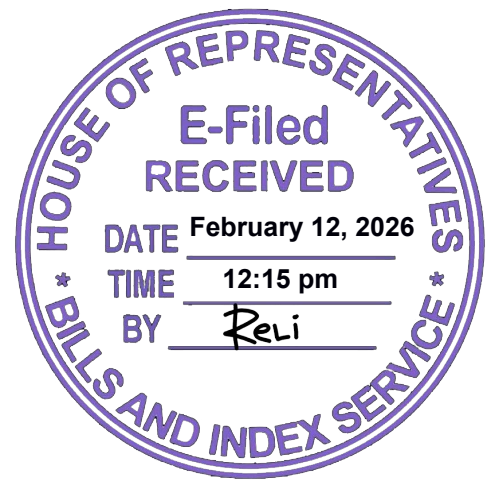


Republic of the Philippines  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
Quezon City, Metro Manila

**TWENTIETH CONGRESS**  
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. **7784**



---

Introduced by Representatives Bryan B. Revilla, Lani Mercado-Revilla, and Ramon Jolo Revilla III

---

### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

Motorcycles are an indispensable part of daily life for millions of Filipinos. For workers, small entrepreneurs, delivery riders, farmers, and students, motorcycles are not a luxury but a primary and often essential means of transportation. They provide affordable mobility, enable access to livelihood, and bridge gaps in areas where public transport remains limited or unavailable. It is within this social reality that laws governing motorcycle use must be crafted: firm against crime, yet fair to the law-abiding majority who depend on motorcycles for work and survival.

Republic Act No. 11235, or the Motorcycle Crime Prevention Act, was enacted to address the legitimate concern of crimes committed using motorcycles. While the objective of enhancing public safety is sound and necessary, experience since its implementation has shown that certain provisions of the law have imposed undue burdens on ordinary motorcycle owners and riders who have no criminal intent. Excessive penalties, impractical compliance requirements, and enforcement actions disconnected from actual culpability have resulted in hardship, confusion, and a growing sense of injustice among the riding public.

This measure seeks to remedy these deficiencies without weakening the State's resolve to prevent motorcycle-related crimes. Its guiding principle is simple but crucial: laws intended to protect public safety must be effective, enforceable, and proportional. Safety measures lose public legitimacy when they become punitive in a manner that punishes compliance failures caused by systemic delays, administrative inefficiencies, or circumstances beyond the control of motorcycle owners.

The proposed amendments rationalize registration and ownership procedures by clarifying responsibilities between dealers and buyers, recognizing installment and conditional sales, and providing clear rules for repossessed motorcycles. These reforms reflect the reality that many compliance issues arise not from willful disregard

of the law, but from gaps in process and coordination. By streamlining procedures, the bill promotes compliance rather than penalizing confusion.

The measure also corrects overly harsh penalties by decriminalizing purely administrative violations and replacing imprisonment with reasonable fines. This ensures that criminal sanctions are reserved for acts involving clear intent to deceive or facilitate crime—such as tampering, falsification, or the deliberate misuse of number plates. In doing so, the law refocuses enforcement on actual offenders, not ordinary riders struggling with compliance due to delays in plate issuance or documentation.

Importantly, the bill rationalizes number plate display requirements to ensure visibility and identification while removing impractical standards that are difficult to implement and enforce. It also establishes clear and fair rules for situations involving lost, stolen, or damaged plates, providing owners with a reasonable timeframe to report incidents without fear of automatic criminal liability.

At its core, this measure affirms that crime prevention and social justice are not mutually exclusive. It advances a balanced approach that protects communities from crime while safeguarding the rights and livelihoods of millions of law-abiding Filipino motorcycle owners. A law that is perceived as oppressive or unfair risks eroding public cooperation, which is essential for effective law enforcement. By aligning penalties with culpability and recognizing the socioeconomic realities of motorcycle ownership, the State strengthens its capacity to deter crime.

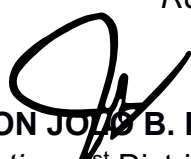
In view of the foregoing, the immediate passage of this bill, which passed Third and Final Reading in the 19th Congress, is earnestly sought.



**REP. BRYAN B. REVILLA**  
*AGIMAT Party-list*



**REP. LANI MERCADO-REVILLA**  
*Representative, 2<sup>nd</sup> District of Cavite*



**REP. RAMON JOSE B. REVILLA III**  
*Representative, 1<sup>st</sup> District of Cavite*

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

**TWENTIETH CONGRESS**  
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. **7784**

---

Introduced by Representatives Bryan B. Revilla, Lani Mercado-Revilla, and Ramon Jolo Revilla III

---

**AN ACT**  
**RATIONALIZING THE SAFETY MEASURES AND PENALTIES RELATIVE TO**  
**THE OPERATION OF MOTORCYCLES, AMENDING FOR THE PURPOSE**  
**REPUBLIC ACT NO. 11235, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE "MOTORCYCLE**  
**CRIME PREVENTION ACT"**

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

**SECTION 1.** Section 4 of Republic Act No. 11235 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. *Registration [by the Owner] OF MOTORCYCLES.* – [The owner of a motorcycle shall register his or her motorcycle with the LTO within five (5) days from such acquisition of ownership. The owner of a motorcycle shall also immediately report any sale or disposition of his or her motorcycle to the LTO.] IN CASE OF ORIGINAL REGISTRATION, A MOTORCYCLE SHALL BE REGISTERED WITH THE LTO BY THE DEALER, UPON AUTHORITY OF THE OWNER, WITHIN FIVE (5) DAYS FROM THE DATE OF SALE.

IN THE SUBSEQUENT SALE OR DISPOSITION OF A MOTORCYCLE, THE NEW OWNER SHALL REPORT SUCH SALE OR DISPOSITION TO THE LTO BY SUBMITTING THE CORRESPONDING HIGHWAY PATROL GROUP (HPG) CLEARANCE AND DEED OF SALE WITHIN TWENTY (20) DAYS FROM THE ACQUISITION OF OWNERSHIP AND CAUSE THE TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP OF THE MOTORCYCLE WITHIN A PERIOD OF FORTY-FIVE (45) DAYS FROM THE DATE OF ACQUISITION.

IN THE CASE OF SUBSEQUENT SALE OR DISPOSITION OF A MOTORCYCLE WHERE OWNERSHIP IS RETAINED BY THE SELLER AND THE BUYER IS GIVEN THE RIGHT TO USE AND POSSESS THE MOTORCYCLE UNTIL FULL PAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE, SUCH AGREEMENT SHALL BE REDUCED IN WRITING AND SHALL SERVE AS AUTHORITY TO USE THE MOTORCYCLE.

IN THE CASE OF REPOSSESSED MOTORCYCLES, THE DEALERS SHALL REPORT TO THE LTO EVERY TIME THE DEALER REPOSSESSES A MOTORCYCLE. THE REGISTRATION OF SUCH REPOSSESSED MOTORCYCLE SHALL BE TRANSFERRED BACK TO THE NAME OF THE DEALER AND PLACED IN THE SYSTEM OF THE LTO AS BEING UNDER STORAGE TO AVOID INCURRING PENALTY. EACH DEALER SHALL SUBMIT TO THE LTO A YEARLY REPORT ON THE STATUS OF ALL REPOSSESSED MOTORCYCLES UNDER ITS CUSTODY.

Failure of the [owner to register within five (5) days from acquisition of ownership, or to immediately report its sale or disposition,] DEALER OR THE NEW OWNER TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS SECTION shall subject the DEALER OR THE NEW owner to a [penalty of imprisonment of *arresto mayor* to *prision correccional*, as defined under the Revised Penal Code, or a fine of not less than Twenty thousand pesos (P20,000.00) but not more than Fifty thousand pesos (P50,000.00), or both] FINE OF NOT MORE THAN FIVE THOUSAND PESOS (P5,000.00): PROVIDED, THAT NO SEIZURE SHALL BE MADE SOLELY ON THE FAILURE OF THE BUYER TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS SECTION.

[If a motorcycle that is not yet registered with the LTO is used in connection with an offense punishable under the Revised Penal Code or special penal laws, the maximum penalty of the relevant offense shall be imposed on the offenders.]"

**SEC. 2.** Section 5 of Republic Act No. 11235 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. Bigger, Readable and Color-Coded Number Plates. – The LTO shall issue a readable number plate for every motorcycle. The LTO shall, in the implementing rules and regulations (IRR) of this Act, determine the font style and size of the bigger, readable and color-coded number plates: *Provided*, That the contents of the number plates shall be readable from the [front, the back, and the side] BACK PORTION of

the motorcycle from a distance of at least fifteen (15) meters from the motorcycle.

xxx

The readable number plates must be displayed [in both the front and back sides] ON THE REAR END of a motorcycle and shall be made of suitable and durable material as determined by the LTO.

xxx."

**SEC. 3.** Section 7 of Republic Act No. 11235 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 7. Driving Without a Number Plate or Readable Number Plate. – Driving without a number plate or a readable number plate, as provided in this Act, is prohibited. The driver of a motorcycle without a number plate or readable number plate, as provided in this Act, shall be punished by [*prision correccional* as provided in the Revised Penal Code, or a fine of not less than Fifty thousand pesos (P50,000.00) but not more than One hundred thousand pesos (P100,000.00), or both] A FINE OF NOT MORE THAN FIVE THOUSAND PESOS (P5,000.00).

A motorcycle driven without a number plate or a readable number plate, shall be stopped, and such motorcycle shall be seized by law enforcers and immediately surrendered to the Philippine National Police (PNP): PROVIDED, THAT NO SEIZURE SHALL BE MADE UPON SHOWING PROOF OF OWNERSHIP AND REGISTRATION AND THAT THE OWNER IS NOT AT FAULT FOR THE NON-INSTALLATION OF A NUMBER PLATE. Any apprehension must be reported immediately to the LTO, PNP and the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) through the Joint LTO and PNP Operations and Control Center. The owner of such motorcycle may redeem [his or her seized motorcycle] THE SAME from the PNP OR AUTHORIZED PERSON OR ENTITY WHICH SEIZED OR IMPOUNDED IT BY PRESENTING THE REQUIRED CLEARANCE FROM THE LTO upon proof of ownership, payment of the costs of seizure, and compliance with a number plate or readable number plate."

**SEC. 4.** Section 11 of Republic Act No. 11235 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 11. Loss of Number Plate or Readable Number Plate. – If the number plate or readable number plate of a motorcycle is lost, damaged, or stolen, the owner OR POSSESSOR of such motorcycle shall [immediately] report the same to the LTO and the PNP through the Joint PNP and LTO Operations and Control Center WITHIN SEVENTY-TWO HOURS (72 HOURS) FROM DISCOVERY OF SUCH FACT, and

request a replacement number plate. Failure of the owner to report the same shall subject the owner to a fine of [not less than Twenty thousand pesos (P20,000.00) but not more than Fifty thousand pesos (P50,000.00)] NOT MORE THAN FIVE THOUSAND PESOS (P5,000.00).

However, if the lost, damaged, or stolen number plate or readable number plate is used in connection with an offense penalized under the Revised Penal Code or special penal laws, the failure of the owner to report within three (3) days [that the motorcycle is lost, damaged or stolen] THE FACT OF THE LOSS, DESTRUCTION OR THEFT, shall subject [the] SUCH owner to a [penalty of imprisonment of *arresto mayor* to *prision correccional*] FINE OF NOT MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND PESOS (P10,000.00)."

**SEC. 5.** Section 12 of Republic Act No. 11235 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 12. Erasing, Tampering, Forging, Imitating, Covering or Concealing a Number Plate or Readable Number Plate and Intentional Use Thereof. –

(A) Erasing, tampering, altering, forging, imitating, covering, OR concealing a number plate or readable number plate [, or] SHALL BE PUNISHED WITH IMPRISONMENT RANGING FROM TWO (2) YEARS AND ONE (1) DAY TO SIX (6) YEARS AND A FINE OF NOT MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND PESOS (P10,000.00);

(B) The intentional use of such erased, tampered, altered, forged, imitated, covered or concealed number plate or readable number plate, under this Act shall be punished [by *prision mayor* as provided under the Revised Penal Code, or a fine of not less than Fifty thousand pesos (P50,000.00) but not more than One hundred thousand pesos (P100,000.00), or both.] WITH A FINE OF NOT MORE THAN TWENTY THOUSAND PESOS (P20,000.00);

(C) If a person knowingly sells or buys an erased, tampered, altered, forged or imitated number plate or readable number plate, both such buyer and seller shall be punished [by *prision mayor* as provided under the Revised Penal Code. However,] WITH IMPRISONMENT RANGING FROM SIX (6) MONTHS AND ONE (1) DAY TO TWO (2) YEARS, AND A FINE OF TEN THOUSAND PESOS (P10,000.00) [if the person who sells or buys the number plate proves that he or she has no knowledge that it was erased, tampered, altered, forged or imitated, he or she shall be punished by *arresto mayor*]."

**SEC. 6.** Section 13 of Republic Act No. 11235 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 13. Use of a Stolen Number Plate or Readable Number Plate. – WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION FOR VIOLATION OF EXISTING LAWS, [The] THE use of a stolen number plate or readable number plate in a motorcycle shall be punished [by prision mayor as provided under the Revised Penal Code, or a fine of not less than Fifty thousand pesos (P50,000.00) but not more than One hundred thousand pesos (P100,000.00), or both at the discretion of the court] WITH A FINE OF NOT MORE THAN TWENTY THOUSAND PESOS (P20,000.00)."

**SEC. 7.** Section 19 of Republic Act No. 11235 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 19. Transitory Provision. OWNERS OF MOTORCYCLES [Motorcycle owners] with number plates not in conformity with the provisions of this Act, shall renew their registration and apply for the required readable number plate not later than [June 30, 2019] JUNE 30, 2026. The LTO is given until 27 [December 31, 2019] DECEMBER 31, 2026 to produce, release, and issue the number plates as required by this Act. After [December 31, 2019] DECEMBER 31, 2026, the penal provisions regarding the use of bigger, readable and color-coded number plates as required under this Act shall take effect."

**SEC. 8. *Separability Clause.*** – If any provision of this Act is held invalid or unconstitutional, the same shall not affect the validity and effectivity of the other provisions hereof.

**SEC. 9. *Repealing Clause.*** – All laws, decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations, which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, amended, or modified accordingly.

**SEC. 10. *Effectivity.*** – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

*Approved,*