# SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

Shale Small of the Secretary

Third Regular Session

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SENATE

RECEIVED BY

# COMMITTEE REPORT NO. $\_622$

Re: Senate Bill No. \_\_\_\_2198

Recommending its approval in substitution of Senate Nos. 2026, 1603 and 195, taking into consideration Senate Resolution Nos. 171 and 268.

Sponsor: Senator Richard J. Gordon

#### MR. PRESIDENT:

The Committees on Justice and Human Rights; Women, Children, Family Relations and Gender Equality; and Finance, to which were referred **Senate Bill No. 2026**, introduced by Senator Sotto III, entitled:

#### "AN ACT

LOWERING THE MINIMUM AGE OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY AMENDING FOR THE PURPOSE SECTIONS 6, 20, 20-A, 20-B AND 22 OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9344, AS AMENDED, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS "THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND WELFARE ACT OF 2006", AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

Senate Bill No. 1603, introduced by Senator Drilon, entitled:

#### "AN ACT

LOWERING THE AGE OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY, AMENDING FOR THE PURPOSE REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9344, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE "JUVENILE JUSTICE AND WELFARE ACT OF 2006", AS AMENDED"

Senate Bill No. 195, introduced by Senator De Lima, entitled:

#### "AN ACT

DEFINING CRIMINAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN AND INCREASING PENALTIES FOR ALL CRIMES INVOLVING THEM, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

taking into consideration **Senate Resolution No. 171**, introduced by Senator De Lima, entitled:

#### "RESOLUTION

DIRECTING THE APPROPRIATE SENATE COMMITTEES TO CONDUCT AN INQUIRY, IN AID OF LEGISLATION, ON THE STATUS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9344, AS AMENDED, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE "JUVENILE JUSTICE WELFARE ACT OF 2006" WITH THE END IN VIEW OF FURTHER STRENGTHENING CURRENT LEGISLATION PROVIDING INTERVENTIONS AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW AND ENSURE THAT LEGISLATIVE MEASURES ARE IN PLACE AGAINST PROPOSALS TO LOWER THE MINIMUM AGE OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY (MACR) FROM FIFTEEN (15) TO NINE (9) YEARS OLD"

and **Senate Resolution No. 268**, introduced by Senator Gatchalian, entitled:

### "A RESOLUTION

DIRECTING THE APPROPRIATE SENATE COMMITTEE TO CONDUCT AN INVESTIGATION, IN AID OF LEGISLATION, AS TO THE ENFORCEMENT AND PROPER IMPLEMENTATION OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9344, AS AMENDED, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE "JUVENILE JUSTICE WELFARE ACT OF 2006", FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXAMINING THE EFFECTIVITY OF THE EXISTING LAW AND PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO FURTHER STRENGTHEN THE PROVISIONS THAT PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW"

have considered the same and have the honor to report these bills back to the Senate with the recommendation that the attached **Senate No.** 2198, prepared by the Committees, entitled:

#### "AN ACT

STRENGTHENING THE YOUTH SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS AND EXTENDING THE SCOPE OF REFORMATION AND REHABILITATION OF CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW, AMENDING FOR THE PURPOSE REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9344, AS AMENDED, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE "JUVENILE JUSTICE AND WELFARE ACT OF 2006", AND OTHER RELATED LAWS, APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

be approved in substitution of Senate Nos. 2026, 1603 and 195 taking into consideration **Senate Resolution Nos. 171 and 268** with Senators Sotto III, Drilon, De Lima, Gatchalian, Gordon, Hontiveros, and Legarda, as authors thereof.

# Respectfully submitted:

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Committee on Women, Children, Family Relations and Gender Equality Member, Committee on Justice and Human Rights Member, Committee on Finance

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Committee on Finance Member, Committee on Women,

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Relations and Gender Equality Committee on Finance

FRANCIS N. PANGILINAN

Committee on Justice and Human **Rights** Committee on Finance

**WIN GATCHALIAN** 

Committee on Finance

**GRACE POE** 

Committee on Justice and Human

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Committee on Finance

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Committee on Finance

JOE/L/VILLANUEVA

Committee on Finance

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HON. VICENTE C. SOTTO III

Senate President

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE	,
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES	
Third Regular Session	,



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#### SENATE

S.B. No. 2198



Prepared by the Committees on Justice and Human Rights; Women, Children, Family Relations and Gender Equality; and Finance, with Senators Sotto III, Drilon, De Lima, Gatchalian, Gordon, Hontiveros, and Legarda, as authors

#### AN ACT

STRENGTHENING THE YOUTH SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS AND EXTENDING THE SCOPE OF REFORMATION AND REHABILITATION OF CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW, AMENDING FOR THE PURPOSE REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9344, AS AMENDED, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE "JUVENILE JUSTICE AND WELFARE ACT OF 2006", AND OTHER RELATED LAWS, APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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

**SECTION 1.** *Declaration of Policy.* Section 13 of Article II of the 1987 Constitution provides that the State recognizes the vital role of the youth in nation-building and shall promote and protect their physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual, and social well-being. It mandates the State to inculcate in the youth patriotism and nationalism, and encourage their involvement in public and civic affairs.

Section 3 of Article XV of the 1987 Constitution meanwhile mandates the State to defend that "right of children to assistance, including proper care and nutrition, and special protection from all forms of neglect, abuse, cruelty, exploitation, and other conditions prejudicial to their development."

Children are the principal citizens of the country. The best interest of the child is the primordial and paramount concern of the State. They stand at the center of Philippine nation building and are the most important assets of the nation. Thus, the Constitution and the laws must be implemented, sufficient budget be allocated, and a holistic program be employed to promote the welfare of the children and enhance their opportunities in life.

No child should be at risk of being in conflict with the law. It is therefore the policy of the State to focus on the fundamental problems facing the youth, namely, poverty, poor education, lack of proper support and guidance, among others. Children must be taught the values of responsibility, respect for the common good, honesty, integrity, diligence and service to the nation.

**SEC. 2.** *Truancy Officers.* There shall be, in every barangay, a Truancy Officer that shall be designated by the Punong Barangay from among the members of the Sangguniang Barangay. There are shall be one (1) Truancy Officer for every one thousand (1,000) residents in barangay.

Truancy officers shall have the primary responsibility of ensuring that minors of school age attend school. They shall conduct regular home and school visits to ensure the child's school attendance and shall submit daily reports indicating dates of absences, contacts with parents, and other relevant information, to the Truancy Monitoring Center established in Section 3 of this Act.

"Truancy" as here used means absence without cause for more than five (5) schooldays in a month, not necessarily consecutive. The Truancy Officer shall refer the child who is considered truant to the Barangay Social Welfare and Development Officer for placement to any child-caring or child-placing institution licensed and accredited by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) to implement the foster care program, or to a person registered with the DSWD who is available to provide foster care.

**SEC. 3.** Establishment of a Truancy Operations Center. The Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) shall establish a Truancy Operations Center that shall be the centralized information management system regarding the school attendance of children and the reports of Truancy Officers. The Center shall ensure a recordation of all pertinent information, such as age, residence, school, and school attendance of all children on a daily basis. The Center shall coordinate with the Department of Justice for the purpose of filing criminal cases against parents or guardians who violate Section 59 of the Presidential Decree No. 603 and other relevant laws.

**SEC. 4.** *Increase in the number of guidance counselors in schools.* To ensure the children's well-being, and academic, behavioral and social growth, there shall be, in every public and private elementary school, at least three (3) guidance counselors each for the first two levels of an elementary school, including kindergarten. Thereafter, there shall be one (1) guidance counselor for every two (2) year levels in all public and private elementary and secondary high schools.

 Guidance counselors shall have the primary responsibility of counseling, assisting, teaching and practicing of guidance and counseling subjects, and other human development services to children.

**SEC. 5.** Barangay Social Welfare and Development Officer. There shall be, in every barangay, a Barangay Social Welfare and Development Officer whose primary duty includes house-to-house visitations, counseling, child rights education, and helping the youth, families and the community develop, improve, maintain or restore their capability for coping with the demands of their

environment, through the use of social work methods and interventions. In the absence of a duly-registered Social Worker who shall act as Barangay Social Welfare and Development Officer, persons with training in social work may be employed. They shall be under the supervision of the local social welfare and development officer.

The Barangay Social Welfare Officers shall be considered employees of the barangay and shall draw their salaries and other benefits therefrom.

**SEC. 6.** School-Based Feeding Program. To encourage attendance in schools, there is hereby established under the Department of Education a Comprehensive and School-Based National Feeding Program for all day care, kindergarten, elementary and high schools in the country. The program shall include the provision of at least one (1) meal per student per day, or two (2) meals per day for undernourished children, for a period of 208 days per school year.

Food donations to schools shall also be considered as donations of apparently wholesome food for charitable purposes and will be governed in accordance with the provisions of Republic Act No. 9803.

**SEC. 7.** Schools Dentists and Nurses. There shall be at least one (1) nurse and one (1) dentist for every two hundred fifty (250) students in every elementary and high school, whether public or private. The school dentists shall be considered employees of the city or municipality where the school is situated, and shall draw their salaries and other benefits therefrom.

**SEC. 8.** *Child Witness Protection Program.* The Department of Justice, in coordination with the DSWD, shall establish a child witness assistance program that shall support children and their families throughout criminal proceedings. Guidance counselor and barangay social welfare and development officers shall also assist children who volunteer as witnesses in crimes they have witnessed or have information about.

**SEC. 9.** *Juvenile Reformatory Centers*. The Department of Social Welfare and Development, in coordination with the Department of Interior and Local Government, shall establish, fund, and manage 24-hour child-caring institution providing residential care for children in conflict with the law who commits parricide, murder, infanticide, kidnapping and serious illegal detention where the victim is killed or raped, robbery with homicide or rape, destructive arson, rape, or carnapping where the driver or occupant is killed or raped or offenses under Republic Act No. 9165 (Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002) punishable by more than twelve (12) years of imprisonment.

Each Juvenile Reformatory Center shall contain facilities such as gyms, libraries, and vocational-technical training shops.

**SEC. 10.** *Increased penalties for parental liability.* Article 60 of Presidential Decree No. 603 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Article 60. *Penalty.* - The act mentioned in the preceding article shall [be punishable with imprisonment from two or six months or a fine not exceeding five hundred pesos, or both, at the discretion of the Court, unless a higher penalty is provided for in the Revised Penal Code or special laws, without prejudice to actions for the involuntary commitment of the child under Title VIII of this Code] SUFFER THE PENALTY OF PRISION CORRECCIONAL IN ITS MINIMUM PERIOD TO PRISION CORRECCIONAL IN ITS MAXIMUM PERIOD."

**SEC. 11.** Section 20-C of Republic Act No. 9344, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 20-C. Exploitation of Children for Commission of Crimes." - Any person, **INCLUDING THE PARENT OF A CHILD**, who, in the commission of a crime, makes use, takes advantage of, or profits from the use of children, including any person who abuses his/her authority over the child or who, with abuse of confidence, takes advantage of the vulnerabilities of the child and shall induce, threaten or instigate the commission of the crime, shall be imposed the penalty [prescribed by law for the crime committed in its maximum period] OF RECLUSION PERPETUA, IF THE CRIME COMMITTED IS PUNISHABLE BY IMPRISONMENT OF MORE THAN SIX (6) YEARS, AND RECLUSION TEMPORAL, IF THE CRIME COMMITTED IS PUNISHABLE BY IMPRISONMENT OF SIX (6) YEARS OR LESS. THE FACT THAT THE PERSON WHO EXPLOITED THE CHILD FOR THE COMMISSION OF CRIMES SHALL BE CONSIDERED AS A GENERIC AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCE."

**SEC. 12.** *Information Campaign.* Within three (3) months from the effectivity of this Act, the Department of Social Welfare and Development, in coordination with the Department of Education, Department of Interior and Local Government, Department of Justice and the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council, shall undertake an extensive information campaign to explain children's rights, as well as the concomitant duties of parents or guardians, the community, and the government.

**SEC. 13.** Section 49 of Republic Act No. 9344, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 49. Establishment of 'Bahay Pag-Asa'. – [Each province and highly-urbanized city (the LGUs)] **THE DSWD** shall be responsible for building, funding and operating a 'Bahay Pag-asa' [within their jurisdiction] following the standards that will be set by the DSWD and adopted by the JJWC.

THE ALLOCATIONS NECESSARY FOR BUILDING, FUNDING AND OPERATING THE 'BAHAY PAG-ASA' SHALL BE

INCLUDED IN THE BUDGET OF THE DSWD IN THE ANNUAL GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT.

EVERY BAHAY PAG-ASA SHALL CONTAIN FACILITIES SUCH AS GYMS, LIBRARIES, AND VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL TRAINING SHOPS, AND SHALL HAVE PROGRAMS FOR ALTERNATIVE LEARNING OR EDUCATION PROGRAMS GEARED TOWARDS VALUES FORMATION, CULTURAL AWARENESS, READING, AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT.

PROVIDED THAT CHILDREN WHO NO DOT POSE A RISK TO THE COMMUNITY MAY BE ALLOWED TO ATTEND SCHOOLS OUTSIDE THE BAHAY PAG-ASA TO WHICH THE CHILD IS COMMITTED.

A CHILD COMMITTED TO A BAHAY PAG-ASA MAY BE RELEASED TO THE CHILD'S PARENT, GUARDIAN OR FOSTER PARENT UPON ORDER BY A COURT AND AFTER A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY CONDUCTED BY THE LOCAL SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICER OR THE DSWD. IN THE LATTER CASE, THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE MAY REFUSE TO DISCHARGE THE CHILD IF, IN ITS OPINION, HIS RELEASE WOULD BE PREJUDICIAL TO HIM OR TO THE COMMUNITY.

[Every 'Bahay Pag-asa' will have a special facility called the IJISC. This Center will be allocated for children in conflict with the law in accordance with Sections 20, 20-A and 20-B hereof. These children will be required to undergo a more intensive multidisciplinary intervention program. The JJWC in partnership with, but not limited to, the DSWD, the DOH, the DepED and the DILG, will develop and set the standards for the implementation of the multidisciplinary intervention program of the IJISC. institutionalization of the IJISC program, the JJWC will continue to monitor and provide technical assistance to the multi-disciplinary teams operating the said centers.]"

**SEC. 14.** Section 6 of Republic Act No. 9344, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

 "SEC. 6. Minimum Age of Criminal Responsibility. — A child [fifteen (15)] **BELOW TWELVE (12)** years of age [or under] at the time of the commission of the offense shall be exempt from [criminal] liability. However, the child shall be subjected to an intervention program pursuant to [Section 20 of] this Act.

A child is deemed to be [fifteen (15)] **TWELVE (12)** years of age on the day of the [fifteenth] **TWELFTH** anniversary of [his/her] **THE CHILD'S** birthdate.

A child [above fifteen (15)] **TWELVE (12)** years **OF AGE AND ABOVE** but below eighteen (18) years of age shall likewise be exempt from [criminal] liability and be subjected to an intervention program, unless [he/she] **THE CHILD** has acted with discernment, in which case, such child shall be subjected to the appropriate proceedings in accordance with this Act.

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The exemption from [criminal] liability herein established does not include exemption from civil liability, which shall be enforced in accordance with existing laws **AND THIS ACT**."

**SEC. 15.** Section 20 of Republic Act No. 9344, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 20. Children Below the Age of Criminal Responsibility. -If it has been determined that the child taken into custody is [fifteen (15) years old or] below TWELVE (12) YEARS OLD, the authority which will have an initial contact with the child, in consultation with the local social welfare and development officer, has the duty to immediately release the child to the custody of his/her parents or guardian, or in the absence thereof, the child's nearest relative. The child shall be subjected to a community-based intervention program supervised by the [local] **BARANGAY** social welfare and development officer, unless the best interest of the child requires the referral of the child to a **[**youth care facility or 'Bahay Pag-asa' managed by LGUs or licensed and/or accredited NGOs monitored by the DSWD] ANY CHILD-CARING INSTITUTION LICENSED AND ACCREDITED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT (DSWD) TO IMPLEMENT THE FOSTER CARE PROGRAM, OR TO A PERSON DULY REGISTERED WITH THE DSWD WHO IS WILLING TO PROVIDE FOSTER CARE.

NO CHILD UNDER SEVEN YEARS OF AGE SHALL BE SEPARATED FROM THE MOTHER, UNLESS THE LATTER IS UNFIT. GIVING CUSTODY OF THE CHILD TO THE PARENTS, GUARDIANS OR THE NEAREST RELATIVES SHALL BE CONSIDERED NOT TO BE IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE CHILD IF THE CHILD'S PARENTS, GUARDIANS OR NEAREST RELATIVES: (1) ARE TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY UNABLE OR UNWILLING TO PROVIDE THE CHILD WITH ADEQUATE CARE; (2) ARE ENGAGED IN DRUG ADDICTION OR HABITUAL ALCOHOLISM; (3) TREAT THE CHILD WITH EXCESSIVE HARSHNESS OR CRUELTY; (4) IMPROPERLY EXPLOIT THE CHILD; OR ANY OTHER ANALOGOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

THE FOLLOWING CHILDREN MAY ALSO BE PLACED IN FOSTER CARE:

1	(A) A CHILD WHO IS ABANDONED, SURRENDERED,
2	NEGLECTED, DEPENDENT OR ORPHANED;
3	(B) A CHILD WHO IS A VICTIM OF SEXUAL, PHYSICAL,
4	OR ANY OTHER FORM OF ABUSE OR
5	EXPLOITATION;
6	(C) A CHILD WITH SPECIAL NEEDS;
7	(D) A CHILD WHOSE FAMILY MEMBERS ARE
8	TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY UNABLE OR
9	UNWILLING TO PROVIDE THE CHILD WITH
10	ADEQUATE CARE;
11	(E) A CHILD AWAITING ADOPTIVE PLACEMENT AND
12	WHO WOULD HAVE TO BE PREPARED FOR FAMILY
13	LIFE;
14	(F) A CHILD WHO NEEDS LONG-TERM CARE AND CLOSE
15	FAMILY TIES BUT WHO CANNOT BE PLACED FOR
16	DOMESTIC ADOPTION;
17	<ul><li>(G) A CHILD WHOSE ADOPTION HAS BEEN DISRUPTED;</li><li>(H) A CHILD WHO IS UNDER SOCIALLY DIFFICULT</li></ul>
18 19	(H) A CHILD WHO IS UNDER SOCIALLY DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES SUCH AS, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, A
20	STREET CHILD, A CHILD IN ARMED CONFLICT OR A
20	VICTIM OF CHILD LABOR OR TRAFFICKING;
22	(I) A CHILD WHO COMMITTED A MINOR OFFENSE BUT
23	IS RELEASED ON RECOGNIZANCE, OR WHO IS IN
23 24	CUSTODY SUPERVISION OR WHOSE CASE IS
25 25	DISMISSED; AND
26 26	(J) A CHILD WHO IS IN NEED OF SPECIAL
27	PROTECTION AS ASSESSED BY A SOCIAL WORKER,
28	AN AGENCY OR THE DSWD.
29	ANTAGENET ON THE BOTTO
30	The [local] BARANGAY social welfare and development
31	officer shall determine the appropriate programs for the child who
32	has been released, in consultation with the child and the person
33	having custody over the child. If the parents, guardians or nearest
34	relatives cannot be located, or if they refuse to take custody, the
35	child may be released to any of the following:
36	critical may be released to any or the relief migr
37	(a) A duly registered nongovernmental or religious
38	organization;
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40	(b) A barangay official or a member of the Barangay Council
41	for the Protection of Children (BCPC);
42	( )
43	(c) A local social welfare and development officer; [or, when
44	and where appropriate, the DSWD.]
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46	(D) A FOSTER PARENT; OR
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48	(E) WHEN AND WHERE APPROPRIATE, THE DSWD.
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If the child has been found by the [local] BARANGAY social welfare and development officer to be dependent, abandoned, neglected or abused by his/her parents and the best interest of the child requires that he/she be placed in \( \bar{\cute}\) a youth care facility or **CHILD-CARING** ANY INSTITUTION Pag-asa' LICENSED AND ACCREDITED BY THE DSWD TO IMPLEMENT THE FOSTER CARE PROGRAM, OR TO A PERSON DULY REGISTERED WITH THE DSWD WHO IS WILLING TO **PROVIDE FOSTER CARE**, the child's parents or quardians shall execute a written authorization for the voluntary commitment of the child: Provided, That if the child has no parents or guardians or if they refuse or fail to execute the written authorization for voluntary commitment, the proper petition for involuntary commitment shall be immediately filed by the DSWD or the Local Social Welfare and Development Office (LSWDO) pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 603, as amended, otherwise known as 'The Child and Youth Welfare Code' and the Supreme Court rule on commitment of children: Provided, further, That the minimum age for children committed to a youth care facility or 'Bahay Pag-asa' shall be twelve (12) years old."

**SEC. 16.** Section 20-A of Republic Act No. 9344, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 20-A. Serious Crimes Committed by Children [Who Are Exempt From Criminal Responsibility. — A child who is above twelve (12) years of age up to [fifteen (15)] BELOW EIGHTEEN (18) years of age and who commits parricide, murder, infanticide, kidnapping and serious illegal detention where the victim is killed or raped, robbery with homicide or rape, destructive arson, rape, or carnapping where the driver or occupant is killed or raped or offenses under Republic Act No. 9165 (Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002) punishable by more than twelve (12) years of imprisonment, shall be deemed a neglected child under Presidential Decree No. 603, as amended, and shall be mandatorily placed in a [special facility within the youth care facility or 'Bahay Pag-asa' called the Intensive Juvenile Intervention and Support Center (IJISC)] JUVENILE REFORMATORY CENTER.

In accordance with existing laws, rules, procedures and guidelines, the proper petition for involuntary commitment and placement under [the IJISC] A JUVENILE REFORMATORY CENTER shall be filed by the local social welfare and development officer of the LGU where the offense was committed, or by the DSWD social worker in the local social welfare and development officer's absence OR INABILITY, within twenty-four (24) hours from the time of the receipt of a report on the alleged commission of said child. The court, where the petition for involuntary commitment has been filed shall decide on the petition within seventy-two (72) hours from the time the said petition has been filed by the DSWD/LSWDO. The court will determine the initial

period of placement of the child within the [IJISC] JUVENILE **REFORMATORY CENTER** which shall not be less than one (1) year. The multi-disciplinary team of the [IJISC] JUVENILE **REFORMATORY CENTER** will submit to the court a case study and progress report, to include a psychiatric evaluation report and recommend the reintegration of the child to his/her family or the extension of the placement under the [IJISC] JUVENILE REFORMATORY CENTER. The multi-disciplinary team will also submit a report to the court on the services extended to the parents and family of the child and the compliance of the parents in the intervention program. The court will decide whether the child has successfully completed the center-based intervention program and is already prepared to be reintegrated with his/her family or if there is a need for the continuation of the center-based rehabilitation of the child. The court will determine the next period of assessment or hearing on the commitment of the child."

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**SEC. 17.** Section 20-B of Republic Act No. 9344, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

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"SEC. 20-B. Repetition of Offenses. - A child who is Tabove twelve (12) years of age up to fifteen (15)] **BELOW TWELVE (12)** years of age and who commits an offense for the second time or oftener[: Provided, That the child was previously subjected to a community-based intervention program, shall be deemed a neglected child under Presidential Decree No. 603, as amended, and shall undergo an intensive intervention program supervised by the local social welfare and development officer: Provided, further, That, if the best interest of the child requires that he/she be placed in a youth care facility or ] SHALL BE PLACED IN A CHILD-CARING INSTITUTION LICENSED AND ACCREDITED BY THE DSWD TO IMPLEMENT THE FOSTER CARE PROGRAM, OR TO A PERSON DULY REGISTERED WITH THE DSWD WHO IS WILLING TO PROVIDE FOSTER CARE. HOWEVER, IF THE CHILD IS ALREADY IN THE CARE OF SUCH CHILD-CARING INSTITUTION OR FOSTER PARENT, THEN THE CHILD SHALL TRANSFERRED ANOTHER CHILD-CARING TO INSTITUTION OR FOSTER PARENT. THE CHILD SHALL UNDERGO REGULAR EVALUATIONS BY THE BARANGAY SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICER. IF THE LATTER DETERMINES IN A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY THAT THE CHILD'S INTEREST REQUIRED COMMITMENT TO A THEN THE CHILD SHALL BE PAG-ASA, **COMMITTED** ['Bahay Pag-asa', the child's parents or guardians shall execute a written authorization for the voluntary commitment of the child: Provided, finally, That if the child has no parents or quardians or if they refuse or fail to execute the written authorization for voluntary commitment, the proper petition for involuntary commitment shall be immediately filed by the DSWD or the LSWDO pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 603, as amended]."

SEC. 18. Section 20-D of Republic Act No. 9344, as amended, is further amended to read, as follows:

"SEC. 20-D. Joint Parental Responsibility. - Based on the recommendation of the multi-disciplinary team of the [IJISC] BAHAY PAG-ASA, the LSWDO or the DSWD, the court may require the parents of a child in conflict with the law to undergo counseling or any other intervention that, in the opinion of the court, would advance the welfare and best interest of the child.

As used in this Act, 'parents' shall mean any of the following:

- (a) Biological parents of the child; or
- (b) Adoptive parents of the child; or
- (c) Individuals who have custody of the child[.]; **OR**

# (D) A DULY REGISTERED FOSTER PARENT.

A court exercising jurisdiction over a child in conflict with the law may require the attendance of one or both parents of the child at the place where the proceedings are to be conducted.

The parents shall be **PRIMARILY** liable for **CIVIL** damages ARISING OUT OF THE ACTIONS OF THE CHILD IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW unless they prove, to the satisfaction of the court, that they were exercising reasonable supervision over the child at the time the child committed the offense and exerted reasonable effort and utmost diligence to prevent or discourage the child from committing another offense."

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**SEC. 19.** Section 22 of Republic Act No. 9344, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 22. Duties During Initial Investigation. – The law enforcement officer shall, in his/her investigation, determine where the case involving the child in conflict with the law should be referred.

The taking of the statement of the child shall be conducted in the presence of the following: (1) child's counsel of choice or in the absence thereof, a lawyer from the Public Attorney's Office; (2) the child's parents, guardian, or nearest relative, as the case may be; and (3) the [local] BARANGAY social welfare and development officer. In the absence of the child's parents, guardian, or nearest relative, and the local social welfare and development officer, the investigation shall be conducted in the presence of a representative of an NGO, religious group, or member of the BCPC.

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The social worker shall conduct an initial assessment to determine the appropriate interventions and whether the child acted with discernment, using the discernment assessment tools developed by the DSWD. The initial assessment shall be without prejudice to the preparation of a more comprehensive case study report. The local social worker shall do either of the following:

- (a) Proceed in accordance with Section 20 if the child is [fifteen (15)] **TWELVE (12)** years [or below or above fifteen (15) but below eighteen (18)] **UP TO BELOW EIGHTEEN (18)** years old, who acted without discernment; and
- (b) If the child is above [fifteen (15)] **TWELVE (12)** years old but below eighteen (18) and who acted with discernment, proceed to diversion under the following chapter."
- **SEC. 20.** Section 43 of Republic Act No. 9344 is hereby amended to read, as follows:

"SEC. 43. Confidentiality of Records and Proceedings. - All records and proceedings involving children in conflict with the law from initial contact until final disposition of the case shall be considered privileged and confidential. The public shall be excluded during the proceedings and the records shall not be disclosed directly or indirectly to anyone by any of the parties or the participants in the proceedings for any purpose whatsoever, except to determine if the child in conflict with the law may have his/hes sentence suspended or if he/she may be granted probation under the Probation Law, or to enforce the civil liability imposed in the criminal action.

The component authorities shall undertake all measures to protect this confidentiality of proceedings, including non-disclosure of records to the media, maintaining a separate police blotter for cases involving children in conflict with the law and adopting a system of coding to conceal material information which will lead to the child's identity. [Records] **THE CRIMINAL RECORDS** of a child in conflict with the law shall, after undergoing a community-based intervention program, or being committed to a Bahay Pag-Asa or Juvenile Reformatory Center **SHALL BE EXPUNGED AND** not be used in subsequent proceedings for cases involving the same offender as an adult[, except when beneficial for the offender and upon his/her written consent].

A person who has been in conflict with the law as a child shall not be held under any provision of law, to be guilty of perjury or of concealment or misrepresentation by reason of his/her failure to acknowledge the case or recite any fact related thereto in response to any inquiry made to him/her for any purpose."

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**SEC. 21.** Section 63 of Republic Act No. 9344, as amended, is hereby further amended to read, as follows:

"SEC. 63. Appropriations. – The amount necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act shall be charged against the current year's appropriations of the JJWC under the budget of the Department of Justice. Thereafter, such sums as may be necessary for the continued implementation of this Act shall be included in the budget of the DSWD under the annual General Appropriations Act: Provided, That the amount of Four hundred million pesos (P400,000,000.00) shall be appropriated for the construction of 'Bahay Pag-asa' rehabilitation centers in provinces or cities with high incidence of children in conflict with the law to be determined and identified by the DSWD and the JJWC on a priority basis: Provided, further, That the said amount shall be coursed through the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) for its proper implementation.

The LGUs concerned shall make available, from its own resources or assets, their counterpart share equivalent to the national government contribution of Five million pesos (P5,000,000.00) per rehabilitation center.

In addition, the Council may accept donations, grants and contributions from various sources, in cash or in kind, for purposes relevant to its functions, subject to the usual government accounting and auditing rules and regulations.

THE FAILURE OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIT TO BUILD, FUND AND OPERATE A BAHAY PAG-ASA SHALL BE A GROUND FOR SUSPENSION, OR REMOVAL FROM OFFICE BY THE PROPER COURT, OF THE MAYOR AND THE SANGGUNIAN MEMBERS IN THE PROVINCE OR HIGHLY-URBANIZED CITY.

EVERY LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIT SHALL SET ASIDE FIVE PERCENT (5%) OF ITS SHARE OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE ALLOTMENT TO FUND THE PROGRAMS UNDER THIS ACT AND OTHER RELEVANT LAWS."

**SEC. 22.** *Congressional Oversight.* There is hereby created a Joint Congressional Oversight Committee to oversee, monitor, and evaluate the implementation of this Act and other related laws.

The Oversight Committee shall be composed of five (5) members each from the Senate and from the House of Representatives, including the Chairpersons of the Senate Committee on Justice and Human Rights, to act as Chairperson of the Senate Panel, and the House Committee on Justice, to act as

Chairperson of the House Panel. The membership of the Committee for every House shall have at least one (1) minority member.

The Oversight Committee shall conduct a mandatory review of this Act every three (3) years from its approval.

The DSWD and the Department of Education are required to report to the Oversight Committee, copy furnished the Senate President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, on a monthly basis relevant data on school enrollment.

**SEC. 23.** *Separability Clause.* – If any provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional, such sections or parts not affected thereby shall remain in full force and effect.

**SEC. 24.** *Repealing Clause.* - All laws, decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

**SEC. 25.** *Effectivity Clause.* - This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in at least two (2) national newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,