CONGRESS OF THE PHILIPPINES SIXTEENTH CONGRESS Third Regular Session

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## **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

## H. No. 6380

BY REPRESENTATIVES LEE, ESTRELLA, QUIMBO, VILLAR, ABU, BRIONES, DEL MAR, GARCIA-ALBANO, GUANLAO, GUNIGUNDO, GUIAO, SALVACION, SUANSING, DEL ROSARIO (A.G.), TREÑAS, ORTEGA (V.), AREÑAS, TING, ALBANO, PADILLA, ORTEGA (F.), ACOP, COLMENARES, PANGANIBAN, PRIMICIAS-AGABAS, COJUANGCO (K.), DY, COSALAN AND PANCHO, PER COMMITTEE REPORT NO. 979

AN ACT DECLARING LARGE-SCALE AGRICULTURAL SMUGGLING
AS ECONOMIC SABOTAGE, PRESCRIBING PENALTIES
THEREFOR AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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

SECTION 1. Short Title. - This Act shall be known as the "Anti-Agricultural Smuggling Act".

SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy. — It is the policy of the State to promote the productivity of the agriculture sector and to protect farmers from unscrupulous traders and importers who, by their illegal importation of agricultural products, especially rice, significantly affect the production, availability of supply and stability of prices, and the food security of the State.

The State shall impose higher sanctions on large-scale amuggling of agricultural products as a measure to shield the agriculture sector from the manipulation of economic saboteurs, and to protect the livelihood of farmers and to ensure their economic well-being.

## SEC. 3. Definition of Terms. - As used in this Act:

- (a) Economic sabologe refers to any act or activity which undermines, weakens or renders into disrepute the economic system or viability of the country or tends to bring out such effects and shall include, among others, price manipulation to the prejudice of the public, especially in the sale of basic necessities and prime commodities;
- (b) Agricultural products refer to any agricultural commodity or product, whether plant-based, animal-based, raw or processed, including any commodity or product derived from livestock that is available for human or livestock consumption. This definition includes fish, forestry, seeds, poultry and dairy products that have undergone various degrees of processing;
- (c) Direct or outright smuggling refers to the act of importing or bringing into or assisting in importing or bringing into the Philippines, any article, good or product without the corresponding documents, permits, or licenses when these are required by existing laws, orders, rules and regulations, including the receipt, concealment, purchase or sale or in any manner, facilitating the transportation, after importation thereof, knowing the same to have been imported contrary to law; and
- (d) Technical smuggling refers to misdeclaration, misclassification, or undervaluation of imported goods or products in violation of the Tariff and Customs Code of the Philippines and other related laws.
- SEC. 4. Large-Scale Agricultural Smuggling as Economic Sabotage. –

  The crime of large-scale agricultural smuggling as economic sabotage, involving sugar, corn, pork, poultry, garlic, onion, carrot, fish, and cruciferous vegetables, in their raw state, or which have undergone the simple processes of preparation or preservation for the market valued at a minimum amount of one million pesos (P1,000,000.00), or rice, valued at a minimum amount of

ten million pesos (P10,000,000.00), as determined by the Bureau of Customs (BOC), is deemed committed through any of the following acts:

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- (a) Importing or bringing into the Philippines without the required import permit from the regulatory agencies;
- (b) Using import permits of persons, natural, juridical or entities without juridical personality other than those specifically named in the permits;
- (c) Using fake, fictitious or fraudulent import permits or shipping documents, names of natural or juridical persons or entities without juridical personality, and addresses of consignees;
- (d) Selling, lending, leasing, assigning, consenting or allowing the use of import permits of corporations, nongovernment organizations, associations, cooperatives, or single proprietorships by other persons;
- (e) Misclassification, undervaluation or misdeclaration upon the filing of import entry and revenue declaration with the BOC in order to evade the payment of rightful taxes and duties due to the government;
- (f) Organizing or using dummy corporations, nongovernment organizations, associations, cooperatives, or single proprietorships for the purpose of acquiring import permits;
- (g) Transporting or storing the agricultural product subject to economic sabotage regardless of quantity; or
  - (h) Acting as broker of the violating importer.
- SEC. 5. Penalties. (a) The penalty of life imprisonment and a fine of twice the fair value of the smuggled agricultural product in the kind and value described in Section 4 hereof and the aggregate amount of the taxes, duties and other charges legally due on the smuggled agricultural product shall be imposed on any person who commits any of the acts enumerated under Section 4 of this Act.

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(b) The penalty of imprisonment of not less than seventeen (17) years
but not more than twenty (20) years and a fine of twice the fair value of the
smuggled agricultural product in the kind and value described in Section 4
hereof and the aggregate amount of the taxes, duties and other charges legally
due on the smuggled agricultural product shall be imposed on the officers of
dummy corporations, nongovernment organizations, associations,
cooperatives, or single proprietorships who knowingly sell, lend, lease, assign,
consent or allow the unauthorized use of their import permits for purposes of
smuggling.

- 10 (c) The penalty of imprisonment of not less than fourteen (14) years
  11 but not more than seventeen (17) years and a fine equal to the fair value of the
  12 smuggled agricultural product in the kind and value described in Section 4
  13 hereof and the aggregate amount of the taxes, duties and other charges legally
  14 due on the smuggled agricultural product shall be imposed on the following:
  - The registered owner and its lessee or charterer, in case of lease of a chartered boat or motorized commercial vessel of more than three (3) gross tonnage, who knowingly transports the agricultural product, regardless of quantity;
  - (2) The registered owner and its lessee, in case of lease of six (6) or more wheeler trucks, vans and other means of transportation, who knowingly, transports the agricultural product, regardless of quantity;
  - (3) The registered owner and lessee of a warehouse, or any property, who knowingly stores the smuggled agricultural product; or
  - (4) The registered owner, lessee, president or chief executive officer of the private port, fish port, fish landing site, resort, and airport, who knowingly allows the agricultural product to be smuggled into the country.
- (d) The penalty of imprisonment of not less than twelve (12) years but
   not more than fourteen (14) years and a fine equal to the fair value of the

smuggled agricultural product in the kind and value described in Section 4
hereof and the aggregate amount of the taxes, duties and other charges legally
due on the smuggled agricultural product shall be imposed on the following:

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- The registered owner and its lessee or charterer, in case of lease of a chartered boat or motorized commercial vessel of three (3) gross tonnage or less, who knowingly transports the agricultural product, regardless of quantity; or
- (2) The registered owner and its lessee, in case of lease of less than six (6)-wheeler trucks, vans and other means of transportation, who knowingly transports the agricultural product, regardless of quantity.

In all cases, the smuggled agricultural products shall be confiscated and the property used in agricultural smuggling, consistent with Section 2530 of the Tariff and Customs Code of the Philippines of 1978, as amended, and without prejudice to Section 2531 of the same Code, shall be forfeited in favor of the government.

When the offender is a juridical person, criminal liability shall attach to its president, chief operating officer, or manager who consents to or knowingly tolerates the commission of the crime.

Any person, natural or juridical, found guilty under this Act shall also suffer the penalty of perpetual absolute disqualification to engage in any business involving importation.

In applying the abovementioned penalties, if the offender is an alien and the prescribed penalty is not life imprisonment, the offender shall be deported after serving the sentence without further proceedings for deportation.

If the offender is a government official or employee, the penalty shall be the maximum as hereinabove prescribed and the offender shall suffer an

1	additional penalty of perpetual disqualification from public office, to vote and
2	to participate in any public election.
3	SEC. 6. Presumption of Agricultural Smuggling Mere possession
4	of rice or any agricultural product under this Act, which has been the subject
5	of smuggling, entered into the Philippines, either in the BOC-controlled ports
6	or not, without the necessary permits, shall be prima facie evidence of
7	large-scale agricultural smuggling as defined in Section 4.
8	SEC. 7. Prescription of Crimes The crimes punishable under this
9	Act shall prescribe in twenty (20) years.
10	SEC. 8. Implementing Rules and Regulations The BOC, in
11	consultation with concerned agencies, shall promulgate the implementing
12	rules and regulations of this Act within thirty (30) days from its effectivity.
13	SEC. 9. Separability Clause If any portion of this Act is declared
14	unconstitutional or invalid, the portions or provisions which are not affected
15	shall continue to be in full force and effect.
16	SEC. 10. Repealing Clause All laws, decrees, executive issuances,
17	rules and regulations inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed or
8	modified accordingly.
9	SEC. 11. Effectivity This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after
0:	its publication in the Official Gazette or in two (2) newspapers of general
21	circulation.
	Approved,