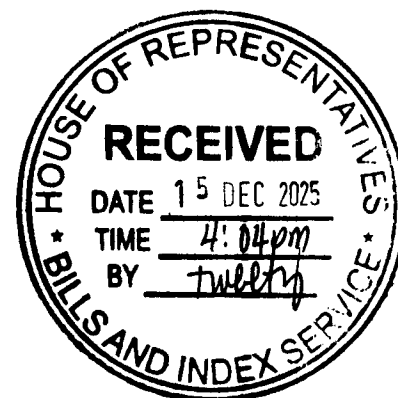


Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Quezon City, Metro Manila

Twentieth Congress  
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. **6883**



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Introduced by **Representative RAYMOND ADRIAN SALCEDA**

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**AN ACT**  
**ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL BUSINESS REGISTRATION SYSTEM BASED ON**  
**NOTICE, RISK-BASED REGULATION, AND AUTOMATIC LOCAL GOVERNMENT**  
**COORDINATION, CREATING FOR THE PURPOSE THE NATIONAL BUSINESS**  
**REGISTRATION AUTHORITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

**EXPLANATORY NOTE**

Micro, small, and medium enterprises are the backbone of employment and local economic activity in the Philippines. Yet for decades, entrepreneurs have faced a fragmented system in which starting or renewing a business requires navigating multiple offices, repeated submissions of the same information, and discretionary local approvals that vary widely across local government units.

Global evidence consistently shows that such fragmentation has real economic costs. The World Bank's *Doing Business* reports, including the final 2020 edition, documented that economies with simpler and more predictable business entry systems tend to experience higher rates of firm creation, stronger competition, and faster job growth. In the Philippines, both national and subnational assessments highlighted that the number of procedures and offices involved in starting and renewing a business remained a key constraint, particularly outside major urban centers. The World Bank's successor framework, *Business Ready (B-READY)*, has since emphasized that reform must go beyond rules on paper and focus on how public services actually operate for firms in practice.

The Bilis Business Act is grounded in a simple, decisive principle: if you want to do business in the Philippines, you face one office to register.

Under this measure, business registration is treated as an act of notice rather than permission. Entrepreneurs should not be required to negotiate with multiple offices merely to exist or to continue operating. The bill establishes a national business registration architecture that

consolidates coordination functions under a single system, while preserving legitimate regulation and enforcement by national agencies and local government units.

The bill adopts a risk-based approach to regulation. Using the Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC), business activities are classified according to the level of risk they pose to public health, safety, labor, and the environment. Only those activities that are objectively moderate-risk or high-risk are subject to additional clearances. Low-risk activities are allowed to operate immediately, subject to post-entry inspection and enforcement. To ensure transparency and predictability, the law requires the regular publication of a PSIC-based list of activities subject to additional regulation.

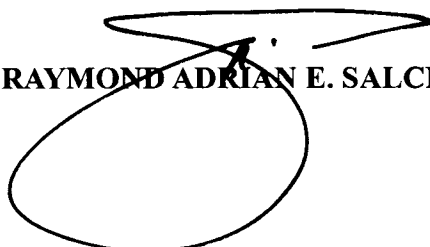
The measure does not abolish local government authority. Local government units retain their full powers to collect lawful business taxes and regulatory fees, conduct inspections, enforce zoning, sanitation, safety, and local ordinances consistent with national law, and impose sanctions for violations. What the bill removes is the use of registration and renewal as discretionary veto points that delay entry or force repeated re-applications unrelated to actual risk.

Existing institutions are respected and integrated. Registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission remains the act that creates corporate juridical personality under the Revised Corporation Code. Business name registration, cooperative registration, and other statutory registries continue to exist. What changes is coordination: data are shared, duplication is avoided, and entrepreneurs are no longer required to repeat the same process across multiple offices.

The bill likewise provides clear transition rules. Existing businesses are deemed registered under the new system, renewal rules apply immediately upon effectivity, and no additional filings, fees, or procedures are imposed solely because of the transition. Reform is not allowed to become a new burden.

In sum, the Bilis Business Act modernizes business entry in the Philippines by aligning law, systems, and incentives around a single, clear promise: one registration interface, risk-based regulation, and enforcement focused on actual harm rather than paperwork. This approach reflects global best practice, addresses long-standing domestic bottlenecks, and strengthens both entrepreneurship and regulatory integrity.

In view of the foregoing, the approval of this measure is urgently sought.



**RAYMOND ADRIAN E. SALCEDA**

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

SECTION 1. *Short Title.* — This Act shall be known as the “Bilis Business Act.”

SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* – It is hereby declared the policy of the State to promote entrepreneurship, innovation, employment, and inclusive economic growth by ensuring that the establishment and operation of businesses are governed by clear, predictable, and proportionate regulation.

The State recognizes the creation and operation of a business as a right subject to regulation, and not as a privilege subject to discretion. Accordingly, business registration shall be treated as an act of notice rather than permission, with regulatory requirements imposed only to the extent necessary to address legitimate risks to public health, safety, labor, the environment, and other compelling public interests.

The State shall adopt a risk-based approach to business regulation, whereby regulatory requirements are calibrated to the nature and level of risk posed by business activities, and where low-risk activities are not burdened with prior clearances or approvals as a condition for commencement of operations.

The State shall ensure automatic coordination and information sharing among national government agencies and local government units in the regulation of businesses, and shall place the burden of inter-agency coordination on the government rather than on applicants.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to diminish the police power of the State or the taxing and regulatory authority of local government units, except to remove discretionary veto power over business entry inconsistent with national standards. Regulation and enforcement shall be exercised primarily after entry, through inspections, monitoring, and sanctions for non-compliance with law.

SEC. 3. *Scope and Coverage.* – This Act shall apply to all persons, natural or juridical, including sole proprietorships, partnerships, corporations, cooperatives, and other forms of business organization, whether domestic or foreign, that establish, register, or operate a business within the Philippines.

This Act shall cover the registration, commencement, and renewal of business operations, including the coordination of registration-related requirements with national government agencies and local government units.

Unless expressly provided otherwise under this Act or other national laws, no business shall be required to secure a mayor's permit, barangay clearance, or similar local authorization as a condition precedent to its legal existence or initial operation.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to exempt any business from compliance with laws and regulations governing taxation, labor, social protection, public health, safety, environmental protection, land use, zoning, or other legitimate exercises of police power. Such compliance shall, however, be enforced in accordance with the principles of notice, risk-based regulation, and post-entry enforcement provided under this Act.

This Act shall apply without prejudice to special registration or licensing requirements expressly mandated by the Constitution or by national laws for regulated professions, financial institutions, public utilities, or other activities imbued with public interest, Provided, That such requirements shall not be construed to reintroduce discretionary pre-entry barriers inconsistent with the principles of this Act.

SEC. 4. *Definition of terms.* — For purposes of this Act,

(a) "National Business Registration Authority (NBRA)" refers to the national authority created under this Act which serves as the single point of coordination for business registration, data integration, risk classification, and inter-agency and local government coordination.

(b) "Business" refers to any activity or enterprise, whether for profit or not, carried on continuously or habitually, involving the production, processing, distribution, exchange, or provision of goods or services, whether conducted by a natural person or a juridical entity.

(c) "Business Registration" refers to the act of notifying the State of the establishment and operation of a business, resulting in the legal recognition of such business, and shall be treated as an act of notice rather than permission, except where prior regulation is expressly required by national law.

(d) "Unified Business Identification Number (UBIN)" refers to the unique identifier assigned to a business for purposes of coordination, data-sharing, monitoring, and regulation among national government agencies and local government units.

(e) “Low-Risk Business Activity” refers to a business activity which, by its nature and as classified under the Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC), does not pose a significant risk to public health, safety, labor, the environment, or other legitimate public interests, and which is not included in the published list of PSIC-coded activities subject to additional regulation.

(f) “Moderate-Risk Business Activity” refers to a business activity which, by its nature and as classified under the Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC), poses a regulated level of risk requiring compliance with specific safeguards, inspections, or clearances expressly provided by national law.

(g) “High-Risk Business Activity” refers to a business activity which, by its nature and as classified under the Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC), poses a substantial risk to public health, safety, labor, the environment, or other compelling public interests, and which is expressly subject to prior regulation under national law.

(h) “Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC)” refers to the official industrial classification system issued and maintained by the Philippine Statistics Authority, as may be amended from time to time.

(i) “Provisional Authority to Operate” refers to the authority granted under this Act allowing a business, particularly a low-risk business activity, to lawfully commence and continue operations subject to post-entry inspection and compliance.

(j) “Registration Access Point” refers to any office, facility, or platform deputized by the NBRA, including Negosyo Centers and other government offices, to receive, encode, and assist in business registration under this Act.

(k) “Local Government Unit (LGU)” refers to provinces, cities, municipalities, and barangays, as defined under Republic Act No. 7160, otherwise known as the *Local Government Code of 1991*.

(l) “Mayor’s Permit” refers to any local authorization issued by a city or municipal government to regulate business operations within its jurisdiction, and shall not be construed as a condition precedent to the legal existence or initial operation of a business under this Act.

(m) “Barangay Clearance” refers to any certification or clearance issued by a barangay relating to business operations, and shall be treated as informational and post-entry in nature under this Act.

(n) “Renewal” refers to the annual confirmation of continued operation of a business and the updating of material information, and shall not be treated as a re-application for permission to operate.

(o) “Post-Entry Enforcement” refers to inspections, monitoring, compliance actions, and sanctions conducted after a business has commenced operations.

(p) “Material Change” refers to a change in business activity, location, ownership, or risk classification which affects regulatory requirements under this Act.

(q) “Existing Business” refers to any business lawfully established and operating prior to the effectivity of this Act.

**SEC. 5. *Creation of the National Business Registration Authority.*** — There is hereby created a National Business Registration Authority (NBRA), which shall be attached to the Department of Trade and Industry for policy coordination.

The NBRA shall serve as the single national authority for business registration, and shall be responsible for the acceptance, processing, and recording of all business registrations covered by this Act.

The NBRA shall have jurisdiction over the act of business registration, including the issuance of a unified business registration record and the coordination of registration-related information with national government agencies and local government units, in accordance with this Act.

**SEC. 6. *Legal Effect of Registration.*** – Registration with the National Business Registration Authority shall have the following legal effects:

- (a) It shall create the legal existence of the business as a juridical or registered entity for purposes of Philippine law;
- (b) It shall constitute official registration for national government purposes, subject to subsequent compliance with applicable regulatory requirements;
- (c) It shall authorize the commencement of business operations in accordance with this Act, except for activities expressly subject to risk-based prior regulation under national law; and
- (d) It shall serve as official notice to concerned national government agencies and local government units of the existence and location of the business.

No additional approval, permit, clearance, or authorization shall be required as a condition precedent to the legal existence or initial operation of a business duly registered under this Act, except as expressly provided herein for activities classified as moderate-risk or high-risk.

**SEC. 7. *Deputization of Registration Access Points.*** – To ensure nationwide accessibility and ease of registration, the National Business Registration Authority (NBRA) may deputize existing government offices and facilities as registration access points, subject to standards and supervision prescribed by the NBRA.

Deputized registration access points may include, but are not limited to, **Negosyo Centers**, selected offices of local government units, government-owned or controlled corporations, and other national government agencies with regular public-facing operations.

Deputized registration access points shall be authorized to:

- (a) Receive and encode business registration applications and supporting information on behalf of the NBRA;
- (b) Assist applicants in completing registration requirements and understanding applicable risk classifications; and
- (c) Issue official acknowledgments of filing and other documents as may be authorized by the NBRA.

All acts performed by deputized registration access points pursuant to this section shall be deemed acts of the NBRA, and shall not constitute the exercise of independent regulatory or approval authority.

No deputized registration access point shall impose additional requirements, fees, or conditions beyond those prescribed by the NBRA under this Act.

The NBRA shall ensure that deputized registration access points operate under uniform national standards, including data protection, service timelines, and accountability mechanisms.

**SEC. 8. *Automatic Forwarding to Local Government Units and Agencies.*** – Upon acceptance of a business registration, the National Business Registration Authority shall automatically transmit the registration information to:

- (a) The city or municipal mayor having jurisdiction over the principal place of business;
- (b) The barangay where the principal place of business is located; and
- (c) Such national government agencies as may be required by law for purposes of monitoring, taxation, statistics, or regulation.

Such transmission shall be made for notice, coordination, and enforcement purposes only, and shall not suspend, delay, or condition the legal effect of registration under this Act.

No local government unit or national government agency shall require the registrant to separately submit information already transmitted pursuant to this section.

**SEC. 9. *Effect of Non-Action; Limited Grounds for Objection.*** – Any objection to a business registration by a local government unit or national government agency shall be limited to the grounds expressly provided under this Act or other national laws, and shall be filed within five (5) working days from receipt of notice of registration.

Failure of the concerned local government unit or national government agency to act within the prescribed period shall be deemed conclusive consent to the registration and commencement of business operations.

Any objection filed beyond the prescribed period, or on grounds not authorized by law, shall be void and without effect.

**SEC. 10. *Standard Registration Fees and Automatic Revenue Remittance.*** – The National Business Registration Authority shall collect a standard national business registration fee upon filing of registration under this Act.

The NBRA shall automatically:

- (a) Compute the shares of such registration fee accruing to the city or municipality and the barangay concerned, in accordance with law;
- (b) Remit the corresponding shares directly to the concerned local government units; and
- (c) Issue a single, unified official receipt covering national and local shares.

No city, municipality, or barangay shall impose any additional fee, charge, or assessment for the act of business registration or initial operation already covered by the registration under this Act.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to impair the authority of local government units to levy business taxes and other lawful charges unrelated to the act of registration, in accordance with existing laws.

SEC. 11. *Prohibition on Additional Local Registration Requirements.* — No city, municipality, barangay, or local government office shall require the issuance of a mayor's permit, barangay clearance, local license, or similar authorization as a condition precedent to the legal existence or initial operation of a business duly registered under this Act, except as expressly authorized under a risk-based regulatory regime established by national law.

Any local ordinance, resolution, rule, or administrative issuance imposing additional registration, permitting, or renewal requirements inconsistent with this Act shall be void and without effect.

SEC. 12. *Risk-Based Classification of Business Activities Using the Philippine Standard Industrial Classification.* — The National Business Registration Authority, in coordination with relevant national government agencies, shall adopt a risk-based classification system for business activities anchored on the Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC) issued by the Philippine Statistics Authority.

Business activities shall be classified as low-risk, moderate-risk, or high-risk based on the inherent risks posed by the activity to public health, safety, labor, the environment, or other legitimate public interests, as reflected in their corresponding PSIC codes, and not solely on the size, capitalization, or ownership structure of the business.

Only business activities classified as moderate-risk or high-risk, as identified by specific PSIC codes, shall be subject to additional clearances, licenses, or prior regulatory requirements as a condition for operation, as may be expressly provided under national law.

The NBRA shall publish and regularly update an official list of PSIC-coded business activities subject to additional regulation, including the specific regulatory agencies involved and the nature of the required clearances. Such list shall be made publicly accessible through official digital platforms and shall be updated at least annually, or as may be necessary to reflect changes in law or regulation.

Business activities not included in the published list of PSIC-coded activities subject to additional regulation shall be deemed low-risk for purposes of this Act and shall not be required to secure prior clearances or approvals as a condition for commencement of operations.

No national government agency or local government unit shall impose additional regulatory requirements on a business activity unless such activity is expressly identified by PSIC code in the published list pursuant to this section.

SEC. 13. *Provisional Authority to Operate Based on PSIC Classification.* — Any business activity classified as low-risk pursuant to Section 11 of this Act, and not included in the published list of PSIC-coded activities subject to additional regulation, shall, upon registration with the

National Business Registration Authority, be granted a Provisional Authority to Operate, valid for a period of one (1) year from the date of registration.

During the provisional period, the business may lawfully operate without securing prior clearances, licenses, or permits, subject to post-entry inspections and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

For business activities classified as moderate-risk or high-risk and included in the published PSIC-based list, the NBRA shall facilitate the processing of applicable clearances in accordance with this Act, and such activities may be allowed to operate provisionally only where expressly authorized by national law or regulation.

Any regulatory clearance, inspection, or compliance requirement applicable to a provisionally operating business shall be completed within the provisional period.

Failure of the concerned national government agency or local government unit to complete the required processing or inspection within the provisional period, without fault on the part of the registrant, shall result in the automatic confirmation of authority to operate, unless a serious and demonstrable violation of law affecting public health or safety is established.

No provisional authority to operate may be suspended or revoked except for cause and upon written notice stating the specific factual and legal grounds therefor.

SEC. 14. *Assisted and Batched Processing of Additional Clearances.* — For business activities classified as moderate-risk or high-risk pursuant to Section 11 of this Act and identified in the published PSIC-based list of regulated activities, the National Business Registration Authority shall provide assisted processing of all required clearances, licenses, or permits.

For this purpose, the NBRA shall:

- (a) Identify the specific national government agencies and local government units with regulatory jurisdiction over the declared business activity;
- (b) Determine, based on law and published regulations, the clearances or permits required for the applicable PSIC code;
- (c) Compute the applicable regulatory fees;
- (d) File and transmit applications on behalf of the registrant; and
- (e) Batch applications by geographic location and risk category, whenever practicable, to facilitate efficient inspection and processing by concerned agencies.

The responsibility for inter-agency coordination, monitoring of action, and enforcement of statutory timelines shall rest with the NBRA.

No registrant shall be required to personally follow up, separately apply, or repeatedly submit information already on record with the NBRA for purposes of securing additional clearances covered by this section.

SEC. 15. *Minimal Renewal Requirements and Continuing Validity.* — The registration of a business under this Act shall remain valid continuously, subject only to annual confirmation of continued operation and the updating of material information, as may be prescribed by the NBRA.

Annual renewal shall not be treated as a re-application for authority to operate and shall not require:

- (a) Re-submission of documents already on record;
- (b) Re-issuance of mayor's permits or barangay clearances; or
- (c) Repetition of inspections previously completed, except where required by law for regulated activities.

In the absence of any material change in business activity, location, or risk classification, the authority to operate granted under this Act shall be deemed continuing and uninterrupted.

Any requirement for renewal inconsistent with this section is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 16. *Post-Entry Enforcement and Inspections.* — Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit or diminish the authority of national government agencies or local government units to enforce laws and regulations governing public health, safety, labor standards, environmental protection, zoning, land use, fire safety, or other legitimate exercises of police power.

Regulatory inspections and enforcement actions shall be conducted after entry and during actual operation, except where prior inspection is expressly required by national law for business activities classified as high-risk under the PSIC-based list published pursuant to Section 11 of this Act.

No inspection, compliance order, or enforcement action shall be used to retroactively invalidate a business registration or to impose requirements that function as a precondition to entry, except upon a finding of fraud, misrepresentation, or serious and imminent danger to public health or safety.

SEC. 17. *Accountability and Administrative Liability of Officials.* — Any public officer or employee who, in violation of this Act:

- (a) Imposes unauthorized registration, permit, clearance, or renewal requirements;
- (b) Refuses or fails to accept a business registration duly filed under this Act;
- (c) Delays action beyond the periods prescribed by this Act without lawful cause;
- (d) Requires personal follow-up, repeated submission of documents, or informal approvals not authorized by law; or
- (e) Otherwise exercises discretion inconsistent with the principles of notice, risk-based regulation, and post-entry enforcement, shall be subject to administrative liability in accordance with existing civil service laws, rules, and regulations, without prejudice to the filing of appropriate civil or criminal actions.

The National Business Registration Authority shall establish a complaints and monitoring mechanism to receive, document, and refer violations of this Act to the appropriate disciplining authorities.

SEC. 18. *Registration and Regulatory Fees.* – standard national business registration fee shall be imposed upon registration under this Act.

The amount of the standard national business registration fee shall be determined by the National Business Registration Authority (NBRA), in coordination with the Department of Finance, and shall be based solely on administrative cost recovery and the policy of ease of doing business.

The standard national business registration fee shall be:

- (a) Uniform nationwide, regardless of the place of registration;
- (b) Paid once upon initial registration; and
- (c) Inclusive of the shares accruing to the city or municipality and the barangay concerned.

The NBRA shall automatically:

- (a) Compute the statutory shares of the registration fee accruing to local government units;
- (b) Remit such shares directly to the concerned city or municipality and barangay; and
- (c) Issue a single unified official receipt covering national and local shares.

No city, municipality, barangay, or local government office shall impose any additional fee, charge, or assessment for the act of business registration, initial authority to operate, or annual renewal already covered by registration under this Act.

Fees for inspections, testing, certifications, or permits required for moderate-risk or high-risk business activities may be imposed only where expressly authorized by national law, and shall be strictly limited to cost recovery. All such fees shall be published in advance, together with their legal basis.

SEC. 19. *Registration of Corporations and Other Juridical Entities.* – standard national business registration fee shall be imposed upon registration under this Act. For corporations, partnerships, and other juridical entities required by law to register with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the filing and approval of articles of incorporation, articles of partnership, or similar constitutive documents with the Securities and Exchange Commission, in accordance with Republic Act No. 11232, otherwise known as the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines, shall constitute compliance with the registration requirement under this Act.

No corporation or other juridical entity duly registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission shall be required to separately register with the National Business Registration Authority for purposes of legal existence.

Upon registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the National Business Registration Authority shall, through data-sharing and system interoperability, assign a Unified Business Identification Number, effect automatic forwarding to concerned local government units

and national government agencies, and apply the risk-based classification of business activities pursuant to this Act.

The Securities and Exchange Commission shall retain full authority over its registration processes, systems, and fee collection, and nothing in this Act shall be construed to require the rerouting of filings or payments away from the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Business commencement, local coordination, risk-based regulation, provisional authority to operate, and post-entry enforcement for corporations and other juridical entities shall thereafter be governed by the provisions of this Act.

**SEC. 20. *Transitory Provisions for Existing Businesses.*** – All businesses lawfully existing and operating at the time of the effectivity of this Act shall be deemed registered under this Act, without the need for re-registration, re-filing, or re-issuance of authority to operate.

From the effectivity of this Act, all renewals, confirmations, or continuations of authority to operate shall be governed exclusively by the provisions of this Act, and shall not be subject to any requirement, procedure, or condition more burdensome than those applicable immediately prior to such effectivity.

Accordingly:

(a) Any existing mayor's permit, barangay clearance, license, or similar local authorization lawfully issued prior to the effectivity of this Act shall remain valid only as evidence of prior compliance, and shall not be used to impose new or additional requirements upon renewal;

(b) Upon the next renewal cycle following effectivity, the provisions of Section 15 of this Act shall apply;

(c) Such renewal or confirmation shall not be treated as a new application, shall not require discretionary approval, personal appearance, submission of additional documents already on record, or compliance with new conditions arising solely from the transition to this Act.

Within a period to be prescribed by the National Business Registration Authority, existing businesses may be required only to confirm or update basic business information for purposes of system integration and assignment of a Unified Business Identification Number. Such confirmation or updating shall be conducted through simplified and non-discretionary means and shall not be a condition for continued operation.

No fee, charge, inspection, clearance, or procedural requirement shall be imposed on an existing business solely by reason of the transition to the registration and renewal system established under this Act.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to exempt any business from compliance with laws on taxation, labor, public health, safety, environmental protection, zoning, or other legitimate exercises of police power, nor from inspections and enforcement actions conducted in accordance with law.

SEC. 21. *Transfer of Registration-Related Duties and Retention of BPLS personnel*– All functions, duties, and responsibilities of local government units, offices, or systems, including the Business Permits and Licensing System (BPLS), insofar as they pertain to the coordination, processing, or administration of business registration, commencement of operations, and renewal, are hereby transferred to and consolidated under the National Business Registration Authority (NBRA), in accordance with this Act.

Such transfer shall be functional and coordinative in nature, and shall not be construed as the abolition of any local government office, position, system, or mandate.

Nothing in this Act shall be understood or interpreted as abolishing, dissolving, or diminishing the existence, staffing, or general regulatory authority of local government units, including offices responsible for business permitting, licensing, inspection, taxation, zoning, health, sanitation, fire coordination, or enforcement.

Local government units shall retain full authority to:

- (a) Enforce local ordinances and national laws within their jurisdiction;
- (b) Conduct inspections and compliance monitoring after business entry;
- (c) Assess and collect business taxes and lawful regulatory fees; and
- (d) Issue notices of violation, compliance orders, and sanctions in accordance with law.

The National Business Registration Authority may, for purposes of accessibility and administrative efficiency, assign, deputize, or delegate to local government units, including BPLS offices, Negosyo Centers, or other local facilities, the performance of registration-related administrative tasks, including data encoding, information updating, fee assessment, and receipt issuance, Provided, That such assignment shall not confer upon the local government unit any authority to approve, deny, delay, or condition the registration, renewal, or continuation of business operations.

All acts performed by local government units pursuant to such assignment or deputation shall be deemed acts of the National Business Registration Authority and shall be subject to national standards, timelines, and accountability mechanisms prescribed under this Act.

SEC. 22. *Implementing Rules and Regulations*. – The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), in coordination with the National Business Registration Authority (NBRA), the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), the Department of Finance (DOF), the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), and other concerned national government agencies, shall promulgate the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of this Act within ninety (90) days from its effectivity.

The Implementing Rules and Regulations shall:

- (a) Be consistent with the principles of notice-based registration, risk-based regulation, automatic coordination, and post-entry enforcement expressly provided under this Act;
- (b) Establish clear procedures for registration, data-sharing, risk classification using the Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC), provisional authority to operate, renewal, and post-entry enforcement;

(c) Prescribe uniform national standards for the deputization of registration access points, including Negosyo Centers and other government offices;

(d) Provide mechanisms for the automatic forwarding of registration information to concerned national government agencies and local government units, and for the assignment and use of the Unified Business Identification Number;

(e) Ensure that no requirement, fee, clearance, inspection, or procedure is imposed by the IRR that is more burdensome than those expressly authorized under this Act; and

(f) Provide for transparent publication of the PSIC-based list of business activities subject to additional regulation, including the regulatory agencies involved and the nature of required clearances.

No provision of the Implementing Rules and Regulations shall be construed to reintroduce discretionary approval, prior permission, or renewal-based veto power over the establishment or continued operation of businesses, except where expressly required by national law and consistent with this Act.

In case of conflict between the provisions of this Act and the Implementing Rules and Regulations, the provisions of this Act shall prevail.

**SEC. 23 *Repealing Clause.*** — The following provisions of law are hereby amended, repealed, or modified accordingly, insofar as they are inconsistent with this Act:

(a) Sections 143, 147, 149(b), and 152 of Republic Act No. 7160, otherwise known as the Local Government Code of 1991, insofar as they are interpreted or implemented to require the prior issuance of a mayor's permit, barangay clearance, or any local authorization as a condition precedent to the legal existence or initial operation of a business duly registered under national law, or to impose local registration or renewal fees already covered by national business registration;

(b) Sections 5, 6, 9, and 10 of Republic Act No. 11032, otherwise known as the Ease of Doing Business and Efficient Government Service Delivery Act of 2018, insofar as they establish business registration mechanisms or agency authorities inconsistent with the single national business registration system created under this Act;

(c) Section 4 of Republic Act No. 9514, otherwise known as the Fire Code of the Philippines of 2008, insofar as it requires the issuance of a Fire Safety Inspection Certificate as a condition precedent to the operation of businesses classified as low-risk under this Act;

(d) Sections 301 and 309 of Presidential Decree No. 1096, otherwise known as the National Building Code of the Philippines, insofar as they are applied to bar or delay the registration or initial operation of a business rather than to regulate the construction, alteration, or occupancy of buildings and structures;

(e) Sections 3 and 5 of Republic Act No. 9178, otherwise known as the Barangay Micro Business Enterprises Act of 2002, insofar as they are interpreted to require barangay certification or endorsement as a mandatory condition for business registration or commencement of operations;

(f) all provisions of Presidential Decree No. 1185 and related executive issuances, insofar as they vest business or business name registration authority in offices or agencies other than the National Business Registration Authority established under this Act;

(g) Act No. 3883, otherwise known as the Business Name Registration Law, and related issuances, insofar as they are interpreted or implemented to require a separate or duplicative act of registration as a condition precedent to the legal existence or initial operation of a business duly registered under this Act;

(h) provisions of Republic Act No. 9520, otherwise known as the Philippine Cooperative Code of 2008, insofar as they are interpreted or implemented to allow local government units to impose additional registration, permit, or clearance requirements as a condition for the commencement of cooperative operations beyond those expressly provided by national law; and

(i) all city, municipal, and barangay ordinances, resolutions, rules, or administrative issuances, insofar as they require a mayor's permit, barangay clearance, local license, or similar authorization as a condition precedent to the legal existence or initial operation of a business duly registered under this Act.

All other laws, decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations, or parts thereof inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SEC. 24. *Appropriations.* — The amount necessary for the initial implementation of this Act shall be charged against current appropriations of the DTI. Thereafter, the sums necessary for its continued implementation shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act, with line items for the divisions established under this Act and their regional counterpart units.

SEC. 25. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* — The DSWD, in consultation with the Department of Budget and Management with respect to plantilla and staffing, shall issue the implementing rules and regulations within ninety (90) days from the effectivity of this Act.

SEC. 26. *Separability Clause.* — If any provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional, the other provisions not affected shall remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 27. *Effectivity.* — This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,