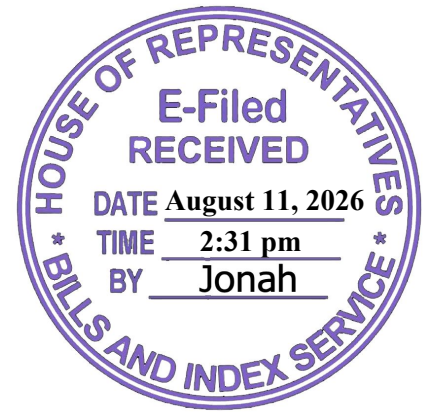


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 10708



Introduced by **HON. JORGE DANIEL S. BOCOBO**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Peace and order are indispensable foundations of a stable, secure, and progressive nation. Article 2, Section 5 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution recognizes the State's duty to maintain peace and order, protect life, liberty, and property, and promote the general welfare.¹ As the country's primary law enforcement agency, the Philippine National Police (PNP) plays a vital role in fulfilling these constitutional responsibilities through the effective enforcement of the law, prevention of crime, and protection of the Filipino people.

As it is written in Proverbs 21:15, "When justice is done, it brings joy to the righteous but terror to evildoers." The pursuit of justice requires more than the dedication and courage of police officers. It likewise demands that the State provide its law enforcement institutions with the necessary resources, modern technology, and institutional support to effectively respond to the increasingly complex and evolving security environment while upholding the rule of law and respecting human rights.

In recent years, criminal activities have become more sophisticated, driven by rapid technological advancements, the expansion of cyber-enabled crimes, transnational criminal networks, terrorism, and other emerging threats to national security.² At the same time, many police units continue to face limitations in infrastructure, communications systems, mobility assets, forensic capabilities, and other mission-critical equipment that are essential for effective law enforcement and public safety operations.

While the PNP has continuously undertaken capability enhancement initiatives, these efforts have largely relied on periodic appropriations and fragmented procurement programs, such as the Capability Enhancement Program funded in Fiscal Year (FY) 2025.³ For instance, a Department of the Interior and Local Government accomplishment report shows that from July 2022 to May 2024 alone, the PNP secured over five billion pesos worth of firearms, vehicles, and communication and

¹ The 1987 Philippine Constitution

² *United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute*. (2026, January) *The New Criminal Code: Deciphering Threats in Cyberspace*.

³ Guzman, J. (2026, April 6). PNP ensured new equipment, assets to enhance operational capability and mobility. Retrieved from: <https://pia.gov.ph/news/pnp-ensures-new-equipment-assets-to-enhance-operational-capability-mobility/> on July 1, 2026

investigation equipment under this same Capability Enhancement Program,⁴ a scale of acquisition that illustrates both the magnitude of the PNP's continuing modernization needs and the piecemeal, year-to-year character of the funding mechanisms that currently support them.

However, the absence of a comprehensive, long-term modernization framework has limited the systematic development of police infrastructure, operational capabilities, and technological advancements, thereby affecting the PNP's capacity to effectively respond to evolving public safety and security challenges.

This bill seeks to institutionalize the PNP Modernization and Capability Enhancement Program by establishing a comprehensive and sustained framework for the modernization of police infrastructure, facilities, communications and information technology systems, mobility assets, investigative and forensic capabilities, and other mission-essential equipment. It likewise promotes transparent and strategic procurement mechanisms, strengthens coordination with relevant government agencies, encourages local industry participation and technology transfer, and ensures that modernization efforts remain responsive to evolving national security requirements and international best practices.

By providing the PNP with modern capabilities and adequate resources, this measure seeks to build a highly capable, professional, technology-driven, and community-oriented police organization that can more effectively protect the Filipino people, uphold the rule of law, preserve public order, and contribute to national peace, security, and sustainable development.

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



JORGE DANIEL S. BOCOBO

⁴ Philippine News Agency (2025). Upskill and upgrade: Enhancing PNP capability under PBBM admin. Retrieved from: <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1244357> on July 1, 2026

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HOUSE BILL NO. 10708

Introduced by **HON. JORGE DANIEL S. BOCOBO**

AN ACT
PROVIDING FOR THE MODERNIZATION AND CAPABILITY ENHANCEMENT
OF THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS
THEREFOR

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 “Philippine National Police Modernization and Capability Enhancement Act.”

Sec. 2. Declaration of Policy. – It is hereby declared the policy of the State to modernize the Philippine National Police (PNP) to a level where it can effectively and fully perform its mandate as the primary law enforcement agency of the government. Towards this end, the State shall enhance the capability of the PNP with a view of transforming it into a highly efficient, capable and competent police force with a community and service-oriented culture among its ranks, and adhering to and internalizing the enduring core values of love of God, respect for authority, selfless love and service for people, sanctity of marriage, and family life, responsible dominion and stewardship over material things, and truthfulness.

The PNP shall uphold and protect human rights in the performance of its constitutional and statutory mandates. For this purpose, the State shall pursue the implementation of a Modernization and Capability Enhancement Program for the PNP focused on infrastructure and facilities development as well as equipment acquisition and upgrading. The State shall also ensure that modernization strengthens not only the operational capability of the PNP but likewise its institutional culture of professionalism, ethical leadership, integrity, accountability, and service to the people.

Sec. 3. PNP Modernization Thrusts. – As used in this Act, the term “modernization” shall be understood to mean the state of being enlivened or the condition of achieving a dynamic level of performing police functions, law enforcement operations, and frontline public safety services, and pursuing modern approaches against criminality with the end view of establishing and maintaining for all people a safe, secure, orderly, peaceful, and prosperous nation. Towards this aspiration, the PNP shall pursue, among others, the following modernization thrusts:

- a. Fill-up of basic equipment and construction of standard police stations and offices nationwide;
- b. Acquisition of modern equipment;
- c. Adoption of secured, modern, artificial intelligence (AI)-driven, real-time information and communication technology (ICT) systems to modernize and integrate police administration and operations;
- d. Strengthening of police coordination and cooperation with the citizenry, local governments, public safety agencies, other law enforcement agencies and pillars of the criminal justice system, and the regional and international police communities; and
- e. Enhancement of law enforcement approaches and intensified operations against transnational crime and emerging forms of criminality, insurgency, terrorism, and other serious threats to national security;
- f. Strengthening a culture of professionalism, ethical leadership, integrity, accountability, respect for human rights, community-oriented policing, and continuous values formation to reinforce public trust and confidence in the Philippine National Police.

Sec. 4. Components of the Modernization and Capability Enhancement Program.

– The PNP modernization thrusts shall be realized through the implementation of a Modernization and Capability Enhancement program. As used in this Act, the term police “capability enhancement” shall be understood to mean a measurable improvement in the performance of PNP mandates that translates into an enduring ability to enforce the law, prevent and control crimes, maintain peace and order, ensure public safety and internal security, and protect the country against threats to national security including terrorism. The Modernization and Capability Enhancement Program shall consist of the following components:

a. Infrastructure and Facilities Development – The objectives of this component are:

- 1) Establishment of Standard Infrastructure and Basic Facilities such as:
 - i. Construction and upgrading of standard infrastructure like buildings for police stations and offices, that are accessible and suited to the peculiar topography of or weather conditions in the area, with provision for adequate perimeter fencing;
 - ii. Construction and upgrading of basic facilities for administrative, investigative, and operational functions, such as: crime laboratory; evidence rooms, storage rooms, records rooms; appropriate custodial facilities; communication systems; research and development centers; training institutions; hospitals and dispensaries for delivery of medical and dental services; and quartering and barracks facilities, in accordance with approved camp master development plans;
 - iii. Construction and upgrading of facilities to provide repair and maintenance works, such as: regional or provincial motor pool and maintenance facilities for other mobility assets.
- 2) Construction and upgrading of facilities to support regulatory functions;

- 3) Development, procurement, and management of ICT systems and automated systems to ensure integration and effective coordination; and
- 4) Real estate acquisition, titling, and management.

b. Equipment Acquisition and Upgrading – The objectives of this component are judicious procurement and fill-up of basic equipment, and acquisition of modern equipment for enhanced PNP capabilities, such as: munitions and ordnance; firepower and weapons; transportation and mobility assets; communication, intelligence, investigative and forensic equipment, including police training and education equipment.

c. Institutional and Professional Development. – The objectives of this component are to strengthen the character, competence, and institutional culture of the PNP through a continuing, values-based and principle-centered professional development program for all uniformed and non-uniformed personnel.

The program shall be developed and periodically updated by the PNP, in consultation with the NAPOLCOM and other relevant institutions, and shall include, at a minimum:

- 1) values formation anchored on the enduring core values of the PNP and the principles of integrity, justice, humility, moral courage, accountability, stewardship, and service above self;
- 2) ethical leadership, command responsibility, and principled decision-making, particularly in the exercise of police authority;
- 3) constitutional policing, respect for human rights and human dignity, and the lawful, necessary, and proportionate use of force;
- 4) anti-corruption, integrity-building, accountability, and responsible stewardship of public funds, property, equipment, and authority;
- 5) community-oriented policing, public service ethics, communication, empathy, and citizen engagement;
- 6) ethical and responsible use of information and communications technology, artificial intelligence, surveillance systems, digital evidence, social media, and other emerging technologies; and
- 7) mental, emotional, spiritual, and psychosocial wellness, resilience, and family support, consistent with freedom of religion and belief.

The foregoing shall be integrated into recruitment and orientation programs, basic and specialized training, in-service training, supervisory and command courses, promotion and leadership development programs, and continuing professional education within the PNP.

Sec. 5. Standard of Modernization. – In preparing and implementing the Modernization and Capability Enhancement Program, the standard test to indicate modernity is the possession of latest attributes or innovative qualities of infrastructure, facilities, and equipment, over and above the basic and standard features. This will enable the PNP to better adapt to the needs of the present time, add value to services delivered, and achieve increased citizen satisfaction with the police. In endeavoring to modernize police infrastructure and facilities, the primary consideration shall be developing capabilities for command and direction, tactical and strategic control, effective communication, robust ICT and automated systems networks, upholding human rights and Rule of Law, and sustained police-community-relations.

The acquisition of modern equipment shall be based on the results of operational needs assessment. For purposes of this Act, the term “operational needs assessment” refers to the mandatory periodic evaluation of materiel and logistical capabilities with the end view of identifying deficiencies or limitations in existing resources and addressing significant impediments in achieving operational tasks and attaining organizational mission, through equipment acquisition.

Sec. 6. Direct Negotiation. – The Chief of the PNP, upon the recommendation of the NAPOLCOM and with the approval of the Secretary of the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), may directly negotiate with an agency or instrumentality of another country with which the Philippines has entered into a defense cooperation agreement, or mutual logistics support and services and law enforcement and security cooperation agreement or otherwise maintains diplomatic relations, when the procurement involves modern equipment for enhanced PNP capabilities. For purposes of this section, the rules and procedures laid down in Section 35 of Republic Act No. 12009, known as the “New Government Procurement Act” shall govern.

Sec. 7. Modernization and Capability Enhancement Program. – Within ninety (90) days from the effectivity of this Act, the Chief of the PNP shall, in consultation with the Chairperson of the NAPOLCOM and the Secretary of the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), prepare a Modernization and Capability Enhancement Program. After consultation, the Chief of the PNP shall submit the Modernization and Capability Enhancement Program to the NAPOLCOM, which shall endorse the same to Congress, through the Congressional Oversight Committee created under this Act. The program shall indicate the following:

- a. The police organizational structure and staffing pattern, authorized personnel strength, and logistic and facilities inventory during the various implementation stages;
- b. The capability enhancement programs, projects, and activities to be undertaken vis-à-vis the particular component and corresponding objectives and modernization thrusts they relate to;
- c. The institutional and professional development programs to be implemented, including their curriculum, target personnel, implementation schedule, delivery mechanisms, and measurable performance indicators;
- d. The priorities, phases of implementation, and schedules of the capability enhancement projects and activities; and
- e. The estimated average cost of each project or activity to be undertaken.

Sec. 8. Key Result Areas for Program Implementation. – The PNP shall adopt a strategic approach in Implementing the Modernization and Capability Enhancement Program, through the rationalization of community-and-service-oriented police administration and operations, geared towards achieving optimum outcomes in the following key result areas:

- a. Beat Patrol – The improved patrol coverage through the acquisition and upgrading of communications equipment and mobility equipment to improve response time and enhance crime prevention.
- b. Maritime Patrol – The upgrading of the capability to conduct operations against illegal activities in rivers and coastal maritime areas such as illegal fishing, piracy, illegal smuggling of contraband and the like. It shall include the enhancement of the capability to perform duties on maritime environmental protection and ecological security.
- c. Illegal Drugs Suppression – The development of its capability in the enforcement of laws relating to drug abuse and the increased coverage in illegal drugs suppression operations.
- d. Firearms Control – The development and enhancement of a comprehensive firearms control regulation mechanism to address the proliferation of unlicensed and illegal firearms.
- e. Intelligence Operations – The development and enhancement of the capability for information collection, processing and dissemination.
- f. Aerial Surveillance and Air Transport – The acquisition and upgrading of modest air transport capability to convey its personnel and supplies over the entire length and breadth of the archipelago. This will necessitate the acquisition of multi-role aircrafts to functions on public order and safe services such as observation, surveillance, detection, among others. This includes the acquisition of unmanned aerial vehicles or drones, which shall serve as force multipliers in performing aerial surveillance and support to police operations in crime prevention and solution.
- g. Criminal Investigation – The enhancement of legal and scientific criminal investigations utilizing improved crime laboratory techniques, methodologies and responsive procedures.
- h. Cybercrime Investigations – The development of capabilities to implement and enforce pertinent laws on cybercrimes and pursue an effective anti-cybercrime campaign.
- i. Moral and Values Formation – The development of police personnel guided by integrity, accountability, respect for human dignity, and selfless service to the people.
- j. Anti-Terrorists Operations – The promotion and utilization of the multilateral exchange of information with other police organizations, to include the improvement of its institutional capabilities to deal with terrorist activities as may be defined by law.
- k. Disaster Response and Rescue Operations – The improvement of the institutional capabilities to respond to all types of disasters or national emergencies.
- l. Civil Disturbance Control – The development of civil disturbance doctrines consistent with the constitutional and statutory provisions of human rights

as well as the acquisition of equipment and devices to implement these doctrines.

Sec. 9. Negotiated Procurement for National Security Equipment. – Pursuant to Section 35 of Republic Act No. 12009, otherwise known as the “New Government Procurement Act,” the PNP may resort to Negotiated Procurement in the acquisition of national security equipment that is mission-critical, highly specialized, or security-sensitive, necessary for its modernization and capability enhancement programs. For purposes of this Section, the following terms shall be understood to mean as follows:

- a. National Security Equipment refers to any equipment, system, or technology directly used for the national defense, security, or intelligence operations of the State. It includes, but is not limited to, communication systems, weapons, surveillance devices, mobility assets, protective gear, command-and-control systems, and related support technologies and critical infrastructures intended to preserve state sovereignty and national security.
- b. Non-National Security Equipment refers to all other property, machinery, or technology not falling within the definition of national security equipment, including general administrative, office, and productivity appliances, as well as facilities, systems, or other equipment used for purely police and community-oriented functions that are not inherently tied to the nation’s defense or core security operations. These include, among others, equipment for community patrol, police-community relations, public safety operations, and investigative activities of a non-classified or civilian nature. Such items shall be procured through the regular procurement modalities under Republic Act No. 12009 (New Government Procurement Act) and its implementing rules.

The PNP may negotiate directly with duly authorized manufacturers, suppliers, or foreign governments with which the Republic of the Philippines has existing defense, law enforcement, or security cooperation agreements, subject to the prior approval of the Secretary of the Interior and Local Government and the recommendation of the National Police Commission. The resort to negotiated procurement shall be justified by any of the following:

- i. The existence of imminent danger or compelling operational exigency;
- ii. The specialized or classified nature of the equipment or service; or
- iii. The necessity to maintain confidentiality or integrity of police operations.

All negotiated procurement for national security equipment under this Section shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures and safeguards prescribed under Republic Act No. 12009 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations.

Sec. 10. Pooled Procurement Strategy for National Security Equipment. – In addition to Negotiated Procurement, the PNP may utilize Pooled Procurement as a procurement strategy for the acquisition of national security equipment, pursuant to Section 17 of Republic Act No. 12009 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations. For purposes of this Section:

- a. Pooled Procurement refers to the mechanism whereby the PNP, either acting alone or in collaboration with other Procuring Entities, consolidates its requirements for national security equipment into a single, joint, bulk, or group

procurement to leverage economies of scale, achieve value for money, and enhance technical capacity, quality, availability, and sustainability of supply.

b. National Security Equipment shall have the same meaning as defined under the immediately preceding Section.

c. Non-National Security Equipment shall likewise refer to all other property, machinery, or technology that does not fall within the definition of national security equipment and shall be subject to the procurement modalities prescribed under Republic Act No. 12009.

The PNP may initiate, host, or participate in pooled procurement arrangements with other law enforcement or defense agencies under a Collaborating Procuring Entities (CPE) framework, designating a Lead Procuring Entity (LPE) to handle the consolidated procurement process, including requirement formulation, solicitation, evaluation, awarding, and distribution, subject to a duly executed Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) among the participating entities.

All pooled procurement activities involving national security equipment shall ensure continuous coordination with the Department of National Defense (DND) and the Government Procurement Policy Board (GPPB) to guarantee alignment with applicable technical, logistical, and security standards, as well as conformity with the rules governing consolidated or group procurements under Republic Act No. 12009.

Sec. 11. Alignment with the Self-Reliant Defense Posture Revitalization Act. – In the implementation of modernization and procurement projects, the PNP shall, whenever practicable, align its acquisition processes with the Self-Reliant Defense Posture (SRDP) Program under Republic Act No. 12024, to promote self-sufficiency, local production, and technology transfer in national security equipment and systems. Priority shall be given to local manufacturers and enterprises capable of producing, assembling, or servicing such national security equipment, consistent with the national policy of defense and law enforcement self-reliance and supply chain security. Where foreign procurement is necessary, preference shall be extended to suppliers offering countertrade, offset, co-production, or technology-transfer arrangements that will enhance domestic capability.

Sec. 12. Supply Chain Security and Technology Transfer. – All modernization projects involving national security equipment shall integrate a Supply Chain Security and Technology Transfer Component designed to ensure continuous supportability, maintenance capability, and protection of sensitive technologies and information. The PNP shall formulate and implement measures to identify, assess, and protect critical suppliers, components, and systems essential to police operations and national security, in coordination with the Department of National Defense (DND) and other relevant national security agencies.

For purposes of this section, “Supply Chain Security” refers to the systematic process of ensuring the integrity, reliability, and resilience of the end-to-end chain of production, acquisition, distribution, maintenance, and disposal of national security equipment and related systems, to prevent, detect, and mitigate risks of compromise, disruption, sabotage, or unauthorized access that may endanger public safety, operational readiness, or national security.

Sec. 13. Coordination with the Department of National Defense and the Government Procurement Policy Board. – To promote collaboration and harmonization in capability development and procurement standards, the PNP shall coordinate with the Department of National Defense (DND) and the Government Procurement Policy Board (GPPB) in the planning, acquisition, and implementation of modernization projects, particularly those involving national security equipment and technologically advanced systems.

Such coordination shall ensure the alignment of procurement processes with Sections 17 and 35 of Republic Act No. 12009 and the consistent application of technical, logistical, and operational standards adopted by the defense and law enforcement sectors. The rules shall ensure harmonization with Republic Act No. 12009 (New Government Procurement Act) and Republic Act No. 12024 (Self-Reliant Defense Posture Revitalization Act), particularly in areas concerning negotiated and pooled procurement, local industry participation, and technology transfer

Sec. 14. Period of Implementation. – The modernization and Capability Enhancement Program under this Act shall be implemented within ten (10) years: Provided, That payments for amortization of outstanding multi-year contract obligations incurred under the PNP Modernization and Capability Enhancement Program may be extended beyond this period.

Sec. 15. Appropriations for the Modernization and Capability Enhancement Program. – The amount necessary to support the modernization and capability enhancement programs, activities and projects under the Program in relation to Section 7 shall be appropriated by Congress.

Under the program, an amount of at least Forty Billion Pesos (Php40,000,000,000.00) shall be allocated for the first two (2) years of implementation, for basic equipment fill-up, and establishment of standard infrastructure and basic facilities: Provided, That, Eleven Billion, Two Hundred Fifty Million (Php11,250,000,000.00) shall be appropriated every year thereafter: and Provided, further, That, the entire Program shall be based on a ceiling of One Hundred Thirty Billion Pesos (Php130,000,000,000.00) budget requirement, for the full period of implementation. Whenever deemed necessary, in order to expedite full implementation of the program, the Chief of the PNP may, subject to the approval of the President and consistent with the provisions of existing laws, including Republic Act No. 12009, Commission on Audit rules and regulations, under such terms and conditions most favorable to the government, enter into multi-year contracts and other contractual arrangements.

For this purpose, Congress shall, upon issuance of a multi-year contractual authority by the Department of Budget and Management, make the corresponding appropriations for the ensuing fiscal years, to cover multi-year obligations. Appropriations to support the Modernization and Capability Enhancement Program shall be treated as distinct and separate budget items from the regular appropriations for the PNP.

Sec. 16. Tax Treatment of the Purchase and Importation of the PNP. – All internal revenue tax and duty obligations from the purchase and importation of munitions and

ordnance, firepower and weapons, transportation and mobility assets, communication, intelligence, investigative and forensic equipment and other equipment by the PNP, under the Modernization and Capability Enhancement Program, where such acquisition directly or exclusively relates to the performance of its police and law enforcement functions; or may be exclusively relates to the performance of its police and law enforcement functions; or may be needed in public transactions; or in the pursuit of any government undertaking, shall be chargeable to the tax expenditure fund provided for in the General Appropriations Act.

Donations made to the PNP to be use actually, directly, and exclusively for its Modernization and Capability Enhancement Program shall be exempt from donor's tax and the same shall be considered as allowable deduction from the gross income of the donor for purposes of computing taxable income in accordance with the provisions of the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as amended. Likewise, donations from foreign sources shall be exempt from value-added tax and customs duties.

Sec. 17. Local Government Support Through Local Development Plans. – In the formulation of their respective socio-economic local development programs, all provincial, city, and municipal development councils shall, in coordination with the Philippine National Police (PNP), allocate in their comprehensive land use plans such adequate, suitable, and accessible lands for the establishment of basic police infrastructure and support facilities within their areas of jurisdiction, taking into account the present and projected operational and infrastructure requirements of the local police forces and other police support units.

Regional Development Councils shall ensure that allocation of such lands for use of local police forces and other police support units, as coordinated with the PNP, are included in the approved socio-economic local development programs of provinces and cities prior to integration into their respective Regional Development Plans and subsequent submission to the National Economic and Development Authority. Within one hundred twenty (120) days from the effectivity of this Act, the Chief of the PNP shall submit to the NAPOLCOM such guidelines and parameters governing the coordination with local government units and the identification, suitability, and allocation of lands for the police, for approval and implementation. In effecting land allocation for local police forces and other police support units, local government units may exercise the inherent power of eminent domain, in accordance with existing laws.

Sec. 18. Congressional Oversight Committee. – There is hereby created a Congressional Oversight Committee upon the effectivity of this Act to monitor and oversee the implementation of the provisions of this Act. It shall be composed of four (4) members from the House of Representatives and four (4) members from the Senate with the Chairpersons of the Committee on Public Order and Safety and the Committee on Public Order and Dangerous Drugs of each Chamber, respectively, as Joint Chairpersons. The three (3) other members representing the House of Representatives shall be designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives while the three (3) other members from the Senate shall be designated by the Senate President. The Minority shall have at least one (1) representative from each Chamber.

Sec. 19. Program Modification. – In the exigency of the service or whenever necessary to address unforeseen emergencies to curb transnational crime; emerging

forms of criminality; insurgency, terrorism and other serious threats to national security, or to satisfy delivery of public safety services, the Chief of the PNP may modify, through substitution or revision, a component project in the Modernization and Capability Enhancement Program, subject to the favorable endorsement of the NAPOLCOM, for the President's approval. Within thirty (30) days from such approval, the Chief of the PNP shall report such program modification to Congress, through the Congressional Oversight Committee.

Sec. 20. Annual Reports. – Within the first quarter of the succeeding year of implementation, the Chief of the PNP shall submit to the President and Congress, through the Chairperson of the NAPOLCOM, an annual report on the progress of the implementation of the Modernization and Capability Enhancement Program.

Sec. 21. Sunset Review. – After five (5) years following its effectivity, or as the need arises, the Congressional Oversight Committee shall conduct a sunset review of this Act, to systematically evaluate the accomplishments under the Modernization and Capability Enhancement Program and its impact on the PNP organizational structure, institutional mechanisms, and performance of functions, for purposes of determining and effecting remedial legislation.

Sec. 22. Implementing Rules and Regulations. – Within sixty (60) days from the approval of this Act, the PNP, in consultation with the NAPOLCOM and the DBM, shall formulate the implementing rules and regulations for the effective implementation of this Act. Further, The PNP, through the NAPOLCOM and DILG, shall, in coordination with the DND and the GPPB, promulgate the necessary supplementary rules and regulations to implement negotiated procurement and pooled procurement as provided under this Act.

Sec. 23. Separability Clause. – If any provision of this Act shall be held unconstitutional or invalid, the other provisions not otherwise affected shall remain in full force and effect.

Sec. 24. Repealing Clause. – All laws, executive orders, rules, and regulations inconsistent with or contrary to this Act, are hereby deemed repealed or modified accordingly.

Sec. 25. Effectivity Clause. – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its complete publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,