



Republic of the Philippines  
**REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL**  
MIMAROPA Region

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE**

**REFERENCE FOLDER**

Special Meeting  
July 05, 2021  
Via Zoom

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page
Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan	1
NEDA MIMAROPA Comments on the CFIDP	8
Proposed Presidential action to declare Marinduque as a mining-free zone	11
Site selection criteria and safety measures in the establishment and operation of automatic fuel vending machines	19

## **REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL**

Special EDC Meeting  
July 05, 2021      Calapan City (Online)

### **BRIEF FROM THE EDC SECRETARIAT**

Subject: The Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan (CFIDP)

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1. Section 4 of RA 11524 mandates the PCA to prepare the Coconut Farmers and Industry Plan (CFIDP) that shall be submitted to the President for approval in July 2021. It also mandates the PCA Governing Board to enter into a memorandum of agreement with the following agencies: DOST-PCAARD, TESDA, ATI, NDA, CDA, LBP, DBP, CHED, DTI, DPWH, and PhilMech to ensure: a) coordinated implementation of programs under the CFIDP; b) proper allocation utilization; and c) submission of periodic accomplishment reports of these implementing agencies to the PCA Board.
2. The CFIDP shall include a national program for: a) community-based enterprises; b) social protection; c) coconut farmers organization and development; d) innovative research projects and their practical application; and e) integrated processing of coconut and downstream products.
3. The Coconut Farmers and Industry Trust Fund, created under Section 7, shall be utilized and maintained for 50 years under the CFIDP and shall be used for the benefit of the coconut farmers and in the development of the coconut industry. Immediately upon enactment of RA 11524, the Bureau of Treasury (BTr) shall transfer ₱10 billion to the trust fund.
4. The Trust Fund Management Committee comprised of the Department of Finance (DOF), Department of Budget and Management (DBM), and the Department of Justice (DOJ), shall be responsible for setting the Investment Strategy of the Trust Fund and ensure annual allocation of the trust fund available for disbursement that shall not be less than ₱5 billion per year.
5. PCA MIMAROPA conducted a workshop on the crafting of CFIDP on May 31, 2021 which was participated in by concerned agencies. The workshop aimed to finalize and identify the projects and activities for inclusion in the CFIDP.
6. PCA is requesting RDC endorsement of the CFIDP to the national interagency clusters composed of PhilHealth, PCAARRD-DOST, TESDA, ATI, DTI, PCIC, DA, PHILMECH, CDA, LBP, DBP, DPWH, and CHED.
7. The CFIDP contributes in accomplishing the goals of AmBisyon 2040 of achieving a Matatag, Maginhawa at Panatag na buhay and would also serve as interventions in achieving the goals stated in the 0-10 point Socioeconomic agenda of the current Administration as well as the goals stated in the updated MIMAROPA RDP 2017-2022.
8. Action requested: Approved for EDC recommendation to RDC.

## **Regional Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan**

### **Introduction**

Promoting the development of a globally competitive, market-driven coconut industry that would contribute to food security, improved income, and enhanced participation of all stakeholders is a journey that the Philippine Coconut Authority aspires to accelerate on.

Specifically, there is the ultimate goal of elevating the lives of coconut farmers and lifting them out of poverty which definitely has been a collaborative endeavor of various institutions in the country. For the past years, PCA has been keen on transforming the coconut industry from being predominantly dependent on conventional low-value copra farming into one that boasts competitive farmer-entrepreneurs engaged in product diversification and value-adding activities through on-farm coconut processing.

With this vision, PCA Region IV has crafted a Regional Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan that will mobilize strategic interventions in the form of innovative technologies, processing facilities and capacity building, among others, with the aim of empowering coconut farmers to produce and market high-value coconut products.

### **Regional Industry Profile**

Historically, Southern Tagalog along with Bicol and eastern Visayas led the coconut production in the country. At present, nut yield in Regions IV-A and IV-B averaged to 51 nuts per tree per year with four of ten provinces only producing around 40 nuts per tree annually. This is clearly very low as compared to the optimal yield of tall coconuts which ranges from 60-100 nuts. CALABARZON and MIMAROPA's low productivity leading to a decline in overall production is mainly due to poor cultural practices and management. Such decrease in nut production is also attributed to prevalence of illegal cutting of palms, typhoon occurrences, and outbreaks of pests and diseases in the past decade. Moreover, the region still has a very small population of high-yielding varieties or coconut hybrids that made it fall behind Mindanao regions as the leading coconut producer, and likewise causing the recent dethronement of Quezon as the long-time top coconut-producing province in the Philippines.

Nevertheless, Region IV's contribution to the Philippine coconut industry is still undeniable. Region IV-B has 9% of its total land area or 255,595 hectares planted to almost 28 million coconut trees being tilled by 142,984 coconut farmers (PCA Coconut Statistics 2016). MIMAROPA produces around one (1) million metric tons of coconuts annually (PCA Coconut Statistics, 2016). Furthermore, Region IV is home to numerous food and non-food processors – from micro enterprises to big manufacturing companies and exporters (Table 1).

Table 1. Number of registered processors and traders in Region IV as of May 2021

Province	Processors		Traders			Powersaw/ Chainsaws/ Bandsaws
	Food	Non-Food	Trader/ Exporter	Copra/ Wholenut/ Buko	Cocolumber	
<b>REGION IV</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>857</b>
<i>Region IV-A</i>	<b>69</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>588</b>
Batangas	4	1	1	7	79	82
Cavite	1	1		1	8	18
Laguna	12	4	7	4	98	140
Quezon I	45	8	8	99	70	92
Quezon II	3	2	2	133	210	220
Rizal	4	1	4		20	36
<i>Region IV-B</i>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>269</b>
Marinduque	1	1	1	8	20	16
Romblon	-	6	-	56	18	71
Occidental Mindoro	-	-	-	-	6	-
Oriental Mindoro	-	1	-	39	73	159
Palawan	2	7	2	7	21	23

It is evident that the region's coconut industry provides livelihood to a notable portion of the population who are in a way dependent on coconut farming. Hence, the need for more coherent and effectual projects that could address the challenges of low production and productivity, dependence on traditional copra farming, and limited knowledge on marketing and enterprise management, all of which naturally lead to minimal income and vulnerability of the coconut farming sector.

## Regional Industry SWOT Analysis

COMPONENT	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS	STRATEGIES
PRODUCTION & PRODUCTIVITY	Abundance of coconut population	Decreasing production and increasing number of senile palms	Availability of suitable areas for expansion	15% allowable land conversion rate	Implementation of sustainable massive planting/replanting programs such as incentivization
		Low productivity (51 nuts/tree/year)	Availability of fertilization support and improved varieties for replacement	Calamities, pests and diseases	Enhanced coconut fertilization program and integrated crop and pest management; Insurance of coconut palms
	Availability of various production / planting system technologies	Limited supply of planting materials	Availability of planting areas and partners (SUCs, LGUs and Farmer cooperators)	Weak management / commitment policies (frequent change of leadership)	Establishment of demo farms
	Availability of improved varieties				Establishment of seed gardens and hybridization farms
					Institutionalization of policies for project implementation
	Coconut farms can be easily classified as organic and organic fertilizers are provided to farmers	Coconut farming is typically organic in nature	Organic farming is on trend as the demand for organic products continues to spike	Lack of technical and financial support for organic certification	Support in organic certification
	Vast coconut plantations readily available for intercropping	Minimal income as a result of mono cropping	Availability of coconut based farming system technologies	Coconut farming becomes unattractive and tendency to shift into farming other crops becomes higher	Farm diversification through provision of technology and agri-inputs for intercropping, dairy production and poultry/livestock integration

COMPONENT	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS	STRATEGIES
PROCESSING & MARKETING	Availability of mature coconut processing technologies	Limited capital for the establishment of processing facilities	Increasing demand for natural and healthy food products; Upward trend for sustainable and zero waste products; Huge potential for organic products	Fluctuating prices of coconut commodities in the global market; Challenges in attaining economies of scale; Lack of product promotion	Increase of domestic utilization through intensified promotion and research evidences on health and environmental benefits
	Abundant supply of raw materials	Lack of technical knowledge and skills on processing and entrepreneurship	Increasing number of interested farmers and would-be farmers to engage in processing	Limited number of experts	Training of more experts and trainers, and farmers through farm business school and learning sites
	Proximity to market	Farmers have low bargaining power and they are just price-takers; Limited access of small farmer-processors to market	Strengthening of government and private (big brother) support on clustering and product consolidation	Multi-layered marketing channel	Establishment of production and marketing hubs / shared facilities; Clustering of small farmer processors for product consolidation
	Existence of various coconut oil millers/refineries	Low quality copra produced by farmers	Availability of technology for the processing of quality copra	Issues on aflatoxin	Improvement of quality through adoption of GMP and standard processing technologies through the establishment of white copra processing facilities
		Minimal income from copra production	Continuous high demand for coconut oil in the global market	Volatile prices of coconut oil in the international market; Low domestic utilization/ demand	Increase of domestic utilization



COMPONENT	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS	STRATEGIES
	Availability of intercropped produce, milk, poultry and livestock	Seasonality and high perishability of farm produce	Increasing support of the government in agri product processing, marketing and trading	Limited access of farmer-processors to market information	Provision of trading posts and facilities for the processing of intercrop produce, dairy, livestock and poultry
SOCIAL	High number of coconut farmers	Majority of the coconut farmers are 50 years old above	Strong convergence among SUCs, NGAs, and LGUs in strategizing ways to encourage the younger generation	Urbanization modernization and tech-savvy generation	Incorporation of more agriculture subjects in as early as primary education; Massive campaign to encourage the youth in taking agriculture courses
		Lack of social protection for coconut farmers	Emergence of new strategic interventions for coconut farmers through convergence of NGAs, GOCCs, etc.		Provision of health insurance and scholarship programs for the farmers children
ORGANIZATIONAL	Numerous CFOs and CFAs	Limited capacity as an organization/as sociation	Available support from the government for institutionalization, empowerment and training	Weak by-laws and organizational structure	Empowerment and turning the CFAs and CFOs into cooperatives

Program Development Planning Matrix																																							
MMAROPA REGION																																							
CFIDP Program	INDICATORS	Target																										Indicative Investment					Agencies Involved						
		Y1					Y2					Y3					Y4					Y5					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5								
TOTAL BUDGET		OccMin	OrMin	Ma	Ro	Pa	TOTAL Y1	OccMin	OrMin	Ma	Ro	Pa	TOTAL Y2	OccMin	OrMin	Ma	Ro	Pa	TOTAL Y3	OccMin	OrMin	Ma	Ro	Pa	TOTAL Y4	OccMin	OrMin	Ma	Ro	Pa	TOTAL Y5	TOTAL Y1-5	805,450,000.00	1,269,550,000.00	1,347,525,000.00	1,342,125,000.00	1,541,475,000.00		
A. Shared Facilities		4					10						6						4						1							269,000,000.00	461,000,000.00	324,000,000.00	244,000,000.00	229,000,000.00	PCA, PHILMECH, DPWH, TESDA, ATI, DBP, LBP, CDA		
1. Establishment Whole Nut-Based Integrated Processing Facility (VCO, Coco Water, Coco Milk, Coco Flour)	No. of processing plant		1	1			2	1	1	1			4		1	1			2	1	1				2		1				1	11	80,000,000.00	160,000,000.00	80,000,000.00			40,000,000.00	
1.A expansion of existing VCO plant	No. of existing sites						0						0						0						0						0	0	-						
1.B Machineries & Equipment	No. of site (w/existing building)						0						0						0						0						0	0	-						
2. Establishment of Sap-Based Integrated Processing Facility (Coco Sugar)	No. of processing plant						0	1					1		1		1	1	3		1				1						0	5	-	20,000,000.00	60,000,000.00	20,000,000.00		-	
2.A. Expansion of existing coccosugar facility	No. of existing sites						0						0						0						0						0	0	-		-	-		-	
2.B Provision of Machineries & Equipment	No. of site (w/existing building)						0						0						0						0						0	0	-						
Lambanog							0						0						0						0						0	0	-	-	-				
Food Processing Facility (Coco Jam, coco drink, etc)	No. of processing plant	1	1				2	1	2				3		1				1	1					1	1					1	8	2,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00	
3. White Copra Processing Facility	No. of processing plant	1		1			2	1		1	1		3	1			1		2				1		2			2	11		2	11	40,000,000.00	60,000,000.00	40,000,000.00	40,000,000.00		40,000,000.00	
4. Husk-Based & Other Products Processing Facilities (Coir, Peat, Handicrafts)	No. of processing plant		3			1	4	1	3				4	1	4				5	4					4	4					4	21		40,000,000.00		40,000,000.00		40,000,000.00	
4.1 Provision of Machineries & Equipment	No. of site (w/existing building)		1				1		2				2		1				1	1					1	1					1	6	10,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00		10,000,000.00	
4.2 Rehabilitation of existing coir facilities	No. of existing sites						0						0						0						0						0	0	-						
6. Copra Buying Station	No. of processing plant	1	3				4	1	3			1	5	1	3			1	5	1	3		1		5	1	3				4	23	20,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00		20,000,000.00	
7. Post-Harvest & Processing Facilities for Inter crops	No. of processing plant		3				3		3				4		3				3		3				3	3					3	16	30,000,000.00	40,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00		30,000,000.00	
7. Post-Harvest & Processing Facilities for Livestock			2				2	1	2				3	1	2				3	1	2				3	2					2	13	20,000,000.00	30,000,000.00					
8. Trading Posts/Centers	No. of processing plant		3				3	1	3				4	1	3		1		5	1	3	1			5	3					3	20	45,000,000.00	60,000,000.00	75,000,000.00	75,000,000.00		45,000,000.00	
9. Establishment of Oil Mill	No. of processing plant	1					1	1					1						0						0	2					0	2	20,000,000.00						
9. Village-Level Coconut Processing Centers	No. of processing plant		1			1	2	1	1			1	3	1	1			1	3	1	1	1	1		3	1	1		1		3	14	2,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	
B.COCONUT PRODUCTION							0						0						0						0						0	0	69,800,000.00	330,100,000.00	352,700,000.00	423,800,000.00		269,000,000.00	PCA, DOST, SUCS, DPWH, LGUs
1. Hybridization of mother palms at existing seed gardens	No. of site @ a min. of 5.0 has.						0	1					1		1				1	1	1				2						0	4	0.00	2,300,000.00	2,300,000.00	4,600,000.00		-	
2. Massive planting of hybrids and OPVs with provision of required inputs	No. of hectares to be planted	100	300	2,000		1,000	3400						15300	100	300	3,000	10,000	4,000	17400	100	300	3,000	10,000	8,000	20400		300	3,000		10,000	13300	69800	68,000,000.00	306,000,000.00	348,000,000.00	408,000,000.00		266,000,000.00	
3. Establishment of hybrid Seed Farm	No. of site @ a min. of 5.0 has.	1	1			1	3	1	1	1			3		1	1	1	1	4		1	1			2		1	2	1	1		5	17	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00	2,400,000.00	1,200,000.00	3,000,000.00	
4. Establishment of MACAPUNO tissue laboratory	no. of laboratory						0	1	1				2						0	1					1						0	3	0.00	20,000,000.00		0.00	10,000,000.00	0.00	
Biocon Lab							0						0						0						0						0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Organic Certification	no. of hectares						0						0						0						0						0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
C. Coconut-Based Farming Systems																																	29,000,000.00	35,500,000.00	29,000,000.00	27,500,000.00	26,000,000.00	PCA, HVCC, NDA, BAI, ATI, DTI	
1. Coconut-Cacao CBFS	No. of hectares to be planted	15	70			50	135	15	70			50	135	15	70			50	135		70			50	120		70			50	120	645	13,500,000.00	13,500,000.00	13,500,000.00	12,000,000.00	12,000,000.00		
3. Coconut-coFFEE CBFS	No. of hectares to be planted		50			50	100	15	50			50	115		50			50	100	15	50			50	115		50			50	100	530	10,000,000.00	11,500,000.00	10,000,000.00	11,500,000.00	10,000,000.00		
4. Coconut-bANANA CBFS	No. of hectares to be planted	20	150			50		20	150			50		20	150			50		20	150			50		20	150			50	0	0	-	-	-	-	-		-
OTHER CBFS			70	100		25		20	70	100	50	25			20	70	100	25		20	70	100	50	25			70	100		25	0	0	-	-	-	-	-		
5. Coconut-Carabao Integration	No. of heads	15	30			10	55	15	30			10	105	15	30			10	55		30			10	40		30			10	40	295	5,500,000.00	10,500,000.00	5,500,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00		
6. Coconut-Poultry Integration	No. of heads																														0	0	-	-	-	-	-		
7. Coconut-Other Livestock Integration	No. of heads bees	20	150	1000		5		20	150	1000		5		20	150	1000		5		20	150	1000		5		20	150	1000		5	0	0	-	-	-	-	-		
Dairy Cattle																															0	0	-	-	-	-	-		
D. Research, Promotion & Marketing							0						0						0						0						0	0	1,900,000.00	2,200,000.00	2,200,000.00	2,200,000.00	2,100,000.00		PCA, DOST, DTI, ATI
1. Innovative and responsive R&D							0						0						0						0						0	0							
1.A Operationalization of QREX, Catanuan	No. of Personnel						0						0						0						0						0	0	-	-	-	-	-		
2. Market Promotion and linking thru Trade Fairs, e-Commerce and Online Platforms	no. of CBO/CFQ/ Business entities assisted		10	2	1		13	1	1	10	2	1	15	1	1	10	2	1	15	1	10	2	1		14		10	2	1		13	70	1,300,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,400,000.00	1,300,000.00		
3. Packaging & Barcoding Assistance	no. of CBO/CFQ/ Business entities assisted	1	3		2		6	1	3		2	1	7	1	3		2	1	7	3	2	2	1		8		3	2	2	1		8	36	600,000.00	700,000.00	700,000.00	800,000.00	800,000.00	
E. SOCIAL PROTECTION		2500		22000	44000	27000	95500						0						0						0							0	0	407,750,000.00	407,750,000.00	590,625,000.00	590,625,000.00	956,375,000.00	CHED, SUCS, PCA, PHILHEALTH, LGU
1. Scholarship program for farmers and their families	No. of scholars served	50	150	60	60	100	420	50	150	60	60	100	420	50	150	60	60	100	420	50	150	60	60	100	420	50	150	60	60	100	420	2100		42,000,000.00	42,000,000.00	42,000,000.00	42,000,000.00	42,000,000.00	
2. Medical program for coconut farmers and families	No. of farmers served		250	900	2200	4400	10450		250	900	2200	4400	104																										

## **Comments on the Draft Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan (CFIDP)**

Project Development, Investment Programming, and Budget Division  
June 28, 2021

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The following are our comments and recommendations to the draft CFIDP as submitted by PCA:

### **General Comments:**

1. We recommend to follow the outline presented by the consultants during the consultation workshop for the preparation of the MIMAROPA CFIDP
  - I. Introduction/Background
    - a. background on the preparation of the CFIDP
    - b. legal basis (Republic Act 11524)
  - II. CFIDP Overall Framework
    - a. vision
    - b. mission
    - c. overall framework
    - d. strategic management system planning
  - III. CFIDP Strategic Map
  - IV. MIMAROPA Coconut Farmers and Industry Trust Fund (CFITF) and Reconstitution of the PCA Board
    - a. creation of the CFITF
    - b. budget utilization
    - c. budget allocation
  - V. Trust Fund Management Committee Organizational Structure
    - a. proposed organizational structure
    - b. functions
    - c. reporting
    - d. role of the 14 implementing agencies
  - VI. Assessment of the MIMAROPA Region
    - a. number of coconut trees planted by province
    - b. age of coconut trees
    - c. number of nut bearing trees in the region
  - VII. Profile of CFITF Beneficiaries
  - VIII. Program management and interagency coordination
    - a. national and regional coordination
    - b. implementation mechanism
  - IX. Proposed Systems Framework for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Impact Assessment of the Program Activities under RA 11524 (briefly discuss the development interventions of each agency)
  - X. Stakeholders' Commitment and Endorsement
    - a. CFIDP national partner agencies commitment
    - b. CFIDP regional partner agencies commitment
    - c. farmer representatives commitment
    - d. private sector industry partners' commitment
    - e. endorsements
  - XI. Recommendations
  - XII. Strategies

2. The Plan shall specifically set the directions and policies of the coconut industry within 50 years and shall include/identify national program for:
  - a. community-based enterprises
  - b. social protection
  - c. coconut farmers organization and development
  - d. innovative research projects and their practical application
  - e. integrated processing of coconut and downstream products
3. The Plan included a matrix of programs, target indicators, and investment cost per province for five years. These are the expected deliverables of the Plan by each period. This matrix should include a baseline data and provide basis and criteria for target indicators, beneficiaries, facilities, or services. It should be supported by an assessment based on the number of coconut trees, coconut land area, coconut productivity, number of coconut farmers/families, coconut farming practices, and socio-economic status of farmers by province. Investment cost should have basis on the figures it presented.
4. The Plan should provide a general strategy on how the programs will be prepared and implemented, including specific implementing units, and beneficiaries to access the programs.
5. The Plan shall overall outcome and specific objectives to address issues identified. It should be supportive of and consistent with provincial socio-economic development plans to ensure that the utilization of the Coconut Levy Fund is conducted effectively.
6. The Plan shall include discussions on how to manage the Coconut Levy Assets and Funds judiciously in a manner supportive of development objectives.
7. The Plan shall be programmed within the context of well-formulated and consistent long, medium, and short-term development plans and policies that will promote both the growth of the economy and the equitable distribution of the benefits of said growth to various members of society.
8. The implementing agency should review the proposed interventions if it duplicates similar projects under the Philippine Rural Development Program of DA.
9. The plan should include a preparation of an industry road map for coconut per province.

### **Specific Comments**

10. Kindly check the numbering of PAPs under the Program Development Planning Matrix under the shared facilities column.
11. Please use MIMAROPA instead of "4-B". On the SWOT analysis/assessment section, we recommend to provide discussions on the consultations that were undertaken to come up with the analysis. We

also suggest that a separate SWOT analysis for MIMAROPA be presented as the SWOT for CALABARZON differs with the MIMAROPA.

12. May we reiterate our comments raised during the consultation workshop conducted on May 31, 2021 to include the following:

- drip irrigation, a system that reduces water consumption by 50%, as part of the strategy in the CFIDP; and
- include indigenous peoples (IPs) as beneficiaries of the CFIDP as recommended during the consultation meeting conducted on May 31, 2021.

## REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Special EDC Meeting  
July 05, 2021 Calapan City (Online)

### BRIEF FROM THE EDC SECRETARIAT

Subject: Proposed Presidential Action to Declare the Province of Marinduque as a Mining-Free Zone

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1. On April 14, 2021, President Duterte issued EO 130, s. 2021, amending EO 79, s. 2012. Under this EO, the President specifically directs authorities to strictly implement mining safety and environmental policies, review existing mineral deals for possible renegotiation, and rationalize the existing revenue-sharing scheme.
2. The EO 130 lifts a 9-year ban on new mining agreements as the national government seen that there are a lot of potentials on mineral resources in the country which can be tapped to bring significant benefits to the economy. The mining industry is also expected provide raw materials for the *Build, Build, Build* program and employment opportunities for the *Balik Probinsya, Bagong Pag-asa* program.
3. The Marinduque Council for Environmental Concerns (MACEC), a church based non-governmental organization, is appealing to all government agencies, civil society organizations, religious organizations and the academe to manifest opposition to the Executive Order (EO) 130 s. 2021. On a letter to RDC dated June 22, the MACEC provided a copy of 75 resolutions and statements from various LGUs, BLGUs, civil society organizations, religious organizations, Sangguniang Kabataan, and other youth organizations requesting to deny with finality the MPSA application of Marcopper and 38 other mining applications, to delist Marinduque in other mining tenement area and to declare the province of Marinduque as a mining-free zone.
4. The MACEC also reported the presence of unidentified nuclear materials and 100 barrels of hazardous waste found in the Marcopper mining site. The organization appeals for the immediate action of the Philippine Nuclear Research Institute and the Environmental Management Bureau regarding said matter.
5. The Mines and Geosciences Bureau MIMAROPA, the Environmental Management Bureau MIMAROPA, and MACEC will provide presentation relative to the agendum to guide the EDC members in deliberating and recommending the necessary actions.
6. Action requested: For review and endorsement to the RDC.

## **Proposed Presidential Action to Declare Marinduque as a Mining-Free Zone**

### **I. Background**

The Marcopper Mining Corporation (MMC) began its mining operations on the province Marinduque in 1969 on what was known as the Mountain Tapian ore deposit. An open pit mining was used to produce copper concentrate in the Mt. Tapian site.

The company used to dispose its waste on land until a blanket permit was given to Marcopper in 1975 which allowed them to dump mine tailings into the Calancan Bay at the rate of 2.5 tons per second. From 1975 to mid-1991, about 200 million tons of mine tailings were dumped via surface disposal into Calancan Bay which according to some fishermen affected their livelihood.

When the Mt. Tapian reserve was depleted in 1990, Marcopper continued its operation and utilized the San Antonio copper ore body which was three kilometers north of the Mt. Tapian area. An underground tunnel (from the Tapian pit to the Boac River) was constructed to drain rainwater from the pit. The tunnel at the bottom of Mt. Tapian was sealed and the pit was used as a container pond for the mine tailings of San Antonio. The Department on Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) issued an environmental compliance certificate (ECC) to MMC on April 16, 1990, allowing them to continue operation for 10 years.

In 1991, the MMC constructed the Maguila-guila dam to hold the contaminated silt coming from San Antonio because of fear that the Mt. Tapian pit would collapse if it could not contain much mine tailings. The people of Mogpog sent out numerous petitions and resolution to stop the dam because of the possible effects such as mine waste pollution and increased flooding it may have in the community. Despite the protest, the dam project pushed through and was completed in 1992. December 06, 1993 when the Maguila-guila dam collapsed and flooded the nearby communities with toxic residues of heavy metals and silt. More than 70 families were affected from the flooding which wiped out their houses, destroyed crops, killed their livestock, and contaminated the agricultural soil. Since the collapse of Maguila-guila siltation dam, the Mogpog river was declared "biologically dead" by the DENR (Querubin, 2009).

Three years after the flooding incident, the tunnel at the bottom of Mt. Tapian containing all the mine tailings of San Antonio pit burst and flowed directly into the Makulapnit waterways and Boac River system. On March 24, 1996, 2-4 million cubic meters of mine tailing flooded the Boac and severely poured tons of heavy metals and acid in Boac River. Aquatic life and nearby marine inhabitants were immediately killed. Twenty communities were relocated and potable water source of the residents became undrinkable. Then, President Fidel Ramos declared a state of calamity for the affected areas and all Marcopper operations

were stopped. The incident was considered as a major environmental disaster by the United Nations experts.

Because of these tragic experiences, the people of Marinduque became reluctant, vigilant, and against any forms of mining in their province. Until now, the Marinduqueños are still suffering from the consequences of the greatest environmental disaster that occurred in the country.

## **II. Mining Laws/Policies**

1. The Philippine Mining Act of 1995 (Republic Act No. 7942) is the governing law for mining. Under this Act, mineral resources are owned by the state and their exploration, development, utilization and conservation are under its full control and supervision. The state may grant mining rights to Qualified Persons in three modes:
  - a. Exploration Permit (EP) – grants the right to conduct exploration activities in specified areas for two years, renewable for a maximum of six years for metallic mines and four years for non-metallic mines.
  - b. Mineral Agreement (MA) – grants the right to conduct mining operations within the contract area for a term not exceeding 25 years, renewable for another term not exceeding 25 years. It has 3 kinds: i.) Mineral Production Sharing Agreement; ii.) Co-Production Agreement; and iii.) Joint Venture Agreement
  - c. Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement (FTAA) – is granted for large scale exploration, development and utilization of mineral resources. This type of contract is open to Filipinos and foreign corporations with up to 100 per cent foreign equity and has a term not exceeding 25 years and renewable for another term not exceeding 25 years.
2. Reforms in the Philippine mining industry was institutionalized in July 2012 through the Executive Order (EO) No. 79 imposed by President Benigno S. Aquino III. The EO sets policies and guidelines to ensure environmental protection, responsible mining in the utilization of mineral resources, and provide a more equitable revenue sharing scheme between government and private firms. The EO also imposed a moratorium on the issuance of new mining agreements.
3. The RDC passed the RDC Resolution No. 2019-069-822 Approving the Creation of a Technical Working Group to Address Potential Mining Disasters in Marinduque on November 7, 2019. The TWG primarily aims to identify immediate and long-term interventions for implementation of concerned agencies, local government units, and the private sector relative to the dangers posed by the



abandoned critical structures and facilities that contain waste from mining of the Marcopper Mining Corporation. Prior to the creation of a TWG, several actions were undertaken by concerned regional agencies as summarized in the Annex A.

4. On April 14, 2021, President Duterte issued EO 130, s. 2021, amending EO 79, s. 2012. Under this EO, the President specifically directs authorities to strictly implement mining safety and environmental policies, review existing mineral deals for possible renegotiation, and rationalize the existing revenue-sharing scheme.
5. On May 14, 2021, the Provincial Government of Marinduque passed Resolution No. 933, s. 2001 reiterating and strongly reaffirming the Sangguniang Panlalawigan's declaration of a 50-year mining moratorium in the province of Marinduque and requesting President Rodrigo Duterte to declare Marinduque as "no go zone for mining" and to deny with finality the mineral production sharing agreement application of Marcopper and other mining applications covering the province. The resolution also enjoins that national government to assist them in the rehabilitation and identification of interventions to address the problems specially the dangerous dams and structures left by Marcopper and to help and support the province in its search for environmental and social justice.

### III. Major Concerns

The EO 130 lifts the 9-year ban on new mining agreements. The national government seen that there are a lot of mineral resources in the country which can be topped to bring significant benefits to the economy. The mining industry can also provide raw materials for the *Build, Build, Build* program and employment opportunities for the *Balik Probinsya, Bagong Pag-asa* program. On the other hand, the issuance of said EO caused concerns for several local government units, non-government organizations, civil society groups, and residents in Marinduque as the MGB is expected to accept new mining applications and process the 39 pending applications including the mineral production sharing agreement (MPSA) of Marcopper for the continuation of San Antonio Copper Project in their province.

The Marinduque Council for Environmental Concerns (MACEC), a church based non-governmental and environment-related organization is spearheading resistance to EO 130 in the province. MACEC is appealing to all government agencies, civil society organizations, religious organizations and the academe to manifest opposition in the implementation of the Executive Order (EO) 130 s. 2021. On a letter dated June 22, the MACEC provided a copy of 75 resolutions and statements from various LGUs, BLGUs, civil society organizations, religious organizations, Sangguniang Kabataan, and other youth organizations requesting to deny with finality the MPSA application of

Marcopper and 38 other mining applications, to delist Marinduque in other mining tenement area and to declare the province of Marinduque as a mining-free zone.

Similarly, House Bill 9019 principally authored by Marinduque Rep. Lord Allan Jay Velasco seeks to declare the Province of Marinduque a Mining-Free Zone. The bill seeks to prohibit all forms of mining operations and activity, whether large scale or small scale, in Marinduque. The proposed law covers all mining operations and activities, including quarrying, within the territorial jurisdiction of the province of Marinduque.

The MACEC also reported the presence of unidentified nuclear materials and 100 barrels of hazardous waste found in the Marcopper mining site. The organization appeals for the immediate action of the Philippine Nuclear Research Institute and the Environmental Management Bureau regarding said matter.

#### **IV. Recommendations**

The Marcopper mining disaster has caused irreparable damage to the people and the environment in Marinduque. It is understandable that its people are united in strongly opposing any forms of mining in their province. The government needs to assure and convince the public that the current policies, laws, and systems relative to mining will be stricter to avoid such disaster and to sustainably utilize our natural assets for economic growth. In the end, all stakeholders should explore win-win solution and be guided by the principle of placing the Filipino people at the center of its plans. Initially, there are two venues which may be utilized to initiate possible solutions:

1. The special meeting of Economic Development Committee (EDC) is scheduled with its members and other concerned entities to discuss implications of lifting the moratorium on mining through EO 130, s. 2021, amending EO 79, s. 2012 issued by President Duterte on April 14. The MGB is requested to present the salient features of the EO 130 s. 2021 to the regional line agencies, local government units, and private sector and other stakeholders. EMB-MIMAROPA will present the updates on the water quality monitoring and assessment reports, status of mine tailing deposits and toxicity of major water bodies proximate to the area, mitigating measures/interventions implemented, and other related issues and challenges encountered. The MACEC will also be presenting their position to provide the EDC with basis for policy recommendations and concerns regarding the issue.

2. The Technical Working Group to Address Potential Mining Disasters in Marinduque created by the RDC MIMAROPA need to be reactivated to identify immediate and long-term interventions for implementation of concerned agencies, local government units, and the private sector relative to the dangers posed by the abandoned critical structures and facilities of the Marcopper Mining Corporation. Such interventions shall be properly communicated and lobbied to the concerned agencies. The implementation of Mandanas ruling which will increase the local government budget by 2022 may also be tapped to fund projects to address mining concerns requiring immediate actions. Furthermore, the TWG may also conduct an assessment on the status of clean-up, rehabilitation, and compensation efforts of the MMC to be reported to the RDC for proper action.

ANNEX A

**Summary of actions taken by concerned agencies relative to the mining concerns in the Province of Marinduque**

Date	Actions Taken
August 14, 2018	Upon the request of then Marinduque Governor Carmencita O. Reyes, the RDC through its Regional Project Monitoring Committee, conducted an ocular inspection and water sampling on alleged polluted irrigation water of the Mansabang communal irrigation system in Boac River which was also attributed to the ceased mining activities. Representatives from the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) MIMAROPA, NIA Irrigation Management Office in Marinduque, LGU Boac, Marinduque State College, NEDA MIMAROPA, and Norwegian Mission Alliance joined the activity. Site and laboratory analyses of the water samples revealed that it passed the water quality guidelines under “Class C” water for parameters such as total suspended solids (TSS), cadmium, dissolved oxygen, temperature, and pH values but failed on total lead and to some degree for copper. Results of the monitoring activity were provided to the Provincial Government of Marinduque (refer to attached report 1A. Mansabang Monitoring Report and 1B. Report regarding to toxicity of irrigation water from Boac River)
February 1, 2019	The Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) MIMAROPA sent a letter to Mr. Teodoro G. Bernardino of MMC pertaining to their findings during the monitoring held on December 4-9, 2018 at the MMC site. The letter included the 23 action items recommended for their compliance to avoid any further disaster in the abandoned mining facilities. It also called the attention of MMC for their failure to notify the MGB on its activities in the mine site and their commitment to repair the Maguila-guila siltation dam (refer to attached file:2. MMC 4th Qtr.Action letter). To date, there is no report as to compliance of MMC to the 23 action items.
September 6, 2019	<p>The RDC MIMAROPA, during its 68th Full Council Meeting in Manila, approved the updated Regional Development Investment Program (RDIP) 2017-2022 which included one of the RDC priority projects – Construction of a gabion dam in Marinduque amounting to ₱26 million. The project involves the construction of hazard mitigating structures including the rehabilitation of dams. The project aims to address the threats posed by Marcopper mine wastes proposed by MGB MIMAROPA for FY 2021. The preparation of a feasibility study of the project which will be funded by DENR in the amount of ₱5 million was also discussed.</p> <p>During the same meeting, OCD MIMAROPA presented the result of their community risk assessment and field validation at the municipalities of Boac and Mogpog.</p> <p>One of the recommendations during the meeting was to request the Makati Regional Trial Court to authorize the use of the mine rehabilitation fund for the immediate implementation of hazard</p>

	mitigating structures at the mine site, pending the concurrence of Gov. Presbitero Velasco, Jr. of Marinduque (who was not present). Use of calamity fund was likewise recommended for consideration.
September 17, 2019	<p>NEDA Infrastructure Staff (IS) referred to NEDA MIMAROPA the Resolution No. 43 (s.2019) of Marinduque Council for Environmental Concerns (MACEC) dated August 9, 2019, demanding the fast tracking of the immediate intervention by all national government agencies (NGAs) concerned to address the imminent environmental, health, and safety hazards being brought to the Marinduqueños by the abandoned Marcopper structures particularly the Maguila-guila dams and the continuous structural hazards being posed and the merging health problems corollary to it.</p> <p>The IS requested a list of relevant agencies at the national level which may be provided with a copy of the said resolution. In response, NEDA MIMAROPA sent a memorandum to Dir. Kathleen Mangune providing the list of agencies including the updates on actions undertaken by the RDC relative to the said concern. (refer to attached copy of memorandum Ref. No. 09-101)</p>
September 27, 2019	NEDA MIMAROPA furnished NEDA IS with the MGB MIMAROPA updates to the stakeholders on Marcopper situation through a memorandum (Ref. No. 09-145). The document includes initial findings from the monitoring of the MMC structures by MGB MIMAROPA's monitoring team, information on the proposed gabion dam project in barangay Bocboc in Mogpog, opposition of Marinduque Council for Environmental Concerns (MACEC) to the proposed conversion of Calancan Bay area into an ecotourism site due to health reasons, and DENR's coordination with the concerned agencies with regard to the legal aspects of the matter.
November 7, 2019	The Economic Development Committee, during its 4th quarter meeting in Manila, recommended the creation of a technical working group (TWG) composed of DENR, MGB, EMB, DOH, DA, BFAR, DPWH, NIA, NEDA, Marinduque State College, Provincial Government of Marinduque, Municipal Governments of Boac, Mogpog, and Sta. Cruz, MACEC, and private sector representatives to the RDC. The TWG will be chaired by Governor Presbitero J. Velasco Jr. The TWG aims to identify and implement immediate and longterm interventions on the dangers posed by the abandoned mining structures and facilities of the MMC/Placer Dome/Barrick Gold.
December 6, 2019	The RDC MIMAROPA during its 69th Full Council Meeting in Manila passed the RDC Resolution No. 2019-069-822: Approving the creation of a technical working group to address potential mining disasters in Marinduque. A copy of the resolution was forwarded to all the identified members of the TWG on January 14, 2020. The TWG is yet to convene within the first quarter of 2020 (refer to attached RDC Resolution no. 2019-069-822).

## **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE**

Special Meeting

July 05, 2021

Calapan City (online)

### **BRIEF FROM THE EDC SECRETARIAT**

**Subject: Selection Criteria and Safety Measures in the Establishment and Operation of Automatic Fuel Vending Machines**

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1. Republic Act (RA) 8479, otherwise known as the “Downstream Oil Industry Deregulation Act of 1998”, mandates the Department of Energy (DOE) to promote fair trade practices, monitor the marketing process and quality of liquid fuels, and stop the business operations of those involved in the sale of liquid fuels not complying with the national standards.
2. Under the DOE Circular No. 2017-11-0011 or the Revised Rules and Regulations Governing the Business of Retailing Liquid Fuels, the retailing of liquid fuels is allowed subject to acquisition of pertinent permits and licenses issued by government authorities including but not limited to, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP), Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR), and the Local Government Units (LGUs).
3. Rule IV of the above-mentioned circular cites other types of retail outlet and their requirements for operation. Among the identified retail outlet was the Technology-Solution Retail Outlet (TSRO). The TSRO is a result of emerging technologies that addresses the demand for liquid fuels in areas patronizing the illegal selling of petroleum products in recycled bottles. The materials are manufactured in compliance to the facilities and product safety certifying bodies such as, Underwriter Laboratories (UL) listed and equivalent Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL) safety marks, European Conformity (CE) marking, regulatory compliance mark (RCM), Product Safety Electrical Appliance & Material (PSE), among others.
4. The fuel vending machine (FVM) is among the retail outlets under TSRO. This machine aims to provide solution to address the use of illegal and unsafe sale of liquid fuels (i.e., gasoline, diesel) in recycled bottles especially in the remote areas. However, these establishments shall ensure strict compliance with the existing regulations to safeguard the welfare of the consumers and the community and to avoid calamities.
5. The DOE will present the features of FVM, TSRO statistics, site selection criteria and safety measures in the establishment and operation of automatic fuel vending machines including the challenges encountered and safety monitoring interventions on fuel vending machines.
6. Action requested: For information and discussion.

## **Selection Criteria and Safety Measures in the Establishment and Operation of Automatic Fuel Vending Machines**

### **I. Background**

Republic Act (RA) 8479, otherwise known as the “Downstream Oil Industry Deregulation Act of 1998”, mandates the Department of Energy (DOE) to promote fair trade practices, monitor the marketing process and quality of liquid fuels, and stop the business operations of those involved in the sale of liquid fuels not complying with the national standards. This is to ensure that clean and industry compliant technologies are being used in producing safe and high-quality petroleum products.

One of the downstream oil activities being monitored by the DOE-OIMB is retailing which is defined by DOE as the selling of petroleum products in retail, generally directed to end users, through dispensing pumps in gasoline stations for the liquid fuels and auto-LPG and metal cylinders for LPG. This includes the establishment and operation of gasoline stations, LPG, and other related retail outlets.

A fuel vending machine (FVM) is considered a Technology-Solution Retail Outlet (TSRO). The FVM aims to provide solution to address the use of illegal and unsafe sale of liquid fuels (i.e., gasoline, diesel) in recycled bottles especially in the remote areas. FVM has a do-it-yourself (DIY) function that supplies the amount of fuel the customers want to purchase by inserting a bank note or a coin in the designated slots. The FVM has an oil tank inside that is easy to install and move.

### **II. Legal Basis**

Under the DOE Circular No. 2017-11-0011<sup>1</sup> or the Revised Rules and Regulations Governing the Business of Retailing Liquid Fuels, the retailing of liquid fuels is allowed subject to acquisition of pertinent permits and licenses issued by government authorities including but not limited to, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP), Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR), and the Local Government Units (LGUs).

Rule IV of the said circular cites the other types of retail outlet and their requirements. A Technology-Solution Retail Outlet (TSRO) is a type of retail outlet which is a result of emerging technologies that address the requirements of liquid fuels in areas currently served by the illegal selling of petroleum products in recycled bottles. The materials are manufactured in accordance to the facilities and product safety certifying bodies such as, Underwriter Laboratories (UL) listed and equivalent Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL) safety marks, European Conformity (CE) marking, Regulatory Compliance Mark (RCM), Product Safety Electrical Appliance and Material (PSE), among others.

The said retailing outlet shall comply with the following:

1. Shall address the fuel requirements of those catered by the “bote-bote” retailing in the area applied for, as certified by the concerned LGU;

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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.doe.gov.ph/sites/default/files/pdf/issuances/dc2017-11-0011\\_1.pdf](https://www.doe.gov.ph/sites/default/files/pdf/issuances/dc2017-11-0011_1.pdf)

2. A distance of 1 kilometer radius from another Retail Outlet shall be observed;
3. No other commercial establishment shall be installed/constructed within the Retail Outlet other than those necessary for its operations;
4. The vehicle being serviced and the delivery of the Liquid Fuels by the Tank Truck shall at all times be inside the business premises;
5. 1 meter set back distance shall be maintained in the following:
  - Cashier's booth or dispensing pump to firewalls; and
  - Tank Truck to firewalls (during supply operation)

A TSRO is not exempted from complying with other government requirements and applying for a certificate of compliance (COC) (please refer to attached list of requirements).

### III. Current Issue

A mini gas retailing station in Sitio Centro, Brgy. Comunal, Calapan City, Oriental Mindoro exploded on June 06, 2021 while refilling fuel from a tanker. According to the spot investigation report of the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) in Calapan City dated June 07, 2021, the gas retailing station was totally gutted by fire and one-storey residential house was partially burned. These properties were both owned by Mr. Cesario C. Romasanta. The gasoline tanker owned by Eagle R Gasoline Station was also partially gutted by fire. No fatalities or injuries were recorded from the incident but the damage to properties were estimated at Php 500,000.00.

According to the sworn statement of Mr. Romasanta to the investigators from the BFP Calapan Fire Station, he assisted the driver of the tanker truck in filling up the gasoline in the FMV. The excess gasoline was loaded in several plastic containers. He went to his house to get additional plastic containers and when he went back to the mini gas station, he saw the flame coming from the filled containers. He and the driver of the tanker tried to extinguish the fire but they were unsuccessful as the flames spread rapidly.

The initial investigation also disclosed that the mini gas retailing station has no Fire Safety Inspection Certificate (FSIC) issued by the BFP Calapan City Fire Station. The FSIC serves as an assurance that a certain facility, structure or building/occupancy has been duly inspected and deemed complying with RA 9514 also known as the Fire Code of the Philippines. A final investigation regarding the fire incident will be done which should contain the complete details on how the fire occurred, cause of fire, ignition source, and other pertinent data of the case.



#### **IV. Recommendations**

The operations and services of fuel vending machines will continue to expand. It is mandatory that safe operation and practices be pursued with the participation of the service providers and concerned local and national government agencies. Regulations and monitoring must be exercised to avoid similar incidents in the future.

To safeguard the welfare of the operators, consumers, and other stakeholders, the following are recommended:

- a. The DOE-OIMB to revisit the existing technical and safety regulations governing TSROs. Prior to establishment and operation of TSROs, LGU permits and clearances especially Mayor's Permit shall be secured to ensure its compliance with the local rules, regulations, and ordinances of the city/municipality;
- b. DOE-OIMB to conduct Information, Education and Communication campaigns and capacity building briefings and trainings in fire and health safety response, and attendance to webinars on pertinent laws, rules and regulations relative to the establishment and operation of TSROs, such as fuel vending machines. The target participants may include DOE agency partners that also have mandate over the industry of supplying, distribution and retailing of petroleum products, such as the DTI, BFP and the LGUs including the TSRO suppliers, TSROs operators and staff, and the other concerned stakeholders;
- c. Identify the specific role of local BFP in the compliance and monitoring of the requirements;
- d. The barangay, municipality/city, and provincial LGUs and DOE-OIMB to continue the conduct of monitoring and inspection and ensure strict compliance to existing and future laws of regulations concerning operations of TSROs. The municipal government must ensure the Comprehensive Land Use Plan are updated to include appropriate policies and zoning ordinance.

**Attachment**

**Addendum to Rule IV – Other Types of Retail Outlet (RO) and their Requirements (DC 2017-11-0011)**

Requirements		Technology Solution Retail Outlet
Design		
1.	Above Ground Storage Tank	
	1.1 Capacity	
	1.1.1 Gasoline	2000 li/product (Maximum)
	1.1.2 Diesel	
	1.2 Materials	Petroleum compatible except plastic type material (e.g. high-density polyethylene HDPE)
	1.3 Corrosion protection	Appropriately protected with no visible mark of corrosion
2.	Dispensing pump and dispensing hose	
	2.1 Display	Price, Volume (li)
	2.2 Hose (petroleum compatible) with safety break-away coupling	5.5 m (Max)
	2.3 Automatic Shut-off nozzle	Yes
3.	Location	Zoning Clearance  A distance of 1 kilometer radius from other existing Retail Outlet along the road network
4.	Structure minimum separation distances (e.g. to nearest point of ignition, open flame)	DC 2017-11-0011 Rule III – Standards and Requirements: Dispensing Unit-6 meters (fixed source of ignition) Open Flames – 15 meters
5.	Spill Protection	With spill protection (Single or Double walled – bunded wall should be installed – NFPA 30 A) Discharges must comply with General Effluent Standard as provided in DENR/EMB Requirements DAO 2016-08
6.	Drainage and waste disposal	Oil/water interceptor or separator (Fiber glass or HDPE) Discharges must comply with General Effluent Standard as provided in DENR/EMB Requirements DAO 2016-08
7.	Fire Safety	Fire Code Section 10.3.4.2.1 Flammable and combustible liquids
8.	Electrical Safety	Pursuant to Philippine Electrical Code Separate Electric Meter
9.	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	High visibility vest or reflectorized uniform with proper ID for the pump

		attendant and other PPE's specified in the Code of Safety Practice in LPP Retail Outlet
10.	Pipings	Connections between dispensing area to the tank storage area – properly protected against external impact e.g. as a minimum, it should be protected against traffic
11.	Trainings	Basic orientation on receiving and dispensing operation, and emergency response
12.	Type of vehicle or customer to be served	Any type of vehicle and appropriate containers being served by “bote-bote”.