NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE	
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES	
First Regular Session	



22 JUL -7 P5:56

SENATE S. No. \_227

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Introduced by Senator MARK A. VILLAR

## AN ACT GRANTING TAX DEDUCTIONS TO PARENTS AND LEGAL GUARDIANS OF CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Bill seeks to address the financial concerns of families that have children with special needs.

Due to the circumstances of these families, they face more challenges compared to those families considered regular and healthy. They have to pay for evaluation and assessment fees, therapy, special education services offering interventions, assistive technology or electronic devices to aid learning and adaptability of the children. Hence, the costs of taking care of children with special needs tend are more compared to regular children.

Further, this is to recognize that different abled persons are as much part of our society as everyone else and it is the policy to give full support to the improvement of the total well-being of disabled persons and their integration into the mainstream of society.

MARK A. VILLAR

Senator

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# AN ACT GRANTING TAX DEDUCTIONS TO PARENTS AND LEGAL GUARDIANS OF CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

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

- Section 1. *Declaration of Policy*. It is the policy of the State to promote the right of every individual to relevant quality education regardless of sex, age, breed, socio-economic status, physical and mental condition, social or ethnic origin, and political and other affiliation. Further, the State shall promote and maintain equality of access to education and medical care as well as the enjoyment of benefits of education by all its citizens.
- 7 Sec 2. *Definition of Terms*. For the purposes of this Act, these terms are 8 defined as follows:

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1. Autism - A developmental disability significantly affecting verbal and nonverbal communication and social interaction, generally evident before age three (3), that adversely affects a child's educational performance. Other characteristics often associated with autism are engagement in repetitive activities and stereotyped movements, resistance to environmental change or change in daily routines, and unusual responses to sensory experiences. The term does not apply if a child's educational performance is adversely affected because the child has an emotional

### disturbance.

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- 2. Deafness A hearing impairment that is so severe that the child is impaired in processing linguistic information through hearing, with or without amplification that adversely affects a child's educational performance.
  - 3. Emotional Disturbance A condition exhibiting one or more of the following characteristics over a long period of time and to a marked degree that adversely affects a child's educational performance:
    - An inability to learn that cannot be explained by intellectual/sensory a) or health factors;
    - An inability to build or maintain satisfactory interpersonal b) relationships with peers and teachers;
    - Inappropriate types of behaviors or feelings under normal c) circumstances;
    - A general pervasive mood of unhappiness or depression; and d)
    - A tendency to develop physical symptoms or fears associated with e) personal or school problems.
    - The term includes schizophrenia. The term does not apply to children who are socially maladjusted, unless it is determined that they have an emotional disturbance.
- 4. Hearing Impaired Impairment in hearing, whether permanent or 20 fluctuating, that adversely affects a child's performance.
  - 5. Intellectually Disabled Significantly sub-average general intellectual functioning existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior and manifested during the developmental period that adversely affects a child's performance.

6. Orthopedic Impairment - A severe orthopedic impairment that adversely affects a child's educational performance. The term includes impairments caused by congenital anomaly, impairments caused by disease, and impairments from other causes.

- 7. Qualified Children with Special Needs means a legitimate, illegitimate or legally adopted child chiefly dependent and living with the taxpayer. This also covers children with special needs who are placed under the legal custody of an immediate family member or relative. The child should not be more than thirteen (13) years of age and must be assessed by the Department of Education's Special Education Division and a medical professional in order to qualify.
  - Provided, however, that children who are permanently disabled and who are unable to fully take care of themselves are qualified no matter how old they are.
- 8. Specific Teaming Disability A disorder in one or more of the basic physiological processes involved in understanding or in using language, spoken or written, which may manifest itself in the imperfect ability to listen/think/speak/read, write, spell or do mathematical calculations. Such term includes conditions such as perceptual disabilities, brain injury, minimal brain dysfunction, dyslexia, and developmental aphasia
- 9. Speech or Language Impaired communication disorder such as stuttering impaired articulation, language impairment, or a voice impairment that adversely affects a child's educational performance.
- 10. Traumatic Brain Injury An acquired injury to the brain caused by an external physical force, resulting in total or partial functional disability or psychosocial impairment or both, and that adversely affects a child's educational performance. The term applies to open or closed head injuries

- resulting in impairments in one or more areas, such as cognition, language,
  memory, attention, reasoning, abstract thinking, judgment, problem solving,
  sensory, perceptual and motor abilities, psychosocial behavior physical
  functions, information processing, and speech. The term does not apply to
  brain injuries that are congenital or degenerative or to brain injuries induced
  by birth trauma.
- 11. Visual Impairment impairment in vision that, even with correction adversely
   affects a child's educational performance. The term includes both partial and
   sight blindness.
- Sec 3. *Deduction from Taxable Income*. A qualified taxpayer is entitled to a deduction of Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000.00). Expenses that qualify for deduction are:
- a) Tuition for a private school;
- 14 b) Therapy;
- c) Diagnostic evaluations by a medical professional;
- 16 d) Tutoring;
- e) Transportation expenses to school or a medical facility; and
- f) Specialized instructional materials.
- The parent or legal guardian must provide more than half of the total financial support for the child to qualify for the deduction.
- Sec 4. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* The Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) in consultation with the Department of Education's (DepEd) Special Education Division and Department of Health (DOH) shall issue such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of this Act, within ninety days from its enactment.
- Sec 5. Appropriations. The amount needed for the initial implementation of

- 1 this Act shall be taken from the current year's appropriations of the BIR. Thereafter,
- 2 such sums as may be necessary for its continued implementation shall. Be included in
- 3 the annual General Appropriations Act.
- 4 Sec 6. Separability Clause. If any portion or provision of this Act is declared
- 5 unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act or any provision not affected thereby shall
- 6 remain in force and effect.
- 7 Sec 7. Repealing Clause. Any law, presidential decree or issuance, executive
- 8 order, letter of instruction, rule or regulation inconsistent with the provisions of this
- 9 Act is hereby repealed or modified accordingly.
- 10 Sec 8. Effectivity. This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days following its
- 11 complete publication in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,