

### Republic of the Philippines vs. Sandiganbayan (Special Second Division) and Leonardo B. Roman

#### #### Facts

Leonardo B. Roman, as Governor of Bataan, entered into a contract with V.F. Construction in November 2003 for a mini-theater project worth PHP 3,660,000.00. By February 23, 2004, Roman certified the project's completion and facilitated payments totaling PHP 3,310,636.36 to V.F. Construction. His successor, Enrique T. Garcia, Jr., inspected the supposedly completed project in August 2004 but found it unfinished, prompting a complaint against Roman and others for malversation and graft.

The complaint was initially dismissed by the Ombudsman for lack of probable cause in 2006, but Garcia's efforts led to a Supreme Court ruling in 2014 which mandated the filing of an information for graft against Roman. On February 13, 2015, the Ombudsman filed the information. Roman subsequently filed motions questioning the Ombudsman's proceedings, which were dismissed. He eventually filed an Urgent Motion to Quash in 2016, claiming a violation of his right to a speedy disposition of the case. The Sandiganbayan granted his motion, prompting the Republic to file a Petition for Certiorari with the Supreme Court.

#### #### Issues

1. Whether Roman's right to a speedy disposition of cases was violated.
2. Whether the delay in the investigation and proceedings constituted inordinate and prejudicial delay.

#### #### Court's Decision

The Supreme Court ruled that Roman's right to a speedy disposition of cases was not violated. In analyzing the issues:

1. **Length of Delay:**

- The overall time from the filing of the complaint (2004) to the resolution of the motion for reconsideration (2016) was substantially lengthy. However, specific periods, such as the investigation and approval processes, were carefully analyzed.

2. **Reason for Delay:**

- Petitioner (Ombudsman) followed proper procedures; delays were partially due to multiple respondents, document complexities, and a heavy caseload. Some delays were attributed to Roman's requests for extensions.

3. **Assertion of Right:**

- Roman did not assert his right promptly and instead raised the contention late in the process, indicating waiver.

4. **Prejudice:**

- The Court found Roman's generalized claims of prejudice insufficiently specific. The shared burden of delaying prejudices both prosecution and defense.

The Court concluded that there was no capricious or oppressive delay:

- Delay was partly attributed to Roman's actions.
- No specific proof of oppressive prejudice was found.
- Roman's long acquiescence indicated a waiver of his rights.

Thus, the Supreme Court reversed the Sandiganbayan's decision to quash the information and directed the case to proceed promptly.

#### #### Doctrine

The decision reiterated the importance of balancing the right to a speedy disposition against justifiable delays in complex cases involving multiple respondents. It emphasized the need for the accused to promptly assert their rights to avoid waiving them by inaction over extended periods and highlighted the need for specific evidence to substantiate claims of prejudicial delay.

#### #### Class Notes

- **Key Elements/Concepts:**

- Right to Speedy Disposition and Trial
- Inordinate Delay: Determined by factors of length, reason, assertion, and prejudice.
- Waiver of Rights by inaction or acquiescence.

- **Statutory Provisions:**

- **Constitution:** Article III, Section 16 (right to speedy disposition); Article III, Section 14(2) (right to speedy trial).
- **Rules of Court:** Rule 112, Sections 3 and 4 (Preliminary Investigation Procedures).
- **Republic Act No. 3019:** Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act.

- **Applications in Case:**

- The decision clarified when the periods of actions such as preliminary investigations should be conducted and concluded as per statutory provisions.

- Discussed factors contributing to delay and circumstances under which delays can or cannot be justified.

#### #### Historical Background

This case emerged in the context of a long-standing struggle against bureaucratic inefficiency and corruption in the Philippines. Efforts to expedite case resolutions and hold public officials accountable have been bolstered by legal provisions mandating prompt action by judicial and quasi-judicial bodies. The decision underscores the judiciary's careful navigation between protecting constitutional rights and ensuring effective prosecution to maintain public trust in governmental integrity.