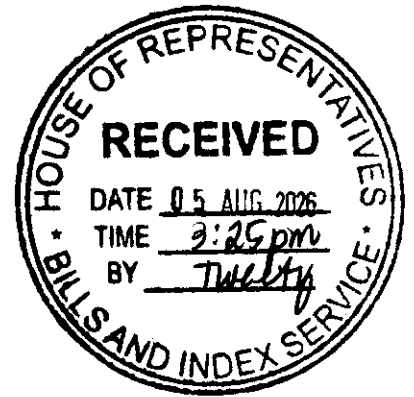




Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City, Metro Manila

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. **10641**



Introduced by Representative Crispin Diego "Ping" D. Remulla

AN ACT
REGULATING THE POSSESSION AND OPERATION OF UNMANNED
SYSTEMS, PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS THEREOF, AND FOR
OTHER PURPOSES

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The rapid advancement of Unmanned Systems (US), or commonly known as drones, has introduced unprecedented efficiency across various industries in the Philippines. From revolutionizing precision agriculture, and speeding up disaster relief operations, to enhancing our maritime border patrol, these automated technologies have proven to be invaluable tools for national development. However, because these systems have grown faster than our current legal framework, their unregulated proliferation has paved the way for alarming abuses that threaten public safety, personal privacy, and national security.

In recent years, the lack of accountability has allowed bad actors to weaponize and exploit unmanned systems. Law enforcement and correctional institutions face an emerging security crisis with "rogue drones" being utilized by criminal syndicates to smuggle illegal drugs, communication gadgets, and weapons directly over prison walls. Furthermore, high-definition camera drones are increasingly being deployed for unauthorized surveillance, voyeurism, and the stalking of private citizens in their own homes, directly violating the spirit of the Data Privacy Act of 2012. Beyond privacy concerns, irresponsible operators have

repeatedly flown drones into restricted commercial flight paths and near critical infrastructure like power plants, creating imminent collision risks that jeopardize hundreds of civilian lives.

Most critically, this threat now extends directly into our national security, territorial sovereignty, and marine environments. The vulnerability of our waters was starkly exposed when local fishermen from Sitio Tapic, Barangay New Colaylayan, and the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) recovered an approximately 12-foot-long autonomous underwater vehicle (AUV) operating near Linapacan, Palawan. Preliminary technical examinations revealed that the device featured a Conductivity-Temperature-Depth (CTD) sensor marked with Chinese labeling and a specific serial number (CTD-20090334).

This recovery is not an isolated event; it fits into a deeply concerning pattern of unauthorized marine profiling across strategic domestic maritime chokepoints since July 2022, including identical foreign-origin submersibles found in Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte; Zambales; Calayan Island, Cagayan; Initao, Misamis Oriental; and San Pascual, Masbate. Forensic analyses of these recovered units uncovered components linked to foreign defense contractors, including transceivers from Beijing-based HWA Create and battery packs from China Electronics Technology Group Corporation. These advanced underwater drones autonomously gather data on seawater salinity, temperature, and depth gradients, which are essential for bathymetric charting, acoustic propagation, and underwater intelligence gathering, capabilities that directly facilitate foreign maritime espionage and sub-surface warfare inside our sovereign waters.

This bill addresses this critical vulnerability by establishing a mandatory Philippine Unmanned Systems Registry (PUSR). Requiring the registration of all commercial, specialized, and high-risk unmanned systems operates under the same logic as registering motor vehicles or firearms. A centralized registry creates an ironclad trail of ownership and accountability, stripping criminal actors of the anonymity they rely on to commit offenses. Crucially, the measure protects everyday citizens and hobbyists by exempting recreational micro-drones weighing under 250 grams, ensuring that local tech innovation and harmless amusement are not stifled by red tape.

By pairing a national registry with clear penal provisions for the misuse of unmanned hardware, this Act strikes a vital balance: it fosters a safe environment for tech-driven economic

growth while giving our law enforcement agencies the necessary teeth to protect the privacy, property, and security of the Filipino people.

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



CRISPIN DIEGO "PING" D. REMULLA



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

ARTICLE I - GENERAL PROVISIONS

1 **SECTION 1. *Short Title.*** This Act shall be known as the "Unmanned Systems Regulation and
2 Safety Act of 2026".

3 **SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.*** - It is the declared policy of the State to promote and govern
4 the use of technology for national development while safeguarding the life, liberty, property,
5 and security of its citizens. The State recognizes the immense potential of drones, formally
6 known as Unmanned Systems (US), for commercial, recreational, scientific, and public service
7 applications. However, the State also acknowledges the inherent risks they pose to public
8 safety, national security, and individual privacy.

9 Therefore, the State shall establish a comprehensive regulatory framework to ensure
10 that the importation, manufacture, sale, ownership, and operation of drones are conducted
11 responsibly and safely. This framework shall balance innovation with security, empower law
12 enforcement agencies, and prescribe clear penalties to deter unlawful use and exploitation.

13 **SEC. 3. *Definition of Terms.*** As used in this Act, the following terms shall mean:

- a) Agricultural Operation - refers to the use of an Unmanned System for agricultural purposes, including but not limited to, crop dusting, seeding, pest control, crop health monitoring, and livestock management.
- b) CAAP Regulations - Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines rules, including Civil Aviation Regulations (CAR) Part 11 and Part 14 and CAAP Memorandum Circular No. 29-15, governing UAS operations.
- c) Commercial Operation - refers to any authorized use of a drone for work, business, or in connection with any form of compensation or hire.
- d) Controlled Airspace - refers to airspace of defined dimensions within which Air Traffic Control service is provided.
- e) Critical Infrastructure - refers to assets, systems, and networks so vital to the Republic of the Philippines that their incapacitation or destruction would have a debilitating impact on national security, economic stability, public health, or safety.
- f) Drone Operator or Remote Pilot - refers to any natural or juridical person who commands, controls, operates, and manipulates the flight controls of an Unmanned System.
- g) Drone Owner - refers to the natural or juridical person in whose name the drone is registered.
- h) Law Enforcement Agency (LEA) - refers to the Philippine National Police (PNP), National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), and other government agencies authorized by law to conduct law enforcement functions.
- i) Law Enforcement Operation - refers to the broad range of activities undertaken by government agents to enforce the law. This encompasses the practical, on-the-ground duties and responsibilities performed by the PNP and other law enforcement agents to maintain public order, prevent and detect crime, and apprehend offenders.
- j) Modification - refers to any alteration to a drone's hardware or software that changes its flight capabilities, payload capacity, or operational range from its original manufacturer specifications.
- k) Prohibited or No-Fly Zone - refers to a designated area over which drone flight is strictly prohibited for national security or public safety reasons.
- l) Public Safety and Security Operation - refers to the authorized use of an Unmanned System by a government entity for public service purposes, such as but not limited to: search and rescue, law enforcement, reconnaissance, tactical operations, disaster

1 response, and other purposes deemed necessary to promote law and order, safety, and
2 security

3 m) Recreational Operation - refers to the authorized use of an Unmanned System for
4 personal interest, hobby, or amusement purposes, with no commercial or professional
5 intent.

6 n) Restricted Zone - refers to a designated area over which drone flight is subject to
7 specific conditions or limitations.

8 o) Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) - refers to an unmanned system designed for flight
9 in the atmosphere or aerial surface.

10 p) Unmanned Ground-Based System (UGS) - refers to an unmanned system designed for
11 operation on land surfaces.

12 q) Unmanned Maritime System (UMS) - refers to an unmanned system designed for
13 operation on the surface of or underneath the water, including submersible and semi-
14 submersible vehicles.

15 r) Unmanned System (US) - refers to any remotely, automatically or autonomously
16 controlled vehicle and its associated control systems, operating in the air, on land, or in
17 water, without a human pilot or operator on board.

18 s) Visual Line of Sight (VLOS) - refers to the operator's ability to see the drone with their
19 own eyes (without visual aids like binoculars) at all times during flight.

20 t) Weaponized Drone - refers to any Unmanned System equipped with or used to deploy
21 any firearm, explosive, chemical, biological, radiological, or any other hazardous
22 payload intended to cause harm, injury, or death.

23 **SEC. 4. *Categories and Classifications of Drones.*** All drones shall be classified based on their
24 Maximum Take-Off Weight (MTOW) and/or operational risk as follows:

25 a) Based on Weight:

26 i. Category 1 (Micro): Less than 250 grams. Exempt from registration if used
27 recreationally.

28 ii. Category 2 (Small): 250 grams to 7 kilograms. Requires registration and
29 licensing.

30 iii. Category 3 (Standard): Over 7 kg but not exceeding 25 kg. Requires stricter
31 certification.

32 iv. Category 4 (Large): Over 25 kg. Regulated similarly to manned aircraft.

33 b) Based on Operational Risk:

34 i. Class 1 (Low-Risk): Recreational flights in approved areas.

- 1 ii. Class 2 (Medium-Risk): Commercial operations within VLOS, such as aerial
- 2 photography or mapping.
- 3 iii. Class 3 (High-Risk): Specialized operations like Beyond Visual Line of Sight
- 4 (BVLOS) flights, nighttime operations, or drone deliveries, which require
- 5 special permits.

6 **ARTICLE II - GOVERNANCE, REGISTRATION, AND LICENSING**

7 **SEC. 5. *Inter-Agency Council on Unmanned Systems (IAC-US)*.** - To ensure a holistic and
8 harmonized regulatory approach, an Inter-Agency Council on Unmanned Systems is hereby
9 created. It shall be chaired by the Secretary of the Department of Transportation (DOTr) and
10 shall be composed of the heads of the following agencies: Department of National Defense
11 (DND), Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Trade and
12 Industry (DTI), Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT),
13 Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Department of Agriculture (DA), National
14 Security Council (NSC), Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines (CAAP), Armed Forces
15 of the Philippines (AFP), PNP, Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP), and Philippine Coast Guard
16 (PCG).

17 The IAC-US shall be the primary body responsible for policy-making and overseeing
18 the implementation of this Act.

19 **SEC. 6. *Mandatory Unmanned System Registration.* –**

- 20 a) **Mandatory Registration** - All US shall be registered in the Philippine Unmanned
- 21 Systems Registry (PUSR), which shall be established as a central registry by the IAC-
- 22 US
- 23 b) **Exemption** - UAS weighing less than 250 grams and utilized exclusively for
- 24 recreational purposes shall be exempt from the registration requirement.
- 25 c) **Management and Jurisdiction** - The administration and maintenance of the registry
- 26 shall be divided among the following implementing agencies:
 - 27 i. Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines (CAAP) – shall manage the
 - 28 registration of Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS);
 - 29 ii. Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) – shall manage the registration of Unmanned
 - 30 Maritime Systems (UMS); and
 - 31 iii. Department of Transportation (DOTr), in coordination with the Philippine
 - 32 National Police (PNP) – shall manage the registration of Unmanned Ground
 - 33 Systems (UGS).

- d) Validity and Renewal. — All registrations under this Registry shall be valid for three (3) years and must be renewed accordingly upon expiration.

SEC. 7. *Mandatory Operator Licensing.* No person shall operate an unmanned system covered by mandatory registration without a valid Remote Operator's License.

The IAC-US, through its member agencies, shall establish license categories based on the domain, class, and risk level of the operation. Applicants must pass knowledge examinations and practical skills assessments relevant to their intended domain of operation.

SEC. 8. *Accreditation of Importers, Manufacturers, and Sellers.* Any entity engaged in the importation, manufacturing, assembly, sale, or lease of drones in the Philippines must secure accreditation from the DTI in coordination with the CAAP.

Accredited entities are required to do the following:

- a) Maintain a record of all sales, including the buyer's name, address, and the drone's serial number.
- b) Provide a point-of-sale safety briefing or leaflet to buyers, outlining the key provisions of this Act.
- c) Submit a quarterly sales report to the CAAP and the PNP.

ARTICLE III - RULES OF OPERATION

SEC. 9. *General Operating Rules.* All unmanned system operations shall adhere to the following, unless otherwise authorized:

- a) Operate within prescribed operational boundaries (e.g., altitude for UAS, depth for UMS, geographical limits for UMS, geographical limits for UGS).
- b) Maintain continuous VLOS with the system, unless specifically authorized for BVLOS or autonomous operations.
- c) For UAS, fly at a maximum altitude of 400 feet (122 meters) above ground level.
- d) Do not fly over crowds, schools, hospitals, or public gatherings.
- e) Do not operate a drone from a moving vehicle.
- f) Yield the right-of-way to all manned vehicles, vessels, or aircraft.
- g) Do not operate over critical infrastructure, or designated public gatherings without authorization.
- h) The operator must not be under the influence of alcohol or prohibited substances.

SEC. 10. *Prohibited Acts.* The following acts are declared unlawful:

- a) Operating a drone without a valid registration and/or operator's license.

- b) Import, manufacture, lease, and sell drones, parts, and their peripherals without accreditation.
- c) Sell or lease a drone to any individual without a valid Drone Operator's License.
- d) Weaponizing a drone or equipping it with any dangerous or hazardous material, including firearms, explosives, biological agents, or corrosive substances.
- e) Using a drone for the surveillance, harassment, or violation of the right to privacy of any individual as defined under Republic Act No. 10173 or the "Data Privacy Act of 2012."
- f) Using a drone to aid or commit any crime, including but not limited to smuggling, illegal drug trafficking, and reconnaissance for criminal or terrorist activities.
- g) Interfering with the operations of law enforcement, emergency response, or disaster relief personnel.
- h) Hacking, spoofing, jamming, or illegally interfering with the command, control, or navigation signal of a registered drone.
- i) Operating a drone while under the influence of alcohol or prohibited drugs.
- j) Similar and analogous acts through the use of drones in the commission of illegal activities.

SEC. 11. *Prohibited and Restricted Zones.* It shall be strictly prohibited to operate an UAS within or over the following areas, unless expressly authorized in writing by the CAAP or the relevant managing agency:

- a) Airport Perimeters - Within a ten-kilometer (10 km) radius of any airport, airfield, or airstrip;
- b) Critical Infrastructure and National Security Areas - Over designated critical infrastructure and national security zones, including, but not limited to, military bases, government installations, and Malacañang Palace; and
- c) Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR) Zones - Over areas where a TFR is actively enforced by CAAP for emergencies, special major events, disaster response, or public safety and security operations.

SEC. 12. *Protection of Privacy.* The use of a drone for surveillance, eavesdropping, or capturing images, videos, or audio of any person or private property without explicit consent is strictly prohibited and shall be punishable under this Act, in addition to penalties provided under Republic Act No. 10173, or the "Data Privacy Act of 2012."

SEC.13. *Regulation on Drone Modification.* Any modification to a drone that alters its flight performance, weight, or communication systems must be declared and approved by the CAAP.

1 The weaponization of a drone, by attaching firearms, explosives, biological agents, hazardous
2 materials, or any lethal or non-lethal weapon, is strictly prohibited.

3 **ARTICLE IV - ROLE OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND SPECIAL** 4 **OPERATIONS**

5 **SEC. 14. *Role of Local Government Units.*** - Consistent with the Local Government Code,
6 LGUs may enact ordinances to regulate the operation of drones in areas of local jurisdiction,
7 such as public parks, plazas, and heritage sites. Such ordinances shall be supplementary to this
8 Act and its IRR and must not contradict the national policies and standards set by the CAAP
9 and other national government agencies.

10 **SEC. 15. *Use for National Security and Law Enforcement.*** - Duly constituted government
11 agencies, including the AFP and the PNP, may operate unmanned systems for legitimate
12 national security, intelligence, law enforcement, border control, and counter-terrorism
13 operations. The use of such systems, including the employment of counter-unmanned system
14 technology, shall be governed by their existing rules of engagement and protocols established
15 in the IRR.

16 **SEC. 16. *Use for Disaster and Emergency Response.*** - Government agencies such as the
17 National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), Philippine Institute
18 of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS), BFP, National Mapping and Resource
19 Information Authority (NAMRIA), and PCG are authorized to deploy and operate unmanned
20 systems as a critical component of disaster risk assessment, monitoring, search and rescue, and
21 post-disaster recovery operations. They may apply for exemptions from standard operating
22 rules during a state of calamity, provided safety is ensured through coordination with the IAC-
23 US.

24 **SEC. 17. *Use for Research and Development.*** - The State shall encourage the use of unmanned
25 systems for scientific research and technological development. The DOST, in coordination
26 with the IAC-US, shall perform the following:

- 27 a. Establish designated special-use areas for safe testing and experimentation.
- 28 b. Develop a streamlined process for issuing experimental or research permits to accredited
29 academic and scientific institutions.
- 30 c. Promote partnerships between the government, academe, and industry to advance local
31 unmanned systems technology.

SEC. 18. *Use of Drones for Agricultural Purposes.* The use of drones for agricultural activities is hereby recognized as a vital tool for enhancing food security and modernizing the agricultural sector. Such use shall be governed by the following:

- a) **Authorization and Scope.** The State shall support and regulate the use of agricultural drones for purposes including, but not limited to:
 - i. Precision Dispensing in applying fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, seeds, or water.
 - ii. Crop Management in conducting crop health monitoring, soil analysis, irrigation assessment, and yield estimation through multispectral or thermal imaging.
 - iii. Livestock Monitoring to oversee livestock location, health, and grazing patterns.
- b) **Special Permit and Operator Certification.** The operation of a drone for dispensing any chemical, biological, or agricultural substance shall require a Special Agricultural UAS Permit from the CAAP.
- c) **Operators must obtain a Special Agricultural Drone Operator Certificate** in addition to their Remote Pilot License. This certification requires specialized training in the safe handling and application of agrochemicals, spray drift mitigation, and the operation of drone-mounted dispersal systems, conducted by training organizations accredited by the DA and the Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority (FPA).
- d) **Operational Safety and Coordination.** All agricultural drone operations involving chemical dispensing must adhere to safety protocols established by the FPA and the DA, which shall include:
 - i. **Buffer Zones:** Maintaining mandatory buffer zones from residential areas, schools, bodies of water, and other sensitive areas to prevent contamination.
 - ii. **Public Notification:** Providing prior notification to the local government unit or barangay before conducting large-scale spraying operations.
 - iii. **Extended Visual Line of Sight (EVLOS):** To facilitate operations over large plantations, flight operations beyond the direct sight of the remote pilot may be allowed, provided that trained visual observers are utilized to keep the drone in sight and maintain communication with the pilot, subject to CAAP approval.

SEC.19. *Enforcement Authority.* The PNP and other deputized law enforcement agencies are hereby authorized to enforce the provisions of this Act, but not limited to:

- a) Demand the presentation of the drone's registration and the operator's license during an inspection.
- b) Order the immediate landing and grounding of any drone believed to be operating in violation of this Act.
- c) Seize, confiscate, and impound any drone operated in violation of this Act or used in the commission of a crime without prejudice to the handling and processing of the drone and all data saved therein of evidentiary value.
- d) Employ counter-drone technology in situations where a drone poses an imminent threat to public safety, national security, or the security of a high-value installation or event, subject to existing rules of engagement protocols and standard operational procedures.

SEC. 20. Counter-Drone Measures. The PNP, the AFP, and other authorized national security agencies are hereby authorized to use reasonable and necessary force, including approved counter-drone technologies (e.g., jammers, net guns, directed energy systems), to detect, identify, disable, or neutralize any drone that poses an imminent threat to public safety, critical infrastructure, or national security. The use of such measures shall be governed by protocols to be established in the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR).

ARTICLE V - PENAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 21. Fines and Penalties. Any natural or juridical person found in violation of the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the administrative fines, criminal penalties, and sanctions provided herein. The PNP and other deputized LEA are hereby authorized to impose the following administrative fines and sanctions for violations of its regulations promulgated in accordance with this Act:

- a) Any person operating an unregistered drone required to be registered, or for failure to mark the drone with its registration number, shall be fined from Fifty Thousand Pesos (₱50,000) to One Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱100,000) and temporary suspension of the operator's license.
- b) Any person operating a drone without a valid Remote Pilot License shall be fined One Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱100,000) to Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱200,000) and disqualified from applying for a license for a period of one (1) year.
- c) Any person violating the General Operating Rules under Section 8 shall be fined Twenty Thousand Pesos (₱20,000) to Fifty Thousand Pesos (₱50,000) per violation.

- 1 d) Any person who failed to comply with the accreditation requirements for importers,
2 manufacturers, and sellers shall be fined from Three Hundred Thousand Pesos
3 (₱300,000) to One Million Pesos (₱1,000,000) and suspension or revocation of the
4 entity's business permit and accreditation.
- 5 e) Any person who willfully operates a drone in a Prohibited Zone or in a manner that
6 violates the conditions of a Restricted Zone shall be punished by *prisión correccional*
7 in its medium and maximum periods (2 years, 4 months, and 1 day to 6 years) and a
8 fine of Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱200,000) to Five Hundred Thousand Pesos
9 (₱500,000).
- 10 f) Any person who uses a drone to commit acts of surveillance or recording in violation
11 of Section 10 shall be punished by *prisión correccional* in its minimum and medium
12 periods (6 months and 1 day to 4 years and 2 months) and a fine of One Hundred
13 Thousand Pesos (₱100,000) to Three Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱300,000). This is
14 without prejudice to any separate liability under Republic Act No. 10173 (Data Privacy
15 Act) or Republic Act No. 10175 (Cybercrime Prevention Act).
- 16 g) The act of attaching any firearm, explosive, chemical, biological, radiological, or any
17 other deadly weapon or hazardous material to a drone shall be punished by *reclusión*
18 *temporal* in its maximum period to *reclusión perpetua* and a fine of One Million Pesos
19 (₱1,000,000) to Two Million Pesos (₱2,000,000).
- 20 h) Any person who uses a drone to intentionally interfere with the operations of law
21 enforcement officers, firefighters, or other emergency responders shall be punished by
22 *prisión correccional* in its maximum period (4 years, 2 months, and 1 day to 6 years)
23 and a fine of Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱500,000).
- 24 i) Any person who uses drone to unlawfully gather, collect, record, or transmit
25 information, images, or electronic data from any military installation, critical
26 infrastructure, or government facility for purposes of espionage or to aid any foreign
27 power or entity hostile to the Republic of the Philippines shall be punished by *reclusión*
28 *perpetua* (20 years and 1 day to 40 years) and a fine of Five Million Pesos (₱5,000,000)
29 to Ten Million Pesos (₱10,000,000).
- 30 j) If the offender is a public officer or employee, the penalty of perpetual absolute
31 disqualification from public office shall be imposed in addition to the imprisonment
32 and fine.
- 33 k) If the offender is a foreign national, they shall be prosecuted accordingly and deported
34 immediately after serving the sentence without further proceedings.

1 **SEC. 22. *Use of a Drone as a Special Aggravating Circumstance.*** In any crime punishable
2 under the Revised Penal Code or any special penal law, the use of a drone in the planning,
3 commission, facilitation, or concealment of said crime shall be considered a special
4 aggravating circumstance. When this circumstance is present, the penalty to be imposed shall
5 be the maximum period of the penalty prescribed by law for the offense committed.

6 **ARTICLE VI - IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS**

7 **SEC. 23. *Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR).*** Within ninety (90) days from the
8 effectivity of this Act, the CAAP, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, shall promulgate
9 the rules and regulations necessary to implement this Act. Furthermore, the IRR shall provide
10 detailed standards and procedures for the following matters:

- 11 a) **Registration and Marking:** The procedure for drone registration, renewal, transfer of
12 ownership, de-registration, fees, and the specific requirements for displaying
13 registration markings.
- 14 b) **Licensing and Training:** The curriculum, standards, and procedures for the aeronautical
15 knowledge examination, practical skills assessment, and issuance of Remote Pilot
16 Licenses for various categories and classes of operations. It shall also establish
17 standards for accredited drone pilot training organizations.
- 18 c) **Airspace and Flight Rules:** The precise definition and publication of Prohibited and
19 Restricted Zones, and the process for establishing Temporary Flight Restrictions
20 (TFRs) for emergencies or special events.
- 21 d) **Special Operations Permits:** The application process and safety requirements for Class
22 3 (High-Risk) operations, including Beyond Visual Line of Sight (BVLOS), nighttime
23 operations, and drone delivery services.
- 24 e) **Law Enforcement Protocols:** The rules of engagement and standard operating
25 procedures for the PNP and other law enforcement agencies in the inspection, seizure,
26 and disposition of drones, as well as the authorized use of counter-drone technologies.
- 27 f) **Governmental Use Protocols:** The specific guidelines for drone use by the BFP, PNP,
28 AFP, and other government agencies, including inter-agency coordination during joint
29 operations.
- 30 g) **Privacy and Data Protection:** The specific guidelines to ensure compliance with the
31 Data Privacy Act, particularly for drones equipped with advanced surveillance and
32 data-capturing technologies.

1 h) Accreditation and Sales Monitoring: The detailed requirements and procedures for the
2 accreditation of drone importers, manufacturers, and sellers, and the mechanism for
3 reporting sales data.

4 i) Fines and Penalties: A detailed schedule of administrative fines and a clear procedure
5 for the adjudication of administrative offenses.

6 **SEC. 24. *Retroactivity Clause.*** This Act shall have retroactive effect. All drone owners who
7 have not yet registered their drones or obtained permits to operate their drones are given six (6)
8 months from the effectivity of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of this Act to register
9 and obtain permits without fear of sanction.

10 **SEC. 25. *Separability Clause.*** If for any reason, any provision of this Act is declared
11 unconstitutional or invalid, such parts not affected thereby shall remain in full force and effect.

12 **SEC. 26. *Repealing Clause.*** - All laws, decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations, and
13 other issuances or parts thereof which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act shall be
14 hereby repealed, amended, or modified accordingly.

15 **SEC. 27. *Effectivity.*** - This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the
16 Official Gazette or in any two (2) newspapers of general circulation in the Philippines.

Approved,