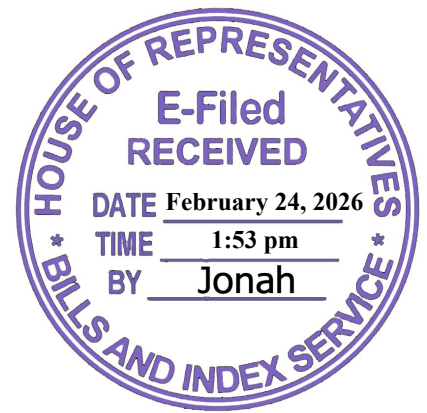


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Batasan Hills, Quezon City
Twentieth Congress
First Regular Session



House Bill No. 8039

Introduced by Honorable Representatives
JOSE MANUEL TADEO “CHEL” I. DIOKNO (Akbayan Partylist)
PERCIVAL V. CENDAÑA (Akbayan Partylist)
DADAH KIRAM ISMULA (Akbayan Partylist)
KAKA BAG-AO (Dinagat Islands)

AN ACT
PROVIDING FOR THE MAGNA CARTA FOR OUT-OF-SCHOOL
CHILDREN AND YOUTH, ESTABLISHING THE OUT-OF-SCHOOL
CHILDREN AND YOUTH COORDINATING COUNCIL,
APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR,
AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The youth are vital partners in nation-building and national development.¹ They remain the most potent force of the Filipino people towards a better and more just future. Despite this, a significant portion of young Filipinos are among the most vulnerable and least protected.

The devastating numbers speak for themselves. 17.4% of Filipinos between the ages of 5 to 24 –or nearly one out of five Filipino youth—are not in school. 47.5% of young adults between the ages of 18 to 24 – or nearly half of young Filipino adults – remain outside formal schooling.²

In absolute terms, the numbers remain staggering. As of 2024, 7.8 million Filipinos aged 5 to 24 years old were not in school, and 54.7% of them were

¹ Section 13, Article II, 1987 Constitution.

² Household-based Surveys, PSA Data Archive, Philippine Statistics Authority (last visited Feb. 16, 2026), https://psada.psa.gov.ph/catalog/Household-based_Surveys/about. (Estimates using Labor Force Survey microdata, 2012-2025)

already working.³ These figures reveal a persistent pattern: Education is often sacrificed due to economic necessity.

The latest census data underscore the same concern. In 2020, an alarming 25% of Filipino youth between the ages of 5 and 24 or around 10.7 million are out-of-school.⁴ This means that one out of four young Filipinos is not enrolled in any formal or informal learning systems provided by our national government agencies.⁵

Further, recent data reveal that the challenge extends beyond access to schooling – it is also a serious crisis of retention and completion. In 2025, the Department of Education (DepEd) reported that a total of 2.1 million children previously enrolled in the K-12 program dropped out of school.⁶ The Second Congressional Commission on Education (EDCOM 2) reported that attrition rates in tertiary education had reached a staggering 39% as of 2025.⁷ The numbers are even more devastating for certain areas such as the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao, which has an attrition rate of 93.4% for college students.⁸

These numbers are a reflection of the hardships the youth face that deprive them of the opportunity to receive an education. EDCOM 2 found that the three main reasons for dropping out of higher education are pursuit of employment (44.17%), lack of personal interest (24.94%), and economic

³ Household-based Surveys, PSA Data Archive, Philippine Statistics Authority (last visited Feb. 16, 2026), https://psada.psa.gov.ph/catalog/Household-based_Surveys/about. (Estimates using Labor Force Survey microdata, 2012-2025)

⁴ Among the 42,776,570 surveyed between 5-24 years of age, 10,705,286 persons (25.0%) are out-of-school children and youth (OSCY) - Philippine Statistics Authority, *Three in Every Four Persons Aged 5-24 Years Are Currently Attending School* (2020 Census of Population and Housing), Reference No. 2024-158 (May 13, 2024), https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/phcd/1_PR%20on%20School%20Attendance%20and%20Place%20of%20School.pdf.

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ Cariaso, Bella. DepEd Bares 1.2 Million Enrollment Drop for SY 2025–2026, *Philippine Star* (Sept. 5, 2025), <https://www.philstar.com/headlines/2025/09/05/2470606/depd-bares-12-million-enrollment-drop-sy-2025-2026>

⁷ Second Congressional Commission on Education (EDCOM II), *Fixing the Foundations: A Matter of National Survival* (2025), Executive Summary, p. 25 <https://edcom2.gov.ph/media/2025/01/EDCOM-2-Year-2-Report-Fixing-the-Foundations-2025.pdf>.

⁸ Argosino, Faith. Solon sounds alarm on PH's college dropout rate, *Philippine Daily Inquirer* (Apr. 2025), <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/2103154/4-of-10-filipino-college-students-drop-out-due-to-various-reasons>.

hardships (20.98%).⁹ For out-of-school children and youth that drop out of the K-12 levels, economic hardships due to expenses for transportation, meals, and allowance lead to attrition among basic learners.¹⁰

Malinaw ang datos: Napakaraming kabataang Pilipino ang napag-iwanan at hindi nabibigyan ng pagkakataong makamit ang kanilang mga pangarap. Kung hindi natin sila kikilalanin bilang mga katuwang, mawawala sa atin ang lakas, talino, at pag-asa ng kabataang Pilipino.

The State must take decisive action to establish mechanisms that protect and empower out-of-school children and youth, ensuring that they are provided with a level playing field and a genuine fighting chance to improve their lives. This is not merely a matter of social assistance — it is an issue of inclusion, dignity, and justice.

Hence, this Magna Carta of the Out-of-School Children and Youth, which seeks to institutionalize a comprehensive framework to safeguard the rights, welfare, and development of the out-of-school youth. The aim of this measure is to substantially reduce, if not eliminate, the rate of out-of-school children and youth in the Philippines. This will require a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to ensure that no young Filipino is left behind.

Specifically, this bill seeks to: (1) safeguard the rights and welfare of the out-of-school children and youth; (2) establish a coordinating council to set policies and provide special protection; (3) require national government agencies and local government units (LGUs) to provide social service assistance and support; (4) identify children at risk of becoming out-of-school youth and provide the necessary government intervention; (5) provide an alternative learning system and free technical and vocational education; (6) promote employment and entrepreneurship; (7) require that not less than ten percent (10%) of all scholarships under the Commission on Higher Education are set aside for out-

⁹ Second Congressional Commission on Education (EDCOM II), *Fixing the Foundations: A Matter of National Survival* (2025), Executive Summary, p. 25 <https://edcom2.gov.ph/media/2025/01/EDCOM-2-Year-2-Report-Fixing-the-Foundations-2025.pdf>.

¹⁰ Albert, Jose Ramon G., Sheryl Lyn C. Monterola, Deanne Lorraine D. Cabalfin & Mohammad A. Mahmoud, *Out-of-School Children in the Philippines: Post-Pandemic Realities and Emerging Challenges at the Educational Spectrum Extremes*, Philippine Institute for Development Studies, Discussion Paper Series No. 2025-34 (Nov. 25, 2025), p. 5, 51

of-school youth and not less than thirty percent (30%) of the LGUs' scholarships are allocated to out-of-school youth; (8) provide incentives to private companies who employ out-of-school youth; and (9) implement a national health program to increase equitable access to health services.



JOSE MANUEL TADEO "CHEL" I. DIOKNO
Akbayan Representative



PERCIVAL V. CENDAÑA
Akbayan Representative



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

1 **SECTION. 1. Short Title.** – This Act will be known as the “Magna Carta for
2 Out-of-School Children and Youth.”

3 **CHAPTER I**

4 **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

5 **Sec. 2. Declaration of Policy.** – The State recognizes its responsibility to
6 promote and protect the physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual, and social well-
7 being of the Filipino youth, and to help the youth fulfill their vital role in nation-
8 building by ensuring that they have access to quality education. In addition, the
9 State adopts the following policies:

10 a. Out-of-school children and youth have the right to social protection and

opportunities for the full development of their potential;

b. The State must remove the systemic barriers that hinder equitable access to education, training, and decent work opportunities;

c. The State must ensure that out-of-school children and youth below eighteen (18) years of age are provided access to and are retained within the formal or alternative education systems. At the same time, the State recognizes the right of out-of-school youth aged eighteen (18) and above to freely choose whether to pursue further education or engage in gainful employment.

Sec. 3. Definition of Terms. – As used in this Act:

a. **Alternative Learning System (ALS)** – refers to a parallel practical learning system offering pathways equivalent to formal basic education. It provides accessible and flexible basic education to out-of-school youth and adults.

b. **Children at Risk of Becoming Out-of-School Youth** – refer to those within schooling age below eighteen (18) years old who are at risk of becoming out-of-school youth due to factors including but not limited to:

i) Family income below the poverty threshold;

ii) Solo parent family;

iii) Youth abandoned or neglected by their parents;

iv) Consistently absent and unenrolled youth for long periods of time, especially pregnant girls and teenage parents; or

v) Former out-of-school youth.

c. **Formal Education** – refers to the systematic process of sequential learning, corresponding to the elementary and secondary level of schooling. At the end of each level, a certification is given to the learner to advance to the next level.

- d. **Nonformal Education** – refers to any organized or systematic educational activity carried outside the framework of the formal education system.
- e. **Out-of-School Child** – refers to a person of official school-age of five (5) to fifteen (15) years old who is not enrolled in and not attending any formal basic education program or any equivalent nonformal education recognized by the Government. This includes children who have never enrolled or who have permanently or temporarily discontinued their participation in recognized educational programs.
- f. **Out-of-School Youth** – refers to a person aged fifteen (15) to thirty (30) years old who:
- i) Is not gainfully and sustainably employed;
 - ii) Has not been enrolled in an educational institution within the immediately preceding period of at least six (6) months; and
 - iii) Has not completed formal or nonformal secondary or technical-vocational education.
- Employment is gainful and sustainable if maintained for at least six (6) continuous months while earning at least the minimum wage.
- g. **Technical-Vocational Education and Training (TVET)** – refers to education and training for acquiring technical, scientific knowledge and practical skills. It refers to degree programs, non-degree granting courses, or associate degrees provided by authorized public or private training institutions.

CHAPTER II

RIGHTS AND EMPOWERMENT

Sec. 4. Right against Discrimination. – Out-of-school children and youth have the right:

- a. To be protected from discrimination on the basis of socioeconomic standing, pregnancy, youth parenthood, and former status as out-of-school youth;
- b. To be admitted to formal and nonformal schools and learning centers regardless of their personal circumstances; and
- c. To be protected from discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, sex characteristics, socioeconomic class, age, ethnicity, religion, and disability.

Sec. 5. Right to Special Protection. – Out-of-school children and youth have the right:

- a. To be protected from sexual harassment, violence, exploitation, and other forms of abuse they may experience due to their status;
- b. To access government services and interventions to address their immediate and developmental needs;
- c. To be given priority in policies, programs, and projects in education, employment, entrepreneurship, health, and social services, especially for those who are economically disadvantaged or facing especially difficult situations.

Sec. 6. Right to Recognition and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity. – Moro out-of-school children and youth and those from Indigenous Cultural Communities have the right to practice, protect, and preserve their own culture, traditions, and institutions. These rights must be respected and considered in creating and implementing national policies and programs.

Sec. 7. Right To Decent Work. – Out-of-school youth are entitled to fair labor standards, including:

- a. Access to economic activities, local job opportunities, and strong regulations to prevent forced or involuntary job loss;
- b. Wages that meet the family living wage set by local wage boards; and
- c. Opportunities for personal growth and social inclusion.

CHAPTER III

THE OUT-OF-SCHOOL CHILDREN AND YOUTH COORDINATING COUNCIL

Sec. 8. Lead Agencies. – The Department of Education (DepEd) and the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) will oversee the implementation of this Act in coordination with the Out-of-School Children and Youth Coordinating Council.

Sec. 9. Creation of the Out-of-School Children and Youth Coordinating Council – To strengthen coordination among agencies, an Out-of-School Children and Youth Coordinating Council (“Coordinating Council”) is hereby created. The Coordinating Council must convene within three (3) months from the effectivity of this Act to draft a manual of procedures, including meeting rules and decision-making processes.

Sec. 10. Composition of the Out-of-School Youth Coordinating Council – The Coordinating Council is composed of the following:

- a. The DepEd and DOLE Secretaries as *ex-officio* Co-Chairpersons of the Coordinating Council;
- b. One (1) representative from each of the following agencies:
 - i. Commission on Higher Education (CHED);
 - ii. Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA);
 - iii. National Youth Commission (NYC);

- iv. Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD);
- v. Department of Health (DOH);
- vi. Department of Economy, Planning, and Development (DEPDev);
- vii. Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG);
- viii. Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA); and
- ix. Department of Trade and Industry (DTI).

The Department Secretaries or Chairpersons may designate permanent and alternate authorized representatives to the Coordinating Council. The representative must have a rank of Undersecretary.

- c. Three (3) sectoral representatives from out-of-school youth organizations recognized by the National Youth Commission (one each from Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao); and
- d. Three (3) representatives from civil society and the private sector.

The Coordinating Council may include other government agencies as members of the Coordinating Council upon approval of at least two-thirds (2/3) majority of all the members thereof.

Sec. 11. Powers and Functions of the Out-of-School Youth Coordinating Council. – The Coordinating Council has the following powers and functions:

- a. Formulate a timebound and comprehensive plan to eliminate the cases of out-of-school children and reduce the incidence of out-of-school youth to less than five percent (5%) of the population aged fifteen (15) to thirty (30) years old;
- b. Coordinate and align existing and potential programs and policies to enforce this Act;

- c. Monitor and assess the implementation of this Act;
- d. Lead regular nationwide information campaigns to raise awareness and support for out-of-school youth;
- e. Ensure that strategies specific for out-of-school youth are integrated in the Philippine Youth Development Plan;
- f. Create and implement capacity-building programs and activities for Coordinating Council members to fulfill their mandates and functions;
- g. Submit annual reports and recommendations to Congress;
- h. Collate sufficient actionable data and quantifiable information to enact and propose policies and programs for the out-of-school youth, through the use of the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS);
- i. Oversee the expenditure of the budget, including securing grants, donations, and other sources of funding;
- j. Develop a quantifiable and definitive tracking system using the CBMS to monitor the incidence and rate of the population of out-of-school youth; and
- k. Meet at least once every quarter to continuously improve the implementation of this Act;

Sectoral, civil society, and private sector representatives will serve a three-year term. Members of the Coordinating Council will receive *per diem* allowances, as set by the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) under existing rules.

CHAPTER IV

ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT

Sec. 12. Duties of the Concerned Agencies. – The following national government agencies and departments are directed to perform the following

1 duties and responsibilities in addition to their current functions:

2 a. The DepEd, CHED, and TESDA shall:

- 3 i) Develop a special curriculum to allow the continued schooling of
- 4 children at risk of becoming out-of-school youth;
- 5 ii) Equip out-of-school children and youth with the necessary learning
- 6 materials, instruments, and tools;
- 7 iii) Monitor the educational progress of former out-of-school youth
- 8 enrolled in formal and nonformal programs;
- 9 iv) Ensure the availability of ALS programs to minimize and mitigate
- 10 dropout rates; and
- 11 v) Report on the number and program transition status of all former and
- 12 current out-of-school children and youth.

13 b. The DOLE shall:

- 14 i) Institute a comprehensive workforce capacity-building system for
- 15 training out-of-school youth aged at least eighteen (18) years old with
- 16 upskilling for employment in coordination with CHED and TESDA;
- 17 ii) Enact qualification systems for out-of-school youth to participate in
- 18 the Enterprise-Based Education and Training Framework, in
- 19 accordance with Republic Act No. 12063;
- 20 iii) Coordinate with the local Public Employment Service Offices (PESOs)
- 21 to facilitate employment opportunities for out-of-school youth upon
- 22 completion of their studies or training; and
- 23 iv) Establish transition programs for workers currently employed in the
- 24 private sector who wish to complete their education.

25 c. The NYC shall:

- 26 i) Create and maintain a national and local database of out-of-school
- 27 children and youth using the CBMS;

- 1 ii) Assess out-of-school children and youth needs and recommend
- 2 targeted interventions to concerned government agencies;
- 3 iii) Empower local youth bodies to implement youth development
- 4 provisions; and
- 5 iv) Report out-of-school children and youth status to the national
- 6 leadership.

7 d. The DSWD shall:

- 8 i) Develop a national social services program for out-of-school youth with
- 9 relevant stakeholders;
- 10 ii) Provide social enhancement and after-care services for out-of-school
- 11 children and youth reintegration and self-improvement;
- 12 iii) Implement human rights-based social protection and case
- 13 management for all out-of-school children and youth;
- 14 iv) Include out-of-school children and youth families in assistance
- 15 programs and periodically evaluate program effectiveness;
- 16 v) Include households with children at risk of becoming out-of-school
- 17 youth in the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program.

18 e. The DOH shall:

- 19 i) Create and implement a national health program for out-of-school
- 20 children and youth;
- 21 ii) Submit an annual report of the national health program;
- 22 iii) Include age-appropriate sexual and reproductive health education for
- 23 out-of-school youth in the national health program;
- 24 iv) Provide medical and psychosocial health support;
- 25 v) Conduct health education and integrate services into all out-of-school
- 26 youth-related programs; and

27 f. The DILG shall:

- 28 i) Ensure the implementation by local government units (LGUs) of

1 strategic and effective out-of-school children and youth programs
2 under Section 13 of this Act;

3 ii) Assist the NYC in the creation and maintenance of a national and local
4 database of out-of-school children and youth;

5 iii) Submit monitoring reports on the progress of the LGUs' programs for
6 out-of-school children and youth to the Coordinating Council for policy
7 formulation, evaluation, and oversight; and

8 iv) Coordinate with the DOLE in ensuring that Public Employment
9 Service Offices in LGUs facilitate job placement for qualified out-of-
10 school youth above eighteen (18) years of age.

11 ***Sec. 13. Duties of the Local Government Units.*** – Each LGU shall perform
12 the following duties and responsibilities in addition to its current functions:

13 i) Allocate not less than thirty percent (30%) of its scholarships to out-
14 of-school youth;

15 ii) Coordinate with the DILG and NYC to create a national and local
16 out-of-school children and youth database following privacy laws;

17 iii) Mobilize local youth bodies to assist in delivering necessary out-of-
18 school youth services and interventions;

19 iv) Provide varied support programs for out-of-school children and
20 youth, including education, counseling, and health services;

21 v) Establish an information portal and offer financial, digital, and
22 material assistance to out-of-school youth; and

23 vi) Submit annual reports to the DILG on the implementation of
24 programs and utilization of funds for out-of-school children and
25 youth.

1 **Sec. 14. Duties of Local Bodies.** – The following bodies and offices are directed
2 to perform the following duties and responsibilities in addition to their current
3 functions:

4 a. The Sangguniang Kabataan (SK), Local Youth Development Offices, and
5 Local Youth Development Councils shall:

- 6 i) Initiate and implement local out-of-school youth programs with
7 relevant agencies and nongovernment organizations (NGOs);
8 ii) Adopt resolutions supporting out-of-school youth welfare in
9 consultation with local youth bodies;
10 iii) Conduct targeted programs for out-of-school youth, aligning with the
11 barangay's youth development plan; and
12 iv) Partner with agencies to address key out-of-school youth advocacies.

13 b. The Local Social Welfare and Development Offices shall:

- 14 i) Develop a comprehensive list of available and required services for
15 out-of-school children and youth;
16 ii) Maintain and annually update the out-of-school children and youth
17 list;
18 iii) Issue free, nationally valid identification cards;
19 iv) Disseminate information regarding out-of-school children and youth
20 needs and report violations to the mayor; and
21 v) Coordinate with the Coordinating Council to ensure compliance and
22 monitor public awareness campaigns.

23 **Sec. 15. Duties of Educational Institutions.** – Formal and nonformal
24 educational institutions are directed to:

- 25 i) Identify and report children at risk of becoming out-of-school youth
26 students to relevant government agencies each semester;

- ii) Develop referral guidelines offering counseling, career support, and course options for children at risk of becoming out-of-school youth;
- iii) Provide childcare facilities and support services to children at risk of becoming out-of-school youth due to pregnancy;
- iv) Ensure data collected on children at risk of becoming out-of-school youth are strictly used only for the students' benefit; and
- v) Submit data reports to the DepEd, CHED, or TESDA.

Sec. 16. Certification of Out-of-School Children and Youth Status. – A certification issued by the Barangay, Sangguniang Kabataan, or any formal or nonformal educational institution serves as the basis for an out-of-school child or youth to access programs, benefits, and privileges under this Act. This certification is free of charge. Failure to provide the certification is considered a violation of this Act and punished under the penalties provided hereunder.

CHAPTER V

FREE EDUCATION

Section. 17. Compulsory Basic Education. – Children from ages five (5) to eighteen (18) years old must be enrolled in school. To this end, the DepEd must adopt programs and interventions to identify, retrieve, and retain children and youth at risk of dropping out. Out-of-school children and youth shall be provided access to free basic education through either the formal or nonformal educational institutions.

Sec. 18. Alternative Learning System. – The State must make the ALS free, widely available, and accessible to out-of-school youth. Out-of-school youth shall be prioritized in enrollment and completion of ALS. Their completion of the ALS will be considered as completion of the equivalent level of formal education.

1 **Sec. 19. TESDA Support to Out-of-School Youth.** – TESDA is directed to
2 prioritize and offer free technical and vocational education services to out-of-
3 school youth. The ALS certification of completion shall be recognized for
4 admission into the programs of TESDA requiring secondary education
5 requirements.

6 **Sec. 20. Promotion to Formal Tertiary Education.** – After completing basic
7 education through either formal or nonformal institutions, the out-of-school
8 youth who want to pursue college or university studies will be endorsed by
9 DepEd or the LGUs to the CHED.

10 CHED must ensure that not less than ten percent (10%) of all scholarships are
11 set aside for out-of-school youth.

12 **Sec. 21. Education Cost and Support.** – DepEd, CHED, and TESDA must
13 provide ALS and technical and vocational education services to out-of-school
14 youth free of charge. They will provide materials, instruments, and tools that
15 the out-of-school youth may need while enrolled in ALS or a technical or
16 vocational course, and financial support to cover transportation and other
17 related costs for the duration of training.

18 The LGUs, SKs, and government agencies must ensure that out-of-school
19 children and youth are supported in their studies or training. This support may
20 include helping develop learning hubs, transportation, and learning materials.

21 **CHAPTER VI**

22 **EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP OPPORTUNITIES**

23 **Sec. 22. Employment.** – Out-of-school youth aged eighteen (18) years old and
24 above have the option to either continue learning through formal or nonformal
25 educational institutions or engage in gainful employment. They shall be

provided employment opportunities to enable their transition as productive members of society.

Sec. 23. Government Internship Program for Out-of-School Youth. – Out-of-school youth will be given access to the Government Internship Program (GIP). The DOLE must ensure that out-of-school youth are informed about the availability and requirements of the GIP.

Sec. 24. Government-Issued Documents. – Out-of-school youth jobseekers will not be charged any fees when applying for the following government-issued documents:

- a. Police clearance certificate;
- b. National Bureau of Investigation clearance;
- c. Barangay clearance;
- d. Medical certificate from a public hospital;
- e. Birth Certificate;
- f. Marriage Certificate;
- g. Transcript of academic records issued by state colleges and universities;
- h. Tax Identification Number (TIN); and
- i. Unified Multi-Purpose ID (UMID) card.

Sec. 25. Entrepreneurial Facilitation. – The DTI will establish a community-based method of instruction for entrepreneurial education for out-of-school youth. In addition to this, the DTI must develop training programs to support entrepreneurship among the out-of-school youth.

Sec. 26. Incentives for Employing Out-of-School Youth. – Private companies that hire out-of-school youth are entitled to a tax incentive. The

1 private companies may subtract fifteen percent (15%) of the total salaries paid
2 to out-of-school youth employed by them as regular employees from their
3 reported gross income as basis for income taxes. The employment must last at
4 least six (6) months for this purpose.

5 CHAPTER VII

6 PENALTIES

7 ***Sec. 27. Penalties.*** – Any person who violates any provision of this Act will
8 suffer the following penalties upon conviction:

- 9 a. For the first violation, imprisonment of six (6) months to two (2) years
10 and a fine of Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000.00) to One Hundred
11 Thousand Pesos (P100,000.00);
- 12 b. For any subsequent violation, imprisonment of two (2) years to six (6)
13 years and a fine of One Hundred Thousand Pesos (P100,000.00) to Two
14 Hundred Thousand Pesos (P200,000.00);
- 15 c. If the offender is a corporation, organization, or any similar entity, the
16 officers directly involved in the violation or abuse shall be held liable;
17 and
- 18 d. If the offender is an alien, the person will be deported immediately
19 upon service of sentence without further proceedings.

20 ***Sec. 28. Falsification of Out-of-School Children and Youth Status.*** – Any
21 person who wrongfully declared themselves as an out-of-school child or youth and
22 avails of the benefits and privileges under this law will suffer the following
23 penalties:

- 24 a. For the first violation, public censure;
- 25 b. For the second violation, a fine of Three Thousand Pesos (P3,000.00);

1 and

- 2 c. For the third or subsequent violation, a fine of not less than Ten
3 Thousand Pesos (P10,000.00) but not more than Fifty Thousand Pesos
4 (P50,000.00).

5 If the offender is a child, the provisions of Republic Act No. 9344, otherwise
6 known as the “Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006,” as amended, shall
7 apply.

8 ***Sec. 29. Falsification of Out-of-School Children and Youth***

9 ***Certification.*** – Any person who issues an out-of-school child or youth
10 certification to a person who does not fall within the definition of an out-of-
11 school child or youth will suffer the following penalties:

- 12 a. For the first violation, a fine of not less than Fifty Thousand Pesos
13 (P50,000.00) but not more than Seventy-Five Thousand Pesos
14 (P75,000.00);
- 15 b. For the second violation, temporary suspension from office for six (6)
16 months to one (1) year or a fine of not less than One Hundred
17 Thousand Pesos (P100,000.00) but not more than One Hundred Fifty
18 Thousand Pesos (P150,000.00) or both; and
- 19 c. For the third or subsequent violation, imprisonment of not less than
20 six (6) months but not more than two (2) years and a fine of not less
21 than Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (P200,000.00) but not more than
22 Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (P500,000.00).

23 **CHAPTER VIII**

24 **FINAL PROVISIONS**

25 ***Sec. 30. Appropriations.*** – This Act will be implemented within the

1 framework of the budget of the DepEd and DOLE as the lead agencies of the
2 Out-of-School Children and Youth Coordinating Council for the year it is
3 enacted into law. The amount necessary for the effective implementation of this
4 Act will be included in the budget of the member agencies of the Coordinating
5 Council in the annual General Appropriations Act.

6 ***Sec. 31. Implementing Rules and Regulations.*** – Within thirty (30) days
7 upon the effectivity of this Act, the member agencies of the Coordinating
8 Council are directed to promulgate the necessary rules and regulations for the
9 effective implementation of this Act. This will be done in consultation with
10 other stakeholders including out-of-school children and youth organizations
11 and NGOs working with out-of-school children and youth. Failure to
12 promulgate the rules and regulations will not prevent the implementation of
13 this Act upon its effectivity.

14 ***Sec. 32. Separability Clause.*** – If any provision of this Act is declared
15 unconstitutional or invalid, the remainder of this Act or any provision not
16 affected thereby will remain in full force and effect.

17 ***Sec. 33. Repealing Clause.*** – All laws, decrees, orders, issuances, rules and
18 regulations or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are
19 hereby repealed, amended, or modified accordingly;

20 ***Sec. 34. Effectivity.*** – This Act takes effect fifteen (15) days after its
21 publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

22 *Approved,*