



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

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
FIRST REGULAR SESSION



COMMITTEE REPORT NO. 313

Submitted by the Ad Hoc Committee on Legislative Energy Action and Development on
18 MAY 2026

Re : House Bill No. **9305**

Recommending its approval in substitution of House Bill No. 8834

Sponsors: Representatives Atty. Miro S. Quimbo, Jose C. Alvarez, Wilfrido Mark M. Enverga, Mikaela Angela B. Suansing, Tsuyoshi Anthony "Hori" G. Horibata, Antonio B. Legarda, Jr., Maria Rachel J. Arenas, Miguel Luis R. Villafuerte, Ramon Jolo B. Revilla III, Bryan B. Revilla, Cheeno Miguel D. Almario, Maximo Y. Dalog Jr., and Franz S. Pumaren

Mr. Speaker:

The Ad Hoc Committee on Legislative Energy Action and Development, to which was referred House Bill No. 8834 introduced by Reps. Faustino "Bojie" G. Dy III and Ferdinand Alexander A. Marcos entitled:

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

has considered the same and recommends that the attached House Bill No. **9305**, entitled:

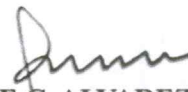
AN ACT INSTITUTIONALIZING A NATIONAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND RESILIENCY FRAMEWORK AND GRANTING EMERGENCY POWERS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES, CREATING FOR THE PURPOSE THE "KALINGA PROGRAM" TO ENSURE ECONOMIC STABILITY, ENERGY SECURITY, AND CONTINUITY OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES

be approved in substitution of House Bill No. 8834, with Representatives Faustino "Bojie" G. Dy III, Ferdinand Alexander A. Marcos, Atty. Miro S. Quimbo, Jose C. Alvarez, Wilfrido Mark M. Enverga, Mikaela Angela B. Suansing, Tsuyoshi Anthony "Hori" G. Horibata, Antonio B. Legarda, Jr., Maria Rachel J. Arenas, Miguel Luis R. Villafuerte, Ramon Jolo B. Revilla III, Bryan B. Revilla, Cheeno Miguel D. Almario, Maximo Y. Dalog, Jr., Franz S. Pumaren, Kristine Singson-Meehan, Janette L. Garin, Jefferson F. Khonghun, Yevgeny Vincente B. Emano, David "JayJay" C. Suarez, Ernesto M. Dionisio, Jr., Anna Victoria Veloso-Tuazon, Alyssa Michaela "Mica" M. Gonzales, Arnan C. Panaligan, Julianne "Jam" L. Baronda, Howard A. Guintu, Eduardo R. Rama, Jr., Ramon Rodrigo L. Gutierrez, Munir N. Arbison, Jr., Gil "Kabarangay Jr" Acosta, Agatha Paula Aguilar Cruz, Daphne A. Lagon, Juan Carlos "Arjo" C. Atayde, Ziaur-Rahman "Zia" Alonto Adiong, Walfredo "Arman" R. Dimaguila, Jr., King Collantes, Brian Poe, Esmael G. Mangudadatu, Bai Dimple I. Mastura, Antonino B. Roman III, Mark Anthony Santos, Javier Miguel Lopez Benitez, Johanne Monich G. Bautista, Bella Vanessa B. Suansing, Leila M. De Lima, Stephen James T. Tan, Sergio C. Dagooc, Jesus "Bong" C. Suntay, Robert Nazal, Christopher Sheen P. Gonzales, Niko Raul S.J. Daza, Iris Marie Demesa Montes, Albert S. Garcia, Isidro D. Lumayag, Emigdio P. Tanjuatco III, Maria Cristina C. Angeles, Julio A. Ledesma IV, Rufus B. Rodriguez, Atty. Jennifer "Karen" A. Lagbas, Rolando M. Valeriano, Eric G. Yap, Arturo B. Robes, Edwin L. Gardiola, Joseph Kim C. Yu, Reynaldo P. Salvacion, Edwin Ongchuan, Julius Cesar "Jay" V. Vergara, Rosalie Ang Salvame, Arthur C. Yap, Ann Matibag, Emilio Bernardino L. Yulo, Ferdinand "B1" L. Beltran, Noel "Bong" N. Rivera, Edwin L. Cruzado, MD., Janice Degamo, Edsel A. Galeos, Carl Nicolas C. Cari, Dante S. Garcia, Gerardo "Gerryboy" J. Espina, Jr., John Tracy F. Cagas, Rodolfo "Ompong" M. Ordanes, Monique Yazmin Maria Q. Lagdameo, Baby Aline Vargas-Alfonso, Maria Angela S. Garcia, JC Rahman A. Nava, MD, Roger Gaviola Mercado, Ma. Isabel L. Sagarbarria, Ma. Cristina Talavera Lopez, Christopherson "Coco" M. Yap, Romeo S. Momo, Augustina Dominique "Ditse Tina" Pancho, Joseph S. Tan, Doris E. Maniquiz, Jane T. Castro, Binky April Tupas, Salvador A. Pleyto, Jesus "Jess" R. Marquez, Irene G. Labadlabad, Rebecca Maria Alcantara Ynares, Claudine Diana D. Bautista-Lim, Joseph "Jojo" L. Lara, Irwin C. Tieng, Marlo C. Bancoro, Jocelyn P. Tulfo, Jose "Joboy" S. Aquino II, Ramil Laurel Hernandez, Amado Carlos A. Bolilia IV, Caroline B. Agyao, MD., Timothy Joseph E. Cayton, Kenneth T. Gatchalian, Jose Manuel "JM" F. Lagdameo, Carmelo G. Lazatin Jr., Brian Raymund S. Yamsuan, Reynante U. Arrogancia, Francisco "Lalo" T. Matugas, Nelson S. Legacion, Nelson "JR" Dayanghirang, Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, Jan "Atty. JP" Padiernos, Junard "Ahong" Q. Chan, Nathaniel M. Oducado, Carlos Andes Loria, Steve Chiongbian Solon, Terry L. Ridon, Allan U. Ty, Antolin A. Oreta III, Angelo Marcos Barba, Roy M. Gonzales, Sonny "SL" L. Lagon, Jurdin Jesus M. Romualdo, Ustadz Yusop T. Alano, Alfredo A. Garbin, Jr., Jose Arturo S. Garcia, Jr., Paolo Henry M. Marcoleta, Eric L. Olivarez, Sittie Aminah Q. Dimaporo, Beverley Rose A. Dimacuha, Henry "Indy" F. Oaminal, Jr., Ma. Nina Francesca P. Lacson, Kenneth Paolo C. Tereng, Celso G. Regencia, Felimon M. Espares, Adrian E. Salceda, Ruth M. Sakaluran, Rachel Marguerite B. Del Mar, Faustino Michael Carlos T. Dy III, Mauricio G. Domogan, Lani Mercado-Revilla, Anna Marlesa "Doc Marly" Hofer-Hasim, Jan Franz Norbert Joselito A. Chan, Shirlyn L. Bañas-Nogales, Eulogio "Leo" R. Rodriguez, Dimszar M. Sali, Tobias "Toby" M. Tiangco, and Edgar R. Erice as authors thereof.

Respectfully submitted,



ATTY. MIRO S. QUIMBO
Chairperson
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JOSE C. ALVAREZ
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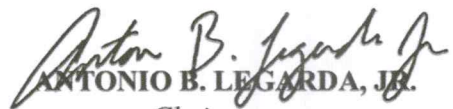
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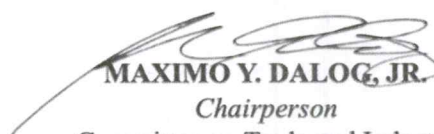
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**THE HONORABLE SPEAKER
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
QUEZON CITY**

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

House Bill No. **9305**
(In substitution of House Bill No. 8834)

Introduced by Representatives Faustino "Bojie" G. Dy III, Ferdinand Alexander A. Marcos, Atty. Miro S. Quimbo, Jose C. Alvarez, Wilfrido Mark M. Enverga, Mikaela Angela B. Suansing, Tsuyoshi Anthony "Hori" G. Horibata, Antonio B. Legarda, Jr., Maria Rachel J. Arenas, Miguel Luis R. Villafuerte, Ramon Jolo B. Revilla III, Bryan B. Revilla, Cheeno Miguel D. Almario, Maximo Y. Dalog, Jr., Franz S. Pumaren, Kristine Singson-Meehan, Janette L. Garin, Jefferson F. Khonghun, Yevgeny Vincente B. Emano, David "JayJay" C. Suarez, Ernesto M. Dionisio, Jr., Anna Victoria Veloso-Tuazon, Alyssa Michaela "Mica" M. Gonzales, Arnan C. Panaligan, Julianne "Jam" L. Baronda, Howard A. Guintu, Eduardo R. Rama, Jr., Ramon Rodrigo L. Gutierrez, Munir N. Arbison, Jr., Gil "Kabarangay Jr" Acosta, Agatha Paula Aguilar Cruz, Daphne A. Lagon, Juan Carlos "Arjo" C. Atayde, Ziaur-Rahman "Zia" Alonto Adiong, Walfredo "Arman" R. Dimaguila, Jr., King Collantes, Brian Poe, Esmael G. Mangudadatu, Bai Dimple I. Mastura, Antonino B. Roman III, Mark Anthony Santos, Javier Miguel Lopez Benitez, Johanne Monich G. Bautista, Bella Vanessa B. Suansing, Leila M. De Lima, Stephen James T. Tan, Sergio C. Dagooc, Jesus "Bong" C. Suntay, Robert Nazal, Christopher Sheen P. Gonzales, Niko Raul S.J. Daza, Iris Marie Demesa Montes, Albert S. Garcia, Isidro D. Lumayag, Emigdio P. Tanjuatco III, Maria Cristina C. Angeles, Julio A. Ledesma IV, Rufus B. Rodriguez, Atty. Jennifer "Karen" A. Lagbas, Rolando M. Valeriano, Eric G. Yap, Arturo B. Robes, Edwin L. Gardiola, Joseph Kim C. Yu, Reynaldo P. Salvacion, Edwin Ongchuan, Julius Cesar "Jay" V. Vergara, Rosalie Ang Salvame, Arthur C. Yap, Ann Matibag, Emilio Bernardino L. Yulo, Ferdinand "B1" L. Beltran, Noel "Bong" N. Rivera, Edwin L. Cruzado, MD., Janice Degamo, Edsel A. Galeos, Carl Nicolas C. Cari, Dante S. Garcia, Gerardo "Gerryboy" J. Espina, Jr., John Tracy F. Cagas, Rodolfo "Ompong" M. Ordanes, Monique Yazmin Maria Q. Lagdameo, Baby Aline Vargas-Alfonso, Maria Angela S. Garcia, JC Rahman A. Nava, MD, Roger Gaviola Mercado, Ma. Isabel L. Sagarbarria, Ma. Cristina Talavera Lopez, Christopherson "Coco" M. Yap, Romeo S. Momo, Augustina Dominique "Ditse Tina" Pancho, Joseph S. Tan, Doris E. Maniquiz, Jane T. Castro, Binky April Tupas, Salvador A. Pleyto, Jesus "Jess" R. Marquez, Irene G. Labadlabad, Rebecca Maria Alcantara Ynares, Claudine Diana D. Bautista-Lim, Joseph "Jojo" L. Lara, Irwin C. Tieng, Marlo C. Bancoro, Jocelyn P. Tulfo, Jose "Joboy" S. Aquino II, Ramil Laurel Hernandez, Amado Carlos A. Bolilia IV, Caroline B. Agyao, MD., Timothy Joseph E. Cayton, Kenneth T. Gatchalian, Jose Manuel "JM" F. Lagdameo, Carmelo G. Lazatin Jr., Brian Raymund S. Yamsuan, Reynante U. Arrogancia, Francisco "Lalo" T. Matugas, Nelson S. Legacion, Nelson "JR" Dayanghirang, Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, Jan "Atty. JP" Padiernos, Junard "Ahong" Q. Chan, Nathaniel M. Oducado, Carlos Andes Loria, Steve Chiongbian Solon, Terry L. Ridon, Allan U. Ty, Antolin A.

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AN ACT
INSTITUTIONALIZING A NATIONAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND RESILIENCY
FRAMEWORK AND GRANTING EMERGENCY POWERS TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES, CREATING FOR THE PURPOSE THE
"KALINGA PROGRAM" TO ENSURE ECONOMIC STABILITY, ENERGY
SECURITY, AND CONTINUITY OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES

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

1 **SECTION 1. Short Title.** – This Act shall be known as the "*Komprehensibong*
2 *Alalay sa Livelihood, Inflation, Negosyo at Goods Assistance (KALINGA) Act*".
3

4 **SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy.** – It is the declared policy of the State to adopt
5 a targeted, time-bound, data-driven, transparent, and fiscally responsible national
6 emergency response framework to mitigate the effects of fuel-driven inflation, ensure
7 the continuous supply and delivery of essential goods and services, and preserve
8 economic stability during periods of extraordinary oil price volatility, energy supply
9 risks, and similar external shocks.
10

11 To this end, the State shall provide a whole-of-government response
12 mechanism to protect low-income and vulnerable households, workers in the formal
13 and informal sectors, farmers, fisherfolk, agricultural and fisheries producers, public
14 transport drivers and operators, delivery riders, logistics and freight service providers,
15 commuters, micro, small and medium enterprises, overseas Filipino workers and their
16 families, and other sectors whose livelihood, mobility, food security, access to basic
17 services, employment, income, or purchasing power is directly or indirectly affected by
18 extraordinary increases in fuel and energy prices.
19

20 The State shall likewise ensure the efficient, direct, and accountable distribution
21 of aid, subsidies, and relief programs to targeted beneficiaries through verified data
22 systems, interoperable beneficiary registries, digital payment platforms, and
23 coordinated national and local delivery mechanisms, subject to safeguards against
24 duplication, leakage, fraud, and delay, and in accordance with applicable data privacy,
25 audit, and transparency requirements.
26

27 The State shall further ensure the availability, affordability, and continuous
28 movement of fuel, energy, food, and other essential goods and services by

strengthening supply security, logistics and distribution systems, price monitoring and stabilization mechanisms, energy conservation and demand reduction measures, and temporary fiscal, regulatory, and administrative interventions and relief, as may be necessary and consistent with the Constitution and existing laws.

SEC. 3. Definition of Terms. – As used in this Act:

(a) *Displaced workers* refer to workers in the formal and informal sectors who became unemployed, or have lost or disrupted their livelihood as a result of closure of establishment, retrenchment, termination, economic crisis, natural and human-induced disasters or calamities, developmental efforts, or armed conflict;

(b) *Essential goods and services* refer to goods, commodities, utilities, facilities, and services that are indispensable to the sustenance, health, safety, mobility, livelihood, communication, education, and basic welfare of the public, including basic necessities and prime commodities as defined under Republic Act No. 7581, as amended, otherwise known as the “Price Act”, essential public utilities and services such as electricity, water, fuel, transportation, telecommunications, health care, sanitation, logistics, food distribution, and other services necessary to ensure and preserve public welfare, economic stability, and the uninterrupted delivery of vital goods and services;

(c) *Farmers* refer to natural persons whose primary livelihood is agricultural production including the cultivation and harvesting of crops and raising of livestock or poultry, whether as owner, tenant, lessee, or farmworker, and who are duly registered in the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA);

(d) *Farmers’ cooperatives and associations* refer to duly registered organizations of farmers and/or fisherfolk engaged in the aggregation, marketing, and distribution of agricultural and fishery commodities, acting as key conduits for marketing, logistics, and supply chain interventions;

(e) *Fisherfolk* refer to persons directly, personally, and physically engaged in taking, culturing, or processing fishery and aquatic resources, including capture fisheries and aquaculture, and who are duly registered under the National Program for Municipal Fisherfolk Registration (FishR) and/or the RSBSA;

(f) *Formal sector workers* refer to workers in the formal economy regardless of status or those who are employed by any person acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer in relation to an employee;

(g) *Fuel* refers to petroleum products, biofuels, and biofuel-blended products used or intended for transportation, power generation, agriculture, fisheries, logistics, household, commercial, industrial, and other essential uses, including gasoline, diesel, kerosene, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), auto-LPG, aviation fuel, fuel oil, bunker fuel, biodiesel, bioethanol, and such other emerging, alternative, transitional, and indigenous fuel as may be identified by the Department of Energy (DOE);

1 (h) *Informal workers* refer to workers whose arrangements that are in practice or
2 by law not subject to national labor legislation, income taxation, or entitlement to social
3 protection or other employment guarantees;

4
5 (i) *Low-income households* refer to households whose combined income falls
6 below the poverty threshold based on the latest available poverty statistics of the
7 Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), including near-poor households that may fall into
8 poverty due to fuel, electricity, transport, and food price shocks;

9
10 (j) *Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME)* refer to MSME as defined under
11 Republic Act No. 6977, as amended, or the “Magna Carta for Micro, Small and Medium
12 Enterprises (MSMEs)”;

13
14 (k) *Minimum wage earners* refer to workers in the private sector paid the statutory
15 minimum wage, or to employees in the public sector with compensation income of not
16 more than the statutory minimum wage in the non-agricultural sector where they are
17 assigned;

18
19 (l) *Motorcycle taxi* refers to a motorcycle operating under an internet-based digital
20 platform, offering transportation services to the public for compensation;

21
22 (m) *Overseas Filipino Worker (OFW)* refers to OFW as defined under Republic
23 Act No. 11641, or the “Department of Migrant Workers Act”;

24
25 (n) *Platform-based transport drivers or riders* refer to public transport drivers
26 operating through a digital platform or application operated by a transportation network
27 company or similar entity, where such platform facilitates the matching of service
28 providers with users;

29
30 (o) *Private Express and/or Messengerial Delivery Service (PEMEDES)* refers to a
31 service of delivering written messages, parcels, and mail matters, including app-based
32 and information and communications technology-enabled courier services, and
33 regulated by the Department of Information and Communications Technology;

34
35 (p) *Public transport drivers* refer to individuals duly licensed to operate a motor
36 vehicle for the conveyance of passengers or goods along public highways, roads, or
37 streets, including drivers of jeepneys, buses, taxis, tricycles, transport network vehicle
38 services (TNVS), Utility Vehicle (UV) Express, school transport service, motorcycle
39 taxis, and other vehicles operating under a franchise or permit issued by the Land
40 Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board (LTFRB). It shall also include
41 delivery riders operating as private express and/or messengerial delivery service
42 (PEMEDES);

43
44 (q) *Public transport operators* refer to a natural or juridical person in whose name
45 a certificate of public convenience or franchise is issued by the LTFRB;

46
47 (r) *Transportation Network Company (TNC)* refers to an entity that provides pre-
48 arranged transportation services for compensation using an internet-based technology
49 application or digital platform to connect passengers with drivers using their personal

1 vehicles and regulated by the Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board
2 (LTFRB);

3
4 (s) *Transportation Network Vehicle Service (TNVS)* refers to a TNC-accredited
5 private vehicle owner or an accredited motorcycle taxi owner who acts as a common
6 carrier, using an internet-based digital platform to transport passengers for compensation and
7 regulated by the LTFRB;

8
9 (t) *Vulnerable sectors* refer to individuals, households, enterprises, or economic
10 groups that are disproportionately affected by fuel-driven inflation, energy supply risks,
11 price shocks, and disruptions in the supply of essential goods and services, and who
12 have limited capacity to absorb or recover from such effects, including low-income and
13 near-poor households, minimum wage earners, displaced and underemployed
14 workers, informal workers, public transport drivers and operators, delivery riders,
15 logistics and freight service providers, commuters, farmers, fisherfolk, agricultural and
16 fisheries producers, MSMEs, overseas Filipino workers and their families, and such
17 other sectors as may be identified through objective and data-driven vulnerability
18 criteria.

19
20 **SEC. 4. KALINGA Program.** – There is hereby established a KALINGA
21 Program, which shall serve as the national emergency response, relief, stabilization,
22 and resilience framework of the government during periods of extraordinary fuel price
23 volatility, fuel-driven inflation, energy supply risks, or similar external shocks that
24 adversely affect the cost of food, transport, logistics, electricity, basic necessities,
25 prime commodities, employment, income, and access to essential goods and services.

26
27 The KALINGA Program is targeted, time-bound, data-driven, transparent,
28 fiscally responsible, and subject to congressional oversight. It consists of coordinated
29 national and local government interventions designed to:

30
31 (a) Protect low-income households, vulnerable sectors, workers, farmers,
32 fisherfolk, public transport drivers and operators, delivery riders, logistics
33 and freight service providers, commuters, MSMEs, overseas Filipino
34 workers and their families, and other affected sectors;

35
36 (b) Stabilize the supply, prices, and movement of fuel, food, agricultural and
37 fisheries products, basic necessities, prime commodities, transport
38 services, logistics services, and other essential goods and services;

39
40 (c) Provide immediate, direct, and targeted aid, subsidies, vouchers, service
41 support, credit relief, tax relief, regulatory relief, and other appropriate
42 interventions to eligible beneficiaries;

43
44 (d) Ensure the continued operation of essential public services, food systems,
45 supply chains, transport networks, logistics channels, and energy-related
46 services;

- 1 (e) Mitigate the pass-through effects of extraordinary fuel and energy price
2 increases on food prices, transport costs, electricity charges, production
3 costs, household purchasing power, and MSME operations;
4
5 (f) Promote energy conservation, demand management, fuel efficiency,
6 renewable energy adoption, and other transition measures that reduce
7 dependence on imported fuel and improve long-term resilience; and
8
9 (g) Establish transparent monitoring, reporting, audit, and accountability
10 mechanisms to prevent duplication, leakage, fraud, undue delay, and
11 misuse of public funds.
12

13 The existing social protection, fuel subsidy, agricultural support, fisheries
14 support, transport assistance, MSME support, OFW protection, energy security, price
15 monitoring, and emergency response programs under existing laws, rules, and
16 regulations shall complement the interventions under the KALINGA Program.
17

18 **SEC. 5. Declaration of a State of National Emergency.** – The President may
19 declare a state of national emergency upon the recommendation of the KALINGA
20 National Response Council created under Section 7 of this Act, and upon a
21 determination that any of the following conditions exists:
22

- 23 (a) Average Dubai crude oil price based on the Mean of Platts Singapore
24 (MOPS) reaches or exceeds Eighty US dollars (80 USD) per barrel for
25 thirty (30) days immediately preceding the declaration of state of national
26 emergency, as certified by the DOE;
27
28 (b) Average domestic fuel price increase of at least thirty percent (30%) within
29 a period of thirty (30) days immediately preceding the declaration of state
30 of national emergency, as certified by the DOE; or
31
32 (c) National fuel inventory levels falling below thirty (30) days of supply, as
33 determined and certified by the DOE.
34

35 The DOE shall determine the existence of the foregoing conditions based on
36 objective, transparent, and verifiable indicators.
37

38 Upon the declaration of a state of national emergency, the President shall
39 exercise the emergency powers authorized under Section 6 of this Act. The
40 measures and interventions provided under this Act shall be implemented for the
41 duration of the state of emergency and to the extent necessary to address the crisis,
42 subject to the safeguards, limitations and procedures set forth under this Act and
43 other applicable laws.
44

1 **SEC. 6. Emergency Powers.** – In times of a declared state of national energy
2 emergency, and pursuant to Article VI, Sec. 23(2) of the 1987 Constitution, the
3 President is authorized, for a limited period and subject to the restrictions prescribed
4 herein, to exercise such powers as are necessary and proper to carry out the
5 declared national policy and implement the KALINGA Program as provided in this
6 Act. To the extent necessary to address the emergency and mitigate fuel-driven
7 inflation, the President may:

8
9 (a) Authorize, direct, or approve the use and release of available
10 appropriations, and the realignment, reprogramming, or augmentation of
11 available funds or savings solely for KALINGA Program measures, in
12 accordance with Article VI, Section 25(5) of the Constitution, the General
13 Appropriations Act, and applicable budgeting, accounting, auditing, and
14 procurement laws;

15
16 (b) Authorize the use of emergency procurement modalities for fuel, energy,
17 transport, logistics, food security, social protection, and other KALINGA
18 Program requirements, subject to existing procurement laws, rules on
19 negotiated or emergency procurement, transparency requirements, and
20 post-audit by the Commission on Audit (COA);

21
22 (c) Direct the appropriate departments, agencies, government-owned or
23 controlled corporations, and instrumentalities to negotiate, enter into, or
24 implement emergency fuel or energy supply, storage, transport, distribution
25 or logistics agreements, or to procure, construct, establish, operate, or
26 maintain storage and other necessary infrastructure in support of the
27 foregoing, subject to existing laws and audit rules;

28
29 (d) Implement temporary fiscal and regulatory relief measures expressly
30 authorized under this Act or other existing laws, including the suspension,
31 reduction, deferment, waiver, or adjustment of government-imposed fees
32 and charges under the jurisdiction of the Executive Department: *Provided,*
33 That any suspension, reduction, exemption, or adjustment of national
34 internal revenue taxes shall be implemented only within the coverage, rates,
35 duration, triggers, conditions, and limitations expressly provided under this
36 Act or other existing laws;

37
38 (e) Require, through the DOE, minimum fuel inventory levels, contingency
39 supply plans and directives, periodic inventory reporting, and other fuel
40 supply security measures from covered entities, consistent with Republic
41 Act No. 8479, otherwise known as the “*Downstream Oil Industry*
42 *Deregulation Act of 1998,*” and other existing laws;

- 1 (f) Order and implement fuel and energy demand management measures
2 within the National Government, including energy conservation, efficiency
3 standards, staggered or flexible work arrangements, fleet management, fuel
4 consumption reduction, prioritization of essential services, and other
5 measures necessary to reduce non-essential fuel demand during the
6 emergency;
7
- 8 (g) Direct all departments, bureaus, offices, agencies, government-owned or -
9 controlled corporations, and instrumentalities of the Executive Department
10 to prioritize, coordinate, and expedite the implementation of the KALINGA
11 Program, including the submission of data, reports, beneficiary lists, supply
12 inventories, funding requirements, and implementation plans;
13
- 14 (h) Exercise such other powers expressly granted under existing laws to
15 address fuel supply disruptions, energy emergencies, or threats to the
16 continuous supply and delivery of essential goods and services, subject to
17 the standards, limitations, and safeguards provided therein;
18
- 19 (i) Authorize government-owned-or-controlled corporations (GOCCs)
20 engaged in the exploration, exploitation, and development of local oil,
21 petroleum and other energy resources, upon recommendation of the DOE,
22 to sell, supply, or allocate fuel to missionary electrification generation
23 companies at an emergency rate that may be lower than the acquisition
24 cost, replacement cost, or prevailing market price of such fuel, when
25 necessary to ensure continuous power supply, mitigate increases in the
26 universal charge for missionary electrification (UCME), and protect
27 electricity consumers from extraordinary fuel price volatility; and
28
- 29 (j) Authorize GOCCs engaged in the exploration, exploitation, and
30 development of local oil, petroleum and other energy resources, upon
31 recommendation of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI),
32 Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Transportation (DOTr), or
33 other appropriate government agencies, to sell, supply, or allocate fuel at
34 an emergency rate to industries and sectors directly affected by
35 extraordinary fuel price increases, including agriculture, fisheries, logistics,
36 transportation, food distribution, and other essential goods and services
37 sectors necessary to preserve economic stability, supply chain continuity,
38 and public welfare during a declared national energy emergency.
39

40 The powers granted under this Section shall automatically expire after the lifting
41 of the declaration of state of national emergency, or upon the determination by the
42 Council based on objective, measurable, and verifiable indicators that the
43 conditions which gave rise to the declaration of a state of national emergency no

longer exist, unless extended or earlier terminated by a concurrent resolution of the Congress of the Philippines, or upon the next adjournment of Congress.

SEC. 7. KALINGA National Response Council. – The KALINGA National Response Council, hereinafter referred to as the Council, is hereby created to serve as the primary policy, coordination, and implementation body for the KALINGA Program during the period of a declared national energy emergency.

The Council is composed of the Executive Secretary as the Chairperson, the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Finance as co-Chairpersons, with the following as Members:

1. Secretary of Agriculture;
2. Secretary of Budget and Management;
3. Secretary of Economy, Planning, and Development;
4. Secretary of Information and Communications Technology;
5. Secretary of the Interior and Local Government;
6. Secretary of Labor and Employment;
7. Secretary of Migrant Workers;
8. Secretary of Social Welfare and Development;
9. Secretary of Trade and Industry;
10. Secretary of Transportation; and
11. Governor of the *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas*.

The President may designate such other heads of departments, agencies, bureaus, offices, government-owned or -controlled corporations, or regulatory bodies as members of the Council.

The Department of Economy, Planning and Development (DEPDev) shall serve as the Secretariat of the Council and provide the necessary technical and administrative support.

The Council shall have the power and duty to formulate policies, approve the national implementation plan, determine the appropriate expansion, recalibration, or phased termination of KALINGA Program interventions, designate lead and support agencies, harmonize national and local response measures, monitor implementation, resolve inter-agency issues, recommend funding and fiscal measures, and submit periodic reports to Congress.

SEC. 8. Beneficiary Identification and Data Validation. – The identification and validation of beneficiaries must be based on verified data systems, interoperable beneficiary registries, official agency databases, local government validation, community-based monitoring systems, sectoral lists, and other lawful means of verification. Lack of registration in a particular database must not, by itself, disqualify an otherwise eligible beneficiary, and the implementing agency shall, in all cases, validate the eligibility using available verification mechanisms.

1
2 For this purpose, and pursuant to the provisions of Republic Act No. 12254, or
3 the *E-Governance Act*, and its implementing rules and regulations, the Department of
4 Information and Communications Technology (DICT) shall, in coordination with the
5 DA, Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Labor
6 and Employment (DOLE), Department of Migrant Workers (DMW), Department of
7 Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), PSA, concerned implementing agencies,
8 and local government units (LGUs), develop, maintain, and support a secure,
9 interoperable, and privacy-compliant data management and beneficiary verification
10 system that:

- 11
12 (a) Enables the sharing, matching, and validation of beneficiary data across
13 national government agencies, LGUs, and sectoral registries;
14
15 (b) Facilitates the integration or interoperability of existing databases, including
16 the Philippine Identification System (PhilSys), Community-Based
17 Monitoring System, *Listahanan*, RSBSA, FishR, Municipal Boat
18 Registration System (BoatR), social protection registries, and sectoral
19 databases for the transport, agriculture, fisheries, labor, MSME, OFW, and
20 other relevant sectors;
21
22 (c) Provides mechanisms for local government validation, sectoral
23 confirmation, grievance redress, correction of records, and inclusion of
24 qualified beneficiaries who may not yet be registered or reflected in existing
25 registries;
26
27 (d) Establishes technical standards for data exchange, access controls,
28 cybersecurity, audit trails, and reporting dashboards for the timely
29 monitoring of assistance delivery;
30
31 (e) Ensures that all processing, sharing, and use of personal information shall
32 comply with Republic Act No. 10173, otherwise known as the "*Data Privacy*
33 *Act of 2012*," and other applicable laws, rules, and regulations;
34
35 (f) Provides technical assistance to implementing agencies and LGUs to
36 ensure the secure, timely, and accountable delivery of assistance to eligible
37 beneficiaries; and
38
39 (g) Prioritizes automated verification via Application Programming Interface
40 (API) and utilize the DSWD's *Basta Beripikado*, *Mabilis ang Serbisyo*
41 platform to ensure authorized and timely delivery of services.
42

43 **SEC. 9. Implementation Standards.** – All interventions under the KALINGA
44 Program shall comply with the following standards:
45

- (a) Assistance must be time-bound and focused on affected sectors;
- (b) Aid must be based on actual need, vulnerability, income loss, impact of fuel and energy price increases, and available fiscal resources;
- (c) Interventions must not duplicate existing assistance measures, except where augmentation is necessary;
- (d) Interventions must be delivered directly to intended beneficiaries whenever practicable;
- (e) Implementation must use clear and verifiable indicators, including coverage, timeliness, leakage prevention, price stabilization impact, and cost efficiency;
- (f) Interventions must be reviewed periodically to determine whether to continue, modify, expand or terminate the same;
- (g) Interventions must include safeguards against fraud, abuse, exclusion error, political interference, and unauthorized deductions; and
- (h) Emergency measures must not impair existing labor rights, consumer rights, competition rules, data privacy protections, audit requirements, or constitutional safeguards.

SEC. 10. Role of Local Government Units. – The LGUs shall, in coordination with the Council, the DILG, and the concerned implementing agencies, assist in the implementation of the KALINGA Program within their respective jurisdictions and shall:

- (a) Implement, when necessary, KALINGA Program interventions in accordance with national policies, standards, guidelines, and eligibility criteria;
- (b) Identify, validate, and update beneficiary lists using verifiable means, including barangay validation, local records, sectoral lists, and community-based monitoring systems;
- (c) Assist in the distribution of assistance and delivery of authorized interventions, including cash transfers, vouchers, fuel assistance, food assistance, transport support, MSME support, and agricultural and fisheries support;
- (d) Monitor local prices, supply conditions, transport and logistics disruptions, fuel-related impacts, and other relevant indicators, and submit reports to the Council through the DILG or the concerned implementing agency;

(e) Establish grievance and feedback mechanisms to address exclusion, duplication, delay, erroneous listing, unauthorized deductions, and other implementation concerns; and

(f) Coordinate with national agencies, barangays, civil society organizations, sectoral groups, and other stakeholders to ensure timely, transparent, and accountable implementation.

LGUs may adopt complementary local assistance measures using available local funds and resources, subject to applicable budgeting, procurement, accounting, and auditing rules and regulations: *Provided*, That such measures must not duplicate, delay, or conflict with the national KALINGA Program interventions.

SEC. 11. Household Relief and Consumer Protection. –The DSWD shall, in coordination with the DEPDev, Department of Finance (DOF), Department of Budget and Management (DBM), DICT, DILG, DOLE, PSA and LGUs, implement targeted, time-bound, and fiscally responsible assistance measures for low-income households and vulnerable sectors affected by fuel-driven inflation.

For this purpose, the DSWD and concerned implementing agencies may provide, subject to the availability of funds and applicable laws, any or a combination of the following:

- (a) Emergency cash transfers to qualified low-income and near-poor households;
- (b) Food assistance, transport support, fuel-related relief, or other forms of direct assistance to affected households;
- (c) Electricity bill assistance in the form of deduction or bill credit of up to Five hundred pesos (P500) from the monthly electricity bill of qualified beneficiaries whose average monthly electricity consumption exceeds 100 kilowatt-hours (kWh) but does not exceed 150 kWh per household;
- (d) Temporary augmentation of existing social protection programs to prevent poverty slippage caused by extraordinary increases in fuel, electricity, transport, logistics, and food costs;
- (e) Digital or physical vouchers redeemable for food, fuel, transport, utilities, or other essential goods and services, as may be determined by the implementing agency;
- (f) Assistance to minimum wage earners, underemployed workers, displaced workers, informal workers, and other affected workers whose income or purchasing power is substantially reduced by fuel-driven inflation; and

- 1
2 (g) Such other direct, targeted, and time-bound assistance measures as may be
3 authorized under this Act, the General Appropriations Act, or other applicable
4 laws.

5
6 **SEC. 12. Fuel and Fertilizer Support.** The DA shall, through the Bureau of
7 Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), Philippine Fisheries Development
8 Authority, Philippine Coconut Authority, National Food Authority, Agricultural Credit
9 Policy Council, and in coordination with the DBM, DOE, Department of Trade and
10 Industry (DTI), LGUs, and other concerned agencies, implement emergency support
11 measures to mitigate the impact of extraordinary fuel and energy price increases on
12 agricultural, fisheries and food production. These support measures may include:

- 13
14 (a) Fuel subsidies, fuel vouchers, fuel cards, or fuel discount mechanisms for
15 qualified farmers, fisherfolk, agricultural producers, fisheries producers,
16 farmers' cooperatives and associations, logistics providers of essential
17 goods, and other eligible food production stakeholders;
18
19 (b) Fertilizer, seed, feed, and crop protection support, as well as other input
20 assistance necessary to maintain agricultural production;
21
22 (c) Fuel and operating support for municipal and commercial fishing operations,
23 aquaculture, fish landing, unloading, cold storage, ice production, transport,
24 and distribution;
25
26 (d) Logistics, hauling, trucking, cold-chain, post-harvest, warehousing, and
27 market linkage support to reduce the pass-through of fuel costs to food
28 prices;
29
30 (e) Targeted support for food producers, cooperatives, and consolidators
31 involved in the movement of rice, corn, vegetables, livestock, poultry,
32 fisheries, and other essential agricultural and fisheries products;
33
34 (f) Adoption of a quarterly minimum farmgate price for covered commodities,
35 based on cost of production, minimum profit margin above production costs,
36 and market demand and supply data, which the licensed traders,
37 consolidators, intermediaries, middlemen, cooperatives, processors, and
38 retailers shall offer as a minimum when purchasing directly from farmers
39 and fisherfolk;
40
41 (g) Direct procurement, local procurement, and decentralized buffer stocking of
42 agricultural and fisheries products, where necessary to stabilize supply and
43 protect producers and consumers, subject to applicable procurement,
44 budgetary, competition, and audit rules and regulations;

- 1
2 (h) Promotion and deployment of fuel-efficient, energy-efficient, renewable
3 energy, solar-powered, or other appropriate technologies for irrigation,
4 drying, cold storage, fisheries, aquaculture, post-harvest, and food logistics
5 operations; and
6
7 (i) Other emergency production, logistics, and food security interventions as
8 may be necessary to prevent supply disruption, producer losses, or
9 unreasonable increases in food prices.

10
11 **SEC. 13. Public Transport and Commuter Assistance.** – The DOTr shall, in
12 coordination with the LTFRB, Land Transportation Office, Maritime Industry Authority
13 (MARINA), DICT, DBM, DOE, DOF, DILG, LGUs, and other concerned agencies,
14 implement temporary and targeted assistance measures for public land and sea
15 transport drivers, operators, and commuters affected by extraordinary fuel price
16 increases. These assistance measures may include:

- 17
18 (a) Fuel subsidies, fuel vouchers, fuel cards, fuel discounts, or direct financial
19 assistance for qualified public transport drivers and operators;
20
21 (b) Augmentation or expansion of existing fuel subsidy programs for public
22 utility vehicle drivers and operators;
23
24 (c) Fare subsidy, service contracting, or similar commuter support programs to
25 prevent or mitigate fare increases and protect the commuting public;
26
27 (d) Operational support for routes affected by extraordinary fuel costs, reduced
28 ridership, or service disruption;
29
30 (e) Measures to ensure the continued availability of public transport services in
31 areas and routes critical to employment, education, health care, food
32 distribution, and the delivery of essential public services; and
33
34 (f) Other transport assistance measures as may be necessary to preserve
35 mobility, protect commuters, and sustain public transport operations.
36

37 **SEC. 14. Protection and Support for Platform-Based Transport Drivers or**
38 **Riders.**– The DOTr, DTI, DICT, DOLE, LTFRB, and other concerned agencies shall
39 adopt temporary measures to protect delivery riders, platform-based transport drivers
40 or riders, and other similarly situated workers and service providers whose income,
41 take-home pay, or operating costs are materially affected by extraordinary fuel price
42 increases. These measures may include:
43

- 1 (a) Temporary commission reduction, incentive rebates, fuel-linked support, or
2 other mechanisms by TNCs and other transport and delivery companies to
3 cushion the impact of fuel price increases on drivers and riders;
4
5 (b) Disclosure of commission rates, incentive mechanisms, fuel assistance
6 programs, earnings deductions, and other arrangements affecting driver or
7 rider take-home pay during the emergency period; and
8
9 (c) Monitoring of platform-based earnings, fuel costs, commissions,
10 deductions, and assistance pass-through.
11

12 The Council may require covered platforms, delivery companies, and transport
13 network companies to submit periodic reports on fuel support programs, commission
14 adjustments, incentive mechanisms, driver and rider coverage, and actual assistance
15 received by intended beneficiaries during the emergency period, subject to applicable
16 data privacy, competition, labor, and regulatory laws.
17

18 **SEC. 15. *Temporary moratorium on loan, rental and utilities payments.* –**
19

- 20 (a) All banks, quasi-banks, financing companies, cooperatives, and other
21 lending institutions shall grant, subject to the evaluation of borrower
22 capacity, a moratorium of not less than thirty (30) days on principal and
23 interest payments on all outstanding loans—including salary, personal,
24 housing, agricultural, MSMEs, and transport-related loans—falling due
25 during the effectivity of the declared national energy emergency.
26

27 During the moratorium period, lending institutions shall not impose
28 penalties, late payment fees, additional interest, or other charges and shall
29 not report the loan as delinquent or in default due to non-payment. Interest
30 may continue to accrue but must be amortized over the remaining term of
31 the loan or such extended term as may be agreed upon, without
32 compounding penalties.
33

34 The relief granted under this Sub-section shall not be construed as a
35 condonation of debt but as a temporary suspension of payment obligations
36 during the moratorium period.
37

38 The *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas* (BSP) shall issue the necessary guidelines
39 for uniform implementation by supervised institutions. The DOF may, in
40 coordination with the BSP, implement regulatory relief, rediscounting
41 support, or credit guarantee mechanisms to mitigate the impact on lending
42 institutions.
43

1 (b) A minimum thirty (30)-day grace period shall be granted on qualified
2 residential rents falling due during the effectivity of the declared national
3 energy emergency, without penalties or evictions arising solely from
4 delayed payment. No increase in residential rents shall be imposed during
5 the effectivity of the declaration.
6

7 (c) Electric distribution utilities, water utilities, and telecommunications entities
8 shall grant a minimum thirty (30)-day grace period for payments falling due
9 during the declared emergency to qualified residential consumers and
10 MSMEs. No disconnection shall be effected solely due to covered delayed
11 payment within the relief period.
12

13 **SEC. 16. MSME and Cooperatives Relief and Transition Support.** –The DTI
14 and Cooperatives Development Authority shall, in coordination with the LGUs,
15 government financial institutions, and other concerned agencies, implement a targeted
16 support package for micro, small and medium enterprises adversely affected by
17 extraordinary increases in fuel, transport, logistics, electricity, and input costs. The
18 MSME and Cooperatives support package may include:
19

- 20 (a) Emergency credit, concessional financing, working capital support, credit
21 guarantees, loan moratorium and restructuring, or debt service relief;
22
23 (b) Fuel, electricity, logistics, delivery, or transport-related subsidies, vouchers,
24 or rebates;
25
26 (c) Temporary regulatory relief, deadline extensions, or moratoria on non-
27 essential fees, penalties, or compliance requirements;
28
29 (d) Assistance for energy efficiency, fuel efficiency, renewable energy adoption,
30 distributed energy systems, and other cost-saving technologies;
31
32 (e) Digitalization support, e-commerce onboarding, logistics optimization, and
33 market access facilitation;
34
35 (f) Wage, employment, or livelihood continuity support; and
36
37 (g) Other relief and recovery measures necessary to prevent business
38 closures, preserve employment, and maintain the supply of essential goods
39 and services.
40

41 The DTI shall prioritize MSMEs that demonstrate significant increases in fuel,
42 energy, logistics, or transport-related operating costs, or provide goods or services
43 essential to public welfare, food security, mobility, or local economic activity.
44

1 **SEC. 17. Worker Protection and Job Preservation.** – The DOLE shall, in
2 coordination with the DTI, DBM, DSWD, PSA, Technical Education and Skills
3 Development Authority (TESDA), concerned government agencies, and LGUs,
4 implement strategies and measures focused on job preservation, worker protection,
5 and economic resilience for workers in the formal and informal sectors. These
6 strategies and measures may include:

- 7
- 8 (a) Adoption of flexible work arrangements and alternative work schemes
9 consistent with existing labor laws, rules, and regulation;
- 10
- 11 (b) Emergency employment, temporary wage support, or cash-for-work
12 programs for displaced or adversely affected workers in the formal and
13 informal sectors. Where temporary wage subsidies are granted to MSMEs,
14 transport operators, and other covered employers, such subsidies shall be
15 strictly conditioned upon good-faith labor retention and the prevention of
16 avoidable layoffs or work stoppages during the emergency period;
- 17
- 18 (c) Livelihood assistance, skills upgrading, reskilling, upskilling,
19 entrepreneurship, and reintegration support programs; and
- 20
- 21 (d) Job placement, labor market matching, and other employment facilitation
22 mechanisms for affected workers.
- 23

24 The DOLE shall ensure that such measures are designed to minimize job losses,
25 cushion the effects of economic disruption on workers and their families, and support
26 employment recovery and business continuity.

27

28 **SEC. 18. OFW Protection and Family Support.** – The DMW, DFA, and
29 OWWA shall, in coordination with DSWD, DOLE, and other concerned agencies,
30 implement appropriate measures to protect OFWs and support their families affected
31 by extraordinary fuel price volatility, regional conflicts, deployment disruptions,
32 repatriation concerns, and other related external shocks. These measures may
33 include:

34

- 35 (a) Emergency assistance to affected OFWs and their families;
- 36
- 37 (b) Repatriation, evacuation, temporary shelter, food, transport, reintegration,
38 and livelihood assistance;
- 39
- 40 (c) Assistance to OFWs whose deployment, return, transit, or employment
41 abroad is disrupted by fuel-related, transport-related, or conflict-related
42 conditions;
- 43
- 44 (d) Fuel, transport, food, livelihood, or other appropriate assistance to OFW
45 families in the Philippines affected by fuel-driven inflation;
- 46

- (e) Coordination and implementation of government-to-government arrangements to secure transport access, evacuation, repatriation, deployment, transit, or other emergency support for OFWs;
- (f) Monitoring and reporting on countries, corridors, sectors, and occupations where OFWs face heightened risk due to fuel price volatility, conflict, energy supply disruption, or transport interruption to enable timely evacuation, repatriation, deployment and other protective measures;
- (g) Reduction or waiver of remittance transaction fees; and
- (h) Other protective, repatriation, reintegration, and family support measures consistent with existing laws.

The DMW, DFA, and OWWA shall submit to the Council periodic reports on OFW-related risks, emergency actions taken, assistance provided, repatriation and deployment concerns, and required funding or policy support.

SEC. 19. Energy Efficiency Measures. – All departments, bureaus, offices, agencies, government-owned or -controlled corporations, and instrumentalities of the National Government shall implement energy efficiency, conservation, and demand reduction measures, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Council, the Civil Service Commission, and other concerned agencies. These measures may include:

- (a) Reduction of non-essential fuel consumption in government operations;
- (b) Implementation of fleet management, route optimization, carpooling, shared transport, and limitations on non-essential official travel;
- (c) Adoption of staggered or flexible work arrangements as appropriate and consistent with public service requirements;
- (d) Implementation of energy efficiency measures in government-owned facilities;
- (e) Prioritization or allocation of fuel use for essential public services, emergency response, health services, food distribution, public safety, and other critical functions;
- (f) Adoption of energy-efficient vehicles, electric vehicles, renewable energy systems, and fuel-saving technologies, subject to the availability of funds and applicable procurement laws; and
- (g) Monitoring and reporting of reductions in fuel and energy consumption.

1 LGUs are encouraged to adopt similar fuel efficiency, demand reduction, and
2 energy conservation measures, consistent with local autonomy and applicable laws.

3
4 **SEC. 20. *Indigenous Energy, Renewable Energy and Electric Mobility***

5 **Support.** – The DOE shall, in coordination with the DOTr, DA, DTI, DOF, Board of
6 Investments (BOI), Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC), National Electrification
7 Administration (NEA), LGUs, and other concerned agencies, accelerate the adoption
8 of indigenous energy, renewable energy, energy efficiency technologies, and electric
9 mobility solutions to reduce exposure to imported fuel price shocks. The measures
10 may include:

- 11
12 (a) Streamlined permitting, registration, interconnection, and regulatory
13 processing for qualified indigenous energy, renewable energy, and energy
14 efficiency projects, including the establishment by the DOE of permit
15 approval timelines and procedures applicable to the NGCP, ERC,
16 Independent Electric Market Operator of the Philippines, distribution utilities,
17 and other relevant entities;
18
19 (b) Support for solarization and other renewable energy systems in farms,
20 fisheries facilities, cold storage facilities, public markets, food terminals,
21 transport facilities, government buildings, and other essential facilities;
22
23 (c) Support for electric vehicles, charging infrastructure, electric public
24 transport, electric logistics vehicles, and related infrastructure;
25
26 (d) Incentives, financing, credit support, or technical assistance for households,
27 MSMEs, farmers, fisherfolk, cooperatives, transport operators, and LGUs
28 adopting renewable energy or energy efficiency technologies;
29
30 (e) Support for fuel-saving, energy-efficient, or renewable-powered equipment
31 for agricultural, fisheries, post-harvest, logistics, and public service
32 operations;
33
34 (f) Measures to improve net-metering, embedded or distributed generation,
35 and behind-the-meter renewable energy deployment; and
36
37 (g) Other transition measures that reduce dependence on imported petroleum
38 products and strengthen resilience to future fuel price shocks.
39

40 **SEC. 21. *Essential Goods and Services and Logistics Protection.*** – The
41 Council shall, through the DTI, DOF, DA, DOTr, DOE, ERC, DILG, Bureau of Customs
42 (BOC), Philippine National Police (PNP), LGUs, port authorities, and other concerned
43 agencies, ensure the security and continuous movement of fuel, food, agricultural and
44 fisheries products, basic necessities, prime commodities, medicines, health supplies,
45 and other essential goods and services. For this purpose, the Council may direct the
46 concerned agencies to implement:
47

- (a) Expedited movement of essential goods through ports, terminals, markets, warehouses, checkpoints, logistics hubs, and distribution centers;
 - (b) Coordination mechanisms to prevent unnecessary delay in the movement of food, fuel, transport, and logistics services;
 - (c) Monitoring of transport, freight, warehousing, cold-chain, and logistics costs affecting essential goods;
 - (d) Temporary logistics support for essential supply chains adversely affected by extraordinary fuel price increases;
 - (e) Measures against unjustified local restrictions, excessive fees, unreasonable delays, or duplicative requirements affecting the movement of essential goods;
 - (f) Priority processing of permits, clearances, inspections, and documentation necessary for the movement of essential goods, subject to health, safety, customs, quarantine, environmental, and revenue safeguards; and
- Other measures necessary to preserve the availability and affordability of essential goods and services.

SEC. 22. Price Monitoring and Anti-Profiteering Measures. – The DTI, DA, DOE, ERC, DOTr, Philippine Competition Commission (PCC), local price coordinating councils, and concerned agencies shall intensify price monitoring, market surveillance, and enforcement actions involving fuel, basic necessities, prime commodities, transport, logistics, food, agricultural and fisheries products, and other essential goods and services. For this purpose, the concerned agencies shall:

- (a) Monitor prices, supply levels, inventories, margins, logistics costs, transport charges, and other relevant market indicators;
- (b) Investigate and take appropriate action against hoarding, profiteering, cartel-like conduct, price manipulation, unreasonable price increases, and other unlawful acts;
- (c) Coordinate with LGUs, market administrators, consumer groups, industry participants, and other stakeholders to detect and address supply and price distortions;
- (d) Publish regular price and supply monitoring reports;
- (e) Refer possible violations of competition, consumer protection, price, trade, energy, transport, or other applicable laws to the proper enforcement agencies; and

- 1 (f) Recommend to the Council appropriate stabilization, enforcement, or policy
2 measures in cases where extraordinary fuel price increases result in
3 unreasonable increases in prices of essential goods and services.
4

5 **SEC. 23. Suspension of Value-Added Tax and Excise Tax on Petroleum**
6 **Products.** – Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the President may
7 suspend for a period not exceeding sixty (60) days the imposition of:
8

9 (a) Value-added tax (VAT) on the sale and importation of petroleum products
10 under Section 106 of the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997 (NIRC),
11 as amended; or
12

13 (b) Excise tax on petroleum products under Section 148 of the NIRC OF 1997,
14 as amended; or
15

16 (c) Both.
17

18 The suspension shall apply to all petroleum products as full suspension of the
19 applicable VAT and excise tax rates under Sections 106 and 148 of the NIRC of 1997,
20 as amended, and may be extended for another period not exceeding thirty (30) days
21 when the conditions warrant: *Provided*, That the aggregate period of the suspension
22 shall not exceed sixty (60) days: *Provided, further*, That the VAT and excise tax on
23 petroleum products imposed under Sections 106 and 148 of the NIRC of 1997, as
24 amended, shall revert automatically without need for further legislative or executive
25 action upon the lifting of the declaration of national emergency or expiration of the
26 suspension period, whichever comes first.
27

28 Within fifteen (15) days from the issuance of the suspension order, and every
29 month thereafter, the President shall, through the DBCC, in coordination with the DOE,
30 submit to Congress of the Philippines, through the Joint Congressional Oversight
31 Committee, a report on the following:
32

33 (1) The estimated foregone revenues, including the affected social benefits for
34 different household deciles; and
35

36 (2) The impact on inflation and fuel prices, a cost-benefit analysis, an
37 assessment of possible market distortions, leakages, or unintended
38 consequences arising from the suspension of the VAT and excise tax, and
39 other economic activity.
40

41 The report shall include a recommendation on whether the suspension of the
42 VAT and/or excise tax on petroleum products should be maintained, or lifted, and shall
43 form part of the basis for any continued suspension.
44

45 This provision shall operate as a temporary, special relief measure and shall
46 not constitute an amendment to the NIRC of 1997, as amended.
47

1 **SEC. 24. Special Deduction for Expenses on Renewable Energy Products.**

2 – Business enterprises transitioning to renewable energy sources, as certified by the
3 DOE, shall be entitled to a special deduction from gross income equivalent to fifty
4 percent (50%) of qualified shift-to-renewable-energy expenses paid or incurred during
5 the taxable year in addition to the allowable deductions under Section 34 of the NIRC
6 of 1997, as amended.

7
8 For purposes of this Section, “qualified shift-to-renewable-energy expenses”
9 refers to ordinary and necessary expenses directly attributable to the taxpayer’s shift
10 from fossil-fuel-based or conventional energy use to renewable energy products and
11 systems, including:

- 12
13 (a) Acquisition, installation, and commissioning of renewable energy systems
14 and equipment, including solar photovoltaic, wind, biomass, small
15 hydropower, geothermal-related end-use, energy storage systems directly
16 supporting renewable energy use, and inverters, mounting structures,
17 cabling, and interconnection facilities;
18
19 (b) Purchase or retrofit of machinery, tools, or production equipment necessary
20 to use renewable energy inputs or produce renewable-energy-based
21 outputs;
22
23 (c) Engineering, design, feasibility studies, energy audits, and professional
24 services required for the shift, including permitting and interconnection
25 studies; and
26
27 (d) Training expenses directly related to the operation, maintenance, and safety
28 of renewable energy products and systems.

29
30 No deduction from gross income shall be allowed under this section unless the
31 business enterprise substantiates with sufficient evidence such as official receipts or
32 other adequate records: (i) the amount of the expense being deducted, and (ii) direct
33 connection or relation of the expense being deducted to the shift to renewable energy.
34

35 Registered Business Enterprises entitled to income tax-based incentives under
36 Title XIII of the NIRC of 1997, as amended, or Renewable Energy developers availing
37 of incentives under Republic Act No. 9513, otherwise known as the *Renewable Energy*
38 *Act of 2008*, or any other special laws granting fiscal incentives, shall not be entitled
39 to a special deduction under this Section.

40
41 **SEC. 25. Tax Incentives for Employer-Sponsored Electric Vehicle (EV) Car**
42 **Loan Programs.** – Any domestic corporation or resident foreign corporation that
43 grants or subsidizes a Qualified EV Car Loan Program for its employees exclusively
44 for the acquisition of brand-new electric vehicles are entitled, in addition to the
45 allowable deduction under Section 34 of the NIRC of 1997, as amended, a deduction

1 from gross income equivalent to fifty percent (50%) of the actual granted subsidy by
2 the employer on interest and principal under a Qualified EV Car Loan Program during
3 the taxable year: *Provided*, That any company subsidy granted under a Qualified EV
4 Car Loan Program to managerial or supervisory employees are excluded from “fringe
5 benefits” under Section 33 of the NIRC of 1997, as amended: *Provided, further*, That
6 the benefit is granted under a uniform program available to all employees alike.

7
8 For purposes of this Section, a “Qualified EV Car Loan Program” refers to a
9 written employer policy or program made available to employees for the purchase of
10 a qualified EV, including preferential interest rates, employer subsidy on interest or
11 principal, credit enhancement, guarantee, or risk-sharing arrangement: *Provided*, That
12 a qualified EV shall refer to those classified under Republic Act No. 11697, otherwise
13 known as the “*Electric Vehicle Industry Development Act*.”

14
15 No deduction from gross income shall be allowed under this section unless the
16 business enterprise substantiates with sufficient evidence such as official receipts or
17 other adequate records: (i) the amount of the expense being deducted, and (ii) the
18 expense being deducted is actually and directly used for the Qualified EV Car Loan
19 Program.

20
21 **SEC. 26. Imposition of Windfall Profit Tax.** – Notwithstanding any provision
22 of law to the contrary, a Windfall Profit Tax is imposed on a covered oil entity at the
23 rate of fifteen percent (15%) on the computed windfall profit for each taxable quarter
24 during the period of the declared national emergency.

25
26 Windfall Profit shall be computed quarterly as:

27
28 Windfall Profit = Actual Quarterly Net Profit – Adjusted Normal Profit Baseline

29
30 As used in this Section:

- 31
32 (a) *Covered oil entity* refers to any domestic or foreign corporation engaged,
33 directly or through subsidiaries, affiliates, or joint ventures, in the
34 exploration, extraction, refining, importation, wholesale distribution, or retail
35 marketing of petroleum products within the Philippines;
36
37 (b) *Net profit* refers to net income determined in accordance with the generally
38 accepted accounting principles and audited financial statements, subject
39 to adjustments prescribed by the BIR to exclude non-recurring and non-
40 operational gains; and
41
42 (c) *Normal profit baseline* refers to the average quarterly net profit earned by
43 the covered oil entity during the same quarter for three (3) taxable years
44 immediately preceding the declaration of a national emergency.
45

1 **SEC. 27. Extension of deadline for filing and payment.** – The deadline for
2 the filing of tax returns and payment of taxes may be extended: *Provided*, That such
3 extension shall be for a period reasonable and necessary under the circumstances,
4 but in no case less than fifteen (15) days, unless a longer period is warranted;
5 *Provided, further*, That no penalties, surcharges, or interest shall be imposed on
6 taxpayers who file and pay within the extended period.
7

8 **SEC. 28. Emergency Use of PNOC Corporate Funds for Petroleum**
9 **Procurement.** — Notwithstanding the provisions of the General Appropriations Act or
10 limitations in the approved Corporate Operating Budget of the Philippine National Oil
11 Company (PNOC), and subject to applicable procurement, accounting, auditing, and
12 reporting laws, rules, and regulations, the PNOC is authorized, upon the
13 recommendation of the DOE and approval of PNOC Board of Directors, to use its
14 certified available internally generated funds in an amount not exceeding Eight billion
15 pesos (₱8,000,000,000.00), for the emergency procurement, importation, storage,
16 transport, distribution, strategic stockpiling, and replenishment of crude oil, refined
17 petroleum products, liquefied petroleum gas, or other petroleum products necessary
18 to address a declared national energy emergency.
19

20 The authorized funds shall be used exclusively for its intended purposes and
21 shall not be used for personnel services, acquisition of motor vehicles, discretionary
22 expenses, extraordinary and miscellaneous expenses, or purposes unrelated to the
23 emergency response. The use of such funds shall be limited to the amount certified
24 available from PNOC's internally generated funds, as supported by a Certification of
25 Availability of Corporate Funds issued by PNOC indicating the specific sources of
26 funds and confirming that the same are not obligated, restricted, trust-based,
27 encumbered, or otherwise legally unavailable:
28

29 The authority granted under this Section shall not be construed as granting
30 PNOC exclusive authority over the importation, procurement, sale, distribution, or
31 supply of crude oil, refined petroleum products, liquefied petroleum gas, or other
32 petroleum products, nor authorizing price-fixing, market allocation, predatory pricing,
33 or any act inconsistent with fair competition under existing laws.
34

35 All procurement, inventory, utilization, sale, replenishment, and distribution of
36 petroleum products under this Section are subject to applicable accounting and
37 auditing rules, and regulations.
38

39 The PNOC shall submit the financial, physical, procurement, and utilization
40 reports to the appropriate oversight agencies, the Council and Congress of the
41 Philippines, in such form, manner, and frequency as may be required.
42

43 **SEC. 29. Subsidy to the National Power Corporation for Missionary**
44 **Electrification Fuel Requirements.** - The amount of Ten billion pesos
45 (₱10,000,000,000.00) is hereby authorized and appropriated as national government
46 subsidy to National Power Corporation for fuel and fuel-related expenses under its
47 corporate operating budget necessary to ensure the continuous generation and

1 delivery of electricity in missionary electrification areas during a declared national
2 energy emergency.

3
4 The subsidy authorized under this section shall be used exclusively for fuel and
5 fuel-related expenses, including but not limited to fuel procurement, delivery, hauling,
6 storage, handling, and other directly attributable operational costs necessary for
7 missionary electrification operations.

8
9 The subsidy provided herein shall be treated as direct national government
10 support, as certified by the Bureau of the Treasury (BTr), and shall not be included in,
11 nor recovered through, the UCME or any similar pass-through mechanism charged to
12 electricity consumers.

13
14 **SEC. 30. Appropriations and Sources of Funding.** — The amounts that may
15 be raised or otherwise made available under this Section shall be used exclusively for
16 the emergency response, relief, stabilization, recovery, and energy-security measures
17 authorized under this Act.

18
19 For purposes of this Section, the term “*savings*” shall be understood and
20 applied in a manner consistent with Article VI, Section 25(5) of the Constitution and
21 the applicable general and special provisions of the General Appropriations Act.
22 Nothing in this Section shall be construed as authorizing a transfer of appropriations
23 except insofar as the same may be allowed under the Constitution and existing laws.

24
25 The inclusion, exclusion, release, and utilization of these amounts shall be
26 governed by the following:

27
28 (a) Rationalization of Non-Essential Maintenance and Other Operating
29 Expenses (MOOE). — All departments, agencies, bureaus, offices, state universities
30 and colleges, government-owned or -controlled corporations receiving budgetary
31 support, and other government instrumentalities under the Executive Department shall
32 adopt economy measures, and shall identify and rationalize non-essential MOOE in
33 an amount not less than ten percent (10%) of the covered line items, and in
34 accordance with its applicable guidelines, circulars, and issuances.

35
36 For this purpose, non-essential MOOE includes foreign and local traveling
37 expenses; trainings, seminars, workshops, scholarships, and conferences;
38 representation expenses; fuel, water, electricity, and other utility expenses; supplies
39 and materials expenses; professional services, consultants and technical assistants,
40 and general services; advertising expenses; printing and publication expenses; and
41 such other similar MOOE items.

42
43 The concerned government entities shall determine the covered line items,
44 taking into account frontline, health, education, social protection, defense, public
45 safety, and other critical service-delivery requirements.

1 Savings validly generated from the rationalization of covered non-essential
2 MOOE, as validated and reported by the DBM and approved by the President, shall
3 be made available solely for the purposes authorized under this Act, in accordance
4 with existing budgeting, accounting, and auditing laws, rules, and regulations.
5

6 The Legislative and Judicial branches, the Constitutional Commissions, and
7 other offices vested with fiscal autonomy are strongly encouraged to adopt and
8 implement the economy measures under this Section within their respective
9 institutions, consistent with the Constitution and existing laws, rules, and regulations
10 on the use of savings and augmentation.
11

12 (b) Discontinuance of Programs, Activities and Projects (PAPs). – The
13 President, upon recommendation of the respective government agencies, consistent
14 with this Act, and upon identification by the implementing unit concerned, may direct
15 the discontinuance of programs, activities, and projects under the General
16 Appropriations Act of the fiscal year when a national emergency is declared, whether
17 released or unreleased, where the corresponding allotments remain unobligated or
18 where such programs, activities, and projects can no longer be effectively
19 implemented during the emergency period, and utilize the savings validly generated
20 therefrom to augment any existing item of appropriation under the appropriations of
21 agencies of the Executive branch, as may be necessary or beneficial to fund the
22 emergency response, relief, stabilization, recovery, and energy-security measures
23 authorized under this Act.
24

25 For this purpose, the discontinuance may include Capital Outlay PAPs that are
26 not immediately necessary for the delivery of essential public services or for the
27 implementation of the emergency response, relief, stabilization, recovery, or energy-
28 security measures authorized under this Act: *Provided*, That Buildings and Structures
29 Outlay, Infrastructure Outlay, and Public Infrastructure Outlay shall be excluded from
30 the coverage of such discontinuance.
31

32 (c) Excess Revenue Collections. — Excess revenue collections from any
33 identified non-tax revenue source over and above the corresponding revenue
34 collection target stated in the Budget of Expenditures and Sources of Financing
35 (BESF) of the fiscal year during a declared national emergency may be made available
36 for the purposes authorized under this Act.
37

38 (d) New Revenue Collections. – New revenue arising from tax or non-tax
39 sources not included among the original revenue sources in the BESF of the fiscal
40 year during a declared national emergency may be made available for the purposes
41 authorized under this Act.
42

43 (e) Debt Service Savings. — Any savings arising from lower-than-programmed
44 interest payments, favorable exchange-rate movements, debt exchanges, or other
45 debt-service management operations, as may be certified by the BTr, may be made

1 available for the purposes authorized under this Act, subject to existing budgeting,
2 accounting, and auditing laws, rules, and regulations.

3
4 (f) Release Conditions. — Releases under this Section are subject to: (1) the
5 submission by the implementing agencies of the appropriate work and financial plans,
6 physical and financial targets, and beneficiary or sectoral targeting rules, as may be
7 required; (2) the release and documentary requirements of the DBM; and (3) other
8 fiscal certifications as may be required from the DOF or the BTr, consistent with
9 existing budgeting, accounting, and auditing laws, rules, and regulations.

10
11 No amount shall be made subject to any funding action under this Section if the
12 same has already been validly obligated, or if it pertains to: salaries and wages;
13 pension, retirement, and other fixed personnel benefits; debt service already due and
14 demandable; balances of foreign-assisted projects not legally available for
15 reprogramming, reallocation, or realignment; court-ordered payments; or such other
16 items as may be otherwise excluded by this Act and by other applicable laws, rules,
17 regulations, or orders.

18
19 Excess revenue collections and new revenue collections shall not include
20 revenues, receipts, collections, funds, or balances earmarked by the Constitution or
21 by any charter or special law for a specific purpose, or held in trust, unless expressly
22 authorized by law and certified by the BTr as legally available for the purposes of this
23 Act.

24
25 The authorities granted under this Section are special, temporary, and
26 emergency in character, and shall remain in force only for the duration of the national
27 energy emergency, unless sooner lifted or extended by law. Any amount that remains
28 unobligated or unexpended upon the termination of the emergency period or the lapse
29 of the validity of the appropriation, whichever comes first, shall lapse or revert, as the
30 case may be, to the General Fund, subject to existing budgeting, accounting, and
31 auditing laws, rules, and regulations.

32
33 **SEC. 31. Transparency and Accountability.** — All implementing agencies
34 shall publish reports on fund utilization and program outcomes and ensure compliance
35 with COA rules and regulations.

36
37 **SEC. 32. Joint Congressional Oversight Committee.** — There is hereby
38 created a Joint Congressional Oversight Committee to monitor and oversee the
39 implementation of this Act and the KALINGA Program. The Committee shall be
40 composed of six (6) Senators and six (6) members of the House of Representatives.
41 The Chairpersons of the Committees on Energy and Ways and Means of both Houses
42 shall serve as Joint Chairpersons. The remaining members shall be appointed by the
43 Senate President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively. The
44 Minority shall have at least two (2) representatives from each Chamber.

45
46 Within fifteen (15) days from the effectivity of this Act or from the declaration of
47 a state of national emergency pursuant to this Act, and every month thereafter, the
48 President shall submit to the Joint Congressional Oversight Committee and the

1 Commission on Audit a report on all acts performed pursuant to this Act during the
2 immediately preceding month, including: (1) the factual basis for the declaration of a
3 state of national emergency; (2) the PAPs, appropriations, balances, or funding
4 sources identified under Section 30 of this Act; (3) the legal basis for the actions taken
5 in each case; (4) the amounts declared or validated as savings, or otherwise made
6 legally available; (5) the amounts released, obligated, and disbursed; (6) the balance
7 remaining available for the purposes authorized under this Act; and (6) the status of
8 implementation of the programs, activities, projects, and interventions funded under
9 this Act.

10
11 **SEC. 33. Review Clause.** – The Joint Congressional Oversight Committee
12 shall conduct a comprehensive review of the powers granted under this Act within
13 twelve (12) months from its effectivity, or within thirty (30) days after the cessation of
14 the declared national emergency, whichever comes earlier. Such review shall
15 determine the necessity of continuing, amending, or repealing the provisions of this
16 Act.

17 **SEC. 34. Implementing Rules and Regulations.** – Within fifteen (15) days
18 from the effectivity of this Act, the Council shall issue the necessary rules and
19 regulations for the effective implementation of the respective programs and
20 interventions authorized under this Act.

21
22 The non-issuance of the implementing rules and regulations shall not prevent
23 the immediate implementation of programs and interventions under this Act which are
24 specific, clear, actionable and enforceable.

25
26 **SEC. 35. Separability Clause.** - If any part or provision of this Act is declared
27 unconstitutional, the remaining parts or provisions not affected shall remain in full force
28 and effect.

29
30 **SEC. 36. Repealing Clause.** – All laws, decrees, executive orders, rules and
31 regulations inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are repealed or modified
32 accordingly.

33
34 **SEC. 37. Effectivity.** – This Act shall take effect immediately after its
35 publication in the *Official Gazette* or in a newspaper of general circulation.

36
37 *Approved,*

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT**

FACT SHEET

House Bill No. 9305

(In substitution of House Bill No. 8834)

Approved by the Committee on May 12, 2026

AN ACT

**INSTITUTIONALIZING A NATIONAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND RESILIENCY
FRAMEWORK AND GRANTING EMERGENCY POWERS TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES, CREATING FOR THE PURPOSE THE
"KALINGA PROGRAM" TO ENSURE ECONOMIC STABILITY, ENERGY
SECURITY, AND CONTINUITY OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES**

Introduced by Representatives Faustino "Bojie" G. Dy III, Ferdinand Alexander A. Marcos, Atty. Miro S. Quimbo, Jose C. Alvarez, Wilfrido Mark M. Enverga, Mikaela Angela B. Suansing, Tsuyoshi Anthony "Hori" G. Horibata, Antonio B. Legarda, Jr., Maria Rachel J. Arenas, Miguel Luis R. Villafuerte, Ramon Jolo B. Revilla III, Bryan B. Revilla, Cheeno Miguel D. Almario, Maximo Y. Dalog, Jr., Franz S. Pumaren, Kristine Singson-Meehan, Janette L. Garin, Jefferson F. Khonghun, Yevgeny Vincente B. Emano, David "JayJay" C. Suarez, Ernesto M. Dionisio, Jr., Anna Victoria Veloso-Tuazon, Alyssa Michaela "Mica" M. Gonzales, Arnan C. Panaligan, Julianne "Jam" L. Baronda, Howard A. Quintu, Eduardo R. Rama, Jr., Ramon Rodrigo L. Gutierrez, Munir N. Arbison, Jr., Gil "Kabarangay Jr" Acosta, Agatha Paula Aguilar Cruz, Daphne A. Lagon, Juan Carlos "Arjo" C. Atayde, Ziaur-Rahman "Zia" Alonto Adiong, Walfredo "Arman" R. Dimaguila, Jr., King Collantes, Brian Poe, Esmael G. Mangudadatu, Bai Dimple I. Mastura, Antonino B. Roman III, Mark Anthony Santos, Javier Miguel Lopez Benitez, Johanne Monich G. Bautista, Bella Vanessa B. Suansing, Leila M. De Lima, Stephen James T. Tan, Sergio C. Dagooc, Jesus "Bong" C. Suntay, Robert Nazal, Christopher Sheen P. Gonzales, Niko Raul S.J. Daza, Iris Marie Demesa Montes, Albert S. Garcia, Isidro D. Lumayag, Emigdio P. Tanjuatco III, Maria Cristina C. Angeles, Julio A. Ledesma IV, Rufus B. Rodriguez, Atty. Jennifer "Karen" A. Lagbas, Rolando M. Valeriano, Eric G. Yap, Arturo B. Robes, Edwin L. Gardiola, Joseph Kim C. Yu, Reynaldo P. Salvacion, Edwin Ongchuan, Julius Cesar "Jay" V. Vergara, Rosalie Ang Salvame, Arthur C. Yap, Ann Matibag, Emilio Bernardino L. Yulo, Ferdinand "B1" L. Beltran, Noel "Bong" N. Rivera, Edwin L. Cruzado, MD., Janice Degamo, Edsel A. Galeos, Carl Nicolas C. Cari, Dante S. Garcia, Gerardo "Gerryboy" J. Espina, Jr., John Tracy F. Cagas, Rodolfo "Ompong" M. Ordanes, Monique Yazmin Maria Q. Lagdameo, Baby Aline Vargas-Alfonso, Maria Angela S. Garcia, JC Rahman A. Nava, MD, Roger Gaviola Mercado, Ma. Isabel L. Sagarbarria, Ma. Cristina Talavera Lopez, Christopherson "Coco" M. Yap, Romeo S. Momo, Augustina Dominique "Ditse Tina" Pancho, Joseph S. Tan, Doris E. Maniquiz, Jane T. Castro, Binky April Tupas, Salvador A. Pleyto, Jesus "Jess" R. Marquez, Irene G. Labadlabad, Rebecca Maria Alcantara Ynares, Claudine Diana D. Bautista-Lim, Joseph "Jojo" L. Lara, Irwin C. Tieng, Marlo C. Bancoro, Jocelyn P. Tulfo, Jose "Joboy" S. Aquino II, Ramil Laurel Hernandez, Amado Carlos A. Bolilia IV, Caroline B. Agyao, MD., Timothy Joseph E. Cayton, Kenneth T. Gatchalian, Jose Manuel "JM" F. Lagdameo, Carmelo

G. Lazatin Jr., Brian Raymund S. Yamsuan, Reynante U. Arrogancia, Francisco "Lalo" T. Matugas, Nelson S. Legacion, Nelson "JR" Dayanghirang, Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, Jan "Atty. JP" Padiernos, Junard "Ahong" Q. Chan, Nathaniel M. Oducado, Carlos Andes Loria, Steve Chiongbian Solon, Terry L. Ridon, Allan U. Ty, Antolin A. Oreta III, Angelo Marcos Barba, Roy M. Gonzales, Sonny "SL" L. Lagon, Jurdin Jesus M. Romualdo, Ustadz Yusop T. Alano, Alfredo A. Garbin, Jr., Jose Arturo S. Garcia, Jr., Paolo Henry M. Marcoleta, Eric L. Olivarez, Sittie Aminah Q. Dimaporo, Beverley Rose A. Dimacuja, Henry "Indy" F. Oaminal, Jr., Ma. Nina Francesca P. Lacson, Kenneth Paolo C. Tereng, Celso G. Regencia, Felimon M. Espares, Adrian E. Salceda, Ruth M. Sakaluran, Rachel Marguerite B. Del Mar, Faustino Michael Carlos T. Dy III, Mauricio G. Domogan, Lani Mercado-Revilla, Anna Marlesa "Doc Marly" Hofer-Hasim, Jan Franz Norbert Joselito A. Chan, Shirlyn L. Bañas-Nogralas, Eulogio "Leo" R. Rodriguez, Dimszar M. Sali, Tobias "Toby" M. Tiangco, and Edgar R. Erice

Committee Referral: *AD HOC COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE ENERGY ACTION AND DEVELOPMENT (LEAD)*

Committee Chairpersons: *REPS. ATTY. MIRO S. QUIMBO, JOSE C. ALVAREZ, WILFRIDO MARK M. ENVERGA, MIKAELA ANGELA B. SUANSING, TSUYOSHI ANTHONY "HORI" G. HORIBATA, ANTONIO B. LEGARDA, JR., MARIA RACHEL J. ARENAS, MIGUEL LUIS R. VILLAFUERTE, RAMON JOLO B. REVILLA III, BRYAN B. REVILLA, CHEENO MIGUEL D. ALMARIO, MAXIMO Y. DALOG, JR., and FRANZ S. PUMAREN*

OBJECTIVES:

- To adopt a targeted, time-bound, data-driven, transparent, and fiscally responsible national emergency response framework to mitigate the effects of fuel-driven inflation, ensure the continuous supply and delivery of essential goods and services, and preserve economic stability during periods of extraordinary oil price volatility, energy supply risks, and similar external shocks;
- To protect low-income and vulnerable households, workers in the formal and informal sectors, farmers, fisherfolk, agricultural and fisheries producers, public transport drivers and operators, delivery riders, logistics and freight service providers, commuters, micro, small and medium enterprises, overseas Filipino workers and their families, and other sectors whose livelihood, mobility, food security, access to basic services, employment, income, or purchasing power is directly or indirectly affected by extraordinary increases in fuel and energy prices; and
- To establish transparent, accountable, and efficient guidelines for delivering KALINGA Program interventions to targeted sectors.

KEY PROVISIONS:

- Establishes the *Komprehensibong Alalay sa Livelihood, Inflation, Negosyo at Goods Assistance* (KALINGA) Program which shall serve as the national emergency response, relief, stabilization, and resilience framework of the government during periods of extraordinary fuel price volatility, fuel-driven inflation, energy supply risks, or similar external shocks that adversely affect

the cost of food, transport, logistics, electricity, basic necessities, prime commodities, employment, income, and access to essential goods and services;

- Authorizes the President of the Philippines to declare a state of national emergency upon the recommendation of the KALINGA National Response Council, and upon a determination that any of the following conditions exists:
 - a) Dubai crude oil prices reaching or exceeding USD 80 per barrel for 30 consecutive days;
 - b) Average domestic fuel prices increasing by at least 30% within 30 days;
 - c) National fuel inventory falling below a 30-day supply;
- Grants the President of the Philippines temporary emergency powers during a declared national emergency to implement the KALINGA Program and to address the adverse effects of fuel-driven inflation, consistent with the 1987 Philippine Constitution and existing laws;
- Creates the KALINGA National Response Council, comprising of the Executive Secretary, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Budget and Management, Secretary of Economy, Planning, and Development, Secretary of Information and Communications Technology, Secretary of the Interior and Local Government, Secretary of Labor and Employment, Secretary of Migrant Workers, Secretary of Social Welfare and Development, Secretary of Trade and Industry, Secretary of Transportation, and Governor of the *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas*, as the primary policy, coordination, and implementation body for the Kalinga Program during a declared national energy emergency;
- Mandates the DICT to maintain, and support a secure, interoperable, and privacy-compliant data management and beneficiary verification system
- Ensures that beneficiary identification and data validation are based on verified data systems, interoperable beneficiary registries, official agency databases, local government validation, community-based monitoring systems, sectoral lists, and other lawful means of verification;
- Ensures that lack of registration in a specific database does not automatically disqualify eligible beneficiaries from receiving assistance;
- Prohibits the duplication of existing assistance measures except when augmentation is explicitly necessary and secures that interventions do not impair constitutional safeguards, labor rights, competition rules, or data privacy protections;
- Mandates LGUs to monitor local prices, supply conditions, and logistics disruptions, submitting regular reports to the Council and requires the establishment of local grievance and feedback mechanisms to resolve implementation issues such as duplication, delay, or erroneous listing;
- Authorizes the distribution of emergency cash transfers, food assistance, and fuel-related relief to affected households and grants electricity bill assistance in the form of a deduction or credit of up to Five Hundred Pesos (₱500.00) for qualified beneficiaries with a monthly consumption between 100 kWh and 150 kWh;
- Provides fuel subsidies, vouchers, or discounts to qualified farmers, fisherfolk, cooperatives, and food logistics providers and mandates the provision of essential inputs including fertilizer, seeds, feed, and crop protection support;
- Implements fare subsidies and service contracting programs to mitigate necessary fare hikes and protect the commuting public and ensures continuous

operational support for transport routes critical to healthcare, education, food distribution, and employment;

- Authorizes temporary commission reductions, incentive rebates, or fuel-linked support from Transportation Network Companies (TNCs) and delivery platforms and mandates the transparent disclosure of commission rates, earning deductions, and fuel assistance programs affecting driver take-home pay;
- Mandates a moratorium of at least sixty (60) days payments for loans, rents and utilities and prohibits imposition of late fees, additional interest, or penalties, and from reporting the loan as in default during the moratorium;
- Offers subsidies, vouchers, or rebates covering fuel, electricity, transport, and logistics expenses and grants temporary regulatory relief, including deadline extensions and moratoria on non-essential fees or compliance requirements;
- Encourages the adoption of flexible and alternative work arrangements consistent with existing labor laws and implements emergency employment, temporary wage support, and cash-for-work programs for displaced or adversely affected workers;
- Mandates monitoring of high-risk countries and corridors to enable timely protective measures and advocates for the reduction or waiver of remittance transaction fees;
- Requires the mandatory adoption of energy conservation and demand reduction measures across all government operations;
- Provides energy efficiency measures for all government agencies, government-owned or -controlled corporations, and instrumentalities;
- Provides renewable energy and electric mobility support to reduce dependence on imported petroleum products;
- Ensures the continuous movement, availability and affordability of essential goods and services;
- Ensures monitoring, investigation, and enforcement against price manipulation and unfair market practices for essential goods and services;
- Authorizes the President to suspend value-added tax and excise tax on petroleum products for a period not exceeding sixty (60) days;
- Grants tax incentives to corporations for expenses incurred to shift to renewable energy products and subsidies granted to employees for purchase of electric vehicle;
- Imposes a windfall profit tax on net quarterly profit less the normal profit baseline of oil companies;
- Increases excise tax on non-essential goods and services and earmarks incremental revenue for fuel subsidies and cash assistance;
- Allows the extension of deadline of filing and payment of tax returns;
- Authorizes the Philippine National Oil Company to utilize their corporate operating budget in the amount of Eight Billion Pesos (₱8,000,000,000) to procure, import, distribute petroleum products to address the national emergency;
- Grants Ten Billion Pesos (₱10,000,000,000.00) subsidy to National Power Corporation for missionary electrification fuel requirements; and
- Appropriates emergency funds from government savings, discontinued projects, and excess revenue for emergency response measures.

RELATED LAWS:

- 1987 Philippine Constitution
- Republic Act No. 7160, otherwise known as the *"Local Government Code of 1991"*
- Executive Order No. 292 (July 25, 1987), otherwise known as the *"Administrative Code of 1987"*
- Presidential Decree No. 334, otherwise known as the *"Charter of the Philippine National Oil Company"*
- Presidential Decree No. 442, otherwise known as the *"Labor Code of the Philippines"*
- National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as amended
- Executive Order No. 221 (June 30, 2003)
- Republic Act No. 8479, otherwise known as the *"Downstream Oil Industry Regulation Act"*
- Republic Act No. 11291, otherwise known as the *"Magna Carta of the Poor"*
- Republic Act No. 11310, otherwise known as the *"Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) Act"*
- Republic Act No. 7581, otherwise known as the *"Price Act"*, as amended by Republic Act No. 10623
- Republic Act No. 776, otherwise known as the *"Civil Aeronautics Act of the Philippines"*
- Republic Act No. 6727, otherwise known as the *"Wage Rationalization Act"*
- Republic Act No. 11165, or *"An Act Institutionalizing Telecommuting as an Alternative Work Arrangement for Employees in The Private Sector"*
- Republic Act No. 12022, otherwise known as the *"Anti-Agricultural Sabotage Act"*
- Republic Act No. 11641 or *"An Act Creating the Department of Migrant Workers, Defining Its Powers and Functions, Rationalizing the Organization and Functions of Government Agencies Related to Overseas Employment and Labor Migration, Appropriating Funds Therefor, and for Other Purposes"*
- Republic Act No. 11058 or *"An Act Strengthening Compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Standards and Providing Penalties for Violations Thereof"*
- Presidential Decree No. 474, otherwise known as the *"Maritime Industry Decree of 1974"*
- Presidential Decree No. 857, otherwise known as the *"Revised Charter of the Philippine Ports Authority"*
- Presidential Decree No. 1112, otherwise known as the *"Toll Operation Decree"*
- Executive Order No. 125 (January 30, 1987) and 125-A (April 13, 1987)
- Executive Order No. 202 (June 19, 1987)
- Republic Act No. 9497, otherwise known as the *"Civil Aviation Authority Act of 2008"*
- Republic Act No. 11697, otherwise known as the *"Electric Vehicle Industry Development Act"*
- Republic Act No. 8042 or *"An Act To Institute The Policies of Overseas Employment and Establish a Higher Standard of Protection and Promotion of The Welfare of Migrant Workers, Their Families and Overseas Filipinos in Distress, and for Other Purposes"*, as amended by Republic Act No. 10022
- Republic Act No. 10022 or *"An Act Amending Republic Act No. 8042, Otherwise Known as The Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos Act of 1995, as Amended, Further Improving The Standard of Protection and Promotion of The*

Welfare of Migrant Workers, Their Families and Overseas Filipinos in Distress, And for Other Purposes"

- Republic Act No. 10801 or *"An Act Governing The Operations and Administration of The Overseas Workers Welfare Administration"*
- Republic Act No. 11641 or an *"An Act Creating The Department of Migrant Workers, Defining Its Powers and Functions, Rationalizing The Organization and Functions of Government Agencies Related to Overseas Employment and Labor Migration, Appropriating Funds Therefor, and for Other Purposes"*