



Republic of the Philippines
House of Representatives
Quezon City, Metro Manila



Eighteenth Congress
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 5312

Introduced by Representative Frederick W. Siao

EXPLANATORY NOTE

After several weeks of intensive Manila Bay cleanup from the launching of the Manila Bay Clean Up Program on January 27, 2019, the government agencies and volunteers are now nowhere to be seen. The clean up program seemed to have been launched effectively as there were about five thousand people who showed up during the kickoff. However, the lack of volunteers today proves that the clean up program is temporary or unsustainable. What we need is a sustainable solution to the solid waste crisis.

In Iligan City, the residents are vigilant against polluters and litterbugs to preserve and protect the beautiful tourist spots and maintain cleanliness. Clean and beautiful sceneries continue to attract more tourists. Further, the people are also protected from diseases caused by polluted environment.

Appeals to Filipinos to return their plastic bottles, wrappers and other solid wastes to redemption centers are not enough. The thought of having to go back to the store carrying a load or bags of recyclable solid waste is unattractive to most consumers. However, when that chore is matched with a corresponding reward, the people are much more willing to cooperate and do their part to solve the solid waste crisis.

With these incentives, the consumers will be more willing to segregate their wastes at home. They will have a bag or box in their house where they will collect all plastic bottles, wrappers, and containers. They will not mix their recyclable waste with their food waste. When Filipino families do their general

house cleaning, knowing there are incentives for proper disposal of recyclable wastes, they will now set aside the disposables in a large bag and go to the nearest redemption and recovery centers to exchange their wastes for cash or basic goods that their families may use.

This is what we envision will happen when this bill is enacted. A whole nation actively engaged in segregating and recycling its waste because the citizens of the nation are well-motivated to do so. Altruism and civic duty are good, but the fervor does not last for everyone. This bill will keep that fire of love for the environment alive and burning.

In collaboration with the Department of Agriculture and Department of Trade and Industry, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources will be tasked to encourage individuals, households, civic associations, parents-teachers associations, homeowners associations, and non-profit institutions to gather and exchange the collected non-hazardous and recyclable solid wastes, such as plastic bottles, wrappers, bags, sachets, metal canisters, unserviceable or used electrical and electronic devices, discarded hardware and recyclable computer parts.

Under this bill, the collected solid wastes may be exchanged for rice, water, canned goods, basic household consumer items or cash. The DENR, DA and DTI shall determine the reasonable and compliance-inducing exchange values for graduated weights or volumes of solid wastes. The minimum exchange value of one kilogram of non-hazardous and recyclable plastic waste is one kilogram of commercial quality rice or its cash equivalent, while for one kilogram of metallic, non-hazardous, recyclable waste is two kilograms of commercial quality rice or its cash equivalent.

For hazardous waste recovery, this bill authorizes the DENR, DTI and DA to establish the Hazardous Waste Recovery Protocols and Reporting System in which individuals may report the exact location and details of the suspected hazardous waste. Especially trained and equipped personnel or teams may be deployed to safely recover the hazardous waste. The Hazardous Waste Recovery Protocols and Reporting System shall have a cash reward or incentive feature to encourage the public to help the government pinpoint and confirm the exact location of hazardous wastes.

For large-scale, corporate-level systemic recovery of solid wastes, the DENR, DTI, and Department of Finance will be tasked to adapt the carbon credits system for reducing carbon emissions.

National government agencies shall also enable private corporations and government-owned or controlled corporations to establish special purpose corporations or enter into joint ventures with the specific mission of redeeming and recovering plastic wastes. It shall include a combination of mechanisms and incentives designed for corporate social responsibility programs and non-tax incentives.

If private organizations such as the Justice, Peace and Integrity of Creation – Integrated Development Center (JPIC-IDC) and 12 Baskets Movement of the Rotary Foundation, Inc. are helping in reducing solid wastes through the buy-back system or barter system, the government is much more in the position to do the same. In fact, Barangay Tartaria and Barangay Tatalon in Cavite, the Caticlan Village Council in Malay, Aklan and the BASECO Compound in Manila are already implementing the buy-back system of exchanging solid wastes, particularly, plastic wastes which are exchanged for rice, grocery items or hygiene products.

An earlier version of this bill was filed by Rep. Harlin Neil Abayon, III during the Seventeenth Congress.

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



FREDERICK W. SIAO



Republic of the Philippines
House of Representatives
Quezon City, Metro Manila

Eighteenth Congress
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 5312

Introduced by Representative Frederick W. Siao

1 **AN ACT**
2 **ESTABLISHING A SOLID WASTE REDEMPTION AND RECOVERY**
3 **SYSTEM AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR**
4

5 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress of the*
6 *Philippines assembled:*
7

8 SECTION 1. ***Short Title.*** – This Act shall be known as the “*Solid Waste*
9 *Redemption and Recovery Act.*”

10 SEC. 2. ***Declaration of Policy.*** – It is the policy of the State to adopt a
11 systematic, comprehensive and ecological solid waste management program
12 which shall:

13 (a) Ensure the protection of the public health and environment;

14 (b) Utilize environmentally-sound methods that maximize the utilization
15 of valuable resources and encourage resource conservation and recovery;

16 (c) Set the guidelines and targets for solid waste avoidance and volume
17 reduction through source reduction and waste minimization measures, including
18 composting, recycling, re-use, recovery, green charcoal process, and other

1 processes, before collection, treatment and disposal in appropriate and
2 environmentally sound solid waste management facilities in accordance with
3 ecologically sustainable development principles;

4 (d) Ensure the proper segregation, collection, transport, storage, treatment
5 and disposal of solid waste through the formulation and adoption of the best
6 environmental practice in ecological waste management excluding incineration;

7 (e) Promote national research and development programs for improved
8 solid waste management and resource conservation techniques, more effective
9 institutional arrangement, and indigenous and improved methods of waste
10 reduction, collection, separation and recovery;

11 (f) Encourage greater private sector participation in solid waste
12 management;

13 (g) Retain primary enforcement and responsibility of solid waste
14 management with local government units and establish a cooperative effort
15 between and among the national government, local government units, non-
16 government organizations, and the private sector;

17 (h) Encourage cooperation and self-regulation among waste generators
18 through the application of market-based instruments;

19 (i) Institutionalize public participation in the development and
20 implementation of integrated, comprehensive, and ecological waste
21 management programs at the national and local level; and

1 (j) Strengthen the integration of ecological solid waste management and
2 resource conservation and recovery concepts into the academic curricula of
3 formal and non-formal education in order to promote environmental awareness
4 and action among the citizenry.

5 SEC. 3. *Solid Waste Redemption and Recovery System.* – There is
6 hereby established a waste redemption and recovery system wherein any person
7 may exchange through buy-back or redemption and recovery centers, collected
8 recyclable solid wastes such as plastic bottles, wrappers, bags, sachets, metal
9 canisters, unserviceable or used electrical and electronic devices, discarded
10 hardware, recyclable computer parts, and other recyclable wastes, for cash or
11 rice, water, canned goods and basic household consumer items.

12 All cities and municipalities shall establish in every barangay under their
13 jurisdiction a solid waste buy-back or redemption and recovery center which
14 shall facilitate the exchange of recyclable wastes for cash or rice, goods or other
15 similar items.

16 The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) shall, in
17 collaboration with the Department of Agriculture (DA) and Department of
18 Trade and Industry (DTI), determine the reasonable exchange values for
19 graduated weights or volumes of solid wastes.

20 The minimum exchange value of one kilogram of non-hazardous and
21 recyclable plastic wastes is one kilogram of commercial quality rice or its cash

1 equivalent, while for one kilogram of metallic non-hazardous recyclable waste
2 is two kilograms of commercial quality rice or its cash equivalent.

3 SEC. 4. *Hazardous Waste Recovery Incentive.* – The DENR, DTI and
4 DA shall establish the Hazardous Waste Recovery Protocols and Reporting
5 System, through which individuals may report the exact location and details of a
6 suspected hazardous waste, so that especially trained and equipped personnel or
7 teams may be deployed to safely recover the hazardous waste. The Hazardous
8 Waste Recovery Protocols and Reporting System shall have a cash reward or
9 incentive feature to encourage the public to help the government pinpoint and
10 confirm the exact location of hazardous wastes.

11 SEC. 5. *Systemic Recovery of Solid Wastes.* – To encourage large -scale,
12 corporate-level systemic recovery of solid wastes, the DENR, DTI, and
13 Department of Finance are hereby mandated to jointly adapt the carbon credits
14 system for reducing carbon emissions.

15 These national government agencies shall enable private corporations and
16 government-owned or controlled corporations to establish special purpose
17 corporations or enter into joint ventures with the specific mission of redeeming
18 and recovering plastic wastes. It shall include a combination of mechanisms
19 and incentives designed for corporate social responsibility programs and non-
20 tax incentives.

21 SEC. 6. *Public Information, Education, and Communication.* – To
22 adequately inform the general public about the purposes, mechanisms, and

1 incentives of this Act, the Philippine Information Agency shall conduct
2 nationwide public information, education and communication campaigns in
3 barangays, educational institutions, workplaces and offices.

4 SEC. 7. ***Implementing Rules and Regulations.*** – Within sixty (60) days
5 from the effectivity of this Act, the Secretary of Environment and Natural
6 Resources shall, in consultation with the Department of Trade and Industry and
7 the Department of the Interior and Local Government, issue the necessary rules
8 and regulations for the effective implementation of this Act.

9 SEC. 8. ***Appropriations.*** – The Secretary of Environment and Natural
10 Resources shall immediately include in the Department's program the
11 implementation of this Act. Thereafter, the amount necessary to implement this
12 Act shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.

13 SEC. 9. ***Repealing Clause.*** – All laws, executive orders, and
14 administrative orders or parts thereof inconsistent with any provision of this Act
15 are hereby repealed or amended accordingly.

16 SEC. 10. ***Effectivity Clause.*** – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15)
17 days after its publication in the *Official Gazette* or in a newspaper of general
18 circulation.

19 Approved,