



SENATE
S. No. 61

'19 JUL -1 P1:37

RECEIVED

Introduced by Senator **PIA S. CAYETANO**

**AN ACT
CODIFYING THE ALTERNATIVE CHILD CARE LAWS,
REORGANIZING THE INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTION BOARD INTO THE
NATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR CHILD CARE, AND PROVIDING FUNDS
THEREFOR**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

According to the United Nations' Children's Right and Emergency Relief Organization, 1.8 million children in the Philippines, comprising of more than 1% of its entire population, are "abandoned or neglected".¹ These children are either victims of extreme poverty, natural disasters, or armed conflicts; or unfortunately, do not have parents who are willing and able to take care of them. They are usually placed under institutional care through state-run or accredited residential care facilities while others end up on the streets.

There are not enough institutions to attend to the needs of abandoned and neglected Filipino children, not to mention the fact that these institutions cannot give the warmth and affection that a family could provide.

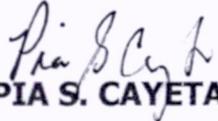
This measure, which is based on the substitute bill from the technical working group headed by Rep. Vilma Santos-Recto in the 17th Congress, seeks to address this by codifying laws, and simplifying the processes involved in providing these children a second chance at having the family care and love they deserve. Out-of-home care such as that provided by residential facilities shall be the last resort.

¹ United Nations' Children's Rights & Emergency Relief Organization, as cited in Kaiman, J. and de Leon, S. (2016, May 18). The Philippines has 1.8 million abandoned children. Here's what keeps many from adoption. *Los Angeles Times*. Retrieved from www.latimes.com.

This likewise establishes a one-stop agency to improve and expedite the process of adoption, foster care, and other modes of alternative child care.

Lastly, the bill makes adoption administrative in nature to effectively streamline adoption procedures and make formal adoption accessible.

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


PIA S. CAYETANO

SENATE

S. No. 61

'19 JUL -1 P1 :37

Introduced by Senator **PIA S. CAYETANO**

RECEIVED



**AN ACT
CODIFYING THE ALTERNATIVE CHILD CARE LAWS,
REORGANIZING THE INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTION BOARD INTO THE
NATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR CHILD CARE, AND PROVIDING FUNDS
THEREFOR**

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

BOOK I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE I

1
2
3
4 Section 1. *Short Title.* – This Act shall be known as the “*Alternative Child Care*
5 *Code of the Philippines*”.

6 Sec. 2. *Declaration of Policies.* – The State shall defend the right of children to
7 survival and development including assistance to proper care, health, nutrition, early
8 learning and special protection from all forms of neglect, abuse, cruelty, exploitation,
9 or other conditions prejudicial to their well-being. It shall provide every child who is
10 neglected, abused, surrendered, dependent, abandoned, under sociocultural
11 difficulties, with an alternative family that will provide love and care, as well as
12 opportunities for growth and development.

13 The best interest of the child shall be the paramount consideration in the
14 enactment of alternative care, custody, and adoption policies. It shall be in accordance
15 with the tenets set forth in all the rights of the child enumerated under Article 3 of
16 *Presidential Decree No. 603*, otherwise known as the “*Child And Youth Welfare Code*”,
17 *United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)*; *United Nations*
18 *Guidelines on Alternative Care of Children*; *United Nations Declaration on Social and*

1 *Legal Principles Relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children with Special*
2 *Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption, Nationally and Internationally,* and the
3 *Hague Convention on the Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Inter-*
4 *country Adoption.*

5 Toward this end, the State shall ensure that a child without parental care or at
6 risk of losing it are provided with alternative care options such as foster care, kinship
7 care, kafalah, guardianship, or residential care, including family-like care. As such,
8 the State shall establish alternative care standards to ensure the quality and conditions
9 that are conducive to the child's development.

10 The State shall establish a system of cooperation with the other States, through
11 their respective central or competent authorities and accredited bodies to prevent the
12 sale, trafficking, and abduction of children, and to protect Filipino children abandoned
13 overseas who are made vulnerable by their irregular status.

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

15 (a) *Abandoned Child* refers to one who has no proper parental care or
16 guardianship or whose parent(s) has deserted him/her for a period of
17 at least six (6) continuous months and has been judicially declared as
18 such;

19 (b) *Abandoned Filipino Child in a Foreign Country* refers to a child who
20 is found outside the Philippine territory, unregistered or
21 undocumented, with known or unknown facts of birth and separated
22 from or deserted by the biological Filipino parent committed to a
23 foreign orphanage or charitable institution or in temporary informal
24 care;

25 (c) *Adoption* refers to a process whereby a person assumes the
26 parenting of another, usually a child, from that person's biological or
27 legal parent or parents, and, in so doing, permanently transfers all
28 rights and responsibilities, along with filiation, from the biological
29 parent or parents. It shall cease to be part of alternative child care
30 and becomes parental care as soon as the process is complete;

1 (d) *Alternative Child Care* refers to the provision of planned substitute
2 parental care to a child who is orphaned, abandoned, neglected, or
3 surrendered, by a child caring or child-placing agency. Alternative
4 child care may be provided in the following ways:

5 (1) *Foster Care* refers to the provision of planned temporary substitute
6 parental care to a child by a foster parent;

7 (2) *Guardianship* refers to the relationship between the guardian and
8 the ward;

9 (3) *Kafalah* refers to the Islamic provision of alternative care without
10 altering the child's original kinship status so as not to sever the link
11 between the adopted child and his biological parents. The new family
12 takes care of the child as an act of personal charity, or for
13 compensation, depending on the circumstances of the case;

14 (4) *Kinship Care* refers to family-based care within the child's extended
15 family or with close friends of the family known to the child; or

16 (5) *Residential Care* refers to care provided in any non-family base
17 group setting, such as places of safety for emergency care, transit
18 centers in emergency situations, and all other short and long-term
19 residential care facilities, including orphanages and group homes; It
20 includes family-like care which is alternative individualized care
21 provided under conditions that resemble a 'family-like' environment
22 where surrogate parents serve as caregivers for children with long-
23 term alternative care needs;

24
25 (e) *Application* refers to the duly accomplished application form by
26 prospective parents, home study report including its supporting
27 documents;

28 (f) *Authorized and Accredited Agency* refers to the State welfare agency
29 or a licensed adoption agency in the country of the adopting parents
30 which provide comprehensive social services and which is duly
31 recognized by the National Authority for Child Care (NACC);

- 1 (g) *Biological Parents* refer to the child's mother and father by nature
2 or the mother alone if the child is illegitimate;
- 3 (h) *Child* refers to a person below eighteen (18) years of age, or one
4 who is over eighteen (18) but is unable to fully take care of or protect
5 oneself from abuse, neglect, cruelty, exploitation or discrimination
6 because of a physical or mental disability or condition;
- 7 (i) *Child-caring Agency* is a duly licensed and accredited agency by the
8 NACC that provides twenty four (24)-hour residential care services for
9 abandoned, orphaned, neglected, or voluntarily-committed children;
- 10 (j) *Child Case Study Report* refers to a written report prepared by a
11 social worker containing all the necessary information about a child;
- 12 (k) *Child Legally Available For Adoption* refers to a child who has been
13 voluntarily or involuntarily committed to the NACC or to a duly licensed
14 and accredited child-placing or child-caring agency, freed of the
15 parental authority of his/her biological parent(s) or guardian or
16 adopter(s) in case of rescission of adoption;
- 17 (l) *Child-placing Agency* is a duly licensed and accredited agency by the
18 NACC to provide comprehensive child welfare services including, but
19 not limited to, receiving applications for adoption, evaluating the
20 prospective adoptive parents, and preparing the adoption home study
21 or to implement the foster care program;
- 22 (m) *Child with Special Needs* refers to a child with developmental or
23 physical disability;
- 24 (n) *Certificate Declaring a Child Legally Available for Adoption* refers to
25 the final written administrative order declaring a child to be dependent,
26 abandoned, and neglected and committing such child to the care of
27 NACC through a person or duly licensed child caring/placing agency or
28 institution. The rights of the biological parents, guardian or other
29 custodian to exercise authority over the child shall cease upon issuance
30 of the certificate declaring a child legally available for adoption;

- 1 (o) *Deed of Voluntary Commitment* refers to the notarized instrument
2 relinquishing parental authority and committing the child to the care
3 and custody of the NACC executed by the child's biological parents or
4 by the child's legal guardian in their absence, mental incapacity or
5 death, to be signed in the presence of an authorized representative of
6 the NACC, after counselling and other services have been made
7 available to encourage the child's biological parents to keep the child;
- 8 (p) *Domestic Adoption* refers to the placing of a child within the same
9 country as the child's birth;
- 10 (q) *Extended Family* refers to a relative of a child, both on the paternal
11 and maternal side, within the fourth degree of consanguinity;
- 12 (r) *Family* refers to the parents or brothers and sisters, whether of the
13 full or half-blood, of the child;
- 14 (s) *Foreign Adoption Agency* refers to the state welfare agency or the
15 licensed and accredited agency in the country of the foreign adoptive
16 parents that provides comprehensive social services and is duly
17 recognized by the NACC after validation with the concerned
18 Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) foreign service post;
- 19 (t) *Foreign National* refers to any person, not a Filipino citizen, who
20 enters and remains in the Philippines and in possession of a valid
21 passport or travel documents and visa;
- 22 (u) *Foster Child* refers to a child placed under foster care;
- 23 (v) *Foster Family* refers to a family or person/s, alternative child caring
24 homes and residences and qualified alternative child custodian or
25 foster parent, duly licensed by the NACC, who provide foster care to a
26 child placed for planned, goal-directed services which will help realize
27 the permanent life plan of the child. A foster family may either be one
28 of the following:
- 29 (1) *Regular Family* refers to a foster family, which receives material
30 provisions from the agency in order to help meet the basic needs of the
31 child; or

1 (2) *Volunteer Family* refers to a foster family which does not receive any
2 material provision or incentive from the agency.

3 (w) *Foster Parent* refers to a person, duly licensed by the Department
4 of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), to provide foster care;

5 (x) *Foster Placement Authority (FPA)* refers to the document issued by
6 the NACC authorizing the placement of a particular child with the foster
7 parent;

8 (y) *Foundling* refers to a deserted or abandoned infant or a child found,
9 with unknown parents, guardian, or relatives, or a child committed in
10 a child caring agency or similar institution with unknown facts of birth
11 and parentage and registered in the Civil Registrar as a "foundling";

12 (z) *Guardian* refers to a person with whom the law has entrusted the
13 custody and control of the person or estate or both of an infant, insane
14 or other person incapable of managing his own affairs;

15 (aa) *Home Study Report* refers to a study conducted by a licensed social
16 worker relative to the motivation and capacity of the prospective
17 adoptive parents to provide a home that meets the needs of a child or
18 of the prospective foster parents to provide foster care that meets the
19 needs of a child available for foster care;

20 (bb) *Illegal Adoption* refers to an adoption that is effected in any
21 manner contrary to the provisions of this Code, these rules, established
22 state policies, executive agreements and other laws pertaining to
23 adoption;

24 (cc) *Inter-country Adoption* refers to the socio-legal process of adopting
25 a child by a foreign national or a Filipino citizen. *Inter-country adoption*
26 refers to the socio-legal process of adopting a child by a foreign
27 national or a Filipino citizen habitually a resident outside Philippine
28 territory which complies with the principles stated in the Hague
29 Convention of 1993;

30 (dd) *Matching* refers to the judicious pairing of a child with a foster
31 parent and family members based on the capacity and commitment of

1 the foster parent to meet the individual needs of the particular child
2 and the capacity of the child to benefit from the placement;
3 (ee) *Parent* refers to the biological or adoptive parent or legal guardian
4 of a child;
5 (ff) *Placement* refers to the physical entrustment of the child with the
6 foster parent;
7 (gg) *Post-Adoption Services* refers to psycho-social services and
8 support services provided by professionally trained social workers after
9 the issuance of the Certificate of Adoption;
10 (hh) *Relatives* refer to the relatives of a child, other than family
11 members, within the fourth degree of consanguinity or affinity;
12 (ii) *Residence* refers to a person's actual and legal stay in the Philippines
13 for two (2) continuous years immediately prior to the filing of
14 application for adoption decree is entered; *Provided, That* temporary
15 absences for professional, business or emergency reasons not
16 exceeding sixty (60) days to one (1) year shall not be considered as
17 breaking the continuity requirement; *Provided further,* That the NACC
18 may extend this period in meritorious cases;
19 (jj) *Social Worker* refers to a practitioner who by accepted academic
20 training and social work professional experience possesses the skill to
21 achieve the objectives as defined and set by the social work profession,
22 through the use of the basic methods and techniques of social work
23 (case work, group work, and community organization) which are
24 designed to enable individuals, groups and communities to meet their
25 needs and to solve the problems of adjustment to a hanging pattern
26 of society and, through coordinated action, to improve economic and
27 social conditions, and is connected with an organized social work
28 agency which is supported partially or wholly from government or
29 community solicited funds.

1 (kk) *Supervised Trial Custody* refers to a period of time within which a
2 social worker oversees the adjustment and emotional readiness of both
3 adopter(s) and adoptee in stabilizing their filial relationship. ; and
4 (ll) *Voluntarily Committed Child* refers to the one whose parent(s) or
5 legal guardian knowingly and willingly relinquished parental authority
6 to the NACC, or any duly accredited child-placement or child-caring
7 agency.

8 Sec. 4. *Guiding Principles of Alternative Child Care.* – Alternative Child Care
9 (ACC) shall be guided by the following:

10 1. The family being the fundamental group of society and the natural
11 environment for the growth, well-being, and protection of children, efforts should
12 primarily be directed to enable the child to remain in or return to the care of his/her
13 parents, or when appropriate, extended family members;

14 2. The State should ensure that families have access to forms of support in the
15 caregiving role. Every child and young person should live in a supportive, protective,
16 and caring environment that promotes his/her full potential. Children with inadequate
17 or no parental care are at special risk of being denied such a nurturing environment;

18 3. Where the child's own family is unable, even with appropriate support, to
19 provide adequate care for the child, or abandons, or relinquishes the child, the State
20 is responsible for protecting the rights of the child and ensuring appropriate
21 alternative care, with or through competent local authorities and duly authorized civil
22 society organizations;

23 4. It is the role of the State, through its competent authorities, to ensure the
24 supervision of the safety, well-being, and development of any child placed in
25 alternative care and the regular review of the appropriateness of the care
26 arrangement provided;

27 5. All decisions, initiatives and approaches falling within the scope of the
28 present guidelines should be made on a case-by-case basis, with a view, notably, to
29 ensuring the child's safety and security, and must be grounded in the best interests
30 and rights of the child concerned, in conformity with the principle of non-
31 discrimination and taking due account of the gender perspective;

1 6. The Principle of Subsidiary requires that all efforts shall be exerted to ensure
2 that local solutions should be first found before a child is placed for inter-country
3 adoption;

4 7. Adoptive parents, as well as foster parents, must be protected from
5 attempts to disturb their parental authority and custody over their adopted or
6 fostered child;

7 8. All decisions concerning alternative care should take full account of the
8 desirability of maintaining, as much as possible, closeness to the child's habitual place
9 of residence, in order to facilitate contact and potential reintegration with the family
10 and to minimize disruption of educational, cultural, and social life;

11 9. Decisions regarding children in alternative care, should have due regard for
12 the importance of ensuring children a family-based care, group foster care, and of
13 meeting their basic need for safe and long-term relationship to their caregivers, with
14 permanency generally being a key goal;

15 10. Children must be treated with dignity and respect at all times and must
16 benefit from effective protection from abuse, neglect, and all forms of exploitation,
17 whether on the part of care providers, peers, or third parties, in whatever care setting
18 they may find themselves;

19 11. Siblings, with existing bonds, should in principle not be separated from
20 placements in alternative care unless there is a clear risk of abuse or other
21 justification in the best interest of the child. In any case, every effort should be made
22 to enable siblings to grow together, maintain contact with each other, unless this is
23 against their wishes or interests;

24 12. All entities and individuals engaged in the provision of alternative child care
25 which received due authorization to do so from competent authority are subject to
26 regular monitoring and review. Authorities should develop appropriate criteria for
27 assessing the professional and ethical fitness of care providers and for their
28 accreditation, monitoring, and supervision;

29 13. Provisions of alternative child care should never be undertaken with a
30 prime purpose of furthering the political, religious, or economic goals of the providers;
31 and

1 (f) Conduct national information dissemination and advocacy campaign on
2 alternative child care;

3 (g) Keep records of all adoption cases, foster care cases, and cases of
4 guardianship leading to adoption, and provide periodic information and reports on the
5 performance of the office;

6 (h) Conduct researches on alternative child care policies or in related fields to
7 further improve and strengthen the office programs and services and for policy
8 formulation and development;

9 (i) Provide technical assistance and conduct capability building activities to all
10 concerned agencies and stakeholders; and

11 (j) Accreditation of child placing and liaison agencies involved in the process of
12 adoption and foster care.

13 *Sec. 7. Composition of the NACC.* – The NACC shall be composed of a Council
14 and a Secretariat.

15 There shall be a NACC Council to address child welfare policies which shall
16 constantly adjust to ongoing studies on alternative child-care. It shall be composed of
17 permanent and alternative members from the concerned national government
18 agencies, different child-care and placement agencies, adoptive agencies, as well as
19 non-governmental organizations engaged in child-care and placement activities.

20 The Secretariat shall be headed by an Executive Director, assisted by a Deputy
21 Director, which shall have divisions and units. There shall also be Regional Alternative
22 Child Care Officer/s for each region of the country.

23 The Department of Budget and Management (DBM) in coordination with the
24 Inter-country Adoption Board (ICAB) and DSWD shall create the plantilla positions
25 necessary for the performance of NACC's functions.

26

27 **BOOK II**

28 **ADOPTION**

1 **ARTICLE I**

2 **PROCEDURES FOR ADOPTION**

3 **A. PROCEDURE FOR DOMESTIC ADOPTION**

4 *Sec. 8. Pre-Adoption Program.* – The NACC shall develop a pre-adoption
5 program which shall include, among others, the services of licensed social workers to
6 the following:

7 (a) Biological Parent(s) – Counselling shall be provided to the parent(s) before
8 and after the birth of the child. No binding commitment to an adoption plan shall be
9 permitted before the birth of the child. A period of three (3) months shall be allowed
10 for the biological parent(s) to reconsider any decision to relinquish a child for adoption
11 before the decision becomes irrevocable. Counselling and other appropriate social
12 service interventions and services shall also be offered to the biological parent(s) after
13 the child has been relinquished for adoption.

14 Steps shall be taken by the NACC to ensure that no hurried decisions are made
15 and all alternatives for the child’s future and the implications of each alternative have
16 been provided.

17 (b) Prospective Adoptive Parent(s) – Counselling sessions, adoption fora and
18 seminars, among others, shall be provided to prospective adoptive parent(s) to
19 resolve possible adoption issues and to prepare them for effective parenting; and

20 (c) Prospective Adoptee – Counselling sessions shall be provided to ensure that
21 the child understands the nature and effects of adoption and is able to express views
22 on adoption in accordance with the child’s age level of maturity.

23 *Sec. 9. Location of Unknown Parent(s).* - It shall be the duty of the NACC or
24 the child-placing or child-caring agency which has custody of the child to exert all
25 efforts to locate the unknown biological parent(s). If such efforts fail, the child shall
26 be registered as a foundling and subsequently be declared abandoned.

27 *Sec. 10. Who May Be Adopted.* – The following may be adopted:

28 (a) Any child who has been administratively declared available for adoption;

29 (b) The legitimate child of one spouse by the other spouse;

30 (c) An illegitimate child by a qualified adopter to improve status of legitimacy;

1 (d) A person of legal age if, prior to the adoption, said person has been
2 consistently considered and treated by the adopters as their own child since minority;

3 (e) A child whose adoption has been previously rescinded;

4 (f) A child whose biological or adoptive parent(s) has died: *Provided*, That no
5 proceedings shall be initiated within six (6) months from the time of death of said
6 parent(s); or

7 (g) A child not otherwise disqualified by law.

8 Sec. 11. *Who May Adopt.* – The following may adopt:

9 (a) Any Filipino citizen of legal age, in possession of full civil capacity and legal
10 rights, of good moral character, has not been convicted of any crime involving moral
11 turpitude which may affect the adopted child's healthy social interactions, appropriate
12 character development and modelling, is emotionally and psychologically capable of
13 caring for children, is at least sixteen (16) years older than the adoptee, and is in a
14 position to support and care for adopted children in keeping with the means of the
15 family. The requirement of sixteen (16) year difference between the age of the
16 adopter and the adoptee maybe waived when the adopter is the biological parent of
17 the adoptee, or is the spouse of the adoptee's parent;

18 (b) Any alien possessing the same qualifications as above stated for Filipino
19 nationals: *Provided*, That the alien's country has diplomatic relations with the Republic
20 of the Philippines, that the alien has been living in the Philippines for at least three
21 (3) continuous years prior to the filing of the application for adoption and maintains
22 such residence until the adoption decree is entered, that the alien has been certified
23 by his/her diplomatic or consular office or any appropriate government agency that
24 the alien has the legal capacity to adopt in his/her own country, and that the alien's
25 government allows the adoptee to enter his/her country as the alien's adopted
26 son/daughter: *Provided, Further*, That the requirements on residency and certification
27 of the alien's qualification to adopt in his/her country may be waived for the following:

28 i) A former Filipino citizen who seeks to adopt a relative within the fourth
29 (4th) degree of consanguinity or affinity; or

30 ii) One who seeks to adopt the legitimate son/daughter of his/her Filipino
31 spouse; or

1 iii) One who is married to a Filipino citizen and seeks to adopt jointly with
2 his/her spouse a relative within the fourth (4th) degree of consanguinity or affinity of
3 the Filipino spouse.

4 (c) The guardian with respect to the ward after the termination of the
5 guardianship and clearance of financial accountabilities; or

6 (d) Filipinos such as officers and staff of various Philippine government
7 agencies working abroad and Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW).

8 Husband and wife shall jointly adopt, except in the following cases:

9 (1) If one spouse seeks to adopt the legitimate child of the other;

10 (2) If one spouse seeks to adopt own illegitimate child: *Provided*, That the
11 other spouse has signified consent thereto;

12 (3) If the spouses are legally separated from each other; or

13 In case husband and wife jointly adopt or one spouse adopts the illegitimate
14 child of the other, joint parental authority shall be exercised by the spouses.

15 *Sec. 12. Whose Consent is Necessary to the Adoption.* – After being properly
16 counselled and informed of the right to give or withhold approval of the adoption, the
17 written consents of the following to the adoption are hereby required:

18 (a) The adoptee, if ten (10) years of age or over;

19 (b) The biological parent(s) of the child, if known, or the legal guardian, or the
20 proper government instrumentally which has legal custody of the child;

21 (c) The legitimate and adopted children, ten (10) years of age or over, of the
22 adopter(s) and adoptee(s) if any;

23 (d) The illegitimate children, ten (10) years of age or over of the adopter if
24 living with said adopter or over whom the adopter exercises parental authority and
25 the adopter's spouse, if any; and

26 (e) The spouse, if any, of the person adopting or to be adopted.

27 *Sec. 13. Where to File Application.* – A person eligible to adopt under Article I,
28 Section 16 of this Act who desires to adopt a child in the Philippines and has attended
29 adoption fora and seminars, shall file their application for adoption with the NACC or
30 with any licensed accredited child placing agency.

1 Sec. 14. *Case Study.* – No petition for adoption shall be forwarded to the NACC
2 unless a licensed social worker of the NACC, the social service office of the local
3 government unit, or any child-placing or child-caring agency has made a case study
4 of the adoptee, the biological parent(s), as well as the adopter(s), and has submitted
5 the report and recommendations on the matter to the NACC for the issuance of the
6 adoption certificate.

7 At the time of preparation of the adoptee’s case study, the concerned social
8 worker shall confirm with the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) the real identity and
9 registered name of the adoptee. If the birth of the adoptee was not registered with
10 the PSA, it shall be the responsibility of the concerned social worker to ensure that
11 the adoptee is registered.

12 The case study on the adoptee shall establish that the said child adoptee is
13 legally available for adoption and that the documents to support this fact are valid
14 and authentic. Further, the case study of the adopter(s) shall ascertain his/her
15 genuine intentions and that the adoption is in the best interest of the child.

16 The case studies and other relevant documents and records pertaining to the
17 adoptee and the adoption shall be preserved by the NACC.

18 Sec. 15. *Fees, Charges and Assessments.* – Fees, charges, and costs may be
19 imposed, subject to reasonable rates as determined by the NACC, to cover expenses
20 in providing adoption services; *Provided,* That paramount consideration shall be given
21 to the financial capability of the adopters to encourage adoption even for lower- and
22 middle-income families.

23 Sec. 16. *Family Selection/Matching.* – The matching of the child to approved
24 adoptive parent(s) shall be carried out during the regular matching conference by a
25 Matching Committee in the regional level where the social workers of the child and
26 family are present; *Provided,* That records of children and approved adoptive parents
27 not matched within ninety (90) days from the regular matching conference in the
28 regional level shall be forwarded to the NACC Central office for inter-country
29 matching; *Provided, further,* That the children with special needs shall be immediately
30 forwarded to the NACC Central Office within twenty (20) days if not matched in the

1 first meeting, except under special circumstances. All matching proposals shall be
2 approved by the NACC to be final.

3 *Sec. 17. Supervised Trial Custody.* – No petition for adoption shall be granted
4 unless the adopter(s) has undergone a supervised trial custody period for at least six
5 (6) months within which the parties are expected to adjust psychologically and
6 emotionally to each other and establish a bonding relationship. During said period,
7 temporary parental authority shall be vested in the adopter(s).

8 The NACC may *motu proprio* or upon motion of any party reduce the trial period
9 to at least four (4) months if it finds the same to be in the best interest of the adoptee,
10 stating the reasons for the reduction of the period. However, for alien adopter(s), the
11 alien must complete the six- (6) month trial custody except for those enumerated in
12 Section 11 (b) (i) (ii) (iii).

13 The prospective adopters shall assume all the responsibilities, rights, and duties
14 to which biological parents are entitled from the date the adoptee is placed with the
15 prospective adopters.

16 *Sec. 18. Certificate of Adoption.* – In all proceedings for adoption, the NACC
17 shall decide on the basis of all the documents presented to it, including, but not limited
18 to, a proof that the biological parent(s) have been properly counselled to prevent
19 them from making hurried decisions caused by stress or anxiety to give up the child
20 and to sustain that all measures to strengthen the family have been exhausted and
21 that any prolonged stay of the child at home will be inimical to the welfare and interest
22 of the child. There shall be no adversarial proceedings in adoption and all cases shall
23 be decided within thirty (30) days from submission of all the complete documents
24 required by the NACC.

25 If, after the submission of the required documents for adoption and no
26 opposition has been interposed to the petition, the NACC is convinced that the
27 petitioners are qualified to adopt, and that the adoption would redound to the best
28 interest of the adoptee, a Certificate of Adoption shall be entered which shall be
29 effective as of the date the original petition was filed. This provision shall also apply
30 in case the adopter(s) dies before the issuance of the certificate of adoption to protect
31 the interest of the adoptee. The certificate shall state the name by which the child is

1 to be known. The certificate of adoption shall be issued within thirty (30) days upon
2 the fulfillment of all the requirements set by the NACC.

3 *Sec. 19. The Birth Certificate.* – An amended certificate of birth shall be issued
4 by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), as required by the Rules of Court, attesting
5 to the fact that the adoptee is the child of the adopters by being registered with
6 adopters' surname. The original certificate of birth shall be stamped "cancelled" with
7 the annotation of the issuance of the amended birth certificate in its place and shall
8 be sealed in the civil registry records. The new birth certificate to be issued to the
9 adoptee shall not bear any notation that it is an amended issue or that the child is an
10 orphan, abandoned or foundling.

11 **B. PROCEDURE FOR INTER-COUNTRY ADOPTION**

12 *Sec. 20. Who May Be Adopted.* – All children legally free for domestic adoption
13 may be the subject of inter-country adoption.

14 *Sec. 21. Documents of Prospective Adoptive Child.* – In order that such child
15 may be considered for placement, the following documents must be submitted to the
16 NACC:

17 (a) Child study report;

18 (b) Birth certificate/foundling certificate issued by the PSA;

19 (c) Certified true copy of the certification that the child is administratively
20 available for adoption;

21 (d) Medical evaluation/history including that of the child's biological parent(s),
22 if known, and updated medical abstract;

23 (e) Deed of voluntary commitment or decree of abandonment or certified true
24 copy of the death certificate of the child's birthparent(s), if applicable;

25 (f) Psychological evaluation, as may be necessary; and

26 (g) Most recent whole body size picture of the child, if applicable; *Provided,*
27 That any physical impairment of the child should be visible in the picture.

28 *Sec. 22. Who May Adopt.* – Foreign nationals or Filipino citizens permanently
29 residing abroad may file application for inter-country adoption of a Filipino child if
30 they:

31 (a) Come from a country:

- 1 (i) With whom the Philippine has diplomatic relations;
- 2 (ii) Whose government have clear guidelines on inter-country adoption and
3 maintains a foreign adoption agency;
- 4 (iii) Whose laws allow such adoption; and
- 5 (iv) Whose laws allow adopted children to acquire the citizenship of their
6 adoptive parents.
- 7 (b) At least twenty-seven (27) years of age and at least sixteen (16) years older
8 than the child to be adopted at the time of application, unless the adopter is the
9 parent by nature of the child to be adopted or the spouse of such parent; *Provided,*
10 That if the adopter is married, his/her spouse must jointly file for the adoption;
- 11 (c) Have the capacity to act and assume all rights and responsibilities of
12 parental authority under national laws, and has undergone the appropriate counselling
13 from an accredited counsellor in their countries;
- 14 (d) Have not been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude;
- 15 (e) Are eligible to adopt under their national laws;
- 16 (f) Are in a position to provide the proper care and support and to give the
17 necessary moral values and example to all his children, including the child to be
18 adopted;
- 19 (g) Agree to uphold the basic rights of the child as embodied under Philippine
20 laws, the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child, and to abide by the rules and
21 regulations issued to implement the provisions of this Act; and
- 22 (h) Possess all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications provided
23 herein and in other applicable Philippine laws.

24 *Sec. 23. Where to File Application.* – The application for inter-country adoption
25 shall be filed with the NACC, Philippine embassy, governmental agency or authorized
26 and accredited agency of the receiving country where the applicants are habitual
27 residents. Said application shall be in accordance with the requirements as set forth
28 in the implementing rules and regulations (IRR) to be promulgated by the NACC.

29 The application shall be supported by the following documents written and
30 officially translated in English:

- 31 (a) Birth certificate of the applicant(s);

- 1 (b) Marriage contract, if married, and divorce decree, if applicable;
- 2 (c) Written consent of their biological or adoptive children above ten (10)
- 3 years of age, in the form of a sworn statement;
- 4 (d) Physical, medical, and psychological evaluation by a duly licensed physician
- 5 or psychologist;
- 6 (e) Income tax returns or any document showing the financial capability of the
- 7 applicant(s);
- 8 (f) Police clearance of the applicant(s);
- 9 (g) Character from the local church/minister, the applicant's employer and
- 10 member of the immediate community who have known the applicant(s) for at least
- 11 five (5) years;
- 12 (h) Recent post-card size pictures of the applicant(s) and his/her immediate
- 13 family;
- 14 (i) Other documents that the NACC may further require.

15 *Sec. 24. Pre-Adoptive Placement Costs.* – The applicants shall bear the

16 following costs incidental to the placement of the child:

- 17 (a) The cost bringing the child from the Philippines to the residence of the
- 18 applicants abroad, including all travel expenses within the Philippines and abroad; and
- 19 (b) The cost of the child's passport, visa, medical examination and
- 20 psychological evaluation if required, and other related expenses.

21 *Sec. 25. Fees, Charges and Assessment.* – The NACC may charge reasonable

22 fees to cover expenses in providing adoption services. The applicant(s) shall be

23 apprised of the fees from the beginning of their application.

24 Fees, charges, and assessments collected by the NACC in the exercise of its

25 functions shall be used solely to process applications for inter-country adoption and

26 to support the activities of the NACC.

27 *Sec. 26. Family Selection/Matching.* – No child shall be matched to a foreign

28 adoptive family unless it is satisfactorily shown that the child cannot be adopted

29 locally. The clearance, as issued by the NACC, with a copy of the minutes of the

30 meetings, shall form part of the records of the child to be adopted.

1 When the Placement Authority has been transmitted and duly received by the
2 authorized and accredited agency of the prospective adopter and all the travel
3 documents of the child are ready, the adoptive parents or anyone of them, shall
4 personally fetch the child in the Philippines.

5 *Sec. 27. Supervision of Trial Custody Assessments.* – The government agency
6 or the authorized and accredited agency shall submit to the NACC for the trial custody
7 and the care of the child and shall be responsible for the trial custody and shall also
8 provide family counselling and other related cases. The trial custody shall be for a
9 period of six (6) to eight (8) months from the time of placement. Only after the lapse
10 of the period of trial custody shall a Certificate of Adoption be issued in the said
11 country, a copy of which shall be sent to the NACC to form part of the records of the
12 child.

13 During the trial custody, the adopting parent(s) shall submit to the government
14 agency or the authorized and accredited agency, which shall in turn transmit a copy
15 to the NACC, a progress report of the child’s adjustment. The progress report shall be
16 taken into consideration in deciding whether or not to issue the Certificate of Adoption.

17 The NACC, the government agency, or its authorized and accredited agency
18 and the Philippine Embassy or Consular Office in the country of the adoptive parents
19 where the application for inter-country adoption was filed, shall monitor Filipino
20 children sent abroad for trial custody. The DFA shall set up a system for the
21 repatriation of a Filipino child whose adoption has not yet been approved.

22 *Sec. 28. Certificate of Adoption.* – If there is no opposition interposed to the
23 petition after the submission of the required documents for adoption by the NACC and
24 after the period of trial custody, the NACC is convinced that the petitioners are
25 qualified to adopt and that the adoption would redound to the best interest of the
26 adoptee, a Certificate of Adoption shall be entered which shall be effective as of the
27 date the original petition was filed. This provision shall also apply in case the petitioner
28 dies before the issuance of the Certificate of Adoption to protect the interest of the
29 adoptee. After due coordination with the PSA, the NACC shall state in the certificate
30 the name by which the child is to be known. The Certificate of Adoption shall be issued
31 within thirty (30) days upon the fulfillment of all the requirements set by the NACC.

1 Sec. 29. *Post-Adoption Services.* – There shall be Post Adoption Services in
2 the form of psycho-social and support services to the child if, by the social worker
3 of the NACC after the adoption has been legally completed.

4 Sec. 30. *Agreements on Inter-Country Adoption.* – The Philippines may enter
5 into bilateral treaties or executive agreements on the matter of Inter-Country Adoption
6 Procedure. The NACC, in coordination with the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the
7 DFA, upon representation of the NACC, shall cause the preparation of executive
8 agreements with countries of the foreign adoption agencies to ensure the legitimate
9 concurrence of said countries in upholding the safeguards provided by this Act.
10 Thereafter, the NACC shall ensure that international bodies involved in inter-country
11 adoption, such as the permanent *Bureau of the Hague Convention on Inter-Country*
12 *Adoption*, are informed of the contact details of the authorities in the Philippines,
13 including the DFA and Philippine Missions abroad, which have roles in the process of
14 inter-country adoption.

15 **C. PROCEDURE FOR RECTIFICATION OF SIMULATED BIRTHS**

16 Sec. 31. *Rectification of Simulated Births.* – A person who has, prior to the
17 effectivity of Republic Act No. 11222 or the Simulated Birth Rectification Act (“R.A.
18 No. 11222”), simulated the birth of a child, and those who cooperated in the execution
19 of such simulation, shall not be criminally, civilly, or administratively liable for such
20 act, *Provided*, That the simulation of the birth was made for the best interest of the
21 child and that child has been consistently considered and treated as the person’s own
22 child. *Provided, further*, That the application for correction of the birth registration
23 and petition for adoption shall be filed within ten (10) years from the effectivity of
24 R.A. No. 11222 and completed thereafter. *Provided, finally*, That such person complies
25 with the procedure as specified in Article I, Book II of this Act and other requirements
26 as determined by the NACC. All benefits provided for under this Act and R.A. No.
27 11222 shall also apply to adult adoptees.

28 Sec. 32. *Inadmissible Evidence.* – All petitions, documents, records, and papers
29 relating to adoption and rectification of simulated births under R.A. No. 11222 and
30 this Act cannot be used as evidence against those who simulated the birth of a child

1 or who cooperated in the execution of such simulation in any criminal, civil, or
2 administrative proceeding.

3 Sec. 33. *Administrative Adoption and Rectification.* – A person who has
4 simulated the birth of a child under the conditions provided for under Section 31 and
5 who has the qualifications as provided for under Section 11 of this Act may avail of
6 the administrative proceedings for the adoption of the child by filing a petition for
7 adoption with the NACC.

8 The petition for adoption with an application for rectification of simulated birth
9 record shall be in the form of an affidavit and shall be subscribed and sworn to by the
10 petitioner(s) before any person authorized by law to administer affirmation and oaths.
11 It shall state the facts necessary to establish the merits of the petition, and
12 circumstances surrounding the simulation of the birth of the child. The petition shall
13 be supported by:

14 (a) A copy of the simulated birth or foundling certificate of the child;

15 (b) Affidavit of admission if the simulation of birth was done by a
16 third person;

17 (c) Certification issued and signed by the punong barangay attesting
18 that the petitioner(s) is a resident of the barangay, and that the child has been living
19 with the petitioner(s) for at least three (3) years before the effectivity of R.A. No.
20 11222;

21 (d) Affidavits of at least two (2) disinterested persons, who reside in
22 the same barangay where the child resides, attesting that the child has been living
23 with the petitioner or at least three (3) years prior to the effectivity of R.A. No. 11222;

24 (e) Certificate Declaring the Child Legally Available for Adoption
25 (CDCLAA) issued by the DSWD; Provided, That a CDCLAA shall no longer be required
26 if the adoptee is already an adult or a relative of the adopter within the fourth degree
27 of consanguinity or affinity.; and

28 (f) Photographs of the child and the petitioner(s) taken within the
29 last three (3) months prior to the filing of the petition.

30 Sec. 34. *Certificate of Adoption.* –If the NACC determines that the adoption
31 shall redound to the best interest of the child, a Certificate of Adoption shall be issued

1 which shall take effect on the date the petition was filed with the NACC, even if the
2 petitioner dies before the issuance.

3 The Certificate of Adoption shall state the name by which the adoptee shall be
4 known and shall likewise direct the:

- 5 (a) Cancellation of the simulated birth record of the child;
- 6 (b) Issuance of the rectified birth record bearing the names of the
7 biological parents of the child or the issuance of the foundling certificate; and
- 8 (c) Issuance of the new birth certificate in accordance with Section
9 19 of this Act.

10 Sec. 35. *Information Dissemination.* – The local social welfare office and the
11 barangays within its coverage shall conduct a massive campaign against simulation of
12 birth, sale and trafficking of children. A survey and list of simulated births in every
13 barangay shall be submitted to the local NACC for assessment and filing of legal;
14 adoption under the provisions of this Act.

15 **ARTICLE II**

16 **EFFECTS OF ADOPTION**

17 Sec. 36. *Parental Authority.* – Upon issuance of the Certificate of Adoption,
18 adoption shall cease as alternative care and becomes parental care. Adoptive parents
19 shall now have full parental authority over the child. Except in cases where the
20 biological parent is the spouse of the adopter, all legal ties between the biological
21 parent(s) and the adoptee shall be severed and the same shall then be vested on the
22 adopter(s).

23 Sec. 37. *Legitimacy.* – The adoptee shall be considered the legitimate child of
24 the adopter(s) for all intents and purposes and as such is entitled to all the rights and
25 obligations provided by the law to legitimate children born to them without
26 discrimination of any kind. To this end, the adoptee is entitled to love, guidance, and
27 support in keeping with what the family can afford.

28 Sec. 38. *Succession.* – In legal and intestate succession, the adopter(s) and
29 the adoptee shall have reciprocal rights of succession without distinction from
30 legitimate filiations. However, if the adoptee and his/her biological parent(s) had left
31 a will, the law on testamentary succession shall govern. In cases of inter-country

1 The NACC shall ensure that information held by them concerning the origin of
2 the adopted child, in particular the identity of his/her biological parents, is preserved.

3 **BOOK III**

4 **FOSTER CARE**

5 **ARTICLE I**

6 **FOSTER CARE AS PROGRAM OF NACC**

7 Sec. 45. *Foster Care as Mandatory and Permanent Program of NACC.* – The
8 NACC shall systematize and enhance foster caring in the country. It shall ensure that
9 foster families promote and motivate the foster children to relate with their biological
10 or adoptive family, as the case may be, and shall provide the wholesome atmosphere
11 to encourage bonding. The rights of biological children of foster families shall be
12 protected and in no case shall they be disadvantaged as a result of the placement of
13 a foster child. NACC shall endeavor to maintain and improve foster care services as
14 its mandatory and permanent program.

15 Sec. 46. *Foster Care Committees.* – The Regional Foster Care Committees
16 maybe convened by the NACC whenever there are difficulties in the foster placements.
17 The Committee shall be composed of multi-disciplinary team of professionals
18 responsible for resolving the difficulties in a foster placement.

19 Sec. 47. *Advocacy Campaign.* – National government agencies (NGAs), non-
20 government organizations (NGOs), peoples organizations (POs), faith based
21 organizations, and civil society shall reach out to communities to recruit applicants for
22 foster care.

23 Sec. 48. *Recruitment and Development of Foster Parents.* –NGAs, NGOs, local
24 government units (LGUs), and POs shall develop foster parents who shall provide
25 foster care to children.

26 Sec. 49. *Issuance of License.* – The NACC shall issue a foster license to parents
27 who were approved as foster parents based on the home study report submitted by
28 the agency to determine the motivations, capacities and potentials for development
29 of applicants. The license is valid for three (3) years unless otherwise revoked by the
30 NACC.

31 **ARTICLE II**

1 **PROCEDURES FOR FOSTER CARE**

2 Sec. 50. *Who May Be Placed Under Foster Care.* – A child in any of the
3 following conditions may be placed in a foster family:

4 (a) Abandoned, surrendered, neglected, dependent, or orphaned;

5 (b) Victim of sexual, physical, or any other form of abuse or exploitation;

6 (c) With special needs;

7 (d) Whose family members are temporarily or permanently unable or unwilling
8 to provide the child with adequate care;

9 (e) Awaiting adoptive placement and who would have to be prepared for
10 family life;

11 (f) Needs long-term care and close family ties but who cannot be placed for
12 domestic adoption;

13 (g) Whose adoption has been disrupted;

14 (h) Under socially difficult circumstances such as, but not limited to, a street
15 child, a child in armed conflict, or a victim of child labor or trafficking;

16 (i) Committed a minor offense but is released on recognizance, or who is in
17 custody, supervision, or whose case is dismissed;

18 (j) In need of special protection as assessed by a social worker, an agency, or
19 the NACC; or

20 (k) Matched for adoption.

21 Provided, That in the case of (b), (c), (f), (h), (i), and (j), the child must have
22 no family willing and capable of caring and providing for him.

23 Sec. 51. *Who May Be a Foster Parent* – The kin or relatives of the foster child,
24 if willing and available, as well as persons who have already filed a petition for
25 adoption of the child to be fostered become the priority prospective foster family. All
26 applicants, including the kin or relatives of the foster child, must meet all the following
27 qualifications:

28 (a) Of legal age;

29 (b) At least sixteen (16) years older than the child unless the foster parent is
30 a relative;

1 (c) Have a genuine interest, capacity, and commitment in parenting and is
2 able to provide a familial atmosphere for the child;

3 (d) Able to provide a family atmosphere for the child;

4 (e) Have a healthy and harmonious relationship with each family member
5 living with him or her;

6 (f) Be of good moral character;

7 (g) Be physically and mentally capable and emotionally mature;

8 (h) Have sufficient resources to be able to provide for the family's needs;

9 (i) Be willing to further hone or be trained on knowledge, attitudes and skills
10 in caring for a child; and

11 (j) Not already have the maximum number of children under his foster care at
12 the time of application or award, as may be provided in the implementing rules and
13 regulations (IRR) of this Act.

14 *Provided,* That in determining who is the best suited foster parent, the relatives
15 of the child shall be given priority, so long as they meet the above qualifications:

16 *Provided, further,* That an alien possessing the above qualifications and who has
17 resided in the Philippines for at least twelve (12) continuous months and maintains
18 such residence until the termination of placement by the NACC or expiration of the
19 foster family license, may qualify as a foster parent.

20 **ARTICLE III**

21 **PARENTAL AUTHORITY OF FOSTER PARENTS**

22 *Sec. 52. Parental Authority of a Foster Parent.* – Foster parents shall have the
23 rights, duties and liabilities of persons exercising substitute parental authority, as may
24 be provided under the Family Code over the children under their foster care.

25 *Sec. 53. Limitations on Parental Authority of Foster Parents.* – Foster parents
26 shall only have the rights of a person with special parental authority to discipline the
27 foster children as defined under Section 233 of the Family Code, insofar as it prohibits
28 the infliction of corporal punishment upon the child.

29 **ARTICLE IV**

30 **PROCEDURE**

1 Sec. 54. *Recruitment and Development of Foster Parents.* – To recruit
2 applications for foster care, the NACC shall reach out to various communities and
3 LGUs and work preferably with the Local Council for the Protection of Children (LCPC).

4 Sec. 55. *Submission of Home Study Report.* – The social worker shall make a
5 detailed Home Study Report of an applicant’s background and circumstances, carried
6 out in a series of planned visits and interviews, in order to determine if the applicant
7 meets the basic requirements for foster care and is suitable to become a foster parent.

8 Sec. 56. *Issuance of License.* – The NACC shall issue a Foster Family Care
9 License based on the Home Study Report submitted by the agency to determine the
10 motivations, capacities and potentials for development of applicants. The license is
11 renewable every three (3) years unless earlier revoked by the NACC.

12 Sec. 57. *Matching.* – Matching shall be done by the NACC or child-placing
13 agency only after the child case study and the home study have been conducted, save
14 for exceptions to be determined by the NACC, taking into consideration the best
15 interests of the child.

16 The child case study report shall establish the needs of the child for
17 consideration in the selection of the foster parent. Likewise, the Home Study Report
18 shall establish said foster parent’s capacity and resources to provide a safe, secure
19 and loving home to the child.

20 Sec. 58. *Placement.* – The physical transfer of a child to a licensed foster parent
21 shall take effect only after the issuance of a Foster Placement Certificate except in
22 emergency situations to be determined by the NACC, taking into consideration the
23 best interest of the child.

24 Sec. 59. *Supervision of Foster Placement.* – Supervised foster placement begins
25 as soon as the foster family receives the child into their care. During the foster
26 placement, the social worker shall conduct regular home visits to monitor the child’s
27 adjustment in the foster home and the current capability of the foster family and shall
28 report to the NACC.

29 The foster parents shall enjoy all the benefits to which biological parents are
30 entitled from the date the child is placed with them. As such, the parents may bring
31 along the child to travels out of the country; *Provided,* That the child has been with

1 them for a year; *Provided, further,* That the parents are residing in the Philippines;
2 and *Provided, finally,* That there is no reason to believe that the child will be at risk if
3 they travel with their parents nor is there reason to believe that the parents will not
4 be returning to the Philippines.

5 Sec. 60. *Foster Care Committee.* – The Foster Care Committee of the NACC
6 shall have the following functions:

7 (a) Review and deliberate issues affecting the placement of a particular child;

8 (b) Make recommendations to resolve any dispute between and among the
9 child-placing agency, the parents, the foster parents, and the child;

10 (c) Monitor the implementation, review, and recommend changes in policies
11 concerning foster care and other matters related to the child’s welfare;

12 (d) Submit to the Chairperson of the NACC and to Congress an annual report
13 of the policies, programs and activities relative to the implementation of this Act; and

14 (e) Perform such other functions and duties as may be prescribed by the
15 NACC.

16 Sec. 61. *Reporting.* – In case of injury or death of the child, or if the child runs
17 away or gets lost, such case shall be reported immediately to the nearest office of the
18 NACC.

19 Sec. 62. *Termination of Placement.* – Termination of placement shall be done
20 by the NACC, upon recommendation of the child-placing agency, on the following
21 grounds:

22 (a) Return of the child to biological parents;

23 (b) Placement for adoption of the child;

24 (c) Death of the child;

25 (d) Death of both foster parents;

26 (e) Expiration of the FPA; and

27 (f) In all cases where placement becomes prejudicial to the welfare
28 of the child, such as, but not limited to, abandonment, maltreatment, sexual assault,
29 violence or other forms of abuse.

30 *Provided,* That in the case of (f), the foster child, with the assistance of a
31 registered social worker, shall have the option to apply for termination of placement.

1 **ARTICLE V**

2 **LONG-TERM FOSTER PLACEMENT**

3 *Sec. 63. Long-Term Foster Placement Authority.* – If a child has been under
4 the care of a foster parent for a period of at least seven (7) years, the said foster
5 parent may apply for Long-Term Foster Placement Authority (LTFPA), subject to the
6 following conditions:

7 (a) The child’s return to his biological parents or placement in an adoptive
8 family is not imminent;

9 (b) The foster parent continues to possess the qualifications required under
10 tins Act and a valid foster family care license for the entire duration of the foster care;

11 (c) The child, if ten (10) years of age or over, duly assisted by a social worker,
12 gives written consent for long-term stay with the foster parent; and

13 (d) Aside from the regular monitoring visits, the NACC shall reassess and
14 reevaluate the foster home situation every three (3) years, to determine whether it is
15 in the best interest of the child to continue living in the foster home on a long-term
16 basis.

17 LTFPA grants the foster parent custody over the foster child without the
18 requirement of the eventuality of adoption of the latter by the former. During this
19 period, the foster child shall enjoy the rights of a child under Article 3 of the Child and
20 Youth Welfare Code, and under other laws: *Provided*, That there shall be no
21 mandatory rights of succession in favor of the foster child.

22 *Sec. 64. Long-Term Foster Care Commitment.* – Taking into consideration the
23 stability and best interest of the foster child, a foster parent, who unilaterally
24 terminates the LTFPA before the foster child reaches the age of majority or finishes
25 tertiary education, shall make provisions for the education and basic needs of the
26 foster child, in accordance with the standards in which the child has been raised or
27 has become accustomed to, within the said period: *Provided*, That the faster parent
28 has the means to support the foster child in keeping with the financial capacity of the
29 family.

30 **ARTICLE VI**

31 **ADOPTION OF A FOSTER CHILD**

1 existing government standards and auditing rules and regulations to include incidental
2 expenses. The subsidy is primarily aimed at supporting the expenses of the child to
3 lessen the financial burden on the foster parent: *Provided*, That support may be
4 waived if the foster parent is capable of supporting the foster child.

5 *Sec. 71. Foster Family Incentives.* – A foster family, through the child-placing
6 agency, shall be entitled to a monthly incentive from the government NACC and/or
7 LGUs, subject to existing government standards and auditing rules and regulations.

8 *Sec. 72. Support Care Services.* – The NACC and the social service unit of the
9 LGU or agency shall provide support care services to include, counselling, and other
10 psycho-social services, visits, training on child care and development, respite care,
11 skills training, and livelihood assistance.

12 *Sec. 73. Support to Biological Parents.* – Counselling shall be provided to
13 parents to help them understand foster care and prepare them for eventual
14 reunification with the child. Training on child-caring and child-protection skills shall be
15 provided to biological parents to improve their knowledge, attitude and skills in
16 parenting.

17 *Sec. 74. Incentives to Agencies.* – Agencies shall be entitled to the following
18 tax incentives:

19 (a) Exemption from Income Tax. – Agencies shall be exempt from income tax
20 on the income derived by it as such organization pursuant to Section 30 of the NIRC
21 of 1997, as implemented by Revenue Regulation (RR) No. 13-98; and

22 (b) Qualification as a Donee Institution. – Agencies can also apply for
23 qualification as a donee institution.

24 *Sec. 75. Incentives to Donors.* – Donors of an agency shall be entitled to the
25 following:

26 (a) Allowable Deductions. – Donors shall be granted allowable deductions from
27 its gross income to the extent of the amount donated to agencies in accordance with
28 Section 34(H) of the NIRC of 1997; and

29 (b) Exemption from Donor's Tax. – Donors shall be exempted from donor's tax
30 under Section 101 of the NIRC of 1997: *Provided*, That not more than thirty percent
31 (30%) of the amount of donations shall be spent for administrative expenses.

1 **BOOK IV**

2 **OTHER FORMS OF ALTERNATIVE CHILD CARE**

3 **ARTICLE I**

4 **GUARDIANSHIP, KHAFALLAH, KINSHIP CARE, [FAMILY-LIKE CARE]**

5 **RESIDENTIAL CARE**

6 *Sec. 76. Conditions in Other Forms of Alternative Care Settings.* –The following
7 are the required conditions in other forms of alternative care which includes
8 guardianship, kafalah, kinship care, or residential care;

9 1. *Awareness of children's rights and obligations.* Both children and care givers
10 should know and understand their rights and obligations;

11 2. *Complaint mechanism support.* Children should be able to, without fear of
12 retribution, express concerns about their situation or treatment by confiding in a
13 person they can trust, and by having access to an effective complaints mechanism;

14 3. *Private provision of alternative care.* A set of criteria developed by the NACC,
15 is used to assess the ability of all individuals and facilities to care for children, and to
16 use these criteria to authorize and then monitor their activities;

17 4. *Child development and child protection.* Provisions for child development
18 range from access to education and vocational training, to insist that children can
19 maintain contact with family and other familiar persons, the optimal development of
20 children with including children with special needs, and the importance that carers
21 should place on creating nurturing relationships with the children they are looking
22 after;

23 5. *Stigmatization.* Stigmatization of children in alternative care settings should
24 be addressed and prevented at all times; and

25 6. *Discipline, punishment and restraints.* Severe restrictions should be placed
26 on the use of force and restraints. All treatment that may compromise a child's physical
27 or mental health are prohibited. Adequate guidance on discipline and punishment shall
28 be followed.

29 *Sec. 77. Who May Be Placed Under Other Forms of Alternative Child Care.* –
30 A child with the conditions stipulated in Section 51 of this Act who are not placed for
31 adoption or with a foster family shall be eligible for placement in other forms of

1 protection as defined under Section 233 of the Family Code, insofar as it prohibits
2 the infliction of corporal punishment upon the child.

3 *Sec. 82. Components of Residential Care.* – The following are essential
4 components to a residential care as defined in Section 3(d)(5):

5 (a) Caregivers who devote time to the children enabling a trusting and reliable
6 relationship for them to experience lifelong love and security as they serve as stable
7 figures who manage the family house and create a loving family environment;

8 (b) A family home with bedrooms, kitchen, living room, toilet, and shower room
9 which will serve as home to children and allows biological siblings to stay together;

10 (c) Support system for children and their families through development
11 planning in various aspects of their individual development, with a special focus
12 beginning with early childhood development and ending with quality aftercare support,
13 so they are guided on their journey to self-reliance and to becoming contributing
14 members of the society; and

15 (d) Professional and technical support for children and parents from a
16 multidisciplinary team composed of project managers or directors, social workers,
17 educators, psychologists and medical professionals.

18 *Sec. 83. Privileges.* – To allow it to fully realize its mandate, an accredited RCA
19 shall:

20 (a) Enter into agreements with public authorities, and accept provisions for the
21 cost of any service or activity which may be entrusted to it, within the scope of its
22 object and functions, pursuant to such agreements;

23 (b) Own and hold real and personal properties and accept bequests, donations,
24 and contributions; and

25 (c) Finally, the agency shall be exempt from the payment of real property taxes
26 on all real properties owned by it.

27

BOOK V

28

CARE FOR ABANDONED FILIPINO CHILDREN OVERSEAS

29

30

31

Sec. 84. Programs and Services to Protect Abandoned Children in Foreign Countries. – The NACC, in coordination with the DFA, shall establish the procedures and implement programs and services to protect and promote the rights of an

1 abandoned Filipino child in a foreign country that will ensure or provide for the
2 following:

- 3 (a) Prompt reporting, registration, and initial assessment of the abandoned
4 child;
- 5 (b) Emergency care and accommodation;
- 6 (c) Appointment of a guardian or foster parents;
- 7 (d) Access to basic services on health and education;
- 8 (e) Prevention and protection from all forms of violence and exploitation;
- 9 (f) Prevention and protection from involvement in situations of armed conflict;
- 10 (g) Prevention of deprivation of liberty;
- 11 (h) Family reunification;
- 12 (i) Return to country;
- 13 (j) Local integration or inter-country adoption; and
- 14 (k) Durable family-based solutions.

15 **BOOK VI**

16 **VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES**

17 **ARTICLE I**

18 **VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES RELATING TO ADOPTION**

19 *Sec. 85. Violations and Penalties. –*

20 (a) Any person who shall knowingly participate in the conduct or carrying out
21 of an illegal adoption, in violation of the provisions of this Act, shall be punished with
22 a penalty of imprisonment ranging from six (6) years and one (1) day to twelve (12)
23 years and/or a fine not less than Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50, 000.00), but not more
24 than Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (P200, 000.00) at the discretion of the court. It
25 shall be imposed on any person who shall commit any of the following acts:

26 (1) Obtaining consent for an adoption through coercion, undue influence,
27 fraud, improper material inducement, or other similar acts;

28 (2) Non-compliance with the procedures and safeguards provided by law
29 for the adoption; or

30 (3) Subjecting or imposing the child to be adopted to danger, abuse, or
31 exploitation;

1 (b) Any person who shall cause the fictitious registration of the birth of the
2 child under the names of persons who are not the child's biological parents shall be
3 guilty of simulation of birth, and shall be punished by prison mayor in its medium
4 period and a fine not exceeding Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000.00) unless covered by
5 Section 31 of this Act;

6 (c) Any physician or nurse or hospital personnel who shall cooperate in the
7 execution of the above mentioned crime shall suffer the penalties herein prescribed
8 and also the penalty of permanent disqualification from the practice of their
9 professions unless covered by Section 31 of this Act;

10 (d) Any person who shall violate established regulations relating to
11 confidentiality and integrity of records, documents, and communications of adoption
12 applications, cases and processes shall suffer the penalty of imprisonment ranging
13 from one (1) year and one (1) day to two (2) years, and/or a fine of not less than
14 Five Thousand Pesos (P5,000.00) but not more than Ten Thousand Pesos
15 (P10,000.00) at the discretion of the court;

16 (e) A penalty lower by two (2) degrees than that prescribed for the
17 consummated offense under this Article shall be imposed upon the principals of the
18 attempt to commit any of the acts herein enumerated:

19 (1) Act punishable under this Article, when committed by a syndicate or
20 where it involves two (2) or more children shall be considered as an offense
21 constituting child trafficking and shall merit the penalty of *reclusion perpetua*;

22 (2) Act punishable under this Article are deemed committed by a syndicate
23 if carried out by a group of three (3) or more persons conspiring or confederating
24 with one another in carrying out any of the unlawful acts defined under this Article;

25 (3) Penalties herein provided, shall be in addition to any other penalties
26 which may be imposed for the same acts punishable under other laws, ordinances,
27 executive orders, and proclamations; and

28 (4) An offender who is an alien, shall be deported immediately after service
29 of sentence and perpetually denied entry to the country.

30 Sec. 86. *Public Officers as Offender.* – Any government official or employee
31 who shall be found guilty of violating any provisions of this Act, or who shall conspire

1 with private individual shall, in addition to the above prescribed penalties, be penalized
2 in accordance with existing civil service laws, rules and regulations. *Provided,* That
3 upon the filing of a case either administrative or criminal, said government official or
4 employee concerned shall automatically suffer suspension until the resolution of the
5 case.

6 **ARTICLE II**

7 **VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES IN RELATION TO FOSTER CARE**

8 *Sec. 87. Penalties. –*

9 (a) Any foster parent, found to be committing any act of neglect, abuse,
10 cruelty, or exploitation and other similar acts prejudicial to the child's development,
11 shall be penalized in accordance with Republic Act No. 7610, otherwise known as "An
12 Act Providing For Stronger Deterrence and Special Protection Against Child Abuse,
13 Exploitation and Discrimination, Providing For Its Violation, and For Other Purposes",
14 and other applicable laws.

15 (b) A child-placing agency which violates Sections 57, 58, 59 or any other
16 provision of this Act and its IRR shall suffer the following penalties:

17 (1) For the first violation, a fine of not less than Twenty-Five Thousand
18 Pesos (PhP 25,000.00) but not exceeding Fifty Thousand Pesos (PhP 50,000.00); and

19 (2) For any subsequent violation, a fine of not less than Fifty Thousand
20 Pesos (PhP 50,000.00) but not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Pesos (PhP
21 100,000.00), and revocation of license to operate.

22 (c) Any person, natural or juridical, other than the foster parent or any agency,
23 violating any provision of this Act and its IRR shall be penalized with imprisonment of
24 one (1) month to six (6) years, depending on the gravity of the offense or a fine of
25 not less than Ten Thousand Pesos (Php 10,000.00) but not more than One Hundred
26 Thousand Pesos (PhP 100,000.00), or both, at the discretion of the court.

27 (d) If the offender is a public official, the court may impose the additional
28 penalty of disqualification from office in addition to the penalties provided in the
29 preceding paragraph.

30 **ARTICLE III**

1 **VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES IN RELATION TO OTHER FORMS OF**
2 **ALTERNATIVE CARE**

3 *Sec. 88. Penal Clause.* – Any person, whether natural or juridical, violating
4 Book IV of this Act shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than Fifty
5 Thousand Pesos (P50, 000.00) or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one (1)
6 year, or both, at the discretion of the court for each and every violation. In case the
7 violation is committed by a corporation or an association, the penalty shall devolve
8 upon the president, director, or any other officer responsible for such violation.

9 **BOOK VII**
10 **FINAL PROVISIONS**

11 *Sec. 89. Role of Local Government Units (LGUs).* – The host LGU, pursuant to
12 Section 108 of Republic Act No. 7160 otherwise known as the "*Local Government*
13 *Code of 1991*", shall accredit alternative care agencies that are duly recognized by
14 the NACC in their locality.

15 The LGU, through its Local Social Welfare and Development Office, shall
16 include the provisions of this Act in its development plans and strategies, and upon
17 approval thereof by the governor or mayor, as the case may be, implement the same
18 particularly those which have to do with social welfare programs and projects which
19 the governor or mayor is empowered to implement and which the *Sanggunian* is
20 empowered to provide for under Republic Act 7160.

21 A standard accreditation process for all LGUs shall be adopted by the NACC,
22 in coordination with the DSWD and the Department of the Interior and Local
23 Government (DILG).

24 *Sec. 90. Seminars and Trainings.* – The NACC and the DSWD, in coordination
25 with the DILG, is mandated to develop and provide programs to ensure the
26 awareness and responsiveness of local government officials in the promotion and
27 development of the alternative care system in every city, municipality and barangay.

28 *Sec. 91. Protection From Suit.* – Government employees in their lawful
29 performance of their duties shall be protected from suit.

1 Sec. 92. *Unlawful Solicitation.* – It shall be unlawful for any person to solicit,
2 collect, or receive money, materials or property of any kind by falsely representing
3 himself to be a member, agent or representative of any alternative care agency.

4 Sec. 93. *Appropriations.* – Such sum as may be necessary for the
5 implementation of the provisions of this Act shall be included in the General
6 Appropriations Act of the year following its enactment into law and thereafter.

7 Sec. 94. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* – The DSWD, as lead agency,
8 the Department of Justice (DOJ), the Department of Health (DOH), the Bureau of
9 Internal Revenue (BIR), the Council on Welfare of Children (CWC), the DILG and other
10 concerned government agencies, in consultation with agencies are hereby mandated
11 to prepare and draft the IRR to operationalize the provisions of this Act within six (6)
12 months from its approval.

13 Sec. 95. *Separability Clause.* – If any provision of this Act shall be declared
14 unconstitutional or invalid, the other provisions not otherwise affected shall remain in
15 full force and effect.

16 Sec. 96. *Suppletory Clause.* – The provisions of Executive Order No. 209, series
17 of 1987, otherwise known as the Family Code of the Philippines and other applicable
18 laws, shall have suppletory application to this Act.

19 Sec. 97. *Repealing Clause.* – Republic Act No. 9523, entitled “An Act Requiring
20 the Certification of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) to
21 declare a “Child Legally Available for Adoption” as a Prerequisite for Adoption
22 Proceedings, Amending for this Purpose Certain Provisions of Republic Act No. 8552,
23 otherwise known as The Domestic Adoption Act of 1998, Republic Act No. 8043,
24 otherwise known as The Inter-Country Adoption Act of 1995, Presidential Decree No.
25 603, otherwise known as The Child and Youth Welfare Code, and for other Purposes”,
26 and Republic Act No. 1122, otherwise known as the “Simulated Birth Rectification
27 Act”, are hereby repealed. Any law, presidential decree or issuance, executive order,
28 letter of instruction, administrative order, rule, or regulation contrary to, or in
29 consistent with the provisions of this Act is hereby repealed, modified, or amended
30 accordingly.

1 Sec. 98. *Effectivity.* – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its
2 publication in the official gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,