HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

H. No. 6573

BY REPRESENTATIVES HERRERA-DY, GARBIN, BATOCABE, CO, OLIVAREZ, ROQUE (H.), UMALI, LEACHON, OAMINAL, REVILLA, ALVAREZ (P.), FARIÑAS, SUAREZ, ARENAS, HOFER, ACOP, DEL MAR, NOEL, ESCUDERO, CASTELO, NIETO, DE VENECIA, DALIPE, VERGARA, SUANSING (E.), BELMONTE (R.), ROBES, PRIMICIAS-AGABAS, BIAZON, BRAVO (M.V.), TAMBUNTING, VILLAFUERTE, ROA-PUNO, SY-ALVARADO AND MANALO, PER COMMITTEE REPORT NO. 431

AN ACT PROHIBITING HAZING AND REGULATING OTHER FORMS OF INITIATION RITES OF FRATERNITIES. SORORITIES, AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, AND PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION THEREOF. REPEALING FOR THE PURPOSE REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8049. ENTITLED "AN ACT REGULATING FORMS AND OTHER OF INITIATION RITES IN FRATERNITIES, SORORITIES, AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND PROVIDING PENALTIES THEREFOR"

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

- 1 Section 1. Short Title. This Act shall be known as the 2 "Anti-Hazing Act".
- 3 SEC. 2. Definition of Terms. As used in this Act:
- 4 (a) Hazing refers to an intentional, knowing, or reckless act
 5 by a person acting alone or acting with others that is directed
 6 against an individual, that the person knew or should have known

1 would endanger the physical health or safety of the individual, and 2 that is done for purposes of, but not limited to, pledging, being initiated into, affiliating with, participation in, holding office in, or 3 4 maintaining membership in any organization. The act of hazing 5 includes pressuring or coercing the individual into violating the law. 6 any brutality of a physical nature, such as whipping, beating, 7 striking, branding, electric shocking, placing of a harmful substance 8 on the body, or similar activity, unnecessary prolonged exposure to 9 the elements, forced consumption of any food, liquor, drug or other substance, or other forced physical activity that subjects the 10 11 individual to unnecessary risk of harm or that could adversely affect 12 the physical health or safety of the individual. It also includes any 13 activity that would subject the individual to psychological harm or extreme mental stress, such as sleep deprivation, forced 14 confinement in a small space, forced exclusion from social contact, 15 16 conduct that would result in extreme embarrassment, or other 17 activity that could adversely affect the mental health or dignity of 18 the individual;

(b) Initiation or initiation rites refer to ceremonies, practices, rituals or other acts, whether formal or informal, that a person must perform or take part in order to be accepted into a fraternity, sorority, or organization as a full-fledged member. It includes ceremonies, practices, rituals and other acts in all stages of membership in a fraternity, sorority, or organization;

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(c) Organization refers to school and community-based fraternities, sororities, or clubs; the officer and cadet corps of the Citizen's Military Training (CMT) and Citizen's Army Training

1	(CAT), the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), the Philippine
2	National Police (PNP), and the Philippine Military Academy
3	(PMA); and
4	(d) School refers to colleges, universities, and all other
5	educational institutions.
6	SEC. 3. Prohibition on Hazing All forms of hazing shall be
7	prohibited at whatever stage of the initiation rite or practice.
8	Fraternities, sororities, and organizations not based in school
9	such as those that are community-based are likewise covered by
10	the prohibition under this Act.
11	The physical, mental and psychological testing and training
12	procedures and practices to determine and enhance the physical
13	mental and psychological fitness of prospective regular members o
14	the AFP and the PNP as approved by the Secretary of Nationa
15	Defense and the National Police Commission (NPC) duly
16	recommended by the Chief of Staff, AFP and the Director General o
17	the PNP shall not be considered as hazing for purposes of this Act
18	nor shall any customary athletic events or other similar contests or
19	competitions or any activity or conduct that furthers a legal and
20	legitimate objective.
21	SEC. 4. Regulation of Initiation Rites Only initiation rites
22	or practices that do not inflict direct or indirect physical or
23	psychological suffering, harm or injury to the recruit, neophyte, or

applicant of a fraternity, sorority, and organization shall be

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allowed: Provided, That:

(a) A written application for its conduct shall be made to the proper authorities of the school not later than seven (7) days prior to the scheduled initiation date:

- (b) The written application shall indicate the place and date of the initiation rites and the names of the recruit, neophyte, or applicant to be initiated;
- (c) Such written application shall further contain an underwriting that no such harm of any kind shall be committed by anybody during the initiation rites;
- (d) A medical certificate of the recruit, neophyte, or applicant must be attached to the application to ensure fitness to undergo initiation;
- (e) The initiation rites shall not last for more than three (3) days;
- (f) The application shall contain the names of the incumbent officers of the fraternity, sorority, and organization and any person or persons that will take charge in the conduct of the initiation rites;
- (g) The application shall be under oath with a declaration that it has been posted in the official school bulletin board, the bulletin board of the office of the fraternity, sorority, and organization, and two (2) other conspicuous places in the school or in the premises of the organization; and
- (h) The application shall be posted from the time of submission of the written notice to the school authorities or head of organization and shall only be removed from its posting three (3) days after the conduct of the initiation rites.

The school, fraternity, sorority, and organization shall provide for bulletin boards for the posting of the applications for the conduct of initiation rites.

The appropriate authorities of the school shall have the right to approve or disapprove the application, with the reasons stated clearly and in unequivocal terms in a formal advice to the fraternity, sorority, and organization concerned, taking into consideration the safety and security of participants in the activity. Guidelines for the approval or denial of the application to conduct initiation rites by a registered fraternity, sorority, and organization shall be promulgated by the appropriate school officials not later than sixty (60) days after the approval of this Act.

School officials shall have the authority to impose, after due notice and summary hearing, disciplinary sanctions to the head and all other officers of the fraternity, sorority, and organization that conduct an initiation without first securing the necessary approval of the school as required under this section. All members of the fraternity, sorority, and organization who participated in the unauthorized initiation rites, even if no hazing was conducted, shall also be subject to disciplinary sanctions.

In case the written application for the conduct of initiation rites contains false or inaccurate information, appropriate disciplinary sanctions shall be imposed, after due notice and summary hearing, against the person who prepared the application or supplied the false and inaccurate information, and the head and other officers of the fraternity, sorority, and organization concerned.

SEC. 5. Monitoring of Initiation Rites. — The head of the school or an authorized representative must assign at least two (2) representatives of the school to be present during the initiation rites. It is the duty of the school representatives to see to it that no hazing is conducted during the initiation rites. The representatives of the school who were present during the initiation rites shall make a report to the appropriate officials of the school regarding the conduct of the initiation.

SEC. 6. Registration of Fraternities, Sororities, and Other Organizations. – All existing fraternities, sororities, and other organizations otherwise not created or organized by the school but has existing members who are students, or plans to recruit students to be their members, shall be required to register with the proper authorities of the school before they conduct activities whether on-or-off campus, including the recruitment of members.

A newly established fraternity, sorority, and organization in a school shall immediately register with the proper authorities of the school during the semester or trimester in which it was established or organized: *Provided*, That the new fraternity, sorority, and organization has complied with the requirements prescribed by the school in establishing a fraternity, sorority, and organization: *Provided*, *further*, That schools shall promulgate their guidelines in the registration of fraternities, sororities, and organizations within their jurisdiction not later than sixty (60) days from the approval of this Act.

Upon registration, all fraternities, sororities, and organizations shall submit a comprehensive list of members, which shall be updated not later than thirty (30) days from the start of every semester or trimester, depending on the academic calendar of the school.

School officials shall have the authority to impose, after due notice and summary hearing, disciplinary penalties to the head and other officers of the fraternity, sorority, and organization who fail to register or update their roster of members as required under this section.

SEC. 7. Faculty Adviser. – All fraternities, sororities, and organizations must be assigned a faculty adviser responsible for monitoring the activities of the fraternity, sorority, and organization. The faculty adviser must be a duly recognized, active member in good standing of the faculty of the school in which the fraternity, sorority, and organization are registered.

SEC. 8. Role of Educational Institutions. — Schools shall implement an information dissemination campaign at the start of every semester or trimester to provide adequate information to students regarding the consequences of conducting and participating in hazing.

An orientation program relating to membership in a fraternity, sorority, and organization shall also be conducted by schools at the start of every semester or trimester.

Schools shall encourage fraternities, sororities, and organizations to engage in undertakings that foster holistic personal

growth and development and activities that contribute to solving relevant and pressing issues of society.

SEC. 9. Registration of Community-Based Fraternities, Sororities, and Organizations. — All new and existing community-based fraternities, sororities, and organizations, including their respective local chapters, shall register with the barangay, and municipality or city wherein such fraternity, sorority, organization and their respective chapters are primarily based.

Upon registration, all community-based fraternities, sororities, and organizations shall submit a comprehensive list of members and officers which shall be updated yearly from the date of registration.

SEC. 10. Regulation of Initiation Rights for Community-Based Fraternities, Sororities, and Organizations. — Only initiation rites or practices that do not inflict direct or indirect physical or psychological suffering, harm, or injury to the recruit, neophyte, or applicant of a fraternity, sorority, and organization shall be allowed: Provided. That:

- (a) A written application to conduct the same shall be made to the barangay captain in the barangay, and the municipal or city mayor in the city or municipality where the community-based fraternity, sorority, and organization is based not later than seven (7) days prior to the scheduled initiation date;
- 24 (b) The written application shall indicate the place and 25 date of the initiation rites and the names of the recruit, 26 neophyte, or applicant to be initiated;

- (c) Such application shall further contain an undertaking 1 that no harm of any kind shall be inflicted by anybody during the 2 initiation rites: 3
- (d) A medical certificate of the recruit, neophyte, or applicant must be attached to the application to ensure fitness to undergo 5 initiation: 6

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- (e) The initiation rites shall not last for more than three (3) 7 8 days;
 - (f) The application shall contain the names of the incumbent officers of the community-based fraternity, sorority. organization and any person or persons that will take charge in the conduct of the initiation rites;
 - (g) The application shall be under oath with a declaration that it has been posted in the official bulletin board of the barangay hall, and the municipal or city hall where the community-based fraternity, sorority, and organization is based and the bulletin board of the office of the community-based fraternity, sorority, and organization; and
 - (h) The application shall be posted from the time of submission of the written notice to the barangay captain, and municipal or city mayor and shall only be removed from its posting three (3) days after the conduct of the initiation rites.
- SEC. 11. Monitoring of Initiation Rites of Community-Based 23 Fraternities, Sororities, and Organizations. - The barangay captain 24 of the barangay, and the municipal or city mayor of the 25 municipality or city where the community-based fraternity, sorority, 26 and organization are based must assign at least two (2) barangay, 27

- municipal or city officials to be present during the initiation. It shall be their duty to see to it that no hazing is conducted during the initiation rites. The barangay, municipal or city officials who were present during the initiation rites shall make a report to the barangay captain, and the municipal or city mayor regarding the conduct of the initiation.
 - SEC. 12. Impermissible Defenses. It is not a defense to a charge of hazing that:
 - (a) The consent of the victim had been obtained; or

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(b) The conduct or activity was not done as a condition of membership to an organization.

Any person charged under this Act shall not be entitled to the mitigating circumstance that there was no intention to commit so grave a wrong.

- SEC. 13. Inapplicability to the Victim. This Act shall not apply to an individual who is the subject of the hazing, regardless of whether the individual voluntarily allowed himself or herself to be hazed, or was merely forced to haze another.
- SEC. 14. Liability for Other Offenses. A prosecution under this Act does not bar a prosecution of the offender for:
 - (a) Any other offense for which the offender may be liable as a party for conduct committed by the person hazed; or
- (b) Any offense, caused in the course of hazing, that the offender commits against the person who is hazed.
 - SEC. 15. Suits by the Victim. The person against whom the hazing is directed may commence a civil action for injury or damages at any stage of the proceeding. The action may be brought

against any participant in the hazing, or any organization to which
the individual is seeking membership whose agents, directors,
trustees, managers, or officers authorized, requested, commanded,
participated in, or ratified the hazing. Wrongful death suits may be
brought in instances where the victim of hazing has died as a result.

- SEC. 16. Administrative Sanctions. The responsible officials of the school or of the police or military may impose the appropriate administrative sanctions, after due notice and summary hearing, on the person or persons charged under this Act even before their conviction.
- SEC. 17. Prohibited Acts; Penalties. If the person subjected to hazing or other forms of initiation rites suffers any physical or psychological injury or dies as a result thereof, the officers and members of the organization who actually participated in the infliction of physical or psychological harm shall be liable as principals. The person or persons who participated in the hazing shall suffer:
- (a) The penalty of imprisonment for twenty (20) years and one (1) day to life imprisonment and a fine of one million pesos (P1,000,000.00) if death, suicide, rape, sodomy or mutilation results therefrom;
- (b) The penalty of imprisonment for seventeen (17) years, four (4) months and one (1) day to twenty (20) years and a fine of five hundred thousand pesos (P500,000.00) if in consequence of the hazing the victim shall become insane, imbecile, impotent or blind;
- (c) The penalty of imprisonment for fourteen (14) years, eight (8) months and one (1) day to seventeen (17) years and four (4)

months and a fine of three hundred thousand pesos (P300,000.00) if in consequence of the hazing the victim shall have lost the use of speech or the power to hear or to smell, or shall have lost an eye, a hand, a foot, an arm or a leg or shall have lost the use of any such member or shall have become permanently ill or incapacitated for the activity or work in which the victim was habitually engaged;

- (d) The penalty of imprisonment for twelve (12) years and one (1) day to fourteen (14) years and eight (8) months and a fine of two hundred thousand pesos (P200,000.00) if in consequence of the hazing the victim shall become deformed or shall have lost any other part of the body, or shall have lost the use thereof, or shall have been ill or incapacitated for the performance of the activity or work in which he was habitually engaged for a period of more than ninety (90) days;
- (e) The penalty of imprisonment for ten (10) years and one (1) day to twelve (12) years and a fine of two hundred thousand pesos (P200,000.00) if in consequence of the hazing the victim shall have been ill or incapacitated for the performance of the activity or work in which the victim was habitually engaged for a period of more than thirty (30) days;
- (f) The penalty of imprisonment for eight (8) years and one (1) day to ten (10) years and a fine of one hundred thousand pesos (P100,000.00) if in consequence of the hazing the victim shall have been ill or incapacitated for the performance of the activity or work in which the victim was habitually engaged for a period of ten (10) days or more, or that the injury sustained shall require medical assistance for the same period:

1	(g) The penalty of imprisonment of six (6) years and one (1)
2	day to eight (8) years and a fine of one hundred thousand pesos
3	(P100,000.00) if in consequence of the hazing the victim shall have
1	been ill or incapacitated for the performance of the activity or work
5	in which the victim was habitually engaged from one (1) to nine (9)
5	days, or that the injury sustained shall require medical assistance
7	for the same period;

- (h) The penalty of imprisonment of four (4) years, two (2) months and one (1) day to six (6) years and a fine of one hundred thousand pesos (P100,000.00) if in consequence of the hazing the victim sustained physical injuries which do not prevent the victim from engaging in a habitual activity or work, or require medical attendance:
- (i) The penalty of imprisonment of six (6) months and one (1) day to two (2) years and four (4) months and a fine of fifty thousand pesos (P50,000.00) if in consequence of the hazing the victim was subjected to substantial risk of physical injury or death, but did not sustain actual physical injuries or psychological harm; and
- (j) The penalty of a fine not to exceed fifty thousand pesos (P50,000.00) if in consequence of the hazing the victim did not sustain actual physical injury but was subjected to psychological harm or extreme mental stress.

The maximum penalty herein provided shall be imposed in any of the following instances:

(1) When the recruitment is accompanied by force, violence, threat, intimidation or deceit on the person of the recruit who refuses to join or by any form of vexation for the purpose of

- recruitment in joining or promoting a particular fraternity, sorority, and organization. The persistent and repeated proposal or invitation made to a person who had twice refused to participate or join the proposed fraternity, sorority, and organization shall be a *prima facie* evidence of vexation for purposes of this section;
 - (2) When a recruit, neophyte or applicant initially consents to join a fraternity, sorority, or organization, but upon learning that hazing will be committed on his person, is prevented from quitting;

- (3) When a recruit, neophyte or applicant who had undergone hazing is prevented from reporting the unlawful act to the parents or guardians of the recruit, neophyte or applicant, to the proper school authorities, or to the police authorities, through force, violence, threat or intimidation;
- (4) When the hazing is committed outside of the school orinstitution;
 - (5) When the victim is below twelve (12) years of age at the time of the hazing;
 - (6) When the hazing involves the operation or other use of a motor vehicle;
 - (7) When the hazing involves the consumption of an alcoholic product or illegal drug or other illegal substance;
 - (8) When the members of the fraternity, sorority, or organization were intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol or illegal drugs when they actually participated in the hazing or had inflicted harm or injury with the aid of a dangerous weapon to the person under initiation.

The same aggravating circumstances shall be applied upon the nonresident or alumni members of the fraternity, sorority, and organization who actually participated in the hazing.

The owner or the lessee of the place where hazing is conducted shall be liable as a principal when they have actual knowledge of the hazing conducted therein but failed to take any action to prevent it from occurring or failed to promptly report it to the law enforcement authorities when this could have been done without peril to the owner or the owner's family. If the hazing is held in the home of one of the officers or members of the fraternity, sorority, or organization, the parents of such officer or member of the fraternity, sorority, or organization shall be held liable as principals when they had actual knowledge of the hazing conducted therein but failed to take any action to prevent this from occurring or failed to promptly report to the law enforcement authorities when the same could have been done without peril to the officer or member or their families.

School authorities including faculty members as well as barangay, municipal or city officials shall be held liable as principals for incidents of hazing conducted by fraternities, sororities, and other organizations if it can be shown that the school authority or barangay, municipal or city official allowed or consented to the conduct of hazing but failed to take any action to prevent this from occurring or failed to promptly report to the law enforcement authorities when this could have been done without peril to the school authority, faculty members or barangay, municipal or city officials or their families.

The officers, former officers, or alumni of the fraternity, sorority, or organization who actually planned the hazing although not present when the acts constituting hazing were committed shall be liable as principals. A fraternity, sorority, or organization's faculty adviser who was present when the acts constituting hazing were committed but failed to take action to prevent this from occurring or failed to promptly report the same to the law enforcement authorities when this could have been done without peril to the faculty adviser or the faculty adviser's family shall also be liable as principal.

The presence of any person during the hazing is *prima* facie evidence of participation therein as principal unless that person prevented the commission of the acts of hazing or promptly reported this to the law enforcement authorities.

The incumbent officers of the fraternity, sorority, and organization concerned shall be jointly liable with those members who actually participated in the hazing.

This section shall apply to the president, manager, director or other responsible officer of a corporation engaged in hazing as a requirement for employment in the manner provided herein.

Any judgment of final conviction shall be reflected in the scholastic record, personal or employment record of the person convicted, regardless of when the conviction is promulgated or has become final.

SEC. 18. The Inter-Agency Committee Against Hazing. - The Commission on Higher Education (CHED), Department of Education (DepED), Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of

- 1 the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Social
- Welfare and Development (DSWD), PNP, AFP, Philippine National
- 3 Police Academy (PNPA), PMA, National Youth Commission
- 4 (NYC), and an organization representing educational institutions,
- 5 schools, colleges, and universities shall create an inter-agency
- 6 committee that shall promulgate guidelines and implementing
- 7 rules and regulations in order to carry out the provisions of this
- 8 Act.
- 9 SEC. 19. Separability Clause. If any provision or part of
- 10 this Act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining
- 11 parts or provisions not affected thereby shall remain in full
- 12 force and effect.
- 13 SEC. 20. Repealing Clause. Republic Act No. 8049 is
- 14 hereby repealed. All other laws, decrees, executive orders,
- 15 proclamations, rules and regulations, or parts thereof inconsistent
- with the provisions of this Act are hereby amended, repealed or
- 17 modified accordingly.
- 18 SEC. 21. Effectivity. This Act shall take effect fifteen (15)
- 19 days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in at least two (2)
- 20 newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,