



Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
First Regular Session



HOUSE BILL NO. 3675

Introduced by Reps. Alfelito “Alfel” M. Bascug and Laarni Lavin Roque

**“AN ACT
PROVIDING FOR VALIDITY PERIODS OF IDENTIFICATION CARDS ISSUED TO
PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, AND PRESCRIBING PENALTIES FOR
VIOLATIONS THEREOF, FURTHER AMENDING FOR THE PURPOSE REPUBLIC
ACT NO. 7277, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE “MAGNA CARTA FOR PERSONS
WITH DISABILITIES”, AS AMENDED”**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Magna Carta for Disabled Persons, or Republic Act No. 7277, has long stood as a cornerstone of the Philippine government’s commitment to promote the rights, dignity, and inclusion of persons with disabilities. It has empowered countless individuals to access vital services, opportunities, and privileges aimed at fostering equity and participation in society. Yet, as the law continues to evolve in response to emerging needs and realities, it is imperative to address critical issues that compromise its effectiveness—chief among them, the misuse and abuse of persons with disabilities identification cards.

This proposed measure seeks to amend Sections 32 and 46 of RA No. 7277 to provide for clearer, standardized guidelines on the issuance, validity, and security of persons with disabilities identification cards, as well as stronger penalties against individuals and officials who engage in fraudulent practices. By instituting reforms in the management and regulation of persons with disabilities IDs, we are safeguarding not only the benefits intended for legitimate PWDs, but also the integrity of the system designed to protect them.

At the heart of this measure is a desire to protect the rights of persons with disabilities from being diluted or exploited. One of the most persistent challenges today is the widespread issuance and use of fake persons with disabilities IDs—an act that is not only dishonest, but deeply unjust to those who truly need and deserve support. This problem is exacerbated when

unscrupulous individuals take advantage of loopholes in the system or when government personnel knowingly facilitate such acts.

To address this, the bill provides for differentiated validity periods for persons with disabilities IDs based on the type of disability. Identification cards for persons with permanent disabilities will be valid for ten (10) years, while those issued to individuals with temporary disabilities will have a two (2) year validity, subject to reassessment by qualified medical practitioners. This distinction allows for practical and fair implementation, easing the burden on persons with lifelong conditions while ensuring that temporary disabilities are reviewed with medical accuracy.

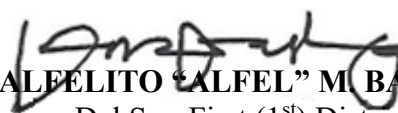
Moreover, the bill mandates that all persons with disabilities IDs conform to a universal design to be prescribed by the National Council on Disability Affairs (NCDA) and uniformly adopted by all local government units. This move not only enhances the security and consistency of the ID cards but also reinforces their recognition across the country—minimizing confusion and ensuring that benefits can be accessed wherever the persons with disabilities reside.

Most importantly, the bill strengthens penal provisions to serve as a real deterrent against abuse. Individuals who misrepresent themselves as persons with disabilities, assist in the fraudulent issuance of IDs, or engage in the creation, sale, or use of fake IDs will face stiffer fines and imprisonment. Public officials who are found to have facilitated or approved fake persons with disabilities IDs will face even harsher sanctions, including perpetual disqualification from holding public office. When such fraudulent acts are committed through online means or digital platforms, they will be penalized under both this law and the Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012.

Recognizing the importance of a reliable data infrastructure, this measure also mandates the development of a strengthened, centralized database of persons with disabilities, anchored on coordination among agencies such as the National Council on Disability Affairs (NCDA), Department of on Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Health (DOH), Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), and Department of Information and Communication Technology (DICT). This data registry, integrated with the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), will ensure accuracy in profiling, policy planning, and program delivery.

Ultimately, this measure is not merely about regulations and penalties—it is about restoring trust. Trust in our systems, in our leaders, and in the very notion that laws exist to protect the vulnerable, not to be manipulated at their expense. By ensuring that persons with disabilities IDs are issued responsibly and used appropriately, we reaffirm our unwavering commitment to fairness, social justice, and dignity for all.

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


REP. ALELITO "ALFEL" M. BASCUG
Agusan Del Sur, First (1st) District


REP. LAARNI LAVIN ROQUE
Bukidnon, Fourth (4th) District

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

SECTION 1. Chapter 8, Section 32 of Republic Act No. 7277, otherwise known as the Magna Carta for [Disabled] Persons with Disabilities as amended by Republic Act No. 9442, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 32. Persons with [disability] **DISABILITIES** shall be entitled to the following:

xxx xxx xxx

The abovementioned privileges are available only to persons with [disability] **PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY DISABILITIES** who are Filipino citizens, **REFUGEES, OR STATELESS PERSONS** upon submission of [any of the following as proof of his/her entitlement thereto:]

[(I)] An identification card issued by the [city or municipal mayor or the barangay captain] **PERSONS WITH DISABILITY AFFAIRS OFFICE (PDAO) OR A DESIGNATED FOCAL PERSON PERFORMING PDAO FUNCTIONS, DULY SIGNED BY THE CITY OR MUNICIPAL MAYOR** of the place where the persons with [disability] **DISABILITIES** reside[s], **AS PROOF OF THEIR ENTITLEMENT THERETO.**

[(II)] The passport of the persons with disability concerned; or

[(III)] Transportation discount fare Identification Card (ID) issued by the National Council for the Welfare of Disabled Persons (NCWDP).]

THE IDENTIFICATION CARDS (IDs) ISSUED TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES SHALL CONFORM TO THE UNIVERSAL DESIGN PRESCRIBED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY AFFAIRS (NCDA) AND ADOPTED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS (LGUs).

THE IDs ISSUED TO PERSONS WITH PERMANENT DISABILITIES SHALL BE VALID FOR A PERIOD OF TEN (10) YEARS. CONVERSELY, THE IDs FOR PERSONS WITH TEMPORARY DISABILITIES SHALL BE VALID FOR A PERIOD OF ONE (1) YEAR, AND MAY BE RENEWED ONLY UPON COMPLETION OF REASSESSMENT CONDUCTED BY AN APPROPRIATE MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

THE IDs, AS PROVIDED IN THE PRECEDING PARAGRAPH SHALL BE FREE OF CHARGE, INCLUDING REISSUANCE DUE TO LOSS OR DAMAGE.”

SEC. 2. Section 46 of Republic Act No. 7277, otherwise known as the Magna Carta for Disabled Persons as amended by Republic Act No. 9442, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 46. *Penal Clause.* - xxx xxx xxx

(b) Any person who abuses the privileges granted [herein shall be punished with imprisonment of not less than six months or a fine of not less than Five thousand pesos (P5,000.00), but not more than Fifty thousand pesos (P50,000.00), or both, at the discretion of the court.] **UNDER THIS ACT, INCLUDING:**

- 1. MISREPRESENTING THEMSELVES AS PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES;**
- 2. ASSISTING PERSONS WITHOUT DISABILITIES, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, IN FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINING A PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES ID CARD;**
- 3. FORGING OR CREATING FAKE PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES ID CARDS; OR**
- 4. USING THE ID CARD AFTER THE DEATH OF THE HOLDER EXCEPT AS PROVIDED UNDER SECTION 32 (a) (8) OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10754,**

SHALL BE PENALIZED WITH A FINE OF NOT LESS THAN FIFTY THOUSAND PESOS (P50,000.00) BUT NOT MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PESOS (P100,000.00), OR IMPRISONMENT OF NOT LESS THAN SIX (6) MONTHS BUT NOT MORE THAN TWO (2) YEARS, OR BOTH, AT THE DISCRETION OF THE COURT WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO SUCH OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE, CIVIL, AND CRIMINAL LIABILITY THAT MAY BE INCURRED.”

IF THE OFFENDER IS A PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL, THEY SHALL SUFFER THE PENALTY OF PRISIÓN CORRECCIONAL IN ITS MEDIUM TO MAXIMUM PERIODS AND A FINE OF NOT LESS THAN FIFTY THOUSAND PESOS (₱50,000.00) BUT NOT MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PESOS (₱100,000.00), WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO PROSECUTION UNDER OTHER APPLICABLE LAWS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ARTICLES 171 AND 172 OF THE REVISED PENAL CODE ON THE FALSIFICATION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

IF THE OFFENDER IS A PUBLIC OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE WHO, IN THEIR OFFICIAL CAPACITY, KNOWINGLY ISSUES OR FACILITATES THE ISSUANCE OF A FRAUDULENT OR FAKE PWD IDENTIFICATION CARD, THEY SHALL SUFFER THE PENALTY OF PRISIÓN MAYOR IN ITS MINIMUM TO MEDIUM PERIODS, PERPETUAL DISQUALIFICATION FROM PUBLIC OFFICE, AND A FINE OF NOT LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PESOS (₱100,000.00) BUT NOT MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PESOS (₱200,000.00), WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO PROSECUTION FOR OTHER APPLICABLE CRIMES UNDER THE REVISED PENAL CODE AND SPECIAL LAWS, INCLUDING THE ANTI-GRAFT AND CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT.

IF THE ACTS OF FALSIFICATION, SALE, DISTRIBUTION, OR USE OF FAKE PWD IDENTIFICATION CARDS ARE COMMITTED THROUGH INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO WEBSITES, SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS, MESSAGING APPLICATIONS, OR E-COMMERCE PLATFORMS, THE OFFENDER SHALL BE PROSECUTED AND PENALIZED UNDER REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10175, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE “CYBERCRIME PREVENTION ACT OF 2012,” IN ADDITION TO THE PENALTIES PROVIDED UNDER THIS ACT AND THE REVISED PENAL CODE.

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SEC. 3. The NCDA shall, in coordination with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Philippine Statistics Authority, Department of Health, Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Information and Communications Technology, Professional Regulation Commission, National Anti-Poverty – Persons with Disability Sector, National Privacy Commission. strengthen a unified persons with disabilities identification card system, including a Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS).

SEC. 4. Within one hundred eighty (180) days from the effectivity of this Act, the NCDA and the DSWD shall, in coordination with the DILG, the DOH, other government agencies and stakeholders, issue the rules and regulations to implement the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 5. If any portion or provision of this Act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, the remainder provisions not affected thereby shall continue to be in full force and effect.

SEC. 6. All laws, decrees, executive orders, proclamations, rules and regulations, ordinances, other issuances or parts thereof, which are inconsistent with any provision of this Act are hereby repealed, amended or modified accordingly.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the *Official Gazette* or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,