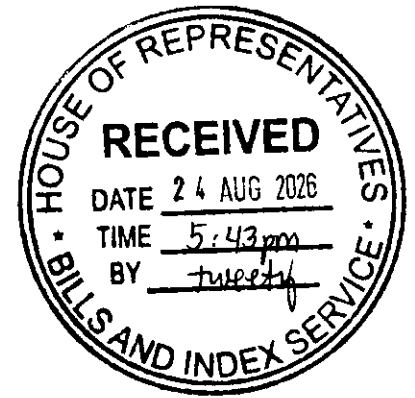


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. **10919**



Introduced by **Representative ELMER V. CATULPOS**
(I-Tahanan Party-List)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

General Santos City, Lunes, ika-8 ng Hunyo 2026, 7:37 ng umaga. Katatapos lang maghugas ng bangka ni Mang Dodong sa pantalan ng General Santos Fish Port Complex nang umuga ang lupa. Magnitude 7.8, sa laot ng Maasim, Sarangani — ang pinakamalakas mula 1990. Hindi lumubog ang bangka niya. Hindi nasaktan ang tripulante niya. Ngunit kinahapunan, may pulang tape na sa Market Hall 1, 2, 3, at 4: red-tagged ng Office of the Building Official. Walang bagsakan. Walang timbangan. Walang yelo. Ang tuna na dapat ibenta noong Martes ay nasa bodega pa rin noong Huwebes. Apat na buwan bago nito, noong Pebrero, umakyat ang diesel mula humigit-kumulang ₱49 hanggang ₱166 bawat litro dahil sa krisis sa Gitnang Silangan; pitumpu't lima hanggang walumpu't limang porsyento ng gastos ng bawat biyahe ay gasolina. Kaya noong Marso hanggang Mayo, bumagsak ang unloading sa pantalan ng 24 porsyento — mula 59.97 milyong kilo tungong 45.64 milyon. Noong Hunyo, ang lupa naman ang bumigay. Dalawang dagok sa isang taon, at sa pagitan ng mga ito, ang parehong larawan: mga bangkang nakatali sa pantalan. Hindi ito kuwento ng General Santos lamang. Mula Navotas hanggang Zamboanga, kapag umakyat ang langis o lumindol ang baybayin, iisa ang tunog na naririnig ng bawat pamilyang mangingisda — ang katahimikan ng makinang hindi pinaandar.

Ito ang hindi alam ng karamihan: noong Marso 2026, nang mag-rollout ang pamahalaan ng ₱3,000 fuel card para sa mga mangingisda, walang laan para dito sa 2026 General Appropriations Act. Ang ginamit ay natirang pondo mula 2025. Dahil dito, apatnapu hanggang apatnapu't limang libong magsasaka at mangingisda lamang ang naabot — at ang magsasaka ay tumanggap ng ₱5,000, ang mangingisda ay ₱3,000, hindi dahil mas mura ang gasolina sa dagat, kundi dahil iyon ang natira. At sa buong bansa, ang fuel card ay para lamang sa may-ari ng rehistradong bangka — humigit-kumulang 200,000 — habang ang tripulante, ang tagahakot sa pantalan, ang tagatinda, at ang tagaproseso ay hindi kasama sa bilang.

Ang mga numero. Sa General Santos lamang, 68,805 mangingisda at 279,220 kaugnay na manggagawa ang nakasalalay sa pantalan. Sa buong bansa, ang Presidential Assistance to Farmers, Fisherfolk, and Families ay umabot sa halos dalawang milyong magsasaka at mangingisda sa kasagsagan ng mataas na presyo ng langis — patunay na kaya ng Estado kapag

may pondo at may listahan. Ang Hunyo 8 na lindol ay nagpahayag ng state of calamity sa General Santos (Hunyo 8), Sarangani (Hunyo 10), at South Cotabato (Hunyo 24). Walang batas na nagsasabi kung ilang araw pagkatapos ng red tag dapat magbukas muli ang isang fish port.

Kinikilala ng Kinatawang ito, nang may pasasalamat, ang ginawa ng Pangulo at ng Kapulungang ito. Sa kanyang ikalimang State of the Nation Address, pinarangalan ng Pangulo ang mga mangingisdang patuloy na naglalayag sa kabila ng panganib, at iniulat na ang crop insurance ay sumasaklaw na ngayon sa pangisdaan at aquaculture, kasama ang life insurance para sa mga mangingisda. *[[Ipasok ang eksaktong SONA quote — beripikahin sa full text; tiyaking hindi nagamit sa ibang panukala; ang "muling makabangon" quote ay nagamit na sa fisheries resolution — huwag ulitin.]]* At sa Kapulungang ito, sa pangunguna nina Speaker Faustino "Bojie" Dy III at Majority Leader Ferdinand Alexander "Sandro" Marcos, naipasa sa ikatlong pagbasa noong Hunyo 4, 2026 ang KALINGA Act (House Bill No. 9305) — ang unang permanenteng mekanismo ng bansa na nagsasabi kung KAILAN dapat kumilos ang pamahalaan sa pagtaas ng langis, at na KASAMA ang mangingisda sa tutulungan. Salamat sa KALINGA, may trigger na. Ngunit may puwang pa rin: hindi sinasabi ng KALINGA kung PAANO aabot ang tulong sa tripulanteng walang bangka, kung MAGKANO ang mangingisda kumpara sa magsasaka, kung SAAN nakalagay ang pondo sa pagitan ng mga krisis, at kung ANO ang gagawin kapag lindol, hindi langis, ang nagtali ng bangka sa pantalan. Ang panukalang ito ang tubo na dadaluyan ng tulong na ipinapasa ng KALINGA.

Hindi ang BFAR ang kalaban — sa dalawampu't apat na oras matapos ang utos, ipinamahagi nila ang fuel card sa Samar, Bulacan, Cebu, Bicol, at Soccsksargen. Hindi ang PFDA, hindi ang LGU, hindi ang magsasaka na tumanggap ng ₱5,000. Ang kalaban ay ang sistemang wala: walang line item, walang panuntunan ng pagkakapantay, walang listahan ng tripulante, walang taning sa pagbubukas ng pantalan. Kapag wala ang mga ito, ang bawat krisis ay nagsisimula sa zero.

Ang orasan ang dapat katakutan. Ang susunod na pagtaas ng langis ay hindi tatanungin kung may pondo na tayo. Ang susunod na lindol sa baybayin ay hindi maghihintay ng circular.

Isang prinsipyo ang buong batas: **Ang trigger ay sa KALINGA; ang tubo ay sa Tuloy-Laot.** Apat na artikulo ang nagdadala nito. Una, isang Fisherfolk Livelihood Continuity Fund na may sariling linya sa taunang badyet, na awtomatikong bumubukas kapag may deklarasyon sa ilalim ng KALINGA o state of calamity sa isang bayang pangisdaan — hindi na maghahanap ng natirang pondo. Ikalawa, panuntunan ng pagkakapantay: ang tulong sa bawat mangingisda ay hindi kailanman magiging mas mababa kaysa sa magsasaka sa iisang programa. Ikatlo, buong bangka, hindi lang may-ari: saklaw ang rehistradong tripulante, manggagawa sa pantalan, tagatinda, at tagaproseso, sa pamamagitan ng pormulang batay sa unloading o biyahe na bineberipika ng BFAR. Ikaapat, Fish Port Resilience: regular na structural audit ng bawat fish port, pagtatasa sa loob ng pitumpu't dalawang oras matapos ang sakuna, at taning sa paglabas ng pondo sa rehabilitasyon, upang ang red tape ay hindi maging dahilan ng red tag.

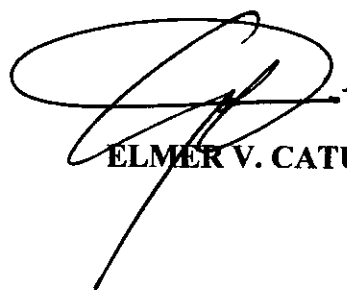
Hayaang sabihin muna ng Kinatawang ito ang dapat sabihin: walang negosyong pangisdaan ang may-akda. Ang kanyang saksi ay ang mga bitak sa Market Hall ng General Santos Fish Port Complex na nakita niya mismo matapos ang lindol, at ang mga tawag ng mga

asawa ng mangingisda sa mahigit limampung istasyon ng radyo ng kanyang network, na nagtatanong kung kailan lalabas ang bangka. Hindi ito batas ng may-akda; batas ito ng mga naghihintay sa pantalan.

Hindi pa ito batas. Kapag naipasa, sa susunod na pagtaas ng langis o pagyanig ng lupa, hindi na magtatanong ang pamilya ng mangingisda kung may pondo ba; ang itatanong na lamang nila ay kung anong oras lalabas ang bangka.

Ang bangkang nakatali sa pantalan ay walang pinapakain.

Dahil dito, hinihiling ang agarang pagsasabatas ng panukalang ito.



ELMER V. CATULPOS

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 10919

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

**AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE FISHERFOLK LIVELIHOOD CONTINUITY
FUND, ENSURING PARITY AND FULL COVERAGE OF ASSISTANCE TO
FISHERFOLK AND FISHERIES WORKERS DURING FUEL, PRICE, AND
DISASTER SHOCKS, MANDATING THE RESILIENCE AND RAPID
REHABILITATION OF FISH PORTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

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

ARTICLE I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. Short Title. – This Act shall be known as the "Tuloy-Laot Act" or the "Fisherfolk Livelihood Continuity and Fish Port Resilience Act of 2026."

SECTION 2. Declaration of Policy. – It is the policy of the State to protect and promote the welfare, livelihood, food security, and resilience of fisherfolk and fisheries workers, consistent with Section 7, Article XIII of the Constitution and applicable fisheries, disaster-risk-reduction, budgeting, infrastructure, and local-government laws. The State shall:

- (a) provide timely and accessible assistance to fisherfolk and fisheries workers affected by fuel-price increases, market disruptions, disasters, and other livelihood shocks;
- (b) ensure that assistance programs are administered on the basis of fair and reasonable treatment of similarly situated farmers, fisherfolk, agricultural workers, and fisheries workers;
- (c) extend assistance to qualified persons whose livelihood depends on fishing, fish landing, post-harvest activities, and fish-port operations, including vessel crew and informal or self-employed fisheries workers;
- (d) strengthen the resilience, continuity, safety, and rapid rehabilitation of fish ports, fish landing centers, and related post-harvest facilities; and
- (e) prevent duplication of benefits while ensuring coordination with existing national and local assistance programs.

This Act shall be harmonized with Republic Act No. 8550, as amended by Republic Act No. 10654, Republic Act No. 10121, the charter of the Philippine Fisheries Development Authority, applicable budget and procurement laws, and other relevant laws.

SECTION 3. Definitions. – As used in this Act, the following terms shall be defined as follows:

- (a) **Fisherfolk** refers to municipal and commercial fisherfolk as defined in Republic Act No. 8550, as amended by Republic Act No. 10654, registered in the national fisherfolk registry;
- (b) **Fisheries worker** refers to any person, registered under Section 12, whose principal livelihood is derived from fishing vessel crew service, fish landing, unloading, hauling, sorting, icing, vending, drying, processing, or other work at or for a fish port or landing site, whether or not such person owns a vessel;
- (c) **Livelihood shock** refers to an event or condition under Section 5 that materially interrupts or substantially reduces fishing, fish landing, fish processing, fish-port operations, or related fisheries livelihood;
- (d) **Fish port** refers to any fish port complex or regional fish port operated by the Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA) under Presidential Decree No. 977, as amended, and any municipal fish port or fish landing center operated by a local government unit or fisherfolk organization;
- (e) **Registry** refers to the National Program for Municipal Fisherfolk Registration (FishR), the Boat Registration (BoatR) system, the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA), and the Fisheries Worker Register established under Section 12, as consolidated by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR);
- (f) **Same program** refers to any assistance program, under any law or executive issuance, that extends benefits to both farmers and fisherfolk, or to both agricultural and fisheries workers, on account of the same shock;
- (g) **Fund** refers to the Fisherfolk Livelihood Continuity Fund under Section 4.

ARTICLE II

FISHERFOLK LIVELIHOOD CONTINUITY FUND

SECTION 4. Creation of the Fund. – There is hereby created a Fisherfolk Livelihood Continuity Fund under the Department of Agriculture, administered by BFAR, which shall be a standing line item in the annual General Appropriations Act in an amount of not less than *[[Two billion pesos (P2,000,000,000.00)]]*, in addition to any amount mobilized under a national emergency response framework. Unexpended balances of the Fund shall not revert to the General Fund and shall remain available for the purposes of this Act. The Fund may also receive grants, donations, and allocations from the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund upon a declaration under Section 5(b).

SECTION 5. Triggers. – The Fund shall be activated, without need of further issuance, upon any of the following:

- (a) A declaration of a state of national emergency, or the activation of a response program, under the KALINGA Act or any similar national emergency response framework enacted by Congress, where fisherfolk are among the covered sectors;
- (b) A declaration of a state of calamity by the President, or by the sanggunian of any province, city, or municipality with a fish port or registered fishing community, on account of an earthquake, typhoon, storm surge, flooding, oil spill, fish kill, harmful algal bloom, or similar event affecting fishing operations; or
- (c) A certification by the Secretary of Agriculture, upon BFAR validation, that the prevailing retail price of diesel or gasoline has exceeded the *[[ninety-day]]* moving average by *[[thirty percent (30%)]]* for *[[fifteen (15)]]* consecutive days, or that fish unloadings at any regional fish port have declined by *[[twenty percent (20%)]]* or more over *[[two]]* consecutive months compared to the same period of the preceding year.

The Secretary shall, within five (5) working days from any trigger, issue the activation order specifying the covered areas, the forms of assistance under Section 8, and the activation period under Section 10.

SECTION 6. Timely Release and Distribution. – Upon receipt of a valid activation order and a funding request complying with applicable budgeting, accounting, and auditing requirements, the Department of Budget and Management shall process the release of the amount authorized under the activation order within fifteen (15) working days, subject to the amount appropriated and available for the Fund.

The Department of Agriculture and BFAR shall commence distribution to qualified beneficiaries within thirty (30) working days from activation or from the receipt of the release authority, whichever is later.

No beneficiary shall be denied assistance solely because of a delay attributable to a government agency. Delays shall be reported in accordance with Section 24.

SECTION 7. Parity Rule. – In any same program, the amount of assistance per fisherfolk or fisheries worker beneficiary shall not be lower than the amount per farmer or agricultural worker beneficiary. Where funds are insufficient to comply with this section, the available amount shall be distributed so that per-beneficiary amounts are equal across the two sectors, and the shortfall shall be reported under Section 24. No implementing rule, circular, or program guideline shall provide otherwise.

SECTION 8. Forms of Assistance. – Assistance from the Fund may take any of the following forms, as the activation order may specify, singly or in combination:

- (a) Fuel assistance through cards, vouchers, or direct transfer, to registered vessel owners and operators;
- (b) Unloading-based recovery support, computed per kilogram of fish unloaded at a fish port or landing site and validated by BFAR or PFDA, payable to the vessel operator with a mandatory share to registered crew as provided in the implementing rules;
- (c) Trip-based support for municipal fisherfolk whose catch is not landed at a fish port, validated by the municipal agriculture office and the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council (FARMC);

- (d) Livelihood continuity grants to registered fisheries workers whose work is suspended on account of the shock;
- (e) Ice, cold storage, and transport support to keep the catch marketable where a fish port is closed; and
- (f) Enrolment of affected fisherfolk and fisheries workers in insurance products under the Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation, as extended to fisheries.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to fix the amount of any assistance in this Act; amounts shall be set by formula under Section 9 so that the Fund may answer shocks of different sizes.

SECTION 9. Formula Standards. – The Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe, through rules issued after public consultation, the formulas and eligibility standards for each form of assistance. The formulas shall:

- (a) be based on the severity, duration, geographic scope, and measurable livelihood effects of the shock;
 - (b) use existing government data, subject to data-quality, privacy, and verification safeguards;
 - (c) minimize documentary requirements and prohibit the submission of records already lawfully available to the government;
 - (d) prioritize highly vulnerable beneficiaries, including those in fourth-, fifth-, and sixth-class municipalities, geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas, and households below the applicable poverty threshold;
 - (e) provide a transparent method for determining crew shares and payments to workers; and
 - (f) be published together with the activation order or, where practicable, before activation.
- No formula shall reward illegal fishing, false reporting, overstatement of catch, or diversion of landings.

SECTION 10. Activation Period. – Each activation shall be time-bound, not exceeding *[[six (6) months]]*, renewable by the Secretary upon a finding that the triggering condition persists. The Secretary shall publish the activation and each renewal, with the amounts released and beneficiaries reached, on the dashboard under Section 23.

ARTICLE III COVERAGE

SECTION 11. Registry-Based Entitlement. – Entitlement to assistance under this Act shall be established by registration in the Registry. No fisherfolk or fisheries worker who is registered shall be excluded from an activated program on the ground of funding insufficiency without the report under Section 7 having been made.

SECTION 12. Fisheries Worker Register. – BFAR shall, within *[[one (1) year]]* from the effectivity of this Act, establish and maintain a Fisheries Worker Register as a component of the Registry, covering vessel crew, fish port and landing-site laborers, fish vendors, dryers, and processors, whether employed, self-employed, or engaged on a share basis. Registration shall

be free, may be done at the fish port, municipal agriculture office, barangay, or online, and shall be validated by the FARMC or the fish port operator. Registration in the Fisheries Worker Register shall not be construed as an admission of employment by any vessel owner or operator, nor as proof thereof.

SECTION 13. Vessel Crew Coverage. – Crew members of registered municipal and commercial fishing vessels shall be eligible for assistance in their own right, independently of the vessel owner or operator, subject to registration and program-specific qualification requirements.

Where unloading-based assistance is paid on the basis of a vessel's verified landing, the activation order and implementing rules shall specify the portion payable directly to eligible crew members, the method and period of payment, and the procedure for resolving disputes over crew identity or shares.

No vessel owner or operator shall withhold, deduct, or condition the release of the crew share except as expressly authorized by law.

SECTION 14. Registration Window and Assisted Registration. – Within eighteen (18) months from the effectivity of this Act, BFAR, with the local government units and fisherfolk organizations, shall conduct assisted registration caravans in every coastal municipality and fish port, prioritizing fourth- to sixth-class municipalities and geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas. During any activation, a person not yet registered may be provisionally registered upon certification of the barangay and the FARMC and shall receive assistance upon validation within thirty (30) days.

SECTION 15. No Double Benefit; No Displacement. – A beneficiary shall not receive assistance from the Fund for the same shock and the same period under more than one form of assistance under Section 8, except where the activation order expressly provides for combination. Assistance under this Act shall be in addition to, and shall not reduce, any benefit under Republic Act No. 8550, as amended, or any other law.

ARTICLE IV FISH PORT RESILIENCE

SECTION 16. Structural Audit Cycle. – Every PFDA fish port shall undergo a structural integrity audit by licensed civil and structural engineers at least once every *three (3)* years, and every municipal fish port and fish landing center at least once every *five (5)* years, against the hazard parameters of the National Structural Code of the Philippines or its successor referral code. Audit findings, classified as safe, restricted, or unsafe, shall be published on the dashboard under Section 23 within thirty (30) days.

SECTION 17. Post-Disaster Assessment and Reopening. – Within seventy-two (72) hours from an event under Section 5(b) affecting a fish port, the PFDA or the local government unit concerned, with the Office of the Building Official, shall complete a rapid provisional damage

assessment and publish which facilities are safe, restricted, or closed. For every facility classified as restricted or closed, a rehabilitation plan with cost estimate shall be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture within *fifteen (15)* days. Funds for rehabilitation shall be released from the Fish Port Resilience Fund under Section 18 within *thirty (30)* days from submission of the plan. Any delay shall be reported under Section 24.

SECTION 18. Fish Port Resilience Fund. – There is hereby created a Fish Port Resilience Fund, to be administered by the PFDA for PFDA ports and by the Department of Agriculture for municipal ports, with an initial appropriation of *One billion pesos (P1,000,000,000.00)* thereafter such sums as may be appropriated annually. The Fund shall be used for retrofitting facilities classified as restricted or unsafe under Section 16, for rehabilitation under Section 17, and for counterpart funding to fourth- to sixth-class municipalities, which shall be prioritized. The PFDA may retain its income under Presidential Decree No. 977 for the purposes of this Article.

SECTION 19. Continuity of Landing and Cold Chain. – Every fish port shall maintain a continuity plan, approved by the PFDA or the local government unit, identifying alternative landing sites, temporary weighing and auction areas, mobile ice and cold storage, and transport arrangements to be activated when any facility is restricted or closed. The Fund under Section 4 may finance the activation of continuity plans under Section 8(e).

SECTION 20. Resilience Standards. – The Secretary of Agriculture, with the PFDA and the Department of Public Works and Highways, shall issue design and retrofit standards for fish ports consistent with the referral codes under the National Building Code of the Philippines, covering seismic, wind, storm surge, and flood hazards appropriate to the site, and shall update such standards whenever the referral codes are revised.

ARTICLE V DELIVERY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

SECTION 21. Delivery Rails. – Assistance under this Act shall be delivered through the payment and distribution systems already used by the Department of Agriculture and BFAR, including fuel cards, cash cards, vouchers for areas without fuel stations or banking access, and the delivery mechanisms of any presidential assistance program for farmers and fisherfolk, which are hereby adopted as initial delivery rails. No new identification card or registration shall be required of a beneficiary already in the Registry.

SECTION 22. Role of Local Government Units and FARMCs. – Local government units and FARMCs shall validate beneficiary lists, host registration and distribution, and report fish port conditions under Article IV. No unfunded mandate is imposed on local government units; costs of validation and distribution shall be chargeable to the Fund.

SECTION 23. Public Transparency Dashboard. – BFAR shall maintain a publicly accessible online dashboard containing, by region, province, municipality, and covered facility, as applicable:

- (a) activation orders and activation periods;
- (b) the amount appropriated, released, obligated, and disbursed;
- (c) the number of beneficiaries reached, classified by type of assistance and beneficiary category;
- (d) the applicable eligibility criteria and benefit formulas;
- (e) comparable benefit amounts provided to similarly situated farmers and fisherfolk under the same program;
- (f) fish-port audit and safety classifications;
- (g) rehabilitation plans, approved budgets, procurement status, implementation milestones, and completion status; and
- (h) reported delays and the actions taken to address them.

The dashboard shall present performance comparisons using comparable periods, locations, beneficiary categories, and measures.

The dashboard shall not publish names, addresses, financial-account information, identification numbers, or other personal or sensitive information of individual beneficiaries, except as expressly authorized by law and subject to appropriate safeguards.

BFAR shall adopt measures for data accuracy, correction of erroneous information, cybersecurity, accessibility, and periodic updating of the dashboard.

SECTION 24. Delay Reporting and Protection of Beneficiaries. – Whenever a period prescribed under Sections 6, 7, or 17 is not met, the responsible agency shall, within ten (10) working days from the lapse of the applicable period, prepare and publish in the Public Transparency Dashboard a delay report stating: (a) the action that was due and the date it was due; (b) the action actually taken, if any; (c) the cause and duration of the delay; (d) the office primarily responsible for the delay; (e) whether the delay was caused by a beneficiary, local government unit, another government agency, a third party, or force majeure; and (f) the corrective measures and revised completion date.

The delay report shall be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Department of Budget and Management when the delay concerns fund release, and the Commission on Audit when the delay concerns the use or release of public funds.

No fisherfolk or fisheries worker shall be denied assistance solely because of a delay attributable to a government agency.

Nothing in this section shall preclude administrative, civil, or criminal liability under existing laws when the delay resulted from fraud, malfeasance, gross neglect, or willful violation of duty.

SECTION 25. Registry Integrity, Fraud, and Recovery. – Any person who, with intent to defraud or obtain an unauthorized benefit:

- (a) knowingly submits or causes the submission of false information for the registration of a fictitious fisherfolk or fisheries worker;

(b) knowingly registers more than once under different identities or causes the duplicate registration of another person;

(c) knowingly misrepresents the identity, status, catch, unloading, work suspension, or other material fact of a beneficiary;

(d) diverts, withholds, or appropriates assistance intended for another beneficiary; or

(e) uses public funds or assistance under this Act for a purpose other than that authorized by law, shall be subject to the penalties expressly provided in this section, without prejudice to liability under the Revised Penal Code, Republic Act No. 3019, Republic Act No. 10654, and other applicable laws.

A person convicted under this section shall be punished by imprisonment of Prison Correccional and a fine of not less than One Hundred Thousand Pesos (P100,000.00).

When the offender is a public officer or employee, the appropriate administrative and criminal remedies shall be pursued under applicable laws. When the offender is a juridical person, the responsible officers who participated in, authorized, or knowingly tolerated the violation shall be held liable as provided by law.

SECTION 26. Annual Report. – The Secretary of Agriculture shall submit to Congress, not later than March 31 of each year, a report on the implementation of this Act, including Fund balances, activations, coverage of fisheries workers, parity compliance, and fish port audit and rehabilitation status.

ARTICLE VI FINAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 27. Harmonization with National Disaster and Emergency Response Frameworks. – The implementation of this Act shall be coordinated with the national disaster risk reduction and management framework under Republic Act No. 10121 and with any other applicable law establishing a national emergency or assistance program.

When an assistance or response program under another law covers the same event, area, beneficiary, or purpose, the implementing agencies shall coordinate the programs to prevent duplication, double payment, conflicting eligibility rules, and gaps in coverage.

The activation of assistance under this Act shall not require the enactment of a subsequent law unless the applicable law expressly provides otherwise. A declaration, activation, or response program under another law may serve as a basis for activation under this Act, subject to the triggers, eligibility standards, appropriations, and safeguards provided in this Act.

The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council and other concerned coordinating bodies shall be consulted when an activation involves a disaster event covered by Republic Act No. 10121. Such consultation shall not delay assistance otherwise authorized under this Act.

Nothing in this Act shall diminish the powers, duties, or funding authorities granted under Republic Act No. 10121 or any other applicable law.

SECTION 28. Relationship to Other Laws. – This Act supplements Republic Act No. 8550, as amended by Republic Act No. 10654; Presidential Decree No. 977, as amended; Republic Act No. 10121; and the charter of the Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation. Existing fuel assistance and presidential assistance programs for fisherfolk are hereby recognized and continued as initial programs under the Fund until superseded by the activation orders and formulas under this Act.

SECTION 29. Appropriations. – The initial amounts necessary for the Funds under Sections 4 and 18 shall be charged against the current appropriations of the Department of Agriculture, the PFDA, and the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund, and the unprogrammed appropriations of the current fiscal year. Thereafter, the amounts under Sections 4 and 18 shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.

SECTION 30. Implementing Rules and Regulations. – The Department of Agriculture, with BFAR, the PFDA, the Department of Budget and Management, the Department of the Interior and Local Government, and representatives of national fisherfolk organizations and fish port operators, shall promulgate the implementing rules and regulations within *[[ninety (90) days]]* from the effectivity of this Act. Sections 5, 6, 7, 11, 17, and 24 shall be self-executing and shall not depend on the issuance of such rules.

SECTION 31. Separability Clause. – If any provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional or invalid, the remaining provisions not affected thereby shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 32. Repealing Clause. – All laws, decrees, orders, rules, and regulations inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SECTION 33. Effectivity. – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,