

NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE)
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
First Regular Session)



Senate
Office of the Secretary

'22 JUL -7 P2 :49

SENATE

S. No. 119

RECEIVED BY:

Introduced by **Senator Cynthia A. Villar**

AN ACT
TO DEVELOP, PROTECT AND PROMOTE THE LIVESTOCK, POULTRY, AND
DAIRY INDUSTRIES AND THEIR VALUE CHAIN, TO PROVIDE FOR A
LIVESTOCK, POULTRY, AND DAIRY COMPETITIVENESS ENHANCEMENT
FUND, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The country has not been self-sufficient in many agricultural commodities, especially in the livestock, poultry and dairy sectors. Data from the Philippine Statistical Authority indicate that from 2010-2015, the country imported a yearly average of 164,000 MT of pork, some 55,000 MT of beef, 37,000 MT of carabeef, and 128,000 MT of dressed chicken. Roughly 22% of our beef/carabeef, 9% of pork and 11% of the poultry are supplied by other countries. Over 95% of milk and dairy products in the Philippines are sourced from abroad. The country imports between US\$3-4 billion dollars of livestock commodities annually.

In 2021, the total volume of imported pork was recorded at 488,220 metric tons. It increased by 171.7 percent from the 179,699 metric tons level in 2020. During the second quarter of 2021, the volume of imported pork increased by 433.6 percent, from 31,272 metric tons in the same quarter of 2020 to 166,876 metric tons in 2021, according to the Swine Situation Report of PSA in 2021.

With respect to chicken meat, its total volume of import reached 390.37 thousand metric tons. This was 16.2 percent higher than the 336.04 thousand metric tons level recorded in 2020, according to the Chicken Situation Report of PSA in 2021.

BAI data showed that chicken meat imports in 2020, which accounted for 45 percent of the total volume, expanded by 18.32 percent to 402.7 million kg from the 340.332 million kg recorded in 2019. Bulk of the chicken meat imports or about 68 percent were mechanically deboned meat (MDM) of chicken, a key raw material used

by manufacturers to produce processed meat products. Chicken MDM imports last year rose by 10 percent to 273.814 million kg from 219.061 million kg recorded in 2019, according to BAI data.

As to beef, the total volume of imported beef was recorded at 438.59 thousand metric tons according to the Cattle Situation Report of PSA for 2021. This was 110 percent higher than the previous year's level of 208.83 thousand metric tons. The total value of imported beef in 2021 reached USD 951.80 million, which was 87.3 percent higher than the previous year's level of USD 508.22 million.

Significantly in 2020, there was a decline in pork imports caused by the tighter global pork supply due to the African Swine Fever (ASF) damage in key pork-producing countries. Due to this, the share of pork items in the country's annual meat imports declined to 28.61 percent from the usual 40-percent share. BAI data showed that pork imports in 2020 fell to a six-year low of 256.017 million kg from 335.786 million kg in 2019.

The Philippines imports virtually all of its dairy products (99%), especially milk powder, as domestic production cannot meet the country's dairy demand of nearly 3.0 million metric tons (MMT) liquid milk equivalent (LME) per year, according to the National Dairy Authority (NDA).

The National Dairy Authority (NDA) and Philippine Carabao Center (PCC) are the two agencies in charge with dairy production in the country need to recalibrate their programs and targets, including improving the genetics of dairy buffaloes and cattle to produce seven liters and 18 liters of milk, respectively.

The Philippine livestock sector urgently needs a boost. For decades now, it has received limited attention and developmental assistance from the government. With the growing concern for food security, the poultry and dairy sectors likewise need to be revitalized.

Part and parcel of the problem is that agencies involved in the livestock, poultry and dairy sectors have not been focused on developmental support functions; these agencies have been largely regulatory-centric, and hence were unable to respond to the growing complexities of issues in the livestock, poultry and dairy industries.

The BAI has not been focused on its developmental support functions. It was created in 1930 with the primary goal to *"investigate, study and report the cause of dangerous communicable diseases and the means of prevention, and in general, promote the development of the livestock industries... by improvement of breeds and collection and compilation of statistics on domestic animals; dissemination of useful information on all essential matters regarding domestic animals."*

Subsequent legislation and administrative orders gave the agency additional roles such as: Republic Act No. 1556 - to "regulate and control the manufacture, importation, labeling, advertising and sale of livestock and poultry feeds"; Presidential Decree No. 34 - to "regulate the granting of tax-free importation for breeder animals".

The Bureau claims some of its mandates from - but without any direct mention of the agency in - the following laws: Republic Act No. 9729 or the Climate Change Act of 2009; Republic Act No. 10631 or the Animal Welfare Act of 1998.

Even the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA) of 1997 mention BAI only in the context of privatization of its assets. This was corrected only under Executive Order No. 338 series of 2001, which enumerated under the spirit of the AFMA a more detailed set of roles and functions for the BAI. Still, EO 338 remained primarily focused on research and development, and on regulation.

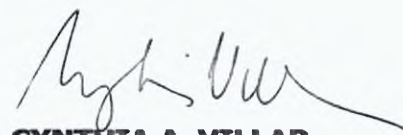
BAI shall henceforth provide stronger focus on industry development, helping upgrade industry's forward and backward linkages, and boosting conditions of players in the value chain in terms of farm technologies, logistics, financing, processing and overall capability building.

This bill shall strengthen the National Meat Inspection Service (NMIS). It shall continue to serve as the sole national controlling authority on all matters pertaining to primary and processed meat and meat product inspection, and hygiene while pursuing a risk-based and evidence-supported regulatory approach in enforcing food safety and protecting animal health.

The vulnerability of the Philippine Livestock sector has never been pronounced than now when the African Swine Fever or ASF, the deadly pig disease has spread across 12 regions and 46 provinces since it was first detected in 2019. The ASF is responsible for the significant reduction in the country's swine population by around three million hogs, resulting in more than PHP100 billion (\$2.08 billion) in losses due to the local hog sector and allied industries, and reason for the increased retail prices of pork products. ASF has hit backyard farmers harder than commercial pork producers. It negatively affected the livelihoods of numerous poor households that depend on pigs as a source of income.

This Senate bill will spur the rise of the livestock, poultry and dairy industries as key production growth driver in the economy, a significantly important segment of the agriculture, and a major provider of employment in the country-sides.

The approval of this bill is urgently requested.



CYNTHIA A. VILLAR

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

**TITLE I
PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS**

1 Section 1. *Title.* – This Act shall be known as the "Livestock, Poultry, and Dairy
2 Development and Competitiveness Act of 2022".

3 Sec. 2. *Declaration of Policies.* – It is hereby the declared policy of the State to
4 promote the development and competitiveness of the livestock, poultry, and dairy
5 industries, particularly the backyard livestock, poultry, and dairy raisers, in order to
6 increase the supply of meat, eggs, milk, and other livestock, poultry, and dairy
7 products, improve the domestic supply of breeders, enhance the availability and
8 affordability of feeds and forage, promote food safety and quality standards, and attain
9 greater security in food, livestock, poultry, and dairy commodities. It is likewise the
10 policy of the State to increase the income of farmers and farm workers, and to
11 alleviate rural poverty through improved productivity and competitiveness, product

1 diversification, job generation, enhanced production efficiency, and protection of the
2 livestock, poultry, and dairy industries from pests and diseases.

3 Towards this end, the State shall nurture an enabling environment and establish
4 more responsive government policies and support programs to develop the whole
5 value chain of the livestock, poultry, and dairy industries in the country, and raise the
6 cost-effectiveness of regulations on animal disease prevention and control,
7 enforcement of food safety and quality standards on their produce and processed
8 products with least disruptive effects on trade and their value chains.

9 The State recognizes the vital role of the private sector as partners in the
10 various facets of the livestock, poultry, and dairy industries, and the organization of
11 their farmers to be more competitive and shall provide incentives and needed support
12 to encourage stronger partnership and consolidation.

13 **Sec. 3. *Definition of Terms.*** – As used in this Act, the following terms and
14 phrases shall mean as follows:

15 a) *Animal disease prevention and control* refers to a function that includes
16 activities on effective surveillance, early detection, transparency, and rapid
17 response mechanisms to prevent and control animal diseases;

18 b) *Backyard raiser* refers to a livestock or poultry farmer tending to at least
19 one head of animal and does not qualify as a commercial operator;

20 c) *Commercial operator* refers to a livestock or poultry operator
21 which satisfies at least one of the following conditions: (i) tending at least
22 21 heads of adult; (ii) tending at least 41 heads of young animals; (iii)
23 tending at least 10 heads of adult and at least 22 heads of young animals;
24 (iv) at least 500 layer, or 1,000 broiler chicken; (v) at least 100 layers and
25 100 broilers if raised in combination; or (vi) at least 100 birds of duck
26 regardless of age;

27 d) *Corn* refers to yellow corn which is largely utilized as animal feed in the
28 country;

- 1 e) *Department* refers to the Department of Agriculture (DA);
- 2 f) *Feeds* refers to animal food for livestock, poultry and dairy producing
3 animals which includes, but not limited to, yellow corn, forages and feed
4 wheats.
- 5 g) *First Border Inspection Facility* refers to a facility wherein examiners and
6 inspectors from the Bureau of Customs (BOC) and National Meat
7 Inspection Service (NMIS) conduct inspection to check the quality and
8 quantity of all arriving imports of livestock, poultry, and dairy animals,
9 animal products, by-products, and veterinary drugs and products based
10 on the submitted documents or permits of the importer.
- 11 h) *Livestock* refers to any domestic or domesticated animal that is grown,
12 kept or raised in captivity for food or in the production of food or other
13 by-products, regardless of age, location or purpose of breeding. This
14 includes all domestic animals that are slaughtered for human
15 consumption, maintained for draft animal power, and for recreational
16 purposes, such as but not limited to cattle, carabaos, buffaloes, horses,
17 sheep, goats, hogs, deer, rabbits, turkeys and poultry, among
18 others. Products of hunting or fishing of wild animals shall not be
19 considered part of this definition;
- 20 i) *Native Animals* refer to domesticated animals which contribute to food
21 production found in one geographical location that have developed unique
22 physical characteristics, behavior, product attributes, adapted to the local
23 environment and are products of selection with no infusion of exotic
24 breeds for at least five (5) generations including, but not limited to, native
25 chicken, goats, pigs, ducks, cattle and horses;
- 26 j) *Poultry* is a collective term which refers to all domesticated avian reared
27 in captivity mainly for agricultural purposes, or for the production of food
28 or other by-products, as well as for final and intermediate consumption;

- 1 k) *Quick Response Fund (QRF)* refers to a stand-by fund for immediate
2 government intervention in case of any event of livestock, poultry, and
3 dairy pest or epidemic incident that may be deemed to have the potential
4 to reduce the livestock, poultry, or dairy population at the municipal level
5 by at least two percent (2%), and for the purpose of normalizing the living
6 conditions of farmers or areas affected by such crisis;
- 7 l) *Value chain* – A ‘value chain’ in agriculture identifies the set of actors and
8 activities that bring a basic agricultural product from production in the
9 field to final consumption, where at each stage, value is added to the
10 product;
- 11 m) *Veterinary Drugs and Products* refer to any substance or device, including
12 biological products, applied or administered to food producing, processing
13 (such as livestock and poultry), companion, aquatic, laboratory, and exotic
14 animals, whether used for therapeutic, prophylactic, or diagnostic
15 purposes or for modification of physiological functions or behaviors; and
- 16 n) *Veterinary Drug and Product Establishment* refers to any organization or
17 company involved in the manufacture, importation, repacking, labeling,
18 advertising and/or distribution of veterinary drugs and products.

19 **TITLE II**
20 **ROADMAP**

21 Sec. 4. *Philippine Livestock, Poultry, and Dairy Value Chain Development*
22 *Roadmap (Framework)*. – A Steering Committee, headed by the Bureau of Animal
23 Industry (BAI), and composed of the National Dairy Authority (NDA), Philippine
24 Carabao Center (PCC), National Meat Inspection Service (NMIS), DA-National Corn
25 Program, Department of Science and Technology-Philippine Council for Agriculture,
26 Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development (DOST-PCAARRD), Bureau
27 of Customs (BOC), Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Land Bank of
28 the Philippines (LBP), Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP), Philippine Center
29 for Postharvest Development and Mechanization (PhilMech), Agriculture Training

1 Institute (ATI), International Training Center on Pig Husbandry (ITCPH), Bureau of
2 Agriculture and Fisheries Standards (BAFS), Technical Education and Skills
3 Development Authority (TESDA), Cooperative Development Authority (CDA),
4 Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) and
5 other concerned government agencies, and industry stakeholders, shall formulate a
6 ten-year Livestock, Poultry, and Dairy Value Chain Development Roadmap (the
7 "Roadmap") to be updated every five years. The Roadmap shall be prepared within
8 one hundred twenty (120) days from the effectivity of this Act.

9 The Roadmap shall be the blueprint for the development of the livestock,
10 poultry and dairy industries. It shall set industry visions, time-bound goals and
11 targets, and identify strategies to achieve them. The Roadmap shall serve as guide in
12 the formulation of plans, programs and projects by all relevant livestock, poultry and
13 dairy agencies.

14 The implementation of the Roadmap shall be funded through the Livestock,
15 Poultry and Dairy Competitiveness Enhancement Fund created under Section 12 of
16 this Act, and shall state the priority of animals in the livestock and poultry value chain
17 identified under the prevailing circumstances.

18 The Roadmap shall include the following but not limited to:

19 a) *Breeder Availability and Upgrading Programs.* – The BAI shall endeavor to
20 increase the total population of livestock and poultry in the country in terms
21 of quantity and quality through support programs for genetic improvement
22 and upgrading, establishment of more semen banks, and natural and
23 artificial breeding stations, stock farms with complete facilities for food,
24 health and safety of animals, animal dispersal programs, as well as
25 accreditation of breeding farms;

26 b) *Corn development programs.* – The BAI, in partnership with the DA National
27 Corn Program, shall improve support for the diversification of its use such
28 as corn silage, and development of the local corn industry;

- 1 c) *Pasture crops and animal feeds programs.* – The BAI shall enhance support
2 for the development of pasture, forage crops, fish meals, protein rich non-
3 corn crops that can be utilized as animal feeds such as but not limited to
4 soybean, oil palm, coconut, cottonseed, peanut, chickpea, cowpea,
5 mungbean, and cassava, and animal feeds resources and infrastructure;
- 6 d) *Native animal programs.* – The BAI shall strengthen support for the
7 propagation, processing, utilization, and development of native animals.
- 8 e) *Animal Health Welfare and Protection.* – The BAI shall take the lead in the
9 implementation of prevention, control, containment, and eradication of
10 animal pests and diseases by providing veterinary health services and
11 general livestock, poultry, and dairy health support programs;
- 12 f) *Enterprise Development.* – The BAI shall promote the establishment of
13 livestock, poultry, and dairy credit facilities for backyard raisers,
14 cooperatives, and organizations together with financial literacy programs
15 and "farming as business" training programs with technical support from
16 the Agriculture Training Institute (ATI), Technical Education and Skills
17 Development Authority (TESDA) and relevant local training institutes;
- 18 g) *Training and Extension.* – In consultation with the ATI, International
19 Training Center for Pig Husbandry (ITCPH), TESDA-Accredited Farm
20 Schools, state universities and colleges (SUCs), LGUs, and other relevant
21 institutions, the BAI shall provide support to training extension services for
22 backyard farmers, cooperatives and organizations on technologies and good
23 practice in the propagation, utilization, marketing, processing and
24 distribution of livestock, poultry, dairy, and native animals;
- 25 h) *Market Promotion Programs.* – The BAI shall support livestock, poultry, and
26 dairy auction markets, trade fairs, export initiatives, and encourage contract
27 growing arrangements between farmers cooperatives or organizations and
28 institutional buyers of livestock, poultry, and dairy produce;

1 i) *Research and Development (R&D).* – The BAI shall strengthen research
2 collaboration with the DOST-PCAARRD, state universities and colleges
3 (SUCs) and other public and private institutions research and development
4 institutions (RDIs) for technical support in the areas of a) breeding and
5 genetic improvement b) reproductive biotechniques, c) nutrition, feeds and
6 feeding system including forage and pasture, d) conservation and
7 improvement of native animals, e) vaccines, biologics and diagnostics
8 development, food quality and safety assurance, f) disease control and anti-
9 microbial resistance management, g) production and management decision
10 support systems, h) product development and processing, and h) emerging
11 technologies on breeding techniques;

12 j) *Food Safety and Quality Assurance.* – The National Meat Inspection Service
13 (NMIS) shall support the Food and Drugs Administration (FDA) in the
14 enforcement and regulation of food safety and quality standards on
15 livestock, poultry, and dairy produce and by-products. Moreover, consistent
16 with its mandate under RA 9296 (Meat Inspection Code of the Philippines),
17 the NMIS shall continue to serve as the sole national controlling authority
18 on all matters pertaining to primary and processed meat and meat product
19 inspection, and hygiene.

20 k) *Livestock, Poultry, and Dairy Production Networks Program.* – The BAI shall
21 formulate and implement livestock, poultry, and dairy cluster development
22 programs for backyard raisers' cooperatives, organizations and/or
23 federations in order to encourage economies of scale, production
24 efficiencies, bargaining power of farmers, mutual support, and maximize the
25 coordination and dissemination of government interventions.

26 l) *Livestock, Poultry, and Dairy Processing Program.* – The BAI shall formulate
27 programs that will enhance the value-addition and value-adding
28 opportunities of the processing of livestock and poultry meat, and dairy milk.

29 Finally, the DA-National Corn Program shall also update its corn roadmap within
30 one hundred twenty (120) days from effectivity of this Act.

1 **TITLE III**

2 **RATIONALIZATION OF LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND DAIRY SUPPORT**
3 **AGENCIES**

4 **Chapter 1**

5 **Program Management Office and Oversight**

6 *Sec. 5. Secretariat and Oversight.* – The Undersecretary for the National
7 Livestock Program (NLP) shall supervise and direct the implementation of the
8 Roadmap and all the programs under it, and shall regularly report to the Secretary of
9 Agriculture. For this purpose, there is hereby created a Project Management Office
10 (PMO), headed by the Undersecretary for the NLP, which shall act as the secretariat
11 and support staff to the Steering Committee.

12 The Steering Committee shall prepare periodic and annual assessments on its
13 accomplishments in accordance with their responsibilities under this Act. Such reports
14 shall be compiled and maintained by the PMO.

15 The Congressional Oversight Committee on Agriculture and Fisheries
16 Modernization (COCAFAM) shall be furnished with such reports. It shall also conduct a
17 periodic review of the Livestock, Poultry, and Dairy Competitiveness Enhancement
18 Fund.

19 **Chapter 2**

20 **Developmental Support Agencies for Livestock, Poultry and Dairy**
21 **Industries**

22 *Sec. 6. Rationalization of Developmental Functions of the Livestock and Poultry*
23 *Support Agencies.* – The Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI), the Philippine Carabao
24 Center (PCC) and the National Dairy Authority (NDA), shall be restructured,
25 strengthened and empowered to support the objectives of this Act, and shall be under
26 the supervision and direction of the Undersecretary for the National Livestock
27 Program.

1 In addition to the present mandates of BAI, it shall take the lead in
2 implementing the National Livestock Program with the following main goals and
3 functions:

- 4 1. Promote the competitive development of the livestock, poultry, and dairy
5 industries and its various subgroups as means of attaining food security
6 and combating rural poverty;
- 7 2. Formulate and execute the developmental programs in the Roadmap to
8 ensure competitiveness and development of the livestock, poultry, and
9 dairy industries;
- 10 3. Develop, maintain, and access data or technologies to provide timely,
11 accurate, and responsive information to the DA, livestock, poultry, and dairy
12 farmers, cooperatives and organizations, and other players in the value
13 chain of the livestock, poultry, and dairy sector.

14 *Further*, it shall supervise the following Services, namely:

- 15 a) Ruminants Service (RS) – It shall provide developmental support, extension
16 services, research, and technical assistance programs to backyard farmers
17 of cattle, carabaos, buffaloes, goats, and sheep for meat and dairy
18 production, and processing as well as for draft animal purposes. Subject to
19 further rationalization, the RS shall absorb the mandates, functions, and
20 personnel of National Beef Cattle Research and Development Center and
21 National Small Ruminants Research and Development Center of BAI
- 22 b) Non-Ruminants Service (NRS) – It shall provide developmental support,
23 extension services, research, and technical assistance programs to
24 backyard raisers of hogs, poultry and egg, ducks, geese, turkey, quails and
25 other birds, and all other livestock production including, but not limited to,
26 horses, rabbits, and beehive farming. The NRS shall absorb the National
27 Swine and Poultry Research and Development Center, subject to further
28 rationalization.

1 c) Dairy Development Service (DDS) – There is hereby created a Dairy
2 Development Service which shall oversee and provide support services to
3 the Philippine Carabao Center (PCC) and National Dairy Authority (NDA).

4 The DDS, in coordination with PCC and NDA, shall endeavor to increase
5 and improve upon dairy production and livelihood programs in partnership
6 with stakeholders, including cooperatives, state colleges and universities,
7 especially in dairy cow and buffalo breeding, propagation of dairy animals
8 and milk production technologies, pasteurization, and initial processing of
9 raw milk. The DDS shall also coordinate the implementation of a national
10 milk feeding program in partnership with the Department of Education
11 (DepEd) and/or the Department of Social Welfare and Development
12 (DSWD) and local government units.

13 d) Native Animal Development Service (NADS) – The Philippine Native Animal
14 Development Center is hereby upgraded to become the NADS, which shall
15 be responsible for the identification, conservation, propagation, and
16 promotion of Philippine native animals, including native pigs, poultry,
17 ducks, deer, and horses through the use of appropriate technology as
18 sources of meat, eggs, and other by-products, and help increase incomes
19 of farmers. It shall also be responsible for the establishment of a gene pool
20 of Philippine animals as well as their registration as native animal species
21 of the Philippines in the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and/or
22 other international intellectual property registry bodies.

23 e) Feeds Development Service (FDS) – The Feeds Development Service is
24 hereby created to strengthen, in coordination with the DA-National Corn
25 Program and the corn industry players, the availability of affordable and
26 quality animal feeds. It shall engage the private sector, seed producers,
27 feed millers and commercial manufacturers, in joint ventures or direct
28 marketing linkages with corn farmers' cooperatives and organizations. It
29 shall absorb the mandates, functions and personnel of the BAI-National

1 Feeds Resources Research and Development Center, subject to further
2 rationalization.

3 f) Research and Marketing Service (RMS) – It shall be responsible for studies
4 and proposals for livestock, poultry, dairy, and meat consumer protection,
5 consumer attitudes and behavior, product satisfaction, and consumer
6 experience apart from generating information on product quality standards
7 and new livestock, poultry, and dairy products. The RMS shall absorb the
8 Livestock Research and Development Division of BAI.

9 g) Training and Extension Service (TES) – It shall be responsible for
10 organizing and coordinating livestock, poultry, and dairy training and
11 educational programs in partnership with LGUs, cooperatives federations,
12 farmer organizations, regional offices of DA, ATI, and TESDA, in order to
13 promote and upgrade the farmers' skills and practices in livestock, poultry,
14 and dairy animal care, production, processing, storage, handling,
15 marketing, transport, and the overall management of livestock, poultry,
16 and dairy farms.

17 h) Livestock, Poultry, and Dairy Protection and Disease Control Service
18 (LPDPDCS). – It shall be responsible for programs, policies, surveillance,
19 and emergency action to protect the livestock, poultry, and dairy industries,
20 including native animals, from the risk of outbreak of diseases or pests.
21 The National Veterinary Quarantine Services Division, Animal Health and
22 Welfare Division, and Veterinary Laboratory Division of BAI shall be part of
23 this Service group and shall create programs in accordance with the
24 following powers and mandates:

25 a. Regular protection surveillance inspections, in partnership with
26 industry players and LGUs, and establishment of protection
27 surveillance and emergency communications networks, that will
28 include farmers groups, LGUs, the police and military, and other
29 stakeholders;

1 b. Pest and disease emergency response by way of developing
2 protocols and responses upon declaration of any livestock, poultry,
3 or dairy pest and epidemic disease incident, including regulation
4 of movement of persons, conveyances, and plant material in
5 affected areas, powers to deputize police, military, and local
6 government to control pest outbreaks, and disposal of affected
7 livestock, poultry, or dairy resources and assets;

8 c. Conducting scientific research and technology advancement
9 programs on livestock protection by partnering with SUCs, DOST-
10 PCAARRD, private sector laboratories, and international centers for
11 disease control.

12 *Furthermore*, the mandates and functions of the PCC and the NDA are hereby
13 rationalized to include the following: improvement of livestock productivity,
14 establishment of dairy infrastructure to include milking, cooling, pasteurization,
15 processing and storage facilities, machineries or equipment; development of pasture
16 lands, technology in feeds and fodder; advancement of veterinary support;
17 contingency planning for animal care and feeds availability during natural calamities
18 and drought conditions; imparting technological researches to the dairy industry
19 stakeholders; and most importantly, development of projects to increase the
20 country's dairy production.

21 In addition to their existing priorities, PCC and NDA shall develop wholistic
22 programs that addresses the needs of farmers, their cooperatives and organizations
23 in different aspects of dairy farm management, like breeding, raising dairy livestock,
24 milk production, milk processing, business development and marketing, among
25 others. They shall empower farmers, cooperatives and organizations to increase
26 production.

27 PCC and NDA are likewise mandated to institute a program on distribution of
28 dairy animals to qualified farmers for breeding with close monitoring on the increase
29 in population of reproduced animals. The program shall put in place a system of

1 accountability of beneficiaries that will ensure the success of the program. Funding
2 for these additional mandates shall be as specified in Title IV, Chapter 1, Sec. 11(a)

3 PCC and NDA shall establish incremental annual targets in the number of dairy
4 animals and volume of milk production.

5 *Sec. 7. Inventory of animals.* - Upon effectivity of this Act, the BAI shall
6 conduct an inventory and audit of all animals and stocks in its farms and centers. It
7 shall thereafter regularly monitor animal production, purchase, sale, replacement of
8 stocks, dispersal, and all other forms of disposition of animals, including its genetics
9 and semen, in accordance with government auditing rules. Income derived from such
10 sale or disposition shall also be treated in accordance with government auditing rules.

11 **Chapter 3**
12 **Management Information System**

13 *Sec. 8. Livestock, Poultry, and Dairy Management Information System*
14 *(LPDMIS).* – The LPDMIS shall be the repository of all information relevant to
15 livestock, poultry, and dairy industries. It shall endeavor to provide timely, accurate
16 and responsive information related to livestock, poultry, and dairy (LPD) industries
17 which shall include, but not limited to, the following data down to the municipal level:

- 18 a) LPD supply (LPD inventory, production data, exports, and imports, among
19 others), and demand data;
- 20 b) Crop and non-crop animal feed inputs data (production, prices, imports,
21 and exports)
- 22 c) Animal feed data (inventory and prices);
- 23 d) Price and price trends (include farm-gate, wholesale, and retail prices of
24 LPD and corn);
- 25 e) Research information and technology generated from research institutions
26 involved in LPD;
- 27 f) Information on pest, diseases, and epidemics to ensure food safety and
28 animal health protection;
- 29 g) International, national, regional, and provincial market forecast;

- 1 h) Support extension providers' relevant information; and
2 i) Data relating to programs of the BAI, PCC, NDA and NMIS (importation of
3 breeds, artificial insemination, natural breeding, buy-back programs,
4 among other information).

5 The LPDMIS shall be linked to the BAI, PCC, NDA and PSA database and website
6 for easy access of users to data on livestock, poultry, and dairy information. It shall
7 be implemented within one hundred twenty (120) days from effectivity of this Act.

8 **Chapter 4**
9 **Regulatory Agency for Livestock, Poultry and Dairy Industries**

10 *Sec. 9. Rationalization of Regulatory Functions of the National Meat Inspection*
11 *Service (NMIS).* – The NMIS shall be restructured, strengthened and empowered to
12 support the objectives of this Act, and shall be under the supervision and direction of
13 the Undersecretary for the National Livestock Program. Without prejudice to its
14 original mandates, and in coordination with the concerned government agencies and
15 bureaus, it shall have the following principal goals and functions:

- 16 1. To undertake regulatory and monitoring services in order to ensure the
17 quality standards of production and processing, and food safety of primary
18 and processed livestock, and poultry produce;
- 19 2. To formulate and execute inspection, exportation and importation related
20 regulatory programs in the Livestock, Poultry, and Dairy Value
21 Chain Development Roadmap; and
- 22 3. To pursue a risk-based and evidence-supported regulatory approach in
23 enforcing food safety and protecting animal health in a manner that is least
24 disruptive to the development of the livestock, poultry, and dairy sectors.

25 The NMIS shall harmonize its efforts together with the BOC, towards the
26 implementation of the National Single Window as a reliable institutional platform for
27 interagency collaboration.

1 The NMIS, in addition to its established regulatory services, shall have the
2 following Service groups:

3 a) Livestock, Poultry, Dairy, and Veterinary Drugs and Products Exportation
4 and Importation Regulation Service (LPDVPDPEIRS) - The LPDVPDPEIRS,
5 together with the Bureau of Customs (BOC), shall develop strategies and
6 measures to deal with livestock-, poultry-, and dairy-related imports to
7 prevent and minimize health and environmental risks. It shall regulate the
8 importation of animals, animal by-products and produce, veterinary drugs
9 and products, and other related animal health products and devices, to
10 ensure efficient supply, food safety, and minimize environmental risk. In
11 view of this, LPDVPDPEIRS shall have the sole authority to issue Sanitary and
12 Phyto-Sanitary Import Clearance (SPSIC) for the aforementioned products
13 and commodities, and to conduct inspection and monitoring at the first
14 border facilities.

15 b) Livestock and Poultry Inspection Service (LPIS) –The LPIS shall be the
16 controlling authority in the enforcement of all policies, regulations,
17 guidelines, and standards, including exportation process, pertaining to
18 primary and processed meat products, meat processing, handling, safety,
19 quality, hygiene, and sanitation, including assisting the Bureau of
20 Agriculture and Fisheries Standards (BAFS) in the formulation of safety and
21 quality standards for meat produce. Through its Regional Operation
22 Centers, in coordination with local government units, it shall also have the
23 powers to: inspect meat establishments engaged in slaughter, processing,
24 and domestic meat trade; registration of meat produce inspectors, meat
25 handlers and meat brokers, meat products processing establishments; and
26 accredit facilities, conveyances and service providers for Hazard Analysis
27 Critical Control Point Program (HACCP) audit as well as oversight of
28 compliance to hygiene and sanitation standards.

29 c) Animal Feeds, Veterinary Drugs and Biologics Control Service (AFVDBCS).
30 – AFVDBCS shall be the sole regulatory office over local animal feeds,

1 veterinary drugs and products, and other related animal health products
2 and devices intended solely for animal use including the licensing and
3 monitoring of veterinary drugs and products establishments.

4 **Sec. 10. *Streamlining the Regulations of Veterinary Drugs and Products.***
5 Consistent with the policies of this Act, RA 11032 (Ease of Doing Business and Efficient
6 Government Service Delivery Act of 2018), and the principle of good governance and
7 efficient and effective regulation, the NMIS through its Animal Feeds, Veterinary Drugs
8 and Biologics Control Service (AFVDBCS) shall become the sole regulatory agency over
9 veterinary drugs and products, and other related animal health products and devices,
10 including the licensing and monitoring of veterinary drugs and products
11 establishments. All regulatory processes for veterinary drugs and products, and other
12 animal health products and devices being handled by other agencies, such as the Food
13 and Drug Administration (FDA), shall be transitioned to the AFVDBCS within ninety
14 (90) days following the effectivity of this Act. All laws, rules, regulations, guidelines,
15 and other issuances inconsistent with this streamlining are hereby repealed.

16 However, jurisdiction over the exportation and importation of veterinary drugs
17 and products, and other health products and devices intended solely for livestock,
18 poultry, dairy animal use shall pertain to NMIS - LPDFVDPEIRS.

19 **Sec. 11. *Authority in Livestock, Poultry, and Dairy Pest and Diseases-related***
20 ***Emergencies.*** – Through LPDPDCS, the BAI is hereby designated as the overall
21 coordinating government body in the event of any livestock, poultry, and dairy pest
22 or epidemic incident that may be deemed to have the potential to reduce the livestock,
23 poultry, or dairy population at the municipal level by at least two percent (2%). The
24 BAI head shall have the authority to call for the creation or activation of the *Animal*
25 *and Livestock Emergency Response Task Force (ALERTF)* to be composed of key
26 officials at the regional level from the following agencies:

- 27 1. Department of Agriculture – Regional Office;
- 28 2. Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) – Regional Office;

- 1 3. Philippine National Police (PNP) and/or Philippine Army (PA) – Regional
- 2 Command;
- 3 4. Provincial Governor, Provincial Agriculturist and Provincial Veterinarian;
- 4 5. Mayors of the affected municipalities/cities; and
- 5 6. Other science experts on the case.

6 The provincial, municipal or city veterinarian, as the case may be, shall be duty-
7 bound to immediately report any event of livestock, poultry, or dairy pest or epidemic
8 incident to BAI. It shall likewise alert BAI should the event or incident be deemed to
9 have the potential to reduce the livestock, poultry, or dairy population at the municipal
10 level by at least two percent (2%).

11 **TITLE IV**

12 **FUND**

13 **Chapter 1**

14 **Livestock, Poultry and Dairy Competitiveness Enhancement Fund**

15 *Sec. 12. Creation of the Livestock, Poultry, and Dairy, Competitiveness*
16 *Enhancement Funds.* – There is hereby created a Livestock, Poultry, and Dairy
17 Competitiveness Enhancement Fund, herein referred to as the 'LPDCEF'.

18 The LPDCEF shall consist of an annual appropriation of seven billion and eight
19 hundred million pesos (₱7,800,000,000.00) sourced from tariff collections on imported
20 livestock, poultry and dairy for the next six (6) years following the approval of this Act.

21 *Livestock Imports* includes imported products under the following HS headings
22 or AHTN Codes, and Descriptions:

- 23 i. 01.01 - Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies.
- 24 ii. 01.02 - Live bovine animals.
- 25 iii. 01.03 - Live swine.

- 1 iv. 01.04 - Live sheep and goats
- 2 v. 0106.13.00 - Other live animals - - Rabbits and hares
- 3 vi. 0106.41.00 - Other live animals - - Bees
- 4 vii. 02.01 - Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled.
- 5 viii. 02.02 - Meat of bovine animals, frozen.
- 6 ix. 02.03 - Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen.
- 7 x. 02.04 - Meat of sheep or goat, fresh, chilled or frozen.
- 8 xi. 02.05 - Meat of horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen.
- 9 xii. 02.06 - Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses,
10 asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen.
- 11 xiii. 02.08 - Other meat and edible meat offal, fresh, chilled or frozen.
- 12 xiv. 0209.10.00 - Pig fat, free of lean meat, and poultry fat, not rendered or
13 otherwise extracted, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or
14 smoked - - Of Pigs
- 15 xv. 02.10 - Meat and edible meat offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked;
16 edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal.
- 17 xvi. 04.09 - Natural Honey
- 18 xvii. 04.10.00.90 - Edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified
19 or included - - Other
- 20 xviii. 05.02 - Pigs', hogs', boars' bristles and hair; badger hair and other brush
21 making hair; waste of such bristle or hair.
- 22 xix. 05.04 - Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish), whole
23 and pieces thereof, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or
24 smoked.

1 xx. 05.06 - Bones and horn-cores, unworked, defatted, simply prepared (but
2 not cut to shape), treated with acid or degelatinised; powder and waste
3 of these products.

4 xxi. 05.07 - Ivory, tortoise-shell, whalebone and whalebone hair, horns,
5 antlers, hooves, nails, claws and beaks, unworked or simply prepared
6 but not cut to shape; powder and waste of these products.

7 *Poultry Imports* includes imported products under the following HS headings or
8 AHTN Codes, and Descriptions:

9 i. 01.05 - Live poultry, that is to say, fowls of the species *Gallus*
10 *domesticus*, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls.

11 ii. 02.07 - Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 01.05, fresh,
12 chilled or frozen.

13 iii. 0209.90.00 - Pig fat, free of lean meat, and poultry fat, not rendered or
14 otherwise extracted, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or
15 smoked - - Other

16 iv. 0210.99.10 - Meat and edible meat offal, salted, in brine, dried or
17 smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal - -Freeze dried
18 chicken dice

19 v. 04.07 - Birds' eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked

20 vi. 04.08 - Birds' eggs, not in shell, and egg yolks, fresh, dried, cooked by
21 steaming or by boiling in water, moulded, frozen or otherwise preserved,
22 whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.

23 vii. 0410.00.10 - Edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified
24 or included - - Birds' nest

25 *Dairy Imports* includes imported products under the following HS headings or
26 AHTN Codes, and Descriptions:

- 1 i. 04.01 - Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or
2 other sweetening matter.
- 3 ii. 04.02 - Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other
4 sweetening matter.
- 5 iii. 04.03 - Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kephir and other
6 fermented or acidified milk and cream, whether or not concentrated or
7 containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured or
8 containing added fruit, nuts or cocoa.
- 9 iv. 04.04 - Whey, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar
10 or other sweetening matter; products consisting of natural milk
11 constituents, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening
12 matter, not elsewhere specified or included.
- 13 v. 04.05 - Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy spreads.
- 14 vi. 04.06 - Cheese and curd.

15 Tariff collections shall be automatically credited to a special account in the
16 general fund of the national treasury which shall be in place within ninety (90) days
17 upon the effectivity of this Act. *Provided*, that if the tariff collection from the livestock,
18 poultry and dairy importation exceeds seven billion and eight hundred million pesos
19 (₱7,800,000,000.00) in any given year within the next six (6) years following the
20 effectivity of this Act, the excess tariff revenue shall be earmarked by Congress and
21 added to the LPDCEF included in the General Appropriations Act (GAA) of the following
22 year.

23 *Provided*, further, that allocation and utilization of the LPDCEF shall be subject
24 to the following guidelines:

- 25 a) The Secretary of the DA shall be accountable and responsible for the
26 management and utilization of the said fund in coordination with other
27 government agencies concerned;

1 b) The amount allocated shall be released directly to the implementing
2 agencies as provided for in this Act based on the objectives and plans of the
3 Livestock, Poultry, and Dairy Value Chain Development Roadmap, created
4 in Section 4 of this Act. *Provided*, that the unutilized portion of the LPDCEF
5 allocated to the implementing agencies shall not revert to the general fund
6 but shall continue to be used for the purpose for which it was set aside.
7 Fund releases charged against the said funds shall not be subject to any
8 ceiling by the DBM; and

9 c) Any program undertaken in accordance with this Act shall only be deemed
10 complementary and supplementary to, and shall not be a replacement of
11 any existing programs for farmers already implemented by the DA and other
12 agencies concerned.

13 *Sec. 13. Allocation and Disbursement of the Livestock, Poultry, and Dairy*
14 *Competitiveness Enhancement Funds.* – Subject to the usual accounting and auditing
15 rules and regulations, the LPDCEF shall be allocated and disbursed, as follows:

16 a. Twenty percent (20%) of the fund shall be used for repopulation, breeding,
17 genetic reproduction of animals, stock infusion, and establishment of semen
18 banks, stock farms and breeding centers with complete facilities for food,
19 health and safety of animals. The fund shall be distributed as follows: fifteen
20 percent (15%) to BAI and five percent (5%) to be distributed equally to
21 PCC and NDA for dairy development in accordance with their additional
22 mandates set forth in Sec. 6 of this Act, in addition to their existing budget
23 allocations;

24 b. Fifteen percent (15%) shall be released to NMIS for the creation in strategic
25 locations and improvement of first border inspection, in coordination with
26 the DPWH and BOC;

27 c. Fifteen percent (15%) shall be allocated to BAI for animal health and
28 welfare, and native animal development programs, disease control,
29 prevention and response, including protective surveillance, pest and disease

1 emergency response, and conduct of research and technology advancement
2 programs to be distributed as follows: five percent (5%) for BAI-LPDPDCS,
3 five percent (5%) for BAI-AHWD, and five percent (5%) for BAI-NADS.

4 A Quick Response Fund (QRF) in the amount of One hundred million pesos
5 (Php100,000,000.00) from the budget appropriated in this paragraph, shall
6 be set aside every year by BAI, as the lead agency in ALERTF, for immediate
7 intervention in any event of livestock, poultry, and dairy pest or epidemic
8 incident that may be deemed to have the potential to reduce the livestock,
9 poultry, or dairy population at the municipal level by at least two percent
10 (2%). Unexpended QRF for the year shall be used for animal health, and
11 disease control and prevention programs for the following year in addition
12 to the existing budget allocation.

13 In case the QRF for the year is exhausted, the same shall be augmented by
14 the Quick Response Fund of the Department, the Calamity Fund under
15 Republic Act No. 10121 or other government sources. Local Government
16 Units may also augment the QRF using their local funds.

- 17 d. Fifteen percent (15%) shall be released to and managed equally by the
18 Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP) and Development Bank of the Philippines
19 (DBP), made available in the form of credit facility for the improvement of
20 breeders and stocks through the purchase of breeders, growers, multipliers,
21 feeds, and genetically improved stocks, establishment of animal housing,
22 and purchase of livestock, poultry and dairy farm equipment, with minimal
23 interest rates and documentary requirements;
- 24 e. Ten percent (10%) of the fund shall be released to Philippine Center for
25 Postharvest Development and Mechanization (PhilMech) to be utilized for
26 building or improving shared service facilities including, but not limited to,
27 cold chains, primary processing facilities like 'AAA' certified slaughterhouses,
28 'AAA' certified poultry dressing plants, Halal certified facilities, dairy
29 infrastructure like milking, cooling, pasteurization, processing and storage,

1 and distribution of equipment for developing pasture lands in strategic areas
2 or provinces to serve the needs of raisers, cooperatives or organizations;

3 f. Five percent (5%) shall be released to Cooperatives Development Authority
4 (CDA) to be used for organizing and clustering of backyard livestock,
5 poultry, and dairy raisers, into formal groups, cooperatives or organizations;

6 g. Five percent (5%) shall be used to develop and augment food safety and
7 animal support extension and training, to be implemented by BAI, ATI,
8 ITCPH and PhilMech. It shall also be utilized for training courses to be
9 implemented by TESDA. The fund shall be distributed equally to BAI, ATI,
10 ITCPH, PhilMech, and TESDA;

11 h. Five percent (5%) of the fund shall be used for the provision of insurance
12 to qualified livestock, poultry and dairy raisers under an extensive livestock,
13 poultry, and dairy insurance coverage;

14 i. Four percent (4%) shall be allocated to DOST-PCAARRD for farm school-
15 based and/or industry-driven research and development programs, as well
16 as for support to technology transfer and commercialization programs and
17 projects, in support of the areas identified in Sec. 4(i);

18 j. Three percent (3%) shall be released to BAI to be used for planning,
19 formulating, updating the Roadmap, monitoring activities, and impact
20 assessment studies. It shall likewise be used for the establishment and
21 operation of the Livestock, Poultry and Dairy Management Information
22 System (LPDMIS), to be used for information data base on supply/inventory,
23 price trends, forecasts, best practices, pests, diseases, and epidemics,
24 among others, and assessment planning; and

25 k. Three percent (3%) shall be released and distributed equally to DA-
26 Agribusiness and Marketing Assistance Service (DA-AMAS) and the
27 Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) to be used for marketing and trade
28 promotion activities to benefit livestock, poultry and dairy raisers.

1 Sec. 14. *Beneficiaries of LPDCEF* – The beneficiaries of the LPDCEF shall be
2 those backyard livestock, poultry, and dairy raisers, farm workers, and their
3 dependents listed in the Livestock, Poultry and Dairy Registry System (LPDRS), and
4 livestock, poultry or dairy cooperatives, associations, or organizations accredited by
5 the Department.

6 *Provided, further,* preferential attention should be given to livestock, poultry,
7 and dairy raisers who are members of cooperatives, associations or organizations.

8 Within one hundred eighty (180) days from the effectivity of this Act, the
9 Department, in consultation with farmers' cooperatives and organizations, and LGUs,
10 shall validate and update the master list of eligible beneficiaries to ensure that those
11 listed are legitimate raisers, farmers, farmworkers, cooperatives, associations, and
12 organizations.

13 Sec. 15. *Review of the Livestock, Poultry, and Dairy Competitiveness*
14 *Enhancement Funds.* – The following mandatory reviews of the LPDCEF shall be
15 performed:

- 16 1. The Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) shall conduct
17 impact evaluation of the LPDCEF programs to livestock, poultry and dairy
18 productivity on the second (2nd), third (3rd) and sixth (6th) year of the
19 effectivity of this Act, as provided for in Sec. 11 (j);
- 20 2. The percentage allocation of the LPDCEF will be reviewed on the third (3rd)
21 year from the effectivity of this Act for possible revisions should intervention
22 priorities change; and
- 23 3. Before the end of the sixth (6th) year from the effectivity of this Act, a
24 mandatory review shall be conducted by the Congressional Oversight
25 Committee on Agricultural and Fisheries Modernization (COCAFAM) to
26 determine whether the LPDCEF and its utilization as provided for under this
27 Act shall be continued, amended, or terminated. The increase or decrease
28 in farmers' incomes shall be a primary benchmark in determining the

1 effectiveness of the interventions under the program and its possible
2 extension;

3 In view of its oversight function, the COCAF, at any time, may conduct an
4 assessment of the implementation of programs and utilization of LPDCEF directed
5 under this Act.

6 **TITLE V**
7 **FINAL PROVISIONS**

8 *Sec. 16. Review of Livestock, Poultry, and Related Feeds Tariff Rates.*
9 Consistent with the policies of this Act, the Tariff Commission shall review the most
10 favored nation (MFN) in-quota and out-quota tariff rates on livestock, poultry, and
11 corn imports originating from non-Association of Southeast Asian Nation (ASEAN)
12 World Trade Organization (WTO) member states. Within sixty (60) days following the
13 effectivity of this Act, the Tariff Commission shall recommend to the NEDA Board the
14 possible MFN in-quota and out-quota rate adjustments for livestock, poultry, and corn
15 imports that will ensure the competitiveness of the livestock, poultry, and dairy
16 sectors.

17 *Sec. 17. Powers of the President.* – Consistent with the Philippine national
18 interest and the objective of safeguarding Filipino livestock, poultry, dairy farmers and
19 consumers, the President is hereby empowered to act with full delegated authority
20 subject to the provisions of the Customs Modernization and Tariff Act (CMTA), in the
21 following circumstances:

- 22 a) The President may revise or adjust existing rates of customs duties on
23 livestock, poultry, and dairy imports up to their respective bound rates
24 committed by the Philippines under the WTO agreement on agriculture and
25 under ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA), including any necessary
26 change in classification applicable to their importation. *Provided,* that the
27 adjustment is time-bound and that the power herein delegated to the
28 President shall only be exercised when Congress is not in session: *Provided,*

1 *further*, that any order issued by the President adjusting the applied tariff
2 rates shall take effect fifteen (15) days after publication;

- 3 b) In the event of any imminent or forecasted shortage, animal disease
4 epidemic, or such other situation requiring government intervention, the
5 President is empowered for a limited period and/or a specified volume, to
6 allow the importation of livestock, poultry, and dairy products at a lower
7 applied tariff rate to address the situation. Such order shall take effect
8 immediately and can be issued even when Congress is in session;

9 The power herein delegated to the President may be withdrawn or terminated
10 by Congress through a joint resolution.

11 *Sec. 18. – Budget for the Procurement of Local Fresh Milk and Fresh-Milk based*
12 *Products under the Milk Feeding Program of RA No. 11037.* – The DSWD and DepEd
13 shall allocate their budgets for the implementation of the National Feed Program in
14 procuring locally produced fresh milk and fresh-milk based food products which are
15 incorporated in the fortified meals and cycle menu as follows:

- 16 a) A minimum of twenty percent (20%) in the first two (2) years following the
17 enactment of this Act;
- 18 b) A minimum of thirty percent (30%) in the third (3rd) to fourth (4th) year
19 following the enactment of this Act; and
- 20 c) A minimum of forty percent (40%) in the fifth year (5th) year and thereafter
21 following the enactment of this Act.

22 *Sec. 19. Implementing Rules and Regulations.* – Within forty-five days (45)
23 from the effectivity of this Act, the DA, BAI, NMIS shall, in coordination with ATI, BAFS,
24 BOC, CDA, DBM, DBP, DOF, DOST-PCAARRD, LBP, NDA, PCC, DPWH, DTI, ITCPH,
25 PhilMech, TESDA, NEDA, PSA, and other government agencies concerned, shall
26 coordinate with government agencies concerned formulate the rules and regulations
27 for the proper implementation of this Act.

1 Sec. 20. *Separability Clause.* – If any portion or provision of this Act is declared
2 unconstitutional or invalid, the remainder of this Act or any provisions hereof not
3 affected shall continue to be in force and effect.

4 Sec. 21. *Repealing Clause.* – Any law, presidential decree or issuance, executive
5 order, letter of instruction, rule or regulation inconsistent or contrary to the provisions
6 of this Act is hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

7 Sec. 22. *Effectivity.* – This Act shall take effect after fifteen (15) days following
8 its complete publication in the Official Gazette or a newspaper of general circulation.

9 Approved.