research
- Policy Formulation
- International Cooperation

EXPLANATION (PER BULLET — EXPANDED)

- **Strategic Research**
 - Long-term planning based on crime trends.
 - **Policy Formulation**
 - Recommendations para sa government para mas lumakas ang laws.
 - **International Cooperation**
 - Coordination with other countries, UN, at regional bodies.
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SLIDE 26: PUBLIC SAFETY & TERRORISM (LAWS)

TOPIC EXPLANATION

Ito ang listahan ng Philippine laws na ginagamit laban sa terrorism, piracy, illegal firearms, at other public safety threats na pwedeng transnational.

CONTENT

RA 9372, RA 6969, PD 532, PD 1866/RA 8294, RA 9851, RA 10168

EXPLANATION (PER BULLET — EXPANDED)

- **RA 9372 (Human Security Act of 2007)**
 - Anti-terrorism law (old version).
 - Focus sa investigation at prosecution ng terrorism.
- **RA 6969**
 - Protects public from toxic/hazardous waste smuggling.
 - Example: illegal shipment ng hazardous waste papasok sa bansa.
- **PD 532**
 - Anti-piracy and anti-highway robbery law.
 - Example: armed robbery sa sea routes.
- **PD 1866 / RA 8294**
 - Controls illegal possession at trafficking ng firearms/ammunition/explosives.
- **RA 9851**
 - Punishes genocide, crimes against humanity, at war crimes.
- **RA 10168**
 - Terrorist financing law.
 - Meaning: kahit pera lang ang support mo sa terror group, punishable ka.

SLIDE 27: TRAFFICKING OF HUMAN BEINGS (LAWS)

TOPIC EXPLANATION

Ito ang laws na ginagamit ng Pilipinas laban sa trafficking, illegal recruitment, exploitation, at

slavery-related crimes.

CONTENT

RA 9208, RA 8042, RA 8043, RA 6955, RPC 272, RPC 341

EXPLANATION (PER BULLET — EXPANDED)

- **RA 9208**
 - Main Anti-Trafficking law ng Pilipinas.
- **RA 8042**
 - Protects OFWs at punishes illegal recruitment.
- **RA 8043**
 - Prevents child trafficking through illegal adoption.
- **RA 6955**
 - Anti-Mail Order Bride Act (exploitation ng women).
- **RPC Art 272**
 - Criminalizes slavery.
- **RPC Art 341**
 - White slave trade (sexual exploitation/prostitution networks).

SLIDE 28: FINANCIAL & HIGH-TECH CRIMES (LAWS)

TOPIC EXPLANATION

Ito ang laws laban sa money laundering, online fraud, hacking, at other cyber-related crimes na usually international ang transactions.

CONTENT

AMLA + amendments, RA 8484, RA 8792, RA 4200, RA 10175

EXPLANATION (PER BULLET — EXPANDED)

- **AMLA (RA 9160)**
 - Prevents criminals from “cleaning” dirty money.
- **AMLA amendments**
 - Pinalawak para mas maraming crimes ang covered.

- **RA 8484**
 - Access Devices Regulation Act.
 - Protects against credit card fraud.
- **RA 8792**
 - E-Commerce Act.
 - Legal basis ng online transactions.
- **RA 4200**
 - Anti-Wiretapping Law.
 - Protects privacy laban sa illegal recording.
- **RA 10175**
 - Cybercrime Prevention Act.
 - Covers hacking, phishing, identity theft, online libel, etc.

SLIDE 29: DRUG TRAFFICKING/SMUGGLING (LAW)

TOPIC EXPLANATION

Ito ang main law ng Pilipinas laban sa illegal drugs, at kasama rito ang procedures para masigurong valid ang evidence.

CONTENT

RA 9165 + RA 10640

EXPLANATION (PER BULLET — EXPANDED)

- **RA 9165**
 - Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act.
 - Covers possession, selling, manufacturing, at trafficking.
- **RA 10640**
 - Improves chain of custody procedure.
 - Para hindi ma-dismiss ang case dahil sa weak handling ng seized drugs.
- **Example**
 - Drugs smuggled via ports/airports, then distributed locally.

SLIDE 30: PNP–KNPA MOU (SOUTH KOREA)

TOPIC EXPLANATION

Ito ay kasunduan ng Pilipinas at South Korea para mas mapabilis ang cooperation sa transnational crimes, lalo na dahil maraming Filipinos doon at maraming travel between the two countries.

CONTENT

MOU (2013) cooperation on info, training, tech, and crimes + liaison desks

EXPLANATION (PER BULLET — EXPANDED)

- **Information exchange**
 - Sharing ng suspects, crime trends, at intelligence.
- **Capacity building**
 - Joint training, seminars, at skills improvement.
- **Technology exchange**
 - Sharing ng law enforcement tools at investigation techniques.
- **Coverage of crimes**
 - Drugs, terrorism, arms smuggling, trafficking, cybercrime, laundering, etc.
- **Police Liaison Desks**
 - Para mabilis ang police assistance sa Filipino nationals in Korea.
 - Example: OFW victim ng scam o trafficking case.

SLIDE 31: PNP–INP MOU (INDONESIA)

TOPIC EXPLANATION

Ito ang kasunduan ng Pilipinas at Indonesia para sa regional security. Malapit kasi ang borders natin, lalo na sa maritime areas, kaya mataas ang risk ng smuggling, piracy, at trafficking.

CONTENT

MOU (2011) covers drugs, terrorism, smuggling, piracy, cybercrime, fraud, fake documents

EXPLANATION (PER BULLET — EXPANDED)

- **Regional cooperation**
 - Dahil magkalapit ang PH at Indonesia, madaling tumawid ang criminals.
- **Drug trafficking**
 - Sharing ng info about routes at syndicates.
- **Terrorism**
 - Coordination sa terror suspects, movements, at funding.
- **Arms smuggling**
 - Prevention ng illegal weapons entry sa region.
- **Human trafficking**
 - Rescue operations at joint investigation.
- **Maritime piracy**
 - Protection sa sea routes, fishermen, at shipping.
- **Cybercrime and fraud**
 - Cooperation sa online scams at financial fraud.
- **Fraudulent travel documents**
 - Para mapigilan ang criminals na gumagamit ng fake passports/ IDs.

Ang laban sa transnational crime ay nakabase sa **Cooperation**. Hindi sapat ang matapang na pulis; kailangan ng matatag na batas (Legal Framework), makabagong teknolohiya (Cybersecurity), at malakas na ugnayan sa ibang bansa (Diplomacy) upang maprotektahan ang ating soberanya at seguridad.

