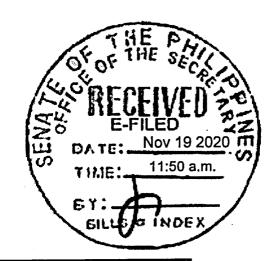
EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE)
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
Second Regular Session)

SENATE S. B. No. <u>1923</u>



Introduced by **SENATOR IMEE R. MARCOS**

AN ACT

EXPANDING THE DEFINITION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN TO INCLUDE ELECTRONIC VIOLENCE, AMENDING FOR THIS PURPOSE REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9262, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE "ANTI-VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN ACT OF 2004", AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Article II, Section 14 of the 1987 Constitution provides that "the State recognizes the role of women in nation-building, and shall ensure the fundamental equality before the law of women and men."

Pursuant to this Constitutional mandate, Republic Act No. 9262 or the "Anti-Violence Against Women and their Children Act" was enacted on 2004. This was followed by Republic Act No. 9710 or the "Magna Carta of Women" on 2009, both seeking to protect women against violence and abuse.

In a fairly recent decision rendered by the Supreme Court in the case of *Araza v. People of the Philippines* promulgated last 08 September 2020, it reiterated that marital infidelity is a form of psychological violence that may make one liable under Republic Act No. 9262. This is now hailed as a landmark case in championing women's rights.

Data from the Philippine National Police (PNP) reveals that there were three thousand seven hundred and forty one (3,741) cases filed in violation of Republic Act No. 9262 from 17 March until 7 August 2020, despite most of the people in the country being on lockdown due to COVID-19 pandemic. The sheer number of reported incidents of domestic violence despite the existence of ongoing quarantine protocols

reveals that women are more at risk during this time, and continue to suffer from various kinds of violence and abuse in the hands of their partners and/or husbands.

With the dawn of the internet and social media, and people having no choice but to interact with each other through these platforms due to the pandemic, violence against women now partakes of a new and more sinister persona – electronic violence.

In relation to this, a study conducted by the International Justice Mission (IJM), in partnership with the Philippine Government and a variety of stakeholders titled "Online Sexual Exploitation of Children in the Philippines: Analysis and Recommendations for Governments, Industry and Civil Society" released just last 21 May 2020 confirmed the Philippines as a global hotspot for Online Sex Exploitation of Children (OSEC) with data from participating law enforcement agencies globally showing that the country received more than eight times as many referrals as any other country during the 2010-2017 baseline period. This translates to more than triple the prevalence rate of internet-based child sexual exploitation in the country within only three (3) years - from forty three (43) out of every 10,000 IP addresses used for child sexual exploitation in 2014 to one hundred and forty nine (149) out of every 10,000 in 2017.

As a response, this bill seeks to further expand the protection being afforded to women and their children by including electronic violence as another form of violence that may make one liable under Republic Act No. 9262. Additionally, the barangay protection order (BPO) may be extended to another fifteen (15) days while the temporary protection order (TPO) is extended from thirty (30) to sixty (60) days.

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

IMEE R. MARCOS

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE)
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
Second Regular Session)

E-FILED

DATE: Nov 19 2020

TIME: 11:50 a.m.

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DATE: Nov 19 2020

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

Section 1. Section 3, paragraph (a) of Republic Act No. 9262 is hereby amended to read as follows:

3 "Section 3. *Definition of Terms*. – XXX

4 a. xxx 5 A. xxx

B. xxx

C. xxx

D ----

D. xxx

E. "ELECTRONIC VIOLENCE" REFERS TO ANY ACT OR OMISSION INVOLVING THE USE OR EXPLOITATION OF DATA OR ANY FORM OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY CAUSING OR LIKELY TO CAUSE MENTAL, EMOTIONAL, OR PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS OR SUFFERING TO THE WOMAN AND/OR HER CHILDREN, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO:

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1. UNAUTHORIZED RECORDING, REPRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, USE, SHARING OR UPLOADING OF ANY PHOTOGRAPH, VIDEO, OR OTHER FORM OF ELECTRONIC AND/OR ARTISTIC PRESENTATION SHOWING OR DEPICTING, IN ANY FORM OR MANNER, THE GENITALIA OF A WOMAN AND/OR THOSE OF HER CHILDREN'S GENITALIA, PUBIC AREA, BUTTOCKS, BREASTS, EXCRETORY BODY PART, NUDITY, SCENES WITH SEXUAL CONTENT OR

PORTRAYAL OF SEXUAL CONDUCT SUCH AS SEXUAL 1 INTERCOURSE, MASTURBATION, KISSING, CARESSING, 2 **HUGGING, AND PETTING;** 3 REPRODUCTION, 2. UNAUTHORIZED RECORDING, 4 DISTRIBUTION, USE, SHARING OR UPLOADING OF ANY 5 PHOTOGRAPH, VIDEO, OR ANY OTHER FORM 6 AND/OR ARTISTIC PRESENTATION 7 ELECTRONIC EXHIBITING ANY SEXUALLY-RELATED VERBAL OR NON-8 **VERBAL EXPRESSION OR GESTURE OF THE WOMAN AND/OR** 9 HER CHILDREN WHICH MAYBE CONSTRUED AS LEWD, 10 INDECENT OR OBSCENE; 11 REPRODUCTION, 3. UNAUTHORIZED RECORDING, 12 DISTRIBUTION, USE, SHARING OR UPLOADING OF ANY 13 PHOTOGRAPH, VIDEO, OR ANY OTHER FORM 14 **ELECTRONIC OR ARTISTIC PRESENTATION DEPICTING ANY** 15 PURPORTED VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AGAINST THE WOMAN 16 AND/OR HER CHILDREN, OR THE USE OF INTOXICATING OR 17 PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES OR DRUGS; 18 REPRODUCTION, RECORDING, SIMILAR 19 ANY DISTRIBUTION, USE OR SHARING OR UPLOADING OF ANY 20 AUDIO PRESENTATION AND DATA, INCLUDING SOUND 21 CLIPS OF THE SAME NATURE AS THOSE ENUMERATED IN 22 SUBSECTION (a) E. 1-3; 23 UNAUTHORIZED USE OF A PHOTOGRAPH, VIDEO, 24 **VOICE RECORDING, NAME OR ANY MARK, REFERENCE OR** 25 CHARACTER IDENTIFIABLE WITH A WOMAN AND/OR HER 26 SUGGESTIVE OF A WRONGDOING, CHILDREN AND 27 CONDUCT OR ATTRIBUTE THAT TENDS TO BESMIRCH THE 28 REPUTATION OF THE WOMAN AND HER CHILDREN; 29 INTIMIDATING, COERCING, HARASSING, 6. 30 THREATENING OR VILLIFYING THE WOMAN AND HER 31 CHILDREN THROUGH TEXT MESSAGING OR OTHER FORMS 32 OF CYBER, ELECTRONIC, OR MULTIMEDIA TECHNOLOGY; 33 **ELECTRONIC STALKING, SUCH AS THE HACKING OF** 34 PERSONAL ACCOUNTS OF A WOMAN AND/OR HER 35 CHILDREN ON SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES AND THE USE 36 OF LOCATION DATA FROM ELECTRONIC DEVICES AND THE 37 CREATION OF FAKE SOCIAL MEDIA ACCOUNTS USING AN 38 ALIAS OR A DIFFERENT INDIVIDUAL'S PERSONAL 39 INFORMATION WITH ILL INTENT AND MALICE, TO SOW 40 INTRIGUE OR INFLICT HARM; AND 41

8. FABRICATION OF FAKE INFORMATION OR NEWS PERTAINING TO A WOMAN AND/OR HER CHILDREN THROUGH MESSAGING OR OTHER FORMS OF CYBER, ELECTRONIC, OR MULTIMEDIA TECHNOLOGY."

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1 2	SEC. 2 follows:	2. Section 5 of Republic Act No. 9262 is nereby amended to read as
3		"Section 5. <i>Acts of Violence Against Women and their Children.</i> –
5	a '	XXX
6		XXX
7		XXX
8		XXX
9		XXX
10	— -	XXX
11		XXX
12	_	XXX
13		^^^ . XXX
14		xxx
15	_	xxx
16		. Destroying the property and personal belongings or inflicting
17	7	harm to animals or pets of the woman or her child; [and]
18	5	i. XXX
19	_	. UNAUTHORIZED RECORDING, REPRODUCTION,
20	0	DISTRIBUTION, USE, SHARING OR UPLOADING OF
21		VIDEOS SHOWING THE WOMAN AND/OR HER CHILDREN
22		NAKED OR IN THEIR UNDERGARMENT-CLAD GENITALS,
23		PUBIC AREA, BUTTOCKS OR BREASTS;
24	7	. SHARING WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF A WOMAN
25	•	AND/OR HER CHILDREN, ANY MEDIA THAT CONTAIN
26		PICTURES, VOICE RECORDING OR VIDEO OF A WOMAN
27		AND/OR HER CHILDREN WHICH MAY BE CONSTRUED AS
28		LEWD, INDECENT OR OF SEXUAL CONTENT; AND
29	8	. USING THE PICTURES, VIDEO, VOICE NAME OR ANY
30	_	OTHER ASPECT OF THE IDENTITY OF A WOMAN AND/OR
31		HER CHILDREN WITHOUT PERMISSION AND FOR
32		MALICIOUS PURPOSES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED
33		TO PORNOGRAPHY AND OTHER VIOLATIONS IN
34		REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10175, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE
35		"CYBER CRIME PREVENTION ACT OF 2012.""
36	i. :	XXX
37	j.	INFLICTING ELECTRONIC VIOLENCE AGAINST A WOMAN
38	•	AND/OR HER CHILDREN; AND
39	k. '	THREATENING TO CAUSE ELECTRONIC VIOLENCE
40		AGAINST A WOMAN AND/OR HER CHILDREN."
41		• •
42	SEC. 3	3. Section 6 of Republic Act No. 9262 is hereby amended to read as
43	follows:	•
44		SEC. 6. <i>Penalties.</i> – xxx

a. xxx b. xxx c. xxx d. xxx e. xxx f. xxx g. ACTS FALLING UNDER SECTION 5(J) AND 5(K) SHALL BE PUNISHED BY PRISION MAYOR.

If the acts are committed while the woman or child is pregnant or committed in the presence of her child, the penalty to be applied shall be the maximum period of penalty prescribed in this section.

In addition to imprisonment, the perpetrator shall (a) pay a fine in the amount of not less than [One] FIVE hundred thousand pesos ([P100,000.00] (PHP500,000.00), PROVIDED, THAT, IN CASES INVOLVING ELECTRONIC VIOLENCE, THE FINE THAT MAY BE IMPOSED SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND PESOS (PHP300,000.00) BUT NOT MORE THAN FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND PESOS (PHP500,000.00); AND (b) undergo mandatory psychological counseling or psychiatric treatment and shall report compliance to the court."

 SEC. 4. Section 7 of Republic Act No. 9262 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 7. Venue. – The Regional Trial Court designated as a Family Court shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction over cases of violence against women and their children under this law. In the absence of such court in the place where the offense was committed, the case shall be filed in the Regional Trial Court where the crime or any of its elements was committed OR WHERE THE COMPLAINANT IS CURRENTLY RESIDING, at the option of the compliant. IN CASES OF ELECTRONIC VIOLENCE, THE CASE MAY BE FILED IN THE PLACE WHERE THE COMPLAINANT IS RESIDING AT THE TIME SHE LEARNED OF THE COMMISSION OF THE OFFENSE."

SEC. 5. Section 8 of Republic Act 9262 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 8. Protection Orders. - xxx

38 a. xxx 39 b. xxx 40 c. xxx 41 d. xxx 42 e. xxx 43 f. xxx 44 g. xxx h. xxx i. xxx

j. xxx; [and]

k. xxx; AND

I.FOR CASES FALLING UNDER SECTION 2(E), ORDERING THE IMMEDIATE BLOCKING, BLACKLISTING, REMOVAL, OR SHUTDOWN OF THE PHOTO, VIDEO, AUDIO, PROGRAM, APPLICATION AND/OR OTHER ELETRONIC MATERIAL UPLOADED, STORED, DISTRIBUTED, RECORDED, OR OTHERWISE USED IN VIOLATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT.

FAILURE OF THE INTERNET PROVIDERS TO COOPERATE WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES CONSTITUTES THE CRIME OF OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE. THE DUTIES OF THE INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDERS AS PROVIDED FOR UNDER SECTION 9 OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9775, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE "ANTI-CHILD PORNOGRAPHY ACT OF 2009" SHALL BE APPLICABLE."

 SEC. 6. Section 14 of Republic Act No. 9262 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 14. Barangay Protection Orders (BPOs); Who May Issue and How. – Barangay Protection Orders (BPOs) refer to the protection order issued by the Punong Barangay ordering the perpetrator to desist from committing acts under Section 5 (a) and (b) of this Act. A Punong Barangay who receives applications for a BPO shall issue the protection order to the applicant on the date of filing after ex parte determination of the basis of the application. If the Punong Barangay is unavailable to act on the application for a BPO, the application shall be acted upon by any available Barangay Kagawad. If the BPO is issued by a Barangay Kagawad the order must be accompanied by an attestation by the Barangay Kagawad that the Punong Barangay was unavailable at the time for the issuance of the BPO. BPOs shall be effective for fifteen (15) days AND EXTENDIBLE FOR ANOTHER FIFTEEN (15) DAYS. Immediately after the issuance of an ex parte BPO, the Punong Barangay or Barangay Kagawad shall personally serve a copy of the same on the respondent, or direct any barangay official to effect is personal service.

The parties may be accompanied by a non-lawyer advocate in any proceeding before the Punong Barangay."

SEC. 7. Section 15 of Republic Act No. 9262 is hereby amended to read as follows:

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"Section 40. Mandatory Programs and Services for [victims] **WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN.** — The DSWD, and the LGUs shall provide the [victims] **WOMEN AND/OR THEIR CHILDREN** temporary shelters, provide counseling, psycho-social services and/or recovery, rehabilitation programs, and livelihood assistance.

The DOH shall provide medical assistance to [victims] **WOMEN AND/OR THEIR CHILDREN.**

THE DSWD, DOH AND THE RESPECTIVE LGUS SHALL ENSURE THAT ALL RECORDS OF A WOMAN AND HER CHILDREN OBTAINED IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROVISION OF SUCH SERVICES BY THE AGENCIES SHALL BE HELD CONFIDENTIAL UNLESS PURSUANT TO A COURT ORDER AUTHORIZING THE RELEASE OF ANY INFORMATION OR DATA.

ANY OFFICIAL OR EMPLOYEE WHO WILLFULLY BREACHES THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF THESE RECORDS OR WILLFULLY DISCLOSES THE NAME, RESIDENTIAL OR MAILING ADDRESS OF A WOMAN AND HER CHILDREN IN VIOLATION OF THIS PROVISION, SHALL SUFFER THE PENALTY OF ONE (1) YEAR IMPRISONMENT AND A FINE OF NOT LESS THAN THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND PESOS (PHP300,000.00) BUT NOT MORE THAN FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND PESOS (PHP500,000.00)."

- **SEC. 10.** Separability Clause. If any portion or provision of this Act sis held unconstitutional or invalid, the remaining portions or provisions shall not be affected.
- **SEC. 11.** Repealing Clause. All laws, decrees, executive orders and rules and regulations, or parts thereof, inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.
- **SEC. 12.** Effectivity. This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,