

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

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS  
First Regular Session

House Bill Number **4626**



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**Introduced by Representative ROLANDO G. ANDAYA, JR.**

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### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

Almost twenty years after the enactment of RA 9003, the Philippines is still faced with a continuing problem on solid waste management. The absence of an efficient system of waste reduction, reuse, recycling and disposal makes the looming garbage crisis, a major cause of serious concern.

A study commissioned by the Asian Development Bank estimated that in Metro Manila alone, 6,700 tons of garbage is generated daily. Of this, about 720 tons per day is recycled or composted. The chunk, which is roughly 6,000 tons, is hauled to dump sites, illegally disposed of on private lands, in rivers, creeks, Manila Bay or burned openly (The Garbage Book: Solid Waste Management in Metro Manila. Asian Development Bank. 2004).

This paints a grim scenario for the country's environment. There is an urgent need for the government to step up its efforts in curbing the relentless generation of trash.

As end-users of consumer products, the amount of packaging that we use in our daily activities has a great impact on the amount of waste that we generate. Because Filipinos do not usually recycle or reuse these packaging materials, they often end up in landfills where they are left to rot for many years but in some instances, the packaging materials never decompose at all.

By mandating the use of recyclable and biodegradable materials in the packaging of consumer goods, it is hoped that the trash generated will be significantly reduced. The introduction of biodegradable and recyclable alternatives help preserve our natural resources. Recycling reduces the need for raw materials,

therefore reducing the use of energy and preserving natural resources for the future generation.



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**AN ACT MANDATING THE USE OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS  
FOR THE PACKAGING OF CONSUMER GOODS**

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

**SECTION 1. Declaration of Policy.** – It is hereby declared the policy of the State to ensure conservation and preservation of our natural resources. The use of recyclable and biodegradable materials is hereby mandated in the manufacturing process of consumer goods.

**SEC. 2. Definition of Terms.** – As used in this Act, the following terms shall be defined as follows:

- a. Biodegradable – shall mean the quality of being organically assimilated in the natural setting.
- b. Consumer goods – shall refer to items for sale manufactured in high-volume for a mass market.
- c. Recyclable – shall mean the quality of material which makes it useful to be used again in any manufacturing process.

**SEC. 3. Incentive.** – Any business or non-business entity which shall undertake the effort of using recyclable and biodegradable materials for the packaging of consumer goods shall enjoy a tax deductibility privilege on its income tax to the extent of the proven cost of the recyclable or biodegradable material on its production process.

**SEC. 4. Implementing Rules and Regulations.** – The Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources shall promulgate the necessary implementing rules and regulations within sixty (60) days from the effectivity of this Act.

**SEC. 5. Separability Clause.** – If any provision or part of this Act is held invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining parts or provisions not affected shall remain in full force and effect.

**SEC. 6. Repealing Clause.** – All laws, executive orders, issuances, rules and regulations or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, amended or modified accordingly.

**SEC. 7. Effectivity Clause.** – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its complete publication in the Official Gazette or in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,