

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City
TWENTIETH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session
HOUSE BILL NO. 10354



Introduced by: **REP. ELMER V. CATULPOS**
(I Tahanan Partylist)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

On June 22, 2026, two minors opened fire at San Jose National High School in Tacloban City, Leyte, killing three students and wounding twenty others. A Senate investigation confirmed the involvement of the international online extremist network known as '764,' designated by the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation as a significant national security threat and by Canada as a terrorist group. Cybersecurity experts have characterized the Tacloban shooting as the first 'completed attack' by the 764 network anywhere in the world — making the Philippines the group's inaugural testing ground.

The Tacloban shooting was not an isolated incident. In October 2025, a student in Marikina City brought his father's licensed firearm to school, wounded a classmate, and died of a self-inflicted gunshot wound. In February 2026, a student in Batangas brought a caliber .45 handgun to class, fired twice into the floor, and shot himself dead. That same month, the Philippine National Police Anti-Cybercrime Group (PNP-ACG) foiled a planned mass shooting by seven fifteen-year-old students in Calamba, Laguna — who had been recruited through the online game Roblox. Between October 2025 and July 2026, the PNP-ACG conducted seventeen (17) rescue operations, removing twenty-four (24) minors from the reach of these online extremist networks.

All of these incidents share a common architecture: vulnerable children — isolated, struggling with mental health, or experiencing family dysfunction — were contacted by adult foreign groomers on mainstream digital platforms including Roblox, Minecraft, GoreBox, Facebook, Discord, and Telegram. Over time, and through a documented multi-stage process of trust-building, isolation, desensitization, coercion, and escalation, these children were manipulated into planning or executing acts of mass violence against their schoolmates.

This phenomenon — designated by international law enforcement and academic institutions as Nihilistic Violent Extremism (NVE) — is distinct from ideological terrorism. NVE is not driven by political, religious, or separatist goals. It is driven by misanthropy, the desire for significance and belonging, and the glorification of destruction for its own sake.

Recruitment does not require ideological indoctrination — it requires only a child's pain and an adult predator's access to a digital platform.

Notwithstanding the severity and urgency of this threat, the Philippines has no law that directly, comprehensively, and specifically addresses NVE. Republic Act No. 11930 (Anti-OSAEC and Anti-CSAEM Act of 2022) addresses sexual exploitation of children online but does not cover NVE recruitment for violent purposes. Republic Act No. 11479 (Anti-Terrorism Act of 2020) requires ideological motivation as an element — which NVE by definition lacks. Republic Act No. 10175 (Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012) provides jurisdictional tools but no substantive offense for online radicalization toward violence. Republic Act No. 10627 (Anti-Bullying Act of 2013) addresses peer-to-peer harassment but not adult predator grooming for mass violence.

Justice Undersecretary Nicholas Felix Ty confirmed before the Senate on July 2, 2026, that 'the country does not have a legal framework to address NVE groups.' Senate President Sherwin T. Gatchalian has called for urgent legislation. The Department of Justice has pledged cooperation in drafting the measure.

This Bill seeks to fill that gap through a comprehensive, rights-based, child-protective legal framework that: (a) defines NVE and related concepts with legal precision; (b) criminalizes the grooming, recruitment, radicalization, facilitation, and operational support of NVE activities targeting minors and other vulnerable persons; (c) imposes platform accountability obligations on internet intermediaries; (d) mandates a prevention, detection, and rehabilitation architecture anchored in schools, local government units, and social welfare agencies; (e) establishes a dedicated National Inter-Agency Task Force Against Nihilistic Violent Extremism; and (f) provides funding for implementation.

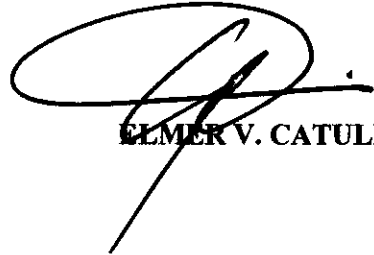
This Bill draws on models from Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, and the United States — jurisdictions that have confronted NVE networks through a combination of terrorism-adjacent prosecution and bespoke child-protection legislation — and adapts them to Philippine constitutional, legal, and cultural conditions.

The passage of this measure is urgent. The children of this Republic are already being targeted. The network that executed the first completed attack in Tacloban is still operating. The PNP-ACG has warned that its cyber patrol has not yet reached Mindanao — where connectivity is expanding and where communities carry the structural vulnerabilities NVE networks specifically exploit. This Legislature cannot wait for the next fatality to act.

The urgency of this measure was affirmed at the highest level in the State of the Nation Address of July 27, 2026, when the President himself honored the victims of the Tacloban school shooting and their families — naming Chris Lorenz Fabian, Joyancee Separa, and Ayessa Nicole Dazo, and declaring that their courage and selflessness are “the virtues that these trying times call for.” In the same Address, the President warned the nation against “the toxicity and hate culture pervasive in social media” and the constant depiction of casual

violence, and summoned every institution to the task: “Magkakasama tayong lahat sa misyong ito: ang pamahalaan, pamilya, paaralan, simbahan, industriya, at komunidad.” This bill is that mission written into law — the Republic’s answer to the President’s call, and to the memory of the children whose courage he honored.

In view of the foregoing, the approval of this Bill is earnestly requested.



ELMER V. CATULPOS

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. **10354**

*Introduced by Representative ELMER V. CATULPOS
(I_Tahanan Party-list)*

**AN ACT DEFINING, PROHIBITING, AND PENALIZING NIHILISTIC VIOLENT
EXTREMISM, PROVIDING FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM ONLINE
GROOMING AND RADICALIZATION INTO VIOLENT ACTS, CREATING A NATIONAL
INTER-AGENCY TASK FORCE AGAINST NIHILISTIC VIOLENT EXTREMISM, AND
APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR**

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 and cited as the 'Anti-Nihilistic Violent Extremism and Child Protection from Online Radicalization Act of 2026,' or the 'SHIELD Act of 2026.'

Section 2. *Declaration of Policy.* — It is the policy of the State to protect children and vulnerable persons from all forms of exploitation, abuse, and manipulation, whether physical or digital. The State recognizes that Nihilistic Violent Extremism (NVE) constitutes a grave and imminent threat to public safety, child welfare, and national security. The State affirms its obligations under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), the Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, and the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and commits to prevent, detect, suppress, and rehabilitate the victims and perpetrators of online NVE activity targeting minors and other vulnerable persons, consistent with the rights to due process, privacy, and freedom of expression guaranteed under the 1987 Constitution.

Section 3. *Scope and Application.* — This Act shall apply to all acts of NVE grooming, recruitment, radicalization, facilitation, financing, and incitement committed: (a) within the territory of the Republic of the Philippines; (b) by or against Filipino citizens wherever committed; (c) through digital communications infrastructure with Philippine nexus, including acts performed by foreign nationals using Philippine internet service providers, platforms operated by entities registered in the Philippines, or directed at victims who are Philippine nationals or residents.

Section 4. *Definition of Terms.* — As used in this Act, the following terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them:

- (a) **"Child or Minor"** — any person below eighteen (18) years of age, or above eighteen (18) years of age but unable to protect himself or herself from abuse, neglect, cruelty, exploitation, or discrimination due to physical or mental disability or condition.
- (b) **"Digital Platform"** — any internet-based service, application, or system that enables communication, content creation, content sharing, gaming, or social interaction between or among users, including but not limited to social media platforms, online gaming platforms,

messaging applications, video-sharing services, live-streaming services, and online community forums.

- (c) **"Grooming"** — a process by which any person deliberately builds trust, emotional dependence, or psychological control over a child or vulnerable person, directly or indirectly through a third party, through any means including digital communication, for the purpose of exploiting, radicalizing, recruiting, or manipulating the child or vulnerable person into committing or facilitating acts of violence, self-harm, or harm to others.
- (d) **"Nihilistic Violent Extremism (NVE)"** — a pattern of behavior, belief, or action characterized by: (i) a misanthropic worldview that denies the inherent value of human life or social institutions; (ii) the glorification, normalization, or celebration of violence, mass harm, or destruction as ends in themselves rather than in pursuit of political, ideological, religious, or territorial goals; and (iii) the active recruitment, grooming, radicalization, or incitement of other persons — particularly children and vulnerable individuals — to commit, facilitate, or glorify such acts. For avoidance of doubt, NVE does not require proof of a political, religious, or ideological motivation.
- (e) **"NVE Network"** — any group, organization, community, collective, or loose association of two or more persons, whether structured or unstructured, online or offline, that promotes, facilitates, funds, or engages in NVE recruitment, grooming, radicalization, incitement, or violent acts, including but not limited to the networks known as '764,' 'No Lives Matter,' 'The Com,' 'CVLT,' 'Harm Nation,' and their predecessors, successors, affiliates, and splinter groups.
- (f) **"Online Radicalization"** — the process through which a person, particularly a child or vulnerable individual, is incrementally exposed to and immersed in NVE content, narratives, relationships, or communities through digital platforms, resulting in the adoption of misanthropic worldviews and increasing willingness to commit, glorify, or facilitate acts of violence.
- (g) **"Predatory Groomer"** — any person who initiates, continues, or facilitates a grooming process targeting a child or vulnerable person for purposes of NVE recruitment or radicalization, regardless of whether the person also acts as a recruiter, financier, or handler.
- (h) **"Radicalization Facilitator"** — any person who, without directly grooming a child or vulnerable person, knowingly provides material support, infrastructure, financing, content, platform access, instructions, or encouragement to any NVE groomer, recruiter, or NVE network.
- (i) **"Victim-Perpetrator"** — a child or vulnerable person who, as a direct result of grooming, coercion, blackmail, or psychological manipulation by an NVE network, has been compelled to recruit, groom, or otherwise assist in the NVE radicalization of other persons.
- (j) **"Internet Intermediary or Platform Provider"** — any person, entity, or corporation that owns, operates, administers, or provides access to a digital platform on which NVE recruitment or grooming activity may occur, whether incorporated in the Philippines or abroad, that directs its services to Filipino users.
- (k) **"Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM)"** — shall have the same meaning as provided under Republic Act No. 11930.
- (l) **"Sextortion"** — the act of obtaining, or attempting to obtain, compliance from a child or vulnerable person through the threat of exposing compromising sexual, personal, or private material obtained through grooming or other means.
- (m) **"SHIELD Task Force"** — the National Inter-Agency Task Force Against Nihilistic Violent Extremism established under Article VI of this Act.

Section 5. Online NVE Grooming of a Child. — It shall be unlawful for any person, through any digital platform, to engage in the grooming of a child or vulnerable person for the purpose of NVE recruitment, radicalization, or incitement to violence, including but not limited to:

- (a) establishing or maintaining false relationships of trust or affection with a child for NVE purposes;
- (b) gradually exposing a child to violent, misanthropic, or dehumanizing content in furtherance of radicalization;

(c) isolating a child from family, peers, teachers, or other protective figures for purposes of NVE influence;

(d) obtaining, distributing, or threatening to distribute compromising material involving a child as a mechanism of coercion or control in furtherance of NVE recruitment;

(e) directing, inducing, or compelling a child to commit acts of self-harm, harm to animals, or any violent act as a condition of membership, acceptance, or standing within an NVE network.

Any person found guilty of the offense defined under this Act shall suffer the penalty of imprisonment of twelve (12) years and one (1) day to twenty (20) years, and shall be liable to pay a fine of not less than Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱500,000.00) but not more than Two Million Pesos (₱2,000,000.00). If the child subjected to grooming is below fifteen (15) years of age, or if the offender grooms two (2) or more children, the penalty shall be reclusion perpetua, without prejudice to the imposition of the corresponding fine and any other penalties provided under existing laws.

Section 6. *NVE Recruitment and Radicalization.* — It shall be unlawful for any person to recruit, radicalize, or indoctrinate any person — whether or not a minor — into an NVE network or NVE ideology for the purpose of having that person commit or facilitate a violent act, through any means including digital platforms, in-person contact, written material, audio-visual content, or any other medium.

Any person found guilty of the offense defined under this Act shall suffer the penalty of imprisonment of fifteen (15) years and a fine of not less than One Million Pesos (₱1,000,000.00) nor more than Five Million Pesos (₱5,000,000.00). If the child subjected to grooming is below fifteen (15) years of age, or if the offender grooms two (2) or more children, the penalty shall be reclusion perpetua, without prejudice to the imposition of the corresponding fine and any other penalties provided under existing laws.

Section 7. *Facilitation of NVE Activity.* — It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly: (a) provide material support, funding, technical assistance, or infrastructure to an NVE network or to any person engaged in NVE grooming or recruitment; (b) produce, publish, distribute, share, or make accessible NVE recruitment content, including manifestos, instructional material, glorification content, or live documentation of NVE acts; (c) operate or administer any online server, channel, group, or community whose primary purpose is NVE recruitment, radicalization, or the celebration of mass violence; and (d) allow or provide access to digital infrastructure under that person's control for use by an NVE network with knowledge of such use.

Any person found guilty of the offense defined under this Act shall suffer the penalty of imprisonment of ten (10) years to fifteen (15) years and a fine of not less than Two Hundred Fifty Thousand Pesos (₱250,000.00) nor more than One Million Pesos (₱1,000,000.00).

Section 8. *Incitement to Mass Violence Through Digital Platforms.* — It shall be unlawful for any person, through any digital platform, to publicly incite, glorify, or celebrate mass violence, mass casualty events, or school shootings in a manner calculated to encourage emulation, by:

(a) producing or disseminating content that portrays perpetrators of mass violence or school shootings as worthy of admiration, emulation, or cult status;

(b) live-streaming, glorifying, or distributing recordings of acts of mass violence for the purpose of inspiring further violence;

(c) creating or disseminating 'manifestos' that promote mass violence in the context of NVE ideology.

Any person found guilty of the offense defined under this Act shall suffer the penalty of imprisonment of six (6) years and one (1) day to twelve (12) years and a fine of not less than Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱200,000.00) nor more than One Million Pesos (₱1,000,000.00).

Section 9. *Failure of Platform Provider to Report NVE Activity.* — Any Internet Intermediary or Platform Provider that obtains actual knowledge, or receives a credible report from a user, law enforcement authority, or government agency, of NVE grooming, recruitment, or facilitation activity occurring through its platform involving a user within the Philippines shall, within twenty-four (24) hours of obtaining such knowledge:

- (a) report such activity to the Cybercrime Investigation and Coordinating Center (CICC), the PNP-ACG, or the SHIELD Task Force through the reporting mechanism established under this Act;
- (b) preserve all digital evidence related to the reported activity, including account data, communication logs, and IP address information, for a period of not less than ninety (90) days pending law enforcement action, or such longer period as may be directed by competent authority;
- (c) implement reasonable technical measures to prevent continued NVE activity by the reported account or channel, without prejudice to the evidence preservation obligation under paragraph (b).

Failure to comply with this Section shall subject the Platform Provider to administrative fines of not less than Five Million Pesos (₱5,000,000.00) nor more than Fifty Million Pesos (₱50,000,000.00) per violation, imposed by the SHIELD Task Force after due notice and hearing. Repeated violation shall be grounds for suspension or revocation of the platform's registration or license to operate in the Philippines.

Section 10. *Aggravating Circumstances.* — The following circumstances shall aggravate the penalties under this Article:

- (a) The offender is in a position of trust, authority, or guardianship over the victim;
- (b) The offender used deceptive identity or fabricated a peer-age persona to gain the victim's trust;
- (c) Two or more children were victimized in the same or related incidents;
- (d) The offense resulted in the death, serious physical injury, or permanent psychological harm of the victim;
- (e) The offender is part of, or acts on behalf of, a designated NVE network;
- (f) The offender coerced a victim-perpetrator to recruit other children;
- (g) The offender is a foreign national;
- (h) The offense was committed in or within one hundred (100) meters of a school, church, playground, or other place primarily frequented by children.

Section 11. *Mitigating Circumstances and Treatment of Victim-Perpetrators.* — A child who, as a direct result of grooming, coercion, sextortion, or psychological manipulation by an NVE network, participated in NVE recruitment of other children or committed any act penalized under this Act shall be treated primarily as a victim. Proceedings involving such child shall be governed by Republic Act No. 9344 (Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006) as amended, with the additional requirements that: (a) the child must receive immediate trauma-informed psychological intervention; (b) the child's identity shall be protected pursuant to Republic Act No. 10173 and applicable child protection laws; and (c) any diversion or intervention program shall specifically address NVE radicalization, coercion, and digital safety.

Section 12. *Extraterritorial Application.* — Philippine courts shall have jurisdiction over any violation of this Act committed by or against a Filipino citizen outside the Philippines. The Department of Justice shall pursue international legal assistance, extradition, and mutual legal assistance treaty mechanisms to bring foreign NVE groomers, recruiters, and facilitators to justice before Philippine courts or, where extradition is not available, to support their prosecution in their home jurisdictions.

Section 13. *Mandatory NVE Awareness Program in Schools.* — The Department of Education (DepEd), in coordination with the SHIELD Task Force, shall within one hundred twenty (120) days from effectivity of this Act, formulate and prescribe a mandatory NVE Awareness and

Digital Safety Program for all public and private elementary and secondary schools nationwide. The Program shall include:

(a) age-appropriate instruction on NVE grooming tactics, warning signs, and reporting mechanisms, integrated into existing curricula in Values Education, Computer Education, and equivalent subjects;

(b) mandatory annual training for all school guidance counselors, teachers, and administrators on NVE indicators, trauma-informed disclosure protocols, evidence preservation, and reporting obligations;

(c) establishment of a School NVE Contact Person in every school, designated by the School Principal and reported to the Division Superintendent, with authority to coordinate with law enforcement and social welfare agencies;

(d) integration of NVE prevention and digital safety into all anti-bullying programs required under Republic Act No. 10627.

Section 14. *Community-Level Prevention Program.* — The Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), in coordination with the SHIELD Task Force, shall require all city and municipal governments to establish, within one hundred eighty (180) days from effectivity of this Act, a Local NVE Prevention and Rapid Response Team (LNPRRT) at the barangay level, to be composed of the barangay captain, the barangay health worker, the social worker assigned to the barangay, and one (1) trained law enforcement officer. The LNPRRT shall serve as the first community-level institutional contact for reports of NVE indicators and shall coordinate referrals to the SHIELD Task Force and law enforcement agencies.

Section 15. *Mandatory Reporting.* — The following persons shall have a mandatory duty to report to the nearest PNP station, NBI office, or the SHIELD Task Force any child whom they have reasonable grounds to believe is being or has been subjected to NVE grooming or radicalization:

(a) school teachers, guidance counselors, administrators, and other school personnel;

(b) social workers and community health workers;

(c) medical and mental health professionals;

(d) barangay officials and barangay health workers;

(e) law enforcement officers;

(f) internet service providers and platform providers with actual knowledge.

Failure to report in the absence of reasonable justification shall subject the mandatory reporter to administrative liability under applicable civil service, professional, or institutional regulations. Good faith reports made pursuant to this Section shall not give rise to civil or criminal liability.

Section 16. *Rehabilitation Program for Victims.* — The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), in coordination with the Department of Health (DOH) and the SHIELD Task Force, shall establish and maintain a comprehensive Rehabilitation Program for child victims and victim-perpetrators of NVE, which shall include: (a) immediate trauma-informed psychological intervention; (b) family-centered counseling and support; (c) school reintegration assistance; (d) long-term case management; and (e) where applicable, digital safety education and monitoring support for the period of rehabilitation. The rehabilitation program shall be provided free of charge to all eligible beneficiaries.

Section 17. *Age Verification and Parental Consent Requirements for Online Gaming Platforms.* — Platform Providers offering online gaming, social media, or messaging services in the Philippines shall, within one hundred eighty (180) days from effectivity of this Act, implement: (a) mandatory age verification mechanisms to prevent children below thirteen (13) years of age from independently accessing their services without verifiable parental or guardian consent; (b) content controls appropriate to the age classification of users; (c) mandatory in-platform safety features including accessible reporting mechanisms for grooming, harassment, and NVE-related activity,

displayed prominently and navigable by children; and (d) periodic cooperation with the SHIELD Task Force for the purpose of safety audits, to be conducted not less than annually.

Section 18. *Digital Evidence.* — Evidence of violations of this Act collected through digital means, including electronic communications, social media posts, platform records, IP address logs, server data, and digital forensic examination results, shall be admissible in evidence in accordance with the Rules on Electronic Evidence and Republic Act No. 10175. Courts shall take judicial notice of the authenticity of evidence certified by the PNP Digital Forensics Group or the NBI Cybercrime Division pursuant to their standard chain of custody procedures.

Section 19. *Warrants for Disclosure and Interception.* — Law enforcement agencies investigating violations of this Act may apply, pursuant to the procedures established under Republic Act No. 10175 and the Rules of Court, for: (a) Warrants to Disclose Computer Data (WDCD) to compel platform providers to produce subscriber information, traffic data, and communication content; (b) Warrants to Intercept Computer Data (WICD) for real-time monitoring of electronic communications; and (c) Warrants to Search, Seize, and Examine Computer Data (WSSECD) for the seizure and forensic examination of digital devices. Applications under this Section shall be granted expeditiously by the cybercrime court having jurisdiction, taking into account the child-protection urgency of NVE cases.

Section 20. *International Cooperation.* — The SHIELD Task Force shall coordinate with the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) and the Department of Justice (DOJ) to negotiate, execute, and implement: (a) mutual legal assistance treaties (MLATs) and existing MLAT obligations for the exchange of digital evidence with foreign jurisdictions; (b) law enforcement cooperation agreements with the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation, Interpol, and equivalent agencies for intelligence sharing on NVE networks; and (c) formal information-sharing arrangements with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) CyberTipline for Philippine-nexus NVE activity reported internationally.

Section 21. *Establishment of the SHIELD Task Force.* — There is hereby established a National Inter-Agency Task Force Against Nihilistic Violent Extremism, to be known as the SHIELD Task Force, attached to the Office of the President for purposes of policy direction and coordination.

Section 22. *Composition.* — The SHIELD Task Force shall be composed of the following members:

- (a) The Executive Secretary, as Chairperson;
- (b) The Secretary of Justice, as Co-Chairperson;
- (c) The Secretary of the Interior and Local Government;
- (d) The Secretary of Education;
- (e) The Secretary of Social Welfare and Development;
- (f) The Secretary of Health;
- (g) The Secretary of Information and Communications Technology;
- (h) The Director General of the Philippine National Police;
- (i) The Director of the National Bureau of Investigation;
- (j) The Executive Director of the Cybercrime Investigation and Coordinating Center (CICC);
- (k) The Chairperson of the National Telecommunications Commission;
- (l) The National Privacy Commissioner;
- (m) The Chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights;
- (n) The Chairperson of the Council for the Welfare of Children; and
- (o) Three (3) representatives from civil society, including at least one (1) from a child rights organization, one (1) from the mental health sector, and one (1) cybersecurity professional, to be appointed by the President for a term of two (2) years.

Section 23. *Functions and Powers of the SHIELD Task Force.* — The SHIELD Task Force shall:

- (a) Formulate and implement the National NVE Prevention and Response Strategy, to be updated every two (2) years;

- (b) Establish and operate a twenty-four-hour (24/7) National NVE Reporting Hotline and online reporting portal, to be publicized in all schools nationwide;
- (c) Coordinate, oversee, and evaluate the NVE prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and rehabilitation programs of all member agencies;
- (d) Receive, evaluate, and act on reports of NVE activity from schools, local government units, mandatory reporters, and the public;
- (e) Maintain a confidential registry of designated NVE networks, updated in coordination with international partners, for use in law enforcement and platform accountability proceedings;
- (f) Impose administrative fines and issue orders of platform suspension or blocking under Section 9 of this Act, after due notice and hearing;
- (g) Submit an annual report to Congress on the state of NVE in the Philippines, including statistics on grooming cases, rescue operations, prosecutions, convictions, and platform compliance;
- (h) Coordinate training programs for law enforcement, school counselors, and community workers on NVE identification, response, and trauma-informed handling;
- (i) Recommend to the President the designation of a foreign NVE network as a terrorist organization under Republic Act No. 11479, where evidence establishes that the network's activities constitute terrorism as therein defined.

Section 24. *Initial Appropriation.* — The amount of Five Hundred Million Pesos (P500,000,000.00) is hereby appropriated from the General Appropriations Act for the initial establishment and operationalization of the SHIELD Task Force, including the NVE Reporting Hotline, the Rehabilitation Program under Section 16, and the School NVE Awareness Program under Section 13. Thereafter, the funding requirements of the SHIELD Task Force and all agencies mandated under this Act shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.

Section 25. *NVE Trust Fund.* — There is hereby created a special fund to be known as the NVE Protection and Rehabilitation Trust Fund, to be administered by the SHIELD Task Force. The Trust Fund shall be sourced from: (a) fines collected under Section 9 of this Act; (b) proceeds of forfeited assets of convicted NVE facilitators and financiers; (c) such appropriations as Congress may hereafter provide; and (d) grants, donations, and contributions from domestic and international sources. The Trust Fund shall be used exclusively for rehabilitation, legal assistance to victims, platform compliance monitoring, and NVE research and prevention programs.

Section 26. *Relationship to Other Laws.* — This Act shall be construed in a manner complementary and supplementary to Republic Act No. 11930 (Anti-OSAEC and Anti-CSAEM Act of 2022), Republic Act No. 9775 (Anti-Child Pornography Act of 2009), Republic Act No. 10175 (Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012), Republic Act No. 9208 as amended (Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act), Republic Act No. 11479 (Anti-Terrorism Act of 2020), Republic Act No. 10627 (Anti-Bullying Act of 2013), and Republic Act No. 9344 as amended (Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act). In case of conflict, the provisions of this Act shall prevail with respect to NVE-related offenses. The penalties prescribed under this Act shall be without prejudice to penalties under other applicable laws, and conviction or acquittal herein shall not bar prosecution for other offenses arising from the same act.

Section 27. *Non-Derogation.* — Nothing in this Act shall be construed to diminish the constitutional rights of any person to freedom of expression, freedom of opinion, due process of law, and equal protection of the laws. This Act shall not be used to suppress legitimate artistic, academic, journalistic, or research activity that discusses, documents, or critically analyzes nihilism, violent extremism, or related phenomena.

Section 28. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* — The SHIELD Task Force, in coordination with the member agencies, shall promulgate the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of this Act within sixty (60) days from its effectivity. The IRR shall be published in the Official Gazette and two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Section 29. *Separability Clause.* — If any provision or part hereof is held invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining provisions not affected thereby shall remain valid and subsisting.

Section 30. *Repealing Clause.* — All laws, decrees, orders, rules and regulations, and other issuances or parts thereof which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, amended, or modified accordingly.

Section 31. *Effectivity.* — This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation, whichever comes earlier.

Approved.