Republic of the Philippines **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**Quezon City

18TH CONGRESS

First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 2143



Introduced by Representative Michael L. Romero

EXPLANATORY NOTE

In the country today, there are very few situations where it is useful or even desirable to be **anonymous outside of explicitly anti-social or criminal behavior**. The standard examples of corporate leaks, personal confessions, honest reviews, etc., do not benefit from true anonymity.

Instead, people want to expose some subset of their identity and nothing more. Likewise, if someone confesses something about their personal life, they want to do it with a supportive community and not to strangers who do not care about or have a lasting relationship with them.

While these services are great for providing a momentary distraction, they are still doing nothing to address the **core problem of online identity security**.

It is not about being anonymous or even pretending to be someone else. It is about controlling which subsets of true facets of a person are relevant in different social contexts. This is fundamentally not deceptive but actually enables one to be authentic.

However, this type of aggregation is a very bad deal.

With this comes in the form of hyper-targeted advertisements. This is a scary proposition.

Even though users primarily are reacting to this "stalking" factor, there is actually a delicate but much more dangerous force at work.

This House Bill seeks to persecute and penalize all forms of fake/false news. To provide stiffer penalties and sanctions for all offenders.

Thus, the early passage of this bill is earnestly requested.

MICHAEL L. ROMERO Ph.D.

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AN ACT

PENALIZING ALL FORMS OF FAKE/FALSE NEWS, 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 – it is hereby declared a policy of the state to protect and uphold the social media integrity and legitimacy of any person or corporation/institution.

The Philippine National Police (PNP), National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) and the Internet Service Provider (ISP) host like Facebook, Twitter and Google shall assist in finding and persecuting these offenders.

SECTION 2. PENALTIES AND SANCTIONS – any person violating this act, or any failure of compliance with the provisions of this act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than Five Hundred thousand pesos (**P500,000.00**) and imprisonment of not less than Ten (10) years

If the offender is a corporation;

The President, Chief Executive Officer and other officers shall suffer the penalty of imprisonment.

SECTION 3. TRANSITORY PROVISION – Existing industries, businesses and offices affected by the implementation of this Act shall be given six (6) months transitory period from the effectivity of the IRR or such other period as may be determined, to comply with the requirements of this Act.

SECTION 4. IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS – The departments and agencies charged, to be lead by the PNP and NBI with carrying out the provisions of this Act, shall within sixty (60) days after the effectivity of this Act, formulate the necessary rules and regulations for its effective implementation.

SECTION 5. 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.

SECTION 6. SEPARABILITY CLAUSE – If, for any reason, any section or provision of this Act is held unconstitutional or invalid, the other sections or provisions hereof shall not be affected thereby.

SECTION 7. EFFECTIVITY CLAUSE – This Act shall take effect after fifteen (15) days from its publication in the Official Gazette or in at least two (2) national newspapers of general circulation whichever comes earlier.

Approved,