

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

**TWENTIETH CONGRESS**  
**First Regular Session**

House Bill No. 8834



---

**Introduced by Speaker Faustino "Bojie" G. Dy III and  
Honorable Ferdinand Alexander A. Marcos**

---

**AN ACT**  
**ESTABLISHING THE KALINGA PROGRAM AS A NATIONAL EMERGENCY**  
**RESPONSE FRAMEWORK TO MITIGATE FUEL-DRIVEN INFLATION, ENSURE**  
**ENERGY AND ESSENTIAL GOODS SUPPLY SECURITY, PROVIDE TARGETED**  
**AND TIME-BOUND ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE SECTORS, GRANT**  
**FLEXIBLE EMERGENCY POWERS TO THE PRESIDENT, AND FOR OTHER**  
**PURPOSES**

**EXPLANATORY NOTE**

Recent global geopolitical tensions, supply disruptions, and volatility in international oil markets have resulted in significant increases in fuel prices worldwide. As a net importer of petroleum products, the Philippines is highly vulnerable to global fuel price shocks. Rising fuel prices have cascading effects on transportation costs, electricity rates, food prices, logistics expenses, and overall inflation, which disproportionately affect low-income households, workers, farmers, fisherfolk, transport operators, and micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs).

Fuel-driven inflation not only erodes household purchasing power but also increases the cost of production and distribution of goods, leading to higher prices of food and essential commodities. MSMEs, which form the backbone of the Philippine economy, are particularly vulnerable to rising fuel and energy costs, which may lead to reduced operations, business closures, and job losses. At the same time, supply disruptions and high fuel costs may threaten the availability and affordability of essential goods and energy products, affecting food security, power generation, transportation, and logistics systems nationwide.

While government intervention is necessary during periods of extraordinary fuel price increases and supply disruptions, broad and untargeted subsidies may lead to unsustainable fiscal deficits and increased government borrowing. There is therefore a need for a comprehensive, targeted, flexible, and fiscally responsible framework that allows the government to respond quickly to fuel price shocks, stabilize prices, protect vulnerable sectors, ensure energy supply security, and maintain the supply and movement of essential goods, while safeguarding fiscal sustainability.

This proposed measure establishes the KALINGA Program (Komprehensibong Alalay sa Livelihood, Inflation, Negosyo and Goods Assistance) as a centralized national emergency response framework to address fuel-driven inflation, energy supply disruptions, and logistics cost shocks. The KALINGA Program integrates various government interventions into a unified and coordinated program that includes fuel price stabilization measures, energy supply security and fuel inventory management measures, targeted assistance to vulnerable sectors, logistics and essential goods stabilization measures, MSME energy relief and business continuity support, energy conservation and demand reduction programs, and flexible fiscal and regulatory interventions.

The proposed measure also grants the government sufficient flexibility to implement temporary tax adjustments, regulatory relief, supply management measures, demand reduction policies, and targeted assistance programs during periods of fuel price shocks and energy supply disruptions. It further establishes automatic trigger mechanisms to allow timely activation of program components based on fuel price movements, inflation levels, supply disruptions, and other extraordinary external shocks.

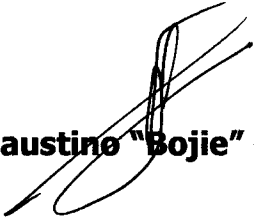
To ensure proper planning, coordination, accountability, and fiscal sustainability, the bill creates a KALINGA Inter-Agency Task Force that will oversee program implementation and mandates the preparation of a Comprehensive KALINGA Program Implementation Plan based on a results-based management framework. The

plan shall identify the program's expected results, outcomes, outputs, activities, implementation timeline, responsible agencies, monitoring and evaluation framework, budgetary requirements, and funding sources.

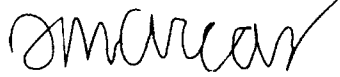
The proposed measure prioritizes targeted and time-bound interventions, budget reallocation, credit guarantee programs, regulatory measures, energy conservation, supply management, and fuel inventory management measures in order to minimize fiscal impact and avoid unnecessary increases in budget deficits and government borrowing.

Ultimately, this measure seeks to provide the government with a comprehensive and flexible policy framework to stabilize fuel prices, ensure the availability of oil and energy products, maintain the supply and movement of essential goods, protect consumers and vulnerable sectors, support MSMEs, control inflation, and maintain economic stability during periods of fuel price shocks and energy supply disruptions.

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



**Hon. Faustino "Bojie" G. Dy III**



**Hon. Ferdinand Alexander A. Marcos**

1  
2 Republic of the Philippines  
3 **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
4 Quezon City  
5

6  
7 **TWENTIETH CONGRESS**  
8 **First Regular Session**  
9

10 House Bill No. 8834  
11

12  
13  
14 Introduced by Speaker Faustino "Bojie" G. Dy III and  
15 Honorable Ferdinand Alexander A. Marcos  
16  
17

18 **AN ACT**  
19 **ESTABLISHING THE KALINGA PROGRAM AS A NATIONAL EMERGENCY**  
20 **RESPONSE FRAMEWORK TO MITIGATE FUEL-DRIVEN INFLATION, ENSURE**  
21 **ENERGY AND ESSENTIAL GOODS SUPPLY SECURITY, PROVIDE TARGETED**  
22 **AND TIME-BOUND ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE SECTORS, GRANT**  
23 **FLEXIBLE EMERGENCY POWERS TO THE PRESIDENT, AND FOR OTHER**  
24 **PURPOSES**  
25

26 *Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Philippines in*  
27 *Congress assembled:*  
28

29 **SECTION 1. Short Title.** – This Act shall be known as the "KALINGA Act of  
30 2026" or the "Komprehensibong Alalay sa Livelihood, Inflation, Negosyo and Goods  
31 Assistance Act."  
32

33 **SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy.** – In light of extraordinary global oil price  
34 volatility, geopolitical conflicts, supply disruptions, and their cascading effects on  
35 inflation, food security, transportation costs, electricity prices, and economic stability,  
36 the State shall adopt a targeted, flexible, time-bound, and whole-of-government  
37 emergency response to cushion the impact of fuel-driven inflation while ensuring the  
38 availability of oil, fuel, electricity, and essential goods.  
39

40 The State shall implement a comprehensive intervention framework that:

1. Protects consumers, workers, farmers, fisherfolk, transport sector, and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME);
2. Ensures continuous supply and availability of oil, fuel, electricity, and essential goods;
3. Stabilizes prices and prevents excessive inflation;
4. Supports logistics and supply chains nationwide;
5. Promotes energy conservation and demand reduction;
6. Allows flexible tax, regulatory, and fiscal interventions;
7. Maintains fiscal responsibility and avoids unnecessary increases in budget deficit and government borrowing; and
8. Provides the government sufficient flexibility to respond quickly to fuel price shocks and energy supply disruptions.

**SEC. 3. *Definition of Terms.*** – As used in this Act, the term:

(a) “Vulnerable sectors” refer to individuals, households, and economic groups that are disproportionately affected by fuel driven inflation, price shocks, and supply disruptions, and who have limited or no capacity to absorb increases in the cost of fuel, energy, transportation, and essential goods. These shall include, but are not limited to:

- i. Low-income households
- ii. Disadvantaged and underemployed workers
- iii. Public transport drivers
- iv. Farmers
- v. Fisherfolk
- vi. MSMEs
- vii. Overseas Filipino workers
- viii. Other sectors as may be identified by the KALINGA Inter Agency Task Force based on data driven assessment of vulnerability.

(b) "Low income households" are individuals or families whose income falls below the poverty threshold as defined by the Department of Economy, Planning, and Development (DEPDev).

(c) "Disadvantaged and underemployed workers" refers to a broad category of individuals who need government assistance by reason of underemployment or displacement, including those self-employed who have lost their livelihood due to an economic crisis.

(d) "Minimum wage earners" as defined under the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as amended.

(e) "Public transport drivers" are individuals duly licensed to operate a motor vehicle, who drives, as a common carrier, for the conveyance of passengers along public highways, roads, or streets. This shall include, but is not limited to, drivers of jeepneys, buses, taxis, tricycles, transport network vehicle services (TNVS), UV Express, and other vehicles operating under a franchise or permit issued by the Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board (LTFRB).

(f) "Farmers" are persons primarily engaged in agricultural production.

(g) "Fisherfolk" refer to persons directly and physically engaged in taking, culturing, or processing fishery and/or aquatic resources.

(h) "Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME)" as defined under Republic Act No. 6977, as amended.

(i) "Overseas Filipino workers", as defined under Republic Act No. 10801.

**SEC. 4. *Establishment of the KALINGA Program.*** – There is hereby established a KALINGA Program, which shall serve as the centralized national emergency response framework for addressing fuel-driven inflation, energy supply disruptions, and logistics cost shocks.

All measures, assistance programs, regulatory interventions, supply management measures, and emergency responses under this Act shall be implemented through and as part of the KALINGA Program.

The KALINGA Program shall include the following components:

1. Fuel Price Stabilization Component
2. Energy Supply, Security, and Inventory Management Component
3. Targeted Assistance Component
4. Essential Goods and Logistics Stabilization Component
5. MSME Energy Relief and Business Continuity Component
6. Energy Conservation and Demand Reduction Component
7. Flexible Fiscal and Regulatory Measures Component

**SEC. 5. *Fuel Price Stabilization Component.*** – The Fuel Price Stabilization Component shall include measures to stabilize fuel prices and mitigate fuel-driven inflation, including:

- (a) Targeted fuel subsidy programs for transport, agriculture, fisheries, and logistics sectors;
- (b) Flexible fuel tax adjustment, including temporary suspension, reduction, or staggered implementation of excise taxes on petroleum products;
- (c) Fuel price smoothing mechanisms;
- (d) Temporary transport fare support programs; and
- (e) Other price stabilization interventions as may be necessary.

All subsidies shall be targeted, time-bound, and subject to periodic review to ensure fiscal sustainability.

**SEC. 6. *Energy Supply, Security, and Inventory Management Component.*** – The Energy Supply Security Component shall ensure the availability of oil, fuel, electricity, and other energy products. The government is authorized to:

- (a) Enter into government-to-government fuel supply agreements;
- (b) Diversify sources of fuel imports and energy supply;
- (c) Monitor national fuel inventory levels;
- (d) Require and enforce minimum fuel inventory levels from oil companies and distributors;
- (e) Implement priority allocation of fuel for essential sectors;
- (f) Ensure fuel supply for power generation and essential services;

- (g) Implement emergency fuel supply and distribution measures;
- (h) Coordinate and direct oil companies, energy suppliers, logistic providers and distributors to ensure continuous supply of fuel and energy products nationwide;
- (i) Conduct emergency procurement and enter into supply contracts; and
- (j) Conduct national energy and logistics contingency planning.

**SEC 7. Targeted Assistance Component.** – The Targeted Assistance Component shall provide direct and targeted assistance to vulnerable sectors, including:

- (a) Direct cash assistance to minimum wage earners and low-income households;
- (b) Fuel subsidies for public transport drivers, farmers, fisherfolk, and logistics providers;
- (c) Transport assistance for low-income workers;
- (d) Public transport fare subsidies; and
- (e) Other targeted assistance as may be necessary.

All assistance shall be time-bound, targeted, and delivered through digital and national targeting systems where practicable.

**SEC. 8. Essential Goods and Logistics Stabilization Component.** – To ensure continuous supply and stable prices of essential goods, the government shall implement:

- (a) Support for transport and distribution of essential goods;
- (b) Buffer stocking and food supply stabilization measures;
- (c) Shipping, inter-island transport, and logistics support;
- (d) Cold chain and storage support programs;
- (e) Priority fuel allocation for logistics transporting essential goods; and
- (f) Temporary price stabilization measures consistent with existing laws.

1           **SEC. 9. *MSME Energy Relief and Business Continuity Component.*** – To prevent  
2 business closures and job losses, the government shall provide support to MSMEs  
3 through:

- 4           (a) Targeted energy and fuel subsidies where necessary;
- 5           (b) Low-interest loans and credit guarantee programs;
- 6           (c) Tax payment deferment and regulatory fee relief;
- 7           (d) Incentives for energy efficiency and fuel-saving technologies;
- 8           (e) Logistics and distribution support for MSMEs; and
- 9           (f) Implementation of a moratorium of up to six (6) months on the payment  
10 of interest and/or suspension of loan collections for qualified MSMEs under  
11 government financial institutions and government directed lending  
12 programs, without the imposition of penalties, surcharges, or additional  
13 interest.
- 14          (g) Government loan guarantees and credit support programs in lieu of direct  
15 subsidies where feasible.

16  
17           **SEC 10. *Energy Conservation and Demand Reduction Component.*** – To reduce  
18 fuel consumption and stabilize supply, the government may implement:

- 19          (a) Work-from-home arrangements in government and encouraged in the  
20 private sector;
- 21          (b) Compressed workweek and staggered working hours;
- 22          (c) Carpooling and public transport promotion programs;
- 23          (d) Reduced fuel consumption by government agencies;
- 24          (e) Energy conservation programs in government and commercial  
25 establishments;
- 26          (f) Speed regulation and fuel-saving measures; and
- 27          (g) Promotion of alternative fuels and biofuels.

28  
29           **SEC. 11. *Flexible Fiscal and Regulatory Measures Component.*** – To provide  
30 flexibility in responding to fuel price shocks, the government is authorized to  
31 implement:

- 32          (a) Temporary suspension or reduction of fuel excise taxes and import duties;

- (b) Tax payment deferment for affected sectors and MSMEs;
- (c) Reduction of regulatory fees and charges;
- (d) Streamlined permits and regulatory processes;
- (e) Anti-hoarding and anti-profiteering measures;
- (f) Price monitoring and public price bulletins; and
- (g) Other temporary regulatory interventions necessary to stabilize prices and supply.

Provided, that any suspension or reduction on taxes shall:

- (a) Be subject to prior notification to Congress; and
- (b) Be automatically reviewed by Congress within sixty (60) days from implementation.

**SEC. 12. *Automatic Trigger Mechanisms.*** – Activation or expansion of KALINGA Program components shall be guided by automatic triggers, including:

- (a) The Global oil price, including the average Dubai crude oil price based on the Mean of Platts Singapore (MOPS), exceeds market thresholds;
- (b) Sustained increases in domestic fuel prices of at least thirty percent (30%) within a period of thirty (30) days;
- (c) Extraordinary inflation;
- (d) National fuel inventory levels falling below thirty (30) days of supply, as determined by the Department of Energy (DOE);
- (e) Imminent supply disruptions or energy shortages, as determined by the DOE;
- (f) Declaration of a state of national energy emergency by the President; or
- (g) Other extraordinary external shocks resulting in a significant increase in domestic fuel prices or supply.

**SEC. 13. *Emergency Powers of the President.*** – For purposes of implementing the KALINGA Program, the President is authorized to:

- 1 (a) Realign, reprogram, and augment funds under the General  
2 Appropriations Act in accordance with Article VI, Section 25 of the 1987  
3 Constitution;  
4 (b) Utilize emergency procurement modalities;  
5 (c) Enter emergency supply agreements;  
6 (d) Suspend or reduce fuel taxes, fees, and charges temporarily;  
7 (e) Require minimum fuel inventory levels;  
8 (f) Implement fuel demand reduction measures; and  
9 (g) Direct agencies to prioritize KALINGA Program implementation;  
10

11 Provided, that any suspension or reduction on taxes shall:

- 12 (a) Be subject to prior notification to Congress; and  
13 (b) Be automatically reviewed by Congress within sixty (60) days from  
14 implementation.  
15

16 Provided, further, that the emergency powers granted under this Section shall  
17 automatically expire ninety (90) days after activation of the KALINGA program, unless  
18 extended by a joint resolution of Congress.  
19

20 **SEC. 14. KALINGA Inter-Agency Task Force.** – A KALINGA Inter-Agency Task  
21 Force is hereby created to oversee the implementation of all components of the  
22 KALINGA Program.

23 The Task Force shall be chaired by the Executive Secretary and co-chaired by  
24 the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Finance, with members from relevant  
25 agencies including DEPDv, DBM, BSP, DTI, DA, DOTr, DSWD, and PSA. The Task  
26 Force shall:  
27

- 28 1. Formulate and implement the KALINGA Program;  
29 2. Prepare the Comprehensive KALINGA Program Implementation Plan;  
30 3. Monitor fuel prices, inflation, energy supply, logistics costs, and food prices;  
31 4. Recommend activation or expansion of program components;  
32 5. Ensure coordination among government agencies; and

6. Submit monthly and quarterly reports to Congress.

**SEC. 15. *KALINGA Program Implementation Plan and Results Framework.*** -

Within sixty (60) days from the effectivity of this Act, the KALINGA Inter-Agency Task Force shall prepare a Comprehensive KALINGA Program Implementation Plan adopting a results-based management framework.

The Implementation Plan shall include:

1. Program goals and strategic objectives;
2. Expected results and outcomes with measurable indicators;
3. Program outputs;
4. Specific activities and interventions;
5. Implementation timeline;
6. Responsible agencies;
7. Monitoring and evaluation framework;
8. Risk management and contingency measures;
9. Budgetary requirements;
10. Funding sources; and
11. Fiscal sustainability plan.

The Implementation Plan shall be regularly updated and submitted to Congress every six (6) months.

**SEC. 16. *Role of Local Government Units.*** – Local government units (LGU) shall assist in the implementation of the KALINGA Program under the direction and coordination of the KALINGA Inter-Agency Task Force.

For this purpose, LGUs shall:

- (a) Implement and localize KALINGA Program interventions consistent with national policies and guidelines;
- (b) Identify and validate beneficiaries within their respective jurisdictions;
- (c) Assist in the distribution of assistance and delivery of services;

1 (d) Monitor local prices, supply conditions, and fuel related impacts, and submit  
2 periodic reports to the Task Force; and

3 (e) Coordinate with national agencies and ensure alignment of local measures  
4 with the KALINGA program.

5  
6 **SEC. 17. *Funding.*** – Funding shall be sourced from:

7 (a) Existing appropriations under the General Appropriations Act;

8 (b) Realigned and augmented funds;

9 (c) Contingency and emergency funds;

10 (d) Savings from government agencies;

11 (e) Windfall revenues, if any; and

12 (f) Other available government funds.

13  
14 Implementation shall, as far as practicable, avoid unnecessary increases in  
15 budget deficits and government borrowing.

16  
17 **SEC. 18. *Transparency and Accountability.*** – All implementing agencies shall  
18 publish reports on fund utilization and program outcomes and ensure compliance with  
19 COA rules.

20  
21 **SEC. 19. *Joint Congressional Oversight Committee.*** – There is hereby created  
22 a Congressional Oversight Committee to monitor and oversee the implementation of  
23 this Act and the KALINGA Program. The Committee shall be composed of six (6)  
24 members from the Senate and six (6) members from the House of Representatives.  
25 The Chairpersons of the Committees of Energy and Ways and Means of both Houses  
26 shall serve as Joint Chairpersons. The remaining members shall be designated by the  
27 Senate President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively. The  
28 Minority shall have at least two (2) representatives from each Chamber.

29  
30 **SEC. 20. *Sunset Review Clause.*** – The Joint Congressional Oversight  
31 Committee shall conduct a comprehensive review of the powers granted under this  
32 Act within twelve (12) months from its effectivity, or within thirty (30) days after the

1 cessation of the declared national emergency, whichever comes earlier. Such review  
2 shall determine the necessity of continuing, amending, or repealing the provisions of  
3 this Act.

4  
5 **SEC. 21. *Separability Clause.*** - If any part of this Act be held as  
6 unconstitutional, other provisions hereof which are not affected shall continue to be  
7 in full force and effect.

8  
9 **SEC. 22. *Repealing Clause.*** – All laws, decrees, rules and regulations  
10 inconsistent with the provisions of this Act shall be hereby repealed or modified  
11 accordingly.

12  
13 **SEC. 23. *Effectivity.*** – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its  
14 publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

15  
16 *Approved,*