



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



TWENTIETH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 8821

Introduced by Rep. ROBERT NAZAL

AN ACT

INSTITUTIONALIZING AUTOMATIC SOCIOECONOMIC RELIEF, MARKET-STABILIZATION, LOGISTICS-CONTINUITY, LABOR-PROTECTION, AND ENERGY-CONTINGENCY MEASURES DURING A DECLARED NATIONAL ENERGY EMERGENCY, PROVIDING FOR MANDATORY GRACE PERIODS FOR CERTAIN LOANS, RENTS, AND UTILITIES, A TEMPORARY MORATORIUM ON CERTAIN FORECLOSURE, REPOSSESSION, AND SIMILAR ADVERSE ACTIONS, EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS AND DISPLACED WORKERS, TARGETED SUPPORT FOR TRANSPORT, AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, MSMES, MINING AND CONSTRUCTION ENTERPRISES, ESTABLISHING AN ENERGY EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Philippines is confronting an energy shock with immediate consequences for transport costs, food distribution, business operations, and household welfare. Executive Order No. 110, issued on 24 March 2026, already declared a state of national energy emergency and activated the Unified Package for Livelihoods, Industry, Food, and Transport as the government's coordinated response framework. This bill does not duplicate that executive action. It provides what only legislation can firmly establish: a standing statutory framework for automatic relief, market stabilization, logistics continuity, labor protection, and targeted public support during any declared national energy emergency.

The urgency of this measure is confirmed by official energy data. The Department of Energy launched a Strategic Fuel Program targeting up to two million barrels of additional supply to support domestic requirements and mitigate the impact of fuel supply disruptions and market volatility.

The DOE also reported on 31 March 2026 that 1.042 million barrels of diesel, equivalent to 165,678,000 liters, had already been secured for delivery through April 2026. These are concrete stabilization measures taken in response to a real and continuing threat to domestic fuel security.

The inflation risk is equally clear. In its February 2026 Monetary Policy Report, the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas stated that crude oil prices were revised upward because of geopolitical tensions and that if Dubai crude averages US\$80 per barrel in 2026 and 2027, headline inflation would breach the upper end of the target range. The same BSP report shows headline inflation at 4.1 percent in both 2026 and 2027 under that scenario, and states that these estimates exclude second-round effects. In plain terms, a fuel shock does not stop at the pump. It spills into fares, food, electricity, logistics, and the cost of keeping businesses open.

Existing law already allows the President to respond to critically low energy supply. Republic Act No. 7638 authorizes the declaration of a critically low energy supply or imminent danger thereof, while Republic Act No. 11285 establishes the State's framework on energy efficiency and conservation. What is still missing is a permanent law that automatically connects an energy-emergency declaration to enforceable relief for households, workers, tenants, utility consumers, transport operators, farmers, fisherfolk, and vulnerable enterprises, together with statutory tools for anti-hoarding enforcement, logistics continuity, and accountable use of public funds.

Congress has adopted this kind of emergency architecture before. Republic Act No. 11469 required covered institutions to implement grace periods for loans during the pandemic emergency, while Republic Act No. 11494 later provided a one-time 60-day grace period for loans and minimum grace periods for residential and commercial rents and utility payments. The lesson is straightforward: when the nation faces a large-scale external shock, the law must be ready to shield ordinary Filipinos from sudden economic injury.

This bill answers that need. It institutionalizes emergency cash assistance for affected households, support for displaced and terminated workers, wage subsidy and payroll preservation, grace periods for covered loans, rents, and utility payments, a temporary moratorium on certain foreclosure and repossession actions, targeted support for transport, agriculture, fisheries, MSMEs, mining, and construction, anti-hoarding and anti-profiteering safeguards, anti-inflation and logistics continuity measures, local contingency planning, and an Energy Emergency Relief Fund, all subject to reporting, oversight, and audit.

Ito ay isang praktikal na panukalang batas para sa mahihirap na panahon. Layunin nitong mapanatiling tuloy-tuloy ang daloy ng fuel, ang pagdating ng pagkain, ang trabaho ng mga manggagawa, ang operasyon ng mga negosyo, at ang proteksiyon ng mga pamilya kapag ang volatility sa global energy markets ay direktang nararamdaman na sa tahanan ng bawat Pilipino. Sa panahon ng energy crisis, hindi sapat na ang batas ay basta na lamang tumugon. Dapat itong tumindig kasama ng taumbayan, panatilihin matatag ang mahahalagang serbisyo, at tumulong sa pagbuhat ng bigat na pasan ngayon ng napakaraming pamilyang Pilipino.

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



ROBERT NAZAL
Representative

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15
16 **AN ACT**
17 **INSTITUTIONALIZING AUTOMATIC SOCIOECONOMIC RELIEF, MARKET-**
18 **STABILIZATION, LOGISTICS-CONTINUITY, LABOR-PROTECTION, AND**
19 **ENERGY-CONTINGENCY MEASURES DURING A DECLARED NATIONAL**
20 **ENERGY EMERGENCY, INCLUDING FUEL SUPPLY DISRUPTION, LOSS,**
21 **INSUFFICIENCY, OR SEVERE DISRUPTION OF ELECTRICAL POWER,**
22 **PROVIDING FOR MANDATORY GRACE PERIODS FOR CERTAIN LOANS,**
23 **RENTS, AND UTILITIES, A TEMPORARY MORATORIUM ON CERTAIN**
24 **FORECLOSURE, REPOSSESSION, AND SIMILAR ADVERSE ACTIONS,**
25 **EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS AND DISPLACED**
26 **WORKERS, TARGETED SUPPORT FOR TRANSPORT, AGRICULTURE,**
27 **FISHERIES, MSMES, MINING AND CONSTRUCTION ENTERPRISES,**
28 **ESTABLISHING AN ENERGY EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND,**
29 **AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**
30

31 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress*
32 *assembled:*
33

34 **Section 1. Title.** – This Act shall be known as the “National Energy Emergency
35 Relief and Protection Act.”
36

1 **Sec. 2. Declaration of Policy.** — It is the policy of the State to protect the
2 Filipino people from the severe social, economic, inflationary, employment, transport,
3 and food-security effects of extraordinary increases in oil and fuel prices, major
4 petroleum supply disruptions, loss, insufficiency, or severe disruption of electrical
5 power, logistics bottlenecks, fuel scarcity risks, transport paralysis, industrial
6 disruption, work stoppages, and related shocks arising from instability in global energy
7 markets, prolonged international armed conflict, grid unreliability, generation
8 deficiency, transmission or distribution failure, or other events that threaten national
9 energy security.

10
11 The State shall prioritize: (a) the continuity of public transportation, logistics,
12 agriculture, fisheries, mining, construction, power generation, power transmission,
13 power distribution, water supply, healthcare, education, telecommunications, fuel
14 distribution, ports, airports, and other essential sectors; (b) the uninterrupted
15 movement of food, medicine, fuel, construction materials, mineral outputs, fertilizers,
16 feeds, and other essential goods; (c) the protection of jobs, income, housing security,
17 and access to credit; (d) the prevention of hoarding, profiteering, cartelization, artificial
18 shortages, and abusive market practices; (e) the stabilization of prices of fuel,
19 electricity, and other essential goods and services materially affected by the declared
20 national energy emergency; and (f) the adoption of temporary, targeted, transparent,
21 accountable, and time-bound emergency interventions.

22
23 **Sec. 3. Purpose.** — This Act shall provide a standing statutory framework of
24 relief, stabilization, and contingency measures that shall automatically take effect and
25 be implemented upon the issuance by the President of a declaration of a national
26 energy emergency pursuant to Section 25 of Republic Act No. 7638 or other applicable
27 law, including emergencies arising from critically low fuel supply, critically low
28 electricity supply, or imminent danger thereof.

29
30 The concurrent resolution shall be deemed adopted if not acted upon by both
31 Houses within seventy-two (72) hours from the transmittal of the presidential
32 declaration to the presiding officers of each chamber. Nothing in this Act shall be
33 construed to delegate legislative power to the President beyond what is expressly
34 provided herein and authorized by the Constitution.

35
36 This Act shall complement existing executive and administrative powers under
37 Republic Act No. 7638, Republic Act No. 8479, Republic Act No. 11285, and other
38 applicable laws.

1 **Sec. 4. Coverage and Trigger.** — The relief, stabilization, and contingency
2 measures under this Act shall apply upon the issuance by the President of a
3 declaration of a national energy emergency pursuant to Section 25 of Republic Act
4 No. 7638 or other applicable law, including a declaration based on critically low fuel
5 supply, critically low electricity supply, severe disruption of electrical power, or
6 imminent danger thereof. Unless otherwise provided herein, such measures shall
7 remain in force for the duration of the declaration, subject to the sunset and carry-over
8 provisions of this Act.

9
10 **Sec. 5. National Fuel, Transport, and Economic Resilience Council.** —
11 There is hereby created a National Fuel, Transport, and Economic Resilience Council,
12 hereinafter referred to as the Council, which shall serve as the inter-agency
13 coordinating, monitoring, and advisory body for the implementation of this Act during
14 a declared national energy emergency.

15
16 The Council shall be chaired by the Executive Secretary, or by such other
17 official as may be designated by the President.

18
19 The following shall serve as members:

20
21 (a) Services Group:

22 (1) the Secretary of Energy;

23 (2) the Secretary of Transportation;

24 (3) the Secretary of Labor and Employment;

25 (4) the Secretary of Social Welfare and Development;

26 (5) the Secretary of the Interior and Local Government;

27 (6) the Secretary of Human Settlements and Urban Development;

28 (7) the Secretary of Justice;

29 (8) the Chairperson of the Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory
30 Board, or his or her duly authorized representative;

31 (9) the Administrator of the Maritime Industry Authority, or his or her duly
32 authorized representative; and

33 (10) the heads of relevant attached agencies and government-owned or -
34 controlled corporations under the Department of Energy, or their duly authorized
35 representatives.

36
37 (b) Food Group:

38 (1) the Secretary of Agriculture;

39 (2) the Secretary of Trade and Industry;

40 (3) the Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources; and

41 (4) such other departments, agencies, offices, instrumentalities, or government
42 financial institutions directly involved in food production, supply, distribution, fisheries,
43 agri-logistics, and related essential services, as the President may designate.

1 (c) Non-Food Group:
2 (1) the Secretary of Finance;
3 (2) the Secretary of Public Works and Highways;
4 (3) the Secretary of Budget and Management;
5 (4) the Governor of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, or his or her duly authorized
6 representative;
7 (5) the Director-General of the National Economic and Development Authority,
8 or the head of its successor agency, or his or her duly authorized representative; and
9 (6) such other departments, agencies, offices, instrumentalities, or government
10 financial institutions involved in non-food essential goods, infrastructure, finance,
11 trade, logistics, energy support, industrial continuity, and export-oriented activities, as
12 the President may designate.

13
14 The Council may invite, in an advisory and consultative capacity,
15 representatives from duly recognized chambers of commerce, the Management
16 Association of the Philippines, transport groups, labor groups, farmer and fisherfolk
17 organizations, consumer groups, export-oriented industries, micro, small, and medium
18 enterprises, mining and construction sectors, civil society organizations, academe,
19 and such other sectoral representatives as may be necessary for the effective
20 implementation of this Act.

21
22 The Department of Energy shall serve as the technical secretariat of the
23 Council, unless otherwise provided by the President.

24
25 The Council shall have the following powers and functions:

26 (1) coordinate and oversee the implementation of this Act and the
27 harmonization of agency actions thereunder;

28 (2) monitor fuel inventories, supply conditions, price trends, logistics
29 bottlenecks, employment disruptions, inflationary impacts, and other relevant
30 indicators necessary for effective policy response;

31 (3) recommend to the President, the Department of Energy, and other
32 competent authorities such temporary and lawful emergency interventions as may be
33 necessary under this Act and existing law, including fuel prioritization and allocation
34 measures in cases of actual or imminent scarcity;

35 (4) establish, maintain, or cause the establishment and maintenance of an
36 integrated national dashboard or similar monitoring system on fuel supply, transport
37 conditions, commodity flows, relief implementation, and such other relevant data as
38 may be necessary for emergency management and public accountability;

39 (5) coordinate with local government units, the private sector, labor groups,
40 transport groups, farmer and fisherfolk organizations, civil society, and sectoral
41 representatives for purposes of consultation, implementation support, and feedback
42 gathering;

43 (6) ensure inter-agency coordination in the implementation of relief, logistics,
44 labor, transport, food security, and market-stabilization measures under this Act;

1 (7) submit biweekly reports to Congress and cause the publication of
2 appropriate public summaries, subject to applicable laws on confidentiality, national
3 security, and data privacy; and

4 (8) perform such other functions as may be necessary or incidental to carry out
5 the purposes of this Act.
6

7 **Sec. 6. Definition of Terms.** — As used in this Act:

8 (a) “Declared national energy emergency” refers to a declaration made by the
9 President under existing law, including Section 25 of Republic Act No. 7638, upon the
10 determination and recommendation of the Secretary of Energy, that a critically low
11 energy supply, including fuel supply, electricity supply, or imminent danger thereof,
12 exists and requires temporary emergency measures to protect public welfare and
13 maintain essential services;

14 (b) “Qualified affected household” refers to a low-income or otherwise
15 vulnerable household suffering substantial income loss, severe transport burden, or
16 serious economic dislocation directly attributable to the declared national energy
17 emergency;

18 (c) “Qualified displaced worker” refers to any worker who suffers involuntary
19 separation, closure-related termination, temporary layoff, forced reduction of
20 workdays, no-work-no-pay status, suspension of operations, severe diminution of
21 earnings, or similar livelihood loss directly attributable to the declared national energy
22 emergency;

23 (d) “Covered loans” shall include salary, personal, housing, motor vehicle,
24 agricultural, fisheries, business, credit card, and similar loans, whether granted by
25 banks or by other regulated or supervised lending institutions, as may be further
26 defined in the implementing rules;

27 (e) “Qualified commercial rent” refers to rent due on commercial premises
28 occupied by MSMEs or enterprises engaged in essential services materially affected
29 by the declared national energy emergency;

30 (f) “Essential sectors” include public transport, trucking, shipping, logistics, food
31 production and distribution, agriculture, fisheries, health services, education, power
32 generation, power transmission, power distribution, water supply systems, mining,
33 construction, manufacturing of essential goods, fuel distribution, ports, airports,
34 telecommunications, sanitation, waste management, hospitals, cold-chain facilities,
35 warehousing, and other electricity-dependent critical infrastructure, as well as such
36 other sectors as may be identified in the implementing rules.

37 (g) “Essential goods” include food, water, medicine, medical supplies, fuel,
38 electricity inputs, construction materials for critical infrastructure, fertilizers, feeds, and
39 other goods designated in the implementing rules as necessary for survival, mobility,
40 and continuity of basic services;

1 (h) “Strategic industries” refer to sectors materially exposed to fuel and logistics
2 costs and whose continued operation is necessary to preserve employment, supply-
3 chain continuity, or critical infrastructure delivery, including MSMEs, export-oriented
4 industries, mining firms, construction enterprises, public transport operators, food
5 logistics enterprises, shipping, trucking and other sectors as may be further identified
6 in the implementing rules; and

7 (i) “Energy Emergency Relief Fund” refers to the standby fund created under
8 this Act.

9
10 **Sec. 7. Relief and Stabilization Measures.** — During the effectivity of a
11 declared national energy emergency, the following measures shall apply:

12
13 (A) Self-Executing Measures. The following shall take effect automatically and
14 immediately upon the satisfaction of the trigger conditions in Section 4, without need
15 for further verification, application, or appropriation release:

16 (a) one-time grace period for covered loans;

17 (b) temporary moratorium on certain foreclosure, repossession, and similar
18 adverse actions;

19 (c) grace period for residential and qualified commercial rents, including
20 temporary restriction on rent increases; and

21 (d) grace period for utility payments of qualified consumers and enterprises.

22
23 (B) Measures Subject to Conditions, Verification, and Available Appropriations.
24 The following shall be implemented in accordance with the conditions, qualification
25 requirements, verification procedures, and available appropriations specified in the
26 sections of this Act governing each measure:

27 (a) emergency cash assistance for qualified affected households;

28 (b) emergency assistance and livelihood support for displaced workers;

29 (c) emergency wage subsidy and payroll preservation support for qualified
30 enterprises;

31 (d) transport assistance and continuity support;

32 (e) support for farmers, fisherfolk, food producers, and food logistics operators;

33 (f) MSME, trucking, shipping, mining, and construction survival and credit
34 support;

35 (g) enhanced market-monitoring, anti-hoarding, anti-profiteering, and anti-
36 inflation safeguards;

37 (h) logistics continuity and essential goods mobility support;

38 (i) labor, workplace, and work-stoppage contingency measures;

39 (j) social protection and targeted cash-transfer support;

40 (k) local energy contingency planning and coordination; and

41 (l) emergency streamlining of permits, clearances, and approvals for essential
42 supply, logistics, and energy-continuity purposes.

1 The enumeration of measures in this section shall not be construed to create
2 absolute or unconditional individual entitlements independent of the conditions and
3 qualifications prescribed in the implementing provisions of this Act. The enumeration
4 herein is for purposes of framework and reference only, and the specific rights,
5 obligations, coverage, and procedures governing each measure shall be governed by
6 the section of this Act expressly addressing it.

7
8 **Sec. 8. Emergency Cash Assistance for Qualified Affected Households.**

9 — Qualified affected households shall be entitled, subject to verification and available
10 funds, to emergency cash assistance in an amount to be determined in the
11 implementing rules, taking into account household size, regional price conditions,
12 transport vulnerability, and severity of income loss. The Department of Social Welfare
13 and Development, in coordination with local government units and other concerned
14 agencies, shall administer and release such assistance through cash transfers, cash
15 cards, digital disbursements, vouchers, or other efficient modes.

16
17 Priority shall be given to low-income households, informal workers, low-income
18 commuters, solo parents, senior citizens without adequate pensions, persons with
19 disabilities, households with displaced workers, vulnerable families in geographically
20 isolated and disadvantaged areas, and other vulnerable households identified by the
21 Department of Social Welfare and Development.

22
23 Such assistance shall not be less than an amount equivalent to two (2) weeks
24 of the prevailing regional minimum wage in the region of residence of the qualified
25 household, as determined by the applicable Regional Wage Order at the time of
26 declaration.

27
28 **Sec. 9. Emergency Assistance for Displaced and Terminated Workers. —**

29 Qualified displaced workers, including probationary, seasonal, project-based,
30 contractual, freelance, self-employed, transport, logistics, agriculture, fisheries,
31 mining, construction, and similarly situated workers whose work or livelihood is
32 substantially impaired by the declared national energy emergency, shall be entitled to
33 temporary emergency assistance under this Act.

34
35 Such assistance may include emergency cash aid, transitional livelihood
36 support, cash-for-work, emergency employment, wage subsidy, transport support,
37 skills retraining, reskilling, job matching, food and transportation assistance, livelihood
38 and self-employment support, and priority referral to existing unemployment insurance
39 and social protection mechanisms. The Department of Labor and Employment shall
40 coordinate with the Social Security System, Department of Social Welfare and
41 Development, local government units, and other concerned agencies for rapid
42 beneficiary identification and assistance delivery.

1 Emergency cash aid under this section shall not be less than an amount
2 equivalent to one (1) month of the prevailing regional minimum wage in the region of
3 the affected worker's last employment, as determined by the applicable Regional
4 Wage Order at the time of declaration, payable in a single lump sum or in installments
5 not exceeding two (2) tranches within sixty (60) days from qualification.
6

7 Nothing in this Act shall diminish any right to final pay, separation pay, social
8 insurance, or other benefits under the Labor Code and special laws.
9

10 **Sec. 10. Emergency Wage Subsidy and Payroll Preservation Program. —**

11 To prevent avoidable layoffs, closures, and work stoppages, the Department of Labor
12 and Employment, Department of Trade and Industry, Social Security System, and
13 Bureau of Internal Revenue shall implement an Emergency Wage Subsidy and Payroll
14 Preservation Program for qualified MSMEs, trucking, shipping logistics, mining firms,
15 construction enterprises, transport operators, logistics enterprises, export-oriented
16 industries and other essential or strategically affected businesses experiencing severe
17 fuel-related or logistics-related distress.
18

19 The program may provide wage subsidies for retained workers for up to three
20 (3) months, partial payroll support for reduced-work or flexible-work arrangements,
21 enterprise retention support conditioned on good-faith labor retention, and simplified
22 digital application and verification procedures.
23

24 The wage subsidy shall be in an amount not less than fifty percent (50%) of the
25 applicable regional minimum wage per covered worker per month, and not more than
26 the full amount of such minimum wage. The total subsidy per qualified enterprise shall
27 not exceed the amount necessary to cover the wages of the workers actually retained,
28 as verified by the Department of Labor and Employment.
29

30 **Sec. 11. One-Time Sixty (60)-Day Grace Period for Covered Loans. —** All

31 banks, quasi-banks, financing companies, lending companies, credit card issuers, real
32 estate developers offering in-house financing, cooperatives engaged in lending,
33 insurance companies offering premium-financed products, government financial
34 institutions, and other similar institutions, public or private, shall grant a one-time sixty
35 (60)-day grace period for all covered loans with payments falling due during the
36 effectivity of the declared national energy emergency.
37

38 During the grace period, no penalties, surcharges, interest on interest, default
39 interest on unpaid amounts, or other analogous charges shall be imposed on deferred
40 payments by reason solely of such deferment. The maturity of the obligation shall be
41 extended correspondingly. No borrower shall be deemed in default or suffer adverse
42 credit classification solely for availing of the grace period under this Act.
43

1 The Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, the Securities and Exchange Commission,
2 the Cooperative Development Authority, the Insurance Commission, and other
3 appropriate regulators shall issue the necessary implementing rules and supervisory
4 guidance.

5
6 The grace period herein provided is adopted pursuant to the police power of
7 the State to protect the general welfare and is intended as a temporary, targeted, and
8 proportionate response to the exceptional economic dislocation caused by a declared
9 national energy emergency. It shall be strictly construed and limited to covered loans
10 with payments falling due during the effectivity of the declaration. No extension of this
11 grace period beyond sixty (60) days shall be made by executive or administrative
12 action alone; any extension shall require a separate act of Congress.

13
14 The Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas is hereby encouraged to consider and may,
15 consistent with its charter and applicable monetary regulations, provide liquidity relief
16 to covered financial institutions through available prudential accommodations,
17 including emergency rediscounting facilities, reserve requirement adjustments, or
18 other appropriate measures, as the Monetary Board may determine.

19
20 **Sec. 12. Temporary Moratorium on Foreclosure, Repossession, and**
21 **Similar Adverse Actions.** — During the declared national energy emergency and for
22 sixty (60) days thereafter, no foreclosure of residential real estate mortgages of
23 qualified borrowers, no repossession of livelihood vehicles or essential productive
24 equipment of MSMEs, transport operators, farmers, fisherfolk, trucking, shipping,
25 logistics, mining contractors, or construction contractors, and no similar adverse
26 collection action directly arising from covered delayed payments shall be enforced,
27 subject to safeguards in the implementing rules to prevent fraud, abuse, or bad faith.

28
29 The moratorium herein shall apply only to foreclosure and repossession actions
30 *directly arising* from non-payment of obligations covered by the grace period under
31 Section 11. It shall not apply to foreclosures or adverse actions arising from grounds
32 independent of fuel-emergency-related non-payment, including fraud, breach of non-
33 monetary covenants, or pre-existing defaults unrelated to the declared emergency.
34 The moratorium shall expire automatically upon the lifting of the declaration, except
35 that no foreclosure action that was stayed solely by reason of this section shall be
36 initiated within thirty (30) days after the moratorium period to allow for compliance cure.

37
38 **Sec. 13. Grace Period for Residential and Qualified Commercial Rents;**
39 **Temporary Restriction on Rent Increases; No Evictions.** — A minimum sixty (60)-
40 day grace period shall be granted on residential rents and on qualified commercial
41 rents falling due during the effectivity of the declared national energy emergency,
42 without penalties, interests, fees, forfeiture, or analogous charges arising solely from
43 delayed payment.

1 Deferred rents shall be payable on a staggered basis under fair and reasonable
2 terms agreed upon by the parties, provided that the repayment period shall not be less
3 than three (3) months nor more than twelve (12) months. In the absence of agreement,
4 the default repayment schedule shall be six (6) months, without additional penalties or
5 compounded charges.

6
7 No eviction shall be enforced solely by reason of delayed payment covered by
8 this section during the grace period and approved restructuring period.

9
10 No increase in residential rents covered by Republic Act No. 9653 and its
11 implementing rules shall be imposed during the effectivity of the declared national
12 energy emergency. For residential units not covered by Republic Act No. 9653 and for
13 qualified commercial rents, no increase shall be imposed during the effectivity of the
14 declaration and for a period not exceeding ninety (90) days thereafter, unless the
15 lessor demonstrates, through written notice to the lessee and the Housing and Land
16 Use Regulatory Board or its successor agency, that the proposed increase is
17 attributable to documented cost increases unrelated to the fuel emergency. The
18 Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development shall issue guidelines for
19 the expedited processing of such notices.

20
21 **Sec. 14. Grace Period for Utility Payments.** — Electric distribution utilities,
22 water utilities, telecommunications entities, internet service providers, and similar
23 utility providers shall grant a minimum thirty (30)-day grace period for payments falling
24 due during the effectivity of the declared national energy emergency to qualified
25 residential consumers, MSMEs, public transport cooperatives, shipping, trucking,
26 logistics, mining and construction enterprises engaged in critical operations, schools,
27 and other sectors identified in the implementing rules, without penalties, disconnection
28 fees, or analogous charges arising solely from delayed payment during the grace
29 period.

30
31 No disconnection shall be effected solely due to covered delayed payment
32 within the relief period.

33
34 **Sec. 15. Transport Continuity and Commuter Relief.** — The Department of
35 Transportation, in coordination with the Department of Energy, Department of
36 Agriculture, Department of the Interior and Local Government, and other concerned
37 agencies, shall implement transport-continuity measures for the duration of a declared
38 national energy emergency, including targeted fuel subsidies, service contracting,
39 temporary route support, fare-relief support, digital cash support, discount vouchers,
40 fleet fuel cards, operational subsidies for essential routes and cargo corridors,
41 maintenance support for essential vehicles and equipment, and such other lawful
42 interventions as may be necessary to preserve the continuity of public transport and
43 mitigate the impact of extraordinary fuel costs on transport workers and the commuting
44 public.

1
2 Priority shall be given to low-income beneficiaries and sectors engaged in the
3 movement of essential goods, workers, equipment, and materials.
4

5 To balance the interests of Public Utility Vehicle (“PUV”) and Transportation
6 Network Vehicle Service (“TNVS”) operators, drivers, and the commuting public, the
7 Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board, in coordination with the
8 Department of Transportation and the Department of Energy, shall ensure that any
9 extraordinary increase in fuel prices during a declared national energy emergency is
10 duly considered in the determination or regulation of fares for public utility vehicles
11 and, where applicable under existing laws, rules, and regulations, fare components
12 and analogous charges for TNVS.
13

14 Any fare adjustment or regulatory action shall be calibrated, proportionate, and
15 commensurate to the magnitude and duration of fuel price increases, taking into
16 account service continuity, operational sustainability, reasonable cost recovery, and
17 commuter welfare. For this purpose, the Land Transportation Franchising and
18 Regulatory Board may adopt expedited or simplified regulatory procedures, subject to
19 transparency, public notice, and safeguards against excessive fare burdens, including,
20 where feasible and subject to available funds, targeted subsidies, fare discounts, or
21 other relief measures for vulnerable commuters.
22

23 **Sec. 16. Support for Farmers, Fisherfolk, Food Producers, and Food**
24 **Logistics.** — The Department of Agriculture, in coordination with the Department of
25 Energy, Department of Transportation, and other relevant agencies, shall implement
26 targeted support for farmers, fisherfolk, food producers, and food-logistics operators
27 materially affected by the declared national energy emergency. Such support may
28 include fuel or transport subsidies, emergency movement arrangements, logistics
29 assistance, concessional credit, rehabilitation financing, fuel assistance for farm
30 machinery, irrigation pumps, fishing vessels, and post-harvest equipment, fertilizer,
31 feeds, and input transport subsidies, emergency cold-chain and reefer support, mobile
32 buying stations, direct market linkage support, and food corridor passes for essential
33 agricultural and fishery transport.
34

Sec. 17. MSME, Trucking, Shipping, Logistics, Mining, and Construction Survival and Credit Support Package. — The Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Finance, Land Bank of the Philippines, Development Bank of the Philippines, Small Business Corporation, Bureau of Internal Revenue, and other relevant agencies shall establish or expand emergency working-capital support, concessional financing, credit guarantees, interest subsidies, temporary restructuring of government loans, emergency bridge financing, grants or incentives for energy efficiency, logistics upgrades, and fuel substitution measures, and other continuity assistance for MSMEs and qualified enterprises in logistics, trucking, shipping, mining, construction and similar industries materially affected by the declared national energy emergency.

Priority shall be given to enterprises engaged in food production, transport, shipping, logistics, manufacturing of essential goods, mining operations critical to domestic industry or export stability, and construction activities involving public infrastructure, housing, hospitals, schools, energy facilities, water systems, bridges, roads, ports, airports, and other strategic projects.

Sec. 18. Temporary Fuel Prioritization, Rationing, and Allocation Framework. — In the event of actual or imminent fuel scarcity materially threatening essential services, electricity generation, water supply, or the movement of essential goods, the President, upon written recommendation of the Secretary of Energy and consistent with existing law, may direct the adoption of a temporary and targeted fuel prioritization, rationing, and allocation framework, subject to the following mandatory standards and limitations:

(a) The framework shall be limited to a period not exceeding sixty (60) days per declaration, renewable only upon fresh determination and notice to Congress;

(b) Priority access to fuel shall be given in the following order: (i) hospitals, emergency responders, dialysis centers, and health facilities; (ii) public utility vehicles on franchised routes and essential public transport; (iii) food production, harvest operations, fisheries, and agri-logistics; (iv) delivery of food, medicine, water, and fuel itself; (v) power generation and water utilities; (vi) military, police, coast guard, and disaster-response operations; (vii) mining operations critical to domestic energy, currency-protection measure and export stability; (viii) construction of public infrastructure, hospitals, schools, energy facilities, water systems, and ports; (ix) export-oriented industries; and (x) such other sectors as may be expressly identified by the Department of Energy in the implementing rules or by written determination of the Secretary of Energy published on the official website of the Department of Energy and promptly furnished to Congress.

(c) No sector or enterprise shall be denied access to fuel entirely; allocation shall be proportionate and non-discriminatory within each priority tier;

(d) All rationing and allocation orders shall be published on the DOE website within twenty-four (24) hours of issuance;

1 (e) The Department of Energy may require mandatory inventory disclosure,
2 retailer reporting, anti-hoarding limits, designated fuel lanes or schedules, and digital
3 or voucher-based allocation systems; and

4 (f) Any measure under this section shall be immediately lifted upon the
5 Secretary of Energy's certification that the scarcity condition has been resolved.
6

7 **Sec. 19. Market Monitoring, Anti-Hoarding, Anti-Profiteering, and Supply**
8 **Protection.** — During a declared national energy emergency, all refiners, importers,
9 bulk suppliers, distributors, depot operators, and similarly situated participants in the
10 fuel supply chain may be required, under rules to be issued by the Department of
11 Energy and other competent agencies, to submit periodic reports on inventory, import
12 arrivals, depot stocks, withdrawals, and supply allocations.
13

14 The Department of Energy, Department of Trade and Industry, Philippine
15 Competition Commission, Bureau of Customs, Department of Justice, Department of
16 Agriculture, and other relevant agencies shall intensify monitoring, inspection,
17 investigation, and enforcement against hoarding, profiteering, cartel-like conduct,
18 artificial shortages, discriminatory supply allocation, smuggling, and other abusive
19 practices affecting petroleum products, LPG, lubricants, power fuel inputs, food,
20 medicine, fertilizers, construction materials for critical infrastructure, and other
21 essential goods materially impacted by the declared national energy emergency.
22

23 **Sec. 20. Anti-Inflation, Price Stabilization, and Essential Commodity**
24 **Protection Measures.** — To prevent severe inflationary harm during a declared
25 national energy emergency, the following measures may be implemented by
26 concerned agencies consistent with existing law:

27 (a) intensified price monitoring of fuel, basic necessities, fertilizers, feeds, and
28 other essential goods, including publication of reference or suggested retail prices
29 where authorized by law;

30 (b) expedited customs clearance and streamlined documentary requirements
31 for essential imports, including fuel, food, medicine, fertilizers, and logistics inputs;

32 (c) upon recommendation of the Council and the Tariff Commission, the
33 President may exercise the Flexible Tariff Clause under Section 1608 of Republic Act
34 No. 10863 to temporarily adjust tariffs and duties on critical fuel, food, fertilizers, and
35 logistics inputs, subject to the procedures and limitations prescribed therein; where the
36 required intervention exceeds what is permissible under the Flexible Tariff Clause, the
37 Department of Finance and the Tariff Commission shall submit a joint legislative
38 recommendation to Congress within fifteen (15) days for appropriate action;

39 (d) strategic buffer stocking of food and fuel through relevant agencies, subject
40 to existing law and available appropriations;

41 (e) freight and logistics support for inter-island and overland movement of
42 essential goods, with priority given to geographically isolated and disadvantaged
43 areas; and

1 (f) targeted cash transfers and expanded food mobilization for low-income
2 households in high-inflation and supply-constrained areas, subject to available
3 appropriations under this Act.
4

5 All measures under this section shall be temporary, targeted, and limited to the
6 duration of the declared national energy emergency. Nothing herein shall authorize
7 the general reimposition of price controls on petroleum products in a manner
8 inconsistent with the deregulation policy under Republic Act No. 8479, unless
9 Congress shall have enacted a separate law expressly authorizing such controls.
10

11 **Sec. 21. Strategic Fuel Security and Emergency Procurement.** — To
12 ensure adequate supply during the emergency period, the Department of Energy,
13 through lawful and transparent procedures, may undertake emergency procurement,
14 negotiated acquisition, government-to-government supply arrangements, storage
15 leasing, stock rotation, strategic buffer inventory buildup, emergency shipping or
16 berthing arrangements, and other lawful measures necessary to secure adequate
17 domestic fuel supply.
18

19 Emergency procurement under this section shall be conducted in accordance
20 with Section 53(b) of Republic Act No. 9184 and its implementing rules on negotiated
21 procurement in cases of imminent danger to life or property. The Department of
22 Energy shall submit a procurement report to the Government Procurement Policy
23 Board and the Commission on Audit within fifteen (15) days from each procurement
24 transaction, detailing the justification, amount, supplier, and delivery terms.
25

26 All procurements under this section shall be subject to transparency rules,
27 publication requirements, and post-audit by the Commission on Audit.
28

29 **Sec. 22. Logistics Continuity and Essential Goods Mobility Corridors.** —
30 The Department of Transportation, Department of the Interior and Local Government,
31 Philippine Ports Authority, Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines, Maritime Industry
32 Authority, Philippine Coast Guard, Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory
33 Board, Department of Public Works and Highways, and local government units shall
34 ensure uninterrupted movement of essential goods through national and regional food
35 and medicine logistics corridors, priority clearances for essential cargo in ports,
36 airports, roads, and checkpoints, emergency warehousing and transshipment support,
37 interoperable permits or passes recognized across local government units, and fuel
38 access priority for cold chain, food distribution, mining supply chains, and construction
39 materials delivery for strategic projects.
40

1 No local government unit shall unreasonably obstruct the lawful movement of
2 essential goods, fuel, equipment, or materials during the declared national energy
3 emergency; provided, that nothing in this Act shall prevent local government units from
4 enforcing lawful, necessary, and proportionate public safety, traffic-management,
5 environmental, sanitation, or similar regulatory measures consistent with national law
6 and the purposes of this Act. Complaints against local government officials for
7 unreasonable obstruction shall be referred by the Department of the Interior and Local
8 Government to the proper authorities in accordance with the Local Government Code
9 and other applicable laws.

10
11 **Sec. 23. Alternative Work Arrangements and Work-Stoppage Contingency**
12 **Measures.** — The Department of Labor and Employment and the Civil Service
13 Commission shall issue rules promoting temporary and flexible work arrangements to
14 minimize layoffs and commuting burdens, including work-from-home arrangements
15 where feasible, compressed workweeks, staggered work hours, skeleton workforce
16 systems, employer-provided shuttles for essential workers, and temporary scheduling
17 and deployment adjustments for fuel conservation.

18
19 For enterprises facing temporary stoppages due to fuel shortage, supply
20 interruption, or logistics paralysis, the government may provide transition assistance
21 conditioned on labor retention and compliance with labor standards.

22
23 **Sec. 24. Public Transport Service Contracting and Mobility Preservation.**
24 — To prevent transport paralysis, the Department of Transportation and the Land
25 Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board shall expand service contracting for
26 critical public transport routes, especially in urban centers, industrial corridors, high-
27 density labor corridors, food distribution routes, and access routes to strategic
28 economic areas.

29
30 **Sec. 25. Local Government Energy Contingency Plans.** — Provinces, cities,
31 and municipalities shall prepare and maintain local energy contingency and essential-
32 supply continuity plans in accordance with standards to be jointly issued by the
33 Department of Energy and the Department of the Interior and Local Government. Such
34 plans shall include local coordination mechanisms, priority fuel-use protocols for
35 essential services, transport continuity support, local anti-hoarding and price-
36 monitoring support, and local energy-efficiency measures.

37
38 **Sec. 26. Government Energy Contingency Standards.** — All national
39 government agencies, government-owned or -controlled corporations, state
40 universities and colleges, and local government units shall adopt and maintain energy
41 contingency protocols consistent with Republic Act No. 11285 and other applicable
42 laws, including emergency conservation standards, demand-management measures,
43 rationalized work schedules, non-essential travel restrictions, and operational
44 continuity plans for essential public services.

1
2 **Sec. 27. Social Protection and Targeted Cash Transfers.** — The
3 Department of Social Welfare and Development, Department of Finance, and
4 Department of Budget and Management shall implement targeted cash transfers and
5 emergency household support for indigent and near-poor households severely
6 affected by fuel and food inflation, including low-income commuters, informal workers,
7 solo parents, senior citizens without adequate pensions, persons with disabilities, and
8 vulnerable families in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas.

9
10 The assistance provided under this section shall be construed as
11 supplementary to, and may be delivered as part of or in coordination with, the
12 emergency cash assistance under Sec. 8 of this Act, subject to implementing
13 guidelines to prevent duplication and ensure equitable distribution.

14
15 **Sec. 28. Emergency Permitting and Processing.** — During a declared
16 national energy emergency, concerned departments, agencies, government-owned or
17 -controlled corporations, government financial institutions, and local government units
18 shall prioritize and expedite, within their respective legal mandates, the processing of
19 permits, licenses, clearances, certifications, and other authorizations necessary for
20 emergency fuel supply, logistics continuity, food movement, essential utilities, mining
21 supply chains, strategic construction, and essential public services.

22
23 **Sec. 29. Energy Emergency Relief Fund and Appropriations.** — There is
24 hereby created a standby Energy Emergency Relief Fund, hereinafter the Fund, to
25 support the implementation of this Act.

26
27 The Fund shall consist of:

28 (a) the initial amount of ONE HUNDRED BILLION PESOS (PhP
29 100,000,000,000.00), which is hereby appropriated from the National Treasury out of
30 any funds not otherwise appropriated, as the seed capital of the Fund;

31 (b) amounts specifically appropriated by Congress in the annual General
32 Appropriations Act for the implementation of this Act;

33 (c) amounts transferred from existing agency appropriations, with prior approval
34 of the Department of Budget and Management and consistent with existing budgeting
35 and auditing laws; and

36 (d) grants, donations, and contributions from domestic and foreign sources,
37 subject to existing laws on the acceptance thereof.

38
39 Withdrawals from the Fund shall be made only pursuant to a specific allotment
40 and disbursement authority issued by the Department of Budget and Management,
41 subject to post-audit by the Commission on Audit. No amount shall be disbursed from
42 the Fund for purposes not expressly authorized under this Act.

1 The Fund shall revert to the National Treasury six (6) months after the lifting of
2 a declared national energy emergency, unless Congress has by then authorized a
3 new declaration or directed a different disposition.
4

5 **Sec. 30. Transparency, Public Disclosure, Reports to Congress, and**
6 **Oversight.** — All agencies implementing this Act shall publish on their official
7 websites, at reasonable intervals, their program guidelines, fund releases, beneficiary
8 counts, disbursement status, fuel inventory and supply status, price monitoring and
9 enforcement actions, logistics disruption reports, program outcomes, and summary
10 utilization reports, subject to applicable laws on privacy, confidentiality, and national
11 security.
12

13 During every declared national energy emergency, the Council and all
14 implementing agencies shall submit biweekly reports to Congress on the
15 implementation of this Act, including relief disbursements, beneficiary sectors, status
16 of supply and logistics, market-enforcement actions, and fund utilization.
17

18 There is hereby created a Joint Congressional Oversight Committee to monitor
19 the implementation of this Act, review executive and agency reports, conduct hearings
20 when necessary, and recommend corrective legislation or administrative action.

21 The Joint Congressional Oversight Committee shall be composed of six (6)
22 members from the Senate, to be designated by the Senate President, and six (6)
23 members from the House of Representatives, to be designated by the Speaker of the
24 House, with due regard to proportional party representation.
25

26 It shall be co-chaired by the Chairpersons of the Senate and House Committees
27 on Energy, respectively. The Committee shall meet at least once every two (2) weeks
28 during a declared national energy emergency, shall have the power to summon
29 agency heads and require submission of documents, and shall be provided with a
30 secretariat and operating budget from the appropriations of the respective chambers.
31

32 **Sec. 31. Non-Diminution and Supplemental Character of Relief.** — Relief
33 and support under this Act shall supplement, and shall not diminish, rights and benefits
34 under existing labor, social security, consumer protection, housing, agricultural, and
35 other applicable laws.
36

37 **Sec. 32. Penal Clause.** — In addition to acts or omissions already penalized
38 under existing laws, the following acts, when committed during a declared national
39 energy emergency, shall be punishable as follows:
40

1 (a) Willful refusal to comply with mandatory grace periods or imposition of
2 prohibited charges — For natural persons: fine of not less than One Hundred
3 Thousand Pesos (₱100,000.00) nor more than Five Hundred Thousand Pesos
4 (₱500,000.00), or imprisonment of not less than six (6) months nor more than two (2)
5 years, or both, at the discretion of the court. For juridical persons: fine of not less than
6 Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱500,000.00) nor more than Five Million Pesos
7 (₱5,000,000.00), plus suspension or revocation of business permit, license, or
8 franchise;

9
10 (b) Hoarding, profiteering, cartelization, supply manipulation, or artificial
11 shortage — Fine of not less than Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱500,000.00) nor
12 more than Ten Million Pesos (₱10,000,000.00), imprisonment of not less than one (1)
13 year nor more than five (5) years, or both, and permanent disqualification from
14 government assistance and procurement, at the discretion of the court. Juridical
15 persons shall additionally be subject to suspension or revocation of all relevant
16 licenses, permits, and franchises;

17
18 (c) Fraudulent availment of benefits under this Act — Fine of not less than Fifty
19 Thousand Pesos (₱50,000.00) nor more than Two Hundred Thousand Pesos
20 (₱200,000.00) per fraudulent claim, imprisonment of not less than six (6) months nor
21 more than three (3) years, or both, and recovery with legal interest of all benefits
22 fraudulently obtained;

23
24 (d) Knowing submission of false inventory or compliance reports — Fine of not
25 less than Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱200,000.00) nor more than One Million
26 Pesos (₱1,000,000.00), and imprisonment of not less than one (1) year nor more than
27 four (4) years, or both;

28
29 (e) Willful obstruction of the lawful movement, allocation, delivery, or distribution
30 of fuel or essential goods authorized under this Act — Fine of not less than One
31 Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱100,000.00) nor more than One Million Pesos
32 (₱1,000,000.00), or imprisonment of not less than six (6) months nor more than two
33 (2) years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

34
35 Where the offender is an elective or appointive public officer, the offender shall,
36 in addition to the penalties herein prescribed and without prejudice to liability under
37 other laws, be subject to the applicable administrative and disqualification
38 consequences under existing law.

39
40 If the offense is committed by a corporation, partnership, association, or other
41 juridical entity, the penalty shall be imposed upon the responsible officers thereof,
42 including the president, general manager, managing partner, or such other officer
43 charged with the management of the business, who knowingly authorized, directed,
44 tolerated, or failed to prevent the commission of the prohibited act.

1
2 The implementing rules may provide additional administrative sanctions not
3 inconsistent with this section, but shall not create new criminal offenses or alter the
4 statutory penalties herein prescribed.
5

6 **Sec. 33. Implementing Rules and Regulations.** — Within fifteen (15) days
7 from the effectivity of this Act, the Department of Energy, in coordination with the
8 Department of Social Welfare and Development, Department of Labor and
9 Employment, Department of Transportation, Department of Agriculture, Department
10 of Trade and Industry, Department of Finance, Department of the Interior and Local
11 Government, Department of Budget and Management, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas,
12 Securities and Exchange Commission, Cooperative Development Authority,
13 Insurance Commission, and other agencies concerned, shall promulgate the
14 implementing rules and regulations for this Act.
15

16 The implementing rules and regulations shall be reviewed and updated, as
17 necessary, by the Council in coordination with the concerned agencies at least once
18 every two (2) years from the date of initial promulgation, or after every declared
19 national energy emergency, whichever comes first, to ensure that the rules remain
20 responsive to current market conditions, institutional capacities, and lessons learned.
21

22 **Sec. 34. Sunset and Carry-Over Effect.** — The automatic relief and
23 emergency measures under this Act shall apply only during the effectivity of a declared
24 national energy emergency. However, accrued rights to grace periods, approved
25 assistance, deferred payments, wage subsidy, and ongoing support validly granted
26 during such period shall remain enforceable according to their terms notwithstanding
27 the subsequent lifting or expiration of the declaration.
28

29 For the avoidance of doubt, a grace period validly commenced under this Act
30 prior to the lifting or expiration of a declaration shall continue to run until its full term is
31 completed, regardless of the subsequent lifting of the declaration. The lifting of the
32 declaration shall not retroactively diminish or cut short any grace period, assistance,
33 or support that has already been triggered and is in progress.
34

35 **Sec. 35. Separability Clause.** — If any provision of this Act is declared
36 unconstitutional or invalid, the remainder not affected thereby shall remain in full force
37 and effect.
38

1 **Sec. 36. Repealing Clause.** — All laws, rules, regulations, and issuances that
2 are expressly and irreconcilably inconsistent with the specific provisions of this Act are
3 hereby repealed or modified only to the extent of such inconsistency. This Act shall be
4 construed as supplementary to and not in derogation of Republic Act No. 7638,
5 Republic Act No. 8479, Republic Act No. 9653, Republic Act No. 11285, and other
6 applicable laws, except insofar as express modification is required by the specific
7 provisions hereof.

8
9 **Sec. 37. Effectivity Clause.** — This Act shall take effect immediately upon
10 publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

11
12 *Approved.*