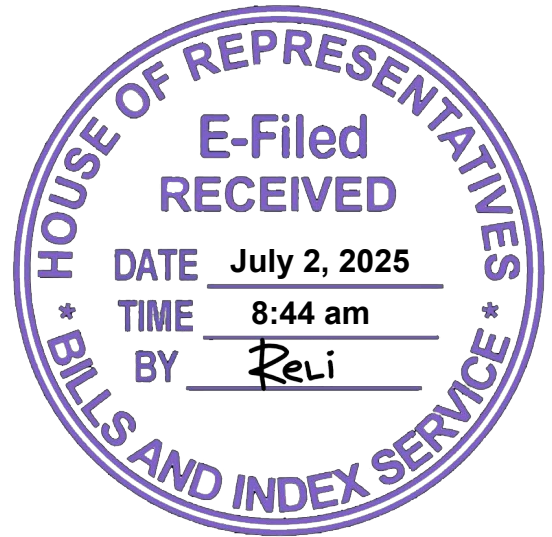




Republic of the Philippines  
**House of Representatives**  
Quezon City

**Twentieth Congress**  
**First Regular Session**



**HOUSE BILL NO. 1068**

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**Introduced by Rep. MARIA RACHEL J. ARENAS**

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#### EXPLANATORY NOTE

Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution declares that the Philippines is a democratic and republican state in which sovereignty resides in the People and all governmental emanates therefrom; while Article II, Section 7 of the Constitution requires the Philippines to pursue an independent foreign policy, where the paramount consideration in foreign relations shall be national sovereignty, territorial integrity, national interest, and the right to self-determination. Together, these provisions affirm the external sovereignty of the Philippine state, exercised by the people, their duly elected representatives, and public agencies and officers for the common good of the nation.

Foreign interference, foreign malign influence, and foreign covert influence pose significant threats to this sovereignty, by facilitating the deception, manipulation or coercion of the sovereign Filipino people and their duly elected representatives; or by weakening the capability of public agencies and officers to carry out governmental acts. Although these problems are by no means new, contemporary developments such as the increase of international commerce, the resurgence of geopolitical competition, and, especially, the development of new technologies and media of social communication have both increased the number of ways they can affect the Philippine body politic and enhanced the magnitude of their effect. As noted in a landmark 2024 study of the Ateneo

Policy Center concerning foreign interference activities in the Philippines<sup>1</sup>, “the most likely targets of malign tactics are the Philippines’ electoral, legislative, and sub-national governance processes”, while “[t]he country’s current geopolitical context and domestic vulnerabilities render it likely susceptible to these unique forms of statecraft.”

Therefore, it is necessary to enact a comprehensive legal framework that would enable the government to effectively address foreign interference, foreign malign influence, and foreign covert influence and thus defend the external sovereignty of the Philippines. Such a legal framework should include not only penalties for foreign interference, foreign malign influence, and foreign covert influence, but also measures to increase the ability of the Filipino people to resist deception, manipulation or coercion, and measures to reduce the vectors by which such deception, manipulation or coercion may be carried out. Such a framework should take into account existing laws such as Batas Pambansa Blg. 39 and Republic Act No. 6713, while building on them in light of new circumstances and increased challenges.

At the same time, that legal framework should be nuanced and calibrated to protect the natural rights and civil liberties of the People, including their Constitutionally-guaranteed freedom to express and publish their opinions, even those opinions that disagree with the positions of the government. It should also protect legitimate foreign influence activities that promote the Constitutionally-recognized goals of international amity and cooperation; and it should protect those sovereign and diplomatic immunities established under international convention and customs. As noted in the same 2024 study of the Ateneo Policy Center, a law without these calibrations and protections, might adversely affect legitimate activities such as development work, negatively impact relations with international organizations, and fall afoul of the Constitution.<sup>2</sup>

Therefore, this proposed law seeks to establish robust measures to protect external sovereignty against foreign interference, foreign malign influence, and foreign covert influence, while establishing substantive and procedural safeguards against the abuse of those measures. Most fundamentally, it makes a careful distinction between foreign interference, which involves measures that go beyond mere communication and are hence not covered by Constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech; and foreign influence, which involves activities limited to communication, and whose derogation would require a clear and present danger of a substantive danger. As to the latter, the proposed law requires only transparency for non-malicious foreign influence, punishes as foreign malign influence only such communications with clear proof of malice, and imposes a prior notice requirement for the imposition of penalties.

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<sup>1</sup> Ong, Rommel Jude et al., Strengthening Democratic Governance: Countering Malign Foreign Influence and Interference in the Philippines, 04 December 2024. Available online at [https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=5086709](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=5086709), published online on 14 February 2025.

<sup>2</sup> Ong, Rommel Jude et al., Strengthening Democratic Governance: Countering Malign Foreign Influence and Interference in the Philippines, 04 December 2024. Available online at [https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=5086709](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=5086709), published online on 14 February 2025.

The proposed law would also require a clearance from the Department of Foreign Affairs for the execution of foreign arrangements, to ensure their alignment with national security and foreign policy, following the model of foreign jurisdictions like Australia which share both the Philippines' security concerns and its democratic institutions. This controls one vector of foreign influence without outright prohibiting or punishing legitimate national or subnational agency relations with foreign entities. Furthermore, the bill mandates the implementation of education campaigns for the general public and capacity-building for government officers, particularly those in sensitive positions, to enhance their capacity to resist and counter foreign interference and malign influence operations effectively. It also vests the National Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Foreign Affairs with the mandate and structures to implement its provisions, in coordination with the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency.

In sum, the proposed law provides a robust and detailed framework to protect the sovereignty of the Filipino people and nation, while protecting the values which give meaning and purpose to that sovereignty, in accordance with natural, Constitutional, and international law.

In view of the foregoing, the immediate passage of this bill is earnestly sought.



**MARIA RACHEL J. ARENAS**  
*Representative*  
**3<sup>rd</sup> District of the Province of Pangasinan**



Republic of the Philippines  
**House of Representatives**  
Quezon City

**Twentieth Congress**  
**First Regular Session**

**HOUSE BILL NO. 1068**

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**Introduced by Representative MARIA RACHEL J. ARENAS**

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**AN ACT**  
**TO REGULATE FOREIGN INFLUENCE AND ADDRESS COVERT, UNDESIRABLE,**  
**AND MALIGN FOREIGN INFLUENCE AND FOREIGN INTERFERENCE, FOR THIS**  
**PURPOSE INSTITUTING RESILIENCY MEASURES AND INSTITUTIONAL**  
**REFORMS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

**Chapter I.**  
**Introductory Provisions**

1           **SECTION 1. *Short Title.*** – This Act shall be known as the “Foreign Influence and  
2 Interference Act of 2025”.

3           **SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.*** – It is the policy and purpose of the Philippines to  
4 defend its national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national security: to pursue an  
5 independent foreign policy consistent with its international obligations and its commitment  
6 to the rules-based order; and to uphold and protect the decisional autonomy and self-  
7 determination of the Filipino People and their duly elected representatives.

8 To this end, this Act aims to ensure that all foreign influence activities directed at the  
9 Filipino People and their duly elected representatives are transparent and made in good  
10 faith and to effectively address foreign or foreign-supported political activities that  
11 constitute malign and undesirable influence, or that rise to the level of interference, within  
12 the framework of the Constitution and the rule of law, in a manner that guarantees the

1 protection of natural rights and civil liberties of all persons, as well as the political rights  
2 of the Filipino People.

3 **Chapter II.**  
4 **Definitions**

5 **SEC. 3. Definition of Foreigner.** – Foreigner shall mean:

- 6 a. A natural person who is not a Philippine citizen;
- 7 b. An association or group of natural persons, not organized or incorporated under  
8 Philippines law, when more than 50% of the members are natural persons who  
9 are not Philippine citizens, or
- 10 c. A stock corporation, not organized or incorporated under Philippine law, when  
11 more than 50% of the stock is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by  
12 natural persons who are not Philippine citizens.

13 **SEC. 4. Definition of Foreign Principal.** – A Foreign Principal shall refer to a  
14 foreigner as defined under the preceding Section, or an entity or group controlled by  
15 foreigners, including:

- 16 a. A foreign government, or a territorial unit, organ, agency, or instrumentality of a  
17 foreign government, or an officer of a foreign government, or any other entity  
18 whose act is proven to be directed or controlled by a foreign government, or any  
19 other entity whose act is attributed to a foreign government under the customary  
20 law of state responsibility; provided that, an entity that functions as a  
21 government over a territory, or any other entity that exercises constituent  
22 government functions, whether or not is recognized by the Government of the  
23 Philippines as a state or government, shall be deemed a foreign government;
- 24 b. A foreign political party or political organization;
- 25 c. A foreign armed group, including a group labeled as a liberation movement or  
26 rebel group;
- 27 d. A public international organization, inter-governmental organization, or coalition  
28 of governments; and
- 29 e. A foreign or transnational corporation, organization, association, or joint venture,  
30 whether or not organized for political ends, that engages in political influence  
31 activities directly or through its agents.

32 Notwithstanding the foregoing, religious, charitable, or educational institutions,  
33 organizations or associations, international assistance or development agencies, and  
34 international relief organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross  
35 shall not be considered Foreign Principals under this Act unless they engage in partisan  
36 political activity in the Philippines or directed at Filipinos.

1           **SEC. 5. Definition of Foreign Influence Activity. –**

- 2           1. Foreign influence activity refers to any act of oral, written, video, audio, or other  
3           communication of a verbal, linguistic, or symbolic character that seeks or  
4           reasonably tends to prevail upon, indoctrinate, convert, induce, persuade, or  
5           in any other way influence any agency or official of the Philippine Government,  
6           or any section of the public within the Philippines concerning the domestic or  
7           foreign policies of the Philippines, or for the political or public interests, policies,  
8           or relations of a foreign principal. Foreign influence activity includes lobbying  
9           and political propaganda.
- 10          2. The foreign influence activity covered under this Act does not include  
11          representation or assistance given by legal counsel to their client in trials,  
12          investigations, or inquiries, including in hearings in aid of legislation; or the  
13          ordinary conduct of foreign relations activity by diplomatic officers.

14           **SEC. 6. Definition of Malign Foreign Influence Activity. –**

15          For the purpose of this Act, malign foreign influence activity shall mean foreign influence  
16          activity on behalf of a foreign principal where the following two elements are present:

- 17          1. It is carried out for the malign purpose of manipulating, disrupting, infiltrating,  
18          obstructing, or controlling the internal or external policies or affairs of the  
19          Philippines; and
- 20          2. It is characterized by any of the following:
- 21                  a. The activity involves the communication of false information; or  
22                  b. The activity consists of the communication of any classified information  
23                  unless the information was previously declassified or was previously  
24                  broadcast to the public by a person who is not connected to the person  
25                  carrying out the activity or her/his foreign principal; or  
26                  c. The activity involves the communication of any highly sensitive or  
27                  privileged information, unless the information was previously broadcast  
28                  to the public by a person who is not connected to the person carrying out  
29                  the activity or her/his foreign principal; or  
30                  d. The activity involves the communication of information that is treated as  
31                  sensitive or confidential under the Digital Privacy Act or other laws and  
32                  regulations, or the unauthorized disclosure of identifiable private  
33                  information or doxxing of any person unless the information was  
34                  previously broadcast to the public by a person who is not connected to  
35                  the person carrying out the activity or her/his foreign principal;

- 1 e. The activity involves the communication of statements or utterances that  
2 promote disobedience, whether violent or civil, to the Constitution, laws,  
3 administrative rules, or judicial decisions of the Philippines; provided that,  
4 statements or utterances that favor or oppose amendment, revision,  
5 reform, or change in the Constitution, laws, administrative rules, or  
6 judicial decisions by lawful means shall not be deemed malign;  
7 f. The activity involves the communication of ideas, positions, or ideologies  
8 contrary to the State Principles and Policies contained in Article II of the  
9 Constitution; or  
10 g. The activity involves communicating statements or utterances that  
11 advocate, advise, instigate, or promote social, political, religious, or  
12 ideological dissent, disorder, civil riot, or conflict involving the use of force  
13 or the overthrow of the government of the Republic of the Philippines.

14 There shall be a rebuttable presumption of malign purpose above upon presentation of  
15 proof that:

- 16 3. The influence activity is manipulating, disrupting, infiltrating, obstructing, or  
17 controlling the internal or external policies or affairs of the Philippines, or  
18 3. There is a clear and present danger that the influence activity will manipulate,  
19 disrupt, infiltrate, obstruct, or control the internal or external policies or affairs of  
20 the Philippines; or  
21 3. The influence activity was carried out for a Foreign Principal of Concern;  
22 provided that, the person carrying out the influence activity must have been  
23 previously informed in writing or through publication that the foreign principal  
24 that s/he is acting for is a Foreign Principal of Concern.

25 **SEC. 7. Definition of Foreign Interference Activity.** – Foreign interference activity  
26 refers to any activity beyond mere communication of a verbal, linguistic, or symbolic  
27 character, such as activities using physical, mechanical, electronic, economic, financial,  
28 organization, or juridical means, that seeks or reasonably tends to manipulate, disrupt,  
29 infiltrate, obstruct, or control the internal or external policies or affairs of the Philippines.

30 **SEC. 8. Definition of Foreign Arrangement.** –

- 31 1. A foreign arrangement refers to any arrangement, agreement, contract,  
32 understanding, or undertaking, whether or not in writing, whether or not it is  
33 legally binding, between a foreign principal as defined under this Act and—:  
34 a. An agency or instrumentality of the Philippine Government, including  
35 a regional government, a local government unit, a government-  
36 owned or controlled corporation, or a state university or college;  
37 b. A political party or other political organization;

1 c. A private corporation, association, or entity that operates, owns, or  
2 controls critical infrastructure, or that operates an educational  
3 institution, media organization, or advertising agency, or that  
4 otherwise provides goods or services relevant to the national  
5 sovereignty, territorial jurisdiction, national security, public order, or  
6 self-determination of the Philippines, or that has access to classified,  
7 sensitive or privileged information relevant to the national  
8 sovereignty, territorial jurisdiction, national security, public order, or  
9 self-determination of the Philippines.

10 2. An arrangement, agreement, contract, understanding, or undertaking entered  
11 into by any party, that does not fall under the definition of a foreign arrangement  
12 in the preceding paragraph but is executed to implement the foreign  
13 arrangement, or which is made as a consequence of the foreign arrangement,  
14 shall be referred to as a subsidiary arrangement under this Act.

15 **SEC. 9. Definition of a Person with Sensitive Access.** – A Person with Sensitive  
16 Access shall mean any public officer who has security clearance to access or handle  
17 information or matter classified as Secret or Top Secret; and any other person, including  
18 a contractor or consultant, who otherwise has access to information or matter classified  
19 as Secret or Top Secret or to highly sensitive information or matter, including a member  
20 of a confidential staff of a public officer with security clearance to access information or  
21 matter classified as Secret or Top Secret.

22 **SEC. 10. Definition of Classified and Sensitive Matter and Information.** –

23 1. For the purpose of this Act, classified matter shall mean printed, written, or  
24 digital documents, drawn or painted matter, sound recordings, photographs,  
25 films, equipment, projects, books, reports, articles, notes, letters, drawings,  
26 sketches, plans, photographs, recordings, machinery, models, apparatus,  
27 devices, and all other products or substances, whether of physical, digital or  
28 other nature, including information transmitted orally, which has been  
29 classified by the head of a department or by any other person authorized to  
30 classify a matter, as:

- 31 a. Top Secret, applicable to information or matter, the unauthorized  
32 disclosure of which would cause exceptionally grave damage to the  
33 nation, politically, economically, or from a securing aspect;  
34 b. Secret, applicable to information or matter the unauthorized  
35 disclosure of which would endanger national security, cause serious  
36 injury to the interest or prestige of the nation or any governmental  
37 activity, or would be of great advantage to a foreign country;  
38 c. Confidential, applicable to information or matter the unauthorized  
39 disclosure of which, while not endangering the national security,

1 would be prejudicial to the interest or prestige of the nation or any  
2 government activity, or would cause administrative embarrassment  
3 or unwarranted injury to an individual or would be of advantage to a  
4 foreign nation; or

5 d. Restricted, applicable to information or matter which requires special  
6 protection other than that determined to be Top Secret, Secret, or  
7 Confidential, including compilations of data or items which  
8 individually may be unclassified but which in the aggregate warrant a  
9 classification.

10 2. For the purpose of this Act, highly sensitive information or matter shall mean  
11 printed, written, or digital documents, drawn or painted matter, sound  
12 recordings, photographs, films, equipment, projects, books, reports, articles,  
13 notes, letters, drawings, sketches, plans, photographs, recordings, machinery,  
14 models, apparatus, devices, and all other products or substances, whether of  
15 physical, digital or other nature, including information transmitted orally, which  
16 has not yet been classified as Top Secret or Secret but may be classifiable as  
17 such.

18 **SEC. 11. Definition of a Foreign Principal of Concern.** – A foreign principal of  
19 concern shall mean any of the following:

20 a. A foreign government or other foreign principal that has declared war against  
21 the Philippines, or against which the Philippines has declared the existence of  
22 war, or that has seized any part of the Philippine territory using armed force,  
23 or that is waging armed conflict against the Philippines;

24 b. A foreign government or other foreign principal that conducts or supports or  
25 sponsors, or has declared its intent to conduct or support or sponsor, acts  
26 contrary to the national sovereignty, territorial integrity, national security, public  
27 order, or self-determination of the Philippines, or publishes or implements  
28 policies contrary to the national sovereignty, territorial integrity, national  
29 security, public order, or self-determination of the Philippines; or

30 c. A foreign government or other foreign principal that conducts or supports or  
31 sponsors, or publicly declares its intent to conduct or support or sponsors acts  
32 that constitute international crimes, transnational crimes, acts of terrorism, or  
33 acts contrary to public international law.

34 **SEC. 12. Other Definitions.** – The following terms are defined thereunder for the  
35 purpose of this Act.

36 a. “Foreign Agent” shall refer to any person who falls under the definition of a  
37 foreign agent under Batas Pambansa Blg. 39.

38 b. “Lobbying” refers to the act of meeting or communicating with a public officer,  
39 an agency or instrumentality of the Government, a political party or

- 1 organization, or a candidate or nominee in an election, to influence any  
2 process, decision, or outcome, or to represent the interests of any person that  
3 process, decision or outcome;
- 4 c. "National Bureau of Investigation" shall mean the agency renamed under  
5 Executive Order No. 94, Series of 1947, which shall hereinafter be referred to  
6 as "NBI";
- 7 d. "National Intelligence Coordinating Agency" shall mean the agency  
8 established under Executive Order No. 246, Series of 1987, which shall  
9 hereinafter be referred to as "NICA".
- 10 e. "Political propaganda" refers to any oral, visual, graphic, written, pictorial, or  
11 other communication or expression that seeks in any reasonable degree to  
12 prevail upon, indoctrinate, convert, induce, or in any other way influence a  
13 person or any section of the public within the Philippines with respect to the  
14 political or public interests, policies, or relations of a Foreign Principal or with  
15 respect to the foreign policies of the Philippines.

16 **Chapter III.**  
17 **Protective Measures in Relation to General Foreign Influence Activity**

18 **Subchapter III-A.**  
19 **Protective Measures Against Covert Foreign Influence**

20 **SEC. 13. Modification of Agency to Administer Batas Pambansa Blg. 39.** – The  
21 provisions of Batas Pambansa Blg. 39 are hereby amended to change all references to  
22 the Minister of Justice into references to the National Bureau of Investigation.

23 **SEC. 14. Ground to Disallow or Cancel Registration under Batas Pambansa**  
24 **Blg. 39.** – A new Section 5-A is hereby intercalated into Batas Pambansa Blg. 39 that will  
25 state as follows:

26 "Section 5-A. Ground to Disallow or Cancel Registration

27 "1. After due investigation with notice and hearing, the National  
28 Bureau of Investigation shall reject the registration of a foreign  
29 agent, or shall cancel the same, in the following cases:

- 30 a. When the registrant is a public officer or employee;
- 31 b. When the registrant is a former public officer or employee,  
32 with access to information that is classified Secret or Top  
33 Secret, up to the sixth year after the date of her/his  
34 resignation or separation from the position that gave  
35 her/him such access, unless the National Intelligence

- 1 Coordinating Agency has given her/him clearance to act as  
2 a foreign agent;
- 3 c. When the registrant is a supplier to the Philippine  
4 Government of goods or services, under a procurement  
5 contract, contract of service, contract of consultancy, legal  
6 retainer, or otherwise, and by reason thereof has access to  
7 information that is classified Secret or Top Secret, up to the  
8 third year after the termination of the contract that gave  
9 her/him such access, without prejudice to such reasonable  
10 safeguards or ethical wall as may be provided in the rules  
11 of the NBI, unless the National Intelligence Coordinating  
12 Agency has given her/him clearance to act as a foreign  
13 agent;
- 14 d. When the registrant, for any other reason, has regular  
15 access to information about the Philippine Government that  
16 is classified Secret or Top Secret, without prejudice to such  
17 reasonable safeguards or ethical guardrails as may be  
18 provided in the rules of the NBI, unless the National  
19 Intelligence Coordinating Agency has given her/him  
20 clearance to act as a foreign agent;
- 21 e. When the registration would be otherwise inimical to the  
22 national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national self-  
23 determination of the Philippines
- 24 “2. The registrant may refute the reasons in a written protest, or appeal the  
25 decision to the Secretary of Justice, within fifteen (15) days from receipt of  
26 the notice. If the protest or appeal is denied, the subject shall thereafter be  
27 forbidden to act as a foreign agent”

28 **SEC. 15. Termination of Registration under Batas Pambansa Blg. 39.** – A new  
29 Section 9-A is hereby intercalated into Batas Pambansa Blg. 39 that will state as follows:

30 “Section 9-A. Termination of Registration

31 “1. Any person who has ceased to act or be engaged to act as a foreign  
32 agent may file a deregistration statement with the NBI not less than  
33 fifteen (15) days and not more than sixty (60) days after the date it has  
34 ceased to act or be engaged to act as a Political Agent for a Foreign  
35 Principal

36 “The deregistration statement shall be under oath and shall state the  
37 erstwhile foreign agent’s registry number, the fact that it has ceased to  
38 act or be engaged to act as a foreign agent, and the date of such  
39 cessation. A copy of documents evidencing such termination, such as

1 a contract document showing the end date of the engagement, shall be  
2 attached to the statement.

3 “Within thirty (30) days from the filing of a deregistration statement, the  
4 NBI shall issue to the registrant a Certificate of Deregistration as a  
5 Foreign Agent and shall remove the registrant from the registry.  
6 However, if the NBI determines, after investigation, that the registrant  
7 has continued to act as a foreign agent after the date specified in the  
8 previous paragraph, the NBI shall, within thirty (30) days from the filing  
9 of a deregistration statement, issue a notice to the registrant stating that  
10 it declines to issue the Certificate of Deregistration and to remove the  
11 registrant from the registry, and explaining the reasons therefor. The  
12 registrant may refute the reasons in a written protest, or appeal the  
13 decision to the Secretary of Justice, within fifteen (15) days from receipt  
14 of the notice.

- 15 2. The NBI may issue a notice canceling the Certificate of Registration of a  
16 Political Agent for a Foreign Principal and explaining the reasons therefor, if it  
17 determines, after investigation, that any bases to deny registration under this  
18 law has become applicable to the registrant, or that the registrant has  
19 submitted any false statement, or that the registrant has failed to comply with  
20 the Sections 5 and 9 of this law without excusable cause. The registrant may  
21 refute the reasons in a written protest, or appeal the decision to the Secretary  
22 of Justice, within fifteen (15) days from receipt of the notice.

23 **SEC. 16. *Transparency Requirement during Influence Activities.* –**

- 24 1. Any person who conducts lobbying or political influence activity for a Foreign  
25 Principal must expressly disclose at the beginning of every communication,  
26 meeting, media, exchange, or other political influence activity for that Foreign  
27 Principal, in a language understandable to the audience, conversation partner, or  
28 consumer of the political influence activity,

- 29 a. The fact that s/he is carrying out political influence activity for a Foreign  
30 Principal.  
31 b. The name of her/his Foreign Principal,  
32 c. The date and other details of her/his registration under Batas Pambansa  
33 Blg. 39, and  
34 d. The purpose of the communication, meeting, media, exchange, or other  
35 political influence activity.

- 36 2. Every person who conducts lobbying or disseminates political propaganda or  
37 carries out lobbying or political influence activity, whether or not it is doing the  
38 same for a Foreign Principal, and who also directly or indirectly receives funding  
39 or funding support in money or in kind from a Foreign Principal, must expressly

1 disclose at the beginning of every communication, meeting, media, exchange, or  
2 other political influence activity the fact that it has received such funding or  
3 funding support from a Foreign Principal, and the name of the Foreign Principal.

4 3. If, after due investigation in coordination with the NICA, the NBI determines that  
5 any person required to make a disclosure has failed to disclose under this  
6 Section, it shall issue a Transparency Notice directed to the audience or  
7 conversation partner, or consumer of the political influence activity, informing  
8 them of the information required to have been disclosed under the preceding  
9 paragraphs.

10 4. This Section shall not apply in the case of:

- 11 a. Private and non-political activities in furtherance of the bona fide trade or  
12 commerce of a Foreign Principal;
- 13 b. Activities in furtherance of bona fide charitable, religious, scholastic,  
14 academic, artistic or scientific pursuits;
- 15 c. The legal representation of a Foreign Principal before any court or  
16 government agency: *Provided*, legal representation in this instance does  
17 not include attempts to influence or persuade government personnel or  
18 officials other than in the course of their ordinary official business.  
19

20 **SEC. 17. Report on Foreign Funding or Funding Support. –**

21 1. Any natural or juridical person or other entity that conducts lobbying or  
22 disseminates political propaganda in the interests of another natural or juridical  
23 person or other entity, and who directly or indirectly receives funding or funding  
24 support in money or in kind from a Foreign Principal, of whatever amount, even  
25 if such funding or funding support is not for the purpose of conducting political  
26 influence activities for the Foreign Principal, must submit a verified report to the  
27 NBI setting out the following:

- 28 a. The name of the Foreign Principal;
- 29 b. The amount or value of the funding or the amount or value obtained  
30 through the funding support;
- 31 c. The purpose of the funding or funding support;
- 32 d. The date in which the funding or funding support was received, or the  
33 period covered by the funding or funding support;
- 34 e. The name of the person(s) who received the funding or funding support,  
35 which may be the person who regularly conducts lobbying; or  
36 disseminates political propaganda, or a member of her/his family to the  
37 fourth civil degree of consanguinity or affinity, or her/his business partner,  
38 joint venture partner, a partner or associate in a professional partnership,  
39 or secretary, or counsel, or de facto representative.

- 1           2. For the purpose of this Section,
- 2                 a. Receipt of funding shall include receipt of grants, gifts, donations, loans,  
3                 forbearance, or any other means by which the beneficial or nominal  
4                 ownership or possession of currency, credit, or their equivalents, or  
5                 tangible or intangible or moveable or immovable property, or the use or  
6                 occupancy thereof, is permanently or temporarily transferred to the  
7                 recipient;
- 8                 b. Receipt of funding support shall include giving of a recommendation,  
9                 endorsement, letter of support, guarantee, surety, comfort letter, or other  
10                written or unwritten act that does not in itself give funding but enables the  
11                beneficiary to obtain funding as defined from other sources.
- 12                c. Indirect receipt of funding includes receipt by a member of the family of a  
13                person covered under this Section to the fourth civil degree of  
14                consanguinity or affinity, and receipt by their business partner, joint venture  
15                partner, a partner or associate in a professional partnership, or secretary,  
16                or counsel, or de facto representative.
- 17           3. The NBI shall maintain a register of persons who have been recipients of funding  
18            from Foreign Principals, which shall be fully accessible to the intelligence and law  
19            enforcement agencies at any time, and which shall be accessible to the public  
20            under reasonable safeguards it may set.

21           **SEC. 18. *Prior Notification Requirement.* –**

- 22           1. No person shall be investigated or prosecuted for any violation of Batas  
23            Pambansa Blg. 39 or the preceding Section 17 of this Act unless the NBI has  
24            privately notified that person in writing of its failure to comply with the relevant  
25            provision, and has instructed that person to make the necessary filing or  
26            disclosure within thirty (30) days, and that person has culpably failed or refused  
27            to comply with the instruction without excusable reason within thirty (30) days  
28            from receipt of the communication.
- 29           2. Within thirty (30) days from receipt of the communication from the NBI under the  
30            preceding paragraph, a person who received the written notification may protest  
31            in writing the notification. If the NBI reiterates its notification, said person may  
32            appeal to the Secretary of Justice. The protest and appeal shall toll the period  
33            under the preceding paragraph.

1 **Subchapter III-B**  
2 **Obligations of Persons with Sensitive Access in Relation to Foreign Influence**  
3 **Activities**

4 **SEC. 19. Obligations for Persons with Sensitive Access During Meetings with**  
5 **Foreign Agents. –**

- 6 1. No Person with Sensitive Access may engage in any meeting or consultation  
7 concerning or discussing any matter relating to the national security, national  
8 sovereignty, territorial integrity, or national self-determination of the Philippines,  
9 with a person who conducts lobbying or political influence activity for a Foreign  
10 Principal, or otherwise falls under the definition of a foreign agent under Batas  
11 Pambansa Blg. 39, without requiring evidence of registration as a foreign agent  
12 under Batas Pambansa Blg. 39.
- 13 2. When a Person with Sensitive Access learns that a person s/he is meeting or  
14 consulting for another purpose also intends to conduct lobbying or political  
15 influence activity for a Foreign Principal, s/he must stop the meeting or  
16 consultation and demand that a person s/he is meeting or consulting produce the  
17 evidence of registration as a foreign agent under Batas Pambansa Blg. 39.

18 **SEC. 20. Recording of Meetings. –**

- 19 1. A Person with Sensitive Access is hereby permitted to make an audio, video, or  
20 other record of any meeting or consultation or conversation s/he may have with  
21 a person who conducts lobbying or political influence activity for a Foreign  
22 Principal or otherwise falls under the definition of a foreign agent under Batas  
23 Pambansa Blg. 39, or with any representative of a foreign power or other Foreign  
24 Principal concerning or discussing any matter relating to the national security,  
25 national sovereignty, territorial integrity, or national self-determination of the  
26 Philippines. The making or possession of such record may be made without the  
27 consent of everyone present at the meeting, notwithstanding the provisions of  
28 laws on wiretapping and privacy, including Republic Act No. 4200 and Republic  
29 Act No. 10173.
- 30 2. The record may be submitted only to the NICA, the NBI, the Department of  
31 Foreign Affairs, and the lawful superiors of the Person with Sensitive Access;  
32 provided that, in the case of any proceeding arising from or connected to the  
33 meeting, the record may be submitted to the judicial, quasi-judicial, or  
34 administrative tribunals or bodies with jurisdiction over the proceeding after due  
35 measures have been taken to remove or otherwise secure its classified or

1 sensitive content; provided further, that if the foreign agent or representative or  
2 the Foreign Principal or any agent thereof publicizes the meeting or any record  
3 thereof, including for the purpose of prejudicing the Philippines or the Person with  
4 Sensitive Access, the Person with Sensitive Access may likewise publicize the  
5 meeting or any record thereof as a countermeasure after all its classified or  
6 sensitive content has been redacted by or under the supervision of the NICA.

7 **SEC. 21. *Submission of Contact Report.* –**

- 8 1. Within seven (7) days after s/he engages in a meeting or consultation with a  
9 foreign agent, or with any representative of a foreign power or other Foreign  
10 Principal, if the meeting discussed or was concerned with any matter relating  
11 to national security, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, or national self-  
12 determination, a Person with Sensitive Access must submit, by secure means  
13 as appropriate, a written and signed Contact Report to the security officer of  
14 her/his department or agency, or to the security officer of the department or  
15 agency with which s/he has a contract or arrangements enabling access to  
16 classified or other sensitive access or information, or to the head of such  
17 department or agency if there is no security officer
- 18 2. The Contact Report shall state the following:
- 19 a. The names of the foreign agents;  
20 b. The evidence of their registration under Batas Pambansa Blg. 39;  
21 c. The name of the foreign principal;  
22 d. The purpose or subject of the meeting or consultation;  
23 e. The date and place of the meeting or consultation;  
24 f. A summary of the discussion; and  
25 g. Recommended steps, if any.
- 26 3. Said Contact Report shall be submitted together with the audio, video, or  
27 other recording of the meeting, if any.
- 28 3. Copies of all Contact Reports submitted to the security officer or head of a  
29 department or agency shall be transmitted, by secure means as appropriate,  
30 to the NBI and the NICA within fifteen (15) days after the end of each month;  
31 provided that, a Contact Report shall be sent by courier within seventy-two  
32 (72) hours or sooner if it contains actionable information or other information  
33 that requires immediate attention.

1 **Chapter IV**  
2 **Protective Measures against Malign Foreign Influence Activities**

3 **SEC. 22. *Prohibition of Malign Foreign Influence Activities.* –**

- 4 1. No person may engage in malign foreign influence activity as defined under this  
5 Act.
- 6 2. No person shall be investigated or prosecuted for the offense of engaging in  
7 malign foreign influence activity under this Act unless:
- 8 a. S/he has been privately notified in writing by the NBI that s/he has made  
9 communications that constitute malign foreign influence activity as defined  
10 under this Act, with the instruction to take down the media or to cease the  
11 series of communications constituting malign foreign influence activity under  
12 this Act; and
- 13 b. S/he has either culpably refused to take down the media whose publication,  
14 broadcast, or communication constitutes malign foreign influence activity  
15 under this Act within fifteen (15) days from receipt of the communication  
16 from the NBI; or has continued the series of communications constituting  
17 malign foreign influence activity under this Act; or has resumed the series  
18 of communications or re-published the media constituting malign foreign  
19 influence activity; or has published media or made communications with  
20 content substantially identical to that of the discontinued series of  
21 communications or the media taken down.
- 22 3. Within fifteen (15) days from receipt of the communication from the NBI under  
23 the preceding paragraph, a person who received the written notification may  
24 contest or dispute in writing the characterization of media or communications as  
25 malign; provided that, s/he must nonetheless take down the media whose  
26 publication, broadcast, or communication was notified from the NBI, or must  
27 cease the series of communications characterized as constituting malign foreign  
28 influence activity under this Act, until such time that the NBI reverses its  
29 characterization of the same.

30 **SEC. 23. *Malign Foreign Influence Activity by Person with Immunities.* –** When  
31 the person who engages in malign foreign influence activity is a diplomatic officer or other  
32 person with immunities and privileges under international law, s/he may be expelled as  
33 *Persona Non-Grata* from the Philippines within seven (7) days after the Secretary of  
34 Foreign Affairs finds, upon the recommendation of the NBI in coordination with the NICA,  
35 that s/he has engaged in malign foreign influence activity.

1 **Chapter V.**  
2 **Protective Measures Against Foreign Interference Activities**

3 **SEC. 24. Prohibition of Foreign Interference Activities.** – No person shall, for or  
4 on behalf of or under the direction of a Foreign Principal, engage in foreign interference  
5 activities as defined in this Act. The following shall constitute interference activities:

- 6 a. Acts that interfere with, prevent, or oppose the exercise of the legal rights and  
7 powers of the Philippines;
- 8 b. Exercise of law enforcement or other sovereign powers within Philippine territory  
9 or jurisdiction, without the express written permission of the Philippine  
10 Government;
- 11 c. Coercion, intimidation, harassment, or surveillance of persons within Philippine  
12 territory or jurisdiction, whether or not such persons are nationals of or domiciled  
13 in the Philippines;
- 14 d. Acts that constitute crimes against national security and the law of nations,  
15 including espionage, or crimes against public order;
- 16 e. Hacking and other acts of electronic nature that interfere with the functioning,  
17 integrity, or confidentiality of government or non-government systems;
- 18 f. Direct or indirect participation in any partisan or electoral activity, including:  
19 1) Aiding any candidate or political party;  
20 2) Aiding any person or any group engaged in or organized to engage in any  
21 campaign effort for or against any candidate or political party or any effort  
22 to affect the result of a plebiscite or referendum;  
23 3) Taking part in or influencing in any manner any election, plebiscite, or  
24 referendum; or  
25 4) Contributing to or making any expenditure in connection with any election  
26 campaign, partisan political activity, or effort to affect the result of a  
27 plebiscite or referendum;
- 28 g. Organization or support of any group, including any association of students,  
29 professionals, or other persons, that aims to directly or indirectly carry out the  
30 activities under the preceding items of this Section; and
- 31 h. All other acts that are contrary to the national sovereignty, territorial integrity,  
32 national security, public order, or self-determination of the Philippines.

33 **SEC. 25. Foreign Interference by Person with Immunities.** – When the person  
34 who engages in foreign interference activities is a diplomatic officer or another person  
35 with immunities and privileges under international law, s/he may be expelled as Persona  
36 Non-Grata from the Philippines within forty-eight hours after the Secretary of Foreign  
37 Affairs finds, upon the recommendation of the NBI in coordination with the NICA, that s/he  
38 has engaged in malign foreign influence activity.  
39

1 **Chapter VI.**  
2 **Regulation of Foreign Arrangements**

3 **SEC. 26. *Policy on Foreign Relations.*** – It is hereby made the policy of the  
4 Philippines that:

- 5 1. In view of the incidence of political warfare and hybrid warfare in the current  
6 situation of the international order, all potential vectors of foreign influence and  
7 foreign interference are matters of national security, including foreign  
8 arrangements as defined under this Act, and must be subject to regulation,  
9 monitoring, control, and supervision by the National Government.
- 10 2. All foreign political relations activities must be conducted by, or under the  
11 supervision and control of the President of the Philippines and, under her/his  
12 control as Executive, the Department of Foreign Affairs, subject to and in  
13 execution of the rules, standards, principles, policies and parameters set by law;  
14 provided that, the other Departments of the Executive may conduct activities  
15 relating to foreign political entities within their mandates subject to supervision  
16 and review by the Department of Foreign Affairs.
- 17 3. All forms of institutional, fiscal, regional, and local autonomy, and all freedom of  
18 contract, are limited by the Constitution and laws and do not extend to foreign  
19 political relations. Any activity that constitutes foreign political relations activity  
20 is extraneous to institutional, fiscal, regional, and local autonomy and liberty of  
21 contract, and shall be entirely subject to the supervision and control of the  
22 President of the Philippines as chief architect of foreign policy and, under her/his  
23 control as Executive, the Department of Foreign Affairs, subject to and in the  
24 execution of the rules, standards, principles, policies, and parameters set by  
25 law.

26 **SEC. 27. *Restriction on Foreign Arrangements.*** –

- 27 1. No person shall negotiate, enter into, or implement a foreign arrangement,  
28 including through a subsidiary arrangement. as these are defined under this Act  
29 unless the Department of Foreign Affairs has issued written permission covering  
30 the foreign arrangement.
- 31 2. This requirement will apply to all foreign arrangements made by all Branches of  
32 Government, Constitutional Commissions and other constitutional bodies, and  
33 regional and local governments, and to all foreign arrangements made by  
34 private entities.

1           3. Any foreign arrangement that is made without the prior written permission of the  
2           Department of Foreign Affairs shall be unenforceable unless and until the  
3           Department of Foreign Affairs grants the required written permission.

4           **SEC. 28. *Withdrawal of Permission.*** – The Department of Foreign Affairs shall  
5           withdraw permission to negotiate or enter into a foreign arrangement, or order the  
6           termination of a foreign arrangement if s/he learns that any of the indicia in the preceding  
7           Section is, or has become, present.

8           Any foreign arrangement that is subject to a withdrawal of permission or order of  
9           termination under this Section shall become immediately unenforceable. Any action for  
10          specific performance, mandamus, mandatory injunction, or other proceeding intended to  
11          compel the continued performance of that foreign arrangement shall be dismissed.

12          **SEC. 29. *Previously Executed Foreign Arrangements.*** – Within thirty (30) days  
13          after the effectivity of this Act, all persons who are parties to arrangements that constitute  
14          foreign arrangements under this Act shall apply with the Department of Foreign Affairs for  
15          permission post facto to execute and implement the same.

16          The application shall be deemed granted if the Department of Foreign Affairs does not  
17          expressly deny it within one year after the effectivity of this Act; provided that, this is  
18          without prejudice to the authority of the Department of Foreign Affairs to withdraw  
19          permission to negotiate or enter into a foreign arrangement, or order the termination of a  
20          foreign arrangement, under the preceding Section.

21          The foreign arrangements covered by this Section shall remain enforceable during the  
22          pendency of the application.

23          **SEC. 30. *Registry of Foreign Arrangements.*** – The Department of Foreign Affairs  
24          shall maintain a physical and online registry of foreign arrangements which shall be  
25          accessible to the public.

26          **SEC. 31. *Coordination with Other Agencies.*** – The Department of Foreign Affairs  
27          shall coordinate with the NICA, the NBI, the Department of National Defense, and the  
28          Department of Interior and Local Government on all decisions made under this  
29          Subchapter.

1 **Chapter VI**  
2 **Other Measures to Address Foreign Influence and Foreign Interference**

3 **SEC. 32. Capacity-Building.** – All officers and employees of government agencies  
4 and instrumentalities, of government-owned or controlled corporations with original  
5 charter, and of government-owned or controlled corporations without original charter or  
6 their subsidiaries, as well as individual contractors or consultants of the same under job  
7 order or service contracts, shall receive appropriate training on how to detect, refute, and  
8 combat any malign foreign influence and foreign interference, and, in the case of public  
9 servants, on how to carry out their obligation under Section 4(f) of Republic Act No. 6713  
10 to maintain and defend Philippine sovereignty against foreign intrusion.

11 **SEC. 33. Education.** – The Commissioner on Higher Education, the Department of  
12 Education, and, where applicable, the Technical Education and Skills Development  
13 Authority, shall provide appropriate training on how to exercise Philippine civic values,  
14 especially as contained in Article II of the Constitution, how to uphold Philippine national  
15 positions on international issues affecting national sovereignty, territorial integrity,  
16 jurisdictional rights, and self-determination, and how to detect, refute, and combat any  
17 malign foreign influence and foreign interference, through incorporation into,  
18 enhancement of, or substitution for the courses required under Republic Act No. 11476,  
19 Republic Act No. 10086, or Republic Act No. 1425, or otherwise as may be appropriate.

20 **SEC. 34. Other Measures to Address Malign Foreign Influence and Foreign**  
21 **Interference.** – In addition to the measures provided in the above chapters of this Act,  
22 the relevant Departments shall, in coordination with the Department of Foreign Affairs,  
23 carry out other appropriate steps or measures to prevent, counteract, and address Malign  
24 Foreign Influence and Foreign Interference directed at or within the Philippines, or  
25 directed at or against Filipino persons, associations or entities within or outside the  
26 Philippines, including through appropriate information measures carried out or directed  
27 by the Presidential Communications Operations Office, the Philippine Information  
28 Agency, or other appropriate agency, and appropriate cyber, technical or other measures  
29 carried out or directed by the Armed Forces of the Philippines or other appropriate  
30 agencies; provided that, such measures must be lawful under the Constitution and  
31 international law, without prejudice to lawful countermeasures or other acts permitted  
32 under general international law.

33 **SEC. 35. Diplomatic Measures to Address Foreign Influence and Foreign**  
34 **Interference.** – In addition to the measures provided in the above chapters of this Act,  
35 the Department of Foreign Affairs shall carry out appropriate acts of diplomacy or para-  
36 diplomacy to address Foreign Malign Influence and Foreign Interference directed at or

1 within the Philippines, or directed at Filipino persons, associations or entities within or  
2 outside the Philippines.

3 **Chapter VI**  
4 **Institutional Reforms**

5 **SEC. 36. Structures in the Department of Foreign Affairs.** – In addition to the  
6 offices enumerated under Book IV, Title I, Chapter 2, Section 5 of Executive Order No.  
7 292, or the Administrative Code of 1987, and other applicable provisions of law, there is  
8 hereby created within the Department of the Foreign Affairs, under the direct supervision  
9 of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, the Office for Foreign Security, which shall carry out  
10 on behalf of the Department of the Foreign Affairs the duties vested under this Act, shall  
11 conduct the research, information gathering, and analysis necessary to fulfill those  
12 functions, and shall perform such other functions as may be vested or delegated by the  
13 Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

14 **SEC. 37. Structures in the National Bureau of Investigation.** –

15 1. There is hereby created within the National Bureau of Investigation the Office of  
16 the Deputy Director for National Security Investigations, which shall direct and  
17 supervise, under the control of the Director, investigations of crimes against  
18 national security and the law of nations, including espionage, crimes against  
19 public order, and violations of this Act.

20 2. There is hereby created within the National Bureau of Investigation, under the  
21 Office of the Deputy Director for National Security Investigations, the Counter  
22 Influence and Interference Division, which shall investigate violations of this Act,  
23 motu proprio or upon referral by the Department of Foreign Affairs, the  
24 Department of National Defense, the NICA, or other relevant agencies.

25 **Chapter VII.**  
26 **Implementation and Safeguards**

27 **SEC. 38. Implementing Rules.** – The implementing rules and regulations of this  
28 Act shall be prepared jointly by the NICA, the NBI, and the Department of Foreign Affairs,  
29 in coordination with the Office of the President, the Department of Justice, the  
30 Department of National Defense, the Department of the Interior and Local Government,  
31 and the National Security Council Secretariat, and after due consultation with the  
32 committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives on foreign affairs and  
33 national defense, shall be issued within ninety (90) days from the effectivity of this Act.  
34 However, every provision of this Act shall be effective and shall create binding rights and

1 duties immediately upon its effectivity, and even before the issuance of its implementing  
2 rules and regulations.

3 **SEC. 39. Report to Congress. –**

- 4 1. The NICA, the NBI, together with the Office of the President, the Department of  
5 Foreign Affairs, the Department of Justice, the Department of National Defense,  
6 the Department of the Interior and Local Government, shall submit an annual  
7 report on the implementation of this Act on the 15th day of March to the committees  
8 of the Senate and the House of Representatives on foreign affairs and national  
9 defense, and such other reports as the said committees may require, and shall  
10 answer questions on the same at committee hearings or meetings for this purpose.  
11 All such committee hearings or meetings shall be held in secure executive  
12 sessions with only the committee members, the resource persons, and not more  
13 than two committee staff present.
- 14 2. The annual report under the preceding paragraph, and any other report submitted  
15 to Congress under this Act, the committee hearings or meetings made under  
16 secure executive sessions, and any report on or record thereof, shall be classified  
17 as Secret. No person shall handle or read the annual report, and no person shall  
18 attend the committee hearings or meetings thereon, who has not received security  
19 clearance on at least Secret level. No person shall disclose any matter discussed  
20 in the annual report or in the committee hearings or meetings to any person except  
21 with written authorization of both the President of the Philippines and, as  
22 appropriate, the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House.

23 **SEC. 40. Classification of Processes and Proceedings. –** All processes,  
24 proceedings, reports, and decisions made in relation to this Act, including budget  
25 preparation or accountability procedures by the Department of Budget and Management,  
26 audits conducted by the Commission on Audit, preliminary investigation under the  
27 Department of Justice or the Office of the Ombudsman, and trial before the courts, shall  
28 be classified Confidential. No person shall take an official part in these processes,  
29 proceedings, reports, and decisions as budget officer, auditor, prosecutor, judge or  
30 justice, or as staff thereof, who has not received security clearance on at least a  
31 Confidential level; provided that, a higher security clearance level may be required in  
32 relation to specific processes and proceedings.

33 **SEC. 41. Appropriations. –** The amount necessary to carry out the provisions of  
34 this Act shall be charged against the current year's appropriations of the Department of  
35 Foreign Affairs, the Department of Justice, the Department of National Defense, the  
36 Department of the Interior and Local Government, the National Security Council  
37 Secretariat, the NBI, and the NICA, and other agencies concerned. Thereafter, such  
38 amount shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.



1           3. The penalty of *arresto mayor* maximum and a fine between one hundred  
2           thousand pesos and one million pesos shall be imposed upon any person  
3           who violates Sections 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 27, or 45 of this Act.

4           **SEC. 46. Priority of Other Laws and Ne Bis in Idem. –**

5           1. If any person has been charged with a crime or offense under any other  
6           statute, any proceeding relating to the same facts under this Act shall be  
7           suspended.

8           2. If any person has been charged for a crime or offense under any other statute,  
9           and s/he has been convicted or acquitted for the same or the trial therefor  
10          was terminated with prejudice or otherwise dismissed without her/his  
11          consent, any proceeding relating to the same facts under this Act shall be  
12          barred.

13          3. If any person has been charged for a crime or offense under this Act, and  
14          s/he has been convicted or acquitted for the same or the trial therefor was  
15          terminated with prejudice or otherwise dismissed without her/his consent,  
16          s/he may not be charged for a crime or offense relating to the same facts  
17          under any other statute; provided that, this shall not bar prosecution for any  
18          crime against national security and the law of nations or for any crime against  
19          public order under Revised Penal Code, or for any offense constituting  
20          espionage under Commonwealth Act No. 616 or the Revised Penal Code, or  
21          for any offense under Republic Act No. 10169 or Republic Act No. 11479.

22          **SEC. 47. Jurisdiction. –** The State shall exercise jurisdiction over persons  
23          suspected or accused of the offenses of malign foreign influence activity or foreign  
24          interference activity defined and penalized in this Act, regardless of where the crime is  
25          committed, provided, any one of the following conditions is met:

- 26          a. The accused is a Filipino citizen;  
27          b. The accused has conducted malign foreign influence activity or foreign  
28          interference activity directed at a Filipino citizen;  
29          c. The accused conducted malign foreign influence activity or foreign interference  
30          activity with effects inside Philippine territory or its maritime zones, including if it  
31          is done through online media, transmissions or other activities that may be  
32          heard, viewed, read, or otherwise consumed within Philippine territory; or  
33          d. The accused conducted malign foreign influence activity or foreign interference  
34          activity that adversely affected Philippine national interests.

