

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

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. **8393**



Introduced by Representatives

LEILA M. DE LIMA, FRANCISCO PAOLO P. ORTEGA V, ANN MATIBAG, ARLENE
"KAKA" J. BAG-AO, BERNADETTE S. BARBERS, JULIENNE "JAM" L. BARONDA,
MA. VICTORIA CO-PILAR, AGATHA PAULA AGUILAR CRUZ, MIDY N. CUA,
JANICE DEGAMO, RACHEL MARGUERITE B. DEL MAR, JANETTE L. GARIN,
DADAH KIRAM ISMULA, CIELO KRISEL B. LAGMAN, GERVILLE "JINKY BITRICS"
R. LUISTRO, KRISTINE SINGSON-MEEHAN, IRIS MARIE DEMESA MONTES,
BABY ALINE VARGAS-ALFONSO, ANNA VICTORIA VELOSO-TUAZON,
LINABELLE RUTH R. VILLARICA, YSABEL MARIA J. ZAMORA, JC M. ABALOS,
ZIAUR-RAHMAN "ZIA" ALONTO ADIONG, BENJAMIN C. AGARAO JR., ADRIAN
MICHAEL A. AMATONG, YASSER ALONTO BALINDONG, JAVIER MIGUEL
LOPEZ BENITEZ, PERCIVAL V. CENDAÑA, JOEL R. CHUA, NIKO RAUL S.J.
DAZA, JOSE MANUEL "CHEL" DIOKNO, ERNESTO M. DIONISIO JR., EDGAR R.
ERICE, JAIME R. FRESNEDI, CHRISTOPHER SHEEN P. GONZALES,
JEFFERSON F. KHONGHUN, JERNIE JETT V. NISAY, EDUARDO R. RAMA JR.,
TERRY L. RIDON, RONALD V. SINGSON, LORDAN G. SUAN, ALFONSO V.
UMALI JR.

AN ACT
DEFINING AND PENALIZING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN POLITICS
(VAWP), PROVIDING PROTECTIVE MEASURES THEREFOR, AND FOR OTHER
PURPOSES

EXPLANATORY NOTE

- 1 Filipino women have long demonstrated leadership capabilities while in public
- 2 service, from the barangay to the highest offices of the land. However, their full and
- 3 meaningful participation in politics remains constrained by a hostile environment that
- 4 oftentimes marginalizes and sometimes punishes them for seeking or holding power
- 5 and influence in government. When women are pushed out of public life through fear
- 6 and intimidation, democracy itself is diminished.

1 The Philippines has made significant strides in gender equality, bolstered by
2 landmark legislation, mandated Gender and Development (GAD) budgets, and the
3 historic election of two female Presidents. Global indices frequently rank the country
4 highly for gender parity. However, nearly 90 years after Filipino women gained the
5 right to vote, true equal representation in public office remains a work in progress.

6 Despite constitutional guarantees of equality and the country's commitments
7 under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
8 (CEDAW), the Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA), and the Magna Carta of Women
9 (R.A. 9710), women remain underrepresented in politics. In 2022, only 24% of elected
10 positions in the country were held by women, a notable decrease from 30% in 2017¹.

11 A major driver of this underrepresentation is the prevalence of violence against
12 women in politics (VAWP). This form of violence is an insidious tool used to silence
13 women and stifle their voices, reinforcing traditional power structures and punishing
14 those who challenge the status quo².

15 VAWP includes physical assault, sexual harassment, psychological abuse,
16 economic coercion, and technology-facilitated attacks such as online harassment,
17 coordinated trolling, deepfakes, and gendered disinformation designed to delegitimize
18 women leaders or force them out of public life. According to a 2016 Inter-Parliamentary
19 Union (IPU) global survey, 82 percent of women parliamentarians experienced
20 psychological violence during their term, while 20 percent reported sexual violence³.

21 VAWP affects not only women candidates and officials but also their families
22 and support networks. Central to this measure is the principle of intersectionality,
23 recognizing that political violence is often compounded when gender intersects with
24 other marginalized identities such as age, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity,
25 disability, or socio-economic status. Women from marginalized sectors, therefore, face
26 heightened and multifaceted risks, including harassment that persists long after the
27 election cycle ends⁴.

¹ Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS), (14 April 2025). Women make up only 24% of elected officials in PH, highlighting gender gap in politics. Retrieved from: <https://www.pids.gov.ph/details/news/press-releases/women-make-up-only-24-of-elected-officials-in-ph-highlighting-gender-gap-in-politics>

² See also United Nations Human Rights Special Procedures (March 2018). Violence Against Women in Politics: Expert Group Meeting Report & Recommendations. Retrieved from: <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/Women/ViolenceAgainstWomeninPoliticsReport.pdf>

³ Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (24 November 2022). Violence against women parliamentarians: Causes, effects, solutions. Retrieved from: <https://www.ipu.org/news/news-in-brief/2022-11/violence-against-women-parliamentarians-causes-effects-solutions-0>

⁴ Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe - Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE-ODIHR). (2022). Addressing Violence Against Women in Politics in the OSCE Region Toolkit Tool 1: Introduction to Violence Against Women in Politics. Retrieved from: https://cdn.osce.org/sites/default/files/f/documents/e/7/530272_1.pdf#:~:text=Targeted%20action%20and%20collaborative%20intervention%20is%20required,bounds%20of%20their%20institutional%20framework%20and%20responsibilities.

1 Local studies confirm the magnitude of this problem. The 2025 BAYI
2 Leadership Summit and the Senate Economic Planning Office Policy Brief 25-04⁵,
3 alongside research by the University of the Philippines Center for Women's and
4 Gender Studies (UPCWGS), The Asia Foundation, and Bayi, Inc., highlight how
5 Filipina leaders face slut-shaming, threats within legislative spaces, and sophisticated
6 technology-facilitated violence such as AI-generated disinformation, deepfakes, and
7 coordinated online harassment.

8 While existing laws address gender-based violence, they nonetheless fail to
9 capture the political dimension of these attacks. The Anti-Violence Against Women
10 and Their Children Act (R.A. 9262) is limited to violence within intimate or domestic
11 relationships. The Safe Spaces Act (R.A. 11313) addresses sexual harassment in
12 public and online spaces, but treats these as general offenses. The Cybercrime
13 Prevention Act (R.A. 10175) penalizes online crimes but lacks a gender-sensitive and
14 political lens.

15 Election laws and COMELEC rules likewise treat election violence broadly and
16 often fail to recognize misogyny and gendered disinformation as tools of voter
17 suppression. While COMELEC Resolutions No. 11116 and No. 11127 issued in 2025
18 classify discriminatory acts as election offenses, these remain administrative
19 measures that require the support of national legislation.

20 When a woman is attacked in politics, it is not merely an interpersonal dispute;
21 it is a systemic attack intended to dismantle democratic participation. Researches
22 show that VAWP often begins with coordinated psychological or digital attacks before
23 escalating into more severe forms of harm. Existing laws leave women leaders with
24 limited avenues for redress and provide enforcement agencies with no clear mandate
25 to address political gatekeeping⁶⁷.

26 Addressing VAWP is therefore not only a matter of protecting women's rights
27 but also of safeguarding our democratic institutions and ensuring inclusive
28 governance.

29 To address these gaps, this measure proposes a comprehensive legal framework
30 that recognizes VAWP as a distinct offense and establishes mechanisms to prevent,
31 monitor, and respond to such acts. The bill seeks to:

- 32 1. Define and criminalize Violence Against Women in Politics (VAWP) as a
33 distinct, politically motivated offense, covering physical, psychological,
34 economic, sexual, and technology-facilitated violence, including coordinated
35 online harassment and gendered disinformation.

⁵ Senate Economic Planning Office (SEPO) (June 2025). Beyond the Vote: Ensuring a Safe Political Environment for Women

⁶ Krook, M. (2018). Violence against Women in Politics: A Rising Global Trend. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1743923X18000582>

⁷ Sanín, J.R (2022). Violence against women in politics as an unintended consequence of democratization, *International Feminist Journal of Politics*. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616742.2021.2014343>

- 1 2. Establish accountability for perpetrators, including individuals, political actors,
2 and digital platforms that enable or facilitate VAWP.
3 3. Mandate the Commission on Elections (COMELEC) to monitor political parties
4 and campaign organizations for compliance with gender-sensitive internal
5 codes of conduct, grievance mechanisms, and measures that promote
6 women's political participation.
7 4. Institutionalize gender-responsive monitoring systems, including the collection
8 and maintenance of centralized, gender-disaggregated data by COMELEC, the
9 Commission on Human Rights (CHR), and other relevant agencies.
10 5. Strengthen local government support systems, designating local government
11 units as frontline responders responsible for providing structural support and
12 safe spaces for women candidates and elected officials.
13 6. Provide dedicated funding mechanisms through the Department of Budget and
14 Management (DBM) to ensure the sustainability of monitoring systems,
15 institutional support, and capacity-building programs.

16 VAWP is not merely a personal attack on individual leaders; it is an attack on
17 democratic participation itself. When women are silenced, intimidated, or driven out of
18 public life, the entire nation is deprived of voices, perspectives, and leadership
19 essential to inclusive and participatory governance. Ensuring that women can engage
20 in politics free from fear, harassment, and violence is therefore not only a matter of
21 protecting women's rights, but of strengthening the foundations of our democracy.

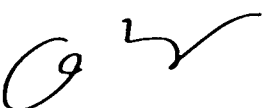
22 This measure represents a landmark step toward safeguarding women's full
23 and equal participation in political life. It is the product of extensive consultations and
24 collaboration with Bayi, Lakas Bayi, Pantay, Hiraya Initiatives for Change and
25 Progress, other women-led organizations, and the University of the Philippines Center
26 for Women's and Gender Studies (UP-CWGS), whose advocacy, research, and lived
27 experiences have helped shape the framework of this bill.

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


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Mamamayang Liberal (ML) Partylist


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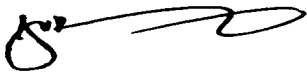
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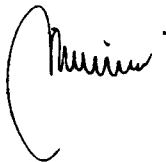
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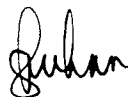
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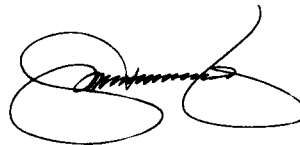
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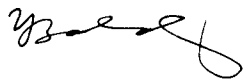
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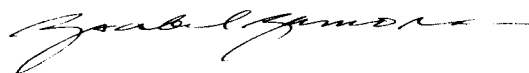
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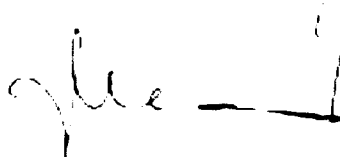
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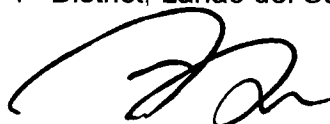
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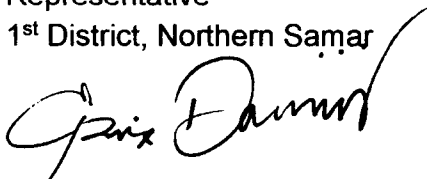
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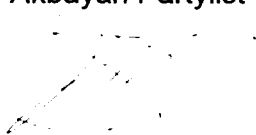
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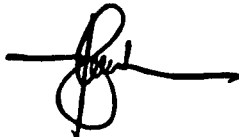
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AN ACT

**DEFINING AND PENALIZING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN POLITICS
(VAWP), PROVIDING PROTECTIVE MEASURES THEREFOR, AND FOR OTHER
PURPOSES**

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

1 SECTION. 1. *Short Title.* – This Act shall be known as the "*Prevention of*
2 *Violence Against Women in Politics (VAWP) Act.*"

3
4 SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* – The State recognizes the role of women in
5 nation-building, and shall ensure the fundamental equality before the law of women
6 and men. It is the policy of the State to ensure women's full, equal, meaningful, and

1 safe participation in political and public life. The State shall prevent, prohibit, and
2 penalize violence against women in politics; ensure accessible reporting, redress, and
3 protection mechanisms; and require political parties, candidates, and digital platforms
4 to adopt effective safeguards against violence, harassment, intimidation, and
5 gendered disinformation that undermine democratic participation and electoral
6 integrity.

7
8 SEC. 3. *Definition of Terms.* – As used in this Act:
9

- 10 1) *Women in Politics* – refers to persons who are born female, self-identify
11 as female, or live as a female regardless of medical, surgical, or legal
12 transition, who are candidates for elective public offices, those holding
13 elective public offices, political party members and officers, party-list
14 nominees, campaign and party staff, and women members of political
15 movements;
16
- 17 2) *Violence Against Women in Politics (VAWP)* – refers to any act or
18 omission directed at, or affecting a woman in politics, which can be done
19 in public or private, and which can occur online or offline, that results in,
20 or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological, economic,
21 institutional, or symbolic harm or suffering to women in politics, including
22 threats, harassment, coercion, intimidation, discrimination, or
23 deprivation of rights, committed on account of gender, or with the effect
24 of undermining women's political rights, agency, participation,
25 candidacy, or exercise of public office;
26
- 27 3) *Coordinated Inauthentic Behavior* – refers to coordinated activity by
28 networks of accounts, pages, groups, or actors, including automated or
29 fake accounts, used to mislead the public as to the origin, intent, or
30 coordination of messaging, including amplification of gendered
31 harassment, intimidation, or disinformation targeting a woman in politics;
32
- 33 4) *Covered Non-Resident Platform* – refers to a Digital Platform that has no
34 principal place of business in the Philippines but offers services to users
35 in the Philippines and derives revenue from the Philippine market,
36 including through advertising, subscriptions, data monetization, or
37 transactions;
38
- 39 5) *Digital Platform* – refers to an online service that hosts, curates,
40 recommends, promotes, amplifies, or disseminates user-generated
41 content, paid content, political advertisements, or public communications
42 to users in the Philippines, including social media, video-sharing
43 platforms, and messaging services with public channels or equivalent
44 features;

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- 6) *Digital Intermediary* – refers to any person or entity that, in the course of business, enables, facilitates, processes, or provides material support for the delivery, availability, monetization, or reach of a Digital Platform or online content in the Philippines, including, as may be applicable, internet access providers, content delivery or hosting services, advertising networks, and payment or monetization services, subject to applicable laws and regulations;
 - 7) *Gender and Development (GAD) Budget* – refers to the budget required or authorized under existing laws, rules, and guidelines for gender and development programs of government agencies and local government units;
 - 8) *Gendered Disinformation* – refers to false, misleading, or manipulated information, narratives, or content that targets a woman in politics because of gender, often using sexualized, misogynistic, or discriminatory themes, with the purpose or effect of discrediting, shaming, intimidating, or excluding her from political participation;
 - 9) *Resident Agent* – refers to the authorized representative appointed in the Philippines by a Covered Non-Resident Platform to receive notices, Verified Reports, orders, and other processes under this Act;
 - 10) *Party Campaign Support Resources* – refer to resources provided, controlled, or facilitated by political parties, coalitions, or party-list organizations for campaign or electoral participation, including, but not limited to, cash assistance, shared staff support, advertising support, transportation, logistics, communications, data services, campaign materials, coordinated rallies, and other party-controlled resources and services;
 - 11) *Technology-Facilitated Violence Against Women in Politics* – refers to violence against women in politics committed through digital systems, online platforms, telecommunications, messaging services, or other information and communications technologies, including coordinated attacks, impersonation, doxxing, non-consensual disclosure of personal information, and gendered disinformation;
 - 12) *Transformative Feminist Leadership* refers to a leadership and governance framework that goes beyond numerical representation by redistributing power and dismantling systemic gender-based exclusion through shared decision-making, ethics of care, and intersectional justice. It institutionalizes participatory co-design, where women and

1 marginalized sectors serve as primary architects of policies, programs,
2 and services. It also integrates psychosocial well-being, recognition of
3 unpaid care work, and inclusive activities into governance while applying
4 an intersectional lens to address overlapping forms of discrimination.
5 This approach promotes institutional accountability by fostering safe,
6 zero-tolerance political environments and advancing women into
7 specialized, high-level decision-making roles across all levels of
8 government.

9
10 13) *VAWP Desk* – refers to the unit assigned to receive reports, provide
11 guidance on documentation and evidence preservation, coordinate
12 referrals, verify reports for the issuance of Verified Reports;
13

14 14) *Zipper System* – refers to the ranking system for nominees where
15 women and men are alternated in sequence, where applicable.
16

17 SEC. 4. *Prohibited Acts*. – The following acts or omissions constitute VAWP
18 under this Act when committed against a woman in politics, whether perpetrated offline
19 or online:
20

21 1) *Economic Violence* – refers to the use of financial hardship, resource
22 deprivation, property destruction, or any other form of economic
23 prejudice as a tool of political intimidation or control. It includes, but is
24 not limited to, any of the following:

- 25 a) The withholding, blocking, or diversion of lawful funds or
26 resources, including campaign funds;
- 27 b) Threats against the livelihood of a woman in politics or her family;
- 28 c) The discriminatory withholding of resources for her constituency
29 or office; or
- 30 d) Acts of vandalism, destruction, property removal, or theft
31 connected to her political participation, candidacy, or exercise of
32 public office.

33
34 2) *Institutional Violence* – refers to the systematic or repeated acts, policies,
35 or omissions by political parties, party-list organizations, government
36 institutions, agencies, and instrumentalities, local government units, and
37 other political organizations that discriminate against or prevent women
38 from seeking, holding, or effectively exercising elective office. It includes,
39 but is not limited to, any of the following:

- 40 a) The consistent and deliberate placement of women nominees in
41 non-winnable positions in party-list nominations, where
42 applicable;
- 43 b) The systematic barring of women from key party leadership roles,
44 executive committees, caucus deliberations, or other decision-
45 making spaces on the basis of gender;

- c) The inequitable distribution of party funds, media exposure, campaign logistics, or other party support to women candidates or nominees compared to their male counterparts; or
- d) The formulation or implementation of arbitrary or discriminatory internal requirements, or the weaponization of disciplinary processes, intended to discourage women from running for, or holding office.

3) *Physical Violence* – refers to bodily harm or deprivation of liberty that threatens the life, personal security or bodily integrity of women in politics, and which adversely affects their participation in electoral politics or holding of public office. It includes, but is not limited to, any of the following:

- a) Killing, beating, shoving, slapping, hitting, kicking, biting, choking, burning, or the brandishing or use of weapons;
- b) Kidnapping, unlawful displacement, enforced disappearance, or arbitrary arrest or detention to prevent a woman from performing political duties or participating in political activities; or
- c) The use of physical force or the threat of force to block or delay access to political venues, polling places, campaign activities, or official meetings.

4) *Psychological Violence* – refers to acts or omissions intended to inflict trauma on a person's mental state or emotional well-being in order to shame, disempower, or degrade them. It may occur within or outside official political settings and be carried out in person or via digital means. It includes, but is not limited to, any of the following:

- a) Explicit or implied death threats, rape threats, or threats of harm directed at the woman or her relatives, including threats involving family members, partners, associates, or companion animals;
- b) Acts of bullying, rumor campaigns, slut-shaming, or ageist remarks intended to undermine a woman's dignity, credibility, or public standing;
- c) The deliberate denial of a woman's right to speak in sessions or committees, retaliatory exclusion or ostracism within political bodies or assemblies, or unlawful surveillance intended to intimidate or silence;
- d) Illegal interrogation, blackmail, or malicious prosecution, including the filing of baseless legal charges against the woman or her immediate family members, intended to harass, intimidate, or coerce; or
- e) Threats to release, publish, or fabricate private or sensitive sexual materials, including manipulated or fabricated media such as

1 deepfakes, to force a woman's withdrawal from a race,
2 resignation from office, or compliance with political demands.
3

4 5) *Doxxing* - refers to the public disclosure, dissemination, or publication of
5 a woman in politics' personal or identifying information without consent,
6 where such disclosure is intended or is likely to intimidate, harass,
7 threaten, incite harm, or otherwise undermine her political participation.
8 It includes, but is not limited to, any of the following:

- 9 a) Publication of home address, workplace, phone numbers, email
10 addresses, government-issued identifiers, financial information,
11 or real-time location;
- 12 b) Disclosure of information about the woman's family members,
13 household members, or associates to facilitate harassment or
14 threats;
- 15 c) Linking or reposting such information with calls to contact, harm,
16 surveil, or "teach a lesson" to the woman; or
- 17 d) Encouraging or coordinating others to obtain or disseminate such
18 information.

19
20 6) *Technology-facilitated violence and online political abuse* - refers to any
21 of the following acts, when used to target, silence, or delegitimize women
22 in politics:

- 23 a) cyberstalking, online harassment, brigading, coordinated trolling,
24 or mass reporting designed to deplatform or suppress expression;
- 25 b) impersonation, identity misuse, unauthorized access to accounts,
26 or malicious publication of private communications;
- 27 c) distribution or threatened distribution of intimate images, real or
28 fabricated; and
- 29 d) creation, publication, or dissemination of deepfakes, manipulated
30 media, or synthetic content depicting a woman in sexualized,
31 degrading, or criminal contexts to undermine political standing.

32
33 7) *Semiotic Violence* – refers to the use of words, images, symbols, or
34 messaging to injure, discipline, subjugate, erase, or delegitimize women
35 as political actors, with the purpose or effect of undermining their political
36 participation, credibility, authority, or safety. It includes, but is not limited
37 to, any of the following:

- 38
39 a) The deliberate omission or erasure of a woman's contributions in
40 official records or public communications, or the systematic
41 suppression of her visibility in political narratives;
- 42 b) The symbolic removal, alteration, or manipulation of a woman's
43 image or presence to portray her as illegitimate or unworthy of
44 political participation;

- c) The use of gendered tropes to frame women as unfit for leadership, including ridiculing women as “emotional,” sexually objectifying them, or judging them by gendered stereotypes rather than policy positions; or
- d) Messaging intended to portray women’s leadership as inherently improper or incompatible with public office.

8) *Sexual Violence* – refers to unwanted conduct targeting a person’s sexuality or sexual characteristics, ranging from non-consensual physical contact to unwelcome verbal or non-verbal conduct of a sexual nature. In the context of political participation, it is used to humiliate women, assert dominance, extort political compliance, or force withdrawal. It includes, but is not limited to, any of the following:

- a) Rape, attempted rape, and non-consensual touching, kissing, or groping;
- b) Unwanted sexual advances, sexual jokes, sexually suggestive remarks, or sexualized conduct occurring during campaigns, legislative sessions, community gatherings, or official functions;
- c) Demand for sexual favors by a person in authority, such as a party leader, government official, or political gatekeeper, in exchange for campaign funding, party nominations, official support, or political benefits;
- d) Spreading sexual rumors, conversations, innuendo, blind items, or sexualized media content intended to shame, intimidate, or coerce her in relation to her political participation; or

9) *Other analogous acts* – refer to any other conduct that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological, economic, institutional, or symbolic harm, committed because of gender or with the effect of undermining political rights.

SEC. 5. *Protection and Immediate Remedies*. – A woman in politics who experiences, is threatened with, or is at risk of VAWP shall have access to timely, accessible, and survivor-centered protection and remedies, including:

- a) Safe and accessible reporting channels and assistance in documenting incidents;
- b) Referral to appropriate support services, including legal assistance, psychosocial support, and protective measures, as may be available; and
- c) Coordination with appropriate government agencies for protection and enforcement, consistent with law.

SEC. 6. *Non-Reprisal*. – No person, political party, party-list organization, campaign, public office, private entity, or Digital Platform shall intimidate, threaten,

1 harass, penalize, or otherwise retaliate against a woman in politics. Likewise, no
2 person, group or entity, whether in government or in the private sector, shall commit
3 the same acts against any witness, reporting individual, or any person or group who
4 shall initiate, or assist in the reporting to the media or the authorities, documentation
5 or preservation of evidence, filing of complaint, testifying before a court or competent
6 authority, and performing any other act to seek remedies for violations of this Act.

7
8 **SEC. 7. *VAWP Desk and Election-Period Rapid Response Mechanism.*** – The
9 Commission on Elections (COMELEC) shall establish a Violence Against Women in
10 Politics (VAWP) Desk and an Election-Period Rapid Response Mechanism to prevent,
11 monitor, and address acts covered by this Act, particularly during the election period.

12
13 The VAWP Desk shall:

- 14 a) Receive complaints, reports, and referrals involving VAWP;
- 15 b) Guide documentation and evidence preservation, and facilitate referrals
16 to appropriate support services;
- 17 c) Conduct verification for purposes of issuing a Verified Report under this
18 Act, without prejudice to further proceedings;
- 19 d) Coordinate with relevant government agencies for protection and
20 enforcement consistent with law; and
- 21 e) Issue guidelines and advisories relating to VAWP prevention and
22 response in accordance with this Act and the Implementing Rules and
23 Regulation (IRR).

24
25 **SEC. 8. *Mandatory Safeguards of Political Parties and Party-List***
26 ***Organizations.*** – All political parties, coalitions, and party-list organizations
27 participating in an election shall adopt and implement safeguards against VAWP.
28 These safeguards shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 29
30 a) An internal policy and code of conduct prohibiting VAWP applicable to
31 party officers, members, nominees, candidates, campaign and party
32 staff, and volunteers;
- 33 b) Safe and accessible reporting channels within the party and clear
34 procedures for receiving, acting on, and resolving complaints;
- 35 c) Confidentiality safeguards and protection against retaliation;
- 36 d) Internal administrative sanctions for violations, including suspension,
37 removal from position, withdrawal of endorsement, or expulsion, without
38 prejudice to criminal and civil actions;
- 39 e) Periodic training on VAWP prevention and safe political participation;
40 and
- 41 f) Designation of a VAWP focal person or committee responsible for
42 compliance with this Act.

1 SEC. 9. *Zipper System for Party-List or Party Nominees.* – Where applicable,
2 party-list or political parties shall adopt a zipper system in the ranking of nominees by
3 alternating women and men in the sequence of nominees.
4

5 SEC. 10. *Minimum Party Resource Allocation for Women Candidates and*
6 *Nominees.* – Political parties, coalitions, and party-list organizations participating in an
7 election shall allocate not less than thirty percent (30%) of Party Campaign Support
8 Resources to women candidates or women nominees.
9

10 For purposes of this Act, Party Campaign Support Resources include, but are
11 not limited to, cash assistance, shared staff support, advertising support,
12 transportation, logistics, communications, data services, campaign materials,
13 coordinated rallies, and other party-controlled resources and services.
14

15 COMELEC shall issue guidelines on reporting, documentation, and verification
16 of compliance with this Section.
17

18 SEC. 11. *Party Compliance Reporting.* – COMELEC may require participating
19 political parties, coalitions, and party-list organizations to submit a compliance report
20 in the form prescribed by COMELEC. The report shall include, but is not limited to,
21 documentation of the safeguards under Section 8, training activities conducted, and
22 compliance with Section 10.
23

24 SEC. 12. *Administrative Measures for Party Non-Compliance.* – For willful
25 failure to comply with Sections 8 to 11, COMELEC may impose graduated
26 administrative measures consistent with existing law and due process, including, but
27 not limited to, compliance orders, warnings, administrative fines where authorized, and
28 other lawful measures within its jurisdiction.
29

30 SEC. 13. *Covered Non-Resident Platforms in relation to VAWP.* – A Covered
31 Non-Resident Platform shall be deemed to be doing business in the Philippines, for
32 purposes of regulation and enforcement under this Act, when it:
33

- 34 a) Purposefully directs its services to users in the Philippines, including the
35 hosting, dissemination, or amplification of political content accessible to
36 Philippine users;
- 37 b) Accepts advertising targeted to the Philippines;
- 38 c) Derives revenue from the Philippine market; or
- 39 d) Maintains substantial digital operations that enable, facilitate, or fail to
40 address online acts constituting VAWP, affecting persons in the
41 Philippines.
42

1 SEC. 14. *Appointment of Resident Agent for the enforcement of VAWP.* – Every
2 Covered Non-Resident Platform shall appoint a resident agent in the Philippines
3 authorized to:

- 4 a) receive notices, Verified Reports, orders, and other processes under this
5 Act;
- 6 b) Receive and comply with orders, directives, or processes issued by
7 competent Philippine authorities under this Act; and
- 8 c) Coordinate with government agencies regarding content moderation,
9 takedown requests, preservation of evidence, and other enforcement
10 measures.

11
12 The period, qualifications, and manner of appointment of the resident agent
13 shall be provided in the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR).

14
15 SEC. 15. *Duty of Care of Digital Platforms.* – Digital Platforms covered by this
16 Act shall exercise a duty of care to prevent, mitigate, and respond to Technology-
17 Facilitated Violence Against Women in Politics. The duty of care shall include, but is
18 not limited to, the following:

- 19
20 a) Establishment of a clear and accessible reporting mechanism for VAWP
21 and a priority channel for Verified Reports issued by COMELEC;
- 22 b) Reasonable measures to detect and address Coordinated Inauthentic
23 Behavior and Gendered Disinformation targeting women in politics;
- 24 c) Reasonable steps to prevent the amplification or recommendation of
25 content that constitutes Technology-Facilitated Violence Against
26 Women in Politics under this Act; and
- 27 d) Preservation of relevant data and evidence upon lawful request in
28 accordance with the IRR and applicable laws.

29
30 SEC. 16. *Twenty-Four (24)-Hour Action on Verified Reports of VAWP.* – Upon
31 receipt of a Verified Report from COMELEC, the Digital Platform shall, within twenty-
32 four (24) hours, take appropriate action on the identified content, which may include
33 removal, disabling access, limiting circulation, labeling, or other effective measures
34 consistent with the IRR.

35
36 The IRR shall provide minimum standards for notice, contestability,
37 transparency, evidence preservation, and due process safeguards, ensuring both the
38 protection of political rights and the prompt mitigation of harms arising from online
39 VAWP.

40
41 SEC. 17. *Administrative Fines for Platform Non-Compliance.* – A Digital
42 Platform that willfully refuses to comply with Sections 14 to 16, including failure to
43 appoint a resident agent or failure to act on a Verified Report on VAWP, within the
44 prescribed period, shall be subject to administrative fines of not less than One Million

1 Pesos (₱1,000,000.00) per day of continuing non-compliance, without prejudice to civil
2 and criminal liabilities under applicable laws.

3
4 SEC. 18. *Last Resort Measures for Persistent Non-Compliance.* -- In cases of
5 persistent and willful refusal to comply with Verified Reports on VAWP issued under
6 this Act, and where there is a credible risk of imminent harm or severe disruption of
7 electoral integrity, the COMELEC may recommend time-bound and narrowly tailored
8 measures provided under the IRR, consistent with due process and applicable laws.

9
10 SEC. 19. *Civil Liability and Private Right of Action.* – A woman in politics harmed
11 by a Digital Platform's willful failure to comply with Sections 14 to 17 may file a civil
12 action for damages. Failure to act within the prescribed period after receipt of a Verified
13 Report shall constitute *prima facie* evidence of negligence, subject to defenses under
14 the IRR and applicable laws.

15
16 Recoverable damages may include actual, moral, and exemplary damages,
17 attorney's fees, and statutory damages of not less than Five Hundred Thousand Pesos
18 (₱500,000.00) per day of continuing non-compliance.

19
20 SEC. 20. *Criminal Penalties.* – Any person who commits VAWP under Section
21 4 of this Act shall suffer the following penalties, without prejudice to prosecution under
22 other applicable laws:

23
24 a) Any person who commits economic violence against a woman in politics
25 shall suffer the penalty of imprisonment of not less than six (6) months
26 but not more than six (6) years, or a fine of not less than One Hundred
27 Thousand Pesos (₱100,000.00) but not more than Five Hundred
28 Thousand Pesos (₱500,000.00), or both, at the discretion of the court;

29
30 b) Any public officer, political party officer, or responsible official of a
31 political organization who commits institutional violence shall suffer the
32 penalty of imprisonment of not less than one (1) year but not more than
33 six (6) years, and a fine of not less than Two Hundred Thousand Pesos
34 (₱200,000.00) but not more than One Million Pesos (₱1,000,000.00);

35
36 If the offender is a public officer, the penalty shall further include
37 perpetual disqualification from holding public office and forfeiture of
38 retirement benefits, without prejudice to administrative sanctions;

39
40 c) Acts constituting physical violence under this Act shall be punished by
41 the penalty one degree higher than that provided under the Revised
42 Penal Code or other applicable laws for the same act, when committed
43 for the purpose of preventing or punishing the political participation of a
44 woman;

- 1
- 2 d) Any person who commits psychological violence against a woman in
- 3 politics shall suffer the penalty of imprisonment of not less than one (1)
- 4 year but not more than six (6) years, and a fine of not less than One
- 5 Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱100,000.00) but not more than Five
- 6 Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱500,000.00);
- 7
- 8 e) Any person who engages in doxxing as defined under this Act shall suffer
- 9 the penalty of imprisonment of not less than two (2) years but not more
- 10 than six (6) years, and a fine of not less than Two Hundred Thousand
- 11 Pesos (₱200,000.00) but not more than One Million Pesos
- 12 (₱1,000,000.00);
- 13
- 14 f) Any person who commits technology-facilitated violence or online
- 15 political abuse shall suffer the penalty of imprisonment of not less than
- 16 two (2) years but not more than six (6) years, and a fine of not less than
- 17 Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱200,000.00) but not more than One
- 18 Million Pesos (₱1,000,000.00), without prejudice to prosecution under
- 19 the Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012 and other applicable laws;
- 20 g) Any person who commits semiotic violence against a woman in politics
- 21 shall suffer the penalty of imprisonment of not less than six (6) months
- 22 but not more than three (3) years, or a fine of not less than One Hundred
- 23 Thousand Pesos (₱100,000.00) but not more than Three Hundred
- 24 Thousand Pesos (₱300,000.00), or both, at the discretion of the court;
- 25
- 26 h) Acts constituting sexual violence under this Act shall be punished by the
- 27 penalty one degree higher than that provided under the Revised Penal
- 28 Code, the Anti-Rape Law, the Safe Spaces Act, and other applicable
- 29 laws, when committed against a woman in politics by reason of or in
- 30 relation to her political participation, candidacy, or exercise of public
- 31 office;
- 32
- 33 i) Any analogous act resulting in violence against women in politics shall
- 34 be punished by the penalty corresponding to the most analogous
- 35 prohibited act under this section, taking into account the gravity and
- 36 circumstances of the offense.
- 37

38 SEC. 21. *Accessory Penalties and Collateral Consequences.* - In addition to

39 the penalties provided in Section 20 hereof, the following shall be accessory penalties:

40

- 41 a) *Candidates and nominees.* — If the offender is a candidate or a nominee,
- 42 a final conviction under this Act, being an election offense, shall carry the
- 43 accessory penalties of disqualification to hold public office and

1 deprivation of the right of suffrage, consistent with Section 264 of the
2 Omnibus Election Code.

3
4 b) *Public officers and employees.* — If the offender is a public officer or
5 employee, the conviction shall be without prejudice to the institution of
6 the appropriate administrative case under civil service and related rules
7 for conduct prejudicial to the service, grave misconduct, and other
8 applicable offenses, and to the filing of cases before the Office of the
9 Ombudsman or other proper bodies.

10
11 c) *Party officials and persons acting for a party.* — If the offenders are
12 officers, members, employees, contractors, or authorized
13 representatives of a political party, coalition, or party-list organization in
14 furtherance of party objectives, such persons shall be liable as principals,
15 accomplices, or accessories, consistent with the Omnibus Election
16 Code's framework on criminal liability for election offenses.

17
18
19 Nothing in this Act shall be construed to diminish COMELEC's authority to
20 enforce election and campaign rules through lawful regulatory orders and proceedings
21 under existing election laws and COMELEC rules.

22
23 SEC. 22. *Aggravating Circumstances.* — The following circumstances, when
24 attendant in the commission of any prohibited act under this Act, shall be considered
25 aggravating and shall justify the imposition of the maximum penalty prescribed under
26 this Act or under other applicable laws, as well as the appropriate accessory penalties
27 and disqualification where provided by law, without prejudice to prosecution under the
28 Omnibus Election Code and other applicable election or criminal laws:

29
30 a) *Abuse of authority or position.* — The offender is a public officer or
31 employee, whether elected or appointed; an officer or employee of a
32 government instrumentality; a member of the military or police; or a
33 person acting under color of official authority, and the act was committed
34 by reason of or in connection with the exercise of such authority.

35
36 b) *Use of public funds, resources, or facilities.* — The prohibited act was
37 committed through the use, misuse, or diversion of government
38 resources, including public funds, vehicles, personnel time, official
39 communications platforms, or government premises.

40
41 c) *Commission by political organizations.* — The act was committed by, or
42 with the knowledge, authorization, or toleration of, a political party, party-
43 list organization, coalition, campaign organization, or their officers,

members, employees, volunteers, contractors, or authorized representatives.

- d) *Commissioned by a group or in a coordinated manner.* – The act was carried out by two (2) or more persons, or as part of an organized, systematic, repeated, or coordinated campaign, including brigading, trolling, mass harassment, or other collective acts designed to silence, intimidate, or discredit.
- e) *Election-period interference.* – The act was committed during the election or campaign period, or at any stage of the electoral process, including the filing of candidacy, campaigning, voting, counting, canvassing, or proclamation, or was intended to coerce withdrawal, compel substitution, suppress participation, or influence electoral outcomes.
- f) *Targeting by reason of vulnerability or protected status.* – The victim is placed at heightened risk by reason of her status or circumstances, including but not limited to being young, pregnant, a solo parent, an indigenous woman, or a person with disability, or where the act exploits such vulnerability or targets her family members or dependents.
- g) *Threats or harm to relatives, staff, supporters, or voters.* – The prohibited act includes threats or acts of intimidation or violence directed at the victim's family members, household members, staff, campaign workers, supporters, volunteers, witnesses, or voters.
- h) *Use of weapons or destruction of property.* – The act involved the use or brandishing of a weapon, or the destruction, sabotage, or unlawful seizure of campaign materials, equipment, vehicles, premises, or other property intended to intimidate or disrupt political activities.
- i) *Disinformation and falsification with gendered intent.* – The act involved the deliberate fabrication, falsification, or dissemination of materially false content weaponizing sex, gender, sexuality, morality, or gender stereotypes to delegitimize the victim, suppress her candidacy, or incite hostility or violence.
- j) *Repeat offense or pattern of conduct.* – The offender committed the prohibited act repeatedly, or engaged in a pattern of conduct against the same victim or against multiple women in politics.
- k) *Obstruction, retaliation, or tampering.* – The offender obstructed reporting or investigation, retaliated against complainants or witnesses,

1 destroyed or fabricated evidence, or coerced the withdrawal of
2 complaints or affidavits.

- 3
4 l) *Commission in a public or official forum.* – The act was committed in a
5 public event, official proceeding, campaign rally, debate, media
6 broadcast, online livestream, or any forum with wide public reach,
7 thereby magnifying humiliation, intimidation, or incitement.

8
9 SEC. 23. *Monitoring, Compliance, and Enforcement by the COMELEC.* —The
10 COMELEC shall exercise oversight over political parties and party-list organizations
11 in matters within its statutory authority, to ensure compliance with this Act and related
12 COMELEC rules in connection with elections.

13
14 A. VAWP Compliance by Political Parties and Party-List Organizations

- 15
16 1. Pre-Election VAWP Compliance Submission. — Within the period
17 prescribed by the COMELEC, all registered political parties and
18 accredited party-list organizations intending to participate in an election
19 shall submit a VAWP Compliance Report, containing:
20 i. a copy of the party's internal policy or code of conduct
21 addressing VAWP;
22 ii. documentation of capacity-building activities for officers and
23 members; and
24 iii. the gender composition of party leadership and, where
25 applicable, nominees.
26
27 2. COMELEC Action on Non-Submission - Non-submission shall result in
28 issuance of a Notice to Comply and such administrative sanctions as
29 may be provided under COMELEC rules.
30
31 3. Accreditation/Registration Actions - Repeated or willful non-compliance
32 with VAWP safeguards may be considered by the COMELEC, consistent
33 with existing election laws and due process, in determining eligibility for
34 participation benefits or privileges granted to political parties and party-
35 list organizations.

36
37 B. Monitoring of Campaign Support and Resource Access

- 38
39 1. Review of Campaign Support Patterns. — The COMELEC Campaign
40 Finance Office may incorporate sex-disaggregated reporting, where
41 feasible, in the review of Statements of Contributions and Expenditures
42 (SOCE), in order to identify patterns of discriminatory denial of lawful
43 campaign support or coercive control of campaign resources affecting
44 women candidates.

- 1
- 2 2. Administrative Inquiry. — Any disparity identified shall not, by itself,
- 3 create a presumption of criminal liability, but may serve as basis for
- 4 administrative inquiry, compliance directives, or referral under this Act or
- 5 other applicable laws.
- 6

7 C. Election-Period Enforcement Against VAWP-Related Campaign Violations

8

- 9 1. Where acts of Violence Against Women in Politics involve prohibited
- 10 election propaganda, abusive campaign materials, or unlawful online
- 11 election content, the COMELEC may issue lawful orders for removal,
- 12 takedown, correction, or cessation, consistent with its existing
- 13 regulations and procedures.
- 14
- 15 2. All enforcement actions shall observe notice, hearing, and due process
- 16 under COMELEC rules and applicable election laws.
- 17

18 D. Administrative Compliance Measures

19

- 20 1. Notice to Comply. — For initial non-compliance with reporting or VAWP-
- 21 related institutional requirements, the COMELEC shall issue a Notice to
- 22 Comply within a specified period.
- 23 2. Administrative Fine. — Continued or willful non-compliance may result
- 24 in the imposition of administrative fines or other sanctions, as authorized
- 25 by law or valid COMELEC rules, subject to due process.
- 26

27 E. Minimum Campaign Support for Women Candidates - Every registered

28 political party, coalition, and accredited party-list organization participating in an

29 election shall allocate or ensure access to not less than thirty percent (30%) of party

30 campaign support resources for the benefit of women candidates and women party-

31 list nominees in its slate.

32

33 For purposes of this Section, party campaign support resources refer to party-

34 controlled resources used for electoral support, including campaign funds, advertising,

35 logistics, staffing, digital promotion, and other resources provided by or through the

36 party for the electoral benefit of candidates.

37

38 No party shall evade compliance through: a. indirect spending routed through

39 third persons; b. selective denial or withdrawal of party support to women candidates;

40 or c. nominal allocations that are materially inaccessible or unusable.

41

42 The COMELEC may require the submission of supporting documents to verify

43 compliance.

44

1 **SEC. 24. Roles of Implementing Agencies.** – The implementation of this Act
2 shall be led by the Commission on Elections (COMELEC) with the support of relevant
3 government agencies, consistent with their respective mandates and applicable laws.

4
5 (a) Commission on Elections (COMELEC). The COMELEC shall:

- 6
7 i. Establish and operate a Violence Against Women in Politics (VAWP)
8 Desk and an Election-Period Rapid Response Mechanism under this
9 Act;
10 ii. Receive complaints, reports, and referrals involving Violence Against
11 Women in Politics, including technology-facilitated acts;
12
13 iii. Verify reports and issue Verified Reports, without prejudice to further
14 administrative, civil, or criminal proceedings under this Act and other
15 laws;
16 iv. Maintain election-period protocols for rapid response, coordination, and
17 evidence preservation, consistent with due process;
18 v. Issue guidelines, forms, and compliance requirements for political
19 parties, coalitions, party-list organizations, and candidates;
20 vi. Coordinate with digital platforms for priority reporting channels and
21 response mechanisms, including the processing of Verified Reports;
22 vii. Document and monitor patterns and trends of Violence Against Women
23 in Politics during election periods, subject to data privacy laws; and
24 viii. Promulgate the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) in
25 coordination with the agencies identified in this Section.

26
27 (b) Philippine Commission on Women (PCW). The PCW shall provide policy
28 guidance and technical assistance to COMELEC and implementing agencies in
29 integrating gender-responsive approaches to the prevention and response to VAWP,
30 including the development of standards, training modules, and advocacy initiatives.

31
32 (c) Civil Service Commission (CSC). The Civil Service Commission shall
33 incorporate VAWP within the ethical and administrative standards applicable to public
34 officials and employees, and establish appropriate administrative sanctions for
35 violations consistent with existing laws.

36
37 (d) Commission on Audit (COA). The Commission on Audit shall issue
38 appropriate audit guidance to ensure that relevant Gender and Development (GAD)
39 programs and budgets of government agencies and local government units support
40 initiatives related to women's leadership and the prevention of VAWP, consistent with
41 existing auditing laws and regulations.

42
43 (e) Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT). The
44 DICT shall provide technical support to COMELEC in the development and operation

1 of digital reporting systems, standards for evidence preservation, and cybersecurity
2 measures relevant to responding to technology-facilitated VAWP.

3
4 (f) National Telecommunications Commission (NTC). The NTC shall coordinate
5 with COMELEC and DICT on telecommunications-related matters necessary for the
6 implementation of this Act and may assist in the implementation of lawful measures
7 addressing persistent platform non-compliance, subject to due process and applicable
8 laws.

9
10 (g) Philippine National Police (PNP) and National Bureau of Investigation (NBI)

11
12 The PNP and NBI shall:

- 13
14 i. Assist COMELEC in responding to credible threats or risks involving
15 Violence Against Women in Politics;
16 ii. Investigate acts that may constitute offenses under the Revised Penal
17 Code, special laws, or cybercrime-related laws; and
18 iii. Assist in the preservation of physical and digital evidence in accordance
19 with applicable procedures.
20

21 (h) Department of Justice (DOJ). The Department of Justice and appropriate
22 prosecution offices shall receive referrals and prosecute criminal cases arising from
23 acts covered by this Act and shall coordinate with COMELEC and law enforcement
24 agencies in case build-up and prosecution.

25
26 (i) Commission on Human Rights (CHR). The CHR shall provide guidance on
27 human rights-based and survivor-centered approaches, assist in monitoring patterns
28 of abuse affecting women's political participation, and support public education
29 consistent with its constitutional mandate.
30

31 (j) Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG). The DILG shall
32 promote the establishment of local monitoring and reporting mechanisms related to
33 Violence Against Women in Politics and integrate relevant indicators within existing
34 local governance and gender and development monitoring frameworks.
35

36 (k) Local Government Units (LGUs). Local government units shall support local
37 referral systems, public awareness activities, and survivor support mechanisms
38 addressing VAWP, consistent with existing laws and available resources.
39

40 (l) Department of Education (DepEd) and Commission on Higher Education
41 (CHED). DepEd and CHED shall integrate age-appropriate modules on gender
42 equality, respectful political discourse, and the prevention of VAWP into relevant
43 curricula and civic education programs.
44

1 (m) National Youth Commission (NYC). The NYC shall integrate awareness
2 and prevention of VAWP into youth leadership and civic participation programs,
3 including those involving Sangguniang Kabataan officials.
4

5 (n) Political Parties. Political parties shall establish internal disciplinary
6 mechanisms and codes of conduct prohibiting VAWP, and shall take appropriate
7 action against members who commit acts prohibited under this Act, subject to
8 applicable election laws and COMELEC regulations.
9

10 SEC. 25. *Congressional Oversight Committee.* – A Joint Congressional
11 Oversight Committee on VAWP is hereby created to review and evaluate the
12 implementation of this Act, composed of six (6) members, each from the Senate and
13 the House of Representatives, and elected by each chamber. The Committee shall
14 receive semi-annual compliance reports from the COMELEC, DILG, CHR, DICT,
15 PCW, and other relevant agencies, review implementation of this Act, and shall
16 recommend legislative amendments to strengthen enforcement
17

18 SEC. 26. *Collection and Publication of Sex-Disaggregated Electoral Data.* —
19 The Commission on Elections (COMELEC), in coordination with the Philippine
20 Commission on Women (PCW) and the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), shall
21 institutionalize the collection, consolidation, and publication of sex-disaggregated data
22 across all phases of the electoral process, consistent with applicable election and data
23 privacy laws.
24

25 The data collected shall include, where feasible:

- 26 a) the gender composition of registered voters and candidates across
27 national, local, and party-list elections;
- 28 b) reported incidents of VAWP during the election period, disaggregated by
29 type, location, and other relevant demographic factors;
- 30 c) voter turnout and electoral outcomes, including comparative data on the
31 participation and success rates of women candidates; and
- 32 d) gender-related patterns affecting overseas voters and marginalized
33 sectors, where applicable.
34

35 The COMELEC shall publish such information in a Gender in Elections Report
36 or similar public report, which shall be made accessible for policy development,
37 research, and public information, subject to applicable confidentiality and data privacy
38 safeguards.
39

40 SEC. 27. *Appropriations.* – The amount necessary to carry out the initial
41 implementation of this Act shall be charged against the current year's appropriations
42 of the Commission on Elections (COMELEC), the Commission on Human Rights
43 (CHR), and the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW). Thereafter, such sums as

1 may be necessary for the continued implementation of this Act shall be included in the
2 annual General Appropriations Act (GAA).

3
4 Furthermore, all implementing agencies and Local Government Units (LGUs)
5 are hereby authorized and mandated to utilize at least five percent (5%) of their annual
6 Gender and Development (GAD) Budget for the development of VAWP prevention
7 programs, the establishment of Rapid Response Desks, and the provision of survivor
8 support services.

9
10 SEC. 28. *Transitory Provisions.* – To ensure an orderly transition and
11 immediate compliance, the following timelines are hereby established:

- 12 1) Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR): Within ninety (90) days from
13 the effectivity of this Act, the COMELEC, in coordination with the PCW,
14 CHR, DILG, and DICT, shall promulgate the IRR.
- 15 2) Digital Platform Compliance: All social media platforms and digital
16 intermediaries covered by Section 12 shall have sixty (60) days from the
17 promulgation of the IRR to appoint their Resident Agent and establish
18 the Priority Redress Channel with the COMELEC.
- 19 3) Political Party Compliance: All registered political parties and party-lists
20 shall have one hundred eighty (180) days from the effectivity of this Act
21 to submit their internal Anti-VAWP Policies and evidence of the
22 establishment of their Committees on Discipline and Gender Equality.
- 23 4) Baseline Data Collection: The CHR, as the official data custodian, shall
24 complete the initial baseline study on VAWP in the Philippines within one
25 (1) year from the effectivity of this Act.

26
27 SEC. 29. *Separability Clause.* – If any Section or provision of this Act is declared
28 invalid or unconstitutional, the Sections or provisions not affected thereby shall
29 continue to be in full force and effect.

30
31 SEC. 30. *Repealing Clause.* – All laws, executive orders, rules, and regulations
32 inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, including specific provisions of the Omnibus
33 Election Code and the Magna Carta of Women that do not meet the standards of
34 protection provided herein, are hereby repealed or amended accordingly.

35
36 SEC. 31. *Effectivity.* – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its
37 publication in the Official Gazette or in two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,