

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

Fifteenth Congress
Third Regular Session

COMMITTEE REPORT NO. **2678**

Submitted by the Committee on Revision of Laws on 05 FEB 2013

Re : House Bill No. **6893**

Recommending its approval in substitution of House Bill Nos. 3369, 5849, 6089, 6094, 6605 and 6049

Sponsors : Representatives Marlyn L. Primicias-Agabas and Bernadette Herrera-Dy

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on Revision of Laws to which were referred House Bill No. 3369, introduced by Reps. Ma. Amelita A. Calimbas-Villarosa and Anthony Rolando T. Golez, entitled:

"AN ACT TO INCREASE THE PENALTY FOR CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, AMENDING FOR THE PURPOSE SECTION 8 OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8485"

House Bill No. 5849, introduced by Reps. Bernadette R. Herrera-Dy, Angelo B. Palmones and Eduardo R. Gullas, entitled:

"AN ACT AN ACT AMENDING REPUBLIC ACT 8485 OTHERWISE KNOWN AS "THE ANIMAL WELFARE ACT OF 1998"

House Bill No. 6049, introduced by Rep. Joaquin Carlos Rahman A. Nava, entitled:

"AN ACT TO PROMOTE THE ANIMAL WELFARE IN THE PHILIPPINES, STRENGTHENING FOR THIS PURPOSE THE ANIMAL WELFARE DIVISION UNDER THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

House Bill No. 6089, introduced by Rep. Reynaldo V. Umali, entitled:

"AN ACT AMENDING SECTION 8 OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8485, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS "THE ANIMAL WELFARE ACT OF 1998" BY INCREASING THE PENALTY PROVIDED"

and House Bill No. 6094, introduced by Reps. Angelo B. Palmones and Maria Isabelle "Beng" G. Climaco, entitled:

"AN ACT TO AMEND REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8485: AN ACT TO PROMOTE ANIMAL WELFARE IN THE PHILIPPINES, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS "THE ANIMAL WELFARE ACT OF 1998"

and House Bill No. 6605, introduced by Reps. Diosdado "Dato" M. Arroyo, entitled:

"AN ACT AMENDING REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8485, ALSO KNOWN AS, 'THE ANIMAL WELFARE ACT OF THE PHILIPPINES'"

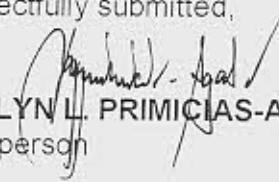
has considered the same and recommends that the attached House Bill No.

6 **6893** entitled:

"AN ACT STRENGTHENING THE ANIMAL WELFARE ACT OF THE PHILIPPINES"

be approved in substitution of House Bill Nos. 3369, 5849, 6049, 6089, 6094 and 6605 with Reps. Bernadette R. Herrera-Dy, Ma. Amelita A. Calimbas-Villarosa, Anthony Rolando T. Golez, Angelo B. Palmones, Reynaldo V. Umali, Ma. Isabelle "Beng" G. Climaco, Jane T. Castro, Diosdado "Dato" M. Arroyo, Gloria M. Macapagal-Arroyo, Joaquin Carlos Rahman A. Nava, Eduardo R. Gullas and Marlyn L. Primicias-Agabas as authors thereof.

Respectfully submitted,


MARLYN L. PRIMICIAS-AGABAS
Chairperson

Congress of the
Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

FIFTEENTH CONGRESS
Third Regular Session

HOUSE BILL No. 6893

(In substitution on House Bill Nos. 3369, 5849, 6089, 6049, 6094, and 6605)

Introduced by Representatives Bernadette R. Herrera-Dy, Ma. Amelita Calimbas-Villarosa, Anthony Rolando T. Golez, Angelo B. Paimones, Reynaldo V. Umali, Maria Isabelle G. Climaco, Jane T. Castro, Diosdado JM Macapagal Arroyo, Gloria M. Macapagal-Arroyo, JC Rahman A. Nava and Marlyn L. Primicias-Agabas

AN ACT
STRENGTHENING THE ANIMAL WELFARE ACT OF THE PHILIPPINES

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress Assembled:

1 **SECTION 1. *Short Title.*** – This Act shall be known and cited as the “*Animal Welfare*
2 *Act of the Philippines 2013*”.

3 **SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.*** – It shall be the policy of the State to protect and
4 promote the welfare of all terrestrial, aquatic and marine animals, by establishing a system of
5 supervision and regulation in all aspects of its keeping, maintaining, handling, transporting,
6 breeding, training, treating and use of all animals either as object of trade, working animals
7 or as household pets, in adherence to the five basic freedom of animal namely: (1) freedom
8 from thirst, hunger and malnutrition; (2) freedom from physical discomfort and pain; (3)
9 freedom from injury and disease; (4) freedom to conform to essential behavioral pattern;
10 and (5) freedom from fear and distress.

11 **SEC. 3. *Coverage.*** - This Act shall apply to all programs, activities and undertakings
12 of persons, corporations, associations, organizations, animal producers, small-hold farmers,
13 entities or government agencies that handle, breed, train, keep, care, transport, use any
14 animal whether as pet, livestock, wildlife, thru entertainment or show; or operate, maintain
15 any facility for animals either as shelter, kennel, pet shops, stockyard, corral, stud farm or
16 stock farm, slaughter houses, zoo, pound, including sea or ocean animal facility, veterinary
17 clinics and hospitals, laboratories, and the like.

18 **SEC. 4. *Objectives*** - The state shall promote the welfare of all animals by
19 establishing rules, regulations, guidelines and standards and endeavour to achieve the
20 following objectives:

(1) To promote animal welfare by providing rules, regulations, guidelines and standards in the establishment and operation of animal facilities, transportation, and the like;

(2) To establish welfare guidelines and standards in the breeding, importation, experiment, maintaining, keeping, treating and training of all animals;

(3) To promote animal health through the maintenance of adequate, clean and sanitary facilities used in the keeping, breeding, treating and training of animals;

(4) To promote responsible pet ownership through education and information dissemination;

(5) To regulate the operation and maintenance of animal facilities or any establishment where animals are kept for whatever reason or purpose;

(6) To formulate rules and regulations that will ensure the promotion of animal welfare in the establishment, maintenance and operation of any pet shop, kennel, pound, shelter, slaughter houses, veterinary clinic, veterinary hospital, stockyard, corral, stud farm, or stock farm or zoo for the breeding, raising, treatment, sale or trading, or training of animals;

(7) To establish inter-agency, multi-sectoral and local government cooperation for the promotion and protection of animal welfare;

(8) To create an organizational structure that will effectively implement the provisions of this Act and all laws relevant to it; and

(9) To promote public awareness and concern for the care of animals and its welfare.

SEC. 5. *Animal Welfare Principles.* – Any animal welfare standard, practice, policy and regulation must take into account the following principles:

(a) Decisions regarding animal care, use, and welfare shall be made by balancing scientific knowledge and professional judgment with consideration of ethical and societal values;

(b) Animals must be provided water, food, proper handling, health care, and an environment appropriate to their care and use, with thoughtful consideration for their species-typical biology and behaviour;

(c) Animals should be cared for in ways that minimize fear, pain, stress, and suffering;

(d) Conservation and management of animal populations should be humane, socially responsible, and scientifically prudent;

(e) Protection of animal habitat is an animal welfare consideration;

(f) Consider the five basic freedom of animals: (1) freedom from thirst, hunger and malnutrition; (2) freedom from physical discomfort and pain; (3) freedom from injury and disease; (4) freedom to conform to essential behavioural pattern; and (5) freedom from fear and distress

(g) Animals shall be treated with respect and dignity throughout their lives and, when necessary, provided a humane death.

SEC. 6. Definitions. – As used in this Act, the following terms shall mean:

(a) *Animal* - refers to domesticated vertebrate and invertebrate species under the control of man, which may be food producing, companion, labor, aquatic or laboratory including birds. The term excludes human and non mammalian species.

(b) *Animal welfare* - refers to the physical and psychological well being of animals. It includes but not limited to the avoidance of abuse, maltreatment, cruelty and exploitation of animals by humans by maintaining appropriate standards of accommodation, feeding and general care, the prevention and treatment of disease and the assurance of freedom from fear, distress, harassment, and unnecessary discomfort and pain, and allowing animals to express normal behaviour.

(c) *Animal Facility* - refers to structure or premise used for the purpose of caring, breeding, rearing, holding, gaming, training, trading, treating, and exhibition such as but not limited to farms, zoos, aviaries, apiaries, kennels, race tracks, cockpits, pet shops, pounds, animal rescue centers, airport and seaport quarantine stations, animal holding facilities, stables, livestock, markets, slaughter houses, veterinary clinics, and veterinary hospitals.

(d) *Captive Animals* - refer to animals that are confined for education or recreational purposes in places such as but not limited to zoos, sanctuaries, including rescue centers, sea or ocean facility and the like.

(e) *Euthanasia* - refers to the process of painless death to animals.

(f) *Pet Animals* - refer to documented or otherwise, or domestic animals intended for companionship, therapy, seeing and hearing guides, recreation and value formation, and breeding such as but not limited to dogs, cat, fishes, rabbits, rodents, reptiles and birds that are either acquired locally or through importation under government rules and regulations.

(g) *Transport Facility*- refers to any transportation public or private, whether air, water, land including tricycles and the like used to transport animals to a particular destination.

1 **SEC. 7. *Animal Welfare Division*** (AWD) – The Animal Welfare Division (AWD)
2 shall be created under the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI) of the Department of Agriculture
3 (DA) which shall be primarily responsible for overseeing, supervising, regulating and
4 promoting the welfare of animals including all animal facilities and establishment where
5 animals are held, treated, maintained, bred, trained; or kept for sale and trade as well as
6 transportation thereof whether public or private to ensure animal care and welfare; and
7 prevent any incident of death, sickness or infliction of cruelty and maltreatment of animals. It
8 shall be chiefly responsible in ensuring the implementation of animal welfare regulations,
9 programs and standards.

10 The AWD shall be headed by a Division Chief who shall be responsible for the
11 general administration and management of the AWD. The Division Chief of the AWD shall
12 be appointed by the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and shall perform such other
13 duties that may be assigned to him/her. He/she must possess adequate knowledge, training
14 and experience in the field of veterinary science and/or veterinary medicine.

15 The Animal Welfare Division (AWD) shall consist of three (3) sections, the
16 Registration and Permit Section, Monitoring and the Enforcement Section. The BAI shall
17 prepare the plantilla of personnel of the Division.

18 **SEC. 8. - *Powers and Duties of the AWD*** – The Animal Welfare Division shall
19 have the following powers and duties:

- 20 1. To establish a system for the effective implementation of this Act;
- 21 2. To adopt measures to ensure that no animal cruelty, maltreatment and the like
22 are inflicted to animals in any animal facilities including but not limited to
23 residential, zoos and sanctuaries, pounds, public and private transport system,
- 24 3. To establish an emergency response system to rescue and/or refer animals
25 victim of abuse, cruelty and maltreatment to recognized animal shelter or
26 facility whether public or private;
- 27 4. To establish an emergency animal response and rescue system in case of
28 calamities such as but not limited to floods, earthquakes and the like;
- 29 5. To immediately seize, confiscate animals in any facility defined herein found
30 to be violating the provisions of this act, its implementing rules and regulations
31 and other regulations and standards issued for the strict implementation of act;
- 32 6. To inspect vehicles or any transport system used to transport animals and to
33 order the closure, stoppage of operation of any said transport facility violating

the provisions of this act, its implementing rules and regulations, and other regulations and standards issued for the strict implementation of this act;

7. To stop, confiscate or order the impounding of any transport system public or private found to be violating the provisions of this Act, its rules and regulations including other regulations and standards issued for the strict implementation of this Act;

8. To inspect animal facilities used for training, keeping, maintaining, breeding, keeping or holding animals including veterinary clinics, fix or mobile and hospitals to ensure compliance with animal welfare standards and regulations;

9. To close or order the closure of animal facilities found violating the provisions of this act or any animal welfare standards and regulations after proper relocation of animals;

10. To delegate certain powers and functions to the local government units, relevant and necessary for purposes of effectively implementing animal welfare programs and standards;

11. To monitor compliance by the local government units of the animal welfare programs, standards, rules and regulations;

12. To ensure proper coordination and tie ups with non-government organizations, people's organizations and the academe for the strict implementation of the rules and regulations issued;

13. To supervise and monitor the implementation of this Act and to ensure strict compliance thereof.

14. To deputize personnel from regional field units, local government units, non-government organizations, people's organizations, community organizations and certain veterinary professionals to assist in the implementation of this Act.

15. To establish and maintain a database surveillance and management information system on animal welfare in the Philippines.

16. To act as repository of data and documents which may be utilized by the Bureau, government agencies, non-government organizations

17. To levy and collect fees for its registration, certification, inspection and monitoring system.

18. To collect fines and penalties pursuant to the provisions of this Act;

19. To release data and information to the public through the use of both tri-media and non-traditional media;

20. To keep records and documents pertaining to animal welfare in the country as well as the maintenance of surveillance and management information system on the animal welfare;

21. To create and maintain a web based registry accessible to the public of all the animal facilities in the country, whether public or private;

22. To issue certifications, authorizations and permits necessary for the establishment maintenance and operation of animal and transport facilities, as well as to create a system and guidelines in the determination of approval of the application of said certifications, authorizations and permits;

23. To establish a system and regulations in the inspection of animal facilities;

24. To conduct regular as well as random inspections to ensure that the continuing qualifications for the release and renewal of the issued certifications, authorizations and permits are duly complied with and to impose necessary sanctions in case of non-compliance;

25. To create, establish and implement a national program on rewards and incentives for Most Animal Welfare Friendly Region, Province and City;

26. To perform such other duties and responsibilities which are necessarily included in achieving the purpose of this Act

SECTION 9. *Advisory Committee on Animal Welfare* (CAW)– There is hereby created a Committee on Animal Welfare (CAW) attached to the Department of Agriculture (DA) which shall, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, recommend the necessary rules and regulations for the strict compliance of the provisions of this Act.

The CAW shall likewise recommend to the AWD and from time to time, revise code of practice for the purpose of providing practical guidance in respect of any provision made under this act. An adopted code of practice may specify requirements:

(a) for the keeping, breeding, treatment, handling, transportation, sale, killing, catching, trapping, netting, marking, care, use, husbandry or management of an animal or a class of animal; or

(b) in relation to licensed premises or facilities, the setting of safety and sanitary standards, transportation, equipment or conditions at licensed premises.

SEC. 10. Composition and Meetings of the CAW. - The CAW shall be composed of the official representatives of the following:

(a) one (1) from the Animal Welfare Division of the Department of Agriculture (DA);

(b) one (1) from the Department of Education, (DEP ED) or Academe

(c) one (1) from the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR);

(c) one (1) from the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG);

(d) one (1) from the National Meat Inspection Service of the DA;

(e) one (1) from a nationally recognized Veterinary Associations; and

(f) one (1) from Agricultural Training and Institute (ATI) of the DA

(g) one (1) from Philippine Veterinary Medical Association (PVMA)

(h) one (1) from Veterinary Practitioners Association of the Philippines (VPAP)

(i) one (1) from Philippine Animal Hospital Association (PAHA)

(j) one (1) from Philippine Animal Welfare Society (PAWS)

(k) one (1) from Philippine Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (PSPCA)

(l) one (1) from Philippine Society of Swine Practitioners (PSSP)

(m) one (1) from Philippine College of Canine Practitioners (PCCP)

(n) one (1) from Philippine Society for Animal Science (PSAS)

(o) one (1) from Department of Justice (DOJ) and

(p) six (6) representatives from the qualified Animal Welfare Organizations with two from Luzon, Two (2) Two (2) from Visayas and to (2) from Mindanao

The Animal Welfare Division (AWD) shall consist of two sections, the permitting section and the enforcement section. The BAI shall prepare the plantilla of personnel of the Division.

The CAW shall be chaired by the Division Chief of the AWD. The AWD shall act as secretariat to the advisory committee. It shall be responsible for calling the meetings and sending notices for such meetings. The secretariat shall also be responsible in records keeping and ensuring correct transcription of minutes of meetings. The CAW shall meet quarterly or as often as the need arises.

Within fifteen (15) days from the effectivity of this Act, the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture shall issue advisory to concerned government offices, academe,

concerned NGOs, veterinary associations and animal welfare organizations to submit their recommendation and/or application for membership to the Advisory Committee.

Except for the identified government agencies, the other institutional members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture upon the endorsement of the Chief of the AWD pursuant to an application or as nominated by their respective agencies/sectors.

The application and nomination of the institutional members shall commence after (15) days from the time this Act takes effect and shall last for thirty (30) days. The appointments shall be made within thirty (30) days from the nomination.

Each member shall have a term of service of two (2) years unless earlier removed for just cause pursuant to the rules on the matter subject to the assessment of the Animal Welfare Division.

The procedure for removal and replacement, as well as enforceable disciplinary actions of members shall be established in the internal rules and regulations of the Committee which shall be formulated and issued by the Committee thirty (30) days after the appointment of the minimum number of all its representatives.

SEC. 11. Requirements for Advisory CAW Members and Nominees

The existing and additional animal welfare organizations and non-animal welfare NGOs shall submit the following annually:

1. Updated SEC Registration

2. BIR registration

3. Annual Reports of Programs

3.1 For animal welfare NGOs, programs in all the enumerated fields: humane education, spay-neuter, lobbying and campaigning against animal cruelty, rescue, rehabilitation and rehoming of animals, disaster-relief for animals

3.2 For veterinary organizations: spay-neuter outreach programs for ingredient pet owners.

Non-submission of the said requirements annually upon the request of the Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry shall cause the representation of such organization to be revoked for the year. Each NGO shall be given sixty (60) days from the receipt of yearly written notice to submit the documentary requirements.

SEC. 12. Nomination and Appointment of Animal Welfare NGOs

Animal welfare NGOs in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao who meet the qualifications indicated may submit their applications to the Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry who will endorse qualified applicants to the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture for final appointment.

1 Qualified animal welfare NGO CAW members must be appointed within sixty (60)
2 days from their submission of nominations forms to the BAI Director.

3 **SEC. 13. *Forfeiture or Termination of CAW Membership for the Year***

4
5 *Non-government Members* - Three (3) consecutive non-attendance of the official or
6 his alternate AWAC representative for the organization shall result in the termination of the
7 said NGOs CAW Membership for the year and forfeiture of voting rights of the said
8 organization for that particular year.

9 *Government Members*. - Two (2) consecutive non-attendance of the official
10 representative from a government entity shall cause the issuance of a warning memo to the
11 personnel involved with the third incident of non-attendance as grounds for replacement of
12 the representative of the government agency. The BAI Director shall write asking for the
13 replacement of the said representative for the next CAW meeting.

14 **Sec. 14. *Honorarium for Attending CAW Members***. The CAW members shall not
15 receive any additional compensation but may receive reasonable honorarium for each
16 monthly attendance which shall be sourced from funds accrued from the penalties and fees
17 collected in the implementation of this Act. The Department of Agriculture shall allocate from
18 its appropriations funds to pay for the honorarium for the first year of implementation of this
19 Act and thereafter include in its annual appropriations.

20 **SEC. 15. *Qualifications and Functions of Regional, Provincial, City and***
21 ***Municipal Animal Welfare officers***. - A Regional Animal Welfare Officer shall be appointed
22 by the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture upon recommendation of the Division
23 Chief of the Animal Welfare Division. The said officers must possess the following minimum
24 qualifications:

25 1. Veterinarian with minimum one (1) year experience on the veterinary practice or an
26 animal husbandry graduate;

27 2. Has undergone relevant training on animal welfare practices

28 Provinces, cities and municipalities shall also assign their respective animal welfare
29 officers and necessary technical support staff to effectively implement the provisions of this
30 Act. The said officers shall possess at the very least the same qualifications as that of the
31 Regional Animal Welfare Officer.

32 The Provincial Animal Welfare Officer shall report to the Director of the Bureau Animal
33 Industry, through the Chief of Animal Welfare Division and shall have the following functions:

34 1. Supervise the operations of the municipal animal welfare officers in the province
35 including investigations of reports of violations of the Animal Welfare Act.

2. Submit to the Director of Bureau of Animal Industry, with specific recommendations on applications for permits, through the Chief of Animal Welfare Division.

3. Submit reports on violations of the Animal Welfare Act, with recommendations, to the Director of Bureau Animal Industry, through the Chief Animal Welfare Division.

Functions of the Municipal Animal Welfare Officers:

1. Process application for permits to operate pet shops, kennels, veterinary clinics, veterinary hospitals, stockyards, corrals, stud farms, breeding operations and zoos, as well as the transport of animals in any form of public or private maximum comfort while in transit

2. Monitor the operations of permittees with respect to implementation of the provisions of this Act.

3. Confiscate animals which are the subject of violations of this Act.

4. Gather evidence and file charges against violator of this Act.

5. Assist government prosecutors in the prosecution of violators of this Act.

Functions of the City Animal Welfare Officers:

The City Animal Welfare Officers shall report to the Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry. They shall have the same functions the Municipal Animal Welfare Officers.

SEC. 16. Bureau of Animal Industry. The Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI) through the Animal Welfare Division (AWD) shall supervise and regulate the establishment, operation and maintenance of pet shops, kennels, veterinary clinic, veterinary hospitals, stockyards, corrals, stud farms and zoos and any other form or structure for the confinement or animals where they are bred, treated, maintained, or kept either for sale or trade or for training as well as the transport of such animals in any form of public or private transportation facility to provide maximum comfort while in transit and minimize, if not totally eradicate incidence of sickness and death and prevent any cruelty from being inflicted upon the animals. The Director may call upon any government agency for assistance consistent with its powers, duties and responsibilities for the purpose of ensuring the effective and efficient implementation of this act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

It shall be the duty of such government agency to assist said director when called upon for assistance using any available funds in its budget for the purpose.

SEC. 17. Certification Requirement. - No person, association, partnership, corporation, cooperative or any government agency or instrumentality including slaughterhouses shall establish, maintain and operate any pet shop, kennel, veterinary clinic, veterinary hospital, stockyard, corral, stud farm or stock farm, zoo, animal shelters, animal sanctuaries, pounds and the like without first securing from the AWD a certificate of registration thereof.

Operating without necessary permits, certification and authorizations required shall be punishable with imprisonment not exceeding one (1) year and fine not exceeding Fifty

1 thousand pesos (P50,000.00). Subsequent violations, unless specified otherwise, shall merit
2 Thousand the perpetual prohibition to apply for same permits, certifications and
3 authorizations.

4 The certification shall be issued upon proof that the facilities of such establishment
5 for animals are adequate, clean and sanitary and complies with animal welfare standards
6 required for its use and purpose and that the same will not be used for, nor cause any pain
7 or suffering to the animals. The certificate shall be valid for a period of one year unless
8 earlier cancelled for just cause before the expiration of its term by the AWD and may be
9 renewed from year to year upon compliance of the conditions imposed hereunder. The AWD
10 shall charge reasonable fees for the issuance and renewal of such certificate.

11 The condition that such facilities be adequate and appropriate for the type of animal,
12 clean and sanitary, and that they will not be used for, nor cause any pain and/or suffering to
13 the animals is a continuing requirement for the operation of these establishments. AWD may
14 revoke or cancel such certificate or registration for failure to observe this conditions and
15 other just causes.

16 Government officials or employees who shall issue any permit, certification or
17 authorizations when applicants are not qualified to obtain the same shall be punished with
18 the same fine and term of imprisonment as the offenders and shall likewise be disqualified to
19 work for government agencies and/or instrumentalities which issue certificates or permits to
20 the public for same period as the term of imprisonment but shall in no case be less than one
21 year. This sanction shall be imposed as a separate penalty from other administrative
22 sanctions which may be imposed under other laws.

23
24 **SEC.18. Mayor's Permit Requirement** - No Local Government Unit shall issue a
25 mayor's or business permit to any person, association, partnership, corporation, cooperative
26 or government agency or instrumentality without the presentation of certificate coming from
27 the AWD that it has complied with the animal welfare standards set forth herein or any rules
28 and regulations as may hereafter be enforced.

29 For purposes of this Act, what is adequate and appropriate, clean and sanitary shall
30 be defined in the Implementing Rules and Regulations taking into consideration the nature
31 and needs of the specific animal or specie thereof. Other relevant international standards
32 may be used as reference for this purpose.

33
34 **SEC. 19. Transportation of Animals.** It shall be the duty of any owner or operator
35 of any land, air or water private and/or public utility transporting pet, wildlife and all other
36 animals to provide in all cases adequate, clean and sanitary facilities for the safe
37 conveyance and delivery thereof to their consignee at the place of consignment. They shall

1 provide sufficient food and water for such animals while in transit for more than twelve (12)
2 hours or whenever necessary.

3 No public or private utility shall transport any such animal without a written permit
4 from the Animal Welfare Division or its authorized representative. No cruel confinement or
5 restraint shall be made on such animals while being transported, including their loading
6 unloading.

7 Any form of cruelty shall be penalized even if the transporter has obtained a permit
8 from the Animal Welfare Division. Cruelty in transporting includes overcrowding, placing of
9 animals in the trunks or under the hood trunks of the vehicles exposing animals to extreme
10 weather condition without adequate shelter.

11 **SEC. 20. Prohibition to Put Live Animals in Cargo Holds of Abuses or Trunks of**
12 **Cars.** It shall be a criminal offense to transport dogs or other animals in cargo holds of
13 buses, trunks of cars or other places in vehicles which lack ventilation and inappropriate
14 transport cages. Management and staff of transport companies – whether planes, bus or
15 ships – shall be held liable for violation of a his act if they allow animals to be put in areas of
16 their carriers unless these areas are specifically prepared to carry live animals without
17 endangering their welfare or causing them suffering or death.”

18 No public or private utility shall transport any such animal without a written permit
19 from the AWD and only after complying with the established rules and regulations on proper
20 animal transport as may be issued. Transport of animals for show or entertainment shall
21 likewise be regulated following welfare standards.

22 AWD shall ensure that only appropriate transport facility made for the specific animal
23 specie shall be authorized to transport animals. It shall create in consultation with AWAC,
24 specific standards for transportation of animals according to its classification. Cruel
25 confinement and restraint shall be accordingly defined, taking into consideration the specific
26 need, behaviour and nature of the animal being transported.

27 Any vehicle used in the transportation or importation/exportation of animals in
28 violation of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed an instrument employed in the
29 commission of the crime, and shall be ordered confiscated and forfeited in favor of the
30 government upon conviction of the accused.

31 If the animal involved is pet animals and wildlife animal, the penalties shall be
32 imposed in its maximum.

1 **SEC. 21. Humane Livestock Transport.** - Live farm animals like pigs and chickens
2 should likewise be transported in vehicles with ample space for them to stand up and with
3 protection from elements like rain or extreme heat. This is regardless of whether they are
4 bound for slaughter or not."

5 **SEC. 22. Prohibition on Cruelty, Maltreatment or Neglect or Killing Animals.** It
6 shall be unlawful for any person to torture any animal, to neglect to provide adequate care,
7 sustenance or shelter, or maltreat any animal or to subject any animal to fights not
8 authorized or regulated by law, kill any such animals or cause or procure them to be killed,
9 tortured or be deprived of adequate care, sustenance or shelter, or maltreat or use the same
10 in research or experiments not expressly authorized by the Animal Welfare Division the
11 appropriate government agency in cases of terrestrial wildlife species and the like.

12 An act of cruelty and maltreatment includes but shall not be limited to the following:

- 13 (a) an act that causes an animal unnecessary suffering or pain such as but not
14 limited to torture, maltreatment and the like;
15 (b) exposing the animal to inhumane conditions and situations including inappropriate
16 shelter and /or transport facility;
17 (c) treatment that is inhumane such as but not limited to overcrowding, neglect or
18 failure to provide adequate care, sustenance and shelter; unnecessary restraint
19 (d) overworking an animal or failure to provide necessary rest
20 (e) abandonment of animal and/or leaving the animal under circumstances likely to
21 cause the animal unnecessary pain and suffering, or if its abandonment results in
22 death.

23 The killing of any animal other than cattle pigs, goats, sheep, poultry, rabbits,
24 carabaos, horses, deer and crocodiles is likewise hereby declared unlawful except in the
25 following instances:

- 26 (1) When it is done as part of the religious rituals of an established religion or
27 sect or a ritual required by tribal or ethnic custom of indigenous cultural
28 communities; however, leaders shall keep records in cooperation with the
29 Committee on Animal Welfare;
30 (2) When the pet animal is afflicted with an incurable communicable disease
31 as determined and certified by a duly licensed veterinarian;
32 (3) When the killing is deemed necessary to put an end to the misery suffered
33 by the animal as determined and certified by a duly licensed veterinarian;
34 (4) When it is done to prevent an imminent danger to the life or limb of a
35 human being;

- 1 (5) When done for the purpose of animal population control;
- 2 (6) When the animal is killed after it has been used in authorized
- 3 research or experiments; and
- 4 (7) Any other ground analogous to the foregoing as determined and certified
- 5 licensed veterinarian.

6 In all the above mentioned cases, including those of cattle, pigs, goats, sheep,
7 poultry, rabbits, carabaos, horses, deer and crocodiles, the killing of the animals shall at all
8 times be done only through euthanasia or other humane procedures approved by the CAW
9 and in no case shall the animals be killed by way of electrocution or gas chamber using any
10 petrol or diesel exhaust. The list of animals allowed to be killed for food or for the reasons
11 enumerated maybe modified/revised as the need arises by the Committee on Animal
12 Welfare subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture. For this
13 purpose, humane procedures shall mean the use of the most scientific methods available as
14 may be determined and approved by the committee.

15 Likewise, possession of body carcasses or any parts thereof, meats of any animals,
16 whether raw, cooked or processed, other than those allowed under existing laws on food
17 animals, without the necessary permit or veterinary certificate from the National Meat
18 Inspection Service or local slaughterhouses showing the reasons for the killing and the
19 method used for the killing as well as the purpose for which the carcasses will be used is a
20 presumption that the animals were killed under circumstances prohibited under this Act thus
21 punishable. Buying and selling of meat, raw, cooked or processed, carcaesses or parts
22 thereof contemplated under this provision shall likewise be prohibited.

23 **Sec. 23. Prohibition on Animal Fights** – It is prohibited to subject animals to fights
24 not authorized or regulated by law such as, but not limited to dog fighting, horse fighting and
25 bull fighting. A person must not:

- 26 (a) cause, procure, permit, encourage, promote, organise or incite a fight in which an
- 27 animal is pitted against another animal;
- 28 (b) advertise, promote the intention to conduct such a fight; or
- 29 (c) attend such a fight

30 **SEC. 24. Who may File Complaints.** Complainants on animal cruelty or neglect
31 may be any one of the following:

- 32 (1) Any ordinary citizen with personal knowledge on the incident/ cruelty whether the
- 33 animal is theirs or not
- 34 (2) Officer or employee of Animal Welfare Division – Bureau of Animal Industry

(3) Officer or representative of any animal welfare organization – non government organization

SEC. 25. Training for Humane handling and Reporting Requirements for Facilities and Institutions with Use of animals – Institutions that use or deal with animals are required to train personnel about humane handling and humane catching. Training of trainers shall be undertaken by BAI which may deputize animal welfare organizations and private organizations who have the expertise in humane handling or catching animals

Further, methods through which deficiencies in animal care and treatment may be reported, including deficiencies in animal care and treatment reported by any employee of the facility will be specified in Implementing Rules and Regulations. No facility employee, committee member, or laboratory personnel may be discriminated against, or be subject to any reprisal, for reporting violations of any regulation or standards under the Animal Welfare Act

SEC. 26. Prohibition Of Pest Control And Private Animal Control Companies To Treat Dogs And Cats As Pest. - It shall be a violation to treat companion animals such as dogs and cats as “pest” under this Act. Animal control of strays shall be solely assigned to the Veterinarian’s Office. Should the City Veterinarian sub-contract private companies to do the trapping and euthanasia for the City, the office of the said City Veterinarian shall draw up a contract and ensure that provisions on Euthanasia and Humane Catching under this Act are followed.

In the event of cruelty to dogs and cats captured for the purpose of animal control, both the private company and the City Veterinarian can be held liable.

SEC. 27. Registration of Dog and Cats Breeding. – Any person breeding dogs and cats to sell them should be required to register with the Bureau of Animal Industry – Animal Welfare Division (BAI-AWD). BAI AWD shall require all licensed breeders keep record of their bitches, including name, date of birth, address where kept, breed, colour, details of sire, date of mating, and puppies birth dates, weight, description, and sale details – including date of sale, name, address and type of purchaser (pet shop/private).

Maintaining these records accurately is a condition of licensing and the records must be available for inspection t all times.

Aside from documentary requirements such as barangay clearances and SEC or DTI registrations, BAI-AWD shall also issue humane guidelines for breeding and shall make adherence to these guidelines a requirement before a breeder can be registered.

SEC.. 28 Working Dogs. - Before issuing permits, BAI-AWD must check compliance with issued minimum care standards that ensure the physical, mental and emotional well-being of working dog such as employed units, bomb-sniffing dogs, search-and-rescue dogs, and seeing-eye dogs.

1 Failure to comply with minimum standards of care shall make the owners, handlers
2 and/or staff members of agencies that provide these working dog liable under this Act.

3 Retired working dogs shall not be bred but must be neutered/ spayed and rehomed
4 by coordinating with accredited animal welfare organizations, or euthanized by licensed
5 veterinarian using the approved procedures under this Act.

6 **SEC. 29. *Duty to Protect.*** It shall be the duty of every person to protect the natural
7 habitat of wildlife. The destruction of said habitat shall be considered as a form of cruelty to
8 animals and its preservation is a way of protecting the animals.

9 **SEC. 30. *Protection of Persons Intervening to Alleviate Pain, Fear and Suffering***
10 ***in Animals.*** Any person who, acting in good faith, responds or intervenes without using
11 violence or restraint greater than necessary to ensure the safety of an animal being abused,
12 shall not be held criminally, civilly or administratively liable.

13 Anyone who undertakes to get a chained or caged starving, suffering or sickly animal
14 from the premises of an owner who has been remiss in providing for its basic needs shall not
15 be held criminally, civilly, and administratively liable provided that:

16 1. The barangay or subdivision association have confirmed in writing that all attempts
17 to contract the owner of the dog or property where the dog is kept have failed;

18 2. Entry into the premises is supervised by at least two barangay officials or law
19 enforcement officials.

20 3. During the seizure and transfer of the animal, no other item or piece of property is
21 touched except for what is necessary to get the animal which is in imminent danger of death.

22 4. Steps are taken to secure the property or premises from succeeding intruders with
23 new locks under the care of barangay or subdivision officials.

24 5. A written note to the owner of the dog or the premises is left in the area where dog
25 used to be and a duplicate with the barangay or subdivision officials as to who may be
26 contacted regarding the animal.

27 Damage to property such as broken locks and other expenses related to the seizure
28 such a replacement of locks or broken windows shall be for the account of the owner of the
29 animal."

30 **Sec. 31. *Deputization of Inspection Officers.*** The Director of BAI shall deputize
31 animal welfare enforcement officers from non-government organizations with proven track
32 records in filing criminal charges against animal offenders. Guidelines for the gathering of
33 evidence, filing criminal charge shall be drawn up by the Committee on Animal Welfare to
34 guide the Inspection Officers. Procedures will include issuance of warning tickets with a
35 checklist on the conditions to be improved. Warnings will be up to second warning only
36 before filing of charges enforcement agencies shall designate animal welfare enforcement
37 officers who shall assist in the implementation of this Act. As such, the animal welfare

1 enforcement officers shall have full authority to seize and rescue illegally traded and
2 maltreated animals and to arrest violators of this Act subject to existing laws, rules and
3 regulations on arrest and detention."

4 **Sec. 32. LGU Facilities for Keeping Recued Animals.** The Local Government Unit
5 (LGU) should have a facility separate from its City Pound for rescued animals to be held as
6 evidence in court cases. Food, water and vet care shall be provided for these animals for the
7 account of the LGU until such a time that the animals can be presented as evidence in
8 Court. After their presentation as evidence, they can be fostered by individuals screened by
9 Animal Welfare NGOs accredited by the BAI AWD, neutered and rehomed, or euthanized
10 according to the approved Euthanasia Procedures under this Act, if fostering or rehoming is
11 not feasible due to lack of fosterers or due to health or behavior issues that may make an
12 animal unsuitable for rehoming or fostering.

13 The Government may likewise sub-contract sheltering with an accredited private
14 shelter for as long as funding will be provided for that shelter and a definite holding period for
15 the animals is specified in the Memorandum of Agreement between said LGU and the
16 accredited private shelter."

17 **Sec 33. Mandatory Spay-Neuter of Dogs And Cats Rescued From Cruelty**
18 **Before Rehoming of Adoption.** Rescued dogs or cats, once they are deemed fit for spay-
19 neuter surgery, shall be neutered or spayed before rehoming, whether from an animal
20 shelter or facility registered with BAI or an LGU facility.

21 Violation of this provision shall cause either the issuance of a written warning from
22 BAI-AWD or a revocation of permit issued by BAI-AWD to that facility. The erring facility's
23 permit will not be renewed until the oversight is corrected and a written assurance from the
24 facility veterinarian and facility manager is received by BAI-AAWD that will animals to be
25 placed will be neutered.

26 **Sec. 34 Establishment of Animal Welfare Desks in Police Stations and**
27 **Barangay Outposts.** Animal welfare desks shall also be established in each police station
28 and barangay hall or outposts to ensure that those reporting incidents of animal cruelty and
29 neglect may receive proper guidance and assistance. Barangay desk officers and officials,
30 members of police that are assigned t these Desks are required to attend a seminar
31 conducted by BAI-AWD or an accredited animal welfare NGO.

32 **Sec. 35. Legal Protection of Animal Welfare Violation Cases.** For the prosecution
33 of animal welfare cases, the Department of Justice (DOJ) through its public prosecutors may
34 authorize any private law practitioner who may be well-oriented with animal welfare law to
35 prosecute and/or assist in the prosecution of offenders who shall be under their direct control
36 and supervision.

1 **SEC. 36. Temporary Protection Custody.** For the effective implementation of this
2 Act and Prosecution in case of violation thereof, the Local Government Unit where the
3 violation was committed or any non-government organization (NGO) devoted to animal
4 welfare may, upon prima facie determination of cruelty, maltreatment or neglect, take
5 immediate temporary protective custody over distressed animal to nurse it back to health
6 and for purpose of using it as evidenced in the trial against the animal abuser.

7 In the event that the offender is acquitted, the animal may be returned to him/her
8 subject to certain conditions that the LGU or NGO may impose. However, if convicted, the
9 protective custody over the animal becomes permanent and should the animal be capable of
10 being put up for adoption, then said animal be turned over to an institution that offers
11 rescued animals for adoption.

12 **SEC. 37. Disaster-Relief and Response Program for Animals.** – The AWD shall
13 create a Committee led by the City Veterinarian and the Regional Animal Welfare Officer
14 who shall be responsible for drawing up guidelines for Disaster Preparedness, Response
15 and Relief for farm and companion animals in their area. They will also set up a temporary
16 holding or evacuation area for these animals and are tasked to report immediately to DA –
17 BAI on the number of animals affected by a disaster occurring in their area. BAI will fund
18 these temporary shelters for affected animals and coordinate with the LGU about providing
19 food and water for them until the families or farmers who own these animals are able to
20 rebuild and return to their homes or to a relocation area.

21 **SEC. 38. Penalties.** Any person who subjects any animal to Cruelty, maltreatment
22 or neglect shall, upon conviction by final judgment, be punished by imprisonment and/or fine,
23 as indicated in the following graduated scale:

24 1) Imprisonment of one (1) year and six (6) months and one (ay 91) to two years and/or a
25 fine not exceeding P100,000.00 (if the animal subjected to cruelty, maltreatment or neglect
26 dies;

27 2) Imprisonment of one (1) year and one day to one (1) year and six months and/or a fine
28 not exceeding P50,000.00 if the animal subjected to cruelty, maltreatment or neglect
29 survives but is severely injured with loss of its natural faculty to survive on its own and
30 needing human Intervention to sustain its life; and

31 3) imprisonment of six months to one year and/or a fine not exceeding P30,000.00 for
32 subjecting any animal to cruelty, maltreatment or neglect but without causing its death or
33 incapacitating it to survive on its own.

34 If the violation is committed by a juridical person, the officer responsible thereof
35 shall serve the imprisonment. If the violation is committed by an alien, he or she shall be
36 immediately deported after the service of sentence without any further proceeding.

1 The foregoing penalties shall also apply for any other violation of this act,
2 depending upon the effect or result of the act or omission as defined in the immediately
3 preceding sections.

4 However, regardless of the resulting condition to the animals, the penalty of two (2)
5 years and one (1) day to three (3) years and/or a fine not exceeding Two Hundred Fifty
6 Thousand Pesos (P250,000.00) shall be imposed if the offense is committed by any of the
7 following: (1) a syndicate; (2) an offender who makes business out of cruelty to an animal;
8 (3) a public officer or employee; or (4) where at least three animals are involved.

9 In any of the foregoing situations, the offender shall suffer subsidiary imprisonment in
10 case of insolvency and the inability to pay the fine.

11 **SEC. 39. Incentives for Informants.** Informants on the violations of this Act shall be
12 compensated after charges have been filed against violators and same are found guilty of
13 violations of this Act. The compensation shall be established by the Bureau of Animal
14 Industry but shall not be less than Ten Thousand Pesos (P10,000) nor more than Fifty
15 Thousand Pesos (P50,000). The Bureau shall include in its annual appropriations the budget
16 to cover such incentives for informants

17 **SECTION 40. Implementing Rules and Regulations.**- The Bureau of Animal
18 Industry shall promulgate the necessary rules and regulation for the strict implementation of
19 the provisions of this Act within ninety (90) days from the effectivity of this Act. Such
20 guidelines shall be reviewed by the Committee every three (3) years from its implementation
21 or whenever necessary.

22 **SECTION 41. Separability Clause.** - If for any reason any section or provision of
23 this Act or any portion thereof, or the application of such section, provision or portion thereof
24 to any person, group or circumstances is declared invalid or unconstitutional, the remainder
25 of this Act shall not be affected by such declaration and shall continue in full force and effect.

26 **SECTION 42. Repealing Clause.** - Republic Act No. 8485, as amended is hereby
27 repealed. All other laws, decrees, administrative orders, ordinances, rules and regulations or
28 parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby modified or repealed
29 accordingly.

30 **SECTION 43. Effectivity Clause.** - This Act shall take effect after fifteen (15) days
31 are hereby repealed. In at least two (2) national newspapers of general circulation.

32 Approved,

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

15TH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 3369

Introduced by **REP. SALVADOR H. ESCUDERO III**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

It has been noted that many of those arrested for violation of Republic Act No. 8485 are repeat offenders. Some are out on bail and their cases are still being tried. The penalty of fine, which is from P 1,000.00 to 5,000.00, is way too low to serve as a deterrent. (The fine is imposed as an alternative to imprisonment, not in addition thereto).

Some accused have been heard to admit that what they are made to pay the government by way of fine is often less than the standard bribe they give to policemen who pull them over with their hot cargo.

It is respectfully submitted that as noble as the objectives of the law are, they remain elusive because the penalty is unrealistic. The penalty must be upgraded.


SALVADOR H. ESCUDERO III
Representative
1st District, Sorsogon

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

15TH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 3369

Introduced by **REP. SALVADOR H. ESCUDERO III**

AN ACT
TO INCREASE THE PENALTY FOR CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. AMENDING FOR
THE PURPOSE SECTION 8 OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8485

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Section 8 of Republic Act No. 8485 is hereby amended as follows:

“X X X

X X X

X X X

SEC. 8 Any person who violates any of the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction by final judgment, be punished by imprisonment of not less than [six (6) months] ONE YEAR nor more [two (2)] FOUR years [or] AND a fine of not less than (One) FIVE thousand nor more than (Five) TEN thousand pesos. If the violation is committed by a juridical person, the office responsible therefore shall serve the imprisonment. If the violation is committed by an alien, he or she shall be immediately deported after service of sentence without any further proceedings.

FOR EVERY SUBSEQUENT CONVICTION UNDER R.A. 8485, THE ACCUSED SHALL SUFFER AN ADDITIONAL ONE (1) YEAR IMPRISONMENT AND FIVE (5) THOUSAND PESOS FINE.

THE VEHICLE USED IN THE TRANSPORTATION OF ANIMALS IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 4 SHALL BE DEEMED AN INSTRUMENT EMPLOYED IN THE COMMISSION OF THE CRIME, AND SHALL BE ORDERED CONFISCATED AND FORFEITED IN FAVOR OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Xxx

xxx

xxx”

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in at least two (2) newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

FIFTEENTH (15TH) CONGRESS
First Regular Session

House Bill No. 5849

Introduced by: Rep. Bernadette Herrera-Dy

EXPLANATORY NOTE

When the Animal Welfare Act of 1998 was passed in 1998, there were only two animal welfare organizations incorporated in the Securities and Exchange Commission, namely – the Philippine Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (PSPCA) and the primary lobbying organization for the Act, The Philippine Animal Welfare Society (PAWS) led by Nita Hontiveros-Lichauco.

The topography of animal welfare has changed considerably since then. More people are concerned about animal cruelty and have formed organizations across the country to help animals.

The bill therefore seeks to give greater representation to the animal welfare movement by amending the Act in to add six (6) slots for animal welfare organizations in the Committee on Animal Welfare (CAW) – with at least two from every major island – Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.

The bill also provides an additional slot for the Philippine National Police (PNP) as the Sponsor believes that a key element in ensuring effective implementation of the law against animal cruelty is to have our police take part in the crafting of guidelines in terms of apprehension and gathering of evidence versus animal offenders.

Implementation is likewise affected by lack of budget appropriated for the this Act and the lack of systems that would enable the Bureau of Animal Industry perform its mandate of promoting animal welfare and prosecuting cruelty, as well as issuing permits and licenses to all people and establishments who keep and deal with animals.

Cruel acts against animals abound in social networking sites and in cyberspace, the proponents mocking the law of the land for its measly fines and apparent hesitation in imprisoning animal offenders for long periods of times through a legal loophole that allows animal offenders to serve their sentences out of jail, on parole. This Sponsor is of the firm belief that the way a Society protects its weakest members has a great bearing on the peace

and order situation of our land. FBI records in the United States prove this – track records of violent criminals include a pre-disposition to be cruel to animals for no known reason.

Animal health is also directly related to human health. How successful our country will be in eradicating deadly diseases such as rabies- which kills 300- 600 Filipinos every year (mostly, children)- will be determined not only by efforts to provide vaccines and information about rabies but by encouraging people to be responsible pet owners and to be compassionate towards the animals that we share our world with.

Further, the scientific basis of sentience or the capacity of animals to feel pain also brings forth an ethical aspect of the State's duty to protect them, akin to the principle that a society should protect its weakest members in order to achieve the greatest good- which was the major argument for the passage of the RA 8485 in 1998. Mahatma Gandhi's quote: "A nation's moral progress can be measured by the way it treats in animals."

This growing consciousness is a worldwide phenomenon: in 2002, the OIE1 whose role is to manage animal health across the world, began providing recommendations for positive animal welfare, underscoring an international recognition of the link between animal health and animal welfare.

The Philippines- being the first in Southeast Asia to come up with its own nationwide anti-cruelty law should likewise be at the forefront of improving upon such laws so that these law remain relevant and in step with the times. Deputization of animal welfare officers among animal welfare NGOs that have successfully filed criminal cases in court may widen the reach of Bureau of Animal Industry. Clearer systems and logistics for seizures of animal welfare cases will strengthen the law, protect the rescuers from unjust suits and bring across the message that the government is serious in its endeavor to fight animal cruelty.

It is time that we, Filipinos, are recognized for our compassion to animals as this evokes the finest elements of our humanity. To be firm and resolute in condemning and punishing acts which show utter disregard for life, protects our Society from deteriorating into one whose people are less humane towards each other. We protect health, livelihoods, ecosystems. Animal welfare directly translates to human welfare.

It is in this light that I enjoin all my esteemed colleagues here in Congress to support and quickly pass this Amendment.



BERNADETTE HERRERA-DY

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

FIFTEENTH (15TH) CONGRESS
First Regular Session

House Bill No. 5849

Introduced by: Rep. Bernadette Herrera-Dy

**AN ACT AMMENDING REPUBLIC ACT 8485 OTHERWISE KNOWN AS "THE
ANIMAL WELFARE ACT OF 1998"**

*Be it enacted in the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Philippines in
Congress assembled:*

SEC 1. *Section 5 of the Animal Welfare Act, otherwise known as "The Animal
Welfare Act of the Philippines Section is hereby amended to read as follows:*

*"Sec. 5. There is hereby created a Committee on Animal Welfare attached to the
Department of Agriculture ..-*

X X X

The Committee shall be composed of the official representatives of the following:

1. The Department of Interior and Local Government
2. Dep Ed (formerly DECS or "Department of Education, Culture and Sports")
3. Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI) of the Department of Agriculture (DA)
4. Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) of the DENR
5. National Meat Inspection Service (NMIS) of the DA
6. Agricultural Training and Institute (ATI) of the DA
7. Philippine Veterinary Medical Association (PVMA)
8. Veterinary Practitioners Association of the Philippines (VPAP)
9. Philippine Animal Hospital Association (PAHA)
10. Philippine Animal Welfare Society (PAWS)
11. Philippine Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (PSPCA)
12. Philippine Society of Swine Practitioners (PSSP)
13. Philippine College of Canine Practitioners (PCCP)

14. Philippine Society for Animal Science (PSAS)
15. Philippine National Police (PNP)

and six (6) qualified animal welfare organizations

15-16. two (2) whose main operations are based in Luzon

17-18. two (2) whose main operations are based in Visayas

19-20. two (2) whose main operations are based in Mindanao”

SEC 2. *New Sections 5A to 5C is hereby inserted after Section 5 of RA 8485, to read as follows:*

“Section 5A. Requirements for CAW members and nominees

The existing and additional animal welfare organizations and non-animal welfare NGOs shall submit the following annually:

1. Updated SEC Registration
2. BIR Registration
3. Annual Report of Programs
 - 3.1 For animal welfare NGOs, programs in all the enumerated fields: humane education, spay-neuter, lobbying and campaigning against animal cruelty, rescue, rehabilitation and rehoming of animals, disaster-relief for animals.
 - 3.2 For veterinary organizations: spay-neuter outreach programs for indigent pet owners.

Non-submission of the said requirements annually upon the request of the Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry shall cause the representation of such organization to be revoked for the year. Each NGO shall be given sixty (60) days from receipt of yearly written notice to submit the documentary requirements.”

“Section 5B. Nomination and Appointment of Additional Animal Welfare NGOs

Animal welfare NGOs in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao who meet the qualifications indicated in Section 5A may submit their applications to the Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry who will endorse qualified applicants to the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture for final appointment.

Additional qualified animal welfare NGO CAW members must be appointed within sixty (60) days from their submission of nomination forms to the BAI Director.

“Section 5C. Forfeiture or termination of CAW Membership for the Year

NON-GOVERNMENT MEMBERS. Three consecutive non-attendance of the official or his alternate CAW representative for the organization shall result in

the termination of the said NGO's CAW Membership for the year and forfeiture of voting rights of the said organization for that particular year.

GOVERNMENT MEMBERS. Two (2) consecutive non-attendance of the official representative from a government entity shall cause the issuance of a warning memo to the personnel involved with the third incident of non-attendance as grounds for replacement of the representative of the government agency. The BAI Director shall write asking for the replacement of the said representative to the CAW after the third absence. The government agency must immediately fill in the vacancy by appointing a new representative for the next CAW meeting."

"Section 5D. Honorarium for Attending CAW Members. CAW members shall receive honorarium for each monthly attendance and this honorarium shall be sourced from the penalties and fees gathered in the implementation of this Act."

SEC 3. *New Sections 4A to 4B is hereby inserted after Section 4 of RA 8485, to read as follows:*

"Section 4A. Prohibition to put live animals in cargo holds of buses or trunks of cars. It shall be a criminal offense to transport dogs or other animals in cargo holds of buses, trunks of cars or other places in vehicles which lack ventilation. Management and staff of transport companies – whether planes, bus or ships – shall be held liable for violation of this Act if they allow animals to be put in areas of their carriers unless these areas are specifically prepared to carry live animals without endangering their welfare or causing them suffering or death."

As per the Resolution for Transport of Live Specimens (Conf. 10.21), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) recommends that all parties dealing with the preparation and transport of live animal specimens follow the instructions provided by IATA's Live Animals Regulations (LAR) and incorporate them in their national legislations.

"Section 4B. Humane Livestock Transport. - Live farm animals like pigs and chickens should likewise be transported in vehicles with ample space for them to stand up and with protection from elements like rain or extreme heat. This is regardless of whether they are bound for slaughter or not."

SEC 4. *New Sections 6A to 6E are hereby inserted after Section 6 of RA 8485, to read as follows:*

"Section 6A. Who may file
Complainants on animal cruelty or neglect may be any one of the following:

- (1) Any ordinary citizen with personal knowledge on the incident / cruelty whether the animal is theirs or not

- (2) Owner or guardian or caregiver of the animal involved
- (3) Professional or non-professional working with animals with personal knowledge on non-adherence to legislated animal welfare standards in the handling or keeping, treatment or transporting of these animals (i.e. veterinarians, laboratory scientists, caretakers)
- (4) Officer or employee of Animal Welfare Division- Bureau of Animal Industry
- (5) Police officers
- (6) Barangay captains or LGU officials
- (7) Officer or representative of any animal welfare organization
- (8) Government official”

“Section 6B. Training for Humane Handling and Reporting Requirements for Facilities and Institutions which Use Animals. - Institutions that use or deal with animals are required to train personnel about humane handling and humane catching. Training of trainers shall be undertaken by BAI which may deputize animal welfare organizations and private organizations who have the expertise in humane handling or catching animals.

Further, methods through which deficiencies in animal care and treatment may be reported, including deficiencies in animal care and treatment reported by any employee of the facility will be specified in Implementing Rules and Regulations. No facility employee, committee member, or laboratory personnel may be discriminated against, or be subject to any reprisal, for reporting violations of any regulation or standards under the Animal Welfare Act.”

“Section 6C. Prohibition of Pest Control and Private Animal Control Companies to Treat Dogs and Cats as “Pests”. - It shall be a violation to treat companion animals such as dogs and cats as “pests” under this Act. Animal control of strays shall be solely assigned to the City Veterinarian’s Office. Should the City Veterinarian sub-contract private companies to do the trapping and euthanasia for the City, the Office of the said City Veterinarian shall draw up a contract and ensure that provisions on Euthanasia and Humane Catching under this Act are followed.

In the event of cruelty to dogs and cats captured for the purpose of animal control, both the private company and the City Veterinarian can be held liable.”

“Section 6D. Registration of Dog and Cat Breeders. - Any person breeding dogs and cats to sell them should be required to register with the Bureau of Animal Industry- Animal Welfare Division (BAI-AWD). BAI AWD shall require all licensed breeders keep record of their bitches, including name, date of birth, address where kept, breed, colour, details of sire, date of mating, and puppies birth dates, weight, description, and sale details - including date of sale, name, address and type of purchaser (pet shop/private).

Maintaining these records accurately is a condition of licensing and the records must be available for inspection at all times.

Aside from documentary requirements such as barangay clearances and SEC or DTI registrations, BAI-AWD shall also issue humane guidelines for breeding and shall make adherence to these guidelines a requirement before a breeder can be registered.”

“Section 6E. Working Dogs. - Before issuing permits, BAI-AWD must check compliance with issued minimum care standards that ensure the physical, mental and emotional well-being of working dogs such as K-9 units, bomb-sniffing dogs, search-and- rescue dogs, seeing-eye dogs.

Failure to comply with minimum standards of care shall make the owners, handlers and/or staff members of agencies that provide these working dogs liable under this Act.

Retired working dogs shall not be bred but must be neutered /spayed and rehomed by coordinating with accredited animal welfare organizations, or euthanized by a licensed veterinarian using the approved procedures under this Act.”

SEC 5. New Sections 7A to 7D are hereby inserted after Section 7 of RA 8485, to read as follows:

“Section 7A. Protection of Persons Intervening to Alleviate Pain, Fear and Suffering in Animals. - Any person who, acting in good faith, responds or intervenes without using violence or restraint greater than necessary to ensure the safety of an animal being abused, shall not be held criminally, civilly or administratively liable.

Anyone who undertakes to get a chained or caged starving, suffering or sickly animal from the premises of an owner who has been remiss in providing for its basic needs shall not be held criminally, civilly or administratively liable provided that:

1. The barangay or subdivision association have confirmed in writing that all attempts to contact the owner of the dog or property where the dog is kept have failed;
2. Entry into the premises is supervised by at least two barangay officials or law enforcement officials.
3. During the seizure and transfer of the animal, no other item or piece of property is touched except for what is necessary to get the animal which is in imminent danger of death.
4. Steps are taken to secure the property or premises from succeeding intruders with new locks under the care of barangay or subdivision officials.
5. A written note to the owner of the dog or the premises is left in the area where dog used to be and a duplicate with the barangay or subdivision officials as to who may be contacted regarding the animal

Damage to property such as broken locks and other expenses related to the seizure such as replacement of locks or broken windows shall be for the account of the owner of the animal.”

“Section 7B. *Deputization of Inspection Officers.* – The Director of BAI shall deputize animal welfare enforcement officers from non-government organizations with proven track records in filing criminal charges against animal offenders. Guidelines for the gathering of evidence, filing criminal charges shall be drawn up by the Committee on Animal Welfare to guide the Inspection Officers. Procedures will include issuance of warning tickets with a checklist on the conditions to be improved. Warnings will be up to second warning only before filing of charges. Enforcement agencies shall designate animal welfare enforcement officers who shall assist in the implementation of this Act. As such, the animal welfare enforcement officers shall have the full authority to seize and rescue illegally traded and maltreated animals and to arrest violators of this Act subject to existing laws, rules and regulations on arrest and detention.”

“Section 7C. *LGU Facilities for Keeping Rescued Animals*
The Local Government Unit (LGU) should have a facility separate from its City Pound for rescued animals to be held as evidence in court cases. Food, water and vet care shall be provided for these animals for the account of the LGU until such a time that the animals can be presented as evidence in Court. After their presentation as evidence, they can be fostered by individuals screened by Animal Welfare NGOs accredited by the BAI AWD, neutered and rehomed, or euthanized according to the approved Euthanasia Procedures under this Act, if fostering or rehoming is not feasible due to lack of fosterers or due to health or behavior issues that may make an animal unsuitable for rehoming or fostering.

The Government may likewise sub-contract sheltering with an accredited private shelter for as long as funding will be provided for that shelter and a definite holding period for the animals is specified in the Memorandum of Agreement between said LGU and the accredited private shelter.”

“Sec. 7D. *Mandatory Spay-Neuter Of Dogs And Cats Rescued From Cruelty Before Rehoming or Adoption.* Rescued dogs or cats, once they are deemed fit for spay-neuter surgery, shall be neutered or spayed before rehoming, whether from an animal shelter or facility registered with BAI or an LGU facility.

Violation of this provision shall cause either the issuance of a written warning from BAI-AWD or a revocation of permit issued by BAI-AWD to that facility. The erring facility’s permit will not be renewed until the oversight is corrected and a written assurance from the facility veterinarian and facility manager is received by BAI-AWD that all animals to be placed will be neutered.

“Sec. 7E. *Establishment of Animal Welfare Desks in Police Stations and Barangay Outposts.* Animal welfare desks shall also be established in

each police station and barangay hall or outpost to ensure that those reporting incidents of animal cruelty and neglect may receive proper guidance and assistance. Barangay desk officers and officials, members of police that are assigned at these Desks are required to attend a seminar conducted by BAI-AWD or an accredited animal welfare NGO.”

“Section 7F. Legal Prosecution of Animal Welfare Violation Cases. For the prosecution of animal welfare cases, the Department of Justice (DOJ) through its public prosecutors may authorize any private law practitioner who may be well-oriented with animal welfare law to prosecute and/or assist in the prosecution of offenders.”

SEC 6 . Section 8 shall now read --

“Section 8. Penalties. Any person who violates any of the provision of this Act shall, upon conviction by final judgment, be punished by prison mayor or imprisonment of not less than six (6) years and one (1) to twelve (12) years and a fine of not less than Ten Thousand Pesos (P10,000.00). Those convicted of pet neglect shall be prohibited from owning a dog, cat or any companion animal in their lifetime. If the violation is committed by a juridical person, the officer responsible thereof shall serve the imprisonment. If the violation is committed by an alien, he or she shall be immediately deported after the service of sentence without any further proceeding.”

SEC 7 . Section 9 shall now read --

“Sec. 9. Disaster-Relief and Response Program for Animals. The AWD shall create a Committee led by the City Veterinarian and the Regional Animal Welfare Officer who shall be responsible for drawing up guidelines for Disaster Preparedness, Response and Relief for farm and companion animals in their area. They will also set up a temporary holding or evacuation area for these animals and are tasked to report immediately to DA-BAI on the number of animals affected by a disaster occurring in their area. BAI will fund these temporary shelters for affected animals and coordinate with the LGU about providing food and water for them until the families or farmers who own these animals are able to rebuild and return to their homes or to a relocated area.”

SEC 8. Section 10 shall be added and shall read as

“Sec. 10. Appropriations and Animal Welfare Act Fund .- The amount of ONE HUNDRED MILLION PESOS (P100, 000,000.00) necessary for the implementation of the provisions of this amended Act shall be initially charged against the appropriations of the Department of Agriculture under the General Appropriations Act.

The fines and penalties collected under this Act shall likewise form part of the Animal Welfare Act Fund. Donations from private institutions or

organizations may be accepted to carry out the mandate of implementing the Animal Welfare Act.

The Bureau of Animal Industry shall be in-charge of handling the proper accounting, disbursements and recording/documentation of all monies received for this Fund."

SEC. 8. *Section 11 shall be added and shall read as*

"Section 11. *Repealing Clause.* All laws, decrees, executive orders, issuances or regulations inconsistent with the revisions of this Act are hereby revised and amended accordingly."

SEC. 9. *Section 12 shall be added and shall read as*

"Section 12. *Separability Clause.* If any portion or provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional or invalid, the other portions or provisions hereof, which are not affected, shall continue to be in full force and effect."

SEC. 10. *Section 13 shall be added and shall read as*

"Section 13. *Effectivity.* This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in two (2) newspapers of general circulation."

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City, Metro Manila

Fifteenth Congress
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 6089

Introduced by Rep. Reynaldo V. Umali

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Recently, a photograph of a dog stuffed in a sack, tied to the rear of a Sports Utility Vehicle, and transported through the city streets spread virally on the internet. It has since spread like wildfire through social networking sites like Facebook and Twitter causing outrage online.

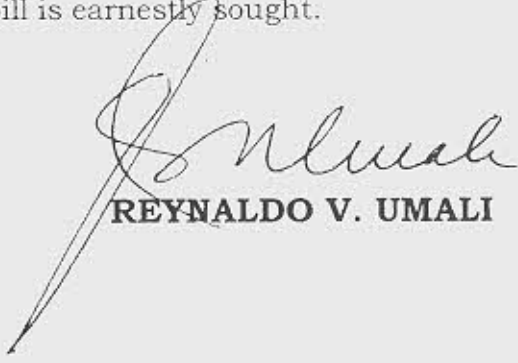
Several months ago, another tale of animal cruelty was in the news. It was reported that a syndicate was producing "crush videos" and selling them in the black market. A crush video features animals being stepped upon and crushed to death. The said videos were supposed to cater to certain individuals who found such acts entertaining.

In both cases, citizens unanimously branded the acts as cruel. Animal welfare groups have been trying to assist law enforcers in the prosecution of the perpetrators. Unfortunately, the organizations fear that their conviction would not deter similar acts in the future because the current law provides for miniscule penalties. Republic Act No. 8485 or the Animal Welfare Act of 1998 states that any person who violates any of the provisions of the Act shall be punished by imprisonment of not less than six (6) months nor more than (2) years or a fine of not less than One Thousand Pesos (P1,000.00) or both at the discretion of the court. The English jurist, William Jones, said that "Cruelty to animals is one of the distinguishing vices of low and base minds. Wherever it is found, it is a certain mark of ignorance and meanness; a mark which all the external advantages of wealth, splendour, and nobility, cannot obliterate. It is consistent neither with learning nor true civility."

The public sentiment in favor of better treatment for animals must be translated into public policy. Thus, there is a need to put more teeth into the law against those who engage and trade on animal cruelty. This bill seeks to provide a higher penalty for those who violate R.A.

8485, entitled "An Act To Promote Animal Welfare In The Philippines,
Otherwise Known As 'the Animal Welfare Act Of 1998. '"

Hence, the approval of this bill is earnestly sought.



REYNALDO V. UMALI

A
C
B

E
F

S
t

S
s
i
y
(l
c
s
b
o

S
is
r
tl

S
d
c

A

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City, Metro Manila

FIFTEENTH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 3039

Introduced by **Honorable REYNALDO V. UMALI**

**AN ACT AMENDING SECTION 8 OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8485,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS "THE ANIMAL WELFARE ACT OF 1998"
BY INCREASING THE PENALTY PROVIDED**

*Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the
Philippines in Congress assembled:*

SECTION 1. Section 8 of Republic Act No. 8485 otherwise known as the Animal Welfare Act of 1998, is amended to read as follows:

SECTION 8: Any person who violates any of the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction by final judgment, be punished by imprisonment of not less than six (6) months nor more than FIVE years or a fine of not less than ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PESOS (P100,000.00) or both at the discretion of the Court. If the violation is committed by a juridical person, the officer responsible thereof shall serve the imprisonment when imposed. If the violation is committed by an alien, he or she shall be immediately deported after the service of sentence without any further proceedings.

SECTION 2. *Repealing Clause.* - Any law, presidential decree or issuance, executive order, letter of instruction, administrative order, rule or regulation contrary to or inconsistent with, the provisions of this Act is hereby repealed, modified, or amended accordingly.

SECTION 3. *Effectivity Clause.* - This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

FIFTEENTH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 3094

Introduced by Hon. ANGELO B. PALMONES

AN ACT
TO AMEND REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8485: AN ACT TO PROMOTE ANIMAL
WELFARE IN THE PHILIPPINES, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS "THE
ANIMAL WELFARE ACT OF 1998"

EXPLANATORY NOTE

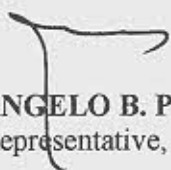
Despite the passage of the Animal Welfare Act of 1998 (RA 8485), there has been reported violations of this Act. One of the main reason put forward for these violations is the absence of adequate manpower to implement the Act particularly in the provinces. This is despite the deputization of non-government organizations to help in the implementation of the Act. Compounding the inadequate manpower situation there appears to be a no-care attitude of the public at large. They do not normally report to authorities violations of this Act.

In addition to the above, the penalties imposed on the violations of this Act are very minimal and violators just admit that they have violated the law and pay the fines and then go about the business at hand.

These proposed amendments are meant to correct the situation. A Division of Animal Welfare is proposed to be created in the Bureau of Animal Industry including the creations of Provincial, City and Municipal Animal Welfare Officers who will be responsible for gathering evidences of violations and filing of charges in the proper courts against violators.

To encourage the general public to report violations of this Act the informants shall be awarded incentives. To discourage violations the penalties have been drastically and commensurately increased in terms of fines and length of imprisonment.

To promote the welfare of animals it is urged that these amendments be adopted and approved.


ANGELO B. PALMONES
Representative, AGHAM Party-List

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

FIFTEENTH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 6094

Introduced by Hon. ANGELO B. PALMONES

AN ACT
TO AMEND REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8485: AN ACT TO PROMOTE ANIMAL WELFARE IN THE PHILIPPINES, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS "THE ANIMAL WELFARE ACT OF 1998"

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the Philippines in Congress Assembled:

SECTION 1. Title. This Act shall be known as the "Amended Animal Welfare Act of the Philippines of 2012"

SECTION 2: THERE SHALL BE CREATED IN THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY AN ANIMAL WELFARE DIVISION TO BE HEADED BY A DIVISION CHIEF. THE DIVISION SHALL HAVE THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS:

1. PROCESS APPLICATION PERMITS;
2. MONITOR THE OPERATIONS OF AND MAINTENANCE OF PET SHOPS, KENNELS, VETERINARY CLINICS, VETERINARY HOSPITALS, STOCKYARDS, CORRALS, STUD FARMS AND ZOOS, AND ANY OTHER FORM OF STRUCTURE FOR THE CONFINEMENT OF ANIMALS WHERE THEY ARE BRED, TREATED, MAINTAINED, OR KEPT EITHER FOR SALE OR TRADE OR FOR TRAINING PURPOSES AS WELL AS THE TRANSPORT OF SUCH ANIMALS IN ANY FORM OF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE TRANSPORTATION FACILITY IN ORDER TO PROVIDE MAXIMUM COMFORT WHILE IN TRANSIT.
3. CONFISCATE ANIMALS FROM THE POSSESSION OF VIOLATORS OF THIS ACT.
4. GATHER EVIDENCE AND FILE CHARGES OF PERSONS VIOLATING THIS ACT
5. ASSIST GOVERNMENT PROSECUTORS IN THE PROSECUTION OF VIOLATORS OF THIS ACT.

THE ANIMAL WELFARE DIVISION SHALL CONSIST OF TWO SECTIONS, THE PERMITTING SECTION AND THE ENFORCEMENT SECTION. THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY SHALL PREPARE THE PLANTILLA OF PERSONNEL OF THE DIVISION.

FURTHERMORE, THERE SHALL ALSO BE CREATED ANIMAL WELFARE OFFICERS AT THE PROVINCIAL LEVEL, CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES. THE PROVINCIAL ANIMAL WELFARE OFFICER SHALL REPORT DIRECTLY TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND SHALL HAVE THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS:

1. SUPERVISE THE OPERATIONS OF THE MUNICIPAL ANIMAL WELFARE OFFICERS IN THE PROVINCE INCLUDING INVESTIGATION OF REPORTS OF VIOLATIONS OF THE ANIMAL WELFARE ACT;
2. SUBMIT TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, WITH SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS ON APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS, THROUGH THE CHIEF OF THE ANIMAL WELFARE DIVISION;
3. SUBMIT REPORTS ON VIOLATIONS OF THE ANIMAL WELFARE ACT, WITH RECOMMENDATIONS, TO THE DIRECTOR OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, THROUGH THE CHIEF OF THE ANIMAL WELFARE DIVISION;

FUNCTIONS OF THE MUNICIPAL ANIMAL WELFARE OFFICERS:

1. PROCESS APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS TO OPERATE PET SHOPS, KENNELS, VETERINARY CLINICS, VETERINARY HOSPITALS, STOCKYARDS, CORRALS, STUD FARMS, BREEDING OPERATIONS AND ZOOS, AS WELL AS THE TRANSPORT OF ANIMALS IN ANY FORM OF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE TRANSPORTATION FACILITY IN ORDER TO PROVIDE MAXIMUM COMFORT WHILE IN TRANSIT;
2. MONITOR THE OPERATIONS OF PERMITTEES WITH RESPECT TO IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT;
3. CONFISCATE ANIMALS WHICH ARE THE SUBJECT OF VIOLATIONS OF THIS ACT;
4. GATHER EVIDENCE AND FILE CHARGES AGAINST VIOLATOR OF THIS ACT;
5. ASSIST GOVERNMENT PROSECUTORS IN THE PROSECUTION OF VIOLATORS OF THIS ACT.

FUNCTIONS OF THE CITY ANIMAL WELFARE OFFICERS: THE CITY WELFARE OFFICERS SHALL DIRECTLY REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY. THEY SHALL HAVE THE SAME FUNCTIONS AS THE MUNICIPAL ANIMAL WELFARE OFFICERS.

SECTION 3: There is hereby created a Committee on Animal Welfare attached to the Department of Agriculture which shall, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, issue the necessary rules and regulations for the strict implementation of the provisions of this Act, including the setting of safety and sanitary standards within thirty (30) calendar days following its approval. Such guidelines shall be reviewed by the Committee every three (3) years from its implementation or whenever necessary.

The Committee shall be composed of the official representatives of the following:

1. The Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG);
2. Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS);

3. Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI) of the Department of Agriculture (DA);
4. Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR);
5. National Meat Inspection Commission (NMIC) of the DA;
6. Agriculture Training Institute (ATI) of the DA;
7. Philippine Veterinary Medical Association (PVMA);
8. Veterinary Practitioners Association of the Philippines (VPAP);
9. Philippine Animal Hospital Association (PAHA);
10. Philippine Animal Welfare Society (PAWS);
11. Philippine Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (PSPCA);
12. Philippine Society of Swine Practitioners (PSSP);
13. Philippine College of Canine Practitioners (PCCP); and
14. Philippine Society of Animal Science (PSAS)

The Committee shall be chaired by a representative coming from the private sector and shall have two (2) vice-chairpersons composed of the representative of the BAI and another from the private sector.

The Committee shall meet quarterly or as often as the need arises. The Committee members shall not receive any compensation but may receive reasonable honoraria from time to time. THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SHALL ALLOCATE FROM ITS APPROPRIATIONS FUNDS TO PAY FOR THE HONORARIA OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON ANIMAL WELFARE FOR THE FIRST YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS AMENDED LAW AND THEREAFTER INCLUDE IT IN ITS ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS.

SECTION 4: It shall be unlawful for any person to torture any animal, or to neglect to provide adequate care, sustenance or shelter, or maltreat any animal or to subject any dog or horse to dogfights or horsefights, kill or cause or produce to be tortured or deprived of adequate care sustenance or shelter, or maltreat or use the same in research or experiments not expressly authorized by the Committee on Animal Welfare.

The killing of any animal other than cattle, pigs, goats, sheep, poultry, rabbits, carabaos, horses, deer and crocodiles is likewise hereby declared unlawful except in the following instances:

1. When it is done as part of the religious rituals of an established religion or sect or a ritual by tribal or ethnic custom of indigenous cultural communities. However, leaders shall keep records in cooperation with the Committee on Animal Welfare;
2. When the pet animal is afflicted with an incurable communicable disease/s determined and certified by a duly licensed veterinarian;
3. When the killing is deemed necessary to put an end to the misery suffered by the animal as determined and certified by a duly licensed veterinarian;
4. When it is done to prevent an imminent danger to the life or limb of a human being;
5. When done for the purpose of animal population control;
6. When the animal is killed after it has been used in authorized research or experiments; and
7. Any other ground analogous to the foregoing as determined and certified by a licensed veterinarian.

In all the above mentioned cases, including those of cattle, pigs, goats, sheep, poultry, rabbits, carabaos, horses, deer and crocodiles, the killing of the animals shall be done through humane procedure at all times. THE LIST OF ANIMALS ALLOWED TO BE KILLED FOR FOOD OR FOR THE REASONS ENUMERATED UNDER THIS SECTION MAY BE MODIFIED/REVISED AS THE NEED ARISES BY THE COMMITTEE ON ANIMAL WELFARE SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF THE SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

For this purpose, humane procedures shall mean the use of the most scientific methods available as may be determined and approved by the committee.

Only those procedures approved by the Committee shall be used in the killing of animals.

SECTION 8: THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY MAY DEPUTIZE NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS) TO ASSIST MUNICIPAL AND CITY ANIMAL WELFARE OFFICERS IN CARRYING OUT THEIR FUNCTIONS.

SECTION 5: It shall be the duty of every person to protect the natural habitat of the wildlife. The destruction of said habitat shall be considered as a form of cruelty to animals and its preservation is a way of protecting the animals.

SECTION 10: THERE SHALL BE ALLOCATED INITIALLY THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED MILLION (P100,000,000) PESOS WHICH SHALL COME FROM THE APPROPRIATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS ACT. THEREAFTER, THE FUNDS NEEDED TO IMPLEMENT THIS ACT SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE APPROPRIATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

SECTION 6: Any person who violates any of the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction by final judgement, be punished by imprisonment of not less than TWO YEARS (2) nor more than SIX YEARS (6) or a fine of not less than ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PESOS (P100,000.00) or both at the discretion of the Court. If the violation is committed by a juridical person, the officer responsible thereof shall serve the imprisonment when imposed. If the violation is committed by an alien, he or she shall be immediately deported after the service of sentence without any further proceedings.

DOGFIGHTING AND HORSEFIGHTING ARE EXCESSIVE FORM OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. PERSONS RESPONSIBLE IN ORGANIZING DOGFIGHTS AND HORSE FIGHTS, OWNERS OF ANIMALS USED IN DOGFIGHTING AND HORSEFIGHTING AS WELL AS SUPPLIERS OF ANIMALS SHALL BE METED OUT THE PENALTY OF IMPRISONMENT OF SIX (6) TO TWELVE (12) YEARS OR A FINE OF FROM ONE MILLION PESOS (P1,000,000) OR BOTH AT THE DISCRETION OF THE COURT.

VIOLATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT FOR EACH UNIT OF ANIMAL SHALL BE CONSIDERED AS SEPARATE VIOLATION.

SECTION 7: INCENTIVES FOR INFORMANTS: INFORMANTS ON THE VIOLATIONS OF THIS ACT SHALL BE COMPENSATED AFTER CHARGES HAVE BEEN FILED AGAINST VIOLATORS AND SAME ARE FOUND GUILTY OF VIOLATIONS OF THIS ACT. THE COMPENSATIONS SHALL BE ESTABLISHED BY

THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY BUT SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN TEN THOUSAND PESOS (P10,000) NOR MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND PESOS (P50,000). THE BUREAU SHALL INCLUDE IN ITS ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS THE BUDGET TO COVER SUCH INCENTIVES FOR INFORMANTS.

SECTION 8. THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THIS ACT AND SHALL ISSUE THE SAME WITHIN 90 DAYS FROM ITS APPROVAL.

SECTION 9: All laws, acts, decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are precluded or modified accordingly.

SECTION 10: This act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

**Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City**

**FIFTEENTH CONGRESS
Third Regular Session**

House Bill No. 6605

**Introduced by Representatives
DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL ARROYO and GLORIA MACAPAGAL ARROYO**

**AN ACT
AMENDING REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8485, ALSO KNOWN AS, "THE ANIMAL
WELFARE ACT OF THE PHILIPPINES,"**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Animals have always found their way to the very heart of human society. No doubt, they have contributed to its enrichment. This is the reason why we have pets in our homes, making them a source of enduring companionship, service and therapy.

Republic Act No. 8485 also known as "The Animal Welfare Act of 1998" established a policy of protection and promotion of the welfare of all animals in the Philippines. Commendable in its intent, this law, however, did not include adequate measures for protection of both animals and the community in which they live in.

To promote the harmonious living of animals and humans, it is important that a policy of responsible pet ownership be upheld.

The bill, therefore, proposes to penalize those who abandon their pets, or those who abandon animals they have sideswiped or run over. It also penalizes pet owners who allow their animals to run wild thus endangering the community. Finally, it mandates that programs which promote animal welfare be established in every city and municipality throughout the country.

In view of the foregoing, the immediate passage of this bill into law is earnestly requested.



DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL ARROYO
Second District, Camarines Sur



GLORIA MACAPAGAL ARROYO
Second District, Pampanga

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

FIFTEENTH CONGRESS
Third Regular Session

House Bill No. 6605

Introduced by Representatives
DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL ARROYO and GLORIA MACAPAGAL ARROYO

AN ACT
AMENDING REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8485, ALSO KNOWN AS, "THE ANIMAL
WELFARE ACT OF THE PHILIPPINES,"

*Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the
Philippines in Congress assembled:*

SECTION 1. Section 1 of Republic Act 8485 is hereby amended to read
as follows:

"SECTION 1. THIS ACT SHALL BE KNOWN AS THE "ANIMAL
WELFARE AND CONTROL ACT."

SECTION 2. A new section is hereby inserted after Section 4 of Republic
Act 8485 to read as follows:

"SECTION 5. IT SHALL BE UNLAWFUL FOR THE OWNER OF
ANY ANIMAL TO ALLOW IT TO RUN AT LARGE UNATTENDED
ON OR ABOUT THE STREETS OR ON THE PROPERTY OF
ANOTHER WITHOUT SUCH PROPERTY OWNER'S CONSENT.
ANY SUCH ANIMAL AT LARGE SHALL BE IMPOUNDED BY THE
LOCAL ANIMAL CONTROL AUTHORITIES.

IT SHALL BE THE DUTY OF EVERY OWNER OF ANY ANIMAL
TO KEEP THE ANIMAL UNDER CONTROL AT ALL TIMES
WHILE THE ANIMAL IS ON THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE

OWNER. FOR PURPOSE OF THIS SECTION, AN ANIMAL IS DEEMED UNDER CONTROL WHEN IT IS CONFINED BY WAY OF FENCE OR OTHER ENCLOSURE, RESTRAINED BY SUBSTANTIAL CHAIN OR LEASH, RESTRAINED IN SOME OTHER PHYSICAL MANNER BY A COMPETENT PERSON, OR IS UNDER THE CONTROL OF A COMPETENT PERSON WHO IS PRESENT WITH THE ANIMAL, VIA VOICE COMMAND, SO THAT THE ANIMAL DOES NOT WANDER OFF THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE OWNER.

IN ADDITION, ALL MALE AND FEMALE DOGS AND CATS THAT HAVE NOT BEEN SPAYED OR NEUTERED MUST BE SECURELY CONFINED IN SUCH A WAY THAT THEY NOT ONLY CANNOT GET OUT TO RUN LOOSE, BUT ALSO CANNOT BE REACHED BY OTHER DOGS OR CATS.

IT SHALL BE THE DUTY OF THE OWNER OF ANY ANIMAL TO KEEP THE ANIMAL UNDER CONTROL AT ALL TIMES WHILE THE ANIMAL IS OFF OF THE REAL PROPERTY LIMITS OF THE OWNER. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION, AN ANIMAL IS DEEMED UNDER CONTROL WHEN IT IS CONFINED WITHIN A VEHICLE, PARKED OR IN MOTION, IS SECURED BY A LEASH OR OTHER DEVICE HELD BY A COMPETENT PERSON, OR IS PROPERLY CONFINED WITHIN AN ENCLOSURE WITH PERMISSION OF THE OWNER OF THE PROPERTY WHERE THE ENCLOSURE IS LOCATED."

SECTION 3. Section 5 of the same Act is hereby renumbered as Section 6.

SECTION 4. A new section is hereby inserted after Section 5 of Republic Act 8485 to read as follows:

"SECTION 7. THE COMMITTEE SHALL DRAW UP GUIDELINE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ANIMAL SHELTERS. EVERY CITY AND MUNICIPALITY IS ENCOURAGED TO ESTABLISH AT LEAST ONE ANIMAL SHELTER WITHIN THEIR VICINTY. IN THE MEANTIME THAT NO ANIMAL SHELTER HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED, A PLAN FOR THE PROTECTION AND ADOPTION OF LOST AND STRAY ANIMALS SHALL BE FORMULATED BY THE COMMITTEE ON ANIMAL WELFARE IN COORDINATION WITH THE DEPT. OF INTERIOR AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (DILG).

IN SUPPORT OF THESE OBJECTIVES, THE COMMITTEE SHALL ESTABLISH PROGRAMS FOR THE TRAINING OF ALL

ANIMAL CONTROL OFFICERS INSTRUCTING THEM IN THE PROPER OPERATION OF ANIMAL SHELTERS AND THE HUMANE TREATMENT OF LOST AND STRAY ANIMALS."

8. SECTION 5. Section 6 of the same Act is hereby renumbered as Section

9. SECTION 6. Section 7 of the same Act is hereby renumbered as Section

SECTION 7. A new section is hereby inserted after Section 7 of the same Act to read as follows:

"SECTION 10. IT SHALL BE UNLAWFUL FOR ANY PERSON WHO IS IN THE CUSTODY OF AN ANIMAL TO ABANDON THE ANIMAL.

IF ANY PERSON BEING THE OWNER OR HAVING CHARGE OR CONTROL OF ANY ANIMAL SHALL WITHOUT REASONABLE CAUSE OR EXCUSE ABANDON IT, WHETHER PERMANENTLY OR NOT, WITHOUT PROVIDING FOR THE CARE OF THAT ANIMAL, SUCH ACT SHALL CONSTITUTE MALTREATMENT UNDER SECTION 8.

IF THE ANIMAL IS LEFT IN CIRCUMSTANCES LIKELY TO CAUSE THE ANIMAL ANY UNNECESSARY SUFFERING, OR IF THIS ABANDONMENT RESULTS IN THE DEATH OF THE ANIMAL, THE PERSON LIABLE SHALL SUFFER THE MAXIMUM PENALTY.

ABANDONMENT MEANS THE RELINQUISHMENT OF ALL RIGHT, TITLE, CLAIM, OR POSSESSION OF THE ANIMAL WITH THE INTENTION OF NOT RECLAIMING IT OR RESUMING ITS OWNERSHIP OR POSSESSION."

SECTION 8. A new section is hereby inserted after the section above to read as follows:

"SECTION 11. IF A DRIVER OF A MOTOR VEHICLE OR OTHER SELF-PROPELLED VEHICLE SHALL STRIKE AND INJURE OR KILL ANY DOMESTICATED ANIMAL, SUCH DRIVER SHALL GIVE REASONABLE AID AND ASSISTANCE AND/OR PROTECTION TO SUCH ANIMAL, WITHOUT PLACING HIMSELF OR HERSELF AT UNREASONABLE RISK, AND CALL AND

REPORT THE FACTS PERTAINING TO THE INCIDENT TO EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING AUTHORITIES:

1. BARANGAY OFFICIALS; OR
2. THE POLICE AGENCY HAVING JURISDICTION IN THE AREA WHERE THE ANIMAL IS STRUCK.

AFTER MAKING THE REPORT REQUIRED ABOVE, THE DRIVER SHALL COMPLY WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN BY THE AGENCY CONTACTED AND SHALL, IF INSTRUCTED, REMAIN AT THE SCENE UNTIL APPROPRIATE POLICE OR ANIMAL CONTROL AUTHORITY ARRIVES. AFTER ARRIVAL OF APPROPRIATE AUTHORITY, THE DRIVER SHALL COOPERATE WITH SUCH AUTHORITY IN THE INVESTIGATION AND REPORTING OF THE INCIDENT.

AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO COMPLYING WITH THE REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH ABOVE, THE MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVER MAY TRANSPORT THE ANIMAL WHICH HAS BEEN STRUCK TO THE CITY OR MUNICIPALITY'S ANIMAL FACILITY, OR, IN THE CASE OF AN ANIMAL WHICH IS INJURED AND NOT DEAD, TO A VETERINARIAN FOR TREATMENT OF THE ANIMAL'S INJURIES. IF THE DRIVER CHOOSES THE LATTER COURSE OF ACTION, HE/SHE SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COST OF TREATMENT IF REQUIRED BY THE VETERINARIAN. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH ANY OF THE REQUIREMENTS IN THIS SECTION SHALL CONSTITUTE ABANDONMENT OF THE ANIMAL UNDER SECTION 8.

THIS SECTION SHALL NOT APPLY TO DRIVERS OF EMERGENCY VEHICLES IF SUCH VEHICLES ARE BEING OPERATED IN RESPONSE TO A BONA FIDE EMERGENCY SITUATION AT THE TIME THE ANIMAL IS STRUCK. EMERGENCY VEHICLE OPERATORS WHO STRIKE AN ANIMAL DURING A RESPONSE TO A BONA FIDE EMERGENCY SITUATION SHALL NOTIFY THE AUTHORITIES MENTIONED ABOVE OF THE INCIDENT AS SOON AS IS PRACTICABLE THEREAFTER."

12. SECTION 9. Section 8 of the same Act is hereby renumbered as Section

SECTION 10. A new section is hereby inserted after the section above to read as follows:

"SECTION 13. *Appropriations.* – THE AMOUNT NECESSARY FOR THE INITIAL IMPLEMENTATION' OF THIS ACT SHALL BE CHARGED AGAINST THE APPROPRIATIONS OF THE DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. THEREAFTER, SUCH SUM AS MAY BE NECESSARY FOR ITS FULL IMPLEMENTATION SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE ANNUAL GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT AS A DISTINCT AND SEPARATE ITEM."

SECTION 11. Section 9 of the same Act is hereby renumbered as Section 14.

SECTION 12. Section 10 of the same Act is hereby renumbered as Section 15.

SECTION 13. *Separability Clause.* – If any provision or part hereof, is held invalid or unconstitutional, the remainder of the Act or the provision not otherwise affected shall remain valid and subsisting.

SECTION 14. *Repealing Clause.* – Any law, presidential decree or issuance, executive order, letter of instruction, administrative order, rule or regulation contrary to, or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act is hereby repealed, modified or amended accordingly.

SECTION 15. *Effectivity Clause.* – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,

FACT SHEET

HOUSE BILL NO. 6893

In Substitution on

House Bill Nos. 3369, 5849, 6089, 6049, 6094 and 6605

AN ACT

STRENGTHENING THE ANIMAL WELFARE ACT OF THE PHILIPPINES

Introduced by: Representatives Bernadette R. Herrera-Dy, Ma. Amelita Calimbas-Villarosa, Anthony Rolando T. Golez, Angelo B. Palmones, Reynaldo V. Umali, Maria Isabelle G. Climaco, Jane T. Castro, Diosdado JM Macapagal Arroyo, Gloria M. Macapagal-Arroyo, JC Rahman A. Nava and Marlyn L. Primicias-Agabas

Committee Referral: **COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF LAWS**

Committee Chairperson: **HON. MARLYN L. PRIMICIAS-AGABAS**

OBJECTIVES:

- To promote and protect the welfare of all animals in the Philippines
- To give greater representation to the animal welfare movement or organizations in the Committee on Animal Welfare (CAW) – with at least two representatives from Luzon, two from Visayas and two from Mindanao.
- To regulate the operation and maintenance of animal facilities or any establishment where animals are kept for whatever reason or purpose;

KEY PROVISIONS:

- Provides for the creation of an Animal Welfare Division (AWD) in the Bureau of Animal Welfare Industry (BAI) under the Department of Agriculture (DA) who will be responsible for overseeing, supervising, regulating and promoting the welfare of animals including all animal facilities and establishment where animals are held, treated, maintained, bred, trained or kept.
- Mandates the appointment of regional, provincial and city animal welfare officers and deputized animal welfare enforcement officers to assist the BAI-AWD in its implementation of the animal welfare law.
- Provides for the increased penalties on violations of animal welfare offences to deter individuals from violating the law.

RELATED LAW:

- Republic Act No. 8485 "Animal Welfare Act of 1998"

Congress of the
Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

30 January 2013

MEMORANDUM

FOR: HON. FELICIANO BELMONTE, JR.
Speaker, House of Representatives

THRU: ATTY. ARLENE C. DADA-ARNALDO
Deputy Secretary General for Committee Affairs

SUBJECT: SPOT REPORT ON THE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF LAWS
HELD 30 JANUARY 2013 1:30 P.M. AT CONFERENCE ROOM 5, MITRA BLDG.,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

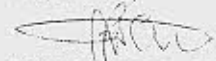
A. Approved the substitute bills on the following:

- I HB Nos. 131, 241, 656, 3031 and 4213 Establishing The National Identification System;
- II HB Nos. 1400, 3996, 4003, 4033, 4043, 4057, 4064, 4090, 4142, 4294, 5263, 5664 AND 5931 on Increasing The Penalties For Carnapping;
- III HB Nos. 3369, 5849, 6089, 6094 AND 6605 Amending Ra. No. 8485 Otherwise Known As The Animal Welfare Act; and
- IV House Bill No. 376, Entitled: An Act Declaring January Twenty-Two Of Every Year As A Special Working Holiday to be Known as National Farmer's Day.

B. The following bills declaring working holidays were deferred consideration in the absence of its authors or sponsors:

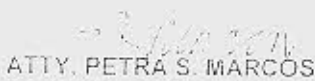
- I House Joint Resolution No. 38, Entitled: Joint Resolution Declaring February 11, 2013 To February 10, 2014 As The Centennial Year Of National Artist For Music, Maestro Lucio D. San Pedro;
- II House Joint Resolution No. 39, Entitled: Joint Resolution Declaring September 12, 2013 To September 11, 2014 As The Centennial Year Of National Artist For Film, Gerardo De Leon;
- III House Bill No. 1631, Entitled: An Act Declaring July 7 Of Every Year A Special Working Holiday To Commemorate The Founding Of The Katipunan;
- IV House Bill No. 3669, Entitled: An Act Declaring December 17 Of Every Year As "Araw Ng Mga Bayaning Pilipinong Atletas" A Special Working Holiday;
- V House Bill No. 5259, Entitled: An Act Declaring August 1 Of Each Year As A Special Working Holiday In Commemoration Of Pres. Corazon C. Aquino's Great Leadership In Restoring Democracy In The Country.

Prepared by



ROMUALDO T. STA. CLARA
SLSO II

Noted by



ATTY. PETRA S. MARCOS
Service Director
Legal/Political II, CAD

cc: The Deputy Speaker, The Chairperson, Committee on Rules, The Secretary General,
The Executive Director, CAD, The Deputy Executive Director, CAD, The Service Director, CASS