

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 5887



Introduced by: **REP. SALVADOR A. PLEYTO, SR.**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Philippines is currently experiencing an alarming rise in incidents of Road Rage, characterized by aggressive, hostile, or violent behavior in traffic or on the road. These confrontations—which often involve cursing, intimidation, dangerous driving maneuvers like swerving and brake-checking, physical assault, and even the use of weapons—have moved beyond mere traffic inconveniences to become a severe threat to public safety and order.

Incidents often escalate rapidly, resulting in serious physical injuries, extensive property damage, and, tragically, death. Data from traffic authorities confirm that a significant portion of vehicular altercations and accidents are rooted in aggressive driving and uncontrollable emotions.

While existing Philippine laws, such as the Revised Penal Code (RPC) and the Land Transportation and Traffic Code (R.A. 4136), can be used to prosecute the *results* of road rage (e.g., Simple or Serious Physical Injuries, Grave Threats, Reckless Imprudence), they fail to specifically recognize and punish the entire sequence of hostile acts under the distinct crime of "Road Rage."

This lack of a dedicated statute often result in penalties that are insufficient to deter the underlying aggressive behavior of the motorist. Prosecutors must rely on multiple, often overlapping, charges, which complicates the legal process.

This Bill, entitled the "Anti-Road Rage Act of 2025," seeks to rectify these legal deficiencies by establishing a clear, comprehensive, and deterrent legal framework. It precisely defines Road Rage as a distinct crime, separating it from simple traffic violations and allowing for targeted legal intervention.

It imposes stiffer and graduated penalties (fines and imprisonment) based on the severity of the act, ensuring that punishment is proportional to the harm inflicted, from verbal abuse to acts resulting in death. Critically, the Bill mandates the suspension or perpetual revocation of the driver's license for convicted offenders. This administrative penalty ensures that individuals who have demonstrated a clear disregard for the safety of others are permanently disqualified from operating a motor vehicle on public roads.

The Bill provides that Road Rage shall be considered an aggravating circumstance if it leads to a more serious crime, such as Homicide or Murder, ensuring a harsher sentence reflective of the extreme malice demonstrated.

The enactment of the "Anti-Road Rage Act" is a critical legislative step to curb the escalating culture of hostility, protect the general public, and impose definitive accountability on aggressive motorists. This measure is indispensable for creating a civil and secure driving environment for all Filipinos.



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AN ACT DEFINING THE CRIME OF ROAD RAGE, PROVIDING STIFFER PENALTIES THEREFOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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

SECTION 1. *Short Title.* - This Act shall be known as the “Anti-Road Rage Act of 2025.”

SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* - It is the declared policy of the State to uphold public safety, order, and discipline on all public roads and thoroughfares. The State shall, therefore, establish a legal framework to prevent and penalize aggressive, hostile, or violent behavior arising from traffic disputes which endanger human life, cause property damage, and disrupt the flow of traffic.

SEC. 3. *Definition of Terms.* - As used in this Act:

- a. Road Rage refers to the aggressive, hostile, or violent behavior exhibited by a Motorist in traffic or on the road, arising from a traffic dispute or incident, directed towards another person (whether a driver, passenger, pedestrian, or cyclist) or their property.
- b. Motorist refers to any person having control over the directional and motive power of a motor vehicle, including but not limited to, the registered owner or driver.

SEC. 4. *Acts Constituting Road Rage.* - The following acts, when arising from a traffic dispute or incident, shall constitute the crime of Road Rage:

- a. Verbal Road Rage: Cursing, shouting, making obscene gestures, or

using other abusive language or actions intended to insult, intimidate, or wound the feelings of another person.

- b. Aggressive Driving: Deliberately swerving, cutting off, tailgating, brake-checking, blocking, or repeatedly following another vehicle in a manner that creates an immediate and substantial risk of harm or damage.
- c. Physical Road Rage: Any physical attack or attempted physical attack against another person or the intentional damage, destruction, or obstruction of another person's vehicle or property.
- d. Brandishing of Weapon: Displaying or using a firearm, knife, or any deadly weapon in a threatening manner, regardless of whether the weapon is lawfully carried.

SEC. 5. Penalties. - Any person found guilty of Road Rage under this Act shall suffer the following penalties:

- a. Simple Road Rage (Verbal Road Rage, Aggressive Driving): Imprisonment of six (6) months and one (1) day to two (2) years and four (4) months, and a fine of not less than Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000.00) but not more than One Hundred Thousand Pesos (P100,000.00).
- b. Physical Road Rage and/or Brandishing of Weapon (When no Physical Injury or only Slight Physical Injury results): Imprisonment of four (4) years and two (2) months to six (6) years, and a fine of not less than One Hundred Fifty Thousand Pesos (P150,000.00) but not more than Three Hundred Thousand Pesos (P300,000.00).
- c. When Road Rage results in Less Serious or Serious Physical Injuries: The penalty for the crime of Road Rage shall be the penalty next higher in degree than the penalty prescribed by the Revised Penal Code for the resulting physical injury, and a fine of Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (P500,000.00).
- d. When Road Rage results in Homicide or Murder: The crime of Road Rage shall be considered an aggravating circumstance to the crime committed, and the offender shall be punished accordingly under the Revised Penal Code.

SEC. 6. *Administrative Penalty.* - In addition to the criminal penalties provided in Section 5:

- a. The driver's license of any person convicted of Simple Road Rage shall be suspended for a period of one (1) year.
- b. The driver's license of any person convicted of Physical Road Rage or
- c. Brandishing of Weapon shall be perpetually revoked, and the offender shall be permanently disqualified from obtaining a new license.

SEC. 7. *Liability of Public Officers or Employees.* - If the Motorist is a public officer or employee, the penalty shall be the maximum period of the penalty imposed in Section 5, and the accessory penalty of perpetual disqualification from holding any public office shall be imposed.

SEC. 8. *Independent Action.* - The penalties prescribed in this Act shall be imposed without prejudice to any other criminal, civil, or administrative liability that the offender may have incurred under existing laws.

SEC. 9. *Public Awareness* – The City or Municipal Government shall conduct public information drive in coordination with the Land Transportation Office.

SEC. 10. *Implementing Rules and Regulations* – Within ninety (90) days from the effectivity of this Act, the Department of Justice, Department of Interior and Local Government, Land Transportation Office, Philippine National Police and other relevant government agencies shall formulate and promulgate the necessary rules and regulations for the effective implementation of this Act.

SEC. 11. *Separability Clause.* - If any provision of this Act is held invalid or unconstitutional, the other provisions not affected thereby shall remain valid and operative.

SEC. 12. *Repealing Clause.* - All laws, decrees, orders, rules, and regulations, or parts thereof, inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed, amended, or modified accordingly.

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

Approved,