

INTRODUCTION
AND
DRAFT NATIONAL QUALITY LAW
(Law on the National Quality Infrastructure)

DRAFT

REPUBLIC ACT NO. XXXX

**REPUBLIC ACT NO XXXX– A FRAMEWORK ACT TO DEFINE THE
ELEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE (NQI)
AND THE COMPETENT INSTITUTIONS THAT PERFORM FUNCTIONS
THEREOF**

WHEREAS, the national quality infrastructure, which includes the activities of: voluntary standardization, mandatory technical regulation, the assessment of conformity of products/services/processes/systems to commercial requirements and to standards and technical regulations, the national metrology system and the accreditation of conformity assessment bodies is a necessary precondition for achieving global competitiveness of Philippine industries, protection of people and of the environment and the socioeconomic development of the Philippines;

WHEREAS, the development of a quality culture in the Philippines is a national value that would support the achievement of global competitiveness and raise the quality of life in the country;

WHEREAS, ordering, purchasing and/or checking a product, a process, a service, or a system requires the existence of requirements defining the different aspects of that product/process/service/system and that it is preferable to set requirements in publicly available standards than to set them by the purchaser or user individually every time a purchase is made;

WHEREAS, standards reflect the state of the art at a given time as regards products, processes, services and systems and are based on the consolidated findings of science, technology and experience;

WHEREAS, it is necessary to establish mandatory technical regulations in cases where conformity to health and safety requirements and the protection of the environment cannot be left to the discretion of market players;

WHEREAS, the assessment of conformity to standards and technical regulations including inspection and market surveillance is a vital activity whose outcome decides whether the process of setting rules through standards and technical regulation achieves its goals;

WHEREAS, keeping national metrology standards connected to international standards and calibrating measuring instruments to those standards is the basis on which all test and measurement activities rest as well as the basis for fair legal transactions based on measurements;

CHAPTER 1. ON THE NATIONAL QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE

Section 1. The “National Quality Infrastructure” is defined as the totality of the institutional framework of activities that contribute to the protection of the health and safety of citizens, the protection of the environment and the optimum efficiency of the economy by assuring the quality of products, services and processes. The quality infrastructure includes the following activities

- a) Setting voluntary standards based on consensus of stakeholders and prescribing the characteristics of products and services, their interconnection and interoperation and their test methods;
- b) Setting mandatory technical regulations that must be complied with in order to ensure the protection of health and safety of persons and the environment;
- c) Carrying out assessment of the conformity of products, processes and services to standards/technical regulations/buyers’ requirements by taking samples, testing and measuring characteristics and issuing certificates or licensing marks that demonstrate conformity;
- d) Establishing a metrology infrastructure to ensure the validity of measurements and tests carried out nationally in trade and industry and connecting them to internationally recognized measurement standards;
- e) Accreditation of test and measurement laboratories and certification bodies to ensure their impartiality and technical competence;

Section 2. Declaration of Policy: It is hereby declared that it is the policy of the State to establish a functional and effective quality infrastructure that ensures the protection of health and safety of citizens and the environment and supports the sustainable development of equitable trade, competitiveness of industry and the national economy.

Section 3. Scope: This Act is intended to define the roles and functions of the public and private bodies involved in the quality infrastructure and their interaction and coordination to avoid duplication of effort and to ensure smooth running of the national quality infrastructure. The Act defines the role and functions of the following institutions and bodies: the national standards body, the national metrology infrastructure, test and calibration bodies, inspection and certification bodies and the national accreditation body,

Section 4. Objectives of the National Quality Infrastructure: the objectives of the national quality infrastructure include:

- a) The protection of health and safety of citizens, property and the environment against hazards due to products, services or processes;
- b) To ensure the optimum use of resources and the best results in the manufacture and use of products and services;
- c) To ensure good quality and long life of products and services at a reasonable price, thus enhancing the welfare of consumers;
- d) To facilitate market entry and the assessment of quality thus promoting competition to the benefit of consumers;
- e) To improve the economy by reducing unnecessary variety of products and services;

- f) To ensure the availability of spare parts for durable products and machines at reasonable prices to prolong their useful life;
- g) To ensure the interoperability of products and machines thus maximizing their benefit for consumers
- h) To ensure equitable trade by ensuring the availability of true weights, measures and measuring instruments periodically calibrated and connected to international measurement standards;
- i) To facilitate cooperation between economic entities by helping ensure the ease of establishing contracts and assessing quality of components and products on delivery;
- j) To improve the global competitiveness of national industries and the overall national economy.

CHAPTER 2. ON THE NATIONAL QUALITY COUNCIL

Section 5. National Quality Council: there shall be established a National Quality Council to oversee the development and the proper functioning of the quality infrastructure and provide recommendations for its improvement. The National Quality Council shall report to the office of the President and shall include high-level representatives from the following entities:

- a) The national standards body
- b) Three major conformity assessment/certification bodies in different sectors
- c) The National Metrology Laboratory
- d) The national legal metrology unit or office (to be established)
- e) The Philippine Accreditation Bureau
- f) The Department of Agriculture
- g) The Department of Health
- h) The Department of Trade and Industry
- i) The Department of Science and Technology
- j) Six representatives of the private sector (Trade Association, Industry Association, Exporters' Federation, Consumer Association, Academe, Civil Society)

Section 6. The National Quality Council shall be chaired by the Secretary of Trade and Industry and co-chaired by the National Competitiveness Council (NCC). The secretariat shall be held by the Competitiveness Bureau of the Department of Trade and Industry.

CHAPTER 3. ON STANDARDIZATION

Section 7. Terms and definitions:

“Standard”: A document, established by consensus and approved by a recognized body that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context.

“Philippine National Standard”: A standard in the sense of paragraph 1 of this Section, established by consensus and approved by the Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS)

“Consensus”: General agreement, characterized by the absence of sustained opposition to substantial issues by any important part of the concerned interests and by a process that involves seeking to take into account the views of all parties concerned and to reconcile conflicting arguments.

NOTE: Consensus need not imply unanimity.

Section 8. The Bureau of Philippine Standards as the National Standards body shall be the peak body for standardization in the country.

Section 9. The elaboration and publication of Philippine National Standards will be performed and coordinated by the Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS)

Section 10. The Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS) shall not be mandated with any regulatory, enforcement or monitory function.

Section 11. The Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS) shall implement the principles and methodology of Annex 3 of the World Trade Organization’s(WTO) Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement of which the Republic of the Philippines is a signatory, in its standards development activity. Those principles and methodology shall be defined in a detailed document entitled “Directives for Developing Philippine Standards” or designated by a suitable similar title. The Directives for developing Philippine standards shall include the methodology for developing national standards as well as a format for their presentation. The methodology shall provide for a public inquiry of draft standards for a suitable period of time before their approval and shall define how such inquiry is performed.

Section 12. In line with the principles of the WTO Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement, the Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS) shall endeavor to base their standards on international standards whenever possible.

Section 13. Standards approved and published by the Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS) shall be of a voluntary nature. Philippine National Standards may be used by competent Government departments and agencies as bases for mandatory technical regulation set by those departments and agencies. Competent Government departments and agencies authorized to establish mandatory technical regulations may use the full text of one or more standard or selected parts of that text as a technical regulation or part thereof.

Section 14. The Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS) shall set a yearly Work Program or a Work Program for more than one year for developing and publishing Philippine standards based on consultation with the interested parties in the country. Consultation with interested parties shall include consideration of national socioeconomic needs as well as specific needs expressed by interested parties in an inclusive survey performed before the beginning of each planning period. Modifications may be made in the Work Program based on changes in the socioeconomic situation in the country or the appearance of new urgent needs for setting standards.

Section 15. The Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS) shall be responsible for keeping and making available to users in paper or electronic form copies of its approved standards at a price commensurate with the cost of their elaboration and

publication. The price of standards shall not be prohibitive for potential users from groups such as consumer associations.

Section 16. In line with the provisions of Annex 3 of the Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement of the WTO, the Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS) shall notify the Information Center of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) of the existence of the Work Program and how and where it can be obtained.

Section 17. The Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS) shall be an autonomous body governed by a Board in which the private sector (including consumer representatives) is represented by at least 50%.

Section 18. The Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS) may delegate the development of standards in some sectors to a standards development organization (SDO), provided that a written commitment by the latter exists that they will apply the principles of Sections 9 and 10 above as they apply to a SDO. The Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS) shall from time to time check the balanced representation of stakeholders in technical committees preparing standards, the conduct of public inquiry and the achievement of consensus. The Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS) may then publish the standards developed by authorized SDOs as Philippine standards.

Section 19. The Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS) is responsible for the promotion of standards and quality culture in the country. The Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS) may collaborate with institutions of higher technical education, professional associations and the media in performing tasks to this end.

Section 20. Financing: The Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS) shall have the following sources of financing: 1) Allocations made for it in the Government Budget and 2) the totality of revenues generated by its different activities allocated according to National Treasury practice. The Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS) shall use these financial resources only to finance and improve the activities assigned to it.

CHAPTER 4. ON TECHNICAL REGULATION

Section 21. Terms and definitions

“Technical regulation”: Document which lays down product characteristics or their related processes and production methods, including the applicable administrative provisions, with which compliance is mandatory. It may also include or deal exclusively with terminology, symbols, packaging, marking or labeling requirements as they apply to a product, process or production method.

Section 22. The protection of the health and safety of citizens is the duty of the State.

Safety of a product, process or service means “absence of unacceptable risk of harm, illness or injury”. Safety is a basic requirement of a product, process or service, which has priority over other quality requirements such as performance, usability, economics

or aesthetics. Safety aspects of products and services shall be regulated through mandatory technical regulations.

Section 23. Competent Government departments and agencies shall prepare and publish mandatory technical regulations in their fields of competence with the objective of protecting the health and safety of persons and the environment. The competent Government departments and agencies shall develop such technical regulations in accordance with the laws defining their competence.

Section 24. Technical regulations may contain requirements and/or acceptable limit values of characteristics of products, processes, services and/or systems, intended to protect the health and safety of persons and the environment. Compliance with these requirements and limit values shall be mandatory under the laws giving the relevant departments and agencies the authority to establish them.

Section 25. In line with Article 2.4 of the Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement, of the World Trade Organization, Government departments and agencies preparing technical regulations shall use international standards published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the International Electro-technical Commission (IEC), the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC), the International Organization for Legal Metrology (OIML) and other international standardizing bodies conforming to the conditions of the Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement, where such standards exist, as a basis for setting technical regulations in the Philippines. Philippine standards adopted identically from international standards or the relevant parts of them shall serve as a main reference and source for technical regulations.

Section 26. When technical regulations are being prepared on the basis of existing voluntary standards (international or Philippine), only requirements related to health and safety of persons, fair trade and protection of the environment shall be retained. Purely quality requirements that may be included in the standards and which have no impact on the health and safety of persons, fair trade and the environment shall not be included in the technical regulations.

Section 27. Technical regulations may be supplemented by technical guidance that outlines some means of compliance with the requirements of the regulation, i.e. deemed-to-satisfy provision.

Section 28. In accordance with Article 2.9 of the WTO Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement, where no international standards exist or technical regulations are being considered for adoption that are not based on international standards and which have a significant effect on international trade, the department or agency preparing the adoption of such technical regulations shall notify the Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS) at an early stage, who shall immediately notify the World Trade Organization. The draft technical regulations shall be made available on request to bodies in foreign members of the WTO.

Section 29. A technical regulations coordination body shall be created with the function of contributing to the drafting of technical regulations by assisting the competent Government departments and agencies in the drafting technical procedures to ensure that there are no conflicting provisions in technical regulations issued.

Section 30. Government departments and agencies preparing technical regulations shall be responsible for their approval, publication in the official gazette, their maintenance, defining procedures for demonstrating conformance to them and for providing information on them to interested parties in the Philippines. Copies of such technical regulations shall be made available to the Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS), who shall make them available on request to interested parties in the Philippines and abroad in line with the rules of the World Trade Organization subscribed to by the Republic of the Philippines.

CHAPTER 5. ON ASSESSMENT OF CONFORMITY TO TECHNICAL REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS

Section 31. Terms and definitions

“Conformity Assessment”: Is the activity of checking that products, materials, services, systems or people, measure up to the specifications of a relevant standard or technical regulation.

“Testing”: A test is as technical operation that consists of determination of one or more characteristics of a given product, process or service according to a specified procedure.

“Inspection”: Inspection is the examination of specific products and materials and confirming on the basis of professional judgment that the products or associated facilities, equipment and system are appropriate or in conformity with requirements.

“Certification”: Certification refers to the confirmation of certain characteristics of an object, person, or organization.

Section 32. Measurement, testing, auditing, inspection, certification and market surveillance are the means of assessing the conformity of products, processes, services and systems to technical regulations and standards.

Section 33. Bodies carrying out calibration, testing, inspection, certification, reference material production and/or proficiency testing provision as their main activity or part thereof shall conform to the relevant international standards and Guides adopted as Philippine standards, in particular:

PNS ISO/IEC 17020 for inspection bodies;

PNS ISO/IEC 17021 for management system certification bodies

PNS ISO/IEC 17025 for test and calibration laboratories

PNS ISO/IEC 17065 for product, process and services certification bodies

PNS ISO/IEC 17024 for bodies operating certification of persons

PNS ISO/IEC 17043 for proficiency testing providers

PNS ISO Guide 34 for reference material producers

PNS ISO 15189 for medical testing laboratories

Section 34. Bodies carrying out calibration, testing, inspection and/or certification in the Philippines shall strive to be accredited by the Philippine Accreditation Bureau (PAB) as conforming to the standards applicable to their activity (see Section 28 above), or any other accreditation body signatories of ILAC and/or IAF Multilateral Recognition Arrangement. In particular, the Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS) shall strive to make its certification activity conforming to the relevant standards and to become accredited by PAB. Certification of products and services by accredited public and private certification bodies shall be accepted as proof of their conformance to technical regulations.

CHAPTER 6. ON THE NATIONAL METROLOGY SYSTEM

Section 35: Terms and definitions

“Metrology” is the field of science concerned with weights and measures which includes all aspects of measurement in whatever level of accuracy and in any field of science and technology.

“Measurement Standard” is a measuring instrument or system intended to define, realize, conserve or reproduce a unit or one or more known values of a quantity in order to transmit them to the measuring instrument by comparison

“Primary Standard” is a standard which has highest metrological quality in a specified field.

“Secondary Standard” is one which value is fixed by comparison with primary standard.

Section 36. Through the National Measurement Infrastructure System (NMIS) the state shall facilitate the development of scientific and technical knowledge and progress in the national economy by encouraging the standardization and modernization of units and standards of measurements to adapt to the needs of the times, thereby complying with international standards and protecting the health, interest and safety of every consumer and his environment from the harmful effects of inaccurate or false measurements. This state shall also promote the modernization of units and standards of measurements in the areas of environment, public health and safety, communications, transportation, sound intensity level and other emerging technologies.

Section 37. The units of measurement used in the Philippines shall be those of the International System of Units (SI) as defined by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM) as well as non-SI units allowed by BIPM.

Section 38. The NMIS shall cover units of measurement, measuring instruments, measurement standards, their application and metrological controls, establishment of a laboratory accreditation system, and a system of appropriate penalties.

Section 39. The Metrology activities shall be coordinated through a National Metrology Board to be chaired by the Secretary of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST).

Section 40. The National Metrology Board is responsible for creating and keeping the national primary and secondary measurement standards in the Philippines.

Section 41. For the purpose of strengthening the NMIS and to attain harmonization of metrology standards consistent with the ASEAN and other recognized international standards, the National Metrology Institute and the National Legal Metrology Institute shall be created and shall be placed directly under the National Metrology Board.

Section 42. The National Metrology Institute shall be tasked to undertake the functions of scientific and industrial metrology.

Section 43. The, the National Legal Metrology Institute shall be tasked to undertake the functions of legal metrology.

Section 44. The National Metrology Board may delegate the establishment and maintenance of national measurement standards in some areas to competent national agencies.

Section 45. Funding. The National Metrology Institute and the National Legal Metrology Institute shall have the following sources of financing: 1) Allocations made for it in the Government Budget and 2) the totality of revenues generated by its metrological activities allocated according to National Treasury practice. The National Metrology Institute and the National Legal Metrology Institute shall use these financial resources only to finance and improve the activities assigned to it.

CHAPTER 7. ON ACCREDITATION

Section 46. Terms and definitions

“Accreditation” is an impartial means of assessing and conveying an authoritative statement of the technical competence, impartiality and professional integrity of conformity assessment bodies operating both in the voluntary and the mandatory area

Section 47. Accreditation is “a third-party attestation related to a conformity assessment body conveying formal demonstration of its competence to carry out specific conformity assessment tasks”.

Section 48. Accreditation of conformity assessment bodies shall be performed by the Philippine Accreditation Bureau (PAB).

Section 49. Accreditation shall be voluntary. However, it is highly recommended for conformity assessment bodies to obtain accreditation, since it plays an important role in increasing confidence nationally and abroad in the certificates and marks delivered by test and calibration laboratories and certification bodies.

Section 50. Government departments and agencies that use the services of test and calibration laboratories and certification bodies shall require those laboratories and bodies to obtain accreditation whenever possible as a condition for being accepted to offer services to the Government.

Section 51. The Philippine Accreditation Bureau (PAB) shall apply the requirements of the relevant Philippine National Standards in Section 28 as bases for their accreditation activities. PAB shall not require more stringent conditions than those of the relevant Philippine National Standards in Section 28.

Section 52. The Philippine Accreditation Bureau (PAB) may delegate the evaluation of conformity assessment bodies in some sectors to competent Government agencies under a convention between those agencies and PAB. The formal accreditation shall, nevertheless, be issued by PAB

Section 53. The Philippines Accreditation Bureau (PAB) shall strive to obtain international recognition of its accreditation activities through adherence to the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) and the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) and joining their Mutual Recognition Agreements.

Section 54. The Philippines Accreditation Bureau (PAB) shall be an autonomous body governed by a Board in which the private sector is represented by at least 50%.

Section 55. Financing. The Philippines Accreditation Bureau (PAB) shall have the following sources of financing: 1) Allocations made for it in the Government Budget and 2) the totality of revenues generated by its accreditation activities allocated according to National Treasury practice. The Philippines Accreditation Bureau shall use these financial resources only to finance and improve the activities assigned to it.

8. TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

Section 56. Repealing Clause: Provisions in laws, orders, issuance, rules and regulations establishing bodies that perform functions related to the national quality infrastructure given in Appendix A that are inconsistent with the provisions of this ACT are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

Section 57. The full implementation of the provisions of the National Quality Law requires the revision of the exiting Metrology Act (R.A. XXX) and the development of a Standardization Act and Accreditation Act.

Section 58. The legal instruments enumerated in Appendix A shall be gradually revised as necessary. The revision of existing Standardization Act and Accreditation Act shall be started not later than six months from the date of coming into force of this ACT.

LIST OF PHILIPPINES LAWS RELATED TO THE NATIONAL QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE

1. REPUBLIC ACT N° 4109 - AN ACT TO CONVERT THE DIVISION OF STANDARDS UNDER THE BUREAU OF COMMERCE INTO A BUREAU OF STANDARDS, TO PROVIDE FOR THE STANDARDIZATION AND/OR INSPECTION OF PRODUCTS AND IMPORTS OF THE PHILIPPINES AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES – 1964
2. EXECUTIVE ORDER N° 133 – REORGANIZING THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY, ITS ATTACHED AGENCIES AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES – 1987 (mentions BPS and its functions under Section 12, d)
3. REPUBLIC ACT N° 7394 – THE CONSUMER ACT OF THE PHILIPPINES – 1992
4. BATAS PAMBANSA BILANG 8- AN ACT DEFINING THE METRIC SYSTEM AND ITS UNITS, PROVIDING FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES
5. REPUBLIC ACT N° 9236 - NATIONAL MEASUREMENT INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEM (NMIS) FOR STANDARDS AND MEASUREMENTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES – 2004
6. REPUBLIC ACT N° 9711 -AN ACT STRENGTHENING AND RATIONALIZING THE REGULATORY CAPACITY OF THE BUREAU OF FOOD AND DRUGS (BFAD) BY ESTABLISHING ADEQUATE TESTING LABORATORIES AND FIELD OFFICES, UPGRADING ITS EQUIPMENT, AUGMENTING ITS HUMAN RESOURCE COMPLEMENT, GIVING AUTHORITY TO RETAIN ITS INCOME, RENAMING IT THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION (FDA), AMENDING CERTAIN SECTIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 3720, AS AMENDED, AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREOF – 2008
7. REPUBLIC ACT N° 8435 - AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES MODERNIZATION ACT OF 1997
8. REPUBLIC ACT N° 8479 - AN ACT DEREGULATING THE DOWNSTREAM OIL INDUSTRY AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES – 1998
9. REPUBLIC ACT N° 9296 May 12, 2004 -"AN ACT STRENGTHENING THE MEAT INSPECTION SYSTEM IN THE COUNTRY, ORDAINING FOR THIS PURPOSE A "MEAT INSPECTION CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES" AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES" / 2004
10. REPUBLIC ACT N° 8550– MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF FISHERIES AND AQUATIC RESOURCES -1998
11. PRESIDENTIAL DECREE N° 198 - NATIONAL POLICY FAVORING LOCAL OPERATION AND CONTROL OF WATER SYSTEMS; AUTHORIZING THE FORMATION OF LOCAL WATER DISTRICTS AND PROVIDING FOR THE GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF SUCH DISTRICTS;CHARTERING A NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION TO FACILITATE IMPROVEMENT OF LOCAL WATER UTILITIES; GRANTING SAIDADMINISTRATION SUCH

POWERS AS ARE NECESSARY TO OPTIMIZE PUBLIC SERVICE FROM WATER UTILITY OPERATIONS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES – 1973

12. EXECUTIVE ORDER N° 116 - RENAMING THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD AS MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, REORGANIZING ITS UNITS; INTEGRATING ALL OFFICES AND AGENCIES WHOSE FUNCTIONS RELATE TO AGRICULTURE AND FISHERY INTO THE MINISTRY AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES – 1987
13. EXECUTIVE ORDER N° 802– STRENGTHENING AND RECOGNIZING THE PHILIPPINE ACCREDITATION OFFICE ATTAQCHED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY AS THE NATIONAL ACCREDITATION BODY
14. EXECUTIVE ORDER N° 1028 - PROVIDING FOR FURTHER DEREGULATION IN THE PRODUCTION AND TRADING OF FOOD GRAINS AND RELATED AGRICULTURAL INPUTS -1985
15. PRESIDENTIAL DECREE N° 1144 - CREATING THE FERTILIZER AND PESTICIDE AUTHORITY AND ABOLISHING THE FERTILIZER INDUSTRY AUTHORITY – 1977
16. PRESIDENTIAL DECREE N° 1458 - CREATING THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT INTELLIGENCE AND INVESTIGATION BUREAU (FDIIB), PRESCRIBING ITS POWERS AND FUNCTIONS, APPROPRIATING FUNDS FOR ITS OPERATIONS, AND AMENDING FOR THIS PURPOSE PORTIONS OF THE INTEGRATED REORGANIZATION PLAN ON FINANCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY
17. PRESIDENTIAL DECREE N° 1770 - RECONSTITUTING THE NATIONAL GRAINS AUTHORITY TO THE NATIONAL FOOD AUTHORITY, BROADENING ITS FUNCTIONS AND POWERS AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES – 1981
18. REPUBLIC ACT N° 1556 - TO REGULATE AND CONTROL THE MANUFACTURE, IMPORTATION, LABELLING, ADVERTISING AND SALE OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY FEEDS – 1956
19. REPUBLIC ACT N° 2067 - TO INTEGRATE, COORDINATE, AND INTENSIFY SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AND TO FOSTER INVENTION; TO PROVIDE FUNDS THEREFOR; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES – 1958
20. REPUBLIC ACT N° 3589 - AMENDING REPUBLIC ACT 2067 MODIFYING THE NATIONAL SCIENCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND THE PHILIPPINE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, EXTENDING TAX EXEMPTION, PRIVILEGES ON GRANTS, REQUESTS AND DONATIONS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES TO PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES – 1963
21. REPUBLIC ACT N° 9997 -CREATING THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON MUSLIM FILIPINOS DEFINING ITS POWERS, FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES – 2010

22. REPUBLIC ACT N° 10068 - PROVIDING FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURE IN THE PHILIPPINES AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES – 2010

23. REPUBLIC ACT 10611- STRENGTHENING THE FOOD SAFETY REGULATORY SYSTEM IN THE COUNTRY TO PROTECT CONSUMER HEALTH AND FACILITATE MARKET ACCESS OF LOCAL FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES - 2013