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Senate Bill No. 2400

Prepared and submitted jointly by the Committees on Agriculture and Food, Government Corporations and Public Enterprises, Ways and Means, and Finance, with **Senators Binay, Escudero, Villar, Trillanes IV, Ejercito, Honasan II, Legarda** and **Poe** as authors thereof

AN ACT

PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE SUGARCANE INDUSTRY, ESTABLISHING THE SUGARCANE INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT FUND, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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

SECTION 1. Title. - This Act shall be known as the "Sugarcane Industry Development Act of 2014."

SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* – It is hereby declared the policy of the State to promote the competitiveness of the sugarcane industry and maximize the utilization of sugarcane resources, and improve the incomes of farmers and farm workers, through improved productivity, product diversification, job generation, and increased efficiency of sugar mills.

For these purposes, the State shall: (a) establish productivity improvement programs; (b) provide the needed infrastructure support; (c) enhance research and development of other products derived from sugar, sugarcane, and their by-products; (d) provide human resource development and extension services; (e) establish agro-industrial economic zones for sugarcane and sugarcane-related industries; and (f) provide financial assistance to small farmers.

SEC. 3. *Productivity Improvement Programs.* – To boost the production of sugarcane and sugar, and increase the incomes of sugarcane farmers/planters and farm workers, the following Productivity Improvement Programs shall be implemented:

(a) *Block Farm Program -* The Block Farm Program for sugarcane farming being implemented by the Sugar Regulatory Administration (SRA), Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), and other government agencies is hereby institutionalized and shall be further enhanced and supported.

For purposes of this Act, the Program is the consolidation of small farms, which are five (5) hectares or less, including farms of agrarian reform beneficiaries, as one larger farm, with an aggregate area ranging from thirty (30) to fifty (50) hectares within a two-kilometer radius, to take advantage of the economies of scale in the production of sugarcane, such that the activities in the small farms are aligned and implemented to ensure the efficient use of farm machineries and equipment, deployment of workers, volume purchase of inputs, financing, and other operational advantages, as well as recognition of sugar mills, government financial institutions, private investors, but the ownership of each small farm remains with the landowners.

The SRA, DA, DAR and other concerned government agencies shall provide common service facilities, such as farm machineries and implements, grants or start-up funding for the needed production inputs, technology adoption, livelihood and skills development activities for the block farm and its members, and other support activities that may be identified.

To ensure the success of, and compliance to the objectives of, the Program, the SRA, shall:

- Develop guidelines for sugarcane farms to qualify for and continue to participate in the Program;
- ii) In collaboration with DA, DAR, and other concerned government agencies,
 provide farm management, technical assistance, and professional services
 support to block farms;
- iii) Monitor the development and productivity of block farms;
- iv) Recommend, after three years, the cessation of the Program on block farms that have failed to improve productivity or raise efficiency, or graduation of block farms

that have achieved high and sustainable productivity and profitability on its operations; and

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- v) Implement a certification system as a mechanism to access grants, low interest financing, and other incentives and support from Official Development Assistance (ODA); and market access of sugarcane: *Provided, That*, sugar mills, bioethanol distilleries and other markets of sugarcane shall provide market access priority to SRA-certified block farms.
- (b) Farm Support Program For other farms, which are nine (9) hectares or less, that are not eligible under the Block Farm Program, the SRA shall make available a support program which shall include, among others, the provision of (i) socialized credit, and (ii) farm management, technical assistance, and professional services:
 - (i) Socialized credit shall be made available, through the Land Bank of the Philippines, for the acquisition of production inputs, farm machineries, and implements necessary for the continuous production of sugarcane: *Provided, That*, the loans shall be available to sugarcane farmers duly registered with the SRA: *Provided, further*, the lender shall have a lien on the quedan of farmers that obtained the loan until the loan is fully paid: *Provided, finally,* that farmers cannot be granted another loan until the loan is fully paid.

To ensure immediate payment of farmers and secure their income from sugarcane, farmers may enter into any payment method with the sugar mill or distilleries for their sugarcane.

(ii) Farm Management, Technical Assistance and Professional Services – The SRA, DA, DAR, Department of Labor and Employment, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, state universities and colleges, and other concerned private and non-government organizations shall formulate and implement a deployment program of agricultural engineers, agriculturists and farm technicians for the provision of farm management, technical assistance and professional services to these farms.

(c) Farm Mechanization Program – Planters/farmers of sugarcane farms, including block farms and farms of agrarian reform beneficiaries, shall be encouraged and trained to utilize appropriate agricultural machineries and equipment necessary for the efficient planting, cultivation, care and maintenance, harvesting and handling of sugarcane.

The SRA, DA and DAR, in partnership with local government units, consistent with the provisions of Republic Act (R. A.) No. 10601, otherwise known as the "Agricultural and Fisheries Mechanization (AFMech) Law," shall:

- Introduce or expand the use of machineries for the different stages of sugarcane farming;
- 2. Formulate and implement a Sugarcane Farm Mechanization Program at the mill district levels and block farms; and
- 3. Support the establishment, operation and maintenance of Agri-fisheries Machinery and Equipment Service Centers, as provided in Section 9 of R. A. No. 10601, in sugarcane areas and, for this purpose, provide socialized credit to Service Centers: *Provided that*, these Service Centers shall emphasize the provision of plowing, harrowing, weeding, fertilization, harvesting and other farm mechanization services to sugarcane farms that do not have the capability to purchase or maintain their own machineries and equipment.

To develop and deploy appropriate machineries and equipment, the SRA, through its research centers, in collaboration with the Philippine Sugar Research Institute, Philippine Center for Post-Harvest Development and Mechanization, Bureau of Agricultural Research, state universities and colleges, other concerned government agencies, and industry stakeholders, shall formulate and conduct a research, development and extension program for sugarcane farm mechanization and engineering.

The Land Bank of the Philippines shall manage the socialized credit facility under the Farm Support Program and the Farm Mechanization Program.

The SRA, DA, DAR, and Land Bank of the Philippines shall issue the guidelines on the administration and lending of the socialized credit facility, funded out of the Sugarcane Industry Development Fund, established under Section 12 of this Act. SEC. 4. Research and Development. – SRA, in coordination with the Department of Science and Technology, as well as relevant state universities and government research and development institutions and the private sector, shall intensify researches on sugarcane high yielding or flood resistant varieties; pest control and prevention; latest farming, milling, refining and biomass co-generation technologies; soil analysis and fertility mapping of sugarcane areas; weather monitoring and climate change adaptation measures; sugar and sweetener consumption; and other viable products that can be derived from sugarcane. The DA and DOST shall likewise provide assistance to SRA to improve the latter's crop forecasting and crop monitoring activities or programs.

SEC. 5. Extension Services. – In addition to extension services provided by the Department of Agriculture, Department of Agrarian Reform, state universities and colleges, and private and non-government organizations, extension services in sugar districts shall be provided by SRA and the mill district development councils (MDDC). Extension services that can be provided shall include, but not limited to, provision of technical assistance and advice, conduct of tests, propagation, and dissemination of high yielding varieties, and operation of demonstration farms.

For its extension services, MDDCs may develop linkages with non-government organizations, peoples' organizations, and local government units. It may likewise secure funding for its extension services from private sector sources.

- SEC. 6. Human Resources Development. All stakeholders in the sugarcane industry shall contribute to the development of a sustainable human resource for the industry. Towards this end, the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), in collaboration with SRA, Commission on Higher Education, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), Professional Regulation Commission (PRC) and the private sector, shall formulate and implement a Human Resource Development (HRD) Master Plan for the sugarcane industry which shall include, but not limited to, the following:
- a) Capacity building, skills trainings, institutional strengthening of the sugarcane industry workers, small farmers and agrarian reform beneficiaries and their organizations to actively contribute in productivity and competitiveness;

b) Scholarship program for the underprivileged but deserving college and post graduate students who are taking up courses in relevant field of disciplines in state universities and colleges which have programs in agriculture, agricultural engineering and mechanics, and chemical engineering/sugar technology; and for vocational courses and skills development for farmers and farm technicians, and skilled workers in sugar mills, sugar refineries, distilleries and biomass power plants;

- c) Conduct of capability training or attendance to local or international trainings and seminars by farmers, mill, refinery, distilleries and biomass power plant technicians, including SRA technical personnel on the latest technologies related to sugarcane farming, manufacture or production of sugar and other products derived from sugarcane;
- d) Formulation and implementation of competency standards and training regulations for technical vocational education and training for the sugarcane industry by TESDA; and
- e) Upgrading of facilities, faculty development and strengthening of the on-the-job training program of agri-based higher education institutions in sugarcane areas towards the production of highly employable and globally competitive graduates needed by the sugarcane industry.
- **SEC. 7.** *Infrastructure Support.* To facilitate the transport of sugarcane to mills and distilleries, enhance the marketing and export of sugar and other products derived from sugarcane, and complement productivity improvement measures in this Act, transport infrastructure, farm-to-mill roads, and irrigation facilities shall be provided.
- (a) Transport Infrastructure. The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC), Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), and Philippine Ports Authority (PPA), shall include in their annual Development Plans and Priority Investment Programs the immediate construction and/or improvement of existing trans-loading ports for export or coast-wide transport of sugar and other products derived from sugarcane in key sugarcane producing provinces. The SRA shall submit to these agencies, six (6) months from the start of the effectivity of this Act, a priority list of trans-loading ports covered by this provision.

(b) Farm-to-Mill Roads. – The NEDA, DA, DPWH, and concerned local government units, shall include in their annual Priority Investment Program the immediate construction and/or rehabilitation of farm-to-mill roads in key sugarcane producing provinces. The SRA shall prepare and submit to these agencies and LGUs, within six (6) months from the start of effectivity of this Act, a Farm-to-Mill Road Master Plan and priority farm-to-mill roads at the mill district as basis for the planning, programming and investment prioritization.

(c) Irrigation. – The National Irrigation Administration (NIA), Bureau of Soils and Water Management, and concerned LGUs, in coordination with the SRA, shall construct appropriate, efficient and cost effective irrigation facilities, pump and other pressurized irrigation systems, rain capture and water impounding facilities in block farms and other sugarcane farms. The SRA shall submit to these agencies the list of priority sugarcane areas within six (6) months from the start of the effectivity of this Act. The DA and NIA shall include in its annual budget the item or provision on construction and rehabilitation of irrigation facilities, rain capture and water impounding facilities in sugarcane areas.

To promote the conservation of water resources and encourage and involve the participation of sugar mills, refineries and distilleries in providing irrigation to sugarcane areas, the utilization for irrigation of wastewater discharge of mills, refineries, or distilleries, that meet the specifications of the DA on the safe re-use of wastewater for irrigation, fertilization and other agricultural uses, is considered "re-use" and, therefore, exempt from wastewater charges under the system provided under Section 13 of R. A. No. 9275, also known as the "Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004."

SEC. 8. Creation of Agro-Industrial Economic Zones for the Sugarcane and/or Sugarcane-Related Industries. — Pursuant to and consistent with the provisions of R. A. No. 7916, as amended by R.A. No. 8748, otherwise known as the "Special Economic Zone Act of 1995", the establishment of agro-industrial economic zones for the sugarcane industry and its related industries shall be allowed: *Provided*, that, an agro-industrial economic zone developer/operator from the sugarcane industry and/or its related industries, shall apply with the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA) for the creation of an agro-industrial economic zone enterprises: *Provided*,

further, that said agro-industrial economic zone shall be considered a separate customs territory: *Provided furthermore*, that sugarcane milling and/or its related industries shall be allowed to apply and locate in such economic zone and may apply with the PEZA as an agro-industrial economic zone enterprise.

The agro-industrial economic zone and its agro-industrial economic zone locator enterprises shall both be entitled to fiscal incentives provided under R.A 7916, as amended, or those provided under Book VI of Executive Order No. 226, series of 1987, otherwise known as the Omnibus Investments Code of 1987: *Provided, That,* except for real property taxes on land owned by developers, no taxes, local and national, shall be imposed on agro-industrial economic zone enterprises operating within the agro-industrial economic zone. In lieu thereof, five per cent (5%) of the gross income earned by all agro-industrial economic zone enterprises within the agro-industrial economic zone shall be paid and remitted in accordance with Section 24 of R. A. No. 7916.

The sugar mill, refinery, distillery and bioethanol facility in the agro-industrial economic zone shall likewise be covered by and comply with the rules, regulations, orders or circulars of the Sugar Regulatory Administration (SRA), Department of Energy and other concerned agencies.

The Philippine Economic Zone Authority, in consultation with the SRA, Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Department of Energy, and the Bureau of Customs (BOC), shall issue the necessary implementing rules and regulations of this Section within six (6) months starting from the effectivity of this Act.

SEC. 9. Sugar Supply Monitoring System. – As the agency mandated to regulate the supply of sugar in the country, in addition to its powers and functions under E. O. No. 18, series of 1986, SRA shall establish a supply chain monitoring system from sugarcane to sugar at the retail level to ensure sufficiency and safety of sugar.

To accurately determine the supply of sugarcane and sugar in the country and to provide sound basis for diversification, planning and policy, it is mandated that the following shall register with SRA:

	(a) Sugarcane	farmers,	farmers'	associations/federations,	mills/mill	associations,

- (b) Distilleries, using molasses, sugar or sugarcane as ingredient for alcohol: Provided, that, importers and consignees of imported molasses regularly report to SRA, among other information, the volume of molasses imported;
- (c) International and domestic sugar traders, including wholesale traders and repackers, muscovado and molasses traders and custom bonded warehouses (CBW) of food processors importing sugar for re-export: Provided, that international and domestic sugar traders and CBW food processors shall likewise submit a list of all their warehouses of sugar;
- (d) Warehouses of sugar, and business establishments that manufacture or sell bags or sacks for packing sugar; and
- (e) Cane hauling and harvesting service providers.

SRA shall provide the forms and make sure that the manner of registration shall be the least possible cost to the stakeholder concerned particularly agrarian reform beneficiaries. The information gathered shall be used to develop a sugarcane industry database which shall be administered and updated by SRA. Any of the aforementioned entities that shall not register shall be subject to penalties imposed by SRA.

SEC. 10. Classification and Regulation of Supply of Sugar. – The SRA, in the exercise of its regulatory authority, shall classify imported sugar according to its appropriate classification when imported at a time that domestic production is sufficient to meet domestic sugar requirements. The Bureau of Customs (BOC) shall require importers or consignees to secure from SRA the classification of the imported sugar prior to its release.

SEC. 11. Value-Added Tax (VAT) Zero percent on Refined Sugar for Export. –
Pursuant to Section 106 (A) (2) (a) (1) of the National Internal Revenue Code, VAT zero
percent shall be imposed on refined sugar withdrawn from warehouses for actual physical
export to the world market.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue, in consultation with SRA and industry stakeholders, shall issue the necessary regulation to implement this Section.

	, 8	SEC.	12.	Sugarcane	Industry	Developme	nt Fund	I. –	There	is	hereby
	establisl	hed	а	Sugarcane	Industry D	evelopment f	Fund, or	Suga	r Fund,	as a	special
	account	in th	e Ge	neral Fund,	which shal	l exist for a p	period of	ten (10) yea	rs. It	shall be
administered by the Sugar Regulatory Administration.											

The Sugar Fund shall support the implementation of programs mandated in this Act.

Specifically, the Sugar Fund shall be set aside and earmarked for the following:

- (1) Thirty percent (30%) for grants to Block Farms under the Block Farm Program;
- (2) Thirty percent (30%) for Socialized Credit under the Farm Support and Farm Mechanization Programs;
 - (3) Thirty percent (30%) for research and development, capability building and technology transfer activities under Research and Development, Extension Services, Human Resources Development, and Farm Support Programs; and
 - (4) Ten percent (10%) for scholarship grants to be provided under paragraph (b) of Section 6, Human Resources Development.

The Sugar Fund shall be constituted and collected from the proceeds of fifteen percent (15%) of the:

- i. Value Added Tax (VAT) on the sale of imported refined sugar and other products derived from sugarcane;
 - ii. Value Added Tax (VAT) on the sale of domestically-produced refined sugar and other products derived from sugarcane; and
- iii. Tariff collected on the importation of raw sugar (AHTN 1701.11.00), refined sugar (AHTN 1701.99 and its subheadings), and premix sugar (AHTN 1701.91.00 and 2106.90.52).

All proceeds from the above sources, as the case may be, shall be remitted by the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the Bureau of Customs to the Sugar Fund. At the expiration of the ten-year period, all remaining amounts of the Sugar Fund shall be remitted to the National Treasury.

- SEC. 13. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* The Department of Agriculture,
- 2 in consultation with concerned government agencies and sugarcane industry stakeholders,
- 3 shall issue the Implementing Rules and Regulations of this Act within ninety (90) days
- 4 starting from the effectivity of this Act.
- 5 SEC. 14. Separability Clause. If any provision of this Act is declared
- 6 unconstitutional, the validity of the remaining provisions hereof shall remain in full force and
- 7 effect.
- SEC. 15. Repealing Clause. All laws, decrees, executive orders and rules and
- 9 regulations or part or parts thereof inconsistent with any provision of this Act are hereby
- 10 repealed, modified or amended accordingly.
- SEC. 16. Effectivity. This Act shall take effect after fifteen (15) days from its
- publication in the Official Gazette or in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,