

Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Quezon City, Metro Manila

TWENTIETH CONGRESS  
*1<sup>st</sup> Regular Session*

House Bill No. 4348



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**Introduced by Representatives EDVIC G. YAP AND ERIC G. YAP**

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### EXPLANATORY NOTE

Roads are shared spaces that must be governed by mutual respect, discipline, and accountability. However, in recent years, the alarming rise in incidents of road rage has placed both motorists and pedestrians at greater risk. These acts, ranging from verbal abuse to physical violence and even fatal altercations, undermine public safety, disrupt traffic, and contribute to a growing culture of aggression on our streets.

The filing of this bill is driven by a series of high-profile road rage incidents that have sparked public outrage and exposed serious gaps in the legal and enforcement systems. The recent case involving a motorist who brandished a firearm during a traffic altercation in Quezon City made national headlines and highlighted how unchecked aggression on the road can escalate into life-threatening violence. Yet, despite the frequency and severity of such encounters, there remains no clear, dedicated law penalizing road rage as a distinct offense. This bill intends to fill that legislative void and ensure justice for victims while deterring potential offenders.

According to data from the Philippine National Police–Highway Patrol Group (PNP-HPG), road rage incidents have steadily increased over the past five (5) years, with many resulting in injuries and even loss of lives. In 2023 alone, the HPG documented over 1,500 road-related altercations nationwide, a significant portion of which involved physical attacks, reckless driving, or the use of weapons. These incidents not only endanger the individuals directly involved but also pose risks to bystanders and other road users. Addressing road rage through clear penalties and behavioral interventions is therefore a matter of urgent public interest.

The proposed “Anti-Road Rage Act of 2025” aims to define and penalize acts of road rage, including aggressive gestures, verbal abuse, physical attacks, reckless driving, and other hostile behaviors on the road. The bill outlines corresponding penalties depending on the severity of the offense, with stiffer punishments for incidents that result in injury or death. It mandates the revocation of the driver’s license of offenders and establishes a dedicated prosecutorial unit under the Department of Justice to

expedite the handling of road rage cases. Additionally, it requires convicted individuals to undergo anger management programs and provides for witness protection, ensuring that victims are not left vulnerable or silenced.

This measure, therefore, seeks to promote safer, more respectful roads by holding aggressive motorists accountable for their actions and providing a comprehensive legal response to road rage. Through imposing penalties, requiring behavioral reform, and ensuring victim protection, the bill upholds the rights of all road users and reinforces the government's commitment to public safety and civil order.

In view of the foregoing, the passage of this bill is respectfully sought.



**HON. EDVIC G. YAP**



**HON. ERIC G. YAP**

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**AN ACT**  
**PENALIZING ACTS OF ROAD RAGE AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

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

**SECTION 1. *Short Title.*** - This Act shall be known as the “Anti-Road Rage Act of 2025.”

**SEC 2. *Declaration of Policy.*** - It is the policy of the State to make roads safer for all - pedestrians and motorists alike. In this light, policies must therefore be established to protect all road users from all acts of road rage that not only cause unwarranted road obstruction but also physical harm and even death in extreme cases.

**SEC 3. *Definition of Terms.*** - The following terms as used in this Act shall mean the following:

- a. **Road Rage** refers to the aggressive, hostile or violent behavior in traffic or on the road by a motorist, which may include the following:
- i. Wild gesturing at the other concerned party or any of his/her passengers;
  - ii. Cursing or using bad language or any form of verbal insults;
  - iii. Any physical attack on another or an attempt thereof;
  - iv. Reckless driving;
  - v. Any kind of threat or intimidation;
  - vi. Any use of force against another person; and
  - vii. Other analogous circumstances, including all other acts that may fall under the Revised Penal Code and other Special Penal Laws, as may be applicable.

b. **Motorist** refers to any individual operating a motor vehicle on public roads.

c. **Pedestrian** refers to any person on foot using the roadways.

d. **Roadways/Highways** shall mean every public thoroughfare, public boulevard, driveway, avenue, park, alley and callejon, but shall not include roadway upon grounds owned by private persons, colleges, universities, or other similar institutions.

**SEC 4. Penalty.** - Any person who engages in Road Rage as defined in this Act, when no injury or death occurred, shall be penalized with an imprisonment of six (6) months to one (1) year and/or a fine of not less than Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000.00) but not more than One Hundred Thousand Pesos (P100,000.00), at the discretion of the court.

In cases resulting in physical injury, regardless of the degree, a penalty of imprisonment of two (2) years to four (4) years and/or a fine of not less One Hundred Thousand Pesos (P100,000.00) but not more than Two Hundred Fifty Thousand Pesos (P250,000.00) exclusive of all the damages incurred, shall be imposed at the discretion of the court.

In cases resulting to death of a party, a penalty of imprisonment of six (6) years and one (1) day to twelve (12) years and/or a fine of not less than Two Hundred Fifty Thousand Pesos (P250,000.00) but not more than Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (P500,000.00) exclusive of all the damages incurred, shall be imposed at the discretion of the court.

In cases where the offending party in a Road Rage incident is a government official or employee, he or she shall suffer the accessory penalty of perpetual disqualification from government service.

**SEC 5. Revocation of Driver's License.** - The driver's license of a person who engages in Road Rage shall be revoked by the issuing authority upon notice and shall not be eligible for renewal for the next five (5) years following the revocation thereof.

**SEC 6. Authority of the Government to Prosecute.** - The government, through the appropriate legal and law enforcement agencies, shall have the authority to prosecute suspects of road rage on behalf of victims. This authority shall be exercised in cases where victims are unable or unwilling to pursue legal action due to fear, intimidation, or other reasons.

**SEC. 7. Independent Action.** - Nothing in this Act shall preclude a victim of Road Rage from instituting a separate civil, criminal, administrative, or other legal action, as may be appropriate.

**SEC 8. *Aggravating Circumstance.*** - If a more serious crime is committed during a Road Rage, the latter shall be considered an aggravating circumstance as provided under Article 14, Section 1 of the Revised Penal Code.

**SEC 9. *Prohibited Defense.*** - Being under the influence of alcohol, any illicit drug, or any other mind-altering substance shall not be a defense under this Act.

**SEC 10. *Establishment of Dedicated Unit.*** - The Department of Justice (DOJ), through the National Prosecution Service (NPS), shall establish a dedicated unit tasked with handling Road Rage cases, ensuring swift and efficient prosecution of offenders.

**SEC. 11. *Protection of Victims and Witnesses.*** - The government shall provide necessary protection to victims and witnesses of Road Rage incidents, ensuring their safety and security throughout the legal process.

**SEC 12. *Compulsory Anger Management Program.*** - In addition to the penalties, convicted individuals shall be required to undergo a government-approved anger management program to address their aggressive behavior and prevent Road Rage incidents.

**SEC. 13. *Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR).*** - The DOJ, Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Land Transportation Office (LTO), and other relevant government agencies shall formulate and promulgate necessary rules and regulations for the implementation of this Act within ninety (90) days from its effectivity.

**SEC 14. *Separability Clause.*** - If any part or provision of the Act shall be held unconstitutional or invalid, other Provisions hereof which are not affected hereby shall continue to be in full force and effect.

**SEC 15. *Repealing Clause.*** - All laws, decrees, rules and regulations inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

**SEC 16. *Effectivity.*** - This shall take effect after fifteen (15) days from its publication in two (2) national newspapers of general circulation.

*Approved,*