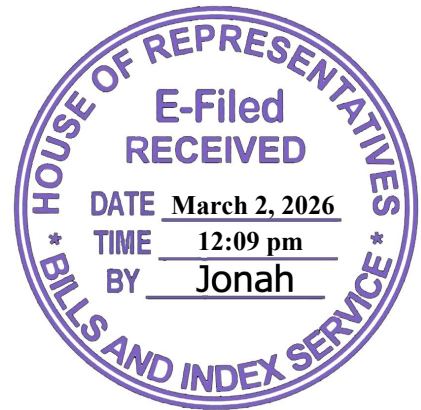


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

House Bill No. 8190



Introduced by Honorable Ferdinand Alexander A. Marcos

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Road safety is a matter of national importance with profound implications for public order, human life, and the security of every Filipino. Article XIII, Section 1 of the 1987 Constitution directs Congress to give highest priority to the enactment of measures that protect and enhance the right of all the people to human dignity and reduce social, economic, and political inequalities. Complementing this mandate, Article II, Section 5 declares that the maintenance of peace and order and the protection of life, liberty, and property are essential to the enjoyment by all the people of the blessings of democracy. These constitutional imperatives underscore the State's duty to adopt comprehensive measures aimed at reducing fatalities and injuries on our roads, deterring violence and intimidation in traffic-related encounters, and ensuring that public spaces, including public highways, remain safe and secure for all.

According to the recent Philippines Road Safety Profile 2025, while the country demonstrates some progress in reducing traffic fatalities, road crashes and their human cost remain substantial. Road traffic crash fatality rates in the Philippines, at approximately 9.7 deaths per 100,000 population in 2021, still represent a significant loss of life and societal cost even when compared with Asia-Pacific averages. Moreover, fatalities per 100,000 registered vehicles remain high, underscoring persistent challenges in road safety that warrant legislative intervention.

At the national level, the Land Transportation Office (LTO) has recently embarked on a comprehensive data analysis of traffic accidents including road rage cases, as part of a holistic approach to government interventions on road accidents and dangerous driving behaviors. These ongoing governmental efforts highlight the need for a specialized legal framework to clearly define and penalize the specific conduct that often precipitates serious harm on the road: intentional, aggressive, and retaliatory driving actions commonly referred to as "road rage."

Current Philippine law addresses reckless or imprudent driving as general traffic violations, but does not distinguish the distinct pattern of intentional aggressive conduct, including threats, pursuit, intimidation with real or simulated weapons, and retaliatory acts, that characterize road rage incidents. This legislative gap makes it difficult to deter, investigate, and prosecute such behaviors effectively, despite their tendency to escalate into grave threats, physical injury, and even fatal outcomes.

This bill seeks to provide a clear statutory definition of road rage, distinguish it from ordinary traffic violations, and establish corresponding penalties and administrative sanctions, including heightened penalties for conduct involving deadly or simulated weapons, for harm to vulnerable populations or persons performing official duties, and for incidents resulting in serious injury or death. By doing so, it aligns with constitutional mandates to protect life and safety, supports the Republic's commitments under global road safety targets, and empowers enforcement agencies with clearer tools to promote orderly and responsible road use.

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



FERDINAND ALEXANDER A. MARCOS

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**AN ACT DEFINING ROAD RAGE AS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE AND PROVIDING
PENALTIES THEREFOR**

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”.

SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* – It is the declared policy of the State to uphold public safety, order, and the general welfare by ensuring that roads are safe, peaceful, and conducive to the free movement of people and goods. Recognizing that acts of aggression, intimidation, and violence on the roads endanger lives, disrupt social harmony, and undermine the rule of law, the State shall adopt preventive and corrective measures to curb road rage. Toward this end, the State shall promote responsible road use, instill discipline and respect among motorists and pedestrians, and impose appropriate penalties on those who engage in acts of hostility or violence on the roads.

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

- (a) Motorcycle refers to a powered two (2) or three (3) wheeled motor vehicle, including but not limited to scooters, mopeds, and motorcycles with appendages such as sidecars, tricycles, or trikes;

- (b) Motorist refers to any person operating or driving a motor vehicle, whether privately or publicly owned, including government-owned vehicles;
- (c) Motor Vehicle refers to any vehicle propelled by any power other than muscular power using public highways, but excepting road rollers, trolley cars, street-sweepers, sprinklers, lawn mowers, bulldozers, grades, forklifts, amphibian trucks, and cranes if not used on public highways, vehicles which run only on rails or tracks, and tractors, trailers and traction engines of all kinds used exclusively for agricultural purposes; and
- (d) Road refers to a publicly accessible thoroughfare designed primarily for the passage of motor vehicles or motorcycles. It includes public highways, streets, avenues, alleys, bridges, shoulders, intersections, as well as areas adjacent to or integral to the public roadway such as sidewalks, pedestrian lanes, and rail crossings.

SEC. 4. *Road Rage as a Crime and Its Elements.* – Road rage is considered a criminal offense. It consists of any intentional and aggressive act committed by a driver or occupant of a motor vehicle or motorcycle, arising from a traffic-related incident, when carried out with the purpose of intimidating, threatening, harassing, retaliating against, or causing harm to another road user. A person commits road rage when, by reason of anger, hostility, retaliation, or provocation arising from such incident, the person creates a clear and present danger to the life, limb, or property of another, through any of the following acts:

- (a) Intentionally driving in a manner that endangers or poses an immediate risk to another road user;
- (b) Using a motorcycle or motor vehicle as a means of intimidation, obstruction, pursuit, or aggression;
- (c) Intimidating, threatening, assaulting, pursuing, obstructing, or attempting to cause bodily harm to another road user; or
- (d) Engaging in threats of violence, actual physical violence, or deliberate dangerous driving directed at a specified person or persons.

SEC 5. *Penalties.* – Any person who is found guilty of violating Section 4 of this Act, without causing damage to property, physical injury or death, shall be penalized with an imprisonment ranging from six (6) months and one (1) day to one (1) year or a fine of not less than Twenty thousand pesos (P20,000.00) but not more than One hundred thousand pesos (P100,000.00), or both at the discretion of the court.

If the violation resulted in damage to property or physical injury, regardless of the degree, the offender shall be penalized with an imprisonment ranging from two (2) years and one (1) day to four (4) years or a fine of not less than One hundred thousand pesos (P100,000.00) but not more than Two hundred thousand pesos (P200,000.00), or both at the discretion of the court.

If the violation resulted in two (2) or more less serious physical injuries, or a serious physical injury or death, the offender shall be prosecuted for intentional felonies as prescribed by the Revised Penal Code and meted the appropriate penalty in its maximum period. In addition, the offender shall be penalized with a fine of not less than Two hundred thousand pesos (P200,000.00) but not more than Five hundred thousand pesos (P500,000.00) at the discretion of the court.

The imposition of the above-mentioned penalties shall be without prejudice to the offender's civil liability for actual or compensatory damages for any resulting injury or injuries and damage to property.

In all cases, the offender shall be made to undergo anger management trainings, as may be determined by the courts, and in coordination with the Metro Manila Development Authority (MMDA) and the Philippine National Police (PNP), as the case may be.

SEC. 6. *Aggravating Circumstances.* – Any violation of this Act shall be deemed aggravated and the penalties shall be in its maximum period when committed under any of the following circumstances:

- (a) When the offender, during the commission of the prohibited act, carries, brandishes, or uses:
 - (1) Deadly weapon;
 - (2) Firearm, whether or not the offender is legally licensed to possess or carry the firearm; or
 - (3) An object made to appear as a firearm or deadly weapon, whether genuine or imitation, and employs the same in a manner that creates intimidation or fear.
- (b) When the offender is a uniformed personnel charged with the duty of maintaining law and order;
- (c) When the victim is:
 - (1) A minor;
 - (2) A pregnant woman;
 - (3) A senior citizen; or
 - (4) A person with disability.

SEC. 7. *Effects.* – Pending investigation, the driver's license of any person accused of violating this Act shall be immediately suspended. Upon final determination of liability by the courts, the offender shall be perpetually disqualified from obtaining or holding a driver's license.

In cases where the accused is found to be in possession of a firearm and holds a license to carry the same, such license shall be automatically revoked, and the offender shall likewise be perpetually disqualified from securing any license to carry a firearm.

SEC 8. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* – Within ninety (90) days from the effectivity of this Act, the Philippine National Police shall, in coordination with the Metro

Manila Development Authority, the Land Transportation Office, the Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board, and the Department of Justice, issue the necessary rules and regulations for the effective implementation of this Act.

SEC. 9. *Independent Action.* – The provisions of this Act shall be without prejudice to the right of any person to file a separate administrative or civil action, as may be appropriate.

SEC. 10. *Separability Clause.* - If any part of this Act be held as unconstitutional, other provisions hereof which are not affected shall continue to be in full force and effect.

SEC. 11. *Repealing Clause.* – All laws, decrees, rules and regulations inconsistent with the provisions of this Act shall be hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SEC. 12. *Effectivity.* – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,