



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

H. No. 9305

BY REPRESENTATIVES DY (F.), MARCOS, QUIMBO, ALVAREZ (J.), ENVERGA, SUANSING (M.A.), HORIBATA, LEGARDA, ARENAS, VILLAFUERTE (M.L.), REVILLA (R.J.), REVILLA (B.), ALMARIO (C.M.), DALOG, PUMAREN, SINGSON-MEEHAN, GARIN, KHONGHUN, EMANO, SUAREZ, DIONISIO, VELOSO-TUAZON, GONZALES (A.M.), PANALIGAN, BARONDA, GUINTU, RAMA, GUTIERREZ, ARBISON (M. JR.), ACOSTA, CRUZ (A.), LAGON (D.), ATAYDE, ADIONG, DIMAGUILA, COLLANTES, POE, MANGUDADATU, MASTURA, ROMAN, SANTOS (M.A.), BENITEZ (J.M.), BAUTISTA (J.M.), SUANSING (B.V.), DE LIMA, TAN (S.J.), DAGOOC, SUNTAY, NAZAL, GONZALES (C.S.), DAZA, MONTES, GARCIA (A.), LUMAYAG, TANJUATCO, ANGELES, LEDESMA, RODRIGUEZ (R.), LAGBAS, VALERIANO, YAP (ERIC), ROBES, GARDIOLA, YU (J.K.), SALVACION, ONGCHUAN, VERGARA, SALVAME, YAP (A.), MATIBAG, YULO, BELTRAN, RIVERA, CRUZADO, DEGAMO, GALEOS, CARI, GARCIA (D.), ESPINA, CAGAS, ORDANES, LAGDAMEO (M.Y.M.), VARGAS-ALFONSO, GARCIA (M.A.), NAVA, MERCADO, SAGARBARRIA, LOPEZ, YAP (C.), MOMO, PANTO, TAN (J.), MANQUIZ, CASTRO, TUPAS, PLEYTO, MARQUEZ, LABADLABAD, YNARES, BAUTISTA-LIM, LARA, TIENG, BANCORO, TULFO (J.), AQUINO, HERNANDEZ (R.), BOLILIA, AGYAO, CAYTON, GATCHALIAN, LAGDAMEO (J.M.), LAZATIN, YAMSUAN, ARROGANCIA, MATUGAS, LEGACION, DAYANGHIRANG, MACAPAGAL-ARROYO, PADIERNOS, CHAN (J.), ODUKADO, LORIA, SOLON, RIDON, TY, ORETA, BARBA, GONZALES (R.), LAGON (S.), ROMUALDO, ALANO, GARBIN, GARCIA (J.A.), MARCOLETA, OLIVAREZ, DIMAPORO (S.A.), DIMACUHA, OAMINAL (H.), LACSON, TERENG, REGENCIA, ESPARES, SALCEDA, SAKALURAN, DEL MAR, DY (F.M.C.), DOMOGAN, MERCADO-REVILLA, HOFER-HASIM, CHAN (J.F.N.J.), BAÑAS-NOGRALES, RODRIGUEZ (E.), SALI, TIANGCO, ERICE, LOYOLA, VILLANUEVA AND ESCUDERO

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 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.

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

9
10 The State shall likewise ensure the efficient, direct, and accountable distribution
11 of aid, subsidies, and relief programs to targeted beneficiaries through verified data
12 systems, interoperable beneficiary registries, digital payment platforms, and
13 coordinated national and local delivery mechanisms, subject to safeguards against
14 duplication, leakage, fraud, and delay, and in accordance with applicable data privacy,
15 audit, and transparency requirements.

16
17 The State shall further ensure the availability, affordability, and continuous
18 movement of fuel, energy, food, and other essential goods and services by
19 strengthening supply security, logistics and distribution systems, price monitoring and
20 stabilization mechanisms, energy conservation and demand reduction measures, and
21 temporary fiscal, regulatory, and administrative interventions and relief, as may be
22 necessary and consistent with the Constitution and existing laws.

23
24 **SEC. 3. Definition of Terms.** – As used in this Act:

25
26 (a) *Displaced workers* refer to workers in the formal and informal sectors
27 who became unemployed, or have lost or disrupted their livelihood as a result of
28 closure of establishment, retrenchment, termination, economic crisis, natural and
29 human-induced disasters or calamities, developmental efforts, or armed conflict;

30
31 (b) *Essential goods and services* refer to goods, commodities, utilities, facilities,
32 and services that are indispensable to the sustenance, health, safety, mobility,
33 livelihood, communication, education, and basic welfare of the public, including basic
34 necessities and prime commodities as defined under Republic Act No. 7581, as
35 amended, otherwise known as the “Price Act,” essential public utilities and services
36 such as electricity, water, fuel, transportation, telecommunications, health care,
37 sanitation, logistics, food distribution, and other services necessary to ensure and
38 preserve public welfare, economic stability, and the uninterrupted delivery of vital
39 goods and services;

40
41 (c) *Farmers* refer to natural persons whose primary livelihood is agricultural
42 production including the cultivation and harvesting of crops and raising of livestock or
43 poultry, whether as owner, tenant, lessee, or farmworker, and who are duly registered
44 in the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA);

45
46 (d) *Agricultural cooperatives and associations* refer to duly registered
47 organizations of farmers and/or fisherfolk engaged in the production, aggregation,
48 marketing, and distribution of agricultural and fishery commodities, acting as key
49 conduits for marketing, logistics, and supply chain interventions;

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

5
6 (f) *Formal sector workers* refer to workers in the formal economy regardless of
7 status or those who are employed by any person acting directly or indirectly in the
8 interest of an employer in relation to an employee;

9
10 (g) *Fuel* refers to petroleum products, biofuels, and biofuel-blended products used
11 or intended for transportation, power generation, agriculture, fisheries, logistics,
12 household, commercial, industrial, and other essential uses, including gasoline, diesel,
13 kerosene, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), auto-LPG, aviation fuel, fuel oil, bunker fuel,
14 biodiesel, bioethanol, and such other emerging, alternative, transitional, and
15 indigenous fuel as may be identified by the Department of Energy (DOE);

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

19
20 (i) *Low-income households* refer to households whose combined income falls
21 below the poverty threshold based on the latest available poverty statistics of the
22 Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), including near-poor households that may fall into
23 poverty due to fuel, electricity, transport, and food price shocks;

24
25 (j) *Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME)* refer to MSME as defined under
26 Republic Act No. 6977, as amended, or the "Magna Carta for Micro, Small and Medium
27 Enterprises (MSMEs)";

28
29 (k) *Minimum wage earners* refer to workers in the private sector paid the statutory
30 minimum wage, or to employees in the public sector with compensation income of not
31 more than the statutory minimum wage in the non-agricultural sector where they are
32 assigned;

33
34 (l) *Motorcycle taxi* refers to a motorcycle operating under an internet-based digital
35 platform, offering transportation services to the public for compensation;

36
37 (m) *Overseas Filipino Worker (OFW)* refers to OFW as defined under Republic
38 Act No. 11641, or the "Department of Migrant Workers Act";

39
40 (n) *Platform-based transport drivers or riders* refer to public transport drivers
41 operating through a digital platform or application operated by a transportation network
42 company or similar entity, where such platform facilitates the matching of service
43 providers with users;

44
45 (o) *Private Express and/or Messengerial Delivery Service (PEMEDES)* refers to a
46 service of delivering written messages, parcels, and mail matters, including app-based
47 and information and communications technology-enabled courier services, and
48 regulated by the Department of Information and Communications Technology;

1 (p) *Public transport drivers* refer to individuals duly licensed to operate a motor
2 vehicle for the conveyance of passengers or goods along public highways, roads, or
3 streets, including drivers of jeepneys, buses, taxis, tricycles, transport network vehicle
4 services (TNVS), Utility Vehicle (UV) Express, school transport service, motorcycle
5 taxis, and other vehicles operating under a franchise or permit issued by the Land
6 Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board (LTFRB). It shall also include
7 delivery riders operating as private express and/or messengerial delivery service
8 (PEMEDES);
9

10 (q) *Public transport operators* refer to a natural or juridical person in whose name
11 a certificate of public convenience or franchise is issued by the LTFRB or Maritime
12 Industry Authority (MARINA);
13

14 (r) *Transportation Network Company (TNC)* refers to an entity that provides
15 pre-arranged transportation services for compensation using an internet-based
16 technology application or digital platform to connect passengers with drivers using their
17 personal vehicles and regulated by the Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory
18 Board (LTFRB);
19

20 (s) *Transportation Network Vehicle Service (TNVS)* refers to a TNC-accredited
21 private vehicle owner or an accredited motorcycle taxi owner who acts as a common
22 carrier, using an internet-based digital platform to transport passengers for compensation
23 and regulated by the LTFRB; and
24

25 (t) *Vulnerable sectors* refer to individuals, households, enterprises, or economic
26 groups that are disproportionately affected by fuel-driven inflation, energy supply risks,
27 price shocks, and disruptions in the supply of essential goods and services, and who
28 have limited capacity to absorb or recover from such effects, including low-income and
29 near-poor households, minimum wage earners, displaced and underemployed
30 workers, informal workers, public transport drivers and operators, delivery riders,
31 logistics and freight service providers, commuters, farmers, fisherfolk, agricultural and
32 fisheries producers, MSMEs, overseas Filipino workers and their families, and such
33 other sectors as may be identified through objective and data-driven vulnerability criteria.
34

35 **SEC. 4. KALINGA Program.** – There is hereby established a KALINGA Program,
36 which shall serve as the national emergency response, relief, stabilization, and resilience
37 framework of the government during periods of extraordinary fuel price volatility,
38 fuel-driven inflation, energy supply risks, or similar external shocks that adversely affect
39 the cost of food, transport, logistics, electricity, basic necessities, prime commodities,
40 employment, income, and access to essential goods and services.
41

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

- 1 (a) Protect low-income households, vulnerable sectors, workers, farmers,
2 fisherfolk, public transport drivers and operators, delivery riders, logistics
3 and freight service providers, commuters, MSMEs, overseas Filipino
4 workers and their families, and other affected sectors;
5
6 (b) Stabilize the supply, prices, and movement of fuel, food, agricultural and
7 fisheries products, basic necessities, prime commodities, transport
8 services, logistics services, and other essential goods and services;
9
10 (c) Provide immediate, direct, and targeted aid, subsidies, vouchers, service
11 support, credit relief, tax relief, regulatory relief, and other appropriate
12 interventions to eligible beneficiaries;
13
14 (d) Ensure the continued operation of essential public services, food systems,
15 supply chains, transport networks, logistics channels, and energy-related
16 services;
17
18 (e) Mitigate the pass-through effects of extraordinary fuel and energy price
19 increases on food prices, transport costs, electricity charges, production
20 costs, household purchasing power, and MSME operations;
21
22 (f) Promote energy conservation, demand management, fuel efficiency,
23 renewable energy adoption, and other transition measures that reduce
24 dependence on imported fuel and improve long-term resilience; and
25
26 (g) Establish transparent monitoring, reporting, audit, and accountability
27 mechanisms to prevent duplication, leakage, fraud, undue delay, and
28 misuse of public funds.

29 The existing social protection, fuel subsidy, agricultural support, fisheries
30 support, transport assistance, MSME support, OFW protection, energy security, price
31 monitoring, and emergency response programs under existing laws, rules, and
32 regulations shall complement the interventions under the KALINGA Program.
33

34 **SEC. 5. Declaration of a State of National Emergency.** – The President may
35 declare a state of national emergency upon the recommendation of the KALINGA
36 National Response Council created under Section 7 of this Act, and upon a
37 determination that any of the following conditions exists:
38

- 39 (a) Average Dubai crude oil price based on the Mean of Platts Singapore
40 (MOPS) reaches or exceeds Eighty US dollars (80 USD) per barrel for
41 thirty (30) days immediately preceding the declaration of state of national
42 emergency, as certified by the DOE;

1 (b) Average domestic fuel price increase of at least thirty percent (30%) within
2 a period of thirty (30) days immediately preceding the declaration of state
3 of national emergency, as certified by the DOE; or
4

5 (c) National fuel inventory levels falling below seven (7) days of supply for
6 LPG, fifteen (15) days for other refined oil products, or thirty (30) days for
7 crude oil, as determined and certified by the DOE.
8

9 The DOE shall determine the existence of the foregoing conditions based on
10 objective, transparent, and verifiable indicators.
11

12 Upon the declaration of a state of national emergency, the President shall
13 exercise the emergency powers authorized under Section 6 of this Act. The
14 measures and interventions provided under this Act shall be implemented for the
15 duration of the state of emergency and to the extent necessary to address the crisis,
16 subject to the safeguards, limitations and procedures set forth under this Act and
17 other applicable laws.

18 **SEC. 6. Emergency Powers.** – In times of a declared state of national energy
19 emergency, and pursuant to Article VI, Sec. 23(2) of the 1987 Constitution, the
20 President is authorized, for a limited period and subject to the restrictions prescribed
21 herein, to exercise such powers as are necessary and proper to carry out the
22 declared national policy and implement the KALINGA Program as provided in this
23 Act. To the extent necessary to address the emergency and mitigate fuel-driven
24 inflation, the President may:
25

26 (a) Authorize, direct, or approve the use and release of available
27 appropriations, and the realignment, reprogramming, or augmentation of
28 available funds or savings solely for KALINGA Program measures, in
29 accordance with Article VI, Section 25(5) of the Constitution, the General
30 Appropriations Act, and applicable budgeting, accounting, auditing, and
31 procurement laws;
32

33 (b) Authorize the use of emergency procurement modalities for fuel, energy,
34 transport, logistics, food security, social protection, and other KALINGA
35 Program requirements, subject to existing procurement laws, rules on
36 negotiated or emergency procurement, transparency requirements, and
37 post-audit by the Commission on Audit (COA);
38

39 (c) Direct the appropriate departments, agencies, government-owned or
40 -controlled corporations, and instrumentalities to negotiate, enter into, or
41 implement emergency fuel or energy supply, storage, transport, distribution
42 or logistics agreements, or to procure, construct, establish, operate, or
43 maintain storage and other necessary infrastructure in support of the
44 foregoing, subject to existing laws and audit rules;

- 1 (d) Implement temporary fiscal and regulatory relief measures expressly
2 authorized under this Act or other existing laws, including the suspension,
3 reduction, deferment, waiver, or adjustment of government-imposed fees
4 and charges under the jurisdiction of the Executive Department: *Provided*,
5 That any suspension, reduction, exemption, or adjustment of national
6 internal revenue taxes shall be implemented only within the coverage, rates,
7 duration, triggers, conditions, and limitations expressly provided under this
8 Act or other existing laws;
9
- 10 (e) Require, through the DOE, minimum fuel inventory levels, contingency
11 supply plans and directives, periodic inventory reporting, and other fuel
12 supply security measures from covered entities, consistent with Republic
13 Act No. 8479, otherwise known as the "Downstream Oil Industry
14 Deregulation Act of 1998," and other existing laws;
15
- 16 (f) Order and implement fuel and energy demand management measures
17 within the National Government, including energy conservation, efficiency
18 standards, staggered or flexible work arrangements, fleet management, fuel
19 consumption reduction, prioritization of essential services, and other
20 measures necessary to reduce non-essential fuel demand during the
21 emergency;
22
- 23 (g) Direct all departments, bureaus, offices, agencies, government-owned or
24 -controlled corporations, and instrumentalities of the Executive Department
25 to prioritize, coordinate, and expedite the implementation of the KALINGA
26 Program, including the submission of data, reports, beneficiary lists, supply
27 inventories, funding requirements, and implementation plans;
28
- 29 (h) Exercise such other powers expressly granted under existing laws to
30 address fuel supply disruptions, energy emergencies, or threats to the
31 continuous supply and delivery of essential goods and services, subject to
32 the standards, limitations, and safeguards provided therein;
33
- 34 (i) Authorize government-owned or -controlled corporations (GOCCs)
35 engaged in the exploration, exploitation, and development of local oil,
36 petroleum and other energy resources, upon recommendation of the DOE,
37 to sell, supply, or allocate fuel to missionary electrification generation
38 companies at an emergency rate that may be lower than the acquisition
39 cost, replacement cost, or prevailing market price of such fuel, when
40 necessary to ensure continuous power supply, mitigate increases in the
41 universal charge for missionary electrification (UCME), and protect
42 electricity consumers from extraordinary fuel price volatility; and

(j) Authorize GOCCs engaged in the exploration, exploitation, and development of local oil, petroleum and other energy resources, upon recommendation of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Transportation (DOTr), or other appropriate government agencies, to sell, supply, or allocate fuel at an emergency rate to industries and sectors directly affected by extraordinary fuel price increases, including agriculture, fisheries, logistics, transportation, food distribution, and other essential goods and services sectors necessary to preserve economic stability, supply chain continuity, and public welfare during a declared national energy emergency.

The powers granted under this Section shall automatically expire after the lifting of the declaration of state of national emergency, or upon the determination by the Council based on objective, measurable, and verifiable indicators that the 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.

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

4
5 The Council shall have the power and duty to formulate policies, approve the
6 national implementation plan, determine the appropriate expansion, recalibration, or
7 phased termination of KALINGA Program interventions, designate lead and support
8 agencies, harmonize national and local response measures, monitor implementation,
9 resolve inter-agency issues, recommend funding and fiscal measures, and submit
10 periodic reports to Congress.

11
12 **SEC. 8. Beneficiary Identification and Data Validation.** – The identification
13 and validation of beneficiaries must be based on verified data systems, interoperable
14 beneficiary registries, official agency databases, local government validation,
15 community-based monitoring systems, sectoral lists, and other lawful means of
16 verification. Lack of registration in a particular database must not, by itself, disqualify
17 an otherwise eligible beneficiary, and the implementing agency shall, in all cases,
18 validate the eligibility using available verification mechanisms.

19
20 For this purpose, and pursuant to the provisions of Republic Act No. 12254, or
21 the “E-Governance Act,” and its implementing rules and regulations, the Department
22 of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) shall, in coordination with the
23 DA, Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Labor
24 and Employment (DOLE), Department of Migrant Workers (DMW), Department of
25 Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), PSA, concerned implementing agencies,
26 and local government units (LGUs), develop, maintain, and support a secure,
27 interoperable, and privacy-compliant data management and beneficiary verification
28 system that:

- 29
30 (a) Enables the sharing, matching, and validation of beneficiary data across
31 national government agencies, LGUs, and sectoral registries;
32
33 (b) Facilitates the integration or interoperability of existing databases, including
34 the Philippine Identification System (PhilSys), Community-Based
35 Monitoring System, *Listahanan*, RSBSA, FishR, Municipal Boat
36 Registration System (BoatR), social protection registries, and sectoral
37 databases for the transport, agriculture, fisheries, labor, MSME, OFW, and
38 other relevant sectors;
39
40 (c) Provides mechanisms for local government validation, sectoral
41 confirmation, grievance redress, correction of records, and inclusion of
42 qualified beneficiaries who may not yet be registered or reflected in existing
43 registries;
44

- 1 (d) Establishes technical standards for data exchange, access controls,
2 cybersecurity, audit trails, and reporting dashboards for the timely
3 monitoring of assistance delivery;
4
5 (e) Ensures that all processing, sharing, and use of personal information shall
6 comply with Republic Act No. 10173, otherwise known as the "Data Privacy
7 Act of 2012," and other applicable laws, rules, and regulations;
8
9 (f) Provides technical assistance to implementing agencies and LGUs to
10 ensure the secure, timely, and accountable delivery of assistance to eligible
11 beneficiaries; and
12
13 (g) Prioritizes automated verification via Application Programming Interface
14 (API) and utilize the DSWD's *Basta Beripikado, Mabilis ang Serbisyo*
15 platform to ensure authorized and timely delivery of services.

16
17 All concerned agencies and local government units shall comply with the
18 requirements of this Section and ensure that the beneficiary data management and
19 verification system is fully operational, with initial beneficiary lists validated,
20 cross-matched, and made available to implementing agencies, within fifteen (15) days
21 from the declaration of a state of national energy emergency pursuant to Section 5 of
22 this Act: *Provided, That* any agency or local government unit that fails to comply with
23 this deadline without justifiable cause shall be subject to the penalties provided under
24 existing laws, rules, and regulations.
25

26 **SEC. 9. Implementation Standards.** – All interventions under the KALINGA
27 Program shall comply with the following standards:
28

- 29 (a) Assistance must be time-bound and focused on affected sectors;
30
31 (b) Aid must be based on actual need, vulnerability, income loss, impact of fuel
32 and energy price increases, and available fiscal resources;
33
34 (c) Interventions must not duplicate existing assistance measures, except
35 where augmentation is necessary;
36
37 (d) Interventions must be delivered directly to intended beneficiaries whenever
38 practicable;
39
40 (e) Implementation must use clear and verifiable indicators, including coverage,
41 timeliness, leakage prevention, price stabilization impact, and cost
42 efficiency;
43
44 (f) Interventions must be reviewed periodically to determine whether to
45 continue, modify, expand or terminate the same;

1 (g) Interventions must include safeguards against fraud, abuse, exclusion error,
2 political interference, and unauthorized deductions; and

3
4 (h) Emergency measures must not impair existing labor rights, consumer rights,
5 competition rules, data privacy protections, audit requirements, or
6 constitutional safeguards.

7
8 **SEC. 10. Role of Local Government Units.** – The LGUs shall, in coordination
9 with the Council, the DILG, and the concerned implementing agencies, assist in the
10 implementation of the KALINGA Program within their respective jurisdictions and shall:

11
12 (a) Implement, when necessary, KALINGA Program interventions in
13 accordance with national policies, standards, guidelines, and eligibility
14 criteria;

15
16 (b) Identify, validate, and update beneficiary lists using verifiable means,
17 including barangay validation, local records, sectoral lists, and community-
18 based monitoring systems;

19
20 (c) Assist in the distribution of assistance and delivery of authorized
21 interventions, including cash transfers, vouchers, fuel assistance, food
22 assistance, transport support, MSME support, and agricultural and fisheries
23 support;

24
25 (d) Monitor local prices, supply conditions, transport and logistics disruptions,
26 fuel-related impacts, and other relevant indicators, and submit reports to the
27 Council through the DILG or the concerned implementing agency;

28
29 (e) Establish grievance and feedback mechanisms to address exclusion,
30 duplication, delay, erroneous listing, unauthorized deductions, and other
31 implementation concerns; and

32
33 (f) Coordinate with national agencies, barangays, civil society organizations,
34 sectoral groups, and other stakeholders to ensure timely, transparent, and
35 accountable implementation.

36
37 LGUs may adopt complementary local assistance measures using available
38 local funds and resources, subject to applicable budgeting, procurement, accounting,
39 and auditing rules and regulations: *Provided*, That such measures must not duplicate,
40 delay, or conflict with the national KALINGA Program interventions.

41
42 **SEC. 11. Household Relief and Consumer Protection.** – The DSWD shall, in
43 coordination with the DEPDew, Department of Finance (DOF), Department of Budget
44 and Management (DBM), DICT, DILG, DOLE, PSA and LGUs, implement targeted,
45 time-bound, and fiscally responsible assistance measures for low-income households
46 and vulnerable sectors affected by fuel-driven inflation.

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

- 4
5 (a) Emergency cash transfers to qualified low-income and near-poor
6 households;
- 7
8 (b) Food assistance, transport support, fuel-related relief, or other forms of direct
9 assistance to affected households;
- 10
11 (c) Electricity bill assistance in the form of deduction or bill credit of up to Five
12 hundred pesos (P500) from the monthly electricity bill of qualified
13 beneficiaries whose average monthly electricity consumption exceeds 100
14 kilowatt-hours (kWh) but does not exceed 150 kWh per household;
- 15
16 (d) Temporary augmentation of existing social protection programs to prevent
17 poverty slippage caused by extraordinary increases in fuel, electricity,
18 transport, logistics, and food costs;
- 19
20 (e) Digital or physical vouchers redeemable for food, fuel, transport, utilities, or
21 other essential goods and services, as may be determined by the
22 implementing agency;
- 23
24 (f) Assistance to minimum wage earners, underemployed workers, displaced
25 workers, informal workers, and other affected workers whose income or
26 purchasing power is substantially reduced by fuel-driven inflation; and
- 27
28 (g) Such other direct, targeted, and time-bound assistance measures as may be
29 authorized under this Act, the General Appropriations Act, or other applicable
30 laws.

31 **SEC. 12. Fuel, Fertilizer, and Agricultural Financing Support Measures. –**

32 The DA shall, through the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR),
33 Philippine Fisheries Development Authority, Philippine Coconut Authority, National
34 Food Authority, Agricultural Credit Policy Council, and in coordination with the DBM,
35 DOE, Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), LGUs, and other concerned agencies,
36 implement emergency support measures to mitigate the impact of extraordinary fuel
37 and energy price increases on agricultural, fisheries and food production. These
38 support measures may include:

- 39
40 (a) Fuel subsidies, fuel vouchers, fuel cards, or fuel discount mechanisms for
41 qualified farmers, fisherfolk, agricultural producers, fisheries producers,
42 farmers' cooperatives and associations, logistics providers of essential
43 goods, and other eligible food production stakeholders;

- 1 (b) Fertilizer, seed, feed, and crop protection support, as well as other input
2 assistance necessary to maintain agricultural production;
3
- 4 (c) Financing support, through low-interest loans, credit guarantee programs,
5 credit risk-sharing facilities, and insurance support mechanisms, including
6 yield-based, parametric, index-based, remote sensing-enabled, and
7 climate-resilient insurance, and other financial assistance necessary to
8 sustain agricultural production and agri-based MSME operations;
9
- 10 (d) Fuel and operating support for municipal and commercial fishing operations,
11 aquaculture, fish landing, unloading, cold storage, ice production, transport,
12 and distribution;
13
- 14 (e) Logistics, hauling, trucking, cold-chain, post-harvest, warehousing, and
15 market linkage support to reduce the pass-through of fuel costs to food
16 prices;
17
- 18 (f) Targeted support for food producers, cooperatives, and consolidators
19 involved in the movement of rice, corn, vegetables, livestock, poultry,
20 fisheries, and other essential agricultural and fisheries products;
21
- 22 (g) Adoption of a quarterly minimum farmgate price for covered commodities,
23 based on cost of production, minimum profit margin above production costs,
24 and market demand and supply data, which the licensed traders,
25 consolidators, intermediaries, middlemen, cooperatives, processors, and
26 retailers shall offer as a minimum when purchasing directly from farmers
27 and fisherfolk;
28
- 29 (h) Direct procurement, local procurement, and decentralized buffer stocking of
30 agricultural and fisheries products, where necessary to stabilize supply and
31 protect producers and consumers, subject to applicable procurement,
32 budgetary, competition, and audit rules and regulations;
33
- 34 (i) Promotion and deployment of fuel-efficient, energy-efficient, renewable
35 energy, solar-powered, or other appropriate technologies for irrigation,
36 drying, cold storage, fisheries, aquaculture, post-harvest, and food logistics
37 operations; and
38
- 39 (j) Other emergency production, logistics, and food security interventions as
40 may be necessary to prevent supply disruption, producer losses, or
41 unreasonable increases in food prices.

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

- 7
- 8 (a) Fuel subsidies, fuel vouchers, fuel cards, fuel discounts, or direct financial
9 assistance for qualified public transport drivers and operators including
10 domestic and inter-island shipping or boat operators;
- 11
- 12 (b) Augmentation or expansion of existing fuel subsidy programs for public
13 utility vehicle drivers and operators;
- 14
- 15 (c) Fare subsidy, service contracting, or similar commuter support programs to
16 prevent or mitigate fare increases and protect the commuting public;
- 17
- 18 (d) Operational support for routes affected by extraordinary fuel costs, reduced
19 ridership, or service disruption;
- 20
- 21 (e) Measures to ensure the continued availability of public transport services in
22 areas and routes critical to employment, education, health care, food
23 distribution, and the delivery of essential public services; and
- 24
- 25 (f) Other transport assistance measures as may be necessary to preserve
26 mobility, protect commuters, and sustain public transport operations.

27

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

- 34
- 35 (a) Temporary commission reduction, incentive rebates, fuel-linked support, or
36 other mechanisms by TNCs and other transport and delivery companies to
37 cushion the impact of fuel price increases on drivers and riders;
- 38
- 39 (b) Disclosure of commission rates, incentive mechanisms, fuel assistance
40 programs, earnings deductions, and other arrangements affecting driver or
41 rider take-home pay during the emergency period; and
- 42
- 43 (c) Monitoring of platform-based earnings, fuel costs, commissions,
44 deductions, and assistance pass-through.

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

6
7 **SEC. 15. Temporary Moratorium on Loan, Tuition Fee, Rental and Utilities**
8 **Payments. –**

- 9
10 (a) All banks, quasi-banks, financing companies, cooperatives, and other
11 lending institutions shall grant, subject to the evaluation of borrower
12 capacity, a moratorium of not less than thirty (30) days on principal and
13 interest payments on all outstanding loans—including salary, personal,
14 housing, agricultural, MSMEs, and transport-related loans—falling due
15 during the effectivity of the declared national energy emergency.

16
17 During the moratorium period, lending institutions shall not impose
18 penalties, late payment fees, additional interest, or other charges and shall
19 not report the loan as delinquent or in default due to non-payment. Interest
20 may continue to accrue but must be amortized over the remaining term of
21 the loan or such extended term as may be agreed upon, without
22 compounding penalties.

23
24 The relief granted under this Sub-section shall not be construed as a
25 condonation of debt but as a temporary suspension of payment obligations
26 during the moratorium period.

27
28 The Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) shall issue the necessary guidelines
29 for uniform implementation by supervised institutions. The DOF may, in
30 coordination with the BSP, implement regulatory relief, rediscounting
31 support, or credit guarantee mechanisms to mitigate the impact on lending
32 institutions.

- 33
34 (b) A minimum thirty (30)-day grace period shall be granted on qualified
35 residential rents falling due during the effectivity of the declared national
36 energy emergency, without penalties or evictions arising solely from
37 delayed payment. No increase in residential rents shall be imposed during
38 the effectivity of the declaration.

- 39
40 (c) Electric distribution utilities, water utilities, and telecommunications entities
41 shall grant a minimum thirty (30)-day grace period for payments falling due
42 during the declared emergency to qualified residential consumers and
43 MSMEs. No disconnection shall be effected solely due to covered delayed
44 payment within the relief period.

- 1 (d) Private basic education (K to 12) institutions, higher education institutions,
2 and technical – vocational institutions, shall grant a minimum thirty (30)-day
3 grace period for tuition fee payments falling due during the declared
4 emergency.

5
6 **SEC. 16. *MSME and Cooperatives Relief and Transition Support.*** – The DTI
7 and Cooperatives Development Authority (CDA) shall, in coordination with the LGUs,
8 government financial institutions, and other concerned agencies, implement a targeted
9 support package for MSMEs and cooperatives adversely affected by extraordinary
10 increases in fuel, transport, logistics, electricity, and input costs. The MSME and
11 cooperatives support package may include:

- 12
13 (a) Emergency credit, concessional financing, working capital support, credit
14 guarantees, loan moratorium and restructuring, or debt service relief;
15
16 (b) Fuel, electricity, logistics, delivery, or transport-related subsidies, vouchers,
17 or rebates;
18
19 (c) Temporary regulatory relief, deadline extensions, or moratoria on
20 non-essential fees, penalties, or compliance requirements;
21
22 (d) Assistance for energy efficiency, fuel efficiency, renewable energy adoption,
23 distributed energy systems, and other cost-saving technologies;
24
25 (e) Digitalization support, e-commerce onboarding, logistics optimization, and
26 market access facilitation;
27
28 (f) Wage, employment, or livelihood continuity support; and
29
30 (g) Other relief and recovery measures necessary to prevent business
31 closures, preserve employment, and maintain the supply of essential goods
32 and services.

33
34 The DTI and CDA shall prioritize MSMEs and cooperatives that demonstrate
35 significant increases in fuel, energy, logistics, or transport-related operating costs, or
36 provide goods or services essential to public welfare, food security, mobility, or local
37 economic activity.

38
39 **SEC. 17. *Worker Protection and Job Preservation.*** – The DOLE shall, in
40 coordination with the DTI, DBM, DSWD, PSA, Technical Education and Skills
41 Development Authority (TESDA), concerned government agencies, and LGUs,
42 implement strategies and measures focused on job preservation, worker protection,
43 and economic resilience for workers in the formal and informal sectors. These
44 strategies and measures may include:

- 45
46 (a) Adoption of flexible work arrangements and alternative work schemes
47 consistent with existing labor laws, rules, and regulation;

1 (b) Emergency employment, temporary wage support, or cash-for-work
2 programs for displaced or adversely affected workers in the formal and
3 informal sectors. Where temporary wage subsidies are granted to MSMEs,
4 transport operators, and other covered employers, such subsidies shall be
5 strictly conditioned upon good-faith labor retention and the prevention of
6 avoidable layoffs or work stoppages during the emergency period;
7

8 (c) Livelihood assistance, skills upgrading, reskilling, upskilling,
9 entrepreneurship, and reintegration support programs; and
10

11 (d) Job placement, labor market matching, and other employment facilitation
12 mechanisms for affected workers.
13

14 The DOLE shall ensure that such measures are designed to minimize job
15 losses, cushion the effects of economic disruption on workers and their families, and
16 support employment recovery and business continuity.
17

18 **SEC. 18. OFW Protection and Family Support.** – The DMW, DFA, and
19 OWWA shall, in coordination with DSWD, DOLE, and other concerned agencies,
20 implement appropriate measures to protect OFWs and support their families affected
21 by extraordinary fuel price volatility, regional conflicts, deployment disruptions,
22 repatriation concerns, and other related external shocks. These measures may
23 include:
24

25 (a) Emergency assistance to affected OFWs and their families;
26

27 (b) Repatriation, evacuation, temporary shelter, food, transport, reintegration,
28 and livelihood assistance;
29

30 (c) Assistance to OFWs whose deployment, return, transit, or employment
31 abroad is disrupted by fuel-related, transport-related, or conflict-related
32 conditions;
33

34 (d) Fuel, transport, food, livelihood, or other appropriate assistance to OFW
35 families in the Philippines affected by fuel-driven inflation;
36

37 (e) Coordination and implementation of government-to-government
38 arrangements to secure transport access, evacuation, repatriation,
39 deployment, transit, or other emergency support for OFWs;
40

41 (f) Monitoring and reporting on countries, corridors, sectors, and occupations
42 where OFWs face heightened risk due to fuel price volatility, conflict, energy
43 supply disruption, or transport interruption to enable timely evacuation,
44 repatriation, deployment and other protective measures;

1 (g) Reduction or waiver of remittance transaction fees; and

2
3 (h) Other protective, repatriation, reintegration, and family support measures
4 consistent with existing laws.

5
6 The DMW, DFA, and OWWA shall submit to the Council periodic reports on
7 OFW-related risks, emergency actions taken, assistance provided, repatriation and
8 deployment concerns, and required funding or policy support.
9

10 **SEC. 19. *Energy Efficiency Measures.*** – All departments, bureaus, offices,
11 agencies, government-owned or -controlled corporations, and instrumentalities of the
12 National Government shall implement energy efficiency, conservation, and demand
13 reduction measures, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Council, the Civil
14 Service Commission, and other concerned agencies. These measures may include:
15

16 (a) Reduction of non-essential fuel consumption in government operations;
17

18 (b) Implementation of fleet management, route optimization, carpooling, shared
19 transport, and limitations on non-essential official travel;
20

21 (c) Adoption of staggered or flexible work arrangements as appropriate and
22 consistent with public service requirements;
23

24 (d) Implementation of energy efficiency measures in government-owned
25 facilities;
26

27 (e) Prioritization or allocation of fuel use for essential public services,
28 emergency response, health services, food distribution, public safety, and
29 other critical functions;
30

31 (f) Adoption of energy-efficient vehicles, electric vehicles, renewable energy
32 systems, and fuel-saving technologies, subject to the availability of funds
33 and applicable procurement laws; and
34

35 (g) Monitoring and reporting of reductions in fuel and energy consumption.

36 LGUs are encouraged to adopt similar fuel efficiency, demand reduction, and
37 energy conservation measures, consistent with local autonomy and applicable laws.
38

39 **SEC. 20. *Indigenous Energy, Renewable Energy and Electric Mobility***
40 ***Support.*** – The DOE shall, in coordination with the DOTr, DA, DTI, DOF, Board of
41 Investments (BOI), Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC), National Electrification
42 Administration (NEA), LGUs, and other concerned agencies, accelerate the adoption
43 of indigenous energy, renewable energy, energy efficiency technologies, and electric

1 mobility solutions to reduce exposure to imported fuel price shocks. The measures
2 may include:

- 3
4 (a) Streamlined permitting, registration, interconnection, and regulatory
5 processing for qualified indigenous energy, renewable energy, and energy
6 efficiency projects, including the establishment by the DOE of permit
7 approval timelines and procedures applicable to the NGCP, ERC,
8 Independent Electric Market Operator of the Philippines, distribution utilities,
9 and other relevant entities;
- 10
11 (b) Support for solarization and other renewable energy systems in farms,
12 fisheries facilities, cold storage facilities, public markets, food terminals,
13 transport facilities, government buildings, and other essential facilities;
- 14
15 (c) Support for electric vehicles, charging infrastructure, electric public
16 transport, electric logistics vehicles, and related infrastructure;
- 17
18 (d) Incentives, financing, credit support, or technical assistance for households,
19 MSMEs, farmers, fisherfolk, cooperatives, transport operators, and LGUs
20 adopting renewable energy or energy efficiency technologies;
- 21
22 (e) Support for fuel-saving, energy-efficient, or renewable-powered equipment
23 for agricultural, fisheries, post-harvest, logistics, and public service
24 operations;
- 25
26 (f) Measures to improve net-metering, embedded or distributed generation,
27 and behind-the-meter renewable energy deployment; and
- 28
29 (g) Other transition measures that reduce dependence on imported petroleum
30 products and strengthen resilience to future fuel price shocks.

31
32 **SEC. 21. Essential Goods and Services and Logistics Protection.** – The
33 Council shall, through the DTI, DOF, DA, DOTr, DOE, ERC, DILG, Bureau of Customs
34 (BOC), Philippine National Police (PNP), LGUs, port authorities, and other concerned
35 agencies, ensure the security and continuous movement of fuel, food, agricultural and
36 fisheries products, basic necessities, prime commodities, medicines, health supplies,
37 and other essential goods and services. For this purpose, the Council may direct the
38 concerned agencies to implement:

- 39
40 (a) Expedited movement of essential goods through ports, terminals, markets,
41 warehouses, checkpoints, logistics hubs, and distribution centers;
- 42
43 (b) Coordination mechanisms to prevent unnecessary delay in the movement
44 of food, fuel, transport, and logistics services;
- 45
46 (c) Monitoring of transport, freight, warehousing, cold-chain, and logistics costs
47 affecting essential goods;

1 (d) Temporary logistics support for essential supply chains adversely affected
2 by extraordinary fuel price increases;

3
4 (e) Measures against unjustified local restrictions, excessive fees,
5 unreasonable delays, or duplicative requirements affecting the movement
6 of essential goods;

7
8 (f) Priority processing of permits, clearances, inspections, and documentation
9 necessary for the movement of essential goods, subject to health, safety,
10 customs, quarantine, environmental, and revenue safeguards; and
11

12 Other measures necessary to preserve the availability and affordability of
13 essential goods and services.
14

15 **SEC. 22. Price Monitoring and Anti-Profiteering Measures.** – The DTI, DA,
16 DOE, ERC, DOTr, Philippine Competition Commission (PCC), local price coordinating
17 councils, and concerned agencies shall intensify price monitoring, market surveillance,
18 and enforcement actions involving fuel, basic necessities, prime commodities,
19 transport, logistics, food, agricultural and fisheries products, and other essential goods
20 and services. For this purpose, the concerned agencies shall:
21

22 (a) Monitor prices, supply levels, inventories, margins, logistics costs, transport
23 charges, and other relevant market indicators;
24

25 (b) Investigate and take appropriate action against hoarding, profiteering,
26 cartel-like conduct, price manipulation, unreasonable price increases, and
27 other unlawful acts;
28

29 (c) Coordinate with LGUs, market administrators, consumer groups, industry
30 participants, and other stakeholders to detect and address supply and price
31 distortions;
32

33 (d) Publish regular price and supply monitoring reports;
34

35 (e) Refer possible violations of competition, consumer protection, price, trade,
36 energy, transport, or other applicable laws to the proper enforcement
37 agencies; and
38

39 (f) Recommend to the Council appropriate stabilization, enforcement, or policy
40 measures in cases where extraordinary fuel price increases result in
41 unreasonable increases in prices of essential goods and services.
42

43 **SEC. 23. Suspension or Reduction of Value-Added Tax and Excise Tax on**
44 **Petroleum Products.** – Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the
45 President may suspend or reduce for a period not exceeding sixty (60) days the
46 imposition of:

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

4
5 (b) Excise tax on petroleum products under Section 148 of the NIRC OF 1997,
6 as amended; or

7
8 (c) Both.
9

10 The suspension or reduction of the applicable VAT and/or excise tax rates
11 under Sections 106 and 148 of the NIRC of 1997, as amended may be extended for
12 another period not exceeding thirty (30) days when the conditions warrant: *Provided*,
13 That the aggregate period of the suspension or reduction shall not exceed sixty (60)
14 days: *Provided, further*, That the VAT and excise tax on petroleum products imposed
15 under Sections 106 and 148 of the NIRC of 1997, as amended, shall revert
16 automatically without need for further legislative or executive action upon the lifting of
17 the declaration of national emergency or expiration of the suspension or reduction
18 period, whichever comes first.
19

20 Within fifteen (15) days from the issuance of the suspension or reduction order,
21 and every month thereafter, the President shall, through the DBCC, in coordination
22 with the DOE, submit to Congress of the Philippines, through the Joint Congressional
23 Oversight Committee, a report on the following:
24

25 (1) The estimated foregone revenues, including the affected social benefits for
26 different household deciles; and

27
28 (2) The impact on inflation and fuel prices, a cost-benefit analysis, an
29 assessment of possible market distortions, leakages, or unintended
30 consequences arising from the suspension or reduction of the VAT and
31 excise tax, and other economic activity.
32

33 The report shall include a recommendation on whether the suspension or
34 reduction of the VAT and/or excise tax on petroleum products should be maintained,
35 or lifted, and shall form part of the basis for any continued suspension.
36

37 This provision shall operate as a temporary, special relief measure and shall
38 not constitute an amendment to the NIRC of 1997, as amended.
39

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

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

1 For purposes of this Section, "qualified shift-to-renewable-energy expenses"
2 refers to ordinary and necessary expenses directly attributable to the taxpayer's shift
3 from fossil-fuel-based or conventional energy use to renewable energy products and
4 systems, including:

- 5
- 6 (a) Acquisition, installation, and commissioning of renewable energy systems
7 and equipment, including solar photovoltaic, wind, biomass, small
8 hydropower, geothermal-related end-use, energy storage systems directly
9 supporting renewable energy use, and inverters, mounting structures,
10 cabling, and interconnection facilities;
- 11
- 12 (b) Purchase or retrofit of machinery, tools, or production equipment necessary
13 to use renewable energy inputs or produce renewable-energy-based
14 outputs;
- 15
- 16 (c) Engineering, design, feasibility studies, energy audits, and professional
17 services required for the shift, including permitting and interconnection
18 studies; and
- 19
- 20 (d) Training expenses directly related to the operation, maintenance, and safety
21 of renewable energy products and systems.
- 22

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

27

28 Registered Business Enterprises entitled to income tax-based incentives under
29 Title XIII of the NIRC of 1997, as amended, or Renewable Energy developers availing
30 of incentives under Republic Act No. 9513, otherwise known as the "Renewable
31 Energy Act of 2008," or any other special laws granting fiscal incentives, shall not be
32 entitled to a special deduction under this Section.

33

34 **SEC. 25. Tax Incentives for Employer-Sponsored Electric Vehicle (EV) Car**
35 **Loan Programs.** – Any domestic corporation or resident foreign corporation that
36 grants or subsidizes a Qualified EV Car Loan Program for its employees exclusively
37 for the acquisition of brand-new electric vehicles are entitled, in addition to the
38 allowable deduction under Section 34 of the NIRC of 1997, as amended, a deduction
39 from gross income equivalent to fifty percent (50%) of the actual granted subsidy by
40 the employer on interest and principal under a Qualified EV Car Loan Program during
41 the taxable year: *Provided*, That any company subsidy granted under a Qualified EV
42 Car Loan Program to managerial or supervisory employees are excluded from "fringe
43 benefits" under Section 33 of the NIRC of 1997, as amended: *Provided, further*, That
44 the benefit is granted under a uniform program available to all employees alike.

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

8 No deduction from gross income shall be allowed under this section unless the
9 business enterprise substantiates with sufficient evidence such as official receipts or
10 other adequate records: (i) the amount of the expense being deducted, and (ii) the
11 expense being deducted is actually and directly used for the Qualified EV Car Loan
12 Program.
13

14 **SEC. 26. Extension of deadline for filing and payment.** – The deadline for
15 the filing of tax returns and payment of taxes may be extended: *Provided, That* such
16 extension shall be for a period reasonable and necessary under the circumstances,
17 but in no case less than fifteen (15) days, unless a longer period is warranted:
18 *Provided, further, That* no penalties, surcharges, or interest shall be imposed on
19 taxpayers who file and pay within the extended period.
20

21 **SEC. 27. Emergency Use of PNOC Corporate Funds for Petroleum**
22 **Procurement.** – Notwithstanding the provisions of the General Appropriations Act or
23 limitations in the approved Corporate Operating Budget of the Philippine National Oil
24 Company (PNOC), and subject to applicable procurement, accounting, auditing, and
25 reporting laws, rules, and regulations, the PNOC is authorized, upon the
26 recommendation of the DOE and approval of PNOC Board of Directors, to use its
27 certified available internally generated funds in an amount not exceeding Eight billion
28 pesos (₱8,000,000,000.00), for the emergency procurement, importation, storage,
29 transport, distribution, strategic stockpiling, and replenishment of crude oil, refined
30 petroleum products, liquefied petroleum gas, or other petroleum products necessary
31 to address a declared national energy emergency.
32

33 The authorized funds shall be used exclusively for its intended purposes and
34 shall not be used for personnel services, acquisition of motor vehicles, discretionary
35 expenses, extraordinary and miscellaneous expenses, or purposes unrelated to the
36 emergency response. The use of such funds shall be limited to the amount certified
37 available from PNOC's internally generated funds, as supported by a Certification of
38 Availability of Corporate Funds issued by PNOC indicating the specific sources of
39 funds and confirming that the same are not obligated, restricted, trust-based,
40 encumbered, or otherwise legally unavailable:
41

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

1 All procurement, inventory, utilization, sale, replenishment, and distribution of
2 petroleum products under this Section are subject to applicable accounting and
3 auditing rules, and regulations.

4
5 The PNOC shall submit the financial, physical, procurement, and utilization
6 reports to the appropriate oversight agencies, the Council and Congress of the
7 Philippines, in such form, manner, and frequency as may be required.

8
9 **SEC. 28. Subsidy to the National Power Corporation for Missionary**
10 **Electrification Fuel Requirements.** – The amount of Ten billion pesos
11 (₱10,000,000,000.00) is hereby authorized and appropriated as national government
12 subsidy to National Power Corporation for fuel and fuel-related expenses under its
13 corporate operating budget necessary to ensure the continuous generation and
14 delivery of electricity in missionary electrification areas during a declared national
15 energy emergency.

16
17 The subsidy authorized under this section shall be used exclusively for fuel and
18 fuel-related expenses, including but not limited to fuel procurement, delivery, hauling,
19 storage, handling, and other directly attributable operational costs necessary for
20 missionary electrification operations.

21
22 The subsidy provided herein shall be treated as direct national government
23 support, as certified by the Bureau of the Treasury (BTr), and shall not be included in,
24 nor recovered through, the UCME or any similar pass-through mechanism charged to
25 electricity consumers.

26
27 **SEC. 29. Appropriations and Sources of Funding.** – The amounts that may
28 be raised or otherwise made available under this Section shall be used exclusively for
29 the emergency response, relief, stabilization, recovery, and energy-security measures
30 authorized under this Act.

31
32 For purposes of this Section, the term “savings” shall be understood and
33 applied in a manner consistent with Article VI, Section 25(5) of the Constitution and
34 the applicable general and special provisions of the General Appropriations Act.
35 Nothing in this Section shall be construed as authorizing a transfer of appropriations
36 except insofar as the same may be allowed under the Constitution and existing laws.

37
38 The inclusion, exclusion, release, and utilization of these amounts shall be
39 governed by the following:

40
41 (a) Rationalization of Non-Essential Maintenance and Other Operating
42 Expenses (MOOE). – All departments, agencies, bureaus, offices, state universities
43 and colleges, government-owned or -controlled corporations receiving budgetary
44 support, and other government instrumentalities under the Executive Department shall
45 adopt economy measures, and shall identify and rationalize non-essential MOOE in
46 an amount not less than twenty percent (20%) of the covered line items for fiscal year
47 2026, and not less than ten percent (10%) thereafter, and in accordance with its
48 applicable guidelines, circulars, and issuances.

1 For this purpose, non-essential MOOE includes foreign and local traveling
2 expenses; trainings, seminars, workshops, scholarships, and conferences;
3 representation expenses; fuel, water, electricity, and other utility expenses; supplies
4 and materials expenses; professional services, consultants and technical assistants,
5 and general services; advertising expenses; printing and publication expenses; and
6 such other similar MOOE items.

7
8 The concerned government entities shall determine the covered line items,
9 taking into account frontline, health, education, social protection, defense, public
10 safety, and other critical service-delivery requirements.

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

15
16 The Legislative and Judicial branches, the Constitutional Commissions, and
17 other offices vested with fiscal autonomy are strongly encouraged to adopt and
18 implement the economy measures under this Section within their respective
19 institutions, consistent with the Constitution and existing laws, rules, and regulations
20 on the use of savings and augmentation.

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

34
35 For this purpose, the discontinuance may include Capital Outlay PAPs that are
36 not immediately necessary for the delivery of essential public services or for the
37 implementation of the emergency response, relief, stabilization, recovery, or
38 energy-security measures authorized under this Act: *Provided*, That Buildings and
39 Structures Outlay, Infrastructure Outlay, and Public Infrastructure Outlay shall be
40 excluded from the coverage of such discontinuance.

1 (c) Excess Revenue Collections. – Excess revenue collections from any
2 identified non-tax revenue source over and above the corresponding revenue
3 collection target stated in the Budget of Expenditures and Sources of Financing
4 (BESF) of the fiscal year during a declared national emergency may be made available
5 for the purposes authorized under this Act.
6

7 (d) New Revenue Collections. – New revenue arising from tax or non-tax
8 sources not included among the original revenue sources in the BESF of the fiscal
9 year during a declared national emergency may be made available for the purposes
10 authorized under this Act.
11

12 (e) Debt Service Savings. – Any savings arising from lower-than-programmed
13 interest payments, favorable exchange-rate movements, debt exchanges, or other
14 debt-service management operations, as may be certified by the BTr, may be made
15 available for the purposes authorized under this Act, subject to existing budgeting,
16 accounting, and auditing laws, rules, and regulations.
17

18 (f) Release Conditions. – Releases under this Section are subject to: (1) the
19 submission by the implementing agencies of the appropriate work and financial plans,
20 physical and financial targets, and beneficiary or sectoral targeting rules, as may be
21 required; (2) the release and documentary requirements of the DBM; and (3) other
22 fiscal certifications as may be required from the DOF or the BTr, consistent with
23 existing budgeting, accounting, and auditing laws, rules, and regulations.
24

25 No amount shall be made subject to any funding action under this Section if the
26 same has already been validly obligated, or if it pertains to: salaries and wages;
27 pension, retirement, and other fixed personnel benefits; debt service already due and
28 demandable; balances of foreign-assisted projects not legally available for
29 reprogramming, reallocation, or realignment; court-ordered payments; or such other
30 items as may be otherwise excluded by this Act and by other applicable laws, rules,
31 regulations, or orders.
32

33 Excess revenue collections and new revenue collections shall not include
34 revenues, receipts, collections, funds, or balances earmarked by the Constitution or
35 by any charter or special law for a specific purpose, or held in trust, unless expressly
36 authorized by law and certified by the BTr as legally available for the purposes of this
37 Act.
38

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

1 **SEC. 30. Transparency and Accountability.** – All implementing agencies
2 shall publish reports on fund utilization and program outcomes and ensure compliance
3 with COA rules and regulations.
4

5 **SEC. 31. Joint Congressional Oversight Committee.** – There is hereby
6 created a Joint Congressional Oversight Committee to monitor and oversee the
7 implementation of this Act and the KALINGA Program. The Committee shall be
8 composed of six (6) Senators and six (6) members of the House of Representatives.
9 The Chairpersons of the Committees on Energy and Ways and Means of both Houses
10 shall serve as Joint Chairpersons. The remaining members shall be appointed by the
11 Senate President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively. The
12 Minority shall have at least two (2) representatives from each Chamber.
13

14 Within fifteen (15) days from the effectivity of this Act or from the declaration of
15 a state of national emergency pursuant to this Act, and every month thereafter, the
16 President shall submit to the Joint Congressional Oversight Committee and the
17 Commission on Audit a report on all acts performed pursuant to this Act during the
18 immediately preceding month, including: (1) the factual basis for the declaration of a
19 state of national emergency; (2) the PAPs, appropriations, balances, or funding
20 sources identified under Section 30 of this Act; (3) the legal basis for the actions taken
21 in each case; (4) the amounts declared or validated as savings, or otherwise made
22 legally available; (5) the amounts released, obligated, and disbursed; (6) the balance
23 remaining available for the purposes authorized under this Act; and (6) the status of
24 implementation of the programs, activities, projects, and interventions funded under
25 this Act.
26

27 **SEC. 32. Review Clause.** – The Joint Congressional Oversight Committee
28 shall conduct a comprehensive review of the powers granted under this Act within
29 twelve (12) months from its effectivity, or within thirty (30) days after the cessation of
30 the declared national emergency, whichever comes earlier. Such review shall
31 determine the necessity of continuing, amending, or repealing the provisions of this
32 Act.
33

34 **SEC. 33. Implementing Rules and Regulations.** – Within fifteen (15) days
35 from the effectivity of this Act, the Council shall issue the necessary rules and
36 regulations for the effective implementation of the respective programs and
37 interventions authorized under this Act.
38

39 The non-issuance of the implementing rules and regulations shall not prevent
40 the immediate implementation of programs and interventions under this Act which are
41 specific, clear, actionable and enforceable.
42

43 **SEC. 34. Separability Clause.** – If any part or provision of this Act is declared
44 unconstitutional, the remaining parts or provisions not affected shall remain in full force
45 and effect.

1 **SEC. 35. *Repealing Clause.*** – All laws, decrees, executive orders, rules and
2 regulations inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are repealed or modified
3 accordingly.

4
5 **SEC. 36. *Effectivity.*** – This Act shall take effect immediately after its
6 publication in the *Official Gazette* or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,