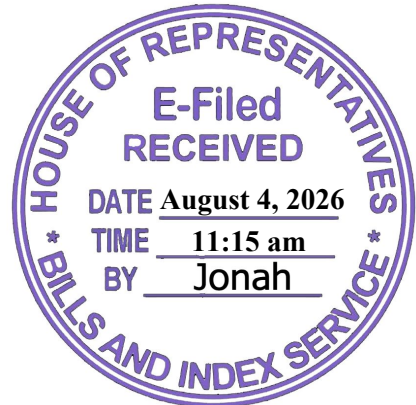


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City, Metro Manila

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session

House Bill No. **10554**



Introduced by **REPRESENTATIVE MARCELINO 'MARCY' R. TEODORO**

The Philippines faces an escalating municipal solid waste crisis that threatens public health, urban infrastructure, marine ecosystems, and climate resilience. Official data from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Environmental Management Bureau (EMB), and National Solid Waste Management Commission reveal that the country produces approximately 22.1 million metric tons of municipal solid waste (MSW) annually, with per capita generation rates reaching 0.40 kg to 0.70 kg daily in high-density urban areas like Metro Manila.

This waste profile underscores structural vulnerabilities: residential households produce 57% of this waste, followed by commercial (27%), institutional (12%), and industrial (4%) sectors. By composition, organic waste accounts for 52%, recyclables 28%, and non-recyclable residuals 18%. Driven by the national "sachet culture," this residual plastic fraction clogs waterways, aggravates urban flooding, and pollutes coastal marine ecosystems. Compounding the crisis, fewer than 30% of the country's 1,634 Local Government Units (LGUs) have access to functional sanitary landfills. High land costs, spatial scarcity near urban centers, and soaring hauling fees make total reliance on landfilling economically and environmentally unsustainable.

While Republic Act No. 9003 (Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000) established a strong baseline for recycling and composting, it lacks robust mechanisms for high-volume residual waste. Furthermore, legacy interpretations of Section 20 of Republic Act No. 8749 (Clean Air Act of 1999) historically restricted modern thermal processing, leaving the Philippines lagging behind regional peers in resource recovery. Guidelines from the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and DENR Administrative Order No. 2019-21 affirm that regulated Waste-to-Energy (WtE) technologies offer a necessary solution for residual waste. Converting non-recyclable materials into energy achieves a volume reduction of up to 90%, extends the operational lifespan of existing landfills, and contributes stable base-load renewable power to the national grid.

To ensure environmental safety and operational efficiency, this measure avoids a "one-size-fits-all" approach. Grounded in Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) using the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP)¹, WtE deployment is aligned directly with waste composition:

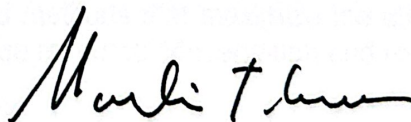
- Organic Waste (52%): Diverted to Anaerobic Digestion (AD) to capture biogas and produce soil digestate without high-temperature thermal emissions.
- Dry Residual Waste (18%): Designated for Incineration with Energy Recovery, provided facilities deploy Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems (CEMS) and advanced flue-gas treatment.
- Specialized Feedstocks: Processed through emerging technologies like Hydro-thermal Carbonization (HTC), Gasification, and Pyrolysis to maximize energy density and resource recovery.

Accordingly, this proposed bill addresses these challenges through three core legislative objectives:

1. **Establishing a Regulatory Framework for WtE:** Formally integrates certified WtE facilities into the national energy and waste management framework, classifying them as renewable energy developments while enforcing strict compliance with the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and toxic substance protocols under Section 42-A.
2. **Mandating Integrated Waste Allocation:** Codifies a statutory waste stream hierarchy that legally obligating LGUs to route **52%** of organic waste to AD or composting, **28%** of recyclables to Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs), and reserve only the **18%** residual fraction for energy conversion.
3. **Empowering Local Government Units:** It grants explicit statutory authority for LGUs to aggregate residual waste streams through inter-municipal clustering and Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), providing the necessary legal clarity to secure long-term infrastructure investments and cut municipal haulage expenditures.

By grounding legislative reform in empirical waste data and proven decision-making frameworks, this measure provides a balanced, safe, and long-term solution to the national solid waste crisis.

In view of these urgent considerations, the immediate passage of this bill is earnestly sought.



REP. MARCELINO "MARCY" TEODORO
1st District, Marikina City

¹ Patil, S. C., Schulze-Netzer, C., & Korpås, M. (2024). Current and emerging waste-to-energy technologies: A comparative study with multi-criteria decision analysis. *Smart Energy*, 16, 100157.

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Introduced by **REPRESENTATIVE MARCELINO 'MARCY' R. TEODORO**

AN ACT
INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND WASTE-TO-ENERGY (WTE)
TECHNOLOGIES INTO THE NATIONAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
FRAMEWORK, AMENDING FOR THE PURPOSE REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9003,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE "ECOLOGICAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT
OF 2000," AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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 "Sustainable Waste-to-Energy and Resource Recovery Act."

SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy - Section 2 of Republic Act No. 9003 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 2. Declaration of Policy. — It is hereby declared the policy of the State to adopt a systematic, comprehensive and ecological solid waste management program which shall:

- (a) Ensure the protection of public health and environment;
- (b) Utilize environmentally sound methods that maximize the utilization of valuable resources and encourage resource conservation and recovery;

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(K) RECOGNIZE WASTE-TO-ENERGY (WTE) CONVERSION TECHNOLOGIES AS VIABLE, MODERN, AND ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS OF THE WASTE MANAGEMENT HIERARCHY FOR PROCESSING RESIDUAL, NON-RECYCLABLE SOLID WASTE THAT

CANNOT OTHERWISE BE COMPOSTED OR RECYCLED, THEREBY REDUCING RELIANCE ON SANITARY LANDFILLS, MINIMIZING LAND DEGRADATION, AND CONTRIBUTING TO NATIONAL ENERGY SECURITY."

SEC. 3. Definition of Terms - Section 3 of Republic Act No. 9003 is hereby amended by inserting the following terms to read as follows:

"(VV) WASTE-TO-ENERGY (WTE) FACILITY SHALL REFER TO ANY STRUCTURED FACILITY, PLANT, OR SYSTEM THAT CONVERTS MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (MSW) OR ITS DERIVATIVES INTO USEFUL ENERGY, SUCH AS ELECTRICITY, STEAM, HEAT, OR HIGH-ENERGY ALTERNATIVE FUELS, THROUGH BIOLOGICAL, THERMAL, OR THERMO-CHEMICAL TRANSFORMATION PROCESSES, OPERATING UNDER STRICT NATIONAL EMISSION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION STANDARDS;"

"(WW) ANAEROBIC DIGESTION (AD) SHALL REFER TO A BIOLOGICAL PROCESS WHEREIN MICROORGANISMS BREAK DOWN ORGANIC AND BIODEGRADABLE WASTE MATERIALS—SUCH AS KITCHEN REFUSE, FOOD SCRAPS, AND AGRICULTURAL RESIDUES—IN THE ABSENCE OF OXYGEN WITHIN A SEALED REACTOR, PRODUCING METHANE-RICH BIOGAS FOR ELECTRICITY OR HEAT GENERATION, AND A NUTRIENT-RICH DIGESTATE SUITABLE FOR ORGANIC SOIL AMENDMENT;"

"(XX) INCINERATION WITH ENERGY RECOVERY SHALL REFER TO THE CONTROLLED THERMAL OXIDATION AND HIGH-TEMPERATURE COMBUSTION OF DRY, NON-RECYCLABLE RESIDUAL MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE OR REFUSE-DERIVED FUEL (RDF) IN AN OXYGEN-RICH ENVIRONMENT, EQUIPPED WITH CONTINUOUS FLUE-GAS CLEANING, CONTINUOUS EMISSION MONITORING, AND HEAT-RECOVERY BOILERS TO GENERATE HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM AND DRIVE ELECTRICITY GENERATORS;"

"(YY) GASIFICATION SHALL REFER TO A HIGH-TEMPERATURE THERMO-CHEMICAL CONVERSION PROCESS THAT CONVERTS CARBONACEOUS RESIDUAL WASTE INTO A COMBUSTIBLE SYNTHESIS GAS (SYNGAS) CONSISTING PRIMARILY OF CARBON MONOXIDE AND HYDROGEN, BY REACTING THE FEEDSTOCK AT HIGH TEMPERATURES UNDER CONTROLLED, SUB-STOICHIOMETRIC (OXYGEN-DEFICIENT) CONDITIONS;"

"(ZZ) PYROLYSIS SHALL REFER TO THE THERMAL DECOMPOSITION OF SOLID WASTE, PARTICULARLY CONCENTRATED DRY PLASTIC

WASTE STREAMS OR BIOMASS, IN THE COMPLETE ABSENCE OF OXYGEN, RESULTING IN THE PRODUCTION OF HIGH-GRADE BIO-CHAR, LIQUID PYROLYTIC OILS, AND COMBUSTIBLE GASES THAT CAN BE PROCESSED INTO REFINED SYNTHETIC FUELS OR PETROCHEMICAL FEEDSTOCKS;"

"(AAA) HYDRO-THERMAL CARBONIZATION (HTC) SHALL REFER TO AN EMERGING THERMO-CHEMICAL PROCESS THAT TREATS HIGH-MOISTURE ORGANIC AND MIXED SOLID WASTE UNDER SUBCRITICAL LIQUID WATER CONDITIONS AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES AND PRESSURES, TRANSFORMING WET WASTE STREAMS INTO A HIGH-ENERGY DENSITY COAL-LIKE FUEL KNOWN AS HYDRO-CHAR WITHOUT REQUIRING PRIOR ENERGY-INTENSIVE DRYING OPERATIONS;"

"(BBB) RESIDUAL WASTE SHALL REFER TO SOLID WASTE MATERIALS THAT HAVE NO FURTHER PRACTICAL USE FOR DIRECT RECYCLING, RE-USE, OR COMMUNITY-LEVEL ORGANIC COMPOSTING, INCLUDING NON-RECYCLABLE MULTI-LAYERED PACKAGING, POST-CONSUMER FLEXIBLE PLASTICS, AND NON-HAZARDOUS CONTAMINATED COMPOSITES."

SEC. 4. *Inclusion of WtE Technologies in National Solid Waste Management Framework*
- Section 15 of Republic Act No. 9003 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 15. *National Solid Waste Management Framework*. — [Within six (6) months from the completion of the national solid waste management status report under Sec. 14 of this Act, the Commission created under Sec. 4 of this Act shall, with public participation. Formulate and implement a National Solid Waste Management Framework.] WITHIN SIX (6) MONTHS FROM THE EFFECTIVITY OF THIS ACT, THE NSWMC SHALL, WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE DEPARTMENT, UPDATE AND PUBLISH THE NATIONAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK. THE FRAMEWORK SHALL SERVE AS THE PRIMARY DIRECTIVE FOR GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS (LGUS), AND PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERS IN FORMULATING SOLID WASTE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS. Such framework shall include:

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THE NATIONAL FRAMEWORK SHALL ESTABLISH A COMPREHENSIVE WASTE-TO-ENERGY (WTE) STRATEGY GOVERNED BY THE FOLLOWING NATIONAL FEEDSTOCK ALLOCATION AND PLANNING PRINCIPLES:

- (a) (1) NATIONAL FEEDSTOCK ALLOCATION HIERARCHY: ALL SOLID WASTE PROCESSING PLANS—WHETHER NATIONAL, REGIONAL, OR LOCAL—SHALL CLASSIFY AND ROUTE WASTE STREAMS BASED ON COMPOSITION TO ENSURE OPTIMAL RESOURCE AND ENERGY RECOVERY: ORGANIC AND BIODEGRADABLE WASTE STREAM (~52% OF NATIONAL MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (MSW)): SHALL BE PRIORITIZED FOR COMMUNITY-LEVEL COMPOSTING, ORGANIC SOIL CONDITIONING, OR ANAEROBIC DIGESTION (AD) TO GENERATE BIOGAS AND BIO-FERTILIZER WHILE PREVENTING MOISTURE CONTAMINATION IN THERMAL STREAMS;
- (b) RECYCLABLE MATERIALS STREAM (~28% OF NATIONAL MSW): SHALL BE DESIGNATED FOR MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES (MRFS) FOR STRUCTURAL SORTING, RE-USE, AND INDUSTRIAL RECYCLING; AND
- (c) RESIDUAL AND NON-RECYCLABLE WASTE STREAM (~18% OF NATIONAL MSW): SHALL BE ALLOCATED TO CERTIFIED THERMAL OR NON-THERMAL WTE FACILITIES—INCLUDING INCINERATION WITH ENERGY RECOVERY, GASIFICATION, PYROLYSIS, OR HYDRO-THERMAL CARBONIZATION (HTC)—TO ACHIEVE MAXIMUM VOLUME REDUCTION PRIOR TO FINAL DISPOSAL.

(2) TECHNICAL AND GRID BENCHMARKS: THE NSWMC, IN COORDINATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE), SHALL SET MINIMUM CALORIFIC HEATING VALUE THRESHOLDS FOR WTE FEEDSTOCKS, STANDARDIZE GRID-CONNECTION PROTOCOLS FOR WTE POWER FACILITIES, AND ENFORCE ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING COMPLIANCE UNDER SECTION 42-A OF THIS ACT."

Sec. 5. Integration of WtE Technologies in Local Government Solid Waste Management Planning - Section 16 of Republic Act No. 9003 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 16. Local Solid Waste Management Plans —The province, city or municipality, through its local solid waste management board[s], shall prepare AND PERIODICALLY UPDATE its respective 10-year solid waste management plan[s consistent] STRICTLY ALIGNED with the National Solid Waste Management Framework ESTABLISHED UNDER SECTION 15: *Provided*, That the waste management plan shall be for the re-use, recycling and composting of wastes generated in their respective jurisdictions: *Provided, further*, That the solid waste management plan of the LGU shall ensure the efficient management of solid waste generated within its jurisdiction. The plan shall place primary emphasis on implementation of all feasible re-use, recycling, and composting programs while identifying the amount of landfills, WASTE-TO-ENERGY CONVERSION AND

THERMAL TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES and transformation capacity that will be needed for solid waste which cannot be re-used, recycled, or composted. XXX"

X X X

IN INTEGRATING WASTE-TO-ENERGY (WTE) INTO LOCAL PLANS, LGUS SHALL ADHERE TO THE FOLLOWING OBLIGATIONS:

(A) WASTE CHARACTERIZATION AND ANALYSIS STUDY (WCAS): LGUS SHALL CONDUCT A TECHNICAL WCAS TO QUANTIFY LOCAL WASTE GENERATION AND ENFORCE THE MANDATORY WASTE ALLOCATION HIERARCHY ESTABLISHED IN SECTION 15. UNSEGREGATED WASTE STREAMS SHALL NOT BE COMMITTED TO WTE PROCESSING.

(B) INTER-LGU CLUSTERING AND JOINT VENTURES: CITIES OR MUNICIPALITIES GENERATING INSUFFICIENT DAILY RESIDUAL WASTE TO INDEPENDENTLY SUSTAIN A WTE PLANT SHALL ENTER INTO INTER-MUNICIPAL CLUSTER AGREEMENTS, JOINT VENTURES, OR PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPPS) WITH NEIGHBORING LGUS WITHIN A COMMON WASTE SHED TO AGGREGATE RESIDUAL FEEDSTOCK AND SHARE OPERATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

(C) SAFEGUARDS AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION: ANY LGU-PROPOSED WTE DEVELOPMENT SHALL UNDERGO AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA), CONDUCT MANDATORY PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS, AND INCORPORATE CONTINUOUS EMISSIONS MONITORING SYSTEM (CEMS) PROTOCOLS AS PROVIDED UNDER SECTION 42-A OF THIS ACT."

SEC. 5. *Environmental Standards and Operational Safeguards* – After Section 42 of Republic Act No. 9003, a new section, Section 42-A, is hereby inserted to read as follows:

"SECTION 42-A. STANDARDS AND OPERATIONAL PROTOCOLS FOR WASTE-TO-ENERGY (WTE) FACILITIES. — ALL WTE FACILITIES OPERATING WITHIN THE NATIONAL TERRITORY SHALL COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING MANDATORY TECHNOLOGY-SPECIFIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS:

(A) GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE:

1. AIR QUALITY: THERMAL WTE OPERATIONS SHALL STRICTLY COMPLY WITH EMISSION LIMITS SET UNDER REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8749 (*PHILIPPINE CLEAN AIR ACT OF 1999*), PARTICULARLY FOR TOTAL SUSPENDED PARTICULATES (TSP), HEAVY METALS (LEAD, MERCURY, CADMIUM), NITROGEN OXIDES (NO_x), SULFUR OXIDES

(SO_x), AND PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (DIOXINS AND FURANS).

2. WATER DISCHARGE: LIQUID EFFLUENTS FROM BOTH BIOLOGICAL AND THERMAL WTE FACILITIES SHALL COMPLY WITH EFFLUENT STANDARDS ESTABLISHED UNDER REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9275 (PHILIPPINE CLEAN WATER ACT OF 2004).
3. ASH AND BY-PRODUCT MANAGEMENT: BOTTOM ASH GENERATED FROM COMBUSTION SHALL BE TESTED FOR TOXICITY USING STANDARD TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC LEACHING PROCEDURE TESTS PRIOR TO RE-USE IN CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS OR SANITARY LANDFILL DISPOSAL. FLY ASH AND FLUE-GAS TREATMENT RESIDUES CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS WASTE SHALL BE STABILIZED AND DISPOSED OF STRICTLY IN HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTAINMENT FACILITIES PURSUANT TO REPUBLIC ACT NO. 6969 (TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND HAZARDOUS AND NUCLEAR WASTES CONTROL ACT OF 1990).

(B) CONTINUOUS EMISSIONS MONITORING SYSTEM (CEMS):

ALL THERMAL WTE FACILITIES (INCINERATION, GASIFICATION, PYROLYSIS) SHALL INSTALL AND MAINTAIN A CALIBRATED CONTINUOUS EMISSIONS MONITORING SYSTEM (CEMS). THE CEMS DATA SHALL BE STREAMED REAL-TIME TO AN ONLINE PUBLIC PORTAL MAINTAINED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT BUREAU (EMB). ANY FAILURE OF FLUE-GAS CLEANING SYSTEMS OR BREACH OF LEGAL EMISSION THRESHOLDS SHALL TRIGGER AN AUTOMATIC SYSTEM SHUTDOWN PROTOCOL.

(C) TECHNOLOGY-SPECIFIC OPERATIONAL SAFEGUARDS AND FEEDSTOCK PRE-TREATMENT:

1. ANAEROBIC DIGESTION (AD) FACILITIES:

- SHALL PROCESS SEGREGATED ORGANIC WASTE STREAMS (~52% OF NATIONAL MSW) OR ORGANIC SLURRIES;
- SHALL FEATURE AIRTIGHT DIGESTERS EQUIPPED WITH METHANE LEAK DETECTION SYSTEMS, AUTOMATED PRESSURE RELIEF MECHANISMS, AND GAS SCRUBBERS TO REMOVE HYDROGEN SULFIDE (H₂S); AND
- SHALL ENSURE THAT POST-DIGESTION DIGESTATE UNDERGOES SECONDARY STABILIZATION OR PATHOGEN INACTIVATION BEFORE APPLICATION AS ORGANIC SOIL CONDITIONER OR FERTILIZER.

2. THERMAL CONVERSION FACILITIES (INCINERATION WITH ENERGY RECOVERY):

- SHALL OPERATE SECONDARY COMBUSTION CHAMBERS MAINTAINED AT A MINIMUM TEMPERATURE OF 850°C (OR 1,100°C FOR WASTE STREAMS CONTAINING HAZARDOUS CHLORINATED ORGANICS) WITH A MINIMUM GAS RESIDENCE TIME OF TWO (2) SECONDS TO ENSURE COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF DIOXINS AND FURANS;
 - SHALL IMPLEMENT MULTI-STAGE FLUE-GAS CLEANING SYSTEMS INCLUDING DRY OR WET SCRUBBERS, ACTIVATED CARBON INJECTION, AND FABRIC BAGHOUSE FILTERS; AND
 - UNSEGREGATED WET GARBAGE SHALL NOT BE FED DIRECTLY INTO THERMAL UNITS WITHOUT PRIOR MOISTURE REDUCTION OR MECHANICAL SORTING.
3. GASIFICATION AND PYROLYSIS FACILITIES:
- SHALL MAINTAIN SEALED, OXYGEN-CONTROLLED REACTION VESSELS OPERATING UNDER PRECISE TEMPERATURE REGIMES (SUB-STOICHIOMETRIC FOR GASIFICATION; OXYGEN-FREE THERMAL CRACKING FOR PYROLYSIS);
 - SYNGAS AND PYROLYTIC OILS SHALL UNDERGO GAS CLEANING, PARTICULATE REMOVAL, AND TAR CRACKING PRIOR TO UTILIZATION IN INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES, GAS TURBINES, OR CHEMICAL PROCESSING; AND
 - FEEDSTOCKS SHALL BE LIMITED TO HIGH-CALORIFIC, DRY RESIDUAL PLASTIC WASTE OR REFUSE-DERIVED FUEL (RDF) TO PREVENT TOXIC TAR FORMATION AND SYSTEM FOULING.
4. HYDRO-THERMAL CARBONIZATION (HTC) FACILITIES:
- SHALL PROCESS HIGH-MOISTURE ORGANIC AND MIXED WASTE UNDER PRESSURIZED SUBCRITICAL WATER CONDITIONS AT TEMPERATURES RANGING BETWEEN 180°C AND 250°C; AND
 - LIQUID PROCESS WATER FROM HTC UNITS SHALL BE ROUTED THROUGH ON-SITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT OR ANAEROBIC DIGESTION PRIOR TO DISCHARGE."

SEC. 6. *Inter-LGU Clustering and Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)* - Section 44 of Republic Act No. 9003 is hereby amended to include:

"Section 44. Establishment of Common Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities
– Pursuant to Sec. 33 of R.A. 7160, X X X

X X X"LGUS ARE HEREBY AUTHORIZED TO FORM INTER-MUNICIPAL CLUSTERS, JOINT VENTURES, OR ENTER INTO PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) AGREEMENTS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT,

OWNERSHIP, AND OPERATION OF REGIONAL WTE FACILITIES. SURROUNDING LGUS WITHIN A COMMON WASTE-GENERATION SHED MAY AGGREGATE THEIR RESIDUAL WASTE VOLUMES TO GUARANTEE FEEDSTOCK VIABILITY AND LOWER MUNICIPAL HAULING COSTS."

SEC. 7. Incentives for WtE Projects. - Section 45 of Republic Act No. 9003 is amended to include as its last paragraph:

"Section 45. Incentives –

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"QUALIFYING WTE DEVELOPMENTS THAT GENERATE ELECTRICITY OR RENEWABLE HEAT SHALL BE ELIGIBLE FOR FISCAL AND NON-FISCAL INCENTIVES UNDER REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9513 (RENEWABLE ENERGY ACT OF 2008), INCLUDING PRIORITY DISPATCH, TAX EXEMPTIONS ON IMPORTED EQUIPMENT, AND ZERO-PERCENT VAT RATING ON LOCAL ENERGY SALES."

SEC. 8. Implementing Rules and Regulations - Within thirty (60) days from the effectivity of this Act, the DENR-EMB, NSWMC, the Departments of Interior and Local Government, Energy, and, Finance, shall promulgate the necessary rules and regulations for its effective implementation.

SEC. 8. Separability Clause - If any provision of this Act is held invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining provisions not affected thereby shall remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 9. Repealing Clause. - All laws, executive orders, rules, and regulations inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

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

Approved,