




Senate
Office of the Secretary

6
NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE)
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
First Regular Session)

'22 AUG -1 P1 :26

SENATE
S. No. 959

RECEIVED BY: 

Introduced by Senator Grace Poe

AN ACT
PENALIZING THE DISSEMINATION OF FALSE INFORMATION AS TO THE PRESENCE OF BOMBS, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER INCENDIARY DEVICES IN HIGH DENSITY OR SENSITIVE PLACES AND PROVIDING PENALTIES THEREFOR

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Several bomb scares have threatened various places around the country, demonstrating the need to address the growing concern on bomb threats. Every false bomb threat which causes unnecessary alarm in an area leads to unnecessary anxiety for the people, disruption of regular activities, losses in productivity and wastage of law enforcement emergency response resources.

Recently, Last 3 June 2022 the Malabon City Police Station received information from the Malabon Command Center about the supposed bomb threat. Authorities immediately evacuated all the personnel from the city hall building, and cordoned off the area. However, the explosive ordnance disposal team declared the city hall cleared of any hazardous and explosive materials.

Presidential Decree No. 1727 on "Declaring as Unlawful the Malicious Dissemination of False Information of the Willful Making of any Threat Concerning Bombs, Explosives or any Similar Device or Means of Destruction and Imposing Penalties Therefor" was issued in October 1980. It states that any person who communicates, willfully makes any threat or maliciously conveys false information of an attempt to damage or destroy any property by means of explosives, incendiary devices and other destructive forces of similar nature, shall be punished with imprisonment of not more than five years or a fine of not more than forty thousand pesos (Php 40,000.00) or both at the discretion of the court.

This bill seeks to repeal and supersede P.D. 1727 and to impose stiffer penalties when the above acts is done in high population density and sensitive areas, in the objective of curbing incidences of false reports which resulting to losses in productivity and resources.

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


GRACE POE


SENATE
S. No. 959



Introduced by Senator Grace Poe

AN ACT
PENALIZING THE DISSEMINATION OF FALSE INFORMATION AS TO THE PRESENCE OF BOMBS, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER INCENDIARY DEVICES IN HIGH DENSITY OR SENSITIVE PLACES AND PROVIDING PENALTIES THEREFOR

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

1 Section 1. *Title.* – This Act shall be known as the “False Bomb Threat
2 Prohibition Act of 2022”

3 Sec 2. *Declaration of Policy.* – It is hereby declared the policy of the State to
4 undertake all measures to protect all persons, especially its citizens, from being
5 subject to injurious effects of false information and threats on bombs and explosives,
6 in the objective of upholding their security and safety, especially in high density and
7 sensitive places where the risks are higher.

8 Sec 3. *Definition of Terms.* - As used in this Act:

9 a) “High density” shall refer to areas which are regularly populated with
10 people including but not limited to public spaces like national roads, public
11 parks, airports, seaports, hotels and malls, or where people are gathered
12 for an event.

13 b) “Sensitive areas” shall refer to those which are subject to those which are
14 subject to high risks upon violation of this act because of the magnitude of
15 resulting possible losses in productivity, resources, and religious value

1 notwithstanding the number of people present therein, including but not
2 limited to educational institutions, offices, government institutions, and
3 churches.

4 Sec 4. *Prohibition.* – No person shall willfully communicate or cause to be
5 communicated, either directly or indirectly, orally, in writing, by mail, by use of a
6 telephone or telecommunication device including, but not limited to, cellular through
7 an electronic mail, internet communication device or by any means, a threat or
8 information involving a bomb, explosive or other incendiary device, when such threat
9 is in fact not present, thereby causing either the evacuation or serious disruption of
10 a school, school related event, school transportation, or a dwelling disruption of a
11 school, school related event, school transportation, or a dwelling, building place of
12 assembly, facility or public transport, or an aircraft, ship or common carrier, or
13 willfully communicates or causes serious public inconvenience or alarm.

14 Sec 5. *Penalties.* – Any person found guilty of violating this Act or any rules
15 and regulations issued pursuant hereto shall, upon conviction, be punished by
16 imprisonment of not less than six (6) years but not more than twelve (12) years or
17 fine of not less than One Million Pesos (P1, 000,000.00) but not more than Five
18 Million Pesos (P5,000,000.00) or both.

19 Sec 6. *Separability Clause.* – If any part or provision of this Act is declared
20 unconstitutional, other parts or provisions thereof which are not affected thereby
21 shall continue to be in full force and effect.

22 Sec 7. *Repealing Clause.* – All laws, decrees, executive orders and issuances
23 and rules and regulations which are inconsistent with the provisions of this act are
24 hereby repealed, amended or modified accordingly.

25 Sec 8. *Effectivity.* – This act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its
26 publication in at least two (2) national newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,