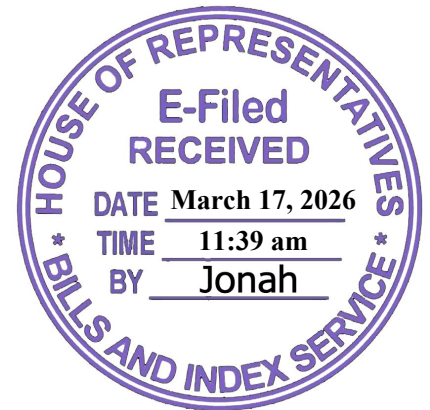


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City, Metro Manila

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. **8588**



Introduced by:

HON. CHRISTOPHERSON "COCO" M. YAP

AN ACT

AMENDING REPUBLIC ACT NO. 11053, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE "ANTI-HAZING ACT OF 2018," BY DECLARING HAZING RESULTING IN DEATH, RAPE, SODOMY, OR MUTILATION AS A HEINOUS CRIME FOR PURPOSES OF LAWS IMPOSING SPECIAL CONSEQUENCES ON HEINOUS OFFENDERS

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Hazing continues to cause serious harm to many young Filipinos. In some cases, initiation rites have led to severe injuries, sexual abuse, and even death. No student should have to suffer violence or humiliation just to belong to an organization. The government has already taken a strong stand against this practice through the **Anti-Hazing Act of 2018 (Republic Act No. 11053)**, which prohibits hazing and imposes heavy penalties on those who plan, carry out, or participate in such acts.

Under the current law, those responsible for hazing that results in death, rape, sodomy, or mutilation can already face **reclusion perpetua** and a large fine. The **Fuertes v. Senate of the Philippines** decision of the **Supreme Court of the Philippines** also recognized that Congress may impose strict penalties to stop hazing and protect the public. However, there is still a need to clearly classify these extreme forms of hazing as **heinous crimes**, so that the law fully reflects the seriousness of these acts and ensures that offenders face the strict consequences applied to the most serious crimes.

This bill therefore seeks to amend the **Anti-Hazing Act of 2018** by declaring hazing a **heinous crime** when it results in death, rape, sodomy, or mutilation. This will not change the existing penalties but will strengthen the law by ensuring that offenders

are treated under the stricter rules applied to heinous crimes, including appropriate custody and correctional measures. By doing so, the measure reinforces the State's commitment to protect the youth, uphold human dignity, and send a clear message that violent initiation rites will never be tolerated. In view of the foregoing, the immediate passage of this bill is earnestly sought.

In view of the foregoing, **ug sa ngalan sa SERBISYONG TINUORAY**, the undersigned respectfully requests the immediate passage of this measure.


CHRISTOPHERSON "COCO" M. YAP
Representative, Second District of Southern Leyte

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AN ACT
AMENDING REPUBLIC ACT NO. 11053, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE “ANTI-HAZING ACT OF 2018,” BY DECLARING HAZING RESULTING IN DEATH, RAPE, SODOMY, OR MUTILATION AS A HEINOUS CRIME FOR PURPOSES OF LAWS IMPOSING SPECIAL CONSEQUENCES ON HEINOUS OFFENDERS

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

SECTION 1. Short Title. — This Act shall be known as the *“Heinous Hazing Consequences Act.”*

SECTION 2. Amendment to Republic Act No. 11053. — Republic Act No. 11053 is hereby amended by inserting a new section after Section 14 to read as follows:

“SEC. 14-A. Heinous Crime Classification; Consequences. — Hazing, as defined under this Act, shall be classified as a heinous crime when, as a consequence of the hazing, death, rape, sodomy, or mutilation results therefrom.

For purposes of applying laws that impose special treatment, restrictions, or consequences on persons convicted of heinous crimes, hazing resulting in death, rape, sodomy, or mutilation shall be deemed a heinous crime.

Accordingly, a person convicted under Section 14(a) of this Act shall be considered a high-level offender and a person deprived of liberty (PDL)

convicted of a heinous crime, and shall be subject to the applicable provisions on custody, security classification, and confinement in separate facilities for persons convicted of heinous crimes.”

SECTION 3. Separability Clause. — If any provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional or invalid, the remainder not otherwise affected shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 4. Repealing Clause. — All laws, decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations, or parts thereof inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SECTION 5. Effectivity Clause. — This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the *Official Gazette* or in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,