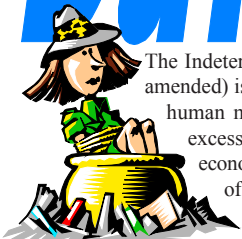


Duration of penalties



The Indeterminate Sentence Law: (R.A. 4103, as amended) is meant to “uplift and redeem valuable human material and prevent unnecessary and excessive deprivation of personal liberty and economic usefulness” through the shortening of the term of imprisonment of the convict, depending upon his behavior, physical,

mental or moral record. It does not apply however to offenses punished by death or reclusion perpetua; to those convicted of treason, conspiracy or proposal to commit treason; misprision of treason, rebellion, sedition or espionage, piracy; habitual delinquents; those who escaped from confinement or those who evaded sentence; those granted conditional

pardon and who violated terms of the pardon; those whose maximum period of imprisonment does not exceed one year. The basis of the application of the law is the penalty actually imposed and not that imposable by law. The Indeterminate Sentence Law covers crimes under the Revised Penal Code or by special law.

Penalties (Title Three, Revised Penal Code)	Time in its entirety	Minimum period	Medium period	Maximum period
Reclusion temporal	From 12 years and 1 day to 20 years	From 12 years and 1 day to 14 years and 8 months	From 14 years, 8 months and 1 day to 17 years and 4 months	From 17 years, 4 months and 1 day to 20 years
Reclusion perpetua	Only up to 40 years			
Prision mayor, absolute disqualification and special temporary disqualification	From 6 years and 1 day to 12 years <small>Subsidiary penalty Art. 39 RPC: If the convict cannot pay the fine, he shall be subject to a subsidiary per-</small>	From 6 years and 1 day to 8 years <small>sonal liability at the rate of one day for each eight pesos. Subsidiary imprisonment is proper only if the</small>	From 8 years and 1 day to 10 years <small>principal penalty is prison correccional or lower. It does not violate the constitutional</small>	From 10 years and 1 day to 12 years <small>prohibition against imprisonment for non-payment of debts. If his finances improve, he must still pay.</small>
Prision correccional, suspension and destierro (exile) [civil interdiction]	From 6 months and 1 day to 6 years	From 6 months and 1 day to 2 years and 4 months	From 2 years, 4 months and 1 day to 4 years and 2 months	From 4 years, 2 months and 1 day to 6 years
Arresto mayor	From 1 month and 1 day to 6 months [BP 22 - 1 year or Php 200,000. fine]	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 months and 1 day to 4 months	From 4 months and 1 day to 6 months
Arresto menor	From 1 to 30 days	From 1 to 10 days	From 11 to 20 days	From 21 to 30 days