



Republic of the Philippines
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

DANGEROUS DRUGS BOARD

**BOARD REGULATION NO. 18
Series of 2025**

SUBJECT: Amending Section 6(f) of Board Regulation No. 1, Series of 2002, entitled “Guidelines on the Custody and Disposition of Seized Dangerous Drugs, Controlled Precursors and Essential Chemicals, and Laboratory Equipment”

WHEREAS, Republic Act No. 9165 also known as the “Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002”, as amended (the “Act”), vests in the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) the policy-making authority to formulate rules and regulations necessary to implement the Act;

WHEREAS, Board Regulation No. 1, Series of 2002, sets the guidelines on the custody and disposition of seized dangerous drugs, controlled precursors and essential chemicals, and laboratory equipment. However, Section 6(f) of the said Regulation is silent on other lawful and appropriate methods of destruction beyond thermal destruction, such as rendering inert, encapsulation, neutralization, and other methods sanctioned by the the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

WHEREAS, under current circumstances and in alignment with international standards, there is a clear need to include and operationalize other lawful appropriate methods for the disposal and destruction of controlled chemicals and dangerous drugs, in accordance with RA 6969, RA 8749, environmental laws, and other applicable regulations;

WHEREAS, during the 03-2025 Regular Meeting of the DDB-Supply Reduction Committee, the committee agreed to propose amendments to certain provisions of Board Regulation No. 1 Series of 2022 in order to define and provide lawful appropriate alternative methods of destruction for areas without thermal facilities; and

WHEREAS, the proposed amendments further support compliance with RA 6969, RA 8749, DENR regulations, environmental safety requirements, international disposal standards, and internal accountability safeguards of PDEA, including the issuance of sworn certifications, presence of witnesses, and mandatory reporting to the Board;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it **RESOLVED**, as it hereby **RESOLVED**, that Board Regulation No. 1, Series of 2002, entitled “Guidelines on the Custody and Disposition of Seized Dangerous Drugs, Controlled Precursors and Essential Chemicals, and Laboratory Equipment,” be amended as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 6 (Early disposal of seized dangerous drugs and controlled chemicals), paragraph (f), is hereby amended to read as follows:

XXX XXX

- f. Controlled precursors and essential chemicals and dangerous drugs shall be disposed of by any of the following methods:

- (i) Thermal destruction, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. PDEA may engage the services of third-party with thermal treatment facilities covered by valid and subsisting permits and clearances issued by the appropriate government agencies; or
- (ii) Other lawful appropriate methods as may be authorized by the Board, in consultation with Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), including but not limited to rendering inert, encapsulation, neutralization and other methods as recommended by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) described in the "Illustrated Guide for the Disposal of Chemicals Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Drugs," subject to full compliance with RA 6969¹, RA 8749² and other applicable environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, and DENR rules.

For this purpose, the following methods are recognized:

- a. **Rendering Inert** - the process of making a chemical inert or unreactive, so it cannot be reused. As this makes the substances unusable, it is one of the main disposal methods recommended for precursor chemicals or controlled substances;
- b. **Encapsulation** - form of waste immobilization that renders the material to be disposed of unreactive and unable to escape into the environment to cause contamination. Encapsulation may be used for small or large quantities of dangerous drugs; and
- c. **Neutralization Processes** - Neutralization of acids and bases involves combining either an acid with a base (or basic solution) or the base with an acidic solution to change the pH (the measure of acidity) to a neutral (unreactive) level (around pH 7).

XXX XXX

SECTION 2. Amending and Repealing Clause – All regulations and other issuances inconsistent herewith are hereby superseded, amended, or modified accordingly.

SECTION 3. Separability Clause - If any provision or part hereof is held invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining provisions of this Regulation not otherwise affected shall remain valid and subsisting.

SECTION 4. Effectivity - This Regulation shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in two (2) newspapers of general circulation and after registration with the Office of the National Administrative Register (ONAR), UP Law Center, Quezon City.

¹ Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act of 1990.

² Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED, this 12TH day of DEC. in the year of Lord, 2025 in Quezon City.



Secretary OSCAR F. VALENZUELA
Chairman

Attested by:



Undersecretary EARL P. SAAVEDRA, CESO I
Secretary of the Board