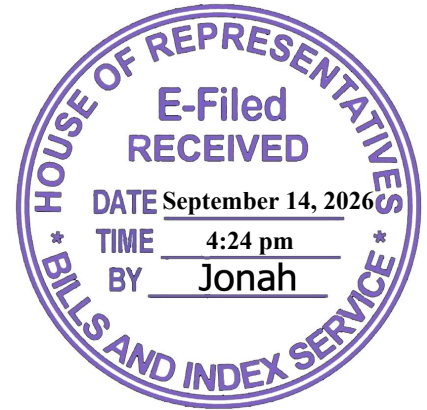


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City, Metro Manila

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 11301



Introduced by **ANG PROBINSYANO**
Party-List Representative Alfred Delos Santos

EXPLANATORY NOTE

With the onset and rapid development of technology, it follows that e-waste have also been increasing. E-waste are widely understood as various forms of electric and electronic equipment that have ceased to be of value to their users or no longer satisfy their original purpose.¹ Electronic waste (e-waste) products have exhausted their utility value through either redundancy, replacement, or breakage and include both “white goods” such as refrigerators, washing machines, and microwaves and “brown goods” such as televisions, radios, computers, and cell phones. Every year, companies are releasing new electronic equipment which results into the ever-increasing waste.

Given that the information and technology revolution has exponentially increased the use of new electronic equipment, it has also produced growing volumes of obsolete products; e-waste is one of the fastest-growing waste streams. Although e-waste contains complex combinations of highly toxic substances that pose a danger to health and the environment, many of the products also contain recoverable precious materials, making it a different kind of waste compared with traditional municipal waste.

According to the WHO, e-waste constitutes one of the fastest form of solid waste streams in the world.² This is a heavier burden in developing countries, such as ours, where informal and hazardous setups for the extraction and sale of metals are common. This leads to improper handling which may greatly affect human health of our people.

In addition, manufacturing, reprocessing, and disposal of these products. The emission of fumes, gases, and particulate matter into the air, the discharge

¹ World Health Organization. Available at: [https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/electronic-waste-\(e-waste\)](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/electronic-waste-(e-waste))

² *Ibid.*

of liquid waste into water and drainage systems, and the disposal of hazardous wastes contribute to environmental degradation. Thus, it is necessary that the disposal of e-waste be regulated.

It is then for these reasons that this bill is earnestly sought.



ALFRED C. DELOS SANTOS
Representative, Ang Probinsyano Partylist

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HOUSE BILL NO. 11301

Introduced by **ANG PROBINSYANO**
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**AN ACT PROHIBITING THE INDISCRIMINATE DISPOSAL OF ELECTRONIC
WASTE 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 “E-waste Disposal Act”.

SECTION 2. Declaration of Policy. – Article II of the Philippine Constitution vests in the State the prime responsibility to protect and advance the right of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature. Towards this end, the proper management not only of regular waste products but also of electronic waste must be fully addressed and given proper attention.

SECTION 3. Definitions of Terms. – For purposes of this Act, the following terms shall mean:

- (a) **Electronic Equipment or Electronics** is defined as equipment which is dependent on electronic currents or electromagnetic fields in order to work properly and equipment for the generation, transfer, and measurement of currents and fields;
- (b) **Electronic Waste or E-Waste** refers to electronics that are nearing the end of their useful life and are discarded, donated, or re-cycled;
- (c) **E-waste Disposal Facilities (EDF)** refers to facilities that accept and process e-waste from consumers and manufacturers.

SECTION 4. Prohibition. – The indiscriminate disposal of electronic waste with other solid waste products is hereby prohibited. No garbage or waste

collecting agent shall accept any e-waste from end user in both residential and commercial establishments in their area of jurisdiction except under the system formulated and developed by the DENR.

SECTION 5. *E-waste Disposal.* – The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) in cooperation and consultation with the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) shall formulate and develop a system for the disposal of e-waste in the country.

There shall be established in every province at least one E-waste Disposal Facility (EDF). The provincial government shall consult officials of local government units (LGUs) within its jurisdiction on where such a facility shall be located and established in order to best serve all the LGUs in the province.

SECTION 6. *Penalties.* – Violation of the prohibitions set forth in Section 4 hereof shall be punished with a fine of not less than ten thousand pesos (P10,000.00) for individual violators and a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand pesos (P100,000.00) for corporations or commercial establishments that violate the same.

SECTION 7. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* – The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) in cooperation and consultation with the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), shall promulgate the rules and regulations for the proper implementation of this Act within six (6) months from its effectivity.

SECTION 8. *Appropriations.* – The budgetary requirement needed for the implementation of this Act shall be charged to the budgets of provincial, city, and municipal governments.

SECTION 9. *Separability Clause.* – If any provision or part of this Act is held invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining provisions or parts unaffected shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 10. *Repealing Clause.* – All laws, executive orders, presidential decrees or issuances, letters of instruction, administrative orders, rules, and regulations contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, amended, or modified accordingly.

SECTION 11. *Effectivity Clause.* – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,