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Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

First Regular Session
TWENTIETH CONGRESS

House Bill No. 3958



Introduced by REP. JESUS MANUEL "BONG" C. SUNTAY

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Online gambling has rapidly emerged as one of the most insidious public health and social challenges in the digital age. It threatens the moral fabric, economic stability, and psychological well-being of Filipinos, particularly the youth and vulnerable sectors.

Recent studies and reports confirm that online gambling addiction is a silent epidemic. Individuals, including minors, have accumulated debts reaching hundreds of thousands of pesos through unregulated betting platforms. The ease of access through mobile phones, e-wallets, and social media promotions has made gambling a household concern, infiltrating family spaces and normalizing risky behavior among the young.

Like alcohol or drugs, gambling activates the brain's reward system, fostering dependency and compulsive behavior. It is a social disease that destabilizes households, leads to financial ruin, and contributes to mental health crises, including depression and suicide.

While the gambling industry generates revenue, the social costs outweigh fiscal gains. Family disintegration, indebtedness, crime, and addiction treatment are burdens borne not just by individual households but by the State itself. It is thus incumbent upon the legislature to establish a clear national policy of prohibition, protection, and prevention.

The bill creates a comprehensive legal framework with the following key elements:

1. **Total Prohibition of Online Gambling** – All forms of online gambling targeting Filipinos, whether based in the Philippines or offshore, are declared illegal.
2. **Ban on Advertising and Promotion** – All direct and indirect online gambling promotions, endorsements, and sponsorships are prohibited, particularly on digital platforms, schools, public spaces, and youth-oriented media.
3. **Access Control and KYC Safeguards** – Strong identity verification, age restrictions (21+), and prevention of e-wallet integration with gambling platforms safeguard against underage participation and fraudulent access.

- 1 4. **Platform Accountability** – ISPs, mobile networks, digital platforms, and ad
2 tech companies are mandated to block, take down, or disable access to gambling
3 sites, apps, and content within 72 hours of official orders.
- 4 5. **Financial Interdiction and Asset Forfeiture** – The BSP and AMLC are
5 empowered to freeze, block, and seize accounts, wallets, and digital assets linked
6 to gambling transactions.
- 7 6. **Preventive and Protective Programs** – The bill mandates information
8 campaigns, curriculum integration on media and gambling literacy, rehabilitation
9 services for gambling addiction, and community-based hotlines for affected
10 families.
- 11 7. **Graduated Penalties** – Offenders face deterrent penalties ranging from fines
12 and imprisonment for individual players, to hefty sanctions and license
13 revocation for operators, advertisers, and complicit digital platforms. Public
14 officers who protect or tolerate online gambling face dismissal and perpetual
15 disqualification.
- 16 8. **Transition and Repeal of Licenses** – The measure repeals all existing laws
17 and issuances that grant authority to regulate or license online gambling,
18 including those under PAGCOR and special economic zones, and mandates the
19 revocation of current licenses within six months.

20
21 This measure is anchored on the **1987 Constitution**, which obligates the State to
22 protect the youth from harmful influences (Article II, Section 13), promote social justice
23 (Article II, Section 10), and ensure health, safety, and moral well-being (Article XIII).

24
25 By adopting this bill, Congress takes a decisive step to shield Filipinos from the
26 destructive grip of online gambling. It does not merely prohibit—it also educates,
27 rehabilitates, and protects. It recognizes gambling not only as a moral and legal issue
28 but as a **public health, national security, and economic justice concern**.

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

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REP. JESUS MANUEL “BONG” C. SUNTAY

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House Bill No. 3958

Introduced by REP. JESUS MANUEL “BONG” C. SUNTAY

**AN ACT PROHIBITING ONLINE GAMBLING FOR FILIPINOS,
REGULATING ADVERTISING AND ACCESS, PROVIDING
ENFORCEMENT AND PREVENTIVE MECHANISMS, DEFINING THE
ROLES OF COMPETENT AGENCIES, ESTABLISHING
ADMINISTRATIVE FORFEITURE PROCEDURES, AND FOR OTHER
PURPOSES**

SECTION 1. Short Title.

This Act shall be known as the “**Comprehensive Anti-Online Gambling and Protection Act of 2025.**”

SECTION 2. Declaration of Policy.

It is hereby declared the policy of the State to impose a total prohibition on online gambling targeting Filipinos, whether domestic or offshore in origin. The State shall eliminate access points, advertising channels, financial flows, and technological loopholes that enable online gambling. The State shall likewise protect vulnerable sectors, especially the youth, by instituting preventive education, public awareness, treatment, and rehabilitation programs. The policy shall be pursued through the joint action of national government agencies, local government units, and financial regulators, with strict accountability for both public and private actors who enable or tolerate online gambling activities.

SECTION 3. Definition of Terms.

- a) **Online Gambling** refers to the placing, receiving, transmitting, or facilitating of bets or wagers, in whole or in part, through internet-enabled platforms, including but not limited to online casinos, sports betting portals, electronic bingo, lotteries, and games of chance.
- b) **Operator** refers to any person, partnership, corporation, association, or foreign-based entity that manages, supplies, promotes, or profits from online gambling targeting Filipinos.
- c) **Advertisement** refers to any broadcast, print, outdoor, or digital content intended to promote online gambling, including endorsements, sponsorships, and subliminal promotions.

- 1 d) **Internet Service Provider (ISP)** refers to an entity licensed by the National
2 Telecommunications Commission to provide internet connectivity in the
3 Philippines.
4
- 5 e) **Digital Platform** refers to any social media company, application store, e-
6 commerce platform, hosting provider, or content delivery network that facilitates
7 the availability of applications and services.
8
- 9 f) **Electronic Wallet (E-wallet)** refers to a digital payment system licensed by
10 the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas to store value and transfer funds electronically.
11
- 12 g) **Know Your Customer (KYC)** refers to the identity and age-verification
13 process required by financial regulators before granting access to services.
14
- 15 h) **Young Individual** refers to any person below twenty-one (21) years of age.
16

17 **SECTION 4. Institutional Roles.**

- 18 a) The Department of Information and Communications Technology, referred to as
19 DICT, is the executive department responsible for national ICT policy and
20 coordination; under this Act, DICT shall chair the inter-agency effort, issue
21 technical blocking standards, and coordinate with global platforms.
22 b) The Cybercrime Investigation and Coordinating Center, referred to as CICC, is
23 the inter-agency body attached to DICT tasked with cybercrime policy
24 harmonization and operational coordination; under this Act, CICC shall operate
25 the national cyber operations and blocking hub, manage the unified domain, IP,
26 app, and wallet blacklist, and run the national reporting portal and hotline.
27 c) The National Telecommunications Commission, referred to as NTC, is the
28 regulator of telecommunications and radio communications; under this Act, NTC
29 shall license and compel compliance of ISPs and carriers, issue and enforce
30 blocking and take-down compliance orders, and audit traffic-level
31 implementation.
32 d) The Department of Justice, referred to as DOJ, is the principal prosecutorial
33 department; under this Act, DOJ, through the National Prosecution Service, shall
34 designate specialized prosecutors for online gambling offenses, issue prosecution
35 guidelines for evidence sufficiency and plea standards, and coordinate mutual
36 legal assistance with foreign counterparts.
37 e) The National Bureau of Investigation Anti-Cybercrime Division, referred to as
38 NBI-ACCD, is the investigative arm for complex and syndicated cyber offenses;
39 under this Act, NBI-ACCD shall lead high-impact investigations into operator
40 networks, hosting chains, payment mules, and advertising syndicates.
41 f) The Philippine National Police Anti-Cybercrime Group, referred to as PNP-ACG,
42 is the police unit for cyber offenses; under this Act, PNP-ACG shall conduct field
43 operations, execute warrants, and operate the platform-liaison desk for rapid
44 preservation requests.
45 g) The Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, referred to as BSP, is the central monetary
46 authority; under this Act, BSP shall regulate banks, e-money issuers, and

- 1 operators of payment systems for compliance with gambling interdiction,
2 including transaction screening and merchant category code suppression.
- 3 h) The Anti-Money Laundering Council, referred to as AMLC, is the financial
4 intelligence unit; under this Act, AMLC shall designate online gambling as a
5 predicate for money laundering, require suspicious transaction reporting
6 typologies, and freeze and forfeit proceeds.
- 7 i) The Securities and Exchange Commission, referred to as SEC, is the corporate
8 regulator; under this Act, SEC shall suspend or revoke corporate registrations of
9 violators, disqualify directors and officers, and pierce corporate veils used to
10 conceal gambling businesses.
- 11 j) The Department of Trade and Industry, referred to as DTI, is the consumer and
12 advertising regulator for deceptive practices; under this Act, DTI shall sanction
13 advertisers, agencies, and endorsers for unlawful gambling promotions and
14 deceptive claims.
- 15 k) The Movie and Television Review and Classification Board, referred to as
16 MTRCB, regulates broadcast and motion pictures; under this Act, MTRCB shall
17 prohibit carriage of gambling promotions in broadcast and streaming linear feeds
18 under its jurisdiction.
- 19 l) The National Privacy Commission, referred to as NPC, regulates data privacy;
20 under this Act, NPC shall ensure that age-verification and KYC solutions are
21 privacy-protective and that data sharing for enforcement has a lawful basis and
22 safeguards.
- 23 m) The Department of Education, referred to as DepEd, shall integrate gambling
24 harm education and digital literacy into the basic education curriculum and
25 teacher training.
- 26 n) The Commission on Higher Education, referred to as CHED, shall encourage
27 higher education institutions to provide research, counseling, and campus-level
28 prevention programs.
- 29 o) The Department of Health, referred to as DOH, shall establish screening,
30 treatment, and referral pathways for gambling disorder, certify treatment
31 centers, and operate a 24/7 tele-mental health line for gambling harms.
- 32 p) The Department of Social Welfare and Development, referred to as DSWD, shall
33 provide case management, family counseling, and emergency assistance to
34 households affected by gambling debts and related harms.
- 35 q) The Department of the Interior and Local Government, referred to as DILG, shall
36 direct local government units to enforce site blocking at public access points, shut
37 down physical hubs or “KYC-for-rent” kiosks, and operate barangay-level referral
38 and awareness programs.
- 39 r) The Department of Foreign Affairs, referred to as DFA, shall pursue international
40 cooperation, including mutual legal assistance, liaison with foreign regulators,
41 and cross-border asset recovery.
- 42 s) The Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation, referred to as PAGCOR, is
43 a government-owned and controlled corporation previously empowered to
44 regulate certain gaming activities; under this Act, PAGCOR shall cease issuing or
45 recognizing any license or authority for online gambling, assist in inventorying
46 and winding down any residual online operations, and allocate specified funds to
47 prevention and treatment programs.

- 1 t) The Cagayan Economic Zone Authority, Aurora Pacific Economic Zone and
2 similar special economic zone authorities shall be bound by the national
3 prohibition and shall not license, host, or tolerate online gambling targeting
4 Filipinos.

5
6 **SECTION 5. Prohibited Acts.**

- 7 a) All forms of online gambling that target or reach persons in the Philippines are
8 hereby prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate, maintain,
9 provide, host, advertise, distribute, broker, white-label, franchise, aggregate, or
10 otherwise facilitate online gambling services or content that can be accessed by,
11 or is marketed to, persons in the Philippines.
- 12 b) It shall likewise be unlawful for any person to place, receive, transmit, or settle
13 any wager through electronic means while physically present in the Philippines or
14 while using payment instruments issued in the Philippines. The prohibition
15 applies irrespective of the location of servers, the domicile of the operator, the use
16 of virtual private networks, or other obfuscation techniques.

17
18 **SECTION 6. Advertising and Promotion Ban.**

- 19 a) All forms of advertising, promotion, sponsorship, product placement, affiliate
20 marketing, referral codes, cash-back or bonus campaigns, and influencer
21 endorsements for online gambling are prohibited in broadcast, print, outdoor,
22 digital, in-app, in-game, and event settings.
- 23 b) Content that misrepresents odds, associates gambling with financial success or
24 social prestige, targets or appeals to minors through child-oriented imagery or
25 memes, or depicts gambling as a solution to hardship is prohibited.
- 26 c) The MTRCB shall ensure that broadcast and cinematic content are free of online
27 gambling promotions and shall sanction carriers that transmit proscribed
28 content. DTI shall adjudicate deceptive or unfair marketing acts related to
29 gambling content and impose administrative sanctions including fines and
30 business closures.
- 31 d) Platforms shall implement ad policy enforcement that blocks gambling creatives,
32 keywords, and advertiser accounts for the Philippines.

33
34 **SECTION 7. Access Controls and KYC.**

- 35 a) Operators, platforms, and payment providers shall not create, maintain, or
36 enable any gambling account for any person. In order to prevent circumvention,
37 DICT and CICC shall issue the national age-gating and identity-assurance
38 standard for high-risk content; platforms shall deploy such standard to prevent
39 minors and adults alike from accessing gambling content, including search
40 queries and app listings.

- b) BSP shall require all banks, card issuers, e-money issuers, and operators of payment systems to enforce merchant category code suppression and negative lists for gambling, to disable card-not-present and card-on-file transactions to known gambling merchants, and to reject peer-to-peer transfers to tagged wallets, with real-time interdiction and post-clear monitoring.
- c) AMLC shall issue typology advisories for mule accounts, mixing services, and foreign exchange channels used to settle gambling proceeds and require covered persons to file suspicious transaction reports accordingly.
- d) NPC shall ensure that any identity checks used to gate content are proportionate and privacy-protective, and that data are retained only as strictly necessary.

SECTION 8. Obligations of ISPs and Platforms.

- a) ISPs and carriers shall implement network-level blocking of domains, subdomains, IP addresses, DNS resolvers, and other network identifiers that CICC and NTC place on the unified blacklist.
- b) Hosting providers, content delivery networks, and domain registrars operating in the Philippines shall disable resolution, hosting, or registration services to domains and applications included in the blacklist.
- c) App stores and software distribution platforms shall remove and geoblock gambling applications, app listings, and updates within seventy-two hours of service of an order issued by NTC upon recommendation of DICT and CICC.
- d) Social media platforms and ad exchanges shall disable gambling advertiser accounts and prevent delivery of gambling ads, boosters, and paid partnerships in the Philippines. Platforms shall provide a direct enforcement API and secure mailbox to receive and action takedown orders, and shall publish semiannual transparency reports on gambling content enforcement in the Philippines.

SECTION 8. National Task Force Against Online Gambling; Command and Control.

- a) There is hereby created the National Task Force Against Online Gambling, hereafter NTF-AOG, chaired by the Secretary of DICT and co-chaired by the Secretary of DOJ and the Governor of BSP.
- b) Members shall include the heads of CICC, NTC, NBI, PNP, AMLC Secretariat, SEC, DTI, MTRCB, NPC, DOH, DSWD, DepEd, CHED, DILG, DFA, PAGCOR, and the heads of concerned economic zone authorities.
- c) NTF-AOG shall adopt an annual National Operations Plan that sets blocking priorities, financial interdiction targets, case build-ups, and public health interventions; shall maintain a unified intelligence picture and case registry; shall run quarterly joint operations weeks; and shall submit a semiannual public report to Congress.

SECTION 9. Investigations, Warrants, Digital Evidence, and International Cooperation.

- a) NBI-ACCD and PNP-ACG shall conduct proactive investigations using lawful techniques, including undercover test-purchases, controlled transfers, and forensic analysis of server images and devices.
- b) Upon judicial authorization, they may compel log retention, subscriber information, and traffic data preservation from service providers. DOJ shall promulgate evidence chain-of-custody rules for digital evidence, minimum metadata required for admissibility, and standards for expert testimony.
- c) DFA and DOJ shall, upon request of NTF-AOG, initiate mutual legal assistance to identify offshore beneficial owners, seize or repatriate assets, and de-platform foreign operators that target Filipinos. SEC shall facilitate cross-border cooperation through securities regulators' networks for corporate transparency and director disqualification.

SECTION 10. Financial Interdiction; Freezing and Forfeiture.

- a) BSP shall require real-time screening of account names, device fingerprints, merchant descriptors, URLs, and MCCs against the unified blacklist, with automated declines and holds.
- b) AMLC may issue freeze orders ex parte over property and proceeds traceable to online gambling and shall petition the proper court for civil forfeiture. Banks, e-money issuers, and operators of payment systems shall implement "know-your-merchant" reviews, terminate merchants engaged in gambling services, and maintain audit trails sufficient to reconstruct transaction flows.
- c) SEC shall bar natural persons who serve as nominee directors or incorporators for gambling operators from serving as officers or directors in any corporation for five years from conviction or administrative finding.

SECTION 11. Offenses and Penalties.

- a) Any person who participates as a player by placing, receiving, transmitting, or settling a wager through electronic means shall suffer imprisonment of six (6) months to two (2) years or a fine of not less than five hundred thousand pesos (Php 500,000.00) but not more than one million pesos (Php 1,000,000.00), or both, at the court's discretion, without prejudice to mandated referral to assessment for gambling disorder.
- b) Any person who operates, maintains, supplies, hosts, distributes, brokers, or otherwise facilitates online gambling shall suffer imprisonment of five (5) years to twelve (12) years and a fine of not less than ten million pesos (Php 10,000,000.00). If the offender is a juridical person, the chairperson, president, directors, trustees, partners, and responsible officers who consented to or tolerated the act shall be liable in the same degree.
- c) Any public officer who, by malfeasance or nonfeasance, promotes, protects, or tolerates online gambling shall suffer the maximum penalty provided herein, perpetual disqualification from public office, and forfeiture of retirement benefits as may be allowed by law.
- d) Any advertiser, agency, media company, athlete, artist, or influencer who directly or indirectly promotes online gambling shall pay an administrative fine of five million pesos (Php 5,000,000.00) to one hundred million pesos (Php

100,000,000.00), and, in the case of media or advertising firms, suspension or revocation of business permits.

- e) Any ISP, host, registrar, app store, or platform that fails to comply with a blocking or takedown order within seventy-two hours without justifiable cause shall be penalized by NTC with fines not less than ten million pesos (Php 10,000,000.00) per continuing day of violation and may be subjected to suspension or revocation of licenses.

SECTION 12. Corporate Veil; Piercing and Successor Liability.

- a) Where an operator uses layered or foreign entities, nominee shareholders, or trust arrangements to conceal control, courts shall pierce the corporate veil and impose liability upon the beneficial owners and controlling persons.
- b) Any successor, assignee, or transferee that continues substantially the same business, assets, or brand of a sanctioned operator shall be deemed a successor-in-interest and liable for outstanding penalties.

SECTION 13. Administrative Forfeiture of Online Gambling Proceeds and Instruments.

a) Authority. – The Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC) is hereby authorized to issue freeze and forfeiture orders against money, property, equipment, digital assets, accounts, and other instruments used in or derived from online gambling activities prohibited under this Act. For purposes of administrative forfeiture, AMLC shall exercise both investigatory and quasi-judicial powers subject to the procedures set forth herein.

b) Grounds. – Administrative forfeiture shall lie where there is prima facie evidence that property or assets are:

1. Directly or indirectly derived from the proceeds of online gambling;
2. Used, intended, or attempted to be used as instruments in the commission of online gambling; or
3. Owned, controlled, or possessed by any person or entity engaged in online gambling operations in violation of this Act.

c) Ex Parte Freeze Orders. – Upon finding reasonable grounds, the AMLC may issue an ex parte freeze order for a period not exceeding ninety (90) days over the property in question, effective immediately upon service to the bank, e-wallet, financial intermediary, or custodian. Such freeze order shall not require prior court approval but shall be subject to subsequent notice and contest procedures.

d) Notice to Owner. – Within fifteen (15) days from issuance of the freeze order, the AMLC shall notify the registered account holder or property owner through personal service, registered mail, or electronic transmission. The notice shall include a summary of the factual basis, the scope of the freeze, and the right to contest.

e) Period to Contest. – The account holder or property owner shall have thirty (30) days from receipt of notice to file a verified claim before the AMLC, supported by

documentary evidence, proving lawful origin or legitimate use of the assets. Failure to file a claim within the period shall result in automatic administrative forfeiture.

f) Summary Adjudication. – Where a verified claim is filed, the AMLC shall conduct a summary adjudication within sixty (60) days. The claimant shall be heard and may submit evidence, but proceedings shall be limited to the determination of lawful origin. If the AMLC finds that the property is not proven to be lawfully acquired, it shall issue a Resolution of Forfeiture declaring the property forfeited in favor of the State.

g) Referral to Judicial Forfeiture. – If complex issues of ownership or law are raised that require full judicial proceedings, the AMLC shall, within fifteen (15) days, file the case before the proper Regional Trial Court designated as a Special Anti-Money Laundering Court.

h) Effect of Administrative Forfeiture. – Forfeiture declared final by AMLC shall vest ownership in the State, free from any encumbrance. Banks, e-wallet providers, and custodians shall be discharged of liability upon transfer of assets to the National Treasury.

i) Disposition of Assets. – All administratively forfeited assets shall be allocated as follows:

1. Fifty percent (50%) to the Department of Health (DOH) and Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) for treatment, rehabilitation, and social protection programs for gambling addiction;
2. Thirty percent (30%) to the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) and the Cybercrime Investigation and Coordinating Center (CICC) for enforcement technology, blocking operations, and cyber investigations; and
3. Twenty percent (20%) to the Department of Education (DepEd) and Commission on Higher Education (CHED) for gambling prevention, media literacy, and research programs.

j) Appeal. – Any Resolution of Forfeiture by the AMLC may be appealed to the Court of Appeals within fifteen (15) days from receipt, which shall decide the matter on the record and without need of oral arguments, unless otherwise necessary.

k) Immunity of Custodians. – No financial institution, custodian, or intermediary that complies in good faith with an AMLC freeze or forfeiture order shall incur criminal, civil, or administrative liability for such compliance.

SECTION 14. Transition; Termination of Licenses and Authorities.

- a) Within thirty days from effectivity, PAGCOR and all economic zone authorities shall publish an inventory of any online operations, licenses, or authorities previously issued or recognized.
- b) Within one hundred eighty days, all such online authorities shall be terminated and all operations wound down. Any continued online operation thereafter shall

1 be deemed willful and subject to the maximum penalties under this Act. PAGCOR
2 shall reprogram not less than two percent of its gross revenues to DOH and
3 DSWD for treatment and social protection measures under this Act.
4

5 **SECTION 15. Prevention, Education, Treatment, and Social Protection.**

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- 7 a) DepEd shall, within one school year, integrate gambling harm awareness,
8 probability and risk literacy, and digital media literacy into age-appropriate
9 lessons and teacher development modules.
- 10 b) CHED shall encourage higher education institutions to establish campus
11 counseling services for gambling disorder and to conduct peer-reviewed research
12 on prevention and treatment.
- 13 c) DOH shall publish clinical practice guidelines for gambling disorder, certify
14 treatment providers, and ensure PhilHealth benefit packages for counseling and
15 therapy.
- 16 d) DSWD shall operate case management and debt-harm mitigation programs for
17 affected families, including referral to legal aid where necessary.
- 18 e) DILG shall require LGUs to establish barangay-level information drives, refer
19 cases to DOH and DSWD, and inspect public internet access points for
20 compliance with site blocking.
- 21 f) CICC shall operate a 24/7 national hotline and online portal for reporting illegal
22 operators, financial mule accounts, and advertising violations, and shall transmit
23 qualified reports to NBI-ACCD, PNP-ACG, AMLC, and NTC within twenty-four
24 hours.
25

26 **SECTION 16. Transparency, Metrics, and Legislative Oversight.**

27 NTF-AOG shall publish a semiannual report indicating the number of domains, apps, IP
28 ranges, and advertiser accounts blocked; the number and value of financial accounts
29 frozen and forfeited; the number of investigations, charges filed, and convictions
30 obtained; and the reach of prevention and treatment services. The report shall present
31 outcome metrics, including reductions in access attempts and transaction volumes. The
32 House and Senate committees with jurisdiction shall conduct annual oversight hearings
33 on the implementation of this Act.
34

35 **SECTION 17. Implementing Rules and Regulations.**

36 Within sixty days from effectivity, DICT, DOJ, BSP, AMLC, NTC, NBI, PNP, SEC, DTI,
37 MTRCB, NPC, DOH, DSWD, DepEd, CHED, DILG, DFA, PAGCOR, and concerned
38 economic zone authorities shall promulgate joint implementing rules and regulations
39 that specify technical blocking methods, takedown procedures, identity-assurance
40 standards, transaction interdiction protocols, evidence handling, privacy safeguards,
41 reporting formats, and administrative penalty schedules. The IRR shall create a rapid
42 amendment mechanism for the unified blacklist and enforcement standards to address
43 evolving tactics.
44

45 **SECTION 18. Appropriations.**

1 The amounts necessary for the initial implementation of this Act shall be charged
2 against current appropriations of the implementing agencies. Thereafter, such sums as
3 may be necessary shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.
4

5 **SECTION 19. Repealing Clause.**

6 All laws, decrees, and issuances inconsistent with this Act are repealed or modified
7 accordingly.
8

9 **SECTION 20. Effectivity.**

10 This Act shall take effect fifteen days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in
11 a newspaper of general circulation.
12

13 Approved,