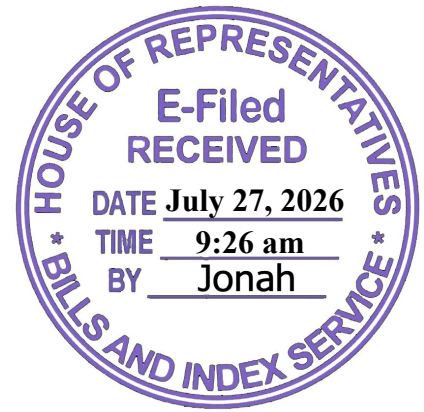


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 10222



Introduced by: **REP. SALVADOR A. PLEYTO, SR.**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The world is experiencing exponential growth in Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), commonly referred to as "e-waste." Driven by rapid technological innovation, global e-waste generation is increasing three times faster than the human population growth.

In the Philippines, the widespread adoption of digital technologies, remote work paradigms, and online commerce has accelerated domestic electronic consumption. However, our waste management systems have not evolved alongside this digital transformation. Millions of electronic units reach their end-of-life annually, with the vast majority entering a fragmented, unmonitored waste stream.

While the Philippines possesses landmark environmental legislation, there is a clear structural gap regarding e-waste management. Republic Act No. 9003 (Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000) focuses primarily on municipal solid waste (organic, recyclable, residual, and special wastes). It lacks specific directives, standards, or technical mandates for complex electronic assemblies containing toxic elements.

Republic Act No. 6969 (Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act of 1990) regulates toxic chemicals and hazardous materials in bulk, but its enforcement mechanisms are largely designed for industrial manufacturing and chemical imports—not for post-consumer retail electronics widely dispersed among millions of households.

Republic Act No. 11898 (Extended Producer Responsibility Act of 2022) established a precedent by mandating producer responsibility for plastic packaging. However, its scope excludes electronics, leaving one of the fastest-growing and most toxic waste streams without a clear extended liability mechanism.

Consequently, e-waste in the Philippines exists in a regulatory grey area—neither effectively managed by local municipal systems nor adequately captured by industrial hazardous waste frameworks.

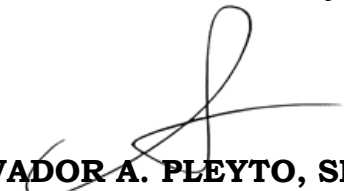
This bill institutionalizes a national, closed-loop E-Waste Management System built upon four strategic pillars:

1. **Mandatory Segregation and Landfill Prohibition:** Explicitly bans the dumping, mixing, or incineration of e-waste within general municipal solid waste networks and standard sanitary landfills.
2. **Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Framework:** Follows international best practices (such as the EU WEEE Directive) by requiring manufacturers, brand owners, and importers ("Obligated Enterprises") to take financial and operational responsibility for the post-consumer phase of their products. This includes establishing convenient consumer take-back points, funding reverse logistics, and meeting progressive annual recovery and recycling targets.
3. **Inclusive Formalization of Informal Recyclers:** Rather than criminalizing informal waste pickers, the bill mandates a structured transition plan. Led by DOLE, TESDA, and LGUs, informal workers will be provided technical training, safety gear, health monitoring, and formal accreditation—integrating them into certified Treatment, Storage, and Disposal (TSD) collection chains as recognized green workers.

Local government units are required to designate specialized E-Waste Collection Hubs within local Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs). To incentivize private sector investment in high-tech urban mining and recycling facilities, accredited TSD operators will be eligible for fiscal and non-fiscal incentives under existing investment priority systems.

The "National Electronic Waste Management Act" bridges a critical legislative gap. It protects public health, safeguards fragile ecosystems, secures valuable raw materials, and ensures that the burden of waste management is shared equitably among manufacturers, distributors, consumers, and state regulators.

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



SALVADOR A. PLEYTO, SR.

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HOUSE BILL NO. 10222

Introduced by: **REP. SALVADOR A. PLEYTO, SR.**

AN ACT
INSTITUTIONALIZING A COMPREHENSIVE ELECTRONIC WASTE
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, MANDATING EXTENDED PRODUCER
RESPONSIBILITY, PROVIDING INFRASTRUCTURE AND INCENTIVES FOR
E-WASTE RECYCLING, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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

SECTION 1. *Short Title.* – This Act shall be known as the "National Electronic Waste Management Act."

SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy* - Consistent with Section 16, Article II of the 1987 Philippine Constitution to protect and advance the right of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology, it is the policy of the State to:

- (a) Institutionalize a national framework for the segregation, collection, transport, storage, reuse, recycling, and environmentally sound disposal of Electronic Waste (E-waste);
- (b) Adopt the principle of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) by holding manufacturers, importers, and distributors accountable for the lifecycle of their electronic products;
- (c) Protect informal waste handlers and surrounding communities from hazardous chemical exposures associated with unsafe e-waste dismantling; and
- (d) Promote resource recovery, urban mining, and the transition toward a circular economy.

SEC. 3. *Definition of Terms.* – As used in this Act:

- (a) Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) – Refers to equipment dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields to work properly, including household appliances, IT and telecommunications equipment, consumer electronics, and medical devices.
- (b) Electronic Waste or E-Waste – Refers to discarded, obsolete, broken, or end-of-life EEE, including all components, subassemblies, and consumables that are part of the product at the time of discarding.
- (c) Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) – Refers to an environmental policy approach in which a producer's responsibility for a product is extended to the post-consumer stage of its lifecycle.
- (d) Obligated Enterprises – Refers to manufacturers, brand owners, or importers who introduce EEE into the domestic market.
- (e) Treatment, Storage, and Disposal (TSD) Facility – Refers to a facility accredited by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) equipped to safely handle, process, recycle, or dispose of hazardous wastes, including e-waste.

SEC. 4. *Institutional Framework.* –

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) shall be the primary regulatory and enforcement agency. Through the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB), the DENR shall establish standards, accredit TSD facilities, monitor EPR compliance, and maintain a National E-Waste Registry.

The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) shall enforce mandatory product labeling, component standards for reusability, and monitor compliance among EEE retailers and distributors.

Local Government Units (LGUs) shall integrate e-waste collection into their local solid waste management plans, establish designated E-Waste Materials Recovery Facilities (E-MRFs) or collection points, and conduct public information campaigns.

SEC. 5. *Prohibition on Mixed Disposal and Landfilling.* –

- (a) The disposal of e-waste alongside general municipal solid waste is strictly prohibited.
- (b) No operator of a sanitary landfill, open dump, or waste-to-energy facility shall accept unsegregated e-waste.
- (c) Consumers and commercial establishments shall surrender e-waste exclusively to accredited LGU collection points, retailer buy-back stations, or licensed TSD facilities.

SEC. 6. *Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Framework for Electronics.*

- a. **Mandatory Take-Back Programs:** Within twelve (12) months from the effectivity of this Act, all Obligated Enterprises shall establish or participate in an EPR program for the recovery, recycling, or safe disposal of their products.
- b. **Minimum Recovery Targets:** Obligated Enterprises shall meet progressive annual recovery targets set by the DENR, starting at a minimum of twenty percent (20%) of their average annual sales volume within three (3) years of enactment, scaling up to sixty percent (60%) within eight (8) years.
- c. **Producer Responsibility Organizations (PROs):** Enterprises may form or join registered PROs to collectively fulfill their compliance obligations under this Act.

SEC. 7. *Formalization of the Informal Recycling Sector.* – The Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), in coordination with the DENR, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), and LGUs, shall formulate a National Transition Plan to:

- (a) Provide technical training, safety equipment, and accreditation to informal waste collectors and junkshop operators;
- (b) Integrate informal workers into formal collection, aggregation, and sorting supply chains connected to certified TSD facilities.

SEC. 8. *Incentives.* –

- (a) **Fiscal Incentives:** Registered enterprises and accredited TSD facilities engaging in specialized e-waste processing and high-grade material extraction

shall be eligible for fiscal incentives under the Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises (CREATE) Act or applicable investment priority plans.

(b) Non-Fiscal Incentives: Simplified permitting and prioritization in government green procurement programs.

SEC. 9. *Prohibited Acts and Penalties.*

(a) Indiscriminate Disposal or Open Burning of E-Waste:

First Offense: Fine of Php 10,000 to Php 50,000.

Subsequent Offenses: Fine of Php 50,000 to Php 200,000, or community service, or both.

(b) Non-Compliance with EPR Obligations by Obligated Enterprises:

Fine ranging from Php 200,000 to Php 5,000,000 depending on the scale of enterprise, or suspension of business permit until compliance.

(c) Operating an Unaccredited E-Waste TSD Facility or Illegal Dismantling:

Fine of Php 500,000 to Php 2,000,000 and imprisonment of two (2) to six (6) years.

SEC. 10. *E-Waste Management and Innovation Fund.* – A special account under the DENR is hereby created, to be funded through administrative fines, fees, and voluntary contributions. The fund shall be dedicated strictly to research and development on sustainable electronics, LGU infrastructure subsidies, and capacity-building programs for informal sector transition.

SEC. 11. *Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR)* - Within six (6) months from the approval of this Act, the DENR, in consultation with DTI, DILG, DOLE, DOST, and relevant industry stakeholders, shall promulgate the rules and regulations necessary for its implementation.

SEC. 12. *Separability Clause.* – If any portion or provision of this Act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining parts or provisions not affected thereby shall remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 13. *Repealing Clause.* – All laws, decrees, executive orders, presidential issuances, and other administrative rules and regulations or parts thereof which are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed, amended, or modified accordingly.

SEC. 14. *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,