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NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE) REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES) *First Regular Session*)

23 MAR -1 ATT :26

SENATE

S.B. No. <u>1944</u>

Introduced by SENATOR IMEE R. MARCOS

AN ACT PROMOTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE DOWNSTREAM NATURAL GAS INDUSTRY, AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Article II Section 20 of the 1987 Constitution states that "The State recognizes the indispensable role of the private sector, encourages private enterprise, and provides incentives to needed investments."

As of 2021, natural gas accounts for 12.8% of the country's installed capacity in the grid at 3,453 MW. Due to the location of the Malampaya Gas Field and its related infrastructure, almost all of this capacity is located in Luzon. As such, natural gas accounts for 18.6% of the capacity mix of the Luzon Grid at 3,452 MW of installed capacity.

However, the Malampaya Gas Field is projected to ran out at 2027. Even before that, the Malampaya concession will expire at 2024. These developments threaten to transform the natural gas installed capacity into stranded assets unless alternative sources of natural gas can be developed.

Absent the development of new gas fields, the only remaining option to avert an energy crisis is for the country to import natural gas. As such, there is a need to pass a law to cover the downstream natural gas industry. The proposed measure recognizes regulated private sector participation in the industry, with an end goal of protecting the interest of consumers.

The passage of this bill is earnestly sought.

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AN ACT PROMOTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE DOWNSTREAM NATURAL GAS INDUSTRY, AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR

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

1		CHAPTER I
2		GENERAL PROVISIONS
3		
4		SECTION 1. Short Title This Act shall be known as the "Philippine
5	Down	stream Natural Gas Industry Development Act".
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7		SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy. – It is hereby declared the policy of the State to:
8	a.	Promote natural gas as a safe, environment-friendly, efficient and cost-effective
9		source of energy, and an indispensable contributor to grid security, especially
10		with the entry of more intermittent renewable energy sources by establishing
11		the Philippine downstream natural gas industry (PDNGI) for the benefit of all
12		segments of the nation's population and all sectors of its economy;
13	b.	Promote the development of the Philippines as a liquefied natural gas (LNG)
14		trading and transshipment hub within the Asia-Pacific Region;
15	C.	Provide a conducive industry environment through the issuance of policies,
16		regulations, safety code, product quality and facility operational standards, and
17		plans and programs geared towards the promotion and development of the
18		PDNGI;

- d. Promote access to and the financial viability of the PDNGI by liberalizing the entry of investors under a system of competition, transparency and fair trade and providing responsive policy support, with the end goal of attaining fair price for all stakeholders;
- e. Ensure compliance with international and Philippine health, safety, security,
 environment (HSSE) standards and best practices under a system of safe,
 secure, high-quality, environmentally responsible operation and services that
 afford protection to consumers;
- 9 f. Ensure transparent and reasonable price of natural gas and rates for its 10 importation, storage and regasification, transmission and distribution in a 11 regime of open and fair competition and full public accountability that shall 12 promote greater operational and economic efficiency and enhanced 13 competitiveness of the Philippine products in the global market;
- 14 g. Develop the necessary trades, technical expertise and skills to support the 15 PDNGI; and
- h. Facilitate the development of end-uses of natural gas including the use of
 natural gas as fuel for power, commercial, industrial, residential and transport
 that promote fuel diversity and compliance with existing environmental laws.
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SEC. 3. *Scope.* – This Act shall provide a framework for the development of the PDNGI and its transition from emerging industry into mature industry status within a competitive natural gas market, and define the responsibilities of various government agencies and private entities in furtherance of this national goal. All activities of the Department of Energy (DOE), Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) and other concerned government agencies relevant to the development and regulation of the PDNGI shall be in accordance with this Act.

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SEC. 4. Definition of Terms. – As used in this Act:

a. Affiliates refer to the corporate relationships of two or more persons, one of whom
 either owns or controls or is being controlled by other persons. As used herein,
 "control" shall mean the power to direct or cause the direction of management
 policies as an inherent part of decision-making power;

b. Anti-Competitive Behavior refers to the practices and agreements in violation of
 the provisions of Republic Act No. 10667, otherwise known as the "Philippine
 Competition Act";

c. Capacity refers to the maximum flow expressed in normal cubic meters per time unit or in energy unit per time unit;

- *d. Delivery* refers to the transmission or distribution of natural gas and the supply of
 natural gas at wholesale or retail;
- *e. Distribution* refers to the transportation of natural gas through a gas distribution
 system to end-users;
- *f. Distribution system* refers generally to the pipeline and related facilities used to
 transport natural gas extending between the last delivery point of the transmission
- 12 system to the last connection point to the end-user;
- *g. End-user* refers to any person that will receive delivery of natural gas for resale or final use;
- *h. Franchise* refers to the right, privilege and authority issued by Congress authorizing
 a person to engage in the transmission of natural gas or distribution of natural gas
 within a specific geographical area;
- *i. Gathering facilities* refer to natural gas pipelines and its ancillary facilities used to
 gather gas in the field and bring it to a location for processing or for delivery at an
 interconnection with the gas transmission system. The terms "gather" and
 "gathering" shall be construed accordingly;
- *j. Importation* refers to the act of bringing LNG into the Philippines;

k. Liquefied natural gas or LNG refers to natural gas which has been liquefied by
 cooling at a cryogenic temperature;

Natural gas refers to gas obtained from boreholes and wells consisting primarily of
 a mixture of methane, ethane, propane and butane with small amounts of heavier
 hydrocarbons and some impurities, consistent with the Philippine National
 Standards (PNS) or the standards developed by the International Organization for
 Standardization (ISO);

m. Natural gas distribution code refers to the code to be formulated by the DOE pursuant to Section 5(h) of this Act that shall set the technical performance

standards for operating gas distribution utilities and the minimum financial
 standards for gas distribution systems;

n. Natural gas distribution system refers to the system of conventional pipelines and related facilities extending from the delivery points where the gas distribution system receives the natural gas to the point of connection in the premises of the end-user; and any available virtual pipeline that allows alternative modes of transportation;

o. Natural gas distribution utility refers to any person engaged in the operation of a
 natural gas distribution system providing services for general public use, which
 requires a franchise to operate a gas distribution system;

p. Natural gas sales and purchase agreement or *NGSPA* refers to any contract or
 agreement for the delivery and sale of indigenous or imported natural gas by and
 between sellers, suppliers, buyers and end-users;

- *q. Natural gas transmission code* refers to the code to be developed by the DOE
 pursuant to Section 5(h) of this Act that shall set the technical performance
 standards for operating gas transmission systems and the minimum financial
 standards for gas transmission utilities;
- *r. Natural gas transmission system* refers to the system of high-pressure pipelines,
 storage and its ancillary facilities that are used to transport natural gas from the
 interconnection with gathering facilities, other LNG-related facilities and other gas
 transmission or distribution systems;
- *s. Natural gas transmission utility* refers to a natural or juridical person that has a
 franchise to operate or is intending to operate a gas transmission system except
 own-use pipelines;

t. Own-use permit refers to an authorization granted by the DOE to a permit holder
 or-operator for the exclusive use by the operator or its affiliates in the operation
 of its natural gas facility;

u. Permit refers to an authorization issued by the DOE for the importation, construction, commercial operation and maintenance of natural gas facilities;

v. Permit holder or operator refers to a natural or juridical person who is granted
 a permit by the DOE to engage in the importation, construction, commercial
 operation and maintenance of natural gas facilities;

w. Person refers to a natural or juridical person, as the case may be, including the
 national and local governments of the Republic of the Philippines, its agencies and
 instrumentalities, and government-owned and controlled corporations;

x. Philippine downstream natural gas industry or *PDNGI* refers to the sectors of
transmission, distribution, supply, and use of natural gas and their related
activities, such as importation, storing, regasification, transmission and distribution
of natural gas to end-users;

y. Philippine Energy Plan or *PEP* refers to the overall energy program formulated and
updated yearly by the DOE and submitted to Congress pursuant to Republic Act
No. 7638, otherwise known as the "*Department of Energy Act of 1992*", as
amended;

z. Rates refer to the payment on the utilization of the capacity and use of other
 services offered by the permit holder or operator of the transmission and
 distribution pipeline;

- *aa. Supplier* refers to any person engaged and registered with the DOE to trade on
 indigenous or imported LNG and their subsequent supply to end-users;
- *bb. Supply* refers to the trade or sale of indigenous or imported natural gas and their
 subsequent sale to end-users;
- *cc. Third-party access or TPA* refers to a transparent and non-discriminatory access and utilization by a third-party user of the excess capacity of the LNG terminal and its related facilities;
- *dd. Transmission* refers to the transportation of natural gas through a natural gas transmission system;

ee. Virtual Pipeline refers to alternative methods of transporting natural gas to places
 where there is no pipeline network available. It is based on a modular system of
 compression or liquefaction, transport and decompression and regasification of
 natural gas, which communities, industries, gas stations and others may use.

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SEC. 5. Powers and Responsibilities of the DOE. – In addition to its existing powers and functions, the DOE shall have the overall responsibility of supervising and monitoring the development of the Philippine downstream natural gas industry. Towards this end, the DOE shall perform the following powers and functions: a. Prepare the Natural Gas Industry Development Plan (NGIDP) within two (2)
years from the effectivity of this Act, incorporating therein the plans submitted
by public and private stakeholders after open discussions and consultations
with them. The NGIDP shall consist of approved regasification, transmission
and distribution development plans which shall be integrated into the Philippine
Energy Plan (PEP), and reviewed and updated every three (3) years after its
adoption;

b. Establish standards on gas quality, facility installation and safety of operation. 8 For this purpose, a Philippine Inter-Agency Technical Committee (PIA-TC) shall 9 be created by the Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS) to be chaired by the 10 DOE. The PIA-TC shall have as members the representatives of concerned 11 government agencies and private industries. A Philippine Inter-Agency Health, 12 Safety, Security and Environment Inspection and Monitoring Team (PIA-HSSE 13 IMT) shall likewise be created to monitor and enforce compliance with 14 established standards; 15

c. Evaluate applications and issue permits on the importation, exportation,
 receipt, unloading, loading, storage, regasification of liquefied natural gas;
 transmission, distribution, marketing, utilization, aggregation of natural gas;
 and the safe, secure, reliable and efficient planning, construction, operation,
 expansion, modification, maintenance, decommissioning and abandonment of
 the downstream natural gas industry infrastructure and facilities;

d. Evaluate applications for permits or authorities to operate, including a Notice
to Proceed (NTP), a Permit to Construct, Expand, Rehabilitate and Modify
(PCERM), and a Permit to Operate and Maintain (POM) downstream natural gas
projects and facilities, accreditation to import, supply and transport natural gas,
Acknowledgement to Import (ATI) LNG and Acknowledgement to Supply and
Transport (AST) natural gas;

e. Review, suspend or revoke, after due notice and hearing, permits issued in accordance with the preceding paragraphs (c) and (d) herein, and Section 12 of this Act after a finding of non-compliance with the provisions of this Act, rules and regulations that shall be issued to implement it, and related issuances;

f. Issue a written approval on the assignment or transfer of interest on any 1 permits issued in accordance with Section 42 of this Act, after finding that the 2 assignee or transferee has met all the legal, technical, and financial 3 qualifications and has committed itself to assume all existing obligations of the 4 permit holder, and such assignment or transfer is in accordance with existing 5 laws, rules, and regulations: Provided, That permits requiring the prior issuance 6 of a legislative franchise shall not be subject to assignment or transfer of 7 8 interest;

- g. Ensure compliance of PDNGI participants with health, safety, security, and
 environmental standards, together with the Department of Environment and
 Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Health (DOH), and other relevant
 government agencies;
- h. Issue, in coordination with the ERC and in consultation with other concerned
 government agencies and the PDNGI participants, the Gas Transmission and
 Distribution Codes, which shall contain the standards and best practices on
 safe, high-quality, environmentally responsible and consumer protected
 operation and service, competitive practices and reasonable rates of service;
- i. Endorse requests for investigation to the Philippine Competition Commission
 (PCC) of any anti-competitive behavior in the conduct of any business under
 the downstream natural gas industry;
- j. Issue directives to qualified government agencies, in their capacities as
 investing arms, to spearhead the development of the PDNGI value chain as the
 DOE may deem imperative to catalyze its development within a given timeline;
 k. Determine the qualifications and detailed responsibilities of the Natural Gas
- Transmission System Operator (NGTSO) and Natural Gas Distribution Utilities
 (NGDUs) pursuant to their responsibilities provided in this Act;
- Initiate actions against the NGTSO or NGDUs for failure to comply with the
 qualifications and detailed responsibilities specified in this Act;
- m. Review and approve the natural gas supply and regasification development plan
 of the regasification terminal owner or operator, natural gas transmission
 development plan of the NGTSO, and the natural gas distribution development
 plans of the NGDUs, and integrate the same into the PEP;

n. Require the PDNGI participants to submit the regasification, transmission and
 distribution development plans, and regular and special reports regarding the
 organization, business, conduct, practices, and management of any business
 entity duly registered as part of the downstream natural gas industry, subject
 to Section 21 hereof;

o. Promulgate the TPA Code and ensure compliance therewith. The TPA Code
 shall be reviewed and updated regularly;

p. Determine the necessity of and then direct the interconnection of natural gas transmission systems based on the Philippine Energy Plan, taking into consideration the maturity of the industry, the existing natural gas transmission systems' infrastructure, and the cost efficiency of interconnection, and upon consultation with the ERC, other relevant government agencies, midstream natural gas Industry participants, and other public and private stakeholders;

- q. Ensure compliance with the publication and unbundling of the terminal fee in
 accordance with Section 35 of this Act;
- r. Exercise such other powers and functions as may be necessary or incidental to
 attain the objectives of this Act. Subject to existing laws, rules and regulations,
 the DOE is hereby authorized to create offices and appoint personnel as may
 be necessary to efficiently and effectively implement this Act.
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SEC. 6. Powers and Responsibilities of the ERC. – In addition to its existing powers and functions, the ERC shall have the sole regulatory responsibility for establishing the rates and related terms and conditions of service for the transmission and distribution, regasification and supply of natural gas to the extent that such activities are regulated pursuant to the requirements set forth in this Act. It shall:

a. In the public interest, establish and enforce a methodology for setting
transmission, distribution, and supply rates, taking into account all relevant
considerations, including the efficiency or inefficiency of the regulated entities.
The rates shall be to allow the recovery of just and reasonable costs and a
reasonable return to enable the entity to operate viably. The ERC may, upon
due notice and public consultation, adopt internationally accepted rate setting
methodology. The rate setting methodology so adopted and applied shall

promote efficiency and ensure a reasonable price or tariff, and the rates to be prescribed shall be non-discriminatory. For this purpose, the ERC is hereby authorized to require from all participants in the natural gas supply chain all necessary and appropriate records and documents relevant to the determination of just and reasonable fuel cost used in power generation as recoverable component of electricity cost to end-users;

- Regasification services and supply services shall be subjected to rate regulation when there are no competing regasification operators;
- 9 c. Apply administrative procedures that will ensure the constitutional right to due 10 process;

d. Before the end of April of each year, submit to the Office of the President of
the Philippines and Congress, copy furnished the DOE, an annual report
containing such matters or cases, which have been filed before or referred to
it during the preceding year, the actions and proceedings undertaken thereon
and its decision or resolution on each case. The ERC shall make copies of such
report available to any interested party upon payment of a charge, which shall
reflect the printing costs;

e. Publish in newspapers of general circulation all its cases and decisions involving
rates;

- f. Create offices and appoint personnel thereto as may be necessary to efficiently
 and effectively perform its functions as stipulated in this Act, subject to existing
 laws, rules and regulations; and
- g. Exercise such other powers as may be necessary or incidental to attain theobjectives of this Act.
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SEC. 7. *Powers and Responsibilities of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).* – In addition to its functions under Executive Order No. 192, otherwise known as the "*Reorganization Act of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources*", the DENR shall, together with the DOE, determine and monitor compliance with the environmental standards for the location, construction, improvement, expansion, operation, modification, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, decommissioning, and abandonment of LNG terminals, natural gas transmission
 systems, and all related equipment and facilities.

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SEC. 8. Powers and Responsibilities of the Department of Health (DOH). - In 4 addition to its functions under Executive Order No. 317, Series of 1941, entitled, 5 "Organizing the Department of Health and Public Welfare", as amended, the DOH 6 shall, together with the DOE, determine and monitor compliance with the health 7 standards for the location, construction, improvement, expansion, operation, 8 modification, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, decommissioning, and abandonment 9 of LNG terminals, natural gas transmission systems, and all related equipment and 10 facilities. 11

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SEC. 9. Powers and Responsibilities of the Department of Trade and Industry-13 Bureau of Philippine Standards (DTI-BPS). – In addition to its functions under Republic 14 Act No. 4109, entitled, "An Act to Convert the Division of Standards under the Bureau 15 of Commerce into a Bureau of Standards, to Provide for the Standardization and/or 16 Inspection of Products and Imports of the Philippines and for other Purposes", the 17 DTI-BPS shall, together with the DOE, determine, develop, formulate, promulgate, 18 and revise, the Philippine National Standards for natural gas transmission systems, 19 and for natural gas, in its original or liquefied form, LNG terminals, all related 20 equipment and facilities. 21

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SEC. 10. Powers and Responsibilities of the Department of Transportation and 23 its Attached Agencies. - In addition to its functions under Executive Order No. 125, 24 series of 1987 otherwise known as the Reorganization Act of the Ministry of 25 Transportation and Communications, as amended, and other applicable laws, the 26 DOTr or its attached agencies such as the Land Transportation Office, Land 27 Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board, and Maritime Industry Authority, in 28 coordination with the DOE, DENR, DOH, DTI-BPS, and other relevant government 29 agencies, shall issue the appropriate guidelines and regulations and the applicable 30 permits, licenses, certificates, or authorizations to virtual pipelines, motor vehicles and 31 marine vessels transporting, storing or processing natural gas, in its original state or 32

liquefied form, as well as marine facilities used to import, receive, unload, load, 1 transport, process, and store natural gas In its original or liquefied form, including 2 those utilized as offshore LNG terminals. The DOTr shall monitor and ensure 3 compliance therewith. 4

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SEC. 11. Powers and Responsibilities of the Philippine Competition Commission 6 (PCC). - All matters concerning abuse of market power, cartelization, and any anti-7 competitive or discriminatory behavior shall be subject to the quasi-judicial powers of 8 the PCC as provided for under Republic Act No. 10667, otherwise known as the 9 "Philippine Competition Act". 10

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CHAPTER III STRUCTURE, OPERATION AND REGULATIONS OF THE DOWNSTREAM NATURAL GAS INDUSTRY

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SEC. 12. Structure. – For purposes of this Act, the structure of the PDNGI value 16 chain shall consist of an LNG terminal and its related facilities, transmission, 17 distribution pipelines and their related facilities, storage and distribution-related 18 facilities, and supply and transport of natural gas. 19

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SEC. 13. Permits. - The DOE shall have the power to issue, review, suspend 21 and revoke for cause, the permits necessary for the construction, expansion, 22 rehabilitation, modification, operation and maintenance of any PDNGI facility or 23 activity. Own-use permit for natural gas facilities shall be allowed for the exclusive use 24 of the operator and its affiliates in the operation of its facilities. The holder of an own-25 use permit shall still comply with the requirements in this Act. Own- use transmission 26 and distribution of natural gas shall be exempted from franchise requirement. 27

An LNG terminal may have a separate owner and operator. The LNG terminal owner 28 and operator, should they be separate entities, shall be treated as one and the same 29 entity insofar as permits, licenses, certificates, and authorizations are concerned, as 30 well as in the exercise of rights and compliance with obligations, standards, 31

regulations, guidelines, and codes imposed by this Act, its implementing rules and
 regulations, and other relevant laws and issuances.

The owner and operator of an LNG terminal shall have the option to apply for both permits and simultaneously perform the functions of an own-use LNG terminal permit holder and a TPA LNG terminal permit holder, to the extent of the capacity allowed by and during the period specified in each type of permit.

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SEC. 14. Rate Regulation. - The rate of charges and fees for the services of 8 transmission or distribution pipelines and their related facilities shall, when they 9 function as public utilities, be subject to the review and approval by the ERC. The rate 10 methodology to be applied by the ERC shall be based on the principle of full recovery 11 of prudent and reasonable costs incurred, including a reasonable return on rate base, 12 or such other principles that will promote the determination of just and reasonable 13 rates that is consistent with the encouragement of private investments and goal of 14 developing a PDNGI infrastructure. 15

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SEC. 15. Compliance with Philippine Laws, Rules and Regulations. – Operators
 or permit holders of PDNGI facilities shall comply with all Philippine laws, rules and
 regulations implemented by the different agencies of the government.

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SEC 16. *Compliance with Standards.* – The DOE shall ensure that downstream natural gas products are of high quality, and natural gas facilities provide efficient service, observe stringent safety systems, accord attention to design details and structural integrity and employ operational and maintenance best practices.

All PDNGI facilities shall be predicated to be of high quality and efficient service, observe stringent safety systems, accord attention to design details and structural integrity and employ operational and maintenance best practices. Regulations shall be consistent with both applicable Philippine and internationally-accepted natural gas industry standards. Regulations shall be consistent with applicable Philippine and internationally-accepted natural gas industry standards.

31 The permit holder or operator shall maintain the quality of gas supply to end-32 users in accordance with the Philippine and internationally accepted standards and ensure that delivery of indigenous or imported LNG comply with the purification
requirements to ensure that associated compounds that are unnecessary or damaging
to the LNG regasification facility and other related natural gas facilities used for
storage, distribution and transportation of natural gas supply are eliminated.

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6 **SEC. 17.** *Confidential Information.* – The government shall not use confidential 7 or commercially sensitive information for purposes other than those provided herein 8 and shall protect and limit the disclosure of confidential or commercially sensitive 9 information, unless allowed by the operator or when required by laws, rules and 10 regulations.

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SEC. 18. Authority to Obtain Information. - The DOE, ERC and other 12 concerned government agencies may require any downstream natural gas player or 13 permit holder, through a valid order and with due regard to confidential information, 14 proprietary data and trade secrets, to furnish, within a reasonable period specified, all 15 information and documents relating to all such matters as to the permit, rates and 16 operation of business and natural gas facilities, and provide explanations on the 17 information or document submitted, subject to Section 16 of this Act. The failure of 18 a PDNGI participant or permitee to provide the required information or document 19 shall be punishable under this Act. without valid reason 20

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SEC. 19. *Supply of Natural Gas.* – Existing laws and rules governing the upstream natural gas sector shall provide the government the option to sell directly or otherwise authorize a service contractor to sell its share of the indigenous production. Accordingly, the Secretary of Energy may, when natural gas supply conditions so require, direct the supply of such share of indigenous production to the downstream natural gas sector.

The operator of an LNG-related facility shall likewise ensure the accommodation of both indigenous and imported supply of natural gas. To this end, the DOE and the ERC shall provide measures to ensure that the supply of indigenous natural gas to the domestic downstream natural gas sector is given preferential treatment.

1 The DOE shall support and ensure the implementation of any plan to upgrade an 2 LNG terminal and its ancillary facilities into a hub for international trading and trans-3 shipment.

Any entity engaged in the distribution of natural gas may engage in the supply of the same.

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SEC. 20. Abandonment of Downstream Natural Gas Facility. – No holder of a permit for the construction, installation, operation or maintenance of a downstream natural gas facility shall abandon or withdraw from service any portion of said downstream natural gas facility or project without obtaining prior authorization from the DOE. The DOE shall, in coordination with the DENR, provide the guidelines and regulations for decommissioning and abandonment of natural gas infrastructures and facilities.

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SEC. 21. *Registration and Reportorial Requirements of Natural Gas Participants, Facilities, Import, Export and Supply.* – Holders of permits for the construction, installation, operation or maintenance of a downstream natural gas facility, including importers, exporters and supplier and transporter of natural gas or LNG, shall be registered with the DOE. Appropriate reportorial requirements shall likewise be required for proper supervision and monitoring in accordance with the implementing rules to be issued subsequently.

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SEC. 22. *Rules of Practice.* – All concerned government agencies shall issue
 the appropriate rules of procedure to serve as guideline for administrative legal
 proceedings. The Rules of Court shall apply in a suppletory manner.

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CHAPTER IV FRANCHISE REQUIREMENT

30 **SEC. 23.** *Natural Gas Transmission System.* – The use, access, and terminal 31 fee of a natural gas transmission system shall be regulated. The ownership and 32 operation of a natural gas transmission system shall be considered a public utility and shall require a legislative franchise. The issuance of a CPCN to a natural gas transmission utility shall take into consideration its legal, technical, and financial capability. The use and access to the entire capacity of a natural gas transmission system shall be open to all third parties for a natural gas transmission fee, subject to the reserve price of the ERC in accordance with Section 6 of this Act.

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A natural gas transmission utility shall:

a. Regularly disclose to the public the capacity available for and utilization by third
parties in accordance with the reportorial requirements under this Act and the TPA
Code;

b. Determine the mode of and conduct a competitive selection of third parties.
 Provided, That each natural gas transmission utility shall determine its own
 competitive selection process which shall be transparent, fair, reasonable, and non discriminatory, subject to the reportorial requirements under this Act;

c. Ensure that the winning bid does not go beyond the reserve price determined by
 ERC pursuant to Section 6 of this Act;

16 d. Provide transparent, fair, reasonable, and non-discriminatory use and access to 17 third parties;

e. Not give any undue preference or advantage to any third party, whether in rates,
terms, conditions, or special privileges;

f. Submit annually its Natural Gas Transmission Development Plan to DOE for review
and approval, or the NGTSO, whichever is applicable, pursuant to Sections 5 and
of this Act;

g. Assign to the NGTSO the operation and maintenance of its natural gas transmission
system upon direction of the ERC after the Interconnection of natural gas
transmission systems and the selection of the NGTSO; and

h. When applicable, inform and coordinate with the NGTSO for the location,
construction, improvement, operation, utilization, expansion, modification,
rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, decommissioning, and abandonment of any
part of the natural gas transmission system to be undertaken in accordance with
the submitted National Gas Transmission Development Plan

SEC. 24. *Natural Gas Transmission System Operator.* – The DOE, based on the Philippine Energy Plan, the Midstream Natural Gas Industry Development Plan, and the various Natural Gas Transmission Development Plans shall determine the necessity of and then direct the interconnection of natural gas transmission systems pursuant to Section 5 of this Act. The DOE shall thereafter select a single independent NGTSO. The NGTSO shall not be an affiliate of any LNG terminal owner and operator, natural gas transmission utility, or any midstream end-user. The NGTSO shall:

a. Operate and manage the interconnected natural gas transmission system in
 accordance with the Natural Gas Transmission Code and TPA Code;

b. Coordinate with natural gas transmission utilities for the location, construction,
 improvement, operation, utilization, expansion, modification, rehabilitation, repair,
 maintenance, decommissioning, and abandonment of any part of the natural gas
 transmission system in accordance with their submitted Natural Gas Transmission
 Development Plan;

c. Furnish midstream natural gas industry participants with sufficient information for
 efficient access to the interconnected natural gas transmission system;

d. Procure ancillary services necessary to support the reliable and continuous flow of
 natural gas through the interconnected natural gas transmission system;

e. Annually prepare a comprehensive Natural Gas Transmission Development Plan
based on the submitted Natural Gas Transmission Development Plans of natural
gas transmission utilities, upon consultation with public and private stakeholders,
and submit the same for review and approval of the DOE;

23 f. Collect an NGTSO fee, subject to the approval of the ERC; and

g. Perform other functions and responsibilities determined by the DOE and ERC
 pursuant to Sections 5 and 6 of this Act.

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SEC. 25. *Transmission and Distribution Pipeline and Related Facility as Public Utility.* – Operators of transmission and distribution pipelines and their related facilities considered as public utility shall be required to obtain a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) from the ERC and shall be subject to the provisions of Commonwealth Act. No. 146, otherwise known as the "*Public Service Act*", as amended.

CHAPTER V THIRD-PARTY ACCESS

SEC. 26. *Third-party Access (TPA) Obligation.* – Available and uncommitted excess capacity of an LNG terminal, transmission and distribution pipelines and related facilities shall be made accessible to third-party users. The ERC shall, in coordination with the DOE and in consultation with the PDNGI participants, ensure the full implementation of the TPA and shall issue the TPA Code within one (1) year from the effectivity of this Act.

The DOE is hereby authorized to synchronize activities to optimize and stabilize the utilization of existing infrastructure for the extraction, storage, and delivery of natural gas, such as the Malampaya natural gas facilities, which shall be subject to the thirdparty access provision in order to integrate the same with the PDNGI.

A TPA shall apply only to the available and uncommitted excess capacity of LNG terminal, transmission or distribution pipelines and their related facilities, but excluding those constructed and operated under a dedicated use agreement or for own use. The operators thereof shall conduct an open and sufficient consultation process with both existing and potential third-party users to discuss the available capacity and other available services.

To ensure safe and reliable operation, the operator shall determine, subject to the review and recommendation by the DOE, the available and uncommitted excess capacity of the natural gas facilities offered to third parties. The operator shall likewise allocate such excess capacity based on the following criteria as they pertain to the third-party user:

a. Proposed contract price and terms;

b. Credit-worthiness;

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27 c. Availability of a functioning off-take facility;

28 d. Ability to meet fuel specification parameters of the LNG facility; and

e. Other relevant factors that may directly affect the allocation.

Non-availment by any third-party user of the excess capacity so allocated and offered shall not be a ground for the denial or cancellation of any permit under this Act.

SEC. 27. Third-party Access (TPA) Principles. – Adherence to the principles of transparency, fair competition, and safe practices is the key to the beneficial participation of third-party users. In line with this, the following guiding principles shall be observed:

a. Competition in the downstream natural gas industry must be encouraged because
 it promotes efficiency and lowers costs and prices to the benefit of end-users;

b. Investments in natural gas supply and infrastructure from both local and foreign
sources, which are otherwise prevented by actions of incumbent monopolistic
companies shall be earnestly pursued and supported;

c. Benefits to be derived from the diverse and sustainable use of natural gas make it
an ideal tool of development;

d. Participation of third parties in the downstream natural gas industry shall be
 anchored on safe and measurable standards of service and practice;

e. Open and sufficient consultation between permit holders or facility operators on
the available and excess capacity of natural gas is essential in the formulation of
supply agreements between permit holders or facility operators and third-party
users;

f. Transparency in business activities shall consistently be observed to spur
confidence. Pursuant thereto, permit holders or facility operators shall publish their
available and uncommitted excess capacity, access terms, and conditions, and
allow the review and inspection of their facilities and records to verify the same.

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SEC. 28. Congestion Management. – Whenever the holder of a capacity is no longer able to use or has not released the capacity without justifiable reason, the permit holder or the operator of the facility shall have the authority to release and market the same. The procedure and criteria of the release shall be part of the TPA Code. The government agency which shall have an oversight function on this matter shall be designated in the TPA Code.

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30 **SEC. 29.** *Approved Access Conditions and TPA Contracts.* – Prior to the conduct 31 of negotiations with third parties, the permit holder or the facility operator shall 32 request the DOE for the review and recommendation of its access conditions in accordance with the TPA Code. All subsequent access contracts shall be reviewed and
 approved by the DOE.

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SEC 30. Infrastructure Development Period. - To develop the TPA, the TPA 4 Code shall provide an infrastructure development period and the TPA shall become 5 obligatory only against the permit holder or facility operator if it can be demonstrated 6 that there is already sufficient demand necessary to justify the investment and sustain 7 the additional operational requirement. For this purpose, the DOE shall review and 8 attest to the validity of supply and demand outlook for natural gas. 9 10 **CHAPTER VI** 11 **RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PERMIT HOLDER OR OPERATOR** 12 13 SEC. 31. Responsibilities of the Permit Holder or Operator. - A permit holder 14 or operator shall have the following responsibilities: 15 a. Align all its goals and objectives to the accomplishment of the declared policies 16 of this Act; 17 b. Be directly responsible for the construction and operation of LNG facilities by 18 providing the necessary services, technology and financing, either by itself or 19 through its duly authorized subcontractors, without entitlement from the 20 Philippine government to any reimbursement of any expense incurred; 21 c. Comply with applicable Philippine laws and regulations relating to tax, labor 22 and employment, health, safety, indigenous people's rights, environmental 23 protection and ecological preservation; 24 d. Comply with the regulatory obligations, maintenance of complete records and 25 submission of all reportorial requirements and other documents as may be 26 required by the DOE, ERC and other government agencies pursuant to this Act 27 and its implementing rules; 28 e. Implement the natural gas project strictly adhering to the scope and limits of 29 the permit and operate in accordance with Philippine and international 30 standards; 31

1	f.	Allow and facilitate, based on a valid order, the entry to the facility of the
2		examiners of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the Bureau of Customs and
3		allow them full access to accounts, books, and records for tax and other fiscal
4		purposes;

- g. Allow, based on a valid order, the entry of personnel of the DOE, ERC, PIAHSSE IMT and other government agencies to the facility and grant them full
 access to operational records for inspection and monitoring activities;
- h. Give preference to qualified local talents for hiring and local companies or
 agencies in entering into subcontracts on projects or services, which are
 required in the construction or operation of the LNG facility;
- i. Hold the DOE, ERC, PIA-HSSE IMT and other government agencies or other
 affected individuals free from all claims, demands or actions arising out of its
 failure to comply with laws, regulations, standards, contracts, and permits in
 connection with accidents, damages, or injuries which are beyond their control;
 and
- j. Observe in the regular operational meeting of the DNG-REC and in the
 development, issuance and review of plans, protocols, standards and codes
 applicable to the natural gas project.

CHAPTER VII

INCENTIVES

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SEC. 32. Fiscal Incentives. - In recognition of the substantial investments 23 needed for the construction of, operation and maintenance of, and conversion to 24 natural gas facilities, the PDNGI value chain projects, as certified by the DOE, shall be 25 included in the Strategic Investment Priorities Plan (SIPP) for the next ten (10) years 26 from the effectivity of this Act. Entities engaged in said projects that are duly 27 registered by any Investment Promotion Agency (IPA) shall be entitled to all the 28 incentives under Title XIII (Tax and Duty Incentives) of the National Internal Revenue 29 Code of 1997, as amended, during the construction period of the projects and ten 30 (10) years of commercial operation thereafter. 31

1 The sale of natural gas to locators inside the ecozone shall be subject to zero 2 percent (0%) Value-Added Tax (VAT), pursuant to the National Internal Revenue Code 3 of 1997, as amended.

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SEC. 33. *Streamlined Regulatory Process.* – The operation of LNG terminals, natural gas transmission systems, natural gas distribution systems, own-use LNG terminals, own-use natural gas transmission systems, and own-use natural gas distribution systems shall be considered as energy projects of national significance (EPNS) whose implementation shall not be subject to unnecessary administrative processing delays pursuant to Executive Order No. 30, series of 2017. To be considered an EPNS, a project has to be endorsed by the DOE.

All permits, licenses, certificates, and authorizations issued pursuant to this Act shall be streamlined and shall be covered by Republic Act No. 11234, otherwise known as the Energy Virtual One-Stop Shop Act, except for those whose time frames are expressly provided herein.

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CHAPTER VIII

PROMOTION OF COMPETITION

SEC. 34. *Anti-Competitive Behavior.* – No gas transmission utility, gas distribution utility or supplier, or affiliate thereof, may engage in any anti-competitive behavior or abuse of market power, specifically the prohibition against monopolies and combinations in restraint of trade under Article 186 of the Revised Penal Code and Chapter III of the Philippine Competition Act.

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SEC. 35. Functional and Structural Unbundling. – All PDNGI participants shall functionally and structurally unbundle their business activities and rates in accordance with the particular sector. LNG terminals with regulated third party access, whether through an TPA permit or a DOE declaration of an unutilized capacity, natural gas transmission utilities, and the NGTSO shall identify and segregate in their bills to midstream end-users the components of their terminal fees, natural gas transmission fees, and NGTSO fee, respectively, and publish the same on their website.

SEC. 36. Complaint and Investigation Procedures. - The ERC shall, within nine 1 (9) months after the effectivity of this Act, promulgate rules and regulations providing 2 for a complaint and investigation procedure that shall, without limitation, provide the 3 party alleged to have engaged in anti-competitive or abusive activities with notice and 4 an opportunity to be heard. 5 6 SEC. 37. Affiliated Suppliers. - In order to prevent anti-competitive conduct, 7 service contractors, gas transmission utilities and gas distribution utilities that own or 8 control affiliates that are suppliers shall conduct their businesses, as follows: 9 a. No preference shall be given to the affiliate supplier over other persons in 10 contracting, scheduling and balancing of available capacity, as well as 11 curtailment, or the imposition of tariffs; 12 b. Marketing information provided to the affiliate supplier shall be provided to any 13 non-affiliated supplier that is a competitor or potential competitor; 14 c. Employees of the affiliate supplier shall, to the maximum extent possible, 15 function independently in making business decisions; and 16

17 d. Books of accounts and records of the affiliate supplier shall be maintained 18 separately.

CHAPTER IX

PROHIBITED ACTS AND PENALTIES

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23 **SEC. 38.** *Prohibited Acts.* – Without prejudice to civil and criminal liability, the 24 following acts shall be prohibited:

a. For government agencies: failing to comply with the responsibilities under Chapter
II of this Act, and within the timeframes specified in Sections 5, 6, and 46 of this
Act;

28 b. For PDNGI participants:

i. Engaging in activities without the required permits, licenses,
 certificates, and authorizations under this Act;

1	ii. Failure to comply with health, safety, security, and environmental
2	standards, requirements, and guidelines as well as codes under this
3	Act, whichever is applicable
4	iii. Failure to submit or disclose required data, information, and
5	documents, whichever is applicable,
6	iv. Failure to comply with the requirements on fees, whichever is
7	applicable,
8	v. Failure to comply with the requirements on own use and regulated
9	TPAs, whichever is applicable,
10	vi. Failure to comply with other responsibilities as PNDGI participants,
11	whichever is applicable.
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13	SEC. 39. Penalties. – Without prejudice to civil and criminal liability, the
14	following administrative penalties shall be imposed upon any natural or juridical person
15	for every prohibited act enumerated below:
16	a. Section 27 (a): Fine not exceeding the equivalent of six (6) months' salary or
17	suspension not exceeding one (1) year, or removal depending on the gravity of
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	suspension not exceeding one (1) year, or removal depending on the gravity of
18	suspension not exceeding one (1) year, or removal depending on the gravity of the offense;
18 19	suspension not exceeding one (1) year, or removal depending on the gravity of the offense;b. Section 27 (b):
18 19 20	 suspension not exceeding one (1) year, or removal depending on the gravity of the offense; b. Section 27 (b): i. First Offense: Fine of not less than Five hundred thousand pesos
18 19 20 21	 suspension not exceeding one (1) year, or removal depending on the gravity of the offense; b. Section 27 (b): First Offense: Fine of not less than Five hundred thousand pesos (P500,000) for every day of non-compliance, and if applicable, suspension of permits, licenses, certificates, or authorizations until the violation Is corrected,
18 19 20 21 22	 suspension not exceeding one (1) year, or removal depending on the gravity of the offense; b. Section 27 (b): i. First Offense: Fine of not less than Five hundred thousand pesos (P500,000) for every day of non-compliance, and if applicable, suspension of permits, licenses, certificates, or authorizations until the violation Is corrected, ii. Second Offense: Fine of not less than One million pesos (P1,000,000)
 18 19 20 21 22 23 	 suspension not exceeding one (1) year, or removal depending on the gravity of the offense; b. Section 27 (b): First Offense: Fine of not less than Five hundred thousand pesos (P500,000) for every day of non-compliance, and if applicable, suspension of permits, licenses, certificates, or authorizations until the violation Is corrected, Second Offense: Fine of not less than One million pesos (P1,000,000) for every day of non-compliance, and if applicable, suspension of
 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 	 suspension not exceeding one (1) year, or removal depending on the gravity of the offense; b. Section 27 (b): i. First Offense: Fine of not less than Five hundred thousand pesos (P500,000) for every day of non-compliance, and if applicable, suspension of permits, licenses, certificates, or authorizations until the violation Is corrected, ii. Second Offense: Fine of not less than One million pesos (P1,000,000)
 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 	 suspension not exceeding one (1) year, or removal depending on the gravity of the offense; b. Section 27 (b): First Offense: Fine of not less than Five hundred thousand pesos (P500,000) for every day of non-compliance, and if applicable, suspension of permits, licenses, certificates, or authorizations until the violation Is corrected, Second Offense: Fine of not less than One million pesos (P1,000,000) for every day of non-compliance, and if applicable, suspension of permits, licenses, certificates, or authorizations until the violation Is corrected,
 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 	 suspension not exceeding one (1) year, or removal depending on the gravity of the offense; b. Section 27 (b): i. First Offense: Fine of not less than Five hundred thousand pesos (P500,000) for every day of non-compliance, and if applicable, suspension of permits, licenses, certificates, or authorizations until the violation Is corrected, ii. Second Offense: Fine of not less than One million pesos (P1,000,000) for every day of non-compliance, and if applicable, suspension of permits, licenses, certificates, or authorizations until the violation Is corrected, iii. Third Offense: Fine of not less than Five million pesos (P5,000,000),
 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 	 suspension not exceeding one (1) year, or removal depending on the gravity of the offense; b. Section 27 (b): First Offense: Fine of not less than Five hundred thousand pesos (P500,000) for every day of non-compliance, and if applicable, suspension of permits, licenses, certificates, or authorizations until the violation Is corrected, Second Offense: Fine of not less than One million pesos (P1,000,000) for every day of non-compliance, and if applicable, suspension of permits, licenses, certificates, or authorizations until the violation Is corrected, Second Offense: Fine of not less than One million pesos (P1,000,000) for every day of non-compliance, and if applicable, suspension of permits, licenses, certificates, or authorizations until the violation Is corrected, and Third Offense: Fine of not less than Five million pesos (P5,000,000), revocation of permits, licenses, certificates, or authorizations, and
 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 	 suspension not exceeding one (1) year, or removal depending on the gravity of the offense; b. Section 27 (b): First Offense: Fine of not less than Five hundred thousand pesos (P500,000) for every day of non-compliance, and if applicable, suspension of permits, licenses, certificates, or authorizations until the violation Is corrected, Second Offense: Fine of not less than One million pesos (P1,000,000) for every day of non-compliance, and if applicable, suspension of permits, licenses, certificates, or authorizations until the violation Is corrected, Second Offense: Fine of not less than One million pesos (P1,000,000) for every day of non-compliance, and if applicable, suspension of permits, licenses, certificates, or authorizations until the violation Is corrected, and Third Offense: Fine of not less than Five million pesos (P5,000,000), revocation of permits, licenses, certificates, or authorizations, and disqualification from applying for future permits, licenses,
 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 	 suspension not exceeding one (1) year, or removal depending on the gravity of the offense; b. Section 27 (b): First Offense: Fine of not less than Five hundred thousand pesos (P500,000) for every day of non-compliance, and if applicable, suspension of permits, licenses, certificates, or authorizations until the violation Is corrected, Second Offense: Fine of not less than One million pesos (P1,000,000) for every day of non-compliance, and if applicable, suspension of permits, licenses, certificates, or authorizations until the violation Is corrected, Second Offense: Fine of not less than One million pesos (P1,000,000) for every day of non-compliance, and if applicable, suspension of permits, licenses, certificates, or authorizations until the violation Is corrected, and Third Offense: Fine of not less than Five million pesos (P5,000,000), revocation of permits, licenses, certificates, or authorizations, and

1	respective franchises to Congress. In the case of the NGTSO, it shall
2	be replaced.
3	c. Congress may, upon the recommendation of the DOE, ERC or other government
4	agencies, as the case may be, revoke such franchise or privilege granted to the
5	party found in violation of the provisions of this Act.
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7	CHAPTER X
8	TRANSITORY PROVISIONS
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10	SEC. 40. Existing Systems. – Natural gas facilities that have been constructed
11	prior to the effectivity of this Act shall continue to be operated under their existing
12	permits and shall comply with additional requirements as may be applicable within
13	five (5) years of its effectivity.
14	Suppliers who have entered into an NGSPA with end-users and have delivered
15	indigenous or imported natural gas prior to the effectivity of this Act shall continue to
16	operate under the said contracts, subject to compliance with the additional
17	requirements in this Act.
18	
19	SEC. 41. Pending Application. – All applications on any activity in the natural
20	gas value chain pending before the DOE upon the effectivity hereof shall be covered
21	by this Act.
22	CHAPTER XI
23	FINAL PROVISIONS
24	
25	SEC. 42. Assignment or Transfer of Interest. – Assignment or transfer of
26	interest of the permit shall be allowed only upon prior written approval by the DOE
27	based on acceptable reasons and compliance by the operator, the assumption by the
28	assignee of all obligations of the former permit holder, and upon meeting the minimum
29	legal, technical, and financial qualifications of the transferee.
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SEC. 43. Consultation and Arbitration. – All parties shall make their best efforts
 to amicably settle any dispute arising from the performance or interpretation of any
 provision of this Act.

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SEC. 44. *Congressional Oversight.* – The Joint Congressional Energy Commission (JCEC) shall exercise oversight powers over the Implementation of this Act. The DOE, ERC, and other relevant government agencies shall submit annual reports to the JCEC not later than the fifteenth day of September, which shall include the latest relevant data, implementation review and reports, and policy and regulatory issuances.

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SEC. 45. Appropriations. – The amount necessary for the implementation of
 this Act shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.

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SEC. 46. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* – The DOE shall, in consultation with the ERC, relevant government agencies such as the DENR, DOH, Department of Transportation (DOTr), Philippine Ports Authority (PPA), DTI and Department of Finance (DOF), the PDNGI participants, non-governmental organizations and endusers, promulgate rules and regulations for the effective implementation of this Act within twelve (12) months AFTER the effectivity of this Act.

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SEC. 47. Separability Clause. – If for any reason, any provision of this Act is
 declared unconstitutional or invalid, the other parts or provisions hereof, which are
 not affected thereby, shall continue to be in full force and effect.

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SEC. 48. *Repealing Clause.* – Any law, presidential decree or issuance,
executive order, letter of instruction, rule or regulation inconsistent with the provisions
of this Act is hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

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30 SEC. 49. Effectivity. – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its
 31 publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.
 Approved,