

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City
TWENTIETH CONGRESS
First Regular Session



COMMITTEE REPORT NO. 261

Submitted by the Committee on Justice on 05 MAY 2026
Re: House Resolution No. 989 entitled, **“RESOLUTION SETTING FORTH THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT AGAINST VICE PRESIDENT SARA Z. DUTERTE”**

Recommending its adoption, together with the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the Committee in the matter of the Impeachment Proceedings against Vice President Sara Z. Duterte.

Sponsors: Representatives Atty. Gerville “Jinky Bitrics” R. Luistro, Mauricio G. Domogan, Brian Poe, Ysabel Maria J. Zamora, Jonathan Keith T. Flores, Jose C. Alvarez, Munir Arbison, Franz Vincent F. Legazpi, King George Leandro Antonio V. Collantes, Jose “Joboy” S. Aquino, II, Joel R. Chua, Ernesto M. Dionisio, Jr., Lordan G. Suan, Janice Degamo, Bienvenido M. Abante, Jr., Jude A. Acidre, Bernadette S. Barbers, Ramon Rodrigo L. Gutierrez, Ma. Rene Ann Lourdes G. Matibag, Emerson D. Pascual, Jan “Atty. JP” Padiernos, Terry L. Ridon, Allan U. Ty, Renee Louise M. Co, Jose Manuel Tadeo “Chel” I. Diokno, Sarah Jane I. Elago, Javier Miguel L. Benitez, Janette L. Garin, Yasser Alonto Balindong, Yevgeny Vicente B. Emano, Gil “Kabarangay Jr.” A. Acosta, Francisco Paolo P. Ortega V, Jefferson F. Khonghun, Ferjenel G. Biron, MD, Raymond Democrito C. Mendoza, David “Jay-Jay” C. Suarez, Alfredo “Albee” B. Benitez, Patrick Michael D. Vargas, Anna Victoria Veloso-Tuazon, Jose “Bong” J. Teves, Jr., Munir Arbison, Jr., Doris E. Maniquiz, Lorenz R. Defensor, Julienne “Jam” L. Baronda, Maria Cristina Talavera-Lopez, Ma. Alana Samantha T. Santos, Alyssa Michaela “Mica” M. Gonzales, Ivan Howard A. Guintu, Crispin Diego D. Remulla, Zia Alonto Adiong, Christopher Sheen Gonzalez, Leila M. De Lima, Stephen James T. Tan, Percival “Perci” Cendaña, Antonio L. Tinio, Reynolds Michael T. Tan, Roy M. Gonzales

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on Justice respectfully recommends the adoption of House Resolution No. 989 entitled:

“RESOLUTION SETTING FORTH THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT AGAINST VICE PRESIDENT SARA Z. DUTERTE”

together with the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the Committee in the matter of the Impeachment Proceedings against Respondent Vice President Sara Z. Duterte (“Respondent Vice President Duterte”).

On February 2, 2026, the House of Representatives Office of the Secretary General (“Secretary General”) received a Verified Complaint against Respondent Vice

President Duterte filed by Francisca "France" Castro, et al., and endorsed by Representatives (Reps.) Antonio I. Tinio, Sarah Jane Elago, and Renee Louise M. Co (the "*Castro, et al. Complaint*").

On the same date, the Secretary General received another Verified Complaint against Respondent Vice President Duterte filed by Francis Joseph Aquino Dee, et al., and endorsed by Reps. Percival V. Cendaña and Leila M. de Lima (the "*Aquino Dee, et al. Complaint*").

On February 5, 2026, both the *Castro, et al.* and *Aquino Dee, et al. Complaints* were forwarded by the Secretary General to the Speaker of the House.

Subsequently, on February 9, 2026, a third Verified Complaint was filed against Respondent Vice President Duterte by Joel Saballa, et al., and endorsed by Rep. De Lima (the "*Saballa, et al. Complaint*"). On the same day, the *Saballa, et al. Complaint* was immediately forwarded by the Secretary General to the Speaker of the House.

On February 18, 2026, Atty. Nathaniel G. Cabrera filed another Verified Complaint against Respondent Vice President Duterte, endorsed by Reps. Bienvenido M. Abante, Jr. and Francisco Paolo P. Ortega V (the "*Cabrera Complaint*"). The *Cabrera Complaint* was forwarded by the Secretary General to the Speaker of the House on February 19, 2026.

On February 23, 2026, the complaints were then sent to the Committee on Rules for their inclusion in the Order of Business.

All of the complaints were thereafter included in the Order of Business on February 23, 2026 under the Additional Reference of Business. On the said date, during plenary session, attended by 238 members of the House of Representatives, the complaints were collectively referred, without objection, by the plenary to the Committee on Justice.

Following the referral, the Committee on Justice soon commenced proceedings to determine the sufficiency of the complaints in form and substance, as well as to check whether the complaints alleged sufficient grounds for impeachment, and eventually, to determine the existence of probable cause.

During its first hearing on March 2, 2026, the Committee on Justice accepted the withdrawal of the *Aquino Dee, et al. Complaint*. On the same date, by a vote of 22-10-0, the Committee on Justice approved the motion to set aside the *Castro, et al. Complaint* for being violative of the one-year bar rule under Article XI, Section 3(5) of the Constitution.

During the hearing, the endorsers of the *Saballa, et al.* and *Cabrera Complaints* also exhibited their sufficiency in form by their following the requirements of verification and endorsement. Subsequently, the Committee on Justice found both the *Saballa, et al.* and *Cabrera Complaints* sufficient in form, without any objection.

On March 4, 2026, by a vote of 54-1-0, the Committee declared both the *Saballa, et al.* and *Cabrera Complaints* to also be sufficient in substance. Accordingly, copies of the *Saballa, et al.* and *Cabrera Complaints* were directed to be furnished to Respondent Vice President Duterte, who, in turn, was directed to file an Answer within 10 days.¹

On March 16, 2026, Respondent Vice President Duterte filed a Consolidated Verified Answer *Ad Cautelam*.

On March 18, 2026, the Complainants of both the *Saballa, et al.* and *Cabrera Complaints* waived their rights to submit a Verified Reply. The Committee on Justice then proceeded to determine, and so determined, that both the *Saballa, et al.* and *Cabrera Complaints* contained sufficient grounds for impeachment, without objection.²

On March 25, 2026, the Committee conducted a hearing on the impeachment complaints to discuss preliminary matters and to reiterate the guidelines for the conduct of hearings moving forward.

The Committee conducted three hearings, specifically on April 14, 22, and 29, 2026, to determine the existence of probable cause to impeach Respondent Vice President Duterte.

A total of 22 resource persons appeared and testified before the Committee during the said April hearings, as follows:

APRIL 14	
1. Atty. Cynthia Pantonal	Notary Public
2. Ramil Madriaga	Former Supporter of Respondent Vice President Duterte
3. Marivic Pareja	Legislative Information Resources Management Department of the House of Representatives
4. Atty. Melvin Matibag	Director of the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI)
5. Carolyn J. Moldez-Pitoy	NBI Questioned Documents Division
6. Mr. Antonio Magbojos	NBI Questioned Documents Division
7. Marizza B. Grande	Assistant National Statistician, PSA
8. Atty. Gloria Camora	Commission of Audit - Intelligence and Confidential Funds Audit Office (COA-ICFAO)
9. Atty. Michael Poa	Former Chief of Staff of the Office of the Secretary of the Department of Education.
APRIL 22	

¹ TSN, Committee on Justice, March 4, 2026, p. 93.

² TSN, Committee on Justice, March 18, 2026, pp. 34-35, attached herein as **Annex 5-A**.

1. Hon. Jesus Crispin Remulla	Ombudsman, Office of the Ombudsman
2. Atty. Karen Batu	OIC Central Records Division, Office of the Ombudsman
3. Atty. Ronel Buenaventura	Executive Director, Anti-Money Laundering Council
4. Antonio Trillanes IV	Former Senator
5. Atty. Gerardo F. Del Rosario	Director, Securities and Exchange Commission
6. Atty. Charlito Martin Mendoza	Commissioner, Bureau of Internal Revenue
APRIL 29	
1. Atty. Melvin Matibag	Director, NBI
2. Agent John Mark Calilung	NBI, Cybercrime Division
3. SA Jeremy Lotoc	NBI, Cybercrime Division
4. Atty. Yentl Malicad	NBI
5. SRA Homer Angluben	NBI
6. Atty. Al Matthew Umali	NBI
7. Atty. Ria Vanessa Asuncion	NBI

During the Committee hearings, a significant issue arose regarding the disposition of the sealed box submitted by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, purportedly containing the records of the tax filings of the Respondent Vice President Duterte, her husband, Atty. Manases Carpio, and that of the companies they are involved in or have shares in. On April 22, 2026, the Committee deliberated on whether to open the box or not. However, the BIR Commissioner cautioned that, under Section 20 of the National Internal Revenue Code, taxpayer returns may be furnished to a Congressional Committee only when it is sitting in executive session and in aid of legislation. In light of these legal constraints, the Committee resolved to defer action on the matter and lay the matter on the table in the exercise of prudence. The issue was revisited during the hearing on April 29, 2026, where Members engaged in an extensive deliberation on the necessity of opening the box *vis-à-vis* the constitutional imperative of public accountability. While some Members asserted that the Committee possessed the inherent authority to open the box, others maintained that the existing body of evidence was already sufficient to establish probable cause thus, there was no need to open the box at this point. Ultimately, the Committee, with a vote of 6 in the affirmative, 38 in the negative and 0 abstentions, resolved not to open the BIR sealed box at its level, opting instead to preserve its integrity for possible examination by the Senate sitting as an Impeachment Court.

At the end of the proceedings on April 29, 2026, by a unanimous vote of all 53 members present, the Committee on Justice determined that probable cause exists, in both the *Saballa, et al.* and *Cabrera Complaints*, to impeach Respondent Vice President Duterte. Upon motion of Rep. De Lima, the Committee on Justice ordered the consolidation of the complaints considering the common facts, grounds and evidence relied upon by both the *Saballa, et al.* and *Cabrera Complaints*. The Chairperson then instructed the Committee on Justice to proceed with the drafting of the Committee Report and the House Resolution together with the Articles of Impeachment, which are scheduled to be voted upon by the Committee on Justice on May 4, 2026.

GROUND FOR IMPEACHMENT IN THE SABALLA, ET AL. COMPLAINT.

The *Saballa, et al. Complaint* lists six (6) grounds for impeachment against Respondent Vice President Duterte, namely:

1. Respondent Vice President Duterte committed violation of the Constitution and betrayed the public trust by committing plunder and/or malversation, graft & corruption and other high crimes in amassing and converting the amount of not less than Five Hundred Million Pesos (Php500,000,000.00) from the confidential funds allocated to the Office of the Vice President (OVP) for the years 2022 and 2023;
2. Respondent Vice President Duterte committed culpable violation of the Constitution and betrayed the public trust by committing plunder and/or malversation, graft & corruption and other high crimes in amassing and converting the amount of not less than One Hundred Twelve Million Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (Php112,500,000.00) from the confidential funds allocated to the Department of Education (DepEd) for the year 2023;
3. Respondent Vice President Duterte committed culpable violation of the Constitution and betrayed the public trust by corrupting and bribing officials of the DepEd;
4. Respondent Vice President Duterte committed culpable violation of the Constitution and betrayed the public trust in amassing unexplained wealth and failing to disclose all her properties and interests in properties in her SALN, in violation of Section 17, Article XI of the 1987 Philippine Constitution;
5. Respondent Vice President Duterte committed culpable violation of the Constitution, betrayed the public trust, and committed high crimes in contracting to murder or assassinate the President, the First Lady, and the Former Speaker of the House;
6. Respondent Vice President Duterte by herself and/or in concert with others, committed culpable violation of the Constitution and betrayed the public trust in committing acts of political destabilization and the high crimes of sedition and insurrection.

GROUND FOR IMPEACHMENT IN THE CABRERA COMPLAINT.

The *Cabrera Complaint* lists seven (7) grounds for impeachment against Respondent Vice President Duterte, namely:

1. Respondent Vice President Duterte committed culpable violation of the Constitution; betrayal of public trust; other high crimes by publicly admitting the contracting of an assassin and by repeatedly making statements and taking actions that manifest a willful intent to subvert constitutional order, to incite or condone violence against constitutionally-vested officials, and to destabilize the lawful functioning of government;
2. Respondent Vice President Duterte betrayed the public trust and committed acts of graft and corruption by grossly abusing discretionary authority over confidential funds appropriated to the OVP and DepEd, by causing or permitting the fabrication and submission of implausible liquidation documents, by directing the physical transfer and distribution of large cash sums outside lawful accounting channels, and by obstructing audit and congressional oversight;
3. Respondent Vice President Duterte committed acts constituting graft and corrupt practices under R.A. No. 3019, engaged in bribery and procurement-related corruption, and is liable under doctrines of command responsibility and direct participation for the unlawful diversion and concealment of public funds;
4. Respondent Vice President Duterte engaged in or caused acts amounting to bribery and procurement-related corruption in connection with the DepEd while exercising authority over that agency, and that such acts form part of a broader scheme to divert public funds and to secure improper advantages for private persons and political allies;
5. Respondent Vice President Duterte engaged in conduct indicative of unexplained wealth and material nondisclosure in her SALNs, and that a forensic financial review of bank records, property transfers, and related transactions will reveal assets and transactions disproportionate to lawful income and inconsistent with declared disclosures;
6. Respondent Vice President Duterte committed other high crimes and engaged in a sustained pattern of abuse of power that includes public threats, incitement to violence, efforts to undermine civilian supremacy over the armed forces and law enforcement, and repeated interference with constitutionally mandated oversight mechanisms; and
7. Respondent Vice President Duterte engaged in a sustained pattern of abuse of office, deliberate evasion of oversight, and serial breaches of fiduciary duty that, in aggregate, render her unfit to continue in the high office of Vice President.

I.

PREFATORY STATEMENT

These impeachment proceedings conducted by the Committee on Justice of the Twentieth Congress is pursuant to the exclusive power of the House of Representatives to initiate all cases of impeachment. Section 3(1) of Article XI of the Philippine Constitution unequivocally states that the House of Representatives has the “exclusive power to initiate all cases of impeachment”.

In this regard, Section 1, Article XI of the Philippine Constitution, mandates:

“Section 1. Public office is a public trust. Public officers and employees must at all times be accountable to the people, serve them with utmost responsibility, integrity, loyalty, and efficiency, act with patriotism and justice, and lead modest lives.”

Moreover, Section 2, Article XI of the Philippine Constitution provides:

“Section 2. The President, Vice President, the Members of the Supreme Court, the Members of the Constitutional Commissions and the Ombudsman may be removed from office, on impeachment for, and conviction of, culpable violation of the Constitution, treason, bribery, graft and corruption, other high crimes, or betrayal of public trust.”

Procedurally, Section 3 of the same Article XI outlines the process of impeachment, from the filing of a complaint, referral to the Committee on Justice, the hearings to be conducted by the Committee on Justice, up to the trial and judgment to be conducted and carried out by the Senate. Additionally, Section 3(8) mandates that “Congress shall promulgate its rules on impeachment to effectively carry out the purposes of this section.”

Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings.

Accordingly, the Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings (the “Rules”) of the Nineteenth Congress was adopted by the Twentieth Congress on July 28, 2025, and was published on July 29, 2025 in the Philippine Star and the Manila Standard.

Applicability of the One-Year Bar Rule.

Section 3 (5) of Article XI of the Philippine Constitution provides the limitation that “no impeachment proceedings shall be initiated against the same official more than once within a period of one year”. This is commonly referred to as the “One-Year Bar Rule” in impeachment proceedings.

In *Francisco v. House of Representatives*³, the Supreme Court held that

³ G.R. Nos. 160261, 160262, 160263, 160277, 160292, 160295, 160310, 160318, 160342, 160343, 160360, 160362, 160370, 160376, 160392, 160397, 160403 & 160405, 10 November 2003, 460 Phil 830-1126

initiation takes place upon: (i) filing of the impeachment and (ii) referral to the House Committee on Justice:

“Having concluded that the initiation takes place by the act of filing of the impeachment complaint and referral to the House Committee on Justice, the initial action taken thereon, the meaning of Section 3 (5) of Article XI becomes clear. Once an impeachment complaint has been initiated in the foregoing manner, another may not be filed against the same official within a one-year period following Article XI, Section 3(5) of the Constitution.”

In the recent Resolution in the case of *Duterte v. House of Representatives*⁴, the Supreme Court clarified the initiation for purposes of the One-Year Bar Rule:

“*Fourth*, complaints based on the first mode or Article XI, Section 3 (2) is deemed to have been initiated for purposes of the one-year bar under Section 3 (5) when: (a) it is referred to the Committee on Justice; (b) it is properly verified and endorsed by a member of the House of Representatives and it is not put in the Order of Business or referred to the proper committee within the constitutional periods; (c) it is properly verified and endorsed or it has been properly referred to the proper committee but has not been acted upon by the House upon its adjournment *sine die*.”

In the earlier case of *Duterte v. House of Representatives*⁵, the Supreme Court ruled that:

“New impeachment complaints against the Vice President, if any, initiated either through Article XI, Section 3(2) or Section 3(4) of the Constitution, can only be commenced in accordance with its Decision no earlier than February 6, 2026”⁶

Pursuant thereto, when the *Castro, et al. Complaint* was put to a vote on sufficiency in form, the Committee on Justice members, by a majority vote in the affirmative (22 votes in the affirmative, 10 votes in the negative, 0 abstention), resolved to set aside the *Castro, et al. Complaint*, which was filed on February 2, 2026 and was transmitted to the Office of the Speaker on February 5, 2026, for being violative of the one-year bar rule. It was discussed that the initial ruling in the case of *Duterte*⁷ expressly stated that no new impeachment complaint, if any, may be commenced earlier than February 6, 2026.⁸

⁴ *Duterte v. House of Representatives*, G.R. Nos. 278353 & 278359 (Resolution), 28 January 2026.

⁵ *Duterte v. House of Representatives*, G.R. Nos. 278353 & 278359, 25 July 2025.

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ *Id.*

It was likewise discussed, in the later Resolution in the case of *Duterte*⁹, that the one-year bar rule was amended, as the concept of session days with respect to the initiation of impeachment complaints was redefined. However, it was also pointed out that the conclusion that the one-year bar was to commence on an earlier date was merely implied. There being no express ruling that the one-year bar would commence at a date earlier than February 6, 2026, the Committee decided to proceed with caution and chose to dismiss the *Castro, et al. Complaint* for being violative of the one-year bar rule, while the *Saballa, et al.* and *Cabrera Complaints*, which were filed on February 9 and 18, 2026 respectively, were not precluded by the said one-year bar.

II. DETERMINATION OF SUFFICIENCY IN FORM

The Committee on Justice held a hearing on March 2, 2026, to determine the sufficiency in form of the subject impeachment complaints in accordance with Rule II, Section 3 and Rule III, Section 4 of the Rules, which state:

“Section 3. Filing and Referral of Verified Complaints. - A verified complaint for impeachment by a Member of the House or by any citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by any Member thereof shall be filed with the office of the Secretary General and immediately referred to the Speaker.

An impeachment complaint is verified by an affidavit that the complainant has read the complaint and that the allegations therein are true and correct of his personal knowledge or based on authentic records.

An impeachment complaint required to be verified which contains a verification based on "information and belief", or upon "knowledge, information and belief" or lacks proper verification, shall be treated as an unsigned impeachment complaint.

The Speaker shall have it included in the Order of Business within ten (10) session days from receipt. It shall then be referred to the Committee on Justice within three (3) session days thereafter.

Section 4. Determination of Sufficiency in Form. – Upon due referral, the Committee on Justice shall determine whether the complaint is sufficient in form. If the committee finds that the complaint is insufficient in form, it shall return the same to the Secretary General within three (3) session days with a written explanation of the insufficiency. The Secretary General shall return the same

⁹ Supra note 4.

to the complainant(s) together with the committee's written explanation within three (3) session days from receipt of the committee resolution finding the complaint insufficient in form."

Endorsement of the Saballa, et al., and Cabrera Impeachment Complaints.

Rep. De Lima formally affirmed, during the March 2, 2026 Committee Meeting, her endorsement of the impeachment complaint filed by Rev. Fr. Joel T. Saballa, et al. During the same meeting, Rep. Abante and Rep. Ortega V affirmed their respective endorsements of the impeachment complaint filed by Atty. Nathaniel G. Cabrera.

Determination of the Sufficiency in Form of the Saballa, et al., Impeachment Complaint.

Pursuant to Rule II, Sections 3 and Rule III, Section 4 of the Rules cited above, the Committee on Justice proceeded to determine the sufficiency in form of the *Saballa, et al. Complaint*. Members of the Committee on Justice noted that the *Saballa, et al. Complaint* contained the required verification affidavit and endorsement as stated in the Rules.

After a thorough discussion, a motion to find the *Saballa, et al. Complaint* sufficient in form was raised. There being no objection thereto, the *Saballa, et al. Complaint* was declared sufficient in form.

Determination of the Sufficiency in Form of the Cabrera Impeachment Complaint.

After the determination of sufficiency in form of the *Saballa, et al. Complaint*, the Committee on Justice proceeded to determine the sufficiency in form of the *Cabrera Complaint*. Several members of the Committee on Justice expressed their observation that the *Cabrera Complaint* also contained the required verified affidavit and endorsement as stated in the Rules.

After another thorough discussion, a motion to find the *Cabrera Complaint* sufficient in form was raised. There being no objection thereto, the *Cabrera Complaint* was declared sufficient in form.

**III.
DETERMINATION OF SUFFICIENCY IN SUBSTANCE**

Having determined that the *Saballa, et al.*, and the *Cabrera Complaints* are both sufficient in form, the Committee proceeded to determine the sufficiency in substance of the said complaints in its hearings held on March 3 and 4, 2026.

Proceeding to the determination of the sufficiency in substance of the *Saballa, et al. Complaint*, members of the Committee emphasized that, under Section 5 of the

Rules, a verified impeachment complaint is sufficient in substance if there is a recital of facts constituting the offense charged and determinative of the jurisdiction of the Committee.

Section 5 of the Rules states:

“Section 5. Determination of Sufficiency in Substance.
– Should the committee find the complaint sufficient in form, it shall then determine if the complaint is sufficient in substance. The requirement of substance is met if there is a recital of facts constituting the offense charged and determinative of the jurisdiction of the committee. If the committee finds that the complaint is not sufficient in substance, it shall dismiss the complaint and shall submit its report as provided hereunder.”

Discussions ensued whereby members of the Committee proffered that the *Saballa, et al. Complaint* was sufficient in substance. Since the grounds enumerated in the *Cabrera Complaint* are substantially similar with the grounds enumerated in the *Saballa et al. Complaint*, the Committee’s deliberation on the sufficiency in substance of the *Saballa et al. Complaint* was adopted for the *Cabrera Complaint*.

Thereafter, the members of the Committee proceeded to vote on the sufficiency in substance of the *Saballa et al. Complaint*. With 54 members in favor, 1 member against, and 0 abstentions, the *Saballa, et al. Complaint* was declared sufficient in substance.

A vote was likewise held for the *Cabrera Complaint* in relation to its sufficiency in substance. With 54 members in favor, 1 member against, and 0 abstentions, the *Cabrera Complaint* was also declared sufficient in substance.

After finding the *Saballa, et al.* and *Cabrera Complaints* sufficient in form and substance, the Committee, on March 5, 2026, furnished Respondent Vice President Duterte with a copy of the *Complaints* with their complete annexes, together with a notice to file her answer thereto within a non-extendible period of ten (10) days from receipt of the notice. The parties were also notified that, under the Rules, they are given three (3) days from receipt of each responsive pleading to submit their respective Replies and Rejoinder thereto. Accordingly, the Committee received the *Verified Answer Ad Cautelam*, filed by Respondent Vice President Duterte through counsels, on March 16, 2026.

IV. EXISTENCE OF SUFFICIENCY OF GROUNDS

Upon finding the *Saballa, et al.* and *Cabrera Complaints* sufficient in form and substance, the Committee then proceeded to determine if the said complaint had sufficient grounds for impeachment pursuant to Section 7, Rule III of the Rules, which provides:

“Section 7. Submission of Evidence and Memoranda. – After receipt of the pleadings, affidavits and counter-affidavits and relevant documents provided for in Section 6, or the expiration of the time within which they may be filed, the Committee shall determine whether the complaint alleges sufficient grounds for impeachment.”

In its hearing held on March 18, 2026, the Committee members deliberated on the Respondent Vice President Duterte’s *Verified Answer Ad Cautelam* which was found to only contain general denials, insufficient to rebut the allegations stated in the *Saballa, et al.* and *Cabrera Complaints*. Rep. Joel R. Chua commented that the *Verified Answer* is effectively a prohibited motion to dismiss disguised as an answer under the Rules, pointing out that instead of directly traversing the material allegations,¹⁰ the submission relied on procedural defenses, such as alleged due process violations and insufficiency of ultimate facts, rendering it, in actuality, a non-answer. He further noted its striking similarity to a prior filing in the 19th Congress, suggesting a pattern of delay, and emphasized that the reliance on technical defenses, including awaiting action from the Commission on Audit or the courts, failed to address the substantive accusations. Meanwhile, the complainants manifested that they were waiving their right to file their Replies thereto.

Thereafter, the Committee, unanimously resolved both complaints in the affirmative, finding the existence of sufficient grounds for impeachment.

V.

DETERMINATION OF THE EXISTENCE OF PROBABLE CAUSE

Adoption of Ground Rules

During the hearing conducted on March 25, 2026, there was a proposal to adopt internal guidelines, which are to govern the conduct of the hearing proper. It was agreed that the following shall be the ground rules, viz:

1. Ang Komite ay may tatlung walo (38) na regular na Miyembro. Ang quorum ay one-fifth (1/5) ng kabuuan.
2. Ang ex-officio Members ay may boses at may boto.
3. Ang mga nais magsalita ay makipag-ugnayan sa Committee Secretary upang maitala.
4. Magkakaroon tayo ng alternating recognition ng Minority at Majority, na may limang (5) minuto bawat isa.
5. Maaari tayong magbigay ng second round kung may oras.
6. Hinihiling ng Chair na hintayin muna ang pagkilala bago

¹⁰ Page 17 of the Transcript of Stenographical Notes dated March 18, 2026.

magsalita upang mapanatili ang kaayusan.

7. Ang mga witness/resource person ay kailangang pisikal na dumalo sa mismong pagdinig upang sagutin ang mga katanungan ng mga Miyembro ng Komite. Sila ay susuriin ng mga Miyembro ng Komite alinsunod sa Section 7 of Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings, at hindi papayagang magsalita o gumawa ng mga interjection maliban kung, at hanggang sa, sila ay kilalanin ng Chairperson.
8. Tanging ang mga Miyembro ng Komite lamang ang may karapatang tanungin ang mga witness/resource persons, habang ang mga partido ay maaaring humingi ng pahintulot na magsumite sa Chairperson, sa pamamagitan ng Sekretarya ng Komite, ng mga tanong na maaaring imungkahi ng Chairperson kung, sa opinyon ng Chairperson, ang mga ito ay kinakailangan para sa mga layunin ng paglilinaw.
9. Ang pakikilahok ng mga abogado ng mga partido o witness/resource person ay limitado sa pagpapayo sa kanilang mga kliyente tungkol sa kanilang mga karapatan batay sa Konstitusyon. Dapat silang sumunod sa wastong kagandahang-asal at hindi papayagang magsalita o gumawa ng mga interjection maliban kung at hanggang sa sila ay kausapin o kilalanin ng Chairperson.

It was discussed that these ground rules were based on provisions found in the Rules, as well as the Rules of the House of Representatives.

There were deliberations made by members of the Committee to clarify a party's right to counsel, the right to cross-examine resource persons, as well as the role of said counsels during the hearing proper. After said deliberations, the Committee adopted, without objection, the ground rules as proposed.

Sequence of Grounds

During the same hearing, it was decided that the Committee adopt a sequence to discuss the grounds for impeachment as well as receive evidence for both *Complaints* jointly. The proposal was made in consideration of the fact that both the *Saballa, et al.* and *Cabrera Complaints* alleged similar facts and grounds.

It was then decided that for the hearing on April 14, 2026, the Committee on Justice would tackle the topics relating to the misuse of the Confidential Funds of the Office of the Vice President (OVP) and the Confidential Funds of the Department of Education (DepEd), and the bribery of DepEd officials.

IV.

HEARING PROPER

APRIL 14, 2026

**Malversation and Misuse of
Confidential Funds and Bribery.**

The Committee proceeded to tackle the common grounds jointly during its hearings. As such, the grounds relating to the malversation of confidential funds of the OVP and DepEd, as well as the charges relating to bribery, specifically the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grounds of the *Saballa et al. Complaint*, and the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th grounds of the *Cabrera Complaint* were joined and scheduled to be discussed together.

The following is a summary of the charges in relation to the malversation or misuse of the confidential funds of the OVP and the DepEd, as well as the bribery of DepEd officials, the Answer of Respondent Vice President Duterte, and the testimonies and documents submitted to the Committee:

<i>Saballa, et al.</i>	<i>Cabrera</i>
RESPONDENT VICE PRESIDENT SARA Z. DUTERTE COMMITTED CULPABLE VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION AND BETRAYED THE PUBLIC TRUST BY COMMITTING PLUNDER AND/OR MALVERSION, GRAFT & CORRUPTION AND OTHER HIGH CRIMES IN AMASSING AND CONVERTING THE AMOUNT OF NOT LESS THAN FIVE HUNDRED MILLION PESOS (P500,000,000.00) FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FUNDS ALLOCATED TO THE OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT FOR THE YEARS 2022 AND 2023.	BETRAYAL OF PUBLIC TRUST; GRAFT AND CORRUPTION (MISUSE AND MALVERSION OF CONFIDENTIAL FUNDS; JMC 2015-01 VIOLATIONS; COA FINDINGS; DOCUMENTARY FALSIFICATION) GRAFT AND CORRUPTION; BRIBERY; PROCUREMENT IRREGULARITIES; COMMAND RESPONSIBILITY
RESPONDENT VICE PRESIDENT SARA Z. DUTERTE COMMITTED CULPABLE VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION AND BETRAYED THE PUBLIC TRUST BY COMMITTING PLUNDER AND/OR MALVERSION, GRAFT & CORRUPTION AND OTHER HIGH CRIMES IN AMASSING AND CONVERTING THE AMOUNT OF NOT LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED TWELVE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND PESOS (Php112,500,000.00) FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FUNDS	BETRAYAL OF PUBLIC TRUST; GRAFT AND CORRUPTION (MISUSE AND MALVERSION OF CONFIDENTIAL FUNDS; JMC 2015-01 VIOLATIONS; COA FINDINGS; DOCUMENTARY FALSIFICATION) GRAFT AND CORRUPTION; BRIBERY; PROCUREMENT IRREGULARITIES; COMMAND RESPONSIBILITY

<p>ALLOCATED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR 2023.</p>	
<p>RESPONDENT VICE PRESIDENT SARA Z. DUTERTE COMMITTED CULPABLE VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION AND BETRAYED THE PUBLIC TRUST BY CORRUPTING AND BRIBING OFFICIALS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.</p>	<p>BETRAYAL OF PUBLIC TRUST; GRAFT AND CORRUPTION (MISUSE AND MALVERSATION OF CONFIDENTIAL FUNDS; JMC 2015-01 VIOLATIONS; COA FINDINGS; DOCUMENTARY FALSIFICATION)</p> <p>GRAFT AND CORRUPTION; BRIBERY; PROCUREMENT IRREGULARITIES; COMMAND RESPONSIBILITY</p> <p>BRIBERY, PROCUREMENT IRREGULARITIES, AND RELATED CORRUPTION (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION TRANSACTIONS AND MONETARY GIFTS)</p>

The following resource persons appeared and testified before the Committee and brought with them the following documents:

<p>Atty. Cynthia P. Viñas-Pantonal</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Letter addressed to Chairperson, Hon. Atty. Gerville “Jinky Bitrics” R. Luistro, Committee on Justice stating the submission of the following documents: (1 page) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Certification of Appearance dated April 7, 2026 issued by the BJMP – Camp Bagong Diwa, Taguig City to prove that Atty. Cynthia P. Viñas-Pantonal and Atty. Raymund P. Palad visited Mr. Ramil L. Madriaga last November 29, 2025; b. Certification issued by the Office of the Clerk of Court – Regional Trial Court, Taguig City to prove that the Affidavit of Mr. Ramil Madriaga consisting of five (5) pages was duly entered in Atty. Cynthia P. Viñas-Pantonal’s notarial book as Document No. 267, Page No. 50, Book No. 9, Series of 2025; and c. Oath of Office as commissioned Notary Public from January 1, 2024 – December 31, 2025. 2. Subpoena Ad Testificandum Et Duces Tecum dated March 31, 2026 (2 pages) 3. Certification of Appearance dated April 7, 2026 signed by the District Jail Warden JSupt Epifacio B. Bayungubong Jr. of the BJMP – Camp Bagong Diwa, Taguig City dated April 7, 2026 (1 page)
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. IBP ID of Atty. Cynthia P. Viñas-Pantonal and Atty. Raymund P. Palad (1 page) 5. Logbook containing Entry No. 001344 on November 29, 2025 stating as follows: "Lawyer's visit to PDL Ramil Madriaga" (1 page) 6. Photos of lawyer's visit to PDL Ramil Madriaga (1 page) 7. Certification issued by Atty. Ruby P. Ferrer, Clerk of Court VI, of the Office of the Clerk of Court & Ex-Officio Sheriff – Regional Trial Court, Taguig City to prove that the Affidavit of Mr. Ramil Madriaga consisting of five (5) pages was duly entered in Atty. Cynthia P. Viñas-Pantonal's notarial book as Document No. 267, Page No. 50, Book No. 9, Series of 2025 dated March 26, 2026 (1 page) 8. Affidavit of Mr. Ramil Lagunoy Madriaga dated November 29, 2025 and notarized by Atty. Cynthia P. Viñas-Pantonal (4 pages) 9. Identification Cards of Mr. Ramil L. Madriaga (Driver's License and Philhealth ID) (1 page) 10. Oath of Office of Atty. Cynthia P. Viñas-Pantonal dated December 11, 2023, as commissioned Notary Public from January 1, 2024 – December 31, 2025, subscribed before the Hon. Byron G. San Pedro, Executive Judge of the Regional Trial Court – Taguig City (1 page) 11. Certification by the Hon. Byron G. San Pedro, Executive Judge of the Regional Trial Court – Taguig City dated December 11, 2023, certifying that Atty. Cynthia P. Viñas-Pantonal was commissioned as Notary Public for and in the City of Taguig for the term ending the thirty-first day of December 2025 (1 page) 12. IBP ID of Atty. Cynthia P. Viñas-Pantonal (1 page)
Mr. Ramil Madriaga	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supplemental Affidavit of Ramil L. Madriaga dated April 11, 2026, with Annexes (49 pages)
Ms. Marivic M. Pareja, Director II of the Legislative Archives and Museum Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Certified True Copy (CTC) of Transcript of Stenographic Notes (TSN) of the Committee on Good Government and Public Accountability (CGGPA) dated November 5, 2024 (177 pages) 2. CTC of TSN of the CGGPA dated December 9, 2024 (73 pages)

<p>Service, House of Representatives</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. CTC of TSN of the CGGPA dated December 11, 2024 (195 pages) 4. CTC of TSN of the CGGPA dated October 17, 2024 (177 pages) 5. CTC of TSN of the CGGPA dated September 18, 2024 (129 pages) 6. CTC of TSN of the CGGPA dated November 20, 2024 (284 pages) 7. CTC of TSN of the CGGPA dated November 25, 2024 (332 pages) 8. CTC of TSN of the CGGPA dated September 2024 (170 pages)
<p>Atty. Melvin Matibag, Director of the National Bureau of Investigation, Ms. Carolyn Moldez-Pitoy and Mr. Antonio Magbojos, Questioned Documents Division of the National Bureau of Investigation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Letter of the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) to Hon. Gerville “Jinky” Bitrics” R. Luistro re: Submission of Investigation Records (1 page) 2. Questioned Documents Report No. 130-425 dated May 28, 2025 (1 page) Questioned Documents Report No. 302-724 dated May 28, 2025 (5 pages) 3. NBI Annexes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Certification (Evaluation of Complaint referred for Preliminary Investigation) (2 pages) b. Letter of NBI Director Jaime Santiago dated February 11, 2025 to Prosecutor General Richard Anthony Fadullon re: Cases Against Vice President Sara Z. Duterte (4 pages) c. Letter of NBI Director Jaime Santiago dated January 30, 2025 to Prosecutor General Richard Anthony Fadullon re: Transmitted for Preliminary Investigation Conducted by NBI Cybercrime Division (VP Sara Z. Duterte) (3 pages) d. Certification Evaluation of Complaint Report for Preliminary Investigation NBI Ref #XVI EVAL INV 25A-00049 NBI vs. Sara Z. Duterte for Inciting to Sedition and Grave Threats (2 pages)

- e. Department of Justice (DOJ) Investigation Data Form dated March 7, 2025 (1 page)
- f. Affidavit of Investigation of DOJ National Prosecution Service (29 pages)
- g. Affidavit of Authentication of Digital Evidence (4 pages)

Attachments:

- Annexes A to Q (23 pages)
- (Annex E [CD] NBI-CCN-C-24-12436-1)
- (Annex H [USB] NBI-CCN-C-24-12436-3)
- (Annex K [CD] NBI-CCN-C-24-12436-4)
- (Annex M [CD] NBI-CCN-C-24-12436-2)

- h. Affidavit of Transcription by Agent John Mark Calilung of the NBI Cybercrime Division dated 26 December 2024 (1 page) (2 copies)
- i. Transcript of VP Sara Duterte Presscon on November 23, 2024 (41 pages)
- j. Affidavit of Transcription by Agent John Mark Calilung NBI-Cybercrime Division dated 3 February 2024 (1 page) (2copies)
- k. Transcript of VP Sara Duterte Press Briefing on October 18, 2024 (25 pages)
- l. Subpoena Duces Tecum of NBI to Francis Toral Head, ABS-CBN News dated Nov 6, 2024 (3 pages)

- Attachment: Screenshot of Video with the Caption "Gusto ko Tangalin 'Yung Ulo Niya" (1 page)
- Screenshot of Video with the Caption "One of These Days, Kukunin Ko 'Yang Katawan ng Tatay Niyo" (1 page)

- m. Affidavit of Patria Morales Technical Specialist at Big Dipper Digital and Content Design Inc., dated December 12, 2024 (4 pages)

- Attachment: Annex E-1 (USB)
- ID of Patria Morales

	<p>n. Affidavit of Transcription by Agent John Mark Calilung dated December 26, 2024 (1 page) (2 copies)</p> <p>o. ANC Transcript of “An Insult to Filipinos: House Speaker Romualdez Calls Out VP Duterte’s Statements” (4 pages)</p> <p>p. Subpoena Ad Testificandum issued to VP Sara Z. Duterte dated 25 Nov. 2024 (1 page)</p> <p>q. Letter of Chua Lim and Associates to NBI Director Judge Jaime B. Santiago dated 28 November 2024 re: Subpoena Ad Testificandum dated 25 November 2024 addressed to Hon. Vice President Sara Zimmerman Duterte in NBI-CCN-C-24-12436 (4 pages)</p> <p>r. Letter of NBI Assistant Director Glenn A. Ricarte, Investigation Service to Atty Paul Lawrence S. Lim (Chua Lim & Associates) dated December 2, 2024 re: Appearance of VP Sara Duterte to the NBI (2 pages)</p> <p>s. Letter to Atty. Paul Lawrence S. Lim of Chua Lim & Associates dated 02 December 2024 by Glenn A. Ricarte Assistant Director, Investigation Service of the NBI (4 pages)</p> <p>t. Subpoena Ad Testificandum issued by the NBI to VP Sara Duterte (1 page)</p> <p>u. Letter of Chua Lim and Associates to NBI Director Judge Jaime B. Santiago dated December 10, 2024 re: Subpoena Ad Testificandum dated 02 December 2024, and Letter of even date (2 pages)</p> <p>v. Subpoena Ad Testificandum to Dempsey Reyes of the Philippine Inquirer dated November 29 2024 (1 page)</p> <p>w. Subpoena Ad Testificandum to Red Mendoza of the Manila Times dated 29 November 2024 (1 page)</p> <p>x. Subpoena Ad Testificandum to Bonz Magsambol of Rappler Inc. dated 29 November 2024 (1 page)</p>
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	<p>y. Subpoena Ad Testificandum to Anna Rosario Malindog-Uy of Manila Times dated 29 November 2024 (1 page)</p> <p>z. Subpoena Ad Testificandum to Jayson Rubrico of SMNI dated 2 December 2024 (1 page)</p> <p>aa. Subpoena Ad Testificandum to Mikhael Flores dated 2 December 2024 (1 page)</p> <p>bb. Affidavit of Agent John Mark Calilung dated 10 February 2025 (2 pages) (2 copies)</p> <p>cc. Signed Minutes 1057H dated December 4, 2024 (4 pages) Attendees: Dempsey Cyden Reyes Atty. Jethro Laurenz A. Koon</p> <p>dd. Affidavit of Angeli Jeanne A. Gierran of the NBI - Cybercrime Division dated 10 February 2024 (2 pages) (2 copies)</p> <p>ee. Minutes of the Subpoena dated November 29, 2024 (3 pages) Attendees: Redhor Markie J. Mendoza Atty. Tomas Socrates Atty. Pauline Abegail Frivaldo</p> <p>ff. Affidavit of John Mark Calilung NBI – Cybercrime Division (2 pages) (2 copies)</p> <p>gg. Signed Minutes dated December 4, 2026 (6 pages) Attendees: Bonz Magsombol (Rappler) Atty. Michael Christopher de Castro</p> <p>hh. Reuters letter to the NBI addressed to Director Judge Jaime B. Santiago and Glenn Ricarte dated December 14, 2024 (2 pages)</p> <p>ii. Affidavit of Ria Vanessa Asuncion NBI – Cybercrime Division dated 10 February 2025 (2 pages) (2 copies)</p> <p>jj. Signed Minutes dated November 29, 2024 (6 pages) Attendee: Jayson Rubrico (SMNI)</p> <p>kk. Letter dated December 4, 2024 from Joven Law addressed to Asst. Director Glenn A. Ricarte re;</p>
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	<p>Entry of Appearance of Ms. Anna Rosario Malindog-Uy and Request for Resetting (2 pages)</p> <p>ll. Letter of Anna Rosario Malindog-Uy to NBI Asst. Director Glenn Ricarte re: Regrets on the issued subpoena (1 page)</p> <p>mm. NBI Subpoena Ad Testificandum to John Carlo Cahinhinan dated December 2, 2024 (1 page)</p> <p>nn. Subpoena Ad Testificandum to Krisha Duran Remperas dated December 2, 2024 (1 page)</p> <p>oo. Subpoena Ad Testificandum to Rose Beatrix "Trixie" Laviña Cruz-Angeles dated December 2, 2024 (1 page)</p> <p>pp. NBI Subpoena Ad Testificandum to John Carlo Cahinhinan dated December 9, 2024 (1 page)</p> <p>qq. NBI Subpoena Ad Testificandum to Krisha Duran Remperas dated December 9, 2024 (1 page)</p> <p>Submission dated April 29, 2026 (Authentication Certificate)</p> <p>a. Affidavit of Authentication of Digital Evidence by Agent John Mark Calilung dated April 27, 2026 (2 pages)</p> <p>b. Affidavit of Transcription dated April 27, 2026 by Agent John Mark Calilung (2 pages)</p> <p>c. Transcript of ABS-CBN on VP Sara Duterte Talks to the Members of the Media dated November 26 (10 pages)</p>
<p>Ms. Marizza Grande, Assistant National Statistician of the Civil Registration Service, Philippine Statistics</p>	<p>1. Manifestation by Undersecretary Claire Dennis S. Mapa, National Statistician and Civil Registrar General dated April 13, 2026, stating submission of the following documents:</p> <p>a. PSA Certification dated December 08, 2024; and</p> <p>b. PSA Certification dated December 11, 2024. (1 page)</p> <p>Attachment: Subpoena dated March 31, 2026 (2 pages)</p>

<p>Authority</p>	<p>2. PSA letter addressed to Hon. Joel R. Chua, Chairperson, Committee on Good Government and Public Accountability, dated December 8, 2024, to which is attached an Omnibus Certification with the results of verification on the documents of the listed individuals from the PSA Civil Registry System (PSA CRS) (135 pages)</p> <p>Attachment: Certification that, as per verification made from the PSA-CRS database on the Certificate of Live Birth (COLB), Certificate of Marriage (COM), and Certificate of Death of listed persons, the following result of verification was recorded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative record of birth in the PSA CRS database; • Negative record of marriage in the PSA CRS database; • Negative record of death in the PSA CRS database; • Subject has a number of most likely matched records of birth in the PSA CRS database; • Subject has a number of most likely matched marriage in the PSA CRS database; or • Subject has a number of most likely matched records of death in the PSA CRS database. <p>3. PSA letter addressed to Hon. Joel R. Chua, Chairperson, Committee on Good Government and Public Accountability dated December 11, 2024 on the Subject: Request for Verification of the Civil Registry Documents of Certain Individuals, to which is attached an Omnibus Certification with the results of verification on the documents of the listed individuals from the PSA Civil Registry System (PSA CRS), (388 pages)</p>
<p>Atty. Gloria A. Camora, State Auditor V, Intelligence and Confidential Funds Audit Office, Commission on Audit</p>	<p>1. Cover Letter addressed to Committee on Justice Chairperson Hon. Rep. Atty. Gerville "Jinky Bitrics" R. Luistro dated April 7, 2026, stating compliance with the Subpoena Ad Testificandum Et Duces Tecum of the Committee on Justice. (5 pages)</p> <p>2. All the submissions by the OVP to COA in relation to the liquidation of confidential funds for the fourth (4th) quarter of 2022, first (1st) quarter of 2023, second (2nd) quarter of 2023, and third (3rd) quarter of 2023, including the following: (166 pages)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a. Check No. 0000244027 dated December 20, 2022</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Disbursement Voucher No. 2022-12-07222 dated December 20, 2022 c. Check No. 000244053 dated January 31, 2023 d. Disbursement Voucher No. 2023-01-00222 dated January 31, 2023 e. Check No. 000245511 dated April 18, 2023 f. Disbursement Voucher No. 2023-04-01791 dated April 10, 2023 g. Check No. 0000245664 dated July 13, 2023 h. Disbursement Voucher No. 2023-07-04361 dated July 13, 2023 i. OVP Liquidation Report No. 2022-12-152 dated January 10, 2023 j. OVP Certification dated January 10, 2022, of the accountable officer of the CF signed under oath k. OVP Updated Undated Accomplishment Report for the period December 21 to 31, 2022 l. OVP Undated Accomplishment Report for the period December 21 to 31, 2022 m. Proof of submission dated January 10, 2023, to the Office of the President and received on January 13, 2023 n. Proof of submission dated January 10, 2023 to the Senate President and received on January 16, 2023 o. Proof of submission dated January 10, 2023 to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and received on January 13, 2023 p. Liquidation Report No. 2023-03-31 dated March 29, 2023 q. Certification dated March 30, 2023 of the accountable officer of the CF signed under oath r. Proof of submission dated April 3, 2023 to the Office of the President s. Proof of submission dated April 3, 2023 to the Senate President and received on April 11, 2023 t. Proof of submission dated April 3, 2023 to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and received on April 3, 2023 u. OVP Accomplishment Report dated March 30, 2023 for the period February 6 to March 29, 2023 v. Liquidation Report No. 2023-07-133 dated July 11, 2023 w. OVP Certification dated July 11, 2023 of the accountable officer of the CF signed under oath x. Proof of submission dated July 12, 2023 to the Office of the President and received on July 12, 2023 y. Proof of submission dated July 12, 2023 to the Senate President and received on July 12, 2023
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> z. Proof of submission dated July 12, 2023 to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and received on July 12, 2023 aa. OVP Accomplishment Report dated July 11, 2023 for the period April 25 to June 30, 2023 bb. Liquidation Report No. 2023-10-216 dated October 23, 2023 cc. OVP Certification dated October 9, 2023 of the accountable officer of the CF signed under oath dd. Proof of submission dated October 10, 2023 to the Office of the President and received on October 11, 2023 ee. Proof of submission dated October 10, 2023 to the Senate President and received on October 11, 2023 ff. Proof of submission dated October 10, 2023 to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and received on October 12, 2023 gg. OVP Accomplishment Report dated October 9, 2023 for the period July 14 to September 30, 2023 hh. Documentary Evidence of Payments (hereinafter, DEPs) payee name "Milky Secuya" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. DEPs with payee name "Kokoy Villamin" jj. DEPs with payee name "Mary Grace Piattos" kk. DEPs with payee name "Irene Tan" ll. DEPs where the names of the payee are either unreadable, have incomplete names, are unsigned, have no names at all, or are undated (attached as Annex N to the 3rd Impeachment Complaint) mm. DEPs showing the physical impossibility of actual disbursement (attached as Annex O to the 3rd Impeachment Complaint) nn. DEPs bearing dates within periods within which OVP had no Confidential Funds to be disbursed (attached as Annex to the 3rd Impeachment Complaint) <p>3. All the submissions of the Department of Education (DepEd) to COA in relation to the liquidation of confidential funds for the first (1st), second (2nd) and third (3rd) quarters of 2023, including but not limited to the following: (143 pages)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Check No. 0000000453 dated February 20, 2023 b. Disbursement Voucher No. 23-02-2987 c. Check No. 0000000964 dated April 19, 2023 d. Unnumbered and undated Disbursement Voucher for 2nd Qtr. of CY 2023 e. Check No. 0000002250 dated July 11, 2023
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> f. Disbursement Voucher No. 23-07-10503 dated July 11, 2023 g. Liquidation Report No. 2023-03-30 dated March 31, 2023 h. DepEd Certification dated March 31, 2023 of the accountable officer of the CF signed under oath i. Proof of submission dated April 3, 2023 to the Office of the President and received on April 11, 2023 j. Proof of submission dated April 3, 2023 to the Senate President and received on April 11, 2023 k. Proof of submission dated April 31, 2023 to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and received on April 11, 2023 l. DepEd Certification dated June 30, 2023 of the accountable officer of the CF signed under oath m. DepEd Accomplishment Report dated March 31, 2023 for the period February 20 to March 30, 2023 n. Liquidation Report No. 2023-06-30 dated June 30, 2023 o. Proof of submission dated July 5, 2023 to the Office of the President and received on July 5, 2023 p. Proof of submission dated July 5, 2023 to the Senate President and received on July 5, 2023 q. Proof of submission dated July 5, 2023 to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and received on July 5, 2023 r. DepEd Accomplishment Report dated June 30, 2023 for the period April 20 to June 29, 2023 s. Liquidation Report No. 2023-09-30 dated September 29, 2023 t. DepEd Certification dated October 2, 2023 of the accountable officer of the CF signed under oath u. Proof of submission dated October 9, 2023 to the Office of the President and received on October 11, 2023 v. Proof of submission dated October 9, 2023 to the Senate President and received on October 11, 2023 w. Proof of submission dated October 9, 2023 to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and received on October 11, 2023 x. DepEd Accomplishment Report dated September 30, 2023 for the period July 12 to September 30, 2023 y. Certification dated January 1, 2024 issued by Colonel Manaros M. Boransing II of the 1st Infantry (Tabak) Division, Philippine Army (PA) for the success of the surveillance activities |
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> z. Certification dated December 30, 2023 issued by Lieutenant Colonel Carlos B. Sangdaan Jr. of the 5th Infantry (Star) Division, PA for the success of the surveillance activities aa. Certification dated December 5, 2023 issued by Lieutenant Colonel Magtangol G. Panopio of the 7th Infantry (Kaugnay) Division, PA for the success of the surveillance activities bb. Undated letter to the Department of Education by the 9th Infantry (Spear) Division, PA cc. DepEd Order No. 001, s. 2023 dated January 9, 2023 on the Revised Designation of Undersecretaries and Assistant Secretaries to their Strands and Functional Areas of Responsibilities and Revised Signing Authorities dd. Disbursement Voucher No. 23-04-5905 dated April 19, 2023 ee. Credit Notice No. 2024-162 dated August 8, 2024 ff. DEPs with signatures only (attached as Annex W to the 3rd Impeachment Complaint) gg. DEPs showing physical impossibility of actual disbursement (attached as Annex X to the 3rd Impeachment Complaint) hh. DEPs, different individuals, same handwriting (attached as Annex Y to the 3rd Impeachment Complaint) ii. DEPs, different individuals, same signature (attached as Annex Z to the 3rd Impeachment Complaint) jj. DEPs with payee name "Alice Crecensio" <p>4. The issuances of the COA in relation to the liquidation provided by the OVP and DepEd, the responses of the OVP and the DepEd thereto, as well as all other resolutions that may have been issued by the COA in relation thereto, including but not limited to the following: (34 pages)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Notice of Disallowance No. 2024-002-100 (2022), dated August 8, 2024 b. COA Letter in compliance with Subpoena Duces Tecum, dated August 21, 2024 (attached as Annex K to the 3rd Impeachment Complaint) c. OVP Letter to Chairman Cordoba, August 21, 2024 d. AOM No. 2024-014 dated February 1, 2024 e. AOM No. 2024-015 dated February 1, 2024 f. Compliance letter dated April 19, 2024 in reference to AOM No. 2024-014 dated February 1, 2024 g. Compliance Letter dated April 17, 2024 in reference to AOM No. 2024-015 dated February 1, 2024
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> h. Certification dated April 4, 2024 issued by Colonel Raymund Dante P. Lachica with regard to the confidential activities performed by the Office of the Vice President i. DepEd Reply, April 17, 2024 j. AOM No. 2024-170 dated August 8, 2024 k. AOM No. 2024-171 dated August 8, 2024
<p>Atty. Michael Wesley T. Poa, former Undersecretary and Chief of Staff for the Office of the Secretary of the Department of Education.</p>	

In their *Complaints, Saballa, et al.*, and *Cabrera*, alleged that Respondent Vice President Duterte was both a public and an accountable officer, having custody and control over public funds or property. It was further alleged that Respondent Vice President Duterte conspired with OVP Special Disbursing Officer (SDO) Gina Acosta, Col. Dante Lachica, Mr. Ramil L. Madriaga, as well as with DepEd SDO Edward Fajarda, and Col. Dennis Nolasco, in misappropriating or misusing the confidential funds of the OVP and DepEd, respectively. It is alleged that Respondent Vice President Duterte had failed to account for these funds and offered no justifiable explanation for their disposition. It is alleged that, through the foregoing series of acts and circumstances, Respondent Vice President Duterte committed Plunder through the Malversation of Public Funds. Lastly, it is alleged that Respondent Vice President Duterte resisted accountability and attempted to suppress information.

In her *Consolidated Verified Answer Ad Cautelam* dated March 13, 2026, Respondent Vice President Duterte claimed, among others, that the Committee on Justice disregarded the Petition for Review in the case entitled, "*Sara Z. Duterte, et al. v. Nilda B. Plaras*," docketed as COA CP Case No. 2024-0194 before the Commission on Audit (COA) - Commission Proper, notwithstanding that the subject of that appeal is the Notice of Disallowance involving the same confidential funds that constitute the principal basis of the accusations herein. Respondent Vice President Duterte further claimed that the matter remains pending and unresolved, and any ruling of the COA would, in any event, remain subject to a final judicial review by the Supreme Court.

With respect to the allegations on bribery, Respondent Vice President Duterte argued that *Saballa, et al.*, and *Cabrera* have failed to present any competent evidence showing that she unlawfully obtained public funds or derived personal gain or benefit, whether for herself or for another, from the alleged monetary benefits received by DepEd officials. Respondent Vice President Duterte further questioned the assertions and legal conclusions

found in both *Complaints* and claimed that both are not anchored on any concrete, established facts or supported by law.

Atty. Cynthia Pantonal testified and submitted to the Committee an original copy of the *Affidavit* dated November 29, 2025, executed by Mr. Ramil L. Madriaga. Atty. Pantonal confirmed that the *Affidavit* of Ramil Madriaga was duly notarized by her in accordance with Section 2 of A.M. No. 02-8-13-SC, or the 2004 Rules on Notarial Practice.¹¹

Mr. Ramil L. Madriaga testified and confirmed executing his *Affidavit* dated November 29, 2025, and confirmed and affirmed the contents thereof. Mr. Madriaga likewise confirmed executing a *Supplemental Affidavit* dated April 11, 2026, and confirmed and affirmed the contents thereof. He was then asked to read his *Supplemental Affidavit* dated April 11, 2026, before the Committee.¹²

To prove his allegation of being well-acquainted with Respondent Vice President Duterte, Mr. Madriaga submitted to the Committee copies of photographs of Zoom meetings held between Respondent Vice President Duterte and ISIP (Inday Sara Is my President) Pilipinas and photographs of the activities conducted by ISIP Pilipinas where both Mr. Madriaga and Respondent Vice President Duterte were present.¹³ He likewise submitted photographs and video recordings showing instances of his prior interactions with Respondent Vice President Duterte, which collectively indicate that Respondent Vice President Duterte knew of Mr. Madriaga and had occasion to be in his presence.¹⁴

Mr. Madriaga likewise confirmed his various engagements and activities with former President Rodrigo Duterte, including the opening of bank accounts and acting as a dummy for former President Duterte.¹⁵ Mr. Madriaga likewise testified on alleged Term-Sharing and Destabilization discussions if President Ferdinand Marcos, Jr. did not step down by 2025.¹⁶ Mr. Madriaga likewise confirmed his alleged delivery of OVP confidential funds to three specific locations under the instruction of Respondent Vice President Duterte, specifically to San Pablo, Laguna, the Nightstrip in Quezon City, and to the Office of the Ombudsman.¹⁷ He also confirmed that the OVP did not spend the Php125,000,000 confidential funds it received on December 20, 2022, in 11 days, as it was spent in less than 24 hours.¹⁸

Ms. Marivic M. Pareja testified and submitted the videos and transcripts of stenographical notes of the Committee on Good Government and Public Accountability hearings conducted on September 18, September 25, October 17, November 5, November 20, November 25, December 9, and December 11,

¹¹ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, Committee on Justice, April 14, 2026 / EPD / IX – 2, page 27

¹² Transcript of Stenographic Notes, Committee on Justice, April 14, 2026, MKTP / XV-4, page 55

¹³ Annexes "B" to "G", Supplemental Affidavit dated April 11, 2026

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ Paragraphs 24 and 25, Supplemental Affidavit, pp. 6-7.

¹⁶ Paragraph 32, Supplemental Affidavit, pp. 9-10.

¹⁷ Paragraphs 61-73, Supplemental Affidavit, pp. 19-22.

¹⁸ Paragraph 74, Supplemental Affidavit, p. 22.

all in 2024, which were submitted to the Office of the Legislative Archives and Museum Management Service of the House of Representatives.¹⁹

Ms. Pareja confirmed though that she cannot testify as to the specific contents of the TSNs, the veracity of the statements therein, or the actual attendance of persons covered by the documents which were submitted to her Office. She confirmed that she may only testify as to the receipt of the foregoing documents by her office.²⁰

On the matter of confirmation of the documents submitted by Ms. Pareja, as well as the events that transpired therein, Rep. Chua manifested that he was the Chairperson of the Committee on Good Government and Public Accountability during the 19th Congress and was present during the hearings subject of the submitted documents. Rep. Chua confirmed the events in the documents, including the admissions of Ms. Gloria Jumamil Mercado, Dir. Resty Osias and Ms. Rhunna Catalan that they received envelopes containing various amounts from February to September 2023, from Respondent Vice President Duterte through Assistant Secretary Sunshine Fajarda, while they were in positions that involved procurement in the DepEd. He also confirmed the TSNs and videos of the hearings of the Committee on Good Government and Public Accountability, which were then adopted and made to form part of the records of the proceedings.²¹

Atty. Melvin Matibag, Director of the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), submitted documents in relation to the threats uttered by the Respondent Vice President Duterte against the Honorable President Bongbong Marcos, the First Lady Liza Araneta Marcos, and the former Speaker of the House of Representatives, Martin Romualdez. Atty. Matibag likewise submitted documents issued by the NBI in response to the request of Minority Floor Leader Marcelino C. Libanan for the review of documents relating to the use of confidential funds by the OVP and the DepEd.²²

Ms. Carolyn Moldez-Pitoy and Mr. Antonio Magbojos of the Question Documents Division of the NBI testified and confirmed having conducted an examination on thirty-six (36) Acknowledgment Receipts submitted by the panel of Public Prosecutors of the House of Representatives of the 19th Congress for the previous Impeachment Trial of Respondent Vice President Duterte. Ms. Moldez-Pitoy confirmed that they had found seven (7) sets of Acknowledgment Receipts which appear to be written by the same person or group of persons. Ms. Pitoy further confirmed that said findings were based merely on a sample of thirty-six (36) Acknowledgment Receipts.²³

¹⁹ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE, APRIL 14, 2026 / MBA / XXXIV – 3, p. 149.

²⁰ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE, APRIL 14, 2026 / MBA / XXXIV – 3, p. 150.

²¹ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE, APRIL 14, 2026 / pp. 150 to 158.

²² Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE, April 14, 2026 / HPG / XXXVIII – 1, p. 159.

²³ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE, April 14, 2026 / HPG / pp. 159 - 173.

Ms. Marizza Grande of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) testified and submitted the original copies of the certifications pertaining to the PSA verification made into the Certificates of Live Birth, Certificates of Marriage, and Certificates of Death on the several names listed in the Certification dated December 8, 2024, and in the Certification dated December 11, 2024. Ms. Grande confirmed that the Certification dated December 8, 2024 held that, of the 677 names from the DepEd Acknowledgement Receipts submitted to it, at least 398 do not have Birth, Death or Marital records. Ms. Grande likewise confirmed that of the 1,922 names from the OVP Acknowledgement Receipts submitted to it, at least 1,287 unique persons do not have Birth, Death, or Marital records. Lastly, Ms. Grande confirmed that the names Mary Grace Piattos, Milky Secuya, and Kokoy Villamin do not have any records with the PSA.²⁴

Atty. Gloria A. Camora testified and submitted the relevant documents which were previously submitted, by both the OVP and DepEd to the Commission on Audit Intelligence and Confidential Funds Audit Office (COA-ICFAO), in relation to their respective liquidation of confidential funds. Atty. Camora confirmed that the OVP received Php125,000,000.00 in December 20, 2022, which was to be spent until December 31, 2022, and another Php125,000,000 per quarter for January 2023 to August 2023, or a total of Php500,000,000 in confidential funds for the OVP, which it had supposedly all finished. On the other hand, Atty. Camora also confirmed that the DepEd received Php37,500,000 per quarter for the first 3 quarters of 2023, or a total of Php112,500,000 in confidential funds, which it too had apparently fully spent.

After a review of the liquidation documents of the OVP for the Php125,000,000 it received in confidential funds, and fully spent by December 31, 2022, the COA ICFAU issued a Notice of Disallowance dated August 8, 2024, for the amount of Php73,287,000.00, of the OVP's confidential funds expenditures for Q4 of 2022. Atty. Camora further confirmed that while the OVP had appealed the Notice of Disallowance, the COA had already ruled on the appeal, formally denying the same through the *Decision* dated April 10, 2026. Atty. Camora also confirmed that her office had issued a Notice of Disallowance for the OVP's liquidation of confidential funds for the first 3 quarters of 2023, which totaled Php375,000,000. Since Atty. Camora did not bring copies of the said *Decision* and *Notice of Disallowance*, she was ordered by the Committee to submit copies of the same within a period of three (3) calendar days.²⁵

Atty. Michael Wesley T. Poa testified and confirmed having received envelopes containing sums of money from then-Secretary of Education, Respondent Vice President Duterte. Atty. Poa confirmed his previous statements, which were made during the October 17, 2024, and November 5, 2024 hearings of the Committee on Good Government and Public Accountability in relation to the envelopes containing cash which he received

²⁴ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE, April 14, 2026 / pp. 174-178.

²⁵ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE, April 14, 2026/ pp. 178-201.

from Respondent Vice President Duterte and in relation to the liquidation of DepEd's confidential funds for the first three (3) quarters of 2023. Atty. Poa likewise confirmed issuing the DepEd's response to AOM No. 2024-015 dated February 1, 2024 which attached the Certifications issued by members of the Philippine Army in relation to the Youth Leadership Summits they conducted.

During various portions of the hearing proper, the Committee Members were reminded by the Committee Chairperson to limit their questions to clarifying matters already stated in the *Saballa, et al.* and *Cabrera Complaints* or on the documents submitted, but cautioned them not to ask probing questions.

APRIL 22, 2026
Unexplained Wealth

The following are the summary of the charges in relation to Respondent Vice President Duterte's amassing unexplained wealth and failing to disclose all her properties and interests in properties in her SALN, the answer of Respondent Vice President Duterte, and the testimonies and documents submitted to the Committee:

<i>Saballa, et al.</i>	<i>Cabrera</i>
VICE PRESIDENT SARA Z. DUTERTE COMMITTED CULPABLE VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION AND BETRAYED THE PUBLIC TRUST IN AMASSING UNEXPLAINED WEALTH AND FAILING TO DISCLOSE ALL HER PROPERTIES AND INTERESTS IN PROPERTIES IN THE SALN, IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 17, ARTICLE XI OF THE 1987 PHILIPPINE CONSTITUTION.	UNEXPLAINED WEALTH, SALN VIOLATIONS, BANK RECORDS, AND FINANCIAL FORENSICS.

The following resource persons appeared and testified before the Committee and the documents they brought with them:

Ombudsman Jesus Crispin C. Remulla, Atty. Armando S. Sanchez, Jr. and Atty. Karen S. Batu from the Office of the Ombudsman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. SALN 2007 (2 pages) b. SALN 2008 (4 pages) c. SALN 2009 (3 pages) d. SALN 2010 (4 pages) e. SALN 2011 (4 pages) f. SALN 2012 (3 pages) g. SALN 2016 (4 pages) h. SALN 2017 (5 pages) i. SALN 2018 (5 pages) j. SALN 2019 (5 pages) k. SALN 2020 (5 pages) l. SALN 2021 (5 pages)
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	<p>m. SALN 2022 (5 pages)</p> <p>n. SALN 2023 (5 pages)</p> <p>o. SALN 2024 (5 pages)</p>
<p>Executive Director Ronel U. Buenaventura of the Anti-Money Laundering Council;</p>	<p>1. Letter addressed to Chairperson Hon. Atty. Gerville “Jinky Bitrics” R. Luistro, Committee on Justice, on the Subject: Subpoena Ad Testification Et Duces Tecum issued by the House Representatives in relation to the Impeachment Proceedings against Vice President Sara Z. Duterte dated 22 April 2026, with original and/or certified true copies of the following documents:</p> <p>Annex A – Covered Transactions Reports (CTRs) and Suspicious Transactions Reports (STRs) for the period 2006 to 2025.</p> <p>Annex B – Financial Intelligence Reports on Vice President Sara Duterte-Carpio</p> <p>Annex C – Investigation Reports on (a) Manases Carpio (b) Sara Duterte-Carpio and Manases Carpio</p>
<p>Former Senator Antonio F. Trillanes IV</p>	<p>1. Sinumpaang Salaysay dated April 21, 2026 (11 pages)</p> <p>2. Annexes:</p> <p>a. Annex A – Rodrigo-Sara Duterte Joint Account (4 pages)</p> <p>b. Annex B – Sara Duterte/Mans Carpio Joint Account (4 pages)</p> <p>c. Annex C – Rappler Interview with Rodrigo Roa Duterte on April 29, 2016</p> <p>d. Annex D – Ombudsman Complaint-Affidavit Complaint filed by Antonio F. Trillanes IV against Sara Duterte dated May 5, 2016 with Annexes A – F (29 pages)</p> <p>e. Annex E - GMA News Online Article entitled, “Ombudsman Starts Probe on Dutertes’ wealth after finding basis in Trillanes complaint” dated September 27, 2017 (1 page)</p> <p>f. Annex F – GMA News Online Article entitled, “Duterte wealth documents from AMLC similar to what Trillanes has - Ombudsman” dated September 28, 2017 (1 page)</p> <p>g. Annex G - Inquirer News Article entitled “Malacañang fires deputy Ombudsman Carandang” dated August 1, 2018 (1 page)</p> <p>h. Annex H - Sara Duterte Bank Accounts (18 pages)</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Annex H1 - Rodrigo Duterte Bank Accounts (20 pages) j. Annex H2 - Paolo Duterte Bank Accounts (9 pages) k. Annex H3 - Sebastian Duterte Bank Accounts (20 pages) l. Annex H4 - Cielito Avanceña Bank Accounts (43 pages) m. Annex I – Samuel “Sammy” Uy Payouts to Sara Duterte and Family (3 pages) n. Annex J - PCIJ Article dated December 5, 2016 entitled “P334M from only 13 Donors funded Duterte’s Presidency” (8 pages) o. Annex K-1, K-2, K.3 and K-4 – Sammy Uy and Rodrigo Duterte Photos (1 page) p. Annex L – “Facts First” Interview Arturo Lascanas (video) q. Annex M - Pilipinas Today interview with Arturo Lascanas (video) r. Annex N - Pilipinas Today interview with Arturo Lascanas (Green Heights Subd. Shabu Lab) (video) s. Annex O-1 - Video of Arturo Lascanas Narration of his Affidavit t. Annex O2 – Arturo Lascanas signing his Affidavit (video) u. Annex P – PCIJ Article dated April 4, 2019 entitled “Duterte, Sara, Paolo mark big spikes in wealth, cash while in public office” (23 pages) v. Annex Q – Ombudsman Case Filed by Antonio “Sonny” Trillanes F. Trillanes IV, et al. vs. Vice President Sara Zimmerman Duterte For: Graft and Corruption, Bribery, Culpable Violation of the Constitution Betrayal of Public Trust and Other High Crimes dated January 21, 2026 (43 pages)
<p>Director Gerardo F. Del Rosario of the Securities and Exchange Commission</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Metro City Chow Foods Corporation (333 pages) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.a Articles of Incorporation (6 pages) 1.b General Information Sheet (GIS) 2018 – 2025 1.c Audited Financial Statements (AFS) 2017 – 2024 2. City Hall King Chow Foods Corporation (489 pages) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.a GIS 2008 - 2021 2.b AFS 2007 - 2020 3. Gencorp Industries Inc. (187 pages) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.a GIS 2021 – 2025 3.b AFS 2021 – 2024 4. Carpio Lawyers (11 pages) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.a Articles of Partnership (5 pages)

	<p>5. Cale88 Foods Corporation (134 pages) 5.a GIS 2022 – 2024 5.b AFS 2021 – 2023</p> <p>6. Mati City Ice Plant and Cold Storage Inc. (57 pages) 6.a GIS 2024 – 2026 6.b AFS 2023 – 2024</p> <p>7. Geometry Security and Investigation Agency Inc. (91 pages) 7.a GIS 2023 – 2025 7.b Audited Financial Statements (AFS) 2024 – 2025</p> <p>8. Madayaw Fisheries Inc. (15 pages) 8.a Articles of Incorporation (5 pages) 8.b By-Laws (4 pages)</p> <p>9. 888 Bistro (1 page) 9.a Certificate of Non-Registration of Company</p> <p>10. Cabletow 88 Shipping and Marine Services (19 pages) 10.a Articles of Incorporation (7 pages) 10.b By-Laws (4 pages)</p> <p>11. Amianan Shores Inc. (18 pages) 11.a Articles of Incorporation (6 pages) 11.b By-Laws (4 pages)</p> <p>12. Letter to Committee on Justice dated April 13, 2026 re: Compliance with the Subpoena Ad Testificandum Et Duces Tecum (2 pages)</p>
<p>Commissioner Charlito Martin R. Mendoza of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.</p>	<p>Letter addressed to Chairperson Hon. Atty. Gerville “Jinky Bitrics” R. Luistro, Committee on Justice on the Subject: Compliance with Subpoena ad Ad Testificandum Et Duces Tecum, submitting the following attachments in a green sealed box to be opened only in an Executive Session:</p> <p>Annex A – Tax Compliance of Atty. Manases R. Carpio, Vice President Sara Z. Duterte and associated companies</p> <p>Annex B - Annual Income tax Returns (AITR) filed by Atty. Manases R. Carpio, Vice President Sara Z. Duterte TY 2008 – 2024</p>

	Annex C – Metro City Chow Foods Corp. (formerly City Hall King Chow Foods Corp.) TY 2016 – 2024 (2 pages)
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At the start of the proceedings, the Committee confirmed receipt of the documents submitted by the COA, which included the resolution of Respondent Vice President Duterte’s appeal from the Notice of Disallowance involving the OVP’s confidential funds for 2022. Here, the liquidation of Respondent Vice President Duterte of said confidential funds was found to have failed to comply with the governing Joint Circular, particularly in relation to the OVP’s inability to adequately substantiate the utilization of the said funds. The submitted documents further disclosed that Notices of Disallowance for 3 other liquidation reports of the OVP for 2023 had been issued, pointing to the continuing deficiencies in the compliance with the Joint Circular.

In their *Complaints, Saballa, et al., and Cabrera*, alleged that Respondent Vice President Duterte has engaged in conduct indicative of possessing unexplained wealth and the material non-disclosure in her SALNs, and that a forensic financial review of bank records, property transfers, and related transactions will reveal assets and transactions disproportionate to her lawful income and inconsistent with her declared disclosures. It was further claimed that, while between 2006 and 2015, Respondent Vice President Duterte had at least Php111,000,000.00 deposited in different banks in Davao City and Metro Manila, it was reported that she actually had a lot more than that, and that her deposits were manifestly out of proportion to what she had actually declared she had in her SALN. It was likewise alleged that Respondent Vice President Duterte’s actions of unlawfully acquiring property, amassing unexplained wealth, and failing to disclose her true assets and net worth no doubt constitutes a betrayal of public trust, a culpable violation of the Constitution, and high crimes.

In her *Consolidated Verified Answer Ad Cautelam* Respondent Vice President Duterte claimed, among others, that the *Saballa, et al. and Cabrera Complaints* supposedly do not point to any ultimate fact that she amassed any ill-gotten wealth, and that the allegations about her disclosures in her SALNs are premised on events prior to her assumption to an impeachable office.

Ombudsman Jesus Crispin C. Remulla and Atty. Karen S. Batu (“Batu”), both from the Office of the Ombudsman, submitted the SALNs of Respondent Vice President Duterte from the years 2007 to 2012 and from 2016 to 2024.²⁶

Atty. Batu then testified and confirmed the declared net worth of Respondent Vice President Duterte as seen in her SALNs for the years 2007 to 2012 and 2016 to 2024.²⁷ Upon questioning by Rep. Chua, Atty. Batu further confirmed that, based on the SALNs submitted to their office, Respondent Vice President Duterte has not declared any cash on hand or cash in bank for the years 2019 to 2024.²⁸ The figures in Respondent Vice President Duterte’s

²⁶ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 22, 2026, p. 11.

²⁷ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 22, 2026, pp. 11 to 20.

²⁸ *Id.*

SALNs are summarized below:

Year	Real Assets	Personal Assets	Cash On Hand/Bank	TOTAL ASSETS	TOTAL LIABILITIES	TOTAL NET WORTH
2007	3,774,697.00	5,475,800.00	2,000,000.00	9,250,497.00	2,000,000.00	7,250,497.00
2008	15,563,468.65	4,705,148.00	2,000,000.00	20,268,616.65	1,775,000.00	18,493,616.65
2009	10,802,668.65	9,368,596.00	2,800,000.00	20,171,264.65	1,890,000.00	18,821,264.65
2010	10,802,668.65	10,748,218.00	3,661,622.00	21,550,886.65	5,308,000.00	16,242,886.65
2011	10,802,668.65	11,017,721.80	3,931,125.80	21,820,390.45	7,549,242.00	14,271,148.45
2012	18,591,708.93	12,217,128.00	4,320,532.00	30,808,836.93	8,692,735.00	22,116,101.93
2013	NOT IN PUBLIC OFFICE					
2014	NOT IN PUBLIC OFFICE					
2015	NOT IN PUBLIC OFFICE					
2016	30,548,891.00	11,301,560.00	3,750,760.00	41,850,451.00	6,954,454.00	34,895,997.00
2017	30,548,891.00	20,593,056.00	6,368,596.00	51,141,947.00	6,313,188.00	44,828,759.00
2018	36,798,891.00	19,019,950.00	3,795,000.00	55,818,841.00	6,119,113.00	49,699,728.00
2019	39,798,891.00	19,274,950.00	None	59,073,841.00	3,460,790.00	55,613,051.00
2020	39,798,891.00	19,274,950.00	None	59,073,841.00	2,490,105.90	56,583,735.10
2021	48,958,891.00	23,849,950.00	None	72,808,841.00	7,500,000.00	65,308,841.00
2022	50,958,891.00	23,849,950.00	None	74,808,841.00	3,750,000.00	71,658,841.00
2023	54,808,891.00	25,249,950.00	None	80,058,841.00	2,550,000.00	77,508,841.00
2024	66,808,891.00	31,653,479.22	None	98,462,370.22	9,950,000.00	88,512,370.22

Atty. Batu also testified and confirmed the business interests and financial connections of Respondent Vice President Duterte, as declared in her SALNs for the years 2007 to 2012 and 2016 to 2024, and that such business interests and financial connections grew throughout the years.²⁹

Ronel U. Buenaventura, the Executive Director of the Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC), submitted the Covered Transaction Reports (CTRs) and Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs) made to it by the banks for the accounts of Respondent Vice President Duterte and her husband, Atty. Manases Carpio, for the period of 2006 to 2025; the Financial Intelligence Reports on Respondent Vice President Duterte; and the Investigation Reports on Atty. Manases Carpio, singly, and on both Respondent Vice President Duterte and Atty. Manases Carpio.³⁰ A summary of the reports made to the AMLC is as follows:

	Sara Duterte-Carpio	Manases Carpio	Total for Both
Number of CTRs	313	317	630
Number of STRs	17	16	33
Total Amount Involved	3,772,760,972.48	2,998,466,740.47	6,771,227,712.95

²⁹ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 22, 2026, pp. 20 to 28.

³⁰ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 22, 2026, pp. 50 to 52.

Total Amount of Inflow	1,832,539,360.45	2,592,904,434.24	4,425,443,794.69
Total Amount of Outflow	1,211,365,529.75	343,315,781.07	1,554,681,310.82
Undetermined Inflow and Outflow Transactions			791,102,607.44

Executive Director Buenaventura then explained the difference between a covered transaction, which is any transaction exceeding Php500,000, and a suspicious transaction, which has no base amount, but is dependent on the analysis of the banks.³¹ It was pointed out that for Respondent Vice President Duterte, there were a total of 313 Covered Transaction Reports and 17 Suspicious Transaction Reports, while for her husband, Atty. Manases Carpio, there were 317 Covered Transaction Reports and 16 Suspicious Transaction Reports.³² He pointed out also that in conducting its investigations, the AMLC only looks at the reports, transactions, and the data, regardless of the account owners and personalities involved.³³

He pointed out that, based on the reports of the banks to the AMLC, a total of not less than Php1,832,539,360.45 went into the accounts of Respondent Vice President Duterte while Php2,592,904,434.24 went into the accounts of her husband, Atty. Carpio, making the total amount that flowed into the account of both Respondent Vice President Duterte and her husband, Atty. Carpio, at least Php4,425,443,794.69.³⁴ It was pointed out however, that in her 2024 SALN, Respondent Vice President Duterte supposedly only had Php88,512,370.22 as her declared net worth.³⁵ This led to the question, where did all the money go?

Former Senator Antonio F. Trillanes IV testified and read through his Sinumpaang Salaysay, where it was stated that there were joint bank accounts in the names of Respondent Vice President Duterte and her father, former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte, with a combined total amount of Php2,407,272,103.75 deposited into the same through the years 2003 to 2016.³⁶

It was later confirmed by Executive Director Buenaventura that the nineteen (19) transactions, randomly chosen by Representative De Lima from the list of transactions presented by former Senator Trillanes in his Sinumpaang Salaysay and its annexes, involving the accounts of Respondent Vice President Duterte, appear in the list of reports made by different banks to the AMLC.³⁷ The dates of the said nineteen (19) transactions, randomly chosen, as well as the amounts involved in the said transactions, are

³¹ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 22, 2026, pp. 62 to 66.

³² Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 22, 2026, pp. 74 to 75.

³³ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 22, 2026, p. 65.

³⁴ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 22, 2026, pp. 74 to 75.

³⁵ See Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 22, 2026, pp. 19 to 20.

³⁶ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 22, 2026, p. 133.

³⁷ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 22, 2026, pp. 156 to 163.

summarized below:

From Annex "A" – Rodrigo–Sara Duterte Joint Account:

1. March 28, 2014 - Php 55,131,747.32
2. October 7, 2013 - Php 41,721,035.62
3. February 25, 2010 - Php 53,817,613.48
4. April 14, 2009 - Php 52,485,191.85
5. May 22, 2007 - Php 49,281,009.98

From Annex "B" – Sara Duterte/Mans Carpio Joint Account:

1. June 11, 2015 - Php 2,450,000.00
2. December 6, 2013 - Php 2,987,542.24
3. January 31, 2012 - Php 2,926,594.60
4. May 19, 2010 - Php 2,001,563.86
5. May 14, 2008 - Php 2,114,168.43

From Annex "H" – Sara Duterte Bank Accounts:

1. December 9, 2014 - Php 16,852,832.94
2. March 28, 2014 - Php 41,721,035.62
3. May 19, 2010 - Php 2,001,563.86
4. February 4, 2010 - Php 10,374,307.49
5. March 3, 2011 - Php 1,750,617.84
6. March 28, 2011 - Php 1,000,000

From Annex "I" – Samuel "Sammy Uy" Payouts to Sara Duterte:

1. March 17, 2011 - Php 7,440,846.07
2. October 25, 2011 - Php 7,440,846.07
3. April 24, 2012 - Php 7,440,846.07

Rep. Cendaña then manifested that on April 21, 2026, he successfully deposited the amount of Php448.00 to the joint account of Respondent Vice President Duterte and her father, former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte, which indicates that the said joint account is still active. The deposit slip was submitted to the Committee and made part of the records of the proceedings. Former Senator Trillanes then confirmed that the said joint account where Rep. Cendaña deposited money into was one of the joint accounts of Respondent Vice President Duterte and her father, which was included in his Sinumpaang Salaysay and its annexes.³⁸

Former Senator Trillanes also testified that former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte, along with his family members, including Respondent Vice President Duterte, received money either in the form of cash and cashiers and/or personal checks from a certain Samuel "Sammy" Uy, a known drug lord

³⁸ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 22, 2026, pp. 171 to 172.

and political contributor of the said former President. In fact, Respondent Vice President Duterte, in the years 2011 to 2012, received a total of Php22,322,538.21 from Samuel Uy³⁹, thus:

Date	Bank	Account Number	Recipient	Amount
17 Mar 2011	Union Bank of the Phils-R Mercedes	100170032156	Sara Zimmerman Duterte	PhP 7,440,846.07
25 Oct 2011	BDO Unibank – SM Lanang	3760001984	Sara Zimmerman Duterte	PhP 7,440,846.07
24 Apr 2012	BDO Unibank – SM Lanang	3760001984	Sara Zimmerman Duterte	PhP 7,440,846.07
TOTAL: PhP 22,322,538.21				

Director Gerardo F. Del Rosario of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) testified and confirmed that Gencorp Industries Inc.'s list of shareholders does not include Respondent Vice President Duterte though she declares she has been a shareholder of the said corporation since 2013 in her SALNs. He further confirmed that Gencorp's declared revenue had jumped from Php28,087,703 in 2021 to Php300,023,052 in 2022, then to Php320,560,702 in 2023 and Php394,075,361 in 2024, while its net income for the same years were only Php182,794 in 2021, Php1,831,093 in 2022, Php2,700,451 in 2023 and Php3,324,863 in 2024.⁴⁰

Records of the SEC⁴¹ reveal that Respondent Vice President Duterte is an incorporator⁴² of Metro City Chow Foods Corporation and a director and minority stockholder thereof for the years 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025, having 20% ownership of the company (500 shares). The same records show that Respondent Vice President Duterte was a member of its Executive Committee and was listed as part of its Compensation Committee for the same years. In fact, Respondent Vice President Duterte herself disclosed this business interest in her SALNs for the years 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025. The continued listing of Respondent Vice President Duterte as a member of Board of Directors of Metro City Chow Foods Corp., as well as its Executive Committee and Compensation Committee, even after her assumption to office, constitutes a violation of Section 13, Article VII of the Philippines Constitution, which states:

Section 13. The President, Vice-President, the Members of the Cabinet, and their deputies or assistants shall not, unless otherwise provided in this Constitution, hold any other office or

³⁹ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 22, 2026, pp. 136 to 137.

⁴⁰ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 22, 2026, pp. 176 to 182.

⁴¹ See the GIS of Metro Chow Foods Corporation for the years 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025, respectively.

⁴² See the AOI of Metro Chow Foods Corporation.

employment during their tenure. They shall not, during said tenure, directly or indirectly, practice any other profession, **participate in any business**, or be financially interested in any contract with, or in any franchise, or special privilege granted by the Government or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including government-owned or controlled corporations or their subsidiaries. They shall strictly avoid conflict of interest in the conduct of their office. (Emphasis and underscoring supplied).

He further confirmed that based on the latest Audited Financial Statements (AFS) of the corporations listed in the 2024 SALN of Respondent Vice President Duterte, the following were the declared net income and/or net loss:

Corporation	Net Income/(Loss)
Metro City Chow Foods Corp.	Net loss of (Php309,860) as of 2024
Gencorp Industries, Inc.	Net income of Php3,324,863.00 as of 2024
Cale88 Foods Corp.	Net loss of (Php1,880,781.66) as of 2023
Mati City Ice Plant and Cold Storage, Inc.	Net income of Php411,788.00 as of 2024
Geometry Security and Investigation Agency, Inc.	Net loss of (Php4,851,490.00) as of 2025

It was also confirmed that there is no entity named Madayaw Fisheries, Corp., as declared in the 2024 SALN of Respondent Vice President Duterte, that is registered with the SEC. While there exists a Madayaw Fisheries, Inc. in the SEC records, the same has not filed an AFS.⁴³

Amianan Shores, Inc., Cabletow 88 Shipping and Marine Services, Inc. have likewise not filed any AFS with the SEC. Meanwhile, Carpio Lawyers has not filed any AFS with the SEC since a partnership is not required to do so.⁴⁴

Commissioner Charlito Martin R. Mendoza informed the Committee that the Bureau of Investigation (BIR) had already complied with the subpoena duces tecum for it to submit the requested Income Tax Returns and other tax declarations of Respondent Vice President Duterte, her husband Atty. Manases Carpio, and their respective corporations. He manifested that the submission of the said documents was in a sealed box because under *Section 270, in relation to Section 20 of the NIRC*, this cannot be opened except in a congressional hearing in aid of legislation during an executive session.⁴⁵

A heated discussion then ensued among the Committee Members on whether to open the BIR documents or not, because on one hand, a liberal

⁴³ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 22, 2026, p. 192.

⁴⁴ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 22, 2026, pp. 193 to 1195.

⁴⁵ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 22, 2026, pp. 196 to 221.

interpretation of *Section 20 of the NIRC* would construe an impeachment proceeding as a congressional hearing in aid of legislation because legislation may be borne by reason of the outcome of the said impeachment proceedings of the Committee on Justice. On the other hand, a strict interpretation of *Section 20 of the NIRC* treats an impeachment proceeding as separate and distinct from a congressional hearing in aid of legislation. After a back-and-forth debate, the Committee decided to table the issue on whether or not to open the sealed box submitted by the BIR.⁴⁶

APRIL 29, 2026

Threats and Acts of Destabilization.

The following are the summary of the charges in relation to Respondent Vice President Duterte’s assassination threats to the life of the President, First Lady, and former Speaker of the House of Representatives and acts of destabilization of the government, the answer of the Respondent, and the testimonies and documents submitted to the Committee:

<i>Saballa, et al.</i>	<i>Cabrera</i>
VICE PRESIDENT SARA Z. DUTERTE COMMITTED CULPABLE VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION, BETRAYED THE PUBLIC TRUST, AND COMMITTED HIGH CRIMES IN CONTRACTING TO MURDER OR ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT, THE FIRST LADY, AND THE FORMER SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.	CULPABLE VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION; BETRAYAL OF PUBLIC TRUST; OTHER HIGH CRIMES (ASSASSINATION PLOT, SEDITION, AND SUBVERSION OF CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER). OTHER HIGH CRIMES; PATTERN OF ABUSE; THREATS; INCITEMENT; INTERFERENCE WITH CIVILIAN SUPREMACY.
VICE PRESIDENT SARA Z. DUTERTE, BY HERSELF AND/OR IN CONCERT WITH OTHERS, COMMITTED CULPABLE VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION AND BETRAYED THE PUBLIC TRUST IN COMMITTING ACTS OF POLITICAL DESTABILIZATION AND THE HIGH CRIMES OF SEDITION AND INSURRECTION.	CULPABLE VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION; BETRAYAL OF PUBLIC TRUST; OTHER HIGH CRIMES (ASSASSINATION PLOT, SEDITION, AND SUBVERSION OF CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER). OTHER HIGH CRIMES; PATTERN OF ABUSE; THREATS; INCITEMENT; INTERFERENCE WITH CIVILIAN SUPREMACY.

The following resource persons appeared and testified before the Committee and submitted the videos and documents they brought with them:

1. Atty. Melvin Matibag, Director of the National	1. Letter of the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) to Hon. Gerville “Jinky”
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⁴⁶ Id.

<p>Bureau of Investigation (NBI)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Agent John Mark Calilung of the NBI 3. SA Jeremy Lotoc of the NBI 4. SRA Homer Angluben of the NBI 5. Atty. Al Matthew Umali 6. Atty. Ria Vanessa Asuncion of the NBI 7. Atty. Yentl Malicad of the NBI 	<p>Bitrics” R. Luistro re: Submission of Investigation Records (7 pages)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. NBI Annexes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Certification (Evaluation of Complaint referred for Preliminary Investigation) (2 pages) b. Letter of NBI Director Jaime Santiago dated February 11, 2025 to Prosecutor General Richard Anthony Fadullon re: Cases Against Vice President Sara Z. Duterte (4 pages) c. Letter of NBI Director Jaime Santiago dated January 30, 2025 to Prosecutor General Richard Anthony Fadullon re: Transmitted for Preliminary Investigation Conducted by NBI Cybercrime Division (VP Sara Z. Duterte) (3 pages) d. Certification Evaluation of Complaint Report for Preliminary Investigation NBI Ref #XVI EVAL INV 25A-00049 NBI vs. Sara Z. Duterte for Inciting to Sedition and Grave Threats (2 pages) e. Department of Justice (DOJ) Investigation Data Form dated March 7, 2025 (1 page) f. Affidavit of Investigation of DOJ National Prosecution Service (29 pages) g. Affidavit of Authentication of Digital Evidence (4 pages) <p>Attachment: Annexes A to Q (23 pages)</p> <p>(Annex E [CD] NBI-CCN-C-24-12436-1)</p> <p>(Annex H [USB] NBI-CCN-C-24-12436-3)</p> <p>(Annex K [CD] NBI-CCN-C-24-12436-4)</p> <p>(Annex M [CD] NBI-CCN-C-24-12436-2)</p> h. Affidavit of Transcription by Agent John Mark Calilung of the NBI Cybercrime Division dated December 26, 2024 (1 page) (2 copies)
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Transcript of VP Sara Duterte Presscon on November 23, 2024 (41 pages) j. Affidavit of Transcription by Agent John Mark Calilung NBI-Cybercrime Division dated February 3, 2024 (1 page) (2copies) k. Transcript of VP Sara Duterte Press Briefing on October 18, 2024 (25 pages) l. Subpoena Duces Tecum of NBI to Francis Toral Head, ABS-CBN News dated Nov 6, 2024 (3 pages) Attachment: Screenshot of Video with the Caption "Gusto ko Tanggalin 'Yung Ulo Niya" (1 page) Screenshot of Video with the Caption "One of These Days, Kukunin Ko 'Yang Katawan ng Tatay Niyo" (1 page) m. Affidavit of Patria Morales Technical Specialist at Big Dipper Digital and Content Design Inc., dated December 12, 2024 (4 pages) Attachment: Annex E-1 (USB) ID of Patria Morales n. Affidavit of Transcription by Agent John Mark Calilung dated December 26, 2024 (1 page) (2 copies) o. ANC Transcript of "An Insult to Filipinos: House Speaker Romualdez Calls Out VP Duterte's Statements" (4 pages) p. Subpoena Ad Testificandum issued to VP Sara Z. Duterte dated November 25, 2024 (1 page) q. Letter of Chua Lim and Associates to NBI Director Judge Jaime B. Santiago dated November 28, 2024, re: Subpoena Ad Testificandum dated November 25, 2024, addressed to Hon. Vice President Sara Zimmerman Duterte in NBI-CCN-C-24-12436 (4 pages) r. Letter of NBI Assistant Director Glenn A. Ricarte, Investigation Service to Atty. Paul Lawrence S. Lim (Chua Lim & Associates) dated December 2, 2024 re: Appearance
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	<p>of VP Sara Duterte to the NBI (2 pages)</p> <p>s. Letter to Atty. Paul Lawrence S. Lim of Chua Lim & Associates dated December 2, 2024 by Glenn A. Ricarte Assistant Director, Investigation Service of the NBI (4 pages)</p> <p>t. Subpoena Ad Testificandum issued by the NBI to VP Sara Duterte (1 page)</p> <p>u. Letter of Chua Lim and Associates to NBI Director Judge Jaime B. Santiago dated December 10, 2024 re: Subpoena Ad Testificandum dated December 2, 2024, and Letter of even date (2 pages)</p> <p>v. Subpoena Ad Testificandum to Dempsey Reyes of the Philippine Inquirer dated November 29, 2024 (1 page)</p> <p>w. Subpoena Ad Testificandum to Red Mendoza of the Manila Times dated November 29, 2024 (1 page)</p> <p>x. Subpoena Ad Testificandum to Bonz Magsambol of Rappler Inc. dated November 29, 2024 (1 page)</p> <p>y. Subpoena Ad Testificandum to Anna Rosario Malindog-Uy of Manila Times dated November 29, 2024 (1 page)</p> <p>z. Subpoena Ad Testificandum to Jayson Rubrico of SMNI dated December 2, 2024 (1 page)</p> <p>aa. Subpoena Ad Testificandum to Mikhael Flores dated December 2, 2024 (1 page)</p> <p>bb. Affidavit of Agent John Mark Calilung dated February 10, 2025 (2 pages) (2 copies)</p> <p>cc. Signed Minutes 1057H dated December 4, 2024 (4 pages) Attendees: Dempsey Cyden Reyes Atty. Jethro Laurenz A. Koon</p> <p>dd. Affidavit of Angeli Jeanne A. Gierran of the NBI - Cybercrime Division dated February 10, 2024 (2 pages) (2 copies)</p>
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	<p>ee. Minutes of the Subpoena dated November 29, 2024 (3 pages) Attendees: Redhor Markie J. Mendoza Atty. Tomas Socrates Atty. Pauline Abegail Frivaldo</p> <p>ff. Affidavit of John Mark Calilung NBI – Cybercrime Division (2 pages) (2 copies)</p> <p>gg. Signed Minutes dated December 4, 2026 (6 pages) Attendees: Bonz Magsombol (Rappler) Atty. Michael Christopher de Castro</p> <p>hh. Reuters letter to the NBI addressed to Director Judge Jaime B. Santiago and Glenn Ricarte dated December 14, 2024 (2 pages)</p> <p>ii. Affidavit of Ria Vanessa Asuncion NBI – Cybercrime Division dated February 10, 2025 (2 pages) (2 copies)</p> <p>jj. Signed Minutes dated November 29, 2024 (6 pages) Attendee: Jayson Rubrico (SMNI)</p> <p>kk. Letter dated December 4, 2024 from Joven Law addressed to Asst. Director Glenn A. Ricarte re; Entry of Appearance of Ms. Anna Rosario Malindog-Uy and Request for Resetting (2 pages)</p> <p>ll. Letter of Anna Rosario Malindog-Uy to NBI Asst. Director Glenn Ricarte re: Regrets on the issued subpoena (1 page)</p> <p>mm. NBI Subpoena Ad Testificandum to John Carlo Cahinhinan dated December 2, 2024 (1 page)</p> <p>nn. Subpoena Ad Testificandum to Krisha Duran Remperas dated December 2, 2024 (1 page)</p> <p>oo. Subpoena Ad Testificandum to Rose Beatrix “Trixie” Laviña Cruz-Angeles dated December 2, 2024 (1 page)</p> <p>pp. NBI Subpoena Ad Testificandum to John Carlo Cahinhinan dated December 9, 2024 (1 page)</p>
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	<p>qq. NBI Subpoena Ad Testificandum to Krishna Duran Remperas dated December 9, 2024 (1 page)</p> <p>Submission dated April 29, 2026 (Authentication Certificate)</p> <p>1. Affidavit of Authentication of Digital Evidence by Agent John Mark Calilung of the NBI – Cybercrime Investigation and Assessment Center (NBI-CIAC) dated April 27, 2026 (2 pages)</p> <p>Attachments: Annex A (Live: Vice President Sara Duterte talks to members of the media November 26 Annex B Annex C – USB</p> <p>2. Affidavit of Transcription dated April 27, 2026 by Agent John Mark Calilung of the NBI–CIAC (2 pages)</p> <p>3. Transcript of ABS-CBN on VP Sara Duterte talks to members of the media dated November 26 (10 pages)</p>
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In their *Complaints, Saballa, et al.,* and *Cabrera* alleged that in the early morning of November 23, 2024, during a media briefing, Respondent Vice President Duterte openly claimed that she had spoken to an assassin and had instructed him to kill President Ferdinand Marcos, Jr., First Lady Liza Araneta-Marcos, and former Speaker of the House of Representatives Ferdinand Martin Romualdez, in the event that she is killed:

“[M]ay kinausap na ako na tao. Sinabi ko sa kanya kapag pinatay ako, patayin mo si BBM si Liza Araneta at si Martin Romualdez. No joke. No joke. Nag-bilin na ako ma’am. Pag mamatay ako, sabi ko, huwag ka tumigil hanggang hindi mo mapatay sila and then he said yes.”

This revelation of Respondent Vice President Duterte made not only the local news, but gained the attention of international media outlets as well.

Respondent Vice President Duterte never retracted these utterances, and, in fact, a few days after, or on November 26, 2024, she even confirmed, in an interview, that she indeed contracted an assassin. She tried to point out though that whatever she said, whether it be a threat or not, was merely conditional – that it was conditioned on anything happening to her, thus:

“Vice President Duterte: Pag namatay ako, I already

asked a person to take revenge against two, three individuals. So. My question now to the administration – is revenge from the grave a crime?

Reporter: So, but you already talked to a person?

Vice President Duterte: Yes.”

Reporter: To do that, in the event that you are killed?

Vice President Duterte: Yes, yes, yes.

Reporter: So that much is clear?

Vice President Duterte: Yes. So I have to die first. They have to kill me first. They have to kill me first, so now they can't kill me anymore. Unless they want to die.”

Upon investigation by the NBI, it was discovered that even before the declared threat of contracting an assassin on November 23, 2024, Respondent Vice President Duterte, in a press briefing on October 18, 2024, had already made utterances against President Marcos, which, among others, are as follows:

- (a) “Gusto ko tanggalin yung ulo niya”
- (b) “I imagine myself cutting his head.”;
- (c) “So noon, narealize ko toxic na di ba, ganyan na ‘yung imagination mo, sinasakal mo na yung tao. Then I said this is over.”;
- (d) “Hindi marunong maging Presidente and nakaupo, kasalanan ko ba iyon.”;
- (e) “Hindi ko alam. Isang beses sinabihan ko talaga si Sen. Imee (Marcos), ‘pag ‘di tumigil, huhukayin ko ang tatay ninyo at itatapon ko sya sa West Philippine Sea”; and
- (f) “Kung president niyo siya okay lang. Ako hanggang Vice President lang ako, hanggang number 2 lang itong bansa na ito, wala itong number 1 para sa akin.”

In her *Consolidated Verified Answer Ad Cautelam*, Respondent Vice President Duterte alleged that the *Saballa, et al.*, and *Cabrera Complaints* failed to state ultimate facts in relation to their allegations on threats, and that the said complaints brazenly accused her of entering into a contract to kill, yet failed to present proof that the contract ever existed. She further claimed that the *Saballa, et al.*, and *Cabrera Complaints* relied on exaggerated conclusions dressed up as fact. She also claimed that such conclusions were used as basis for unsupported assertions that she violated the Constitution, betrayed public trust, committed high crimes, and manifested a willful intent to subvert constitutional order, to incite or condone violence against constitutionally-vested officials, and to destabilize the lawful functioning of the government.

Director Matibag, along with the other NBI Agents submitted additional documents to the Committee, in addition to the ones submitted on April 14, 2026, which included various videos, in relation to their investigation.

Before clarificatory questions were directed to the NBI, the Committee deliberated once more on whether to open the sealed box submitted by the BIR containing the ITRs and other tax documents of Respondent Vice President Duterte, her husband Atty. Carpio, and their companies. The discussion on this issue became quite heated. On one side, it was argued that since impeachment proceedings are a constitutional mandate where the House of Representatives is sanctioned by the Constitution to make its own rules for impeachment, then the same should prevail over the *NIRC*. On the other hand, it was argued that the plain meaning or plain interpretation of *Section 270, in relation to Section 20 of the NIRC*, should prevail, thus, the sealed box should not be opened except in a congressional hearing in aid of legislation during an executive session. It was further suggested that the Committee should act conservatively and let the box remain sealed to avoid the filing of cases against the BIR and the members of the Committee. It was said that it was better to err on the side of caution, especially since, most of the members believed that there was enough evidence already for a finding of probable cause against Respondent Vice President Duterte.

With a vote of six (6) in the affirmative, thirty-eight (38) in the negative, and zero (0) in abstention, the Committee decided not to open the box and instead preserve the same and make it form part of the records.

Thereafter, Agent Calilung testified and confirmed that the NBI was directed by the Department of Justice to conduct an investigation on the threats made by Respondent Vice President Duterte, and that the NBI formed a task force for investigating this manner.⁴⁷

Agent Calilung further confirmed the allegations of the NBI in the *Affidavit of Investigation* which was filed with the Department of Justice.

Particularly, he confirmed that based on a report by the Presidential Communications Office, the Executive Secretary referred that active threat to the Presidential Security Command for immediate proper action.⁴⁸

He likewise confirmed that the Philippine National Police (PNP) issued a statement saying, "In light of Vice President Sara Duterte's recent statement, which directly referenced an assassin contracted to target the President, the PNP recognizes the grave nature of this matter". In the same statement, the PNP further stated that "The safety of the President is a national concern and any direct or indirect threat to his life must be addressed with the highest level of urgency."⁴⁹

Agent Calilung then confirmed that the National Security Council stated that

⁴⁷ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 29, 2026, p. 50.

⁴⁸ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 29, 2026, p. 51.

⁴⁹ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 29, 2026, p. 62.

they consider "all threats to the President of the Philippines as serious."⁵⁰

Rep. Poe pointed out that news of this threat not only spread throughout the country, but also made international headlines, which puts our stability and national security into question.⁵¹

Director Matibag then stated that the NBI considers all threats to the President, and to any official of the government as serious threats and should not be taken lightly.⁵²

Thereafter, SA Lotoc confirmed that during the course of the NBI's investigation, they issued subpoenas to Respondent Vice President Duterte twice, to invite her and afford her an opportunity to explain her side, but she failed to appear on both occasions.⁵³

Agent Calilung then confirmed that he authenticated the video of Respondent Vice President Duterte's media briefing on November 23, 2024, where she uttered that she had talked to an assassin and had instructed him to kill President Ferdinand Marcos, Jr., First Lady Liza Araneta-Marcos, and former Speaker of the House of Representatives Ferdinand Martin Romualdez, in the event that she is killed. He also confirmed that in the same briefing, she cursed at the President, the First Lady and at the former Speaker of the House, seemingly in a very menacing way. The pertinent portions of the video recording of the press briefing were then played for the appreciation of the Committee.⁵⁴

Agent Calilung further confirmed that since the videos were authenticated by the NBI, then the same are confirmed to be unedited, unaltered and not made from "AI".⁵⁵ Among the other videos presented were the following:

- a. A video of Respondent Vice President Duterte's brother on January 28, 2024, reminding President Marcos of what happened to the "Romanovs", "Musollini", and what happened to the Marcos family in 1986;
- b. A video showing Respondent Vice President Duterte resigning as the Secretary of the Department of Education on June 19, 2024;
- c. A video showing Respondent Vice President Duterte on July 11, 2024, refusing to attend the 2024 State of the Nation Address (SONA) of the President and declaring herself as the "designated survivor";
- d. A video showing Respondent Vice President Duterte on October 18, 2024, imagining herself cutting off the head of the President;
- e. A video showing Respondent Vice President Duterte on November 26, 2024, confirming the statements she made on November 23, 2024 of hiring an assassin to kill the President should anything happen to her; and

⁵⁰ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 29, 2026, pp. 62 to 63.

⁵¹ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 29, 2026, p. 63.

⁵² Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 29, 2026, p. 65.

⁵³ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 29, 2026, pp. 67 to 68.

⁵⁴ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 29, 2026, pp. 57 to 58.

⁵⁵ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 29, 2026, p. 58.

- f. A video showing Respondent Vice President Duterte's brother on April 12, 2026, stating that they only need the head of President Marcos.

Rep. Degamo pointed out that there was no such thing as a conditional threat. All threats should be taken seriously. She even used her husband's tragic death as an example.⁵⁶ She also said that it reminded her of the statements of Mr. Ramil Madriaga.⁵⁷

Agent Calilung then confirmed that based on their *Affidavit of Investigation*, the statements made by Respondent Vice President Duterte were brought about or motivated by unpleasant circumstances that happened prior to the November 23, 2024 Press Conference, when she imagined herself cutting the President's head and further claimed that her name was marred by Speaker Marin Romualdez, First Lady Liza Araneta-Marcos and President Ferdinand Marcos, Jr., and that the convolution of these circumstances will demonstrate that the threat was not a product of a temporary fit of anger, but deliberately thought of by Respondent Vice President Duterte.⁵⁸

Meanwhile, Rep. Khonghun pointed out that this is not a single isolated statement, because when you put everything together, Respondent Vice President Duterte's resignation as the Secretary of the DepEd, her self-declaration as the designated survivor, the remarks made in the October 18, 2024 press conference about imagining cutting the President's head off, the threats to the life of the President, First Lady, and former Speaker of the House on November 23, 2024, and confirming the same on November 26, 2024, it forms a pattern that simply cannot be dismissed as a casual rhetoric.⁵⁹

Rep. Abante also manifested that the threats made by Respondent Vice President Duterte could be related to the testimony of Mr. Madriaga. He said that it was apparent that there was truth to what Mr. Madriaga said about having a Plan A, Plan B and Plan C in case President Marcos, Jr. did not step down in 2025. Mr. Madriaga confirmed, as stated in his Supplemental Affidavit, that if President Marcos did not voluntarily step down as the President of the Philippines, then there were extraordinary measures that were planned, such as an assassination, mass resignation of government officials, civil disobedience, and even an armed assault on Malacañang.⁶⁰

It was then pointed out by Rep. Benitez that the ultimate beneficiary, should President Marcos Jr. be killed or become incapacitated, is precisely Respondent Vice President Duterte herself, who would be catapulted to the Presidency as she is constitutionally mandated to succeed as President.⁶¹

Rep. Biron and Rep. Garin also questioned the fitness of Respondent Vice President Duterte to become the President. There was a discussion with the NBI about the family background of Respondent Vice President Duterte and how she, and her siblings, appear to have grown up with violence around them that it was already normal

⁵⁶ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 29, 2026, p. 93.

⁵⁷ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 29, 2026, p. 113.

⁵⁸ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 29, 2026, pp. 77 to 78.

⁵⁹ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 29, 2026, p. 78.

⁶⁰ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 29, 2026, pp. 98 to 99.

⁶¹ Transcript of Stenographic Notes, COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE dated April 29, 2026, pp. 100 to 101.

for them. It was also pointed out that, while she was Mayor of Davao, she even allowed the continuation of the killing spree of the Davao Death Squad, which her father had supposedly created to combat drugs in Davao. A question was then posed, is this the kind of leader the Filipino people wanted to lead them?

After an extensive discussion on the issue of threat, the resource speakers were excused, and a question was raised as to when the Committee would conduct the voting of whether or not there was probable cause to impeach Respondent Vice President Duterte. The Committee debated on whether to extend a hearing date to accommodate Respondent Vice President Duterte and allow her to present her evidence, should she appear still. This was opposed by members, claiming that the Committee has extended more than enough time for Respondent Vice President Duterte to appear, and that in every hearing and even after every resource person, the Committee had given ample time for Respondent Vice President Duterte to appear before the Committee, ask questions to the resource persons and answer the allegations against her. It was even pointed out that it was clear that Respondent Vice President Duterte has decided not to appear before the Committee as she was even in a fashion fair in Laguna that day, rather than in the House of Representatives facing the charges against her. In the end, there was a consensus to vote on whether there is probable cause against Respondent Vice President Duterte in both the *Saballa, et al.* and the *Cabrera Complaints*.

Prior to the voting however, the endorsers requested to be given time to summarize the proceedings in the past few hearings on probable cause. Each endorser presented his or her summation of the proceedings, with Rep. De Lima even presenting a video for the appreciation of the Committee members. The Committee then proceeded to vote on the existence of probable cause in each of the *Complaints*.

The Committee first found probable cause in relation to the *Saballa et al. Complaint* with a unanimous vote of fifty-three (53) members voting in the affirmative, zero (0) in the negative, and zero (0) in abstention.

The Committee likewise found probable cause for the *Cabrera Complaint* with a unanimous vote of fifty-three (53) members in the affirmative, zero (0) in the negative, and zero (0) in abstention.

Upon motion by Rep. De Lima, the Committee then agreed to consolidate the grounds of both the *Saballa et al.* and *Cabrera Complaints* into one (1) Articles of Impeachment to be presented and voted on in the Plenary, considering the common facts, evidence and grounds presented in both *Complaints*.

VI. FINDINGS

After eight (8) hearing dates, the Committee conducted its final meeting to determine if probable cause exists to impeach Respondent Vice President Sara Zimmerman Duterte. Thus, by a vote of **fifty-three (53) in favor, with no votes against and no abstentions**, the Committee has determined that PROBABLE CAUSE EXISTS to impeach the Respondent.

VII.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

IN VIEW OF THE FOREGOING, the Committee on Justice finds PROBABLE CAUSE TO IMPEACH RESPONDENT VICE PRESIDENT SARA ZIMMERMAN DUTERTE for culpable violation of the Constitution, betrayal of public trust, bribery, graft and corruption, and other high crimes.

It is recommended that this Committee Report and its accompanying Resolution setting forth the Articles of Impeachment against Respondent Vice President Sara Zimmerman Duterte be approved through a roll call vote in plenary, pursuant to Section 3(3), Article XI of the 1987 Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines.

May 4, 2026. House of Representatives, Batasan Hills, Quezon City.

Respectfully submitted,


ATTY. GERVILLE JINKY BITRIC F. LUSTRO
Chairperson

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

Twentieth Congress
First Regular Session

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 989

Introduced by Representatives Atty. Gerville "Jinky Bitrics" R. Luistro, Mauricio G. Domogan, Brian Poe, Ysabel Maria J. Zamora, Jonathan Keith T. Flores, Jose C. Alvarez, Munir Arbison, Franz Vincent F. Legazpi, King George Leandro Antonio V. Collantes, Jose "Joboy" S. Aquino, II, Joel R. Chua, Ernesto M. Dionisio, Jr., Lordan G. Suan, Janice Degamo, Bienvenido M. Abante, Jr., Jude A. Acidre, Bernadette S. Barbers, Ramon Rodrigo L. Gutierrez, Ma. Rene Ann Lourdes G. Matibag, Emerson D. Pascual, Jan "Atty. JP" Padiernos, Terry L. Ridon, Allan U. Ty, Renee Louise M. Co, Jose Manuel Tadeo "Chel" I. Diokno, Sarah Jane I. Elago, Javier Miguel L. Benitez, Janette L. Garin, Yasser Alonto Balindong, Yevgeny Vincente B. Emano, Gil "Kabarangay Jr." A. Acosta, Francisco Paolo P. Ortega V, Jefferson F. Khonghun, Ferjenel G. Biron, MD, Raymond Democrito C. Mendoza, David "Jay-Jay" C. Suarez, Alfredo "Albee" B. Benitez, Patrick Michael D. Vargas, Anna Victoria Veloso-Tuazon, Jose "Bong" J. Teves, Jr., Munir Arbison, Jr., Doris E. Maniquiz, Lorenz R. Defensor, Julienne "Jam" L. Baronda, Maria Cristina Talavera-Lopez, Ma. Alana Samantha T. Santos, Alyssa Michaela "Mica" M. Gonzales, Ivan Howard A. Guintu, Crispin Diego D. Remulla, Zia Alonto Adiong, Christopher Sheen Gonzalez, Leila M. De Lima, Stephen James T. Tan, Percival "Perci" Cendaña, Antonio L. Tinio, Reynolds Michael T. Tan, Roy M. Gonzales

RESOLUTION
SETTING FORTH THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT AGAINST VICE PRESIDENT
SARA Z. DUTERTE

WHEREAS, a complaint for the impeachment of Respondent Vice President Sara Z. Duterte was filed by Francisca "France" Castro, et al. on February 2, 2026, and endorsed by Representatives Antonio I. Tinio, Sarah Jane Elago, and Renee Louise M. Co ("Castro, et al. Complaint");

WHEREAS, on the same date, February 2, 2026, another complaint for the impeachment of Respondent Vice President Duterte was filed by Francis Joseph Aquino Dee, et al., and endorsed by Reps. Percival V. Cendaña and Leila M. de Lima ("Aquino Dee, et al. Complaint");

WHEREAS, the *Castro, et al.* and *Aquino Dee, et al. Complaints* were referred by the Secretary General to the Speaker of the House on February 5, 2026;

WHEREAS, a third complaint for the impeachment of Respondent Vice President Duterte was filed by Rev. Fr. Joel Saballa, et al., and endorsed by Rep. De Lima on February 9, 2026 (“Saballa, et al. Complaint”);

WHEREAS, the Secretary General immediately referred the *Saballa, et al. Complaint* to the Speaker of the House on February 9, 2026;

WHEREAS, a fourth complaint for the impeachment of Respondent Vice President Duterte was filed by Atty. Nathaniel G. Cabrera, and endorsed by Reps. Bienvenido M. Abante, Jr. and Francisco Paolo P. Ortega V (“Cabrera Complaint”) on February 18, 2026;

WHEREAS, the Secretary General referred the *Cabrera Complaint* to the Speaker of the House on February 19, 2026;

WHEREAS, the four complaints were referred to the Committee on Rules for their inclusion in the Order of Business on February 23, 2026;

WHEREAS, after their inclusion in the Order of Business, the complaints were collectively endorsed, without objection, by the plenary to the Committee on Justice;

WHEREAS, Section 3, Rule II of the Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings provides:

“Section 3. Filing and Referral of Verified Complaints. - A verified complaint for impeachment by a Member of the House or by any citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by any Member thereof shall be filed with the office of the Secretary General and immediately referred to the Speaker.

An impeachment complaint is verified by an affidavit that the complainant has read the complaint and that the allegations contained therein are true and correct of his personal knowledge or based on authentic records.

An impeachment complaint required to be verified which contains a verification based on “information and belief”, or upon “knowledge, information and belief”, or lacks a proper verification, shall be treated as an unsigned impeachment complaint.

The Speaker shall have it included in the Order of Business within ten (10) session days from receipt. It shall then be referred to the Committee on Justice within three (3) session days thereafter.”

WHEREAS, following the referral of the complaints, the Committee on Justice commenced proceedings to determine the sufficiency of the complaints in form and substance;

WHEREAS, during the first hearing on March 2, 2026, the Committee on Justice accepted the withdrawal of the *Aquino Dee, et al. Complaint*, and, by a vote of 22-10-0, approved the motion to set aside the *Castro et al. Complaint* for violating the one-year bar rule;

WHEREAS, during the same hearing, after due deliberation and voting, the Committee on Justice found both the *Saballa, et al.* and *Cabrera Complaints* sufficient in form, without objection;

WHEREAS, Section 5, Rule III of the Rules provides:

Section 5. Determination of Sufficiency in Substance. –
Should the committee find the complaint sufficient in form, it shall then determine if the complaint is sufficient in substance. The requirement of substance is met if there is a recital of facts constituting the offense charged and determinative of the jurisdiction of the committee. If the committee finds that the complaint is not sufficient in substance, it shall dismiss the complaint and shall submit a report as provided hereunder.

WHEREAS, during the hearing on March 4, 2026, after due deliberation and by a vote of 54-1-0, the Committee on Justice found both the *Saballa, et al.* and *Cabrera Complaints* to be sufficient in substance;

WHEREAS, the Committee on Justice then directed that copies of the *Saballa, et al.* and *Cabrera Complaints* be furnished to Respondent Vice President Duterte, who, in turn, was directed to file an Answer within ten (10) days, in accordance with Section 6, Rule III of the Rules;

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2026, Respondent Vice President Duterte filed a Consolidated Verified Answer *Ad Cautelam*;

WHEREAS, on March 18, 2026, the Complainants of both the *Saballa, et al.* and *Cabrera Complaints* waived their right to submit a Verified Reply. The Committee on Justice then proceeded to determine, and so determined, that the grounds alleged in both the *Saballa, et al.* and *Cabrera Complaints* were sufficient in grounds for impeachment, without objection;

WHEREAS, on March 25, 2026, the Committee conducted a hearing on the *Saballa, et al.* and *Cabrera Complaints* to discuss preliminary matters and to lay down the guidelines for the conduct of hearings moving forward;

WHEREAS, the Committee conducted a hearing on April 14, 2026 for the determination of existence of probable cause, where the following resource persons appeared and discussed the issue of Malversation and Misuse of Confidential Funds and Bribery in the Office of the Vice President (“OVP”) and the Department of Education (“DepEd”):

- a. Atty. Cythia Pantonal
- b. Mr. Ramil Madriaga
- c. Ms. Marivic Pareja
- d. Director Melvin Matibag
- e. Ms. Carolyn J. Moldez-Pitoy
- f. Mr. Antonio Magbojos
- g. Ms. Marizza B. Grande
- h. Atty. Gloria Camora
- i. Atty. Michael Poa

WHEREAS, the Committee conducted a hearing on April 22, 2026 for the determination of existence of probable cause, where the following resource persons appeared and discussed the issue of amassing unexplained wealth and the failure to disclose the same in her Statement of Assets, Liabilities, and Net Worth, and the Covered and Suspicious Transactions found in Respondent Vice President Duterte’s sole and joint bank accounts:

- a. Ombudsman Jesus Crispin Remulla
- b. Atty. Karen Batu
- c. Atty. Ronel Buenaventura
- d. Former Senator Antonio Trillanes IV
- e. Atty Gerardo F. Del Rosario
- f. Atty. Charlito Martin Mendoza

WHEREAS, the Committee conducted a hearing on April 29, 2026 for the determination of existence of probable cause, where the following resource persons appeared and discussed the issue of grave threats and contracting to murder or assassinate the President, the First Lady, and the Former Speaker of the House, committing acts of political destabilization and the high crimes of sedition and insurrection:

- a. Director Melvin Matibag
- b. Agent John Mark Calilung
- c. SA Jeremy Lotoc
- d. SRA Homer Angluben
- e. Atty. Al Matthew P. Umali
- f. Atty. Ria Vanessa Asuncion
- g. Atty. Yentl Malicad

WHEREAS, on April 29, 2026, by a vote of 53-0-0, the Committee on Justice determined that probable cause existed to impeach Respondent Vice President Duterte. The Chairperson directed the Committee on Justice to draft the Committee Report, Committee Resolution, and the Articles of Impeachment, which are scheduled to be voted upon by the Committee on May 4, 2026.

WHEREAS, this Resolution is being filed pursuant to Section 9 of Rule III of the Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings with regard to the Committee on Justice's disposition of the Verified Complaints, having found probable cause on the basis of the evidence adduced before the Committee.

NOW, BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives, that Sara Z. Duterte, Vice President of the Republic of the Philippines, is impeached for culpable violation of the Constitution, graft and corruption, bribery, other high crimes and betrayal of public trust pursuant to Article XI of the 1987 Constitution, and the following Articles of Impeachment be endorsed to the Senate of the Republic of the Philippines by the House of Representatives in its own name and that of the Filipino people against Respondent Vice President Duterte.

RESOLVED FURTHER, likewise pursuant to Section 9 of Rule III of the Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings, that this Resolution set forth the Articles of Impeachment;

RESOLVED FURTHER, to recommend to the House, upon approval of this Resolution setting forth the Articles of Impeachment, to immediately constitute a panel of prosecutors to prosecute the Impeachment Case before the Senate, sitting as an Impeachment Court, pursuant to Section 17 of Rule VII of the Rules of Procedure in Impeachment Proceedings.

PREFATORY STATEMENT

Article XI, Section 1 of the Constitution provides that “[p]ublic office is a public trust. Public officers and employees must, at all times, be accountable to the people, serve them with utmost responsibility, integrity, loyalty, and efficiency; act with patriotism and justice, and lead modest lives.”

As established by the records and proceedings before the Committee on Justice, **RESPONDENT VICE PRESIDENT SARA Z. DUTERTE HAS FAILED TO LIVE UP TO THE STANDARDS IMPOSED BY THE CONSTITUTION.** Through her own acts, and the acts of her subordinates acting under her authority, she has caused the diminution of public faith in the government. Her behavior constitutes a twin attack on our institutions and the very foundations of our constitutional order.

The Constitution entrusts the House of Representatives, as duly elected representatives of the people, with the duty to determine whether reasons or grounds for impeachment exist. In the exercise of this duty, it must determine whether the trust

reposed in Respondent Vice President Duterte has been breached and whether that breach has amounted to impeachable conduct.

The framers of the 1987 Constitution have provided for the process of impeachment under the principles of checks and balances, and accountability of public officers to ensure that the key officials in all branches of government are fit to remain in office. As provided for in Article XI, Section 2:

“Section 2. The President, the Vice-President, the Members of the Supreme Court, the Members of the Constitutional Commissions, and the Ombudsman may be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, culpable violation of the Constitution, treason, bribery, graft and corruption, other high crimes, or betrayal of public trust. All other public officers and employees may be removed from office as provided by law, but not by impeachment.”

FINDINGS

The House of Representatives, through the Committee on Justice, found probable cause against Respondent Vice President Duterte for culpable violation of the Constitution, betrayal of public trust, bribery, graft and corruption, and other high crimes, defined as follows:

“Culpable violation of the Constitution” refers to an act that is committed through a deliberate and wrongful breach of the Constitution.¹

“Betrayal of public trust” refers to acts that are just short of being criminal but constitute gross faithlessness against public trust, tyrannical abuse of power, inexcusable negligence of duty, favoritism, and gross exercise of discretionary powers.² It refers to all acts, even if not punishable by statute as penal offense, which would render the officer unfit to continue in office, such as betrayal of public interest, inexcusable negligence of duty, tyrannical abuse of power, breach of official duty by malfeasance or misfeasance, cronyism, favoritism, etc. to the prejudice of public interest and which tend to bring the office into disrepute.”³

¹ Joaquin G. Bernas, S.J., *The 1987 Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines: A commentary* (2003).

² *Gonzales III v. Office of the President*, G.R. No. 196231, 28 January 2014.

³ Joaquin G. Bernas, S.J., *The 1987 Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines: A commentary* (2009) Ed, p. 1153. See also *Records of the Constitutional Commission of 1986*, Vol. II, p.272.

“Corruption” refers to an act of an official who unlawfully and wrongfully uses his station or character to procure some benefit for himself or for another person.⁴ It is defined in existing laws, including but not limited to Republic Act No. 3019, otherwise known as the “Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act”. It includes “corruption of public officials”, which is penalized under Article 212 of Act No. 3815, otherwise known as the “Revised Penal Code”.

“Other high crimes” refer to those offenses which, like treason and bribery, are indictable offenses and are of such enormous gravity that they strike at the very life or orderly working of the government.⁵

The *Saballa, et al. Complaint* alleged that Respondent Vice President Duterte committed the foregoing impeachable offenses through the following acts:

- I. **Respondent Vice President Duterte committed violation of the Constitution and betrayed the public trust by committing plunder and/or malversation, graft & corruption and other high crimes in amassing and converting the amount of not less than Five Hundred Million Pesos (Php500,000,000.00) from the confidential funds allocated to the Office of the Vice President for the years 2022 and 2023, through the following acts:**
 1. Amassing, accumulating, and converting the amount of not less than Five Hundred Million Pesos (Php500,000,000.00) from the confidential funds allocated to the Office of the Vice President for the years 2022 and 2023;
 2. Misappropriating and/or malversing said confidential funds in violation of existing laws, rules, and regulations governing the use of public funds;
 3. Committing plunder through a series or combination of overt criminal acts involving the unlawful use and disposition of public funds;
 4. Engaging in acts constituting graft and corruption in relation to the disbursement and utilization of confidential funds;
 5. Failing to properly account for the confidential funds and to submit the required supporting documents and reports in accordance with COA and other regulatory guidelines;
 6. Causing the preparation and submission of false or fabricated acknowledgment receipts and supporting documents to justify the disbursement of confidential funds;

⁴ Id.

⁵ Records of the Constitutional Commission of 1986, Vol. II, p.272.

7. Authorizing or allowing the release of confidential funds to fictitious or non-existent recipients;
8. Conspiring with subordinates and other individuals in the unlawful disbursement and conversion of confidential funds;
9. Causing or allowing the disbursement of confidential funds without adequate supporting documentation;
10. Certifying to the proper use of funds despite the absence of sufficient proof of legitimate expenditure; and
11. Resisting accountability and suppressing material information relating to the use of confidential funds.

II. Respondent Vice President Duterte committed culpable violation of the Constitution and betrayed the public trust by committing plunder and/or malversation, graft & corruption and other high crimes in amassing and converting the amount of not less than One Hundred Twelve Million Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (Php112,500,000.00) from the confidential funds allocated to the Department of Education for the year 2023, through the following acts:

1. Amassing, accumulating, and converting the amount of not less than One Hundred Twelve Million Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (Php112,500,000.00) from the confidential funds allocated to the Department of Education for the year 2023;
2. Misappropriating and/or malversing said confidential funds in violation of existing laws, rules, and regulations governing the use of public funds;
3. Committing plunder through a series or combination of overt criminal acts involving the unlawful use and disposition of public funds;
4. Engaging in acts constituting graft and corruption in relation to the disbursement and utilization of confidential funds;
5. Failing to properly account for the confidential funds and to submit the required supporting documents and reports in accordance with COA and other regulatory guidelines;
6. Causing the preparation and submission of false or fabricated acknowledgment receipts and supporting documents to justify the disbursement of confidential funds;

7. Authorizing or allowing the release of confidential funds to fictitious or non-existent recipients;
8. Conspiring with subordinates and other individuals in the unlawful disbursement and conversion of confidential funds;
9. Causing or allowing the disbursement of confidential funds without adequate supporting documentation;
10. Certifying to the proper use of funds despite the absence of sufficient proof of legitimate expenditure; and
11. Resisting accountability and suppressing material information relating to the use of confidential funds.

III. Respondent Vice President Duterte committed culpable violation of the Constitution and betrayal of public trust by corrupting and bribing officials of the Department of Education, through the following acts:

1. Giving or causing the giving of envelopes containing cash to officials of the Department of Education;
2. Personally distributing or directing the distribution of such monetary benefits to public officers in connection with their official functions;
3. Using said monetary inducements to influence, pressure, or secure favorable action from public officials, particularly in relation to procurement and financial transactions;
4. Persuading or inducing public officers to perform acts in violation of rules and regulations through the use of such monetary benefits; and
5. Committing acts constituting corruption of public officials under *Article 212 of the Revised Penal Code* by giving gifts or presents to public officers under circumstances that would render them liable for bribery.

IV. Respondent Vice President Duterte committed culpable violation of the Constitution and betrayed the public trust in amassing unexplained wealth and failing to disclose all her properties and interests in properties in her SALN, in violation of Section 17, Article XI of the 1987 Philippine Constitution, through the following acts:

1. Amassing wealth manifestly disproportionate to her lawful income and earnings during her incumbency as a public officer;

2. Acquiring substantial amounts of money and property which, by their nature and extent, give rise to the presumption that the same were unlawfully acquired;
 3. Failing to fully and truthfully disclose all her assets, liabilities, and net worth in her Statements of Assets, Liabilities, and Net Worth (SALN);
 4. Omitting properties, financial assets, and interests from her SALN in violation of her constitutional duty of transparency and accountability;
 5. Violating *Section 17, Article XI of the 1987 Constitution* requiring public officers to submit a true and detailed declaration of their assets, liabilities, and net worth; and
 6. Concealing material financial information from the public, thereby preventing scrutiny and accountability over her wealth and financial dealings.
- V. **Respondent Vice President Duterte committed culpable violation of the Constitution, betrayed the public trust, and committed high crimes in contracting to murder or assassinate the President, the First lady, and the Former Speaker of the House, through the following acts:**
1. Contracting, conspiring, or otherwise engaging in acts to murder or assassinate the President, the First Lady, and the former Speaker of the House;
 2. Making public statements and taking actions indicative of intent to carry out or facilitate such unlawful acts, thereby undermining constitutional order and the rule of law;
 3. Engaging in acts of political destabilization aimed at undermining the legitimacy and authority of the duly constituted government;
 4. Publicly inciting, encouraging, or supporting actions that tend to overthrow or weaken lawful governmental authority;
 5. Committing acts constituting sedition and insurrection, whether directly or in concert with others;
 6. Utilizing her position and influence to sow division, distrust, and disorder among the Filipino people and government institutions; and
 7. Acting, whether alone or in concert with others, in a manner that strikes at the orderly functioning of government and renders her unworthy to remain in public office.
- VI. **Respondent Vice President Duterte by herself and/or in concert with**

others, committed culpable violation of the Constitution and betrayed the public trust in committing acts of political destabilization and the high crimes of sedition and insurrection.

The *Cabrera Complaint* alleged that Respondent Vice President Duterte likewise committed the foregoing impeachable offenses through the following acts:

- I. **Respondent Vice President Duterte committed culpable violation of the Constitution, betrayal of public trust, and other high crimes (assassination plot, sedition, and subversion of constitutional order),** through the following acts:
 1. Publicly admitting that she had asked or contracted a person to kill the President, the First Lady, and the Speaker of the House;
 2. Repeatedly confirming such statements, thereby manifesting intent and agreement to commit lethal violence;
 3. Making public statements naming constitutional officers as targets of assassination;
 4. Subverting constitutional order and the system of lawful succession by expressing intent to remove constitutional officers through violent, extra-constitutional means;
 5. Engaging in acts constituting sedition and conduct tending to undermine lawful governmental authority; and
 6. Committing acts of such gravity that they threaten the stability and orderly functioning of government and render her unworthy to remain in public office.

- II. **Respondent Vice President Duterte committed betrayal of public trust and graft and corruption (misuse and malversation of confidential funds; JMC 2015-01 violations; COA findings; documentary falsification,** through the following acts:
 1. Misusing and/or diverting confidential funds of the Office of the Vice-President and the Department of Education, totaling approximately ₱612,500,000.00;
 2. Causing the encashment, physical transfer, and distribution of large amounts of public funds in cash outside lawful accounting and auditing channels;
 3. Submitting or causing the submission of implausible, irregular, or fabricated liquidation documents, including defective acknowledgment receipts and unverifiable payees;

4. Failing to comply with the requirements of Joint Circular No. 2015-01 governing the release, use, documentation, and audit of confidential funds;
5. Causing undue injury to the government and/or giving unwarranted benefits through irregular disbursements of public funds;
6. Committing acts constituting malversation or conversion of public funds by failing to properly account for and safeguard said funds;
7. Utilizing intermediaries, third parties, and irregular delivery methods to conceal the movement and distribution of public funds;
8. Obstructing audit and congressional oversight by refusing to disclose documents, declining to answer material questions, and directing non-compliance with lawful processes; and
9. Engaging in a pattern of non-transparency and concealment that placed substantial public funds beyond lawful scrutiny.

III. **Respondent Vice President Duterte committed graft and corruption, bribery, procurement irregularities, and command responsibility**, through the following acts:

1. Causing or permitting the unlawful diversion and disbursement of public funds to unauthorized recipients through cash transfers and intermediaries;
2. Converting appropriated confidential funds into cash outside normal procurement, payment, and accounting channels;
3. Submitting or causing the submission of fabricated, backdated, duplicated, or otherwise irregular supporting documents to conceal the true disposition of public funds;
4. Causing undue injury to the government and/or giving unwarranted benefits to private persons through unlawful disbursements and irregular transactions;
5. Giving or causing the giving of monetary gifts or payments to officials holding procurement-related functions, thereby creating a nexus between such payments and favorable procurement outcomes;
6. Inducing or causing subordinate officials and other public officers to violate auditing, accounting, and procurement rules and regulations;
7. Approving, certifying, or knowingly permitting irregular disbursements and unlawful transactions involving public funds; and

8. Failing to prevent, correct, or disclose repeated unlawful disbursements and procurement-related irregularities despite notice, audit findings, and the foreseeable misuse of public funds.

IV. Respondent Vice President Duterte committed bribery and procurement-related corruption (Department of Education transactions and monetary gifts), through the following acts:

1. Giving, offering, or causing the delivery of monetary gifts or payments to officials holding procurement-related functions in exchange for favorable treatment or non-interference;
2. Causing or permitting suspicious payments and cash transfers that coincided with procurement decisions and contract awards;
3. Engaging in transactions where payments lacked legitimate consideration, supporting an inference of bribery;
4. Utilizing intermediaries, ghost recipients, or implausible payees to conceal the true beneficiaries of corrupt payments;
5. Influencing or facilitating procurement outcomes in favor of certain suppliers or entities through unlawful or irregular means; and
6. Engaging in a pattern of conduct demonstrating quid pro quo arrangements between monetary payments and official procurement actions.

V. Respondent Vice President Duterte committed culpable violation of the Constitution and betrayal of public trust through the possession of unexplained wealth and misdeclarations in her SALNs, through the following acts:

1. Amassing wealth manifestly disproportionate to her lawful income;
2. Failing to fully and truthfully disclose her assets, liabilities, and net worth in her SALNs;
3. Omitting or underreporting properties, bank accounts, and financial interests;
4. Engaging in financial transactions and asset acquisitions inconsistent with declared income;
5. Utilizing third parties or intermediaries to conceal ownership of assets; and
6. Maintaining a pattern of nondisclosure and concealment of material financial information.

- VI. **Respondent Vice President Duterte committed other high crimes (pattern of abuse, threats, incitement, and interference with civilian supremacy),** through the following acts:
1. Engaging in a sustained pattern of threats, violent rhetoric, and public statements that incite or condone violence against government officials;
 2. Repeatedly making statements and taking actions that undermine constitutional order and normalize extra-constitutional means of political action;
 3. Utilizing or permitting the use of security personnel and state resources for purposes unrelated to lawful functions, thereby undermining civilian supremacy over the armed forces and law enforcement;
 4. Attempting to create or operate parallel intelligence or security activities outside lawful oversight and control;
 5. Obstructing audit and congressional oversight by refusing to comply with subpoenas, withholding documents, and declining to answer material inquiries;
 6. Intimidating or influencing witnesses, officials, or institutions to prevent disclosure of material information; and
 7. Engaging in conduct that undermines the rule of law, weakens public institutions, and erodes public confidence in government.

CONCLUSION

The foregoing demonstrates conduct that falls below the standards and norms required of public officers, and reflects a pattern of behavior inconsistent with public accountability, integrity, and fidelity to public trust, particularly from one occupying the second highest office in the land. Her actions exhibit her true character – a public officer who defies, and has the proclivity to continue defying, established rules and norms of checks and balances, accountability, and rule of law, including the basic respect for our democratic institutions. These acts, taken together, establish probable cause that Respondent Vice President Duterte committed culpable violation of the Constitution, bribery, graft and corruption, other high crimes, and betrayal of public trust, and demonstrates her unfitness to continue in public office, for which she should be bound over for trial before the Senate sitting as an impeachment court.

As the sole initiator of impeachment cases, the House of Representatives hereby accuses Respondent Vice President Duterte of culpable violation of the Constitution, betrayal of public trust, bribery, graft and corruption and other high crimes, as contained in the attached Articles of Impeachment.

Atty. GERVILLE "JINKY BITRICS" R. LUISTRO

MAURICIO G. DOMOGAN

BRIAN POE

JOSE C. ALVAREZ

JONATHAN KEITH T. FLORES

YSABEL MARIA J. ZAMORA

FRANZ VINCENT F. LEGAZPI

JOSE "JOBOY" S. AQUINO, II

JOEL R. CHUA

ERNESTO M. DIONISIO, JR.

LORDANG G. SUAN

PATRICK MICHAEL D. VARGAS

EMERSON D. PASCUAL

MUNIR M. ARBISON

JANICE DEGAMO

BIENVENIDO M. ABANTE, JR.

JUDE A. ACIDRE

BERNADETTE S. BARBERS

RAMON RODRIGO L. GUTIERREZ



MA. RENE ANN LOURDES G.
MATIBAG



JAN "ATTY. JP" PADIERNOS



TERRY L. RIDON



ALLAN U. TY



RENEE LOUISE M. CO



JOSE MANUEL TADEO "CHEL" I.
DIOKNO



SARAH JANE I. ELAGO

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS


JAVIER MIGUEL L. BENITEZ
(Deputized Representative of Rep. FERDINAND L. HERNANDEZ)


JANETTE L. GARIN


YASSER ALONTO BALINDONG


FRANCISCO PAOLO P. ORTEGA V


JEFFERSON F. KHONGHUN


FERJENEL G. BIRON, MD


RAYMOND DEMOCRITO C. MENDOZA


DAVID JAY-JAY C. SUAREZ


MARIA CRISTINA TALAVERA-LOPEZ
(Deputized Representative of Rep. MARLYN PRIMICIAS AGABAS)


ALFREDO "ALBEE" B. BENITEZ


DORIS E. MANIQUIZ
(Deputized Representative of Rep. MARIA RACHEL J. ARENAS)


YEVGENY VINCENTE B. EMANO


JULIENNE "JAM" L. BARONDA


MA. ALANA SAMANTHA T. SANTOS



PATRICK MICHAEL D. VARGAS



ZIA ALONTO ADIONG
(Deputized Representative of Rep. JHEYZEL VICTORIA C. YU)



IVAN HOWARD A. GUINTU



ALYSSA MICHAELA "MICA" M. GONZALES



ANNA VICTORIA VELOSO-TUAZON



GIL "Kabarangay Jr" ACOSTA



CRISPIN DIEGO D. REMULLA



JOSE "BONG" J. TEVES, JR



MUNIR N. ARBISON, JR.



LORENZ R. DEFENSOR



CHRISTOPHER SHEEN P. GONZALES
(Deputized Representative of Rep. MARCELINO C. LIBANAN)



LEILA M. DE LIMA



STEPHEN JAMES T. TAN



REYNOLDS MICHAEL T. TAN



PERCIVAL "PERCI" CENDAÑA



ANTONIO L. TINIO



ROY M. GONZALES
(Deputized Representative of Rep. MARIA CARMEN S. ZAMORA)



KING GEORGE LEANDRO ANTONIO V. COLLANTES

18/18

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT

Prefatory Statement

The Vice President of the Philippines is no ordinary official; she is the second highest official of the Republic; a heartbeat away from the Presidency. To hold such an office is never a license for personal entitlement, but an exacting demand for the highest degree of public accountability.

Regrettably, the evidence reveals a pattern of conduct characterized by a disdain for institutional regularities, contempt of established norms, and a persistent defiance of the checks and balances that govern a democratic state. Vice President Sara Z. Duterte has operated with a manifest sense of impunity, treating the prerogatives of her office not as a shared public trust, but as a personal mandate immune to oversight.

Upon assuming office, she took a solemn oath: *"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully and conscientiously fulfill my duties as Vice President of the Philippines, preserve and defend its Constitution, execute its laws, do justice to every man, and consecrate myself to the service of the Nation."*

The record, however, demonstrates persistent and systematic conduct that is nothing short of a desecration of that oath. Taken as a whole, the evidence supports the charge that Vice President Duterte committed:

- (a) culpable violation of the Constitution, through the willful and intentional subversion of the supreme law she swore to defend;
- (b) bribery and graft and corruption, by the predatory use of public office for private enrichment and the systematic corruption of the civil service;
- (c) other high crimes, evidenced by the solicitation of assassination and acts that strike at the very security of the State; and
- (d) betrayal of public trust, by deliberate and premeditated acts against the interest of the very people she swore to serve, and the total collapse of the moral and fiduciary fitness required to lead.

In sum, Vice President Duterte has not merely violated the law; she has attempted to dismantle the very foundations of accountability upon which the Republic is built. By her own hand, she has rendered herself an outcast to the Constitution and a threat to the democratic order she was sworn to uphold.

ARTICLE I

RESPONDENT VICE PRESIDENT SARA Z. DUTERTE COMMITTED CULPABLE VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION, GRAFT AND CORRUPTION, AND BETRAYED PUBLIC TRUST THROUGH THE SYSTEMATIC MISUSE, MISAPPROPRIATION, AND IRREGULAR LIQUIDATION OF CONFIDENTIAL FUNDS AMOUNTING TO PHP500,000,000.00 RELEASED TO THE OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT AND PHP112,500,000.00 RELEASED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

On June 19, 2022, respondent took her oath as Vice President of the Republic of the Philippines. On June 30, 2022, she formally assumed office. On the same day, she was likewise appointed Secretary of the Department of Education (“DepEd”). Concurrently holding both positions, respondent exercised authority over two offices with access to confidential funds—public funds governed by strict rules on disbursement, documentation, and accountability.

At the very outset of her tenure, although the conduct of surveillance activities was not part of the mandate of her office, respondent sought access to confidential funds, requesting substantial allocations for the Office of the Vice President (“OVP”). Although only partially granted—and only toward the latter part of 2022—respondent nevertheless proceeded to fully exhaust the amount released within an extraordinarily compressed period.¹

In December 2022, the OVP received Php125,000,000.00 in confidential funds for the fourth quarter. In a span of 11 days—from December 21 to December 31, 2022—respondent caused the entire amount to be disbursed and reported as fully utilized, despite the inclusion of several non-working holidays, rendering ordinary timelines implausible.²

This rapid and total liquidation of a substantial amount of confidential funds—within a timeframe that renders genuine implementation and verification highly improbable—indicates that the disbursements were pre-arranged, simulated, or otherwise irregular.

A particularly striking Commission on Audit (“COA”)-flagged transaction during this period involves approximately Php16,000,000.00 reportedly disbursed for “safe house rentals” within an 11-day period in 2022. Based on audit observations, certain rental arrangements reached as high as Php250,000.00 per day—rates comparable to, and even exceeding, that of some luxury resorts and five-star hotel accommodations—raising serious

¹ A copy of the Transcript of Stenographic Notes (“TSN”) of the House of Representatives’ Committee on Good Government and Public Accountability (“CGGPA”) hearing on November 25, 2024 is hereto attached as Annex “A”. A copy of the Office of the Vice President (“OVP”) *Certification* dated January 10, 2022 is hereto attached as Annex “B”.

² *Id.*

questions on necessity, reasonableness, and purpose relative to confidential fund standards.

This pattern persisted in 2023. Respondent caused the release and utilization of Php375,000,000.00 in confidential funds for the OVP and Php112,500,000.00 in confidential funds for the DepEd, all of which were similarly marked by deficient documentation, questionable purposes, and unverifiable outcomes.³

Instead of complying with COA-DBM-DILG-GCG-DND Joint Circular No. 2015-01, respondent systematically bypassed mandatory safeguards by directing Special Disbursing Officers to transfer custody of confidential funds to unauthorized intermediaries, including military personnel and private individuals who had no legal authority to receive or disburse such funds.⁴

These acts enabled the deliberate movement of large sums of public funds outside the legally prescribed accountability framework, thereby facilitating their diversion for purposes unrelated to lawful confidential operations.

To conceal these acts, respondent caused the preparation and submission of falsified liquidation reports and thereafter certified under oath that the funds were properly utilized, despite the absence of sufficient, credible, and lawful supporting documentation.

One such attempt is a COA-flagged liquidation of DepEd confidential funds in the amount of Php15,540,000.00, supposedly used to finance various Youth Leadership Summits ("YLS") and Information Education Campaigns of the Philippine Army. However, the YLS Commanders who supposedly signed the submitted certifications justifying the expense denied having received any amount from the DepEd.

The foregoing scheme is amply established by documentary records, testimonial evidence, and independent findings of oversight and investigative bodies, including the following:

- (a) Records of hearings before the House of Representatives' Committee on Good Government and Public Accountability ("CGGPA") bear multiple sworn testimonies attesting to irregularities in the handling of confidential funds. Witnesses testified, among others, that Special Disbursing Officers merely released funds upon instruction of respondent to persons outside the proper disbursement channels, without

³ A copy each of the OVP *Certification* dated March 30, 2023, July 11, 2023, and October 9, 2023 and Department of Education ("DepEd") *Certification* dated March 31, 2023, June 30, 2023, and October 2, 2023 are hereto attached as Annexes "C" to "H". See Annex "A," the TSN of the CGGPA hearing on November 25, 2024.

⁴ A copy each of the COA's *Notice of Disallowance* dated March 31, 2026 and *Decision* dated April 10, 2026 are hereto attached as Annexes "I" and "J," respectively.

knowledge of their ultimate use, that officials were made to sign liquidation reports without being shown supporting documents, and that the alleged beneficiaries of certain expenditures categorically denied receiving any funds.⁵

- (b) The COA, through the Intelligence and Confidential Funds Audit Office, verified that respondent's offices received a total of Php500,000,000.00 for the OVP and Php112,500,000.00 for the DepEd, all of which were reported as fully exhausted. This massive expenditure resulted in a *Notice of Disallowance* for Php73,287,000.00 of the OVP's 2022 funds, a ruling upheld with finality in a COA *Decision* dated April 10, 2026, as well as a subsequent disallowance of the OVP's entire Php375,000,000.00 allocation for 2023. Parallel to these OVP findings, the COA issued critical audit observations on the Php112,500,000.00 in DepEd funds, flagging them for deficient documentation and irregular purposes, thereby confirming a cross-agency pattern of financial misconduct and a systematic failure of public accountability.⁶

⁵ A copy each of the TSN of the CGGPA hearings on September 18, 2024, September 25, 2024, October 17, 2024, November 5, 2024, November 20, 2024, December 9, 2024, and November 11, 2024, is hereto attached as Annexes "K" to "Q," respectively. See Annex "A," the TSN of the CGGPA hearing on November 25, 2024.

⁶ A copy each of Land Bank of the Philippines ("LBP") Check No. 0000244027 dated December 20, 2022, Disbursement Voucher ("DV") No. 2022-12-07222 dated December 20, 2022, LBP Check No. 000244053 dated January 31, 2023, DV No. 2023-01-00222 dated January 31, 2023, LBP Check No. 000245511 dated April 18, 2023, DV No. 2023-04-01791 dated April 10, 2023, LBP Check No. 0000245664 dated July 13, 2023, DV No. 2023-07-04361 dated July 13, 2023, OVP Liquidation Report No. 2022-12-152 dated January 10, 2023, OVP Updated Undated Accomplishment Report for the period December 21 to 31, 2022, OVP Undated Accomplishment Report for the period December 21 to 31, 2022, Proof of Submission dated January 10, 2023 to the Office of the President and received on January 13, 2023, Proof of Submission dated January 10, 2023 to the Senate President, Proof of Submission dated January 10, 2023 to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and received on January 13, 2023, Liquidation Report No. 2023-03-31 dated March 29, 2023, Proof of Submission dated April 3, 2023 to the Office of the President, Proof of Submission dated April 3, 2023 to the Senate President and received on April 11, 2023, Proof of Submission dated April 3, 2023 to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, OVP Accomplishment Report dated March 30, 2023 for the period February 6 to March 29, 2023, Liquidation Report No. 2023-07-133 dated July 11, 2023, Proof of Submission dated July 12, 2023 to the Office of the President and received on July 12, 2023, Proof of Submission dated July 12, 2023 to the Senate President and received on July 12, 2023, Proof of Submission dated July 12, 2023 to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and received on July 12, 2023, OVP Accomplishment Report dated July 11, 2023 for the period April 25 to June 30, 2023, Liquidation Report No. 2023-10-216 dated October 23, 2023, Proof of Submission dated October 10, 2023 to the Office of the President and received on October 11, 2023, Proof of Submission dated October 10, 2023 to the Senate President and received on October 11, 2023, Proof of Submission dated October 10, 2023 to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and received on October 12, 2023, OVP Accomplishment Report dated October 9, 2023 for the period July 14 to September 30, 2023, Documentary Evidence of Payments ("DEPs") with payee name "Milky Secuya," DEPs with payee name "Kokoy Villamin," DEPs with payee name "Mary Grace Piattos," DEPs with payee name "Irene Tan," DEPs where the names of the payee are either unreadable, have incomplete names, are unsigned, have no names at all, or are undated (attached as Annex "N" to the Saballa, *et al.* Impeachment Complaint), DEPs showing the physical impossibility of actual disbursement (attached as Annex "O" to the Saballa, *et al.* Impeachment Complaint), DEPs bearing dates within periods that the OVP had no CF to disburse (attached as Annex "P" to the Saballa, *et al.* Impeachment Complaint), LBP Check No. 0000000453 dated February 20, 2023, DV No. 23-02-2987, LBP Check No. 0000000964 dated April 19, 2023,

- (c) The National Bureau of Investigation (“NBI”), in Questioned Documents Report No. 130-425 and 302-724 dated May 28, 2025, found indicia of fabrication in acknowledgment receipts submitted by the OVP and DepEd. Handwriting analysis revealed that, out of 36 receipts examined, multiple documents bore identical handwriting characteristics consistent with preparation by a limited number of individuals, undermining the claimed authenticity of the supporting liquidation documents.⁷
- (d) The Philippine Statistics Authority (“PSA”) certified that a significant number of individuals listed in acknowledgment receipts do not exist in official civil registry records. Of 677 names in DepEd receipts, at least 398 had no corresponding birth, death, or marriage records. Of 1,992 names in OVP

Unnumbered and undated DV for 2nd Qtr. of CY 2023, LBP Check No. 0000002250 dated July 11, 2023, DV No. 23-07-10503 dated July 11, 2023, Liquidation Report No. 2023-03-30 dated March 31, 2023, Proof of Submission dated April 3, 2023 to the Office of the President and received on April 11, 2023, Proof of Submission dated April 3, 2023 to the Senate President and received on April 11, 2023, Proof of Submission dated April 31, 2023 to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and received on April 11, 2023, DepEd Accomplishment Report dated March 31, 2023 for the period February 20 to March 30, 2023, Liquidation Report No. 2023-06-30 dated June 30, 2023, Proof of Submission dated July 5, 2023 to the Office of the President and received on July 5, 2023 to the Senate President, Proof of Submission dated July 5, 2023 to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, DepEd Accomplishment Report dated June 30, 2023 for the period April 20 to June 29, 2023, Liquidation Report No. 2023-09-30 dated September 29, 2023, Proof of Submission dated October 9, 2023 to the Office of the President and received on October 11, 2023, Proof of Submission dated October 9, 2023 to the Senate President, Proof of Submission dated October 9, 2023 to the Speaker of the House Representatives, DepEd Accomplishment Report dated September 30, 2023 for the period July 12 to September 30, 2023, Certification dated January 1, 2024 issued by Col. Manaros M. Boransing II of the 1st Infantry (Tabak) Division, Philippine Army (“PA”) for the success of the surveillance activities, Certification dated December 30, 2023 issued by Lt. Col. Carlos B. Sangdaan Jr. of the 5th Infantry (Star) Division, PA for the success of the surveillance activities, Certification dated December 5, 2023 issued by Lt. Col. Magtangol G. Panopio of the 7th Infantry (Kaugnay) Division, PA for the success of the surveillance activities, Undated letter to the Department of Education by the 9th Infantry (Spear) Division, PA, DepEd Order No. 001, s. 2023 dated January 9, 2023 on the Revised Designation of Undersecretaries and Assistant Secretaries to their Strands and Functional Areas of Responsibilities and Revised Signing Authorities, DV No. 23-04-5905 dated April 19, 2023, Credit Notice No. 2024-162 dated August 8, 2024, DEPs with signatures only (attached as Annex “W” to the Saballa, *et al.* Impeachment Complaint, DEPs showing physical impossibility of actual disbursement (attached as Annex “X” to the Saballa, *et al.* Impeachment Complaint), DEPs, different individuals, same handwriting (attached as Annex “Y” to the Saballa, *et al.* Impeachment Complaint), DEPs, different individuals, same signature (attached as Annex “Z” to the Saballa, *et al.* Impeachment Complaint), DEPs with payee name “Alice Crecensio,” *Notice of Disallowance* No. 2024-002-100 (2022) dated August 8, 2024, COA Letter in compliance with Subpoena *Duces Tecum*, dated August 21, 2024 (attached as Annex “K” to the Saballa, *et al.* Impeachment Complaint), OVP Letter to Chairman Cordoba, August 21, 2024, Audit Observation Memorandum (“AOM”) No. 2024-014 dated February 1, 2024, AOM No. 2024-015 dated February 1, 2024, Compliance letter dated April 19, 2024 in reference to AOM No. 2024-014 dated February 1, 2024, Compliance letter dated April 17, 2024 in reference to AOM No. 2024-015 dated February 1, 2024, DepEd Reply dated April 17, 2024, Certification dated April 4, 2024 issued by Col. Raymund Dante P. Lachica with regard to the confidential activities performed by the OVP, DepEd Reply dated April 17, 2024, AOM No. 2024-170 dated August 8, 2024, and AOM No. 2024-171 dated August 8, 2024 are hereto attached as Annexes “R” to “Q⁴,” respectively. See Annexes “B” to “I”.

⁷ A copy each of the NBI Questioned Documents Report No. 130-425 dated May 28, 2025 and Questioned Documents Report No. 302-724 dated May 28, 2025 are hereto attached as Annexes “R⁴” to “S⁴,” respectively.

receipts, at least 1,287 individuals could not be verified. Notably, names such as “Mary Grace Piattos,” “Milky Secuya,” and “Kokoy Villamin” have no PSA records.⁸

- (e) Ramil Madriaga (“Mr. Madriaga”) executed an *Affidavit* dated November 29, 2025 and *Supplemental Affidavit* dated April 11, 2026, stating that he was a close aide of respondent and that she personally instructed him to deliver OVP confidential funds to various locations in Laguna and Quezon City to persons not lawfully authorized to receive the funds.⁹ He complied with these instructions and asserted that the funds were, in fact, disbursed in less than 24 hours, contrary to reports indicating an 11-day period.

Respondent also engaged in acts tending to suppress evidence and obstruct legislative inquiry. Under her directive, her Chief of Staff, Atty. Zuleika Lopez, wrote the COA, urging it not to comply with a subpoena *duces tecum* issued in connection with the investigation of the House of Representatives on the disposition of the OVP and DepEd confidential funds. Despite this, the COA complied with the subpoena.

As shown above, the evidence demonstrates a clear and deliberate pattern of misuse, misappropriation, and fraudulent liquidation of confidential funds under respondent’s authority. The speed of disbursements, the absence of credible documentation, the use of unauthorized intermediaries, the fabrication of supporting records, and the deliberate attempt to suppress incriminating evidence all point to a systematic scheme designed to circumvent legal safeguards and conceal the unlawful diversion of public funds. Accordingly, respondent is liable for culpable violation of the Constitution,¹⁰ graft and corruption, and betrayal of public trust.

⁸ A copy each of the PSA Certification dated December 8, 2024 and PSA Certification dated December 11, 2024 are hereto attached as Annexes “T4” to “U4,” respectively.

⁹ A copy of Ramil Madriaga’s *Affidavit* dated November 29, 2025 and *Supplemental Affidavit* dated April 11, 2026 are hereto attached as Annexes “V4” to “W4,” respectively. The Certification of Appearance dated April 7, 2026, IBP IDs of Atty. Cynthia P. Viñas-Pantoñal and Atty. Raymund P. Palad, Logbook with Entry No. 001344 dated November 29, 2025, Photos of lawyer’s visit to Ramil Madriaga, Certification dated March 26, 2026, Driver’s License and PhilHealth ID of Ramil Madriaga, Oath of Office of Atty. Cynthia P. Viñas-Pantoñal dated December 11, 2023, and Certification by the Hon. Byron G. San Pedro, Executive Judge of the Regional Trial Court – Taguig City dated December 11, 2023, are hereto attached as Annexes “X4” to “F5”.

¹⁰ Article II, Section 27. The State shall maintain honesty and integrity in the public service and take positive and effective measures against graft and corruption.

Article II, Section 28. Subject to reasonable conditions prescribed by law, the State adopts and implements a policy of full public disclosure of all its transactions involving public interest.

Article III, Section 7. The right of the people to information on matters of public concern shall be recognized. Access to official records, and to documents and papers pertaining to official acts, transactions, or decisions, as well as to government research data used as basis for policy development, shall be afforded the citizen, subject to such limitations as may be provided by law.

Article XI, Section 1. Public office is a public trust. Public officers and employees must at all times be accountable to the people, serve them with utmost responsibility, integrity, loyalty, and efficiency, act with patriotism and justice, and lead modest lives.

ARTICLE II

RESPONDENT VICE PRESIDENT SARA Z. DUTERTE COMMITTED CULPABLE VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION AND BETRAYED PUBLIC TRUST WHEN SHE:

- A. AMASSED UNEXPLAINED WEALTH MANIFESTLY DISPROPORTIONATE TO HER LAWFUL INCOME AND EARNINGS DURING HER INCUMBENCY AS A PUBLIC OFFICIAL;**
- B. FAILED TO FULLY AND TRUTHFULLY DISCLOSE ALL HER AND HER SPOUSE'S ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET WORTH IN HER STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET WORTH ("SALN"), INCLUDING IN HER SALN FOR THE YEARS 2022, 2023, AND 2024; AND**
- C. FAILED TO DIVEST, AND INSTEAD, WILLFULLY CONTINUED, ALL HER BUSINESS INTERESTS DURING HER TENURE AS VICE PRESIDENT FOR THE YEARS 2022, 2023, 2024, AND 2025.**

Article XI, Section 17 of the 1987 Constitution requires public officers to declare their assets, liabilities, and net worth:

A public officer or employee shall, upon assumption of office and as often thereafter as may be required by law, submit a declaration under oath of his assets, liabilities, and net worth. In the case of the President, the Vice-President, the Members of the Cabinet, the Congress, the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Commissions and other constitutional offices, and officers of the armed forces with general or flag rank, the declaration shall be disclosed to the public in the manner provided by law.

To this end, Republic Act ("R.A.") No. 6713, otherwise known as the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees, mandates:

Section 8. Statements and Disclosure. — Public officials and employees have an obligation to accomplish and submit declarations under oath of, and the public has the right to know, their assets, liabilities, net worth and financial and business interests including those of their spouses and of unmarried children under eighteen (18) years of age living in their households.

(A) Statements of Assets and Liabilities and Financial Disclosure. — All public officials and employees, except those who serve in an honorary capacity, laborers and casual or temporary workers, shall file under oath their Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Net Worth and a Disclosure of Business Interests and Financial Connections and those of their spouses and unmarried children under eighteen (18) years of age living in their households.

The two documents shall contain information on the following:

- (a) real property, its improvements, acquisition costs, assessed value and current fair market value;
- (b) personal property and acquisition cost;
- (c) all other assets such as investments, cash on hand or in banks, stocks, bonds, and the like;
- (d) liabilities; and
- (e) all business interests and financial connections.

This statutory obligation is echoed in R.A. No. 3019, otherwise known as the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act:

Section 7. Statement of assets and liabilities. — Every public officer, within thirty days after assuming office, thereafter, on or before the fifteenth day of April following the close of every calendar year, as well as upon the expiration of his term of office, or upon his resignation or separation from office, shall prepare and file with the office of the corresponding Department Head, or in the case of a Head of department or Chief of an independent office, with the Office of the President, a true, detailed sworn statement of assets and liabilities, including a statement of the amounts and sources of his income, the amounts of his personal and family expenses and the amount of income taxes paid for the next preceding calendar year: *Provided*, That public officers assuming office less than two months before the end of the calendar year, may file their first statement on or before the fifteenth day of April following the close of the said calendar year.

In violation of the foregoing and other relevant laws, respondent amassed unexplained wealth disproportionate to her lawful income, which was not fully and truthfully disclosed in her SALN for the years when she was a public official.

Respondent amassed wealth manifestly disproportionate to her lawful income and earnings during her incumbency as a public official

Respondent began her career in elective public office when she won as Vice Mayor of Davao City in 2007. Since then, she has held government positions, except for the years 2013 to 2015, when she was a private citizen.

As Vice Mayor, respondent's approximate annual salaries were as follows:

VICE MAYOR	
YEAR	APPROXIMATE ANNUAL SALARY
2007	Php321,540.00 ¹¹
2008	Php353,688.00 ¹²
2009	Php468,312.00 ¹³

Respondent was elected as Mayor of Davao City in 2010. As Mayor, respondent's approximate annual salaries were as follows:

MAYOR	
YEAR	APPROXIMATE ANNUAL SALARY
2010	Php683,316.00 ¹⁴
2011	Php815,328.00 ¹⁵
2012	Php947,352.00 ¹⁶
2013	Not in public office
2014	Not in public office
2015	Not in public office
2016	Php1,156,248.00 ¹⁷
2017	Php1,411,212.00 ¹⁸
2018	Php1,720,248.00 ¹⁹
2019	Php2,136,516.00 ²⁰
2020	Php2,179,248.00 ²¹
2021	Php2,221,980.00 ²²

¹¹ Executive Order ("E.O.") No. 611, s. 2007. Based on the monthly rate of Php26,795.00 for Salary Grade ("SG") 28, Step 1.

¹² E.O. No. 719, s. 2008. Based on the monthly rate of Php29,474.00 for SG 28, Step 1.

¹³ E.O. No. 811, s. 2009. Based on the monthly rate of Php39,026.00 for SG 28, Step 1.

¹⁴ E.O. No. 900, s. 2010. Based on the monthly rate of Php56,943.00 for SG 30, Step 1.

¹⁵ E.O. No. 40, s. 2011. Based on the monthly rate of Php67,944.00 for SG 30, Step 1.

¹⁶ E.O. No. 76, s. 2012. Based on the monthly rate of Php78,946.00 for SG 30, Step 1.

¹⁷ E.O. No. 201, s. 2016, Sec. 3 (First Tranche). Based on the monthly rate of Php96,354.00 for SG 30, Step 1.

¹⁸ *Id.*, Sec. 3 (Second Tranche). Based on the monthly rate of Php117,601.00 for SG 30, Step 1.

¹⁹ *Id.*, Sec. 3 (Third Tranche). Based on the monthly rate of Php143,534.00 for SG 30, Step 1.

²⁰ *Id.*, Sec. 3 (Fourth Tranche). Based on the monthly rate of Php178,043.00 for SG 30, Step 2.

²¹ R.A. No. 11466, Sec. 7 (First Tranche). Based on the monthly rate of Php181,604.00 for SG 30, Step 2.

²² *Id.*, Sec. 7 (Second Tranche). Based on the monthly rate of Php185,165.00 for SG 30, Step 2.

In 2022, respondent was elected as Vice President, with approximate annual salaries, as follows:

VICE PRESIDENT	
YEAR	APPROXIMATE ANNUAL SALARY
2022	Php3,909,684.00 ²³
2023	Php3,983,448.00 ²⁴
2024	Php4,079,052.00 ²⁵

Based on these figures, the total salary income (constitutive of the bulk of aggregate lawful income in government) of respondent as a public official for the years 2007 to 2009 (as Vice Mayor), 2010 to 2012 and 2016 to 2021 (as Mayor), and 2022 to 2024 (as Vice President) is approximately Php30,000,000.00.

Aside from her accumulated salary as a public official, respondent also declared various companies and/or business interests in her SALNs, which may constitute additional sources of income: (a) Metro City Chow Foods Corporation²⁶ (formerly, City Hall King Chow Foods Corporation²⁷), (b) Gencorp Industries, Inc.²⁸ (formerly, Timesquare Bee Foods Corp. and Great Jolly Times Food Corp.), (c) Carpio Lawyers²⁹ (formerly, Carpio & Duterte Lawyers), (d) 888 Bistro, (e) CALE88 FOODS Corp.,³⁰ (f) Madayaw Fisheries Corp.,³¹ (g) Mati City Ice Plant and Cold Storage, Inc.,³² (h) Amianan Shores, Inc.,³³ (i) Geometry Security and Investigation Agency, Inc.,³⁴ (j) Cabletow 88 Shipping and Marine Services, Inc.,³⁵ (k) Davao New

²³ *Id.*, Sec. 7 (Third Tranche). Based on the monthly rate of Php325,807.00 for SG 32, Step 1.

²⁴ *Id.*, Sec. 7 (Fourth Tranche). Based on the monthly rate of Php331,954.00 for SG 32, Step 1.

²⁵ E.O. No. 64, Section 3 (First Tranche). Based on the monthly rate of Php339,921.00 for SG 32, Step 1.

²⁶ A copy of Metro City Chow Foods Corporation's Articles of Incorporation ("AOI") is hereto attached as Annex "G⁵". A copy each of Metro City Chow Foods Corporation's General Information Sheets ("GIS") for the years 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025 with amendments is hereto attached as Annexes "H⁵" to "Q⁵," respectively.

²⁷ A copy each of City Hall King Chow Foods Corporation's GIS for the years 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 (May), 2019 (June), 2020, and 2021 is hereto attached as Annexes "R⁵" to "F⁶," respectively.

²⁸ A copy each of Gencorp Industries, Inc.'s GIS for the years 2021, 2022 with amendments, 2023, 2024, and 2025 is hereto attached as Annexes "G⁶" to "L⁶," respectively.

²⁹ A copy of Carpio Lawyers' Articles of Partnership is hereto attached as Annex "M⁶".

³⁰ A copy each of CALE88 FOODS Corp.'s GIS for the years 2022, with amendments received on September 2022 and February 2023, 2023, 2024, and 2025 is hereto attached as Annexes "N⁶" to "S⁶," respectively.

³¹ A copy each of a Certification of Non-Registration of Company for Madayaw Fisheries Corp. and Madayaw Fisheries Inc.'s AOI is hereto attached as Annexes "T⁶" and "U⁶," respectively.

³² A copy each of Mati City Ice Plant and Cold Storage Inc.'s GIS for the years 2024, 2025, and 2026 is hereto attached as Annexes "V⁶" to "X⁶," respectively.

³³ A copy of Amianan Shores Inc.' AOI is hereto attached as Annex "Y⁶".

³⁴ A copy each of Geometry Security and Investigation Agency, Inc.'s GIS for the years 2023, 2024, and 2025 is hereto attached as Annexes "Z⁶" to "B⁷," respectively.

³⁵ A copy of Cabletow 88 Shipping and Marine Services, Inc.'s AOI is hereto attached as Annex "C⁷".

Royal Taipan Corp. (formerly, Davao Emerging Taipans Corp.), (l) Davao Bounty Times Food Corp., (m) SGT Fortune Horse Corp.,³⁶ (n) CYKT Inc.,³⁷ (o) 3 Kids Inc.,³⁸ and (p) Zelta Matiem Salon,³⁹ among others.

The Audited Financial Statements (“AFS”)⁴⁰ of companies where respondent and her spouse have business interests (as stated in respondent’s SALNs) show that the combined income and losses of the corporations resulted in a net loss. In short, the estimated total salary income of respondent from 2007 to 2024 remains at approximately Php30,000,000.00, or even less, if the losses incurred by these corporations are considered.

However, based on her SALNs for the years 2007 to 2024, respondent declared her and her spouse’s net worth as follows:

Year	Net Worth
2007	Php7,250,497.00 ⁴¹
2008	Php18,493,616.65 ⁴²
2009	Php18,281,264.65 ⁴³
2010	Php16,242,886.65 ⁴⁴
2011	Php14,271,148.46 ⁴⁵
2012	Php22,116,101.93 ⁴⁶
2013	Not in public office
2014	Not in public office
2015	Not in public office
2016	Php34,895,997.00 ⁴⁷
2017	Php44,828,759.00 ⁴⁸

³⁶ Tagged as “Retired” in SALNs for 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023.

³⁷ Tagged as “For Dissolution” in SALNs for 2012, 2016, and 2017.

³⁸ Tagged as “Not Existing” in SALN for 2012. Declared as “3 Kids Inc. Trucking Services, Inc.” and tagged as “For Dissolution” in SALN for 2016.

³⁹ Tagged as “For Retirement” in SALN for 2012 and “Closed” in SALN for 2016.

⁴⁰ A copy each of Metro City Chow Foods Corp.’s AFS for the years 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024 is hereto attached as Annexes “D7” to “K7,” respectively; A copy each of City Hall King Chow Foods Corp.’s AFS for the years 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020 is hereto attached as Annexes “L7” to “Y7,” respectively; A copy each of GenCorp Industries, Inc.’s AFS for the years 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024 is hereto attached as Annexes “Z7” to “C8,” respectively; A copy each of CALE88 FOODS Corp.’s AFS for the years 2021, 2022, and 2023 is hereto attached as Annexes “D8” to “F8,” respectively; A copy each of Mati City Ice Plant and Cold Storage, Inc.’s Income Tax Return for the years 2023 and 2024 is hereto attached as Annexes “G8” to “H8,” respectively; A copy each of Geometry Security and Investigation Agency, Inc.’s AFS for the year 2024 and 2025 is hereto attached as Annexes “I8” to “J8,” respectively.

⁴¹ A copy of respondent’s SALN for 2007 is hereto attached as Annex “K8”.

⁴² A copy of respondent’s SALN for 2008 is hereto attached as Annex “L8”.

⁴³ A copy of respondent’s SALN for 2009 is hereto attached as Annex “M8”.

⁴⁴ A copy of respondent’s SALN for 2010 is hereto attached as Annex “N8”.

⁴⁵ A copy of respondent’s SALN for 2011 is hereto attached as Annex “O8”.

⁴⁶ A copy of respondent’s SALN for 2012 is hereto attached as Annex “P8”.

⁴⁷ A copy of respondent’s SALN for 2016 is hereto attached as Annex “Q8”.

⁴⁸ A copy of respondent’s SALN for 2017 is hereto attached as Annex “R8”.

2018	Php49,699,728.00 ⁴⁹
2019	Php55,613,051.00 ⁵⁰
2020	Php56,583,735.10 ⁵¹
2021	Php65,308,841.00 ⁵²
2022	Php71,058,841.00 ⁵³
2023	Php77,508,841.00 ⁵⁴
2024	Php88,512,370.22 ⁵⁵

From 2007 to 2024, the net worth of respondent and her spouse rose from Php7,250,497.00 to Php88,512,370.22, or a total increase of around Php80,000,000.00. However, as shown earlier, the lawful income of respondent and her spouse for the same period only amounts to roughly Php30,000,000.00. The difference between their lawful income of Php30,000,000.00 and the increase in their net worth of around Php80,000,000.00, resulting in a disparity of approximately Php50,000,000.00, clearly constitutes unexplained wealth.

The disproportion becomes even more staggering when compared against actual bank transactions. Official records from the Anti-Money Laundering Council (“AMLC”) show that billions of pesos were deposited in accounts associated with respondent and her spouse from 2007 to 2024. The AMLC flagged a total amount of at least Php6.7 Billion as covered or suspicious transactions; of this aggregate amount, around Php4.4 Billion was identified as inflow transactions and roughly Php1.5 Billion was identified as outflow transactions.⁵⁶

The AMLC’s: (1) Covered Transactions Reports (“CTRs”)⁵⁷ and Suspicious Transaction Reports (“STRs”)⁵⁸ for 2006 to 2025; (2) Financial Intelligence Reports on Vice President Sara Duterte-Carpio;⁵⁹ and (3) Investigation Reports on: (a) Manases Carpio, and (b) Sara Duterte-Carpio and Manases Carpio⁶⁰ reveal the following transactions worth billions of pesos:

⁴⁹ A copy of respondent’s SALN for 2018 is hereto attached as Annex “S”⁸.

⁵⁰ A copy of respondent’s SALN for 2019 is hereto attached as Annex “T”⁸.

⁵¹ A copy of respondent’s SALN for 2020 is hereto attached as Annex “U”⁸.

⁵² A copy of respondent’s SALN for 2021 is hereto attached as Annex “V”⁸.

⁵³ A copy of respondent’s SALN for 2022 is hereto attached as Annex “W”⁸.

⁵⁴ A copy of respondent’s SALN for 2023 is hereto attached as Annex “X”⁸.

⁵⁵ A copy of respondent’s SALN for 2024 is hereto attached as Annex “Y”⁸.

⁵⁶ A copy of the AMLC letter dated April 22, 2026 is hereto attached as Annex “Z”⁸.

⁵⁷ A copy each of the CTR Database with the criteria “Sara & Zimmerman, Sara & Duterte, Sara & Carpio” and “Manases & Carpio, Mans & Carpio” are hereto attached as Annex “A”⁹ and Annex “A”⁹-1,” respectively.

⁵⁸ A copy each of the STR Database with the criteria “Sara & Zimmerman, Sara & Duterte, Sara & Carpio” and “Manases & Carpio, Mans & Carpio” are hereto attached as Annex “B”⁹ and Annex “B”⁹-1,” respectively.

⁵⁹ A copy of the Financial Intelligence Reports on Vice President Sara Duterte-Carpio is hereto attached as Annex “C”⁹.

⁶⁰ A copy of the Investigation Reports on: (a) Manases Carpio, and (b) Sara Duterte-Carpio and Manases Carpio is hereto attached as Annex “D”⁹.

	Sara Duterte-Carpio	Manases Carpio	Total for Both
Number of CTRs	313	317	630
Number of STRs	17	16	33
Total Amount Involved	3,772,769,972.48	2,998,466,740.47	6,771,227,712.95
Total Amount of Inflow	1,832,539,360.45	2,592,904,434.24	4,425,443,794.69
Total Amount of Outflow	1,211,365,529.75	343,315,781.07	1,554,681,310.82
Undetermined Inflow and Outflow Transactions			791,102,607.44

The magnitude of these transactions demonstrates that the billions of pesos flowing through the accounts of respondent and her spouse cannot be reconciled with their declared lawful income, particularly, respondent's total salary income of just approximately Php30,000,000.00.

The amount of funds acquired and owned by respondent and her spouse deposited in various bank accounts totaling billions of pesos are manifestly disproportionate to their lawful income and are thereby presumed, under the law, as unlawfully acquired or ill-gotten wealth.

Under R.A. No. 1379, property acquired by a public officer that is manifestly disproportionate to lawful income is presumed unlawfully acquired. Section 8 of R.A. No. 3019 reinforces this rule by imposing upon the respondent the burden to explain such disproportion, failing which the wealth is deemed ill-gotten. Jurisprudence is unequivocal: unexplained wealth grossly out of proportion to legitimate income is *prima facie* proof of unlawful acquisition, and warrants forfeiture (*Heirs of Ligot v. Republic*,⁶¹ *Philippine National Bank v. Gancayco*⁶²). Measured against these controlling standards, respondent's wealth, running into billions of pesos, cannot be reconciled with her lawful income. No lawful explanation exists. By operation of law, and consistent with settled doctrine, such wealth is presumed, and deemed, ill-gotten.

Former Senator Antonio Trillanes IV disclosed that a significant portion of this wealth was sourced from illegal activities, including funds linked to illegal drug operations and associations with drug syndicates, and identified specific transactions and individuals connected to the drug trade.

⁶¹ G.R. Nos. 257827, 257940, 258109, and 259593 dated March 5, 2025.

⁶² G.R. No. L-18343, September 30, 1965.

These disclosures are corroborated by the findings of the AMLC, which flagged billions of pesos in transactions involving respondent and her spouse, reflecting patterns consistent with money laundering and predicate offenses. Notably, a certain name identified in the AMLC records corresponds with those publicly disclosed by Trillanes.⁶³ Taken together, these facts establish a pattern of criminal enrichment and demonstrate that respondent's wealth is manifestly unlawful, grossly disproportionate to legitimate income, and constitutes ill-gotten wealth—clear grounds for impeachment.

Relevantly, the Investigation Reports⁶⁴ from the AMLC on respondent and her spouse indicate that the bank transactions involving their bank accounts may have been involved in predicate offenses of money laundering, particularly: (a) drug trafficking and related offenses; (b) graft and corrupt practices; and (c) malversation of public funds.

Respondent failed to fully and truthfully disclose all her and her spouse's assets, liabilities, and net worth in her SALN, including in her SALNs for the years 2022, 2023, and 2024

While respondent filed her SALNs for the periods during which she served as a public officer, her declarations were grossly inaccurate and misrepresented the true amount of her and her spouse's net worth, assets, and cash on hand/cash in bank, as shown below:

Year	Real Assets	Personal Assets	Cash on Hand/Cash in Bank	TOTAL ASSETS	TOTAL LIABILITIES	TOTAL NET WORTH
2007	3,774,697.00	5,475,800.00	2,000,000.00	9,250,497.00	2,000,000.00	7,250,497.00
2008	15,563,468.65	4,705,148.00	2,000,000.00	20,268,616.65	1,775,000.00	18,493,616.65
2009	10,802,668.65	9,368,596.00	2,800,000.00	20,171,264.65	1,890,000.00	18,281,264.65
2010	10,802,668.65	10,748,218.00	3,661,622.00	21,550,886.65	5,308,000.00	16,242,886.65
2011	10,802,668.65	11,017,721.80	3,931,125.80	21,820,390.43	7,549,242.00	14,271,148.45
2012	18,591,708.93	12,217,128.00	4,320,532.00	30,808,836.93	8,692,735.00	22,116,101.93
2013	NOT IN PUBLIC OFFICE					
2014	NOT IN PUBLIC OFFICE					
2015	NOT IN PUBLIC OFFICE					
2016	30,548,891.00	11,301,560.00	3,750,760.00	41,850,451.00	6,954,454.00	34,895,997.00
2017	30,548,891.00	20,593,056.00	6,368,506.00	51,141,947.00	6,313,188.00	44,828,759.00
2018	36,798,891.00	19,019,950.00	3,795,000.00	55,818,841.00	6,119,113.00	49,699,728.00
2019	39,798,891.00	19,274,950.00	None	59,073,841.00	3,460,790.00	55,613,051.00
2020	39,798,891.00	19,274,950.00	None	59,073,841.00	2,490,105.90	56,583,735.10
2021	48,958,891.00	23,849,950.00	None	72,808,841.00	7,500,000.00	65,308,841.00
2022	50,958,891.00	23,849,950.00	None	74,808,841.00	3,750,000.00	71,058,841.00
2023	54,808,891.00	25,249,950.00	None	80,058,841.00	2,550,000.00	77,508,841.00
2024	66,808,891.00	31,653,479.22	None	98,462,370.00	9,950,000.00	88,512,370.22

Contrary to her declarations in her SALNs, respondent and her spouse owned and acquired billions of pesos, which were deposited from

⁶³ A copy of former Senator Antonio Trillanes IV's *Sinumpaang Salaysay* dated April 21, 2026 and its annexes is hereto attached as Annex "E⁹".

⁶⁴ See Annex "D⁹".

2007 to 2024 in their bank accounts. These funds deposited in their bank accounts were not declared in respondent's SALNs, including in her SALNs covering the years 2022, 2023, and 2024. Despite the billions of pesos deposited in respondent and her spouse's bank accounts from 2007 to 2024, these deposits were not declared as "cash on hand," "cash in bank," or "other personal assets" in respondent's SALNs, including in her SALNs for 2022, 2023, and 2024.

The highest amount of "cash on hand"/"cash in bank" declared in respondent's SALNs is only around Php6,000,000.00. Notably, no cash, whether on hand or in bank, was declared in her SALNs from 2019 to 2024. This period encompasses her final three years as Mayor of Davao City and her first three years as Vice President of the Republic—a span of time during which she possessed the singular, albeit suspicious, "distinction" of managing hundreds of millions in confidential funds, while apparently possessing not a single centavo of her own.

Respondent failed to divest, and instead, willfully continued, all her business interests during her tenure as Vice President for the years 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025

Despite her election as Vice President in 2022, respondent maintained her shareholdings in, as well as her position as a director of, Metro City Chow Foods Corporation for the years 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025.

Records of the Securities and Exchange Commission⁶⁵ reveal that respondent is an incorporator⁶⁶ of Metro City Chow Foods Corporation and a director and minority stockholder thereof for the years 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025, having 20% ownership of the company (500 shares). The same records show that respondent was a member of its Executive Committee and was listed as part of its Compensation Committee for the same years. In fact, respondent herself disclosed this business interest in her SALNs for the years 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025.

However, Article VII, Section 13 of the Constitution expressly prohibits the Vice President and other high-ranking government officials from directly or indirectly participating in any business:

Section 13. The President, Vice-President, the Members of the Cabinet, and their deputies or assistants shall not, unless otherwise provided in this Constitution, hold any other office or employment during their tenure. They shall not, during said tenure, directly or indirectly, practice any other profession, participate in any

⁶⁵ See the GIS of Metro Chow Foods Corporation for the years 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025, hereto attached as Annexes "L⁵" to "P⁵," respectively.

⁶⁶ See the AOI of Metro Chow Foods Corporation, hereto attached as Annex "G⁵"

business, or be financially interested in any contract with, or in any franchise, or special privilege granted by the Government or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including government-owned or controlled corporations or their subsidiaries. They shall strictly avoid conflict of interest in the conduct of their office.

Taking the foregoing into consideration, respondent clearly committed culpable violation of Article XI, Section 17 of the Constitution and betrayed public trust by amassing wealth manifestly disproportionate to her lawful income and earnings during her incumbency as a public officer and failing to disclose her and her spouse's actual assets, properties, business interests, and net worth in her SALNs. Also, by willfully maintaining her shareholdings and her seat on a corporate board in open defiance of Article VII, Section 13 of the Constitution, respondent has fostered a climate where private business interests and public duty are indistinguishably blurred, providing a convenient veil for the billions in unexplained financial transactions. This fundamental conflict of interest proves that respondent has prioritized personal enrichment over her constitutional oath, demonstrating a profound lack of the moral and legal fitness required to hold the second-highest office in the land.

ARTICLE III

RESPONDENT VICE PRESIDENT SARA Z. DUTERTE COMMITTED BRIBERY, GRAFT AND CORRUPTION, CULPABLE VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION, AND BETRAYED PUBLIC TRUST WHEN SHE GAVE MONETARY GIFTS OR PAYMENTS TO DEPED OFFICIALS TO INDUCE THE VIOLATION AND CIRCUMVENTION OF PROCUREMENT AND OTHER RELATED LAWS.

DepEd Undersecretary for Human Resource and Organizational Development Gloria Jumamil-Mercado ("Usec. Mercado") was appointed to her position in August 2022 and was designated as Head of Procuring Entity ("HOPE") in February 2023. Soon after her appointment as HOPE, between February 2023 and September 2023, Usec. Mercado received nine envelopes containing Php50,000.00 in cash labeled "HOPE." These envelopes with cash were repeatedly handed to her by DepEd Assistant Secretary Sunshine Fajarda ("Asec. Fajarda"), who told Usec. Mercado that these came from respondent.

The circumstances under which the envelopes were given indicate that they were intended to influence her decision as HOPE, as the official responsible for approving all the decisions of the Bids and Awards Committee on behalf of the DepEd Secretary. In fact, when Usec. Mercado refused to heed the request of Assistant Secretary Reynold Munsayac, a close associate of respondent, to disregard procurement rules, Usec.

Mercado was urged by then Vice Presidential Chief of Staff Atty. Zuleika Lopez to tender her resignation.

Resty Osias (“Dir. Osias”) assumed his office as DepEd Director IV on January 17, 2023. Between April 2023 to September 2023, when DepEd still had access to confidential funds, Asec. Fajarda handed Dir. Osias four envelopes, each containing Php12,000.00 to Php15,000.00 in cash.

In 2023, DepEd Chief Accountant Rhunna Catalan received nine envelopes containing Php25,000.00 each from Asec. Fajarda, who represented to her that the amounts were allowances from respondent. Such “allowances” were never given prior to the release of the confidential funds, indicating a direct link between the availability of such funds and the distribution of these monetary benefits.

The respective testimonies of Usec. Mercado (September 25, 2024),⁶⁷ Dir. Osias (October 17, 2024),⁶⁸ and Ms. Catalan (November 5, 2024)⁶⁹ during the CGGPA hearings establish that during respondent’s tenure as DepEd Secretary, Asec. Fajarda gave these officials monies in envelopes, expressly representing that the funds originated from respondent, to influence them to act in accordance with her directives, particularly in relation to procurement and financial approvals.

Respondent’s acts constitute a violation of Article 212 (Corruption of Public Officials) in relation to Article 210 (Direct Bribery) of the Revised Penal Code, by giving or causing the giving of monetary inducements to public officials in connection with the performance of their official duties. These acts also constitute graft and corrupt practices under R.A. No. 3019, as respondent induced and influenced public officers to commit violations of procurement laws, resulting in undue injury to the government and the grant of unwarranted benefits, advantage, or preference in the discharge of official functions.

Respondent’s actions further constitute betrayal of public trust, a ground for impeachment intended to cover all manner of misconduct that renders an official unfit to continue in office. The testimony of Usec. Mercado, showing that her refusal to compromise procurement rules led to an immediate demand for her resignation by the respondent’s Chief of Staff, reveals a pattern of administrative weaponization. Using public funds to bribe officials, and subsequently punishing those who exhibit integrity, is a gross perversion of the Vice Presidency. Such conduct diminishes the dignity of the office and destroys the people’s confidence in the government’s ability to manage public resources honestly and transparently.

⁶⁷ TSN of the House of Representatives’ CGGPA dated September 25, 2024, refer to Annex “L”.

⁶⁸ TSN of the House of Representatives’ CGGPA dated October 17, 2024, refer to Annex “M”.

⁶⁹ A copy of the TSN of the House of Representatives’ CGGPA dated November 5, 2024 is hereto attached as Annex “N”.

Respondent's acts also constitute culpable violation of the Constitution, specifically Article XI, Section 1, which mandates that public officers must, at all times, be accountable to the people and serve them with utmost responsibility and integrity. When the Vice President utilizes cash inducements to pressure subordinates into signing liquidation reports without supporting documentation, as admitted by Ms. Catalan, she effectively undermines the constitutional mandate of the COA and the House of Representatives' power of the purse. This is a willful and intentional subversion of the rule of law, transcending mere administrative oversight and reaching the level of a high crime that strikes at the heart of our democratic institutions.

ARTICLE IV

RESPONDENT VICE PRESIDENT SARA Z. DUTERTE COMMITTED CULPABLE VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION, HIGH CRIMES, AND BETRAYED PUBLIC TRUST BY CONTRACTING FOR THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT, THE FIRST LADY, AND THE FORMER SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE, BY MAKING GRAVE THREATS, AND BY ACTIVELY INCITING SEDITION AGAINST THE REPUBLIC.

Respondent contracted for the assassination of the President, the First Lady, and the Former Speaker of the House

On November 23, 2024, during an online media briefing, respondent publicly declared that she hired an assassin to murder President Ferdinand Marcos, Jr., First Lady Liza Araneta-Marcos, and former Speaker of the House of Representatives Ferdinand Martin Romualdez:

[M]ay kinausap na ako na tao. Sinabi ko sa kanya kapag pinatay ako, patayin mo si BBM si Liza Araneta at si Martin Romualdez. No joke. No joke. Nag-bilin na ako ma'am. Pag mamatay ako, sabi ko, huwag ka tumigil hanggang hindi mo mapatay sila and then he said yes.⁷⁰

Respondent's conduct represents a radical and dangerous departure from the constitutional duties of the Vice Presidency. In fact, her explicit declaration not only gained traction in the local news, but also captured the attention of international media outlets.⁷¹ It also prompted the Executive

⁷⁰ The flash drive containing several videos, including the video of respondent's media briefing on November 23, 2024 saved under the filename "November 23, 2024" is hereto attached as Annex "F9".

⁷¹ Philippines VP Sara Duterte threatens Marcos assassination if she is killed, 23 November 2024, See <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/11/23/philippines-vp-sara-duterte-threatens-marcos-assassination-if-she-is-killed>; Philippines vice president publicly threatens to have nation's president assassinated, 23 November 2024, See <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/sara-duterte-ferdinand-marcos-jr-philippines-assassination-threat/>; Philippine vice president says she would

Secretary to refer this active threat to the Presidential Security Command for immediate proper action.⁷² At the directive of the Department of Justice, the NBI likewise conducted an investigation. The NBI confirmed that threats—direct or indirect—against the life of the President are treated with the highest degree of urgency by law enforcement agencies, and are, at all times, considered matters of the gravest national concern.⁷³

On November 26, 2024, three days after she publicly declared that she contracted an assassin to kill the President, First Lady, and former House Speaker Ferdinand Martin Romualdez, respondent reiterated and confirmed in an interview that she indeed talked to a person to carry out the act:

VP Sara: Pag namatay ako, I already asked a person to take revenge against two, three individuals. So. My question now to the administration – is revenge from the grave a crime?

Reporter: So, but you already talked to a person?

VP Sara: Yes.

Reporter: To do that, in the event that you are killed?

VP Sara: Yes, yes, yes.⁷⁴

The fact that respondent contracted an assassin no longer requires further proof, as it is already an established matter in light of her own public admissions. Respondent neither retracted these statements nor denied having said them. Instead, she defends this assassination plot, claiming that it is still subject to the condition that she must first be killed. However, the existence of an alleged condition attached to respondent's statement does not negate the fact of an unlawful agreement or solicitation. Indeed, the offense charged is the very act of contracting an assassin to kill the President, the First Lady, and the former Speaker of the House. This, in itself, constitutes direct and compelling evidence of her intent and participation in the unlawful act.

have Marcos assassinated if she is killed, 23 November 2024, See <https://edition.cnn.com/2024/11/23/asia/philippines-duterte-marcos-intl-hnk>; Philippines boosts security after VP's assassination threat against president, 24 November 2024, See <https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/philippine-vp-says-she-would-have-marcos-assassinated-if-she-is-killed-2024-11-23/>; Philippine VP Sara Duterte makes big statement. She says, 'If I die...', 23 November 2024, See <https://www.hindustantimes.com/world-news/philippine-vp-sara-dutertes-big-statement-death-assassination-threat-president-marcos-101732360677124.html>; Philippine VP's assassination threat against president 'affects national security', 24 November 2024, See bangkokpost.com/world/2907805/philippine-vps-assassination-threat-against-president-affects-national-security.

⁷² A copy of the *Affidavit of Investigation* is hereto attached as Annex "G".

⁷³ *Id.*

⁷⁴ Video of respondent's interview on November 26, 2024, saved under the filename "November 26, 2024" in the flash drive attached as Annex "F".

Grave Threats

Respondent's liability for grave threats is distinct from and in addition to her act of contracting an assassin, which, in itself, constitutes a separate high crime. The public announcement of that act is an independently punishable offense under the law. It is respondent's deliberate, public, and equivocal declaration on November 23, 2024 that she contracted an assassin that constitutes the offense of grave threats.

However, respondent's threat did not arise in isolation. It was preceded and reinforced by respondent's statements on October 18, 2024, where she expressed her violent intent to cut off the head of the President:

- (a) "Gusto ko tanggalin yung ulo niya"
- (b) "I imagine myself cutting his head";
- (c) "So noon, narealize ko toxic na di ba, ganyan na 'yung imagination mo, sinasakal mo na yung tao. Then I said this is over";
- (d) "Hindi marunong maging Presidente ang nakaupo, kasalanan ko ba iyon";
- (e) "Hindi ko alam. Isang beses sinabihan ko talaga si Sen. Imee (Marcos), 'pag 'di tumigil, huhukayin ko ang tatay ninyo at itatapon ko sya sa West Philippine Sea"; and
- (f) "Kung president niyo siya okay lang. Ako hanggang vice president lang ako, hanggang number 2 lang itong bansa na ito, wala itong number 1 para sa akin."⁷⁵

Even the NBI did not take these threats lightly and charged respondent with three counts of grave threats (Article 282 of the Revised Penal Code) for making these statements.

Political Destabilization and the High Crimes of Sedition and Insurrection

Respondent's past actions, as well as that of her family's, reveal that the threat she made on November 23, 2024 was not an isolated incident, nor a one-time emotional meltdown.

During a speech on January 28, 2024, respondent's brother urged President Marcos to remember the Romanovs, Mussolini, and what

⁷⁵ Video of the Press Conference on October 18, 2024, saved under the filename "October 18, 2024" in the flash drive attached as Annex "F9".

happened to the Marcos family in 1986.⁷⁶ On June 19, 2024, respondent, without offering any reason, resigned as DepEd Secretary.⁷⁷ This was followed by respondent's refusal to attend the State of the Nation Address on July 11, 2024 and her public self-declaration as the designated survivor.⁷⁸ In her November 23, 2024 press conference, respondent stated: "this country is going to hell because we are led by a person who doesn't know how to be a president and who is a liar."⁷⁹ Finally, during a speech on April 12, 2026, respondent's brother announced that they only needed one head, the head of President Marcos.⁸⁰ This is in addition to respondent's acts of attending and joining rallies whose intended purposes are against, and question the legitimacy of, President Marcos.⁸¹

Respondent's pattern of public utterances and conduct, punctuated by a repeated use of violent language and intimidating demeanor, tend to undermine the safety of the President, as well as the peace and order of the country, and cause the destabilization of the government she has sworn to protect and serve. Respondent's statements advocate the removal of the Head of the Executive and the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces⁸² through illegal means, in direct contravention of the Constitution⁸³ and falling squarely within the ambit of the crime of inciting to sedition, punishable under Article 142 of the Revised Penal Code.

Under the Revised Penal Code, inciting to sedition is "committed by any person who, without taking any direct part in the crime of sedition, should incite others to the accomplishment of any of the acts which constitute sedition, by means of speeches, proclamations, ... disturb the peace of the community, the safety and order of the Government ..."

As the second highest elected official of the Republic, and, therefore, the constitutional successor to the President, respondent openly stated that she wanted the head of the President and that the country has an incompetent leader. Through her utterances and acts, it is undeniable that

⁷⁶ Video of the speech of Sebastian Duterte on January 28, 2024, saved under the filename "January 28, 2024" in the flash drive attached Annex "F⁹".

⁷⁷ Video of respondent's resignation as Secretary of the Department of Education on June 19, 2024, saved under the filename "Resignation" in the flash drive attached as Annex "F⁹".

⁷⁸ Video of respondent declaring herself as the "designated survivor" on July 11, 2024, saved under the filename "Designated Survivor" in the flash drive attached as Annex "F⁹".

⁷⁹ Video of respondent's media briefing on November 23, 2024, saved under the filename "November 23, 2024" in the flash drive attached as Annex "F⁹".

⁸⁰ Video of the speech of Sebastian Duterte on April 12, 2026, saved under the filename "April 12, 2026" in the flash drive attached as Annex "F⁹".

⁸¹ Vigil Prayer Rally for Peace and Justice: Hakbang ng Maisug, USA and SDS NY Unite for Human Rights in the Philippines, June 25, 2024, <https://smnnewschannel.com/vigil-prayer-rally-for-peace-and-justice-hakbang-ng-maisug-usa-and-sds-ny-unite-for-human-rights-in-the-philippines/>; Respondent Vice President Duterte makes surprise appearance at 7th day of "Laban Kasama ang Bayan" Prayer Rally, March 13, 2024, <https://smnnewschannel.com/vp-duterte-makes-surprise-appearance-at-7th-day-of-laban-kasama-ang-bayan-prayer-rally/>

⁸² PHIL. CONST., art. VII, § 18.

⁸³ Article XI, Section 1. Public office is a public trust. Public officers and employees must, at all times, be accountable to the people, serve them with utmost responsibility, integrity, loyalty, and efficiency; act with patriotism and justice, and lead modest lives.

respondent intends to lead or rally the people against lawful authorities, and to disturb the peace of the community, as well as the safety and order of the government—all in direct contravention of the Constitution which she swore to uphold and protect. These are also consistent with the “extraordinary measures” mentioned in the *Supplemental Affidavit* of Mr. Madriaga, which include assassination, civil disobedience, and armed assault at Malacañan Palace to ensure respondent’s assumption of power before 2028.⁸⁴

Respondent’s acts—which destabilize and sow unrest in the government, challenge the authority of the President, promote the blatant disregard for orderly governance, and incite sedition and utter disrespect for public authority—betray the very fabric of democracy. These acts make it glaringly apparent that respondent is utterly unfit to hold public office, much less the second highest position in government. In fact, respondent conducts herself in a way that incites disorder and chaos to the organized government of the Republic of the Philippines.

These same acts also constitute betrayal of public trust. In *Gonzales III v. Office of the President*,⁸⁵ the Supreme Court explained that betrayal of public trust contemplates acts which may be less than criminal, but must be attended by bad faith and of such gravity and seriousness as the other grounds for impeachment.⁸⁶ In this regard, respondent’s acts are tantamount to culpable violation of the Constitution, betrayal of public trust, and other high crimes.⁸⁷

As should be clear from the above, respondent has, through a sustained pattern of public declarations, official acts, and corroborated evidence, gravely transgressed the bounds of her constitutional office. She is shown to have engaged in conduct that not only violates specific provisions of law, but also strikes at the very foundations of constitutional order—public accountability and the rule of law.

The explicit threats against the life of the President and other high officials, her conduct that undermines and threatens democratic stability, combined with the misuse of confidential funds, acts of bribery and corruption of public officials, and SALN Law violations, collectively demonstrate a consistent disregard for the duties of her office and the oath she swore to uphold.

Taken as a whole, these acts do not stand as isolated lapses, but as interconnected manifestations of a pattern of behavior that erodes public trust and endangers democratic stability. The Office of the Vice President, as the second highest office of the Republic, demands the highest degree of

⁸⁴ *Supplemental Affidavit* of Ramil Madriaga dated April 11, 2026, refer to Annex “W4”.

⁸⁵ G.R. Nos. 196231 & 196232, September 4, 2012.

⁸⁶ *Id.*

⁸⁷ High Crimes refer indictable offenses and are of such enormous gravity that they strike at the very life of the orderly working of government that would render an official unworthy to remain in office, See *Journal of the Constitutional Commission*, Vol. I No. 40 and 41, dated July 26 and 28, 1986.

integrity and restraint. Instead, respondent is shown to have used the authority, platform, and resources of her office in a manner that has generated fear, division, and institutional instability.

The evidence on record establishes more than sufficient probable cause to impeach the Vice President. Accordingly, the Impeachment Prosecutors intend to present additional witnesses, documents and other evidence as may be necessary or relevant to substantiate all the allegations herein, including the bank accounts and records of respondent and her spouse. They likewise reserve the right to request the issuance of subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents and other relevant evidence.

PRAYER

WHEREFORE, it is respectfully prayed that after trial, the Senate, sitting as an Impeachment Court, render judgment:

1. **DECLARING** respondent Vice President Sara Z. Duterte **GUILTY** on all the articles of impeachment presented;
2. **IMPOSING** upon respondent Vice President Sara Z. Duterte the penalty of **REMOVAL FROM OFFICE** as Vice President of the Republic of the Philippines and **PERPETUAL DISQUALIFICATION FROM HOLDING ANY OFFICE** under the Republic of the Philippines; and
3. **DECLARING** that respondent Vice President Sara Z. Duterte shall further be **LIABLE TO PROSECUTION, TRIAL, AND PUNISHMENT, ACCORDING TO LAW.**

Other just and equitable reliefs are likewise prayed for.