



Republic of the Philippines  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
Quezon City, Metro Manila

**EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS**  
First Regular Session

**HOUSE BILL NO. 239**

Introduced by

**BAYAN MUNA** Party-List Representatives **CARLOS ISAGANI T. ZARATE,**  
**FERDINAND R. GAITE,** and **EUFEMIA C. CULLAMAT,**  
**ACT TEACHERS** Party-List Representative **FRANCE L. CASTRO,**  
**GABRIELA** Women's Party Representative **ARLENE D. BROSAS,**  
and **KABATAAN** Party-List Representative **SARAH JANE I. ELAGO**

**EXPLANATORY NOTE**

This bill was first filed by the late Anakpawis Rep. Crispin Beltran in 2007 when the House of Representatives was assembled as the 14<sup>th</sup> Congress. Since then, its main authorship had passed to Anakpawis Rep. Rafael V. Mariano who refiled it in the 15<sup>th</sup> Congress, to Rep. Fernando Hicap who refiled it during the 16<sup>th</sup> Congress and then to Rep. Ariel B. Casilao who refiled it during the 17<sup>th</sup> Congress.

When it was filed in the 15<sup>th</sup> Congress, the bill was adopted as among the flagship bills of the Makabayan bloc such that all members of the bloc signed it as principal co-authors. The bloc's decision to raise the bill to flagship status was anchored on one compelling reason: the Makabayan bloc believes that our country requires fundamental socio-economic reforms for it to move forward towards attaining social justice and enduring peace, towards eradicating poverty and towards laying the foundation for a well-rounded economic development. Upon that *profession de foi*, the Makabayan bloc wishes to assert that this Genuine Agrarian Reform Bill is the most fundamental of the fundamental reforms our country needs.

Philippine society needs fundamental socio-economic reforms primarily because it is built on a fundamentally-flawed social structure. Our wealth and resources, whether created by nature or man, is monopolized and controlled by a few while the rest of the population only receives trickles.<sup>1</sup> This social inequality is most extreme in our agriculture where land is locked in monopoly ownership and control in the hands of a few big landlords

<sup>1</sup> In the 1960s, this was called "uneven distribution of wealth." But the present setting is no longer hospitable to such term because "uneven distribution of wealth" no longer captures the injustice brought about by privatization, liberalization and deregulation, trickle down approach and other neoliberal policies that widened even more the gap between the rich and the poor.

and agri-business corporations. Land monopoly creates poverty since it denies farmers of access to a resource vital to their survival. It also generates various forms of exactions like rent, usury and high prices of inputs which are poverty-intensifiers. As the cutting edge of inequality, it generates conflicts as exemplified at present by an armed revolution in the countryside which mainly draws its strength from the ranks of the peasantry.

Contrary to mainstream wisdom, this basic defect in our society has not been resolved by the 14 agrarian reform programs our country had seen in the last 75 years. Those programs include CARP and its extension offspring, CARPer. As things stand at present, there is no longer any argument about the failure of those programs.

In fact, structural inequality in the country has been entrenched deeper and aggravated by those agrarian reforms since all of these programs, without exception, were implemented without any real intention to uproot landlordism which is the pillar of land monopoly. They were not consistent with the call for “land to the landless” and were rather modeled after the neo-liberal idea of “free market” where export production and the non-inclusive growth it creates trumps social justice. They were therefore tailored to fit with the thrust to open our natural wealth and resources (liberalization) to foreign investments and their local partners of big landlords (privatization); and without any interference from government and unfettered in the ways of profit-making (deregulation). These programs, in fact, have driven more land grabbing and more peasants dispossessed of their lands beginning in the 1990s when they were institutionalized into policies and programs.

Because of land monopoly and its various iniquitous forms of exactions, our agriculture is weak in many respects. It is now the most underdeveloped sector of the national economy where once it was the pillar. It is the setting of the most intense poverty in the country, in which the majority of the people even survive outside the workings of the dominant economic system. As of this writing, its contribution to the national production has even gone zero in the last six quarters, culminating decades of stunted development under globalization. Being oriented to export production, it lives and dies on a few export crops such that a price sneeze of one export crop line would have the entire agriculture in fever. Since capital released from agricultural lands has been sucked off and deployed to other favored economic sectors (real estate, tourism, banking and finance, and infrastructure projects), it has lost its capability to accumulate the funds to improve its productivity. Starved of capital, it is now dependent on the token capital infusion from periodic “agriculture modernization programs” which are nothing but packages of more liberalization, privatization and deregulation. Most lamentable of all, the underdevelopment of our agriculture has raised the threat to our food security to critical level.

Our weak agriculture is the primary reason the country failed to industrialize and cannot industrialize. The majority of our people lives off agriculture but the same agriculture, with its land monopoly and poverty-intensifying exactions, occludes the formation of a domestic market that could support manufacturing and the flowering of

medium and heavy industries. Moreover, because it is export-dependent, it has weak links to local industries that could have developed agriculture in reciprocity.

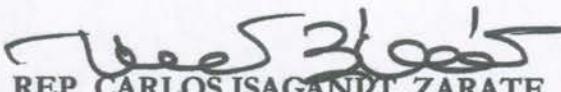
In response to the vacuum left by the expiration of CARPer in 2014, the present Duterte administration had recently issued Executive Order No. 75 which will purportedly distribute government-owned lands to farmers. But this EO only repeats the Executive Order No. 407 and 448 that Pres. Aquino issued in 1990 to flesh out the inclusion of government-owned lands under RA 6657 aka CARP. The Department of Agrarian Reform calls it as CARP Phase 2, a nomenclature which is misleading given that CARP expired in 2008 and was extended to end in 2014. The name notwithstanding, it is not a new agrarian reform program and it is doubtful if there are any government-owned lands left that are numerically substantial enough for land distribution since almost all such lands have been long covered by investment-driven agency or regional development plans that put them out of the range of agrarian reform.

It is for these reasons that Makabayan and its kindred mass organizations support the resumption of the peace talks which will tackle the substantive agenda of Comprehensive Agreement on Socio-Economic Reforms, thereby addressing the root causes of poverty of the great majority of our people and put an end to the internecine strife that has embroiled the country since the 1960s. In the same vein, Makabayan takes the cudgel to refile this bill, despite the difficult climb it experienced in past Congresses, to impress upon the people and the members of 18<sup>th</sup> Congress the vital significance of genuine agrarian reform in achieving fundamental reforms in our society and lay the pathway for the sustainable development of our agriculture and national economy.

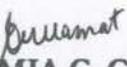
This Genuine Agrarian Reform Bill will foremost achieve social justice for our landless farmers through free land distribution. But more than that, it will reengineer and reorient our agriculture to put it on fundamentally sound footing and make it more responsive to the needs of our people and the country's requirements for industrialization.

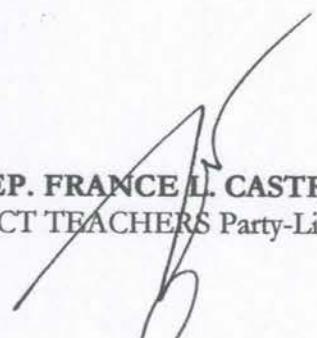
In behalf of our farmers who have been impoverished by false agrarian reforms and brutalized by all-out war since the Marcos regime, the authors of this bill seek its urgent passage and respectfully ask of the Committee on Agrarian Reform to place it at the top of its agenda for the immediate conduct of hearings to roll out its deliberation.

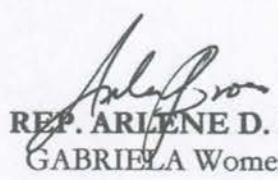
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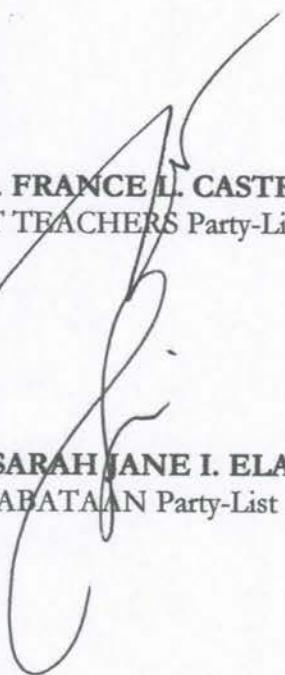
  
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**AN ACT**  
**INSTITUTING GENUINE AGRARIAN REFORM IN THE COUNTRY**  
**AND CREATING THE MECHANISM FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION**  
**AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

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

**I. Title**

**SECTION 1. *Short Title.*** – This Act shall be known and cited as the “*Genuine Agrarian Reform Act of 2019.*”

**II. Declaration of Principles, Policies, and Objectives**

**SECTION 2. *State Policies and Principles*** – The State firmly recognizes that our agriculture has remained backward and stagnant because land, its most vital resource for development, has for centuries been monopolized by a few landowning class and subjected to foreign control and domination; that this land monopoly and foreign control has spawned feudal and semi-feudal forms of exploitation that keep our farmers, including agricultural workers, fisherfolk, and indigenous peoples, in social and economic bondage, fetter their productive capabilities and cause the widespread landlessness, high unemployment and extreme poverty in our countryside. The State realizes that past agrarian reform programs, including Republic Act No. 6657, have failed to liberate our farmers from feudal bondage and poverty because these programs lacked the political will to break up land monopoly, including the provision for sufficient and effective state subsidy to farmers to ensure their agricultural productivity.

The State hereby declares the necessity of breaking up the monopoly of a few landowners and foreign control of our lands and the subsequent free distribution of lands to landless tillers that a genuine agrarian reform can be implemented in the country.

The State recognizes that the pursuit of such policy requires the highest degree of political will; that in order to muster such political will, the State must harness the involvement of all farmers, other stakeholders of genuine agrarian reform and the entire Filipino people in the tremendous task of rectifying a historical wrong and fundamentally transforming our society; and that it must act firmly and swiftly. With such political will, the State, applying the principles of social justice in breaking up land monopoly and to implement free distribution of lands to all landless toilers of the soil and other deserving sections of the population, including rural women, who are willing to till the land.

In implementing genuine land distribution, the State adheres to the empowerment of rural women and respects and recognizes the rights to ancestral domain and self-determination of indigenous peoples.

The State believes that to better serve the ends of social justice and achieve the optimal but equitable utilization of land, the land distribution must be based on the quality and availability of land in relation to the economic needs and productive capabilities of its intended beneficiaries.

The State recognizes that land distribution alone cannot liberate our farmers from poverty and misery; that centuries of land monopoly has so exploited, oppressed, and bludgeoned them to the ground that they need societal and governmental help for them to be able to stand back on their own feet. Genuine land distribution must thus be complemented with an integrated and holistic program of support services that will help our farmers regain confidence in themselves, nurture them back to productive strength, and carry them through the spirit of cooperativism toward improving their productivity, increasing their income and, finally, transforming them into vibrant and efficient producers.

The State adheres to the principle that genuine land distribution, alongside an integrated and holistic program of support services for promoting cooperatives and improving productivity, will unleash our farmers from the fetters of land monopoly, land grabbing and foreign control. A thoroughgoing land distribution that liberates our farmers from feudal bondage and economically empowers them will put the development of Philippine agriculture on sustainable and firm grounds.

Finally, the State realizes that an agriculture sector developing on the basis of vibrant and efficient producers lays the foundation for the development of national industrialization. It broadens the domestic market that will pave the way for nurturing the mutual development of both agriculture and industries. The State believes that genuine land distribution is the starting point for building a fundamentally sound economy.

### **SECTION 3. *Objectives*** -This Act aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. break up land monopoly and implement free, fair, just and equitable distribution of the lands covered by this Act within a five-year period and eliminate all forms of oppression and exploitation in the countryside and thereby usher the advent of genuine social justice;

2. transform the farmer-beneficiaries into efficient producers through the institution of an integrated, comprehensive, and holistic program of support services and other state subsidies that will nurture them toward improving their productive capabilities;
3. increase the income of farmer-beneficiaries and raise their living standard through the promotion of cooperatives and other forms of mutual-aid as the main vehicle for improving their productivity;
4. install the social mechanism and effective measures that will secure the lands of farmer-beneficiaries from loss and prevent the restoration of land monopoly; and
5. launch the thoroughgoing development of our agricultural sector and lay the foundation for national industrialization.

**SECTION 4. *Definition of Terms*** – For the purpose of this Act, the following terms shall be understood as follows:

***Agribusiness plantations*** refer to large tracts of lands, usually more than fifty (50) hectares, owned by big landowners, or by the state, or consolidated out of small landholdings mainly used and operated for commercial purposes by local and transnational corporations for the production of export crops; in this Act, depending on the context, it is used interchangeably with agribusiness operations or agribusiness enterprise;

***Agribusiness transnational corporations*** refer to any transnational corporation as defined herein whose business and operation in the Philippines involves maintaining large tracts of lands for the production of agricultural export crops, tree crops or livestock;

***Agricultural estates*** refer to haciendas or the large tracts of lands normally owned by a single family and used for the large-scale production of agricultural export crops, other commercial crops or staple crops;

***Agricultural lands*** refer to lands, regardless of classification, that are devoted to agricultural production and such other uses connected with agriculture such as cattle and livestock farms, aquaculture, including foreshore, pasture farms, and lands that are agricultural in use or with the potential for agricultural use;

***Alternative collateral systems*** - non-land collateral systems refer to collateral systems for obtaining credit or loan that do not use land as collateral; in such systems, the collateral used are crops, livestock or social guarantees or the guarantee of farmers' organizations or cooperatives or local government officials;

***Collective ownership*** is a type of ownership in which the property is wholly owned by a group, sector, or class, with the members of the group, sector, or class sharing only the fruits and income of the property;

***Confiscation*** refers to the State's act of extraordinary exercise of its powers of eminent domain involving the taking away, without compensation, of sullied private agricultural lands and non-land assets necessary and vital to the operation of an agricultural activity;

**Compulsory Acquisition Order** refers to the Order that shall be issued by the Department of Agrarian Reform to effect the confiscation of sullied landholdings or of lands subject to agrarian reform coverage whose landowners refuse or fail to voluntarily give up possession and ownership after notice thereof;

**The Department** refers to the Department of Agrarian Reform;

**DA** refers to the Department of Agriculture;

**DENR** refers to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources;

**DTI** refers to the Department of Trade and Industry;

**Expropriation** refers to the State act of exercising its powers of eminent domain involving the taking of private agricultural land and non-land assets necessary and vital to the operation of an agricultural activity for public use with just compensation; in this Act, the taking of the agricultural land and non-land assets is in pursuance of state and public policy;

**Farmers** refer to those who earn their income by working on the land. As used in this Act, it includes agricultural workers, fisherfolk, indigenous peoples, including rural women, and workers in cattle and livestock farms, aquaculture, and pasture lands.

**Filipinization** refers to the act of taking of ownership, control or disposition by the State of agricultural lands owned, controlled and operated by foreign corporations, including non-land assets integral to agricultural production;

**Higher-income farmers** refer to farmers who own lands and adequate farm tools, working animals or machineries that give them an income which is more than enough to sustain the needs of their families;

**Joint corporate undertaking** refers to a business undertaking between agricultural workers who own the land and the Filipino owner whose non-land assets do not fall under the category of sullied landholdings, in which the agricultural workers control and manage the business operation;

**Landless farmers** refer to farmers who do not own any land. For purposes of this Act, the term includes farmers who own lands which are inadequate to their available labor force or who own lands of low quality as to cause the inadequacy of their income;

**Land Reform Support Services Fund** refers to the fund that shall be used to ensure the delivery of support services to the farmer-beneficiaries;

**Land Reform Zones** refer to the basic unit of operation for the land distribution program under this Act;

**Land use conversion** refers to the process of converting agricultural lands into commercial, industrial, or residential uses. For purposes of this Act, it covers any act of the landowner or the real estate developer or their agent or representative, in the process of conversion, which deprives the farmers of the agricultural use of the land;

**Middle-income farmers** refer to farmers who own lands that give them an income enough to sustain the needs of their families based on prevailing economic and social indicators, and the poverty incidence level in the municipality concerned;

**Non-land assets** refer to immovable, apart from land, and movable properties that are used as facilities, equipment, or accessories and other structures, instruments and improvements vital and necessary to agricultural production; in the case of cattle and livestock farms, aquaculture and pasture, the non-land assets include the breeding ponds and stables, fish cages, machines and equipment and other improvements, structures and instruments vital and necessary to their operation, and the cattle, livestock, prawns and fishes, and all other animals raised and grown therein;

**PCCAR** refers to People's Coordinating Council for Agrarian Reform;

**Producers' cooperatives** refer to a form of cooperative based on the labor and production contribution of the members;

**ROD** - refers to the Register of Deeds;

**Sullied landholdings** - refer to landholdings acquired through fraud, deception, intimidation, or the use of force or violence, and landholdings whose landowners have maintained private armed groups which are known to farmers as having been involved in extra-judicial execution and abduction of farmers or have used such private armies against farmers and farmers' organizations in connection with agrarian disputes;

**Title of Full Emancipation** - refers to the ownership title that will be conferred on the land awarded or distributed to farmer-beneficiaries under this Act; and

**Transnational corporations** (TNCs) refer to any corporation, registered and doing business in the Philippines for and in behalf of its mother corporation in another country, the capitalization of which is funded by its parent corporation.

### III. Scope

**SECTION 5. Scope and coverage** -This Act shall cover all agricultural lands in the country. It shall include:

- a) all private agricultural lands, regardless of crops planted and tenancy relations;
- b) all lands operated as agribusiness plantations by transnational corporations (TNCs), commercial farms, agricultural estates *including those which are presently under various schemes considered as alternative to land transfer, and aquaculture, pasture, cattle and livestock farms which are not actually, directly and exclusively used for livestock, poultry and swine as of the effectiveness of this Act;*
- c) all agricultural lands already distributed by Presidential Decree No. 27 and Republic Act 6657, as amended by RA 9700, but have passed into the ownership, possession or control of persons or corporations which are not qualified beneficiaries as mentioned in this Act,

including lands distributed but placed under various schemes and modes of accessing the land to foreign and local corporations;

d) all lands that have been declared by various Presidential Decrees, Presidential Proclamations, other laws and issuances as part of reserved or devoted areas for tourism development, military reservations, human settlements projects, special economic development authorities, export processing zones, regional industrial centers, or special economic zones but have remained unutilized and undeveloped or agricultural in use or presently occupied and tilled by farmers on the date of the effectivity of this Act.

In the case of military reservations, the determination of developed portion and the segregation of undeveloped lands shall be based on the actual use for military installations or facilities such as camps, barracks, ammunition depots, and perimeter outposts.

In the case of lands affected by public sector development projects located in the reservations of special economic development authorities, regional industrial centers, special economic zones, where such development projects have not started, such lands shall be included in land distribution;

e) all lands that have been reclassified as commercial, industrial or residential lands by local government units and other government line departments and agencies but have remained undeveloped according to their legislated or executive classifications, agricultural in use, or presently occupied and tilled by farmers upon the effectivity of this Act;

f) all agricultural lands with approved land use conversion authority but have remained undeveloped and all agricultural lands with pending land use conversion applications on the date of the effectivity of this Act;

In the case of agricultural lands with approved land use conversion authority, this Act hereby declares the revocation of their conversion authority. If the development of the land has not started, the entire landholding shall be covered by this Act; otherwise, only the undeveloped portion shall be covered. In the case of lands with pending land use conversion applications, this Act hereby declares such applications as terminated and denied.

g) all lands that are part of the reservations of state colleges and universities but predominantly used for commercial agricultural production, or presently occupied and tilled by farmers, upon the effectivity of this Act; and lands of private schools which are not actually used for educational purposes and have remained undeveloped or agricultural in use or presently occupied and tilled by farmers;

h) all agricultural lands which had been tilled by farmers and the subject of their land distribution claims but were taken away from them by the government or the landowner for use or lease to foreign institutions;

i) all lands under agricultural cultivation or use by farmers within timber and mineral lands including those with existing concessions and exploration agreements shall be reclassified as agricultural lands upon the effectivity of this Act and subject to distribution

j) all government-owned lands that are agricultural in use or presently occupied and tilled by farmers or have remained undeveloped, including those portions in excess of their use

as penal colonies; and all public agricultural lands and alienable and disposable lands of the public domain that have remained undistributed, including settlement areas and foreshore lands presently occupied by farmers, settlers, and fishers; and

k) all private and public lands that have remained idle and abandoned and suitable for agricultural use.

#### **IV. Time Frame and Priorities**

**SECTION 6. *Time frame*** – The distribution of lands covered by this Act shall be completed within a period of five (5) years from the effectivity of this Act. The Department of Agrarian Reform (herein referred to as the Department) is hereby mandated to complete the land distribution of this Act within the specified time frame.

**SECTION 7. *Prioritization within simultaneous distribution*** – The Department shall exert all efforts to simultaneously distribute the lands covered by this Act. It shall create the appropriate implementing arms and mechanism in order to carry out the simultaneous distribution of the different categories and classifications of lands enumerated in Section 5 of this Act: *Provided*, That in carrying out the simultaneous distribution of lands, it shall give priority to lands mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (h) of Section 5 of this Act.

#### **V. Free Land Distribution**

**SECTION 8. *Free land distribution*** – The lands covered by this Act shall be distributed at no cost to farmer beneficiaries. The central goal of this Act is free land distribution based on social justice.

**SECTION 9. *Writing off of amortization on lands distributed under Presidential Decree No. 27 and Republic Act No. 6657, as amended by Republic Act No. 9700*** – The amortization schedule or any balance thereof, including the interests, of lands already distributed under Presidential Decree No. 27 and Republic Act No. 6657, as amended by Republic Act No. 9700, are hereby declared as written off. The farmer-beneficiaries of such lands shall be deemed their full owners upon the effectivity of this Act.

**SECTION 10. *Restoration to farmer-beneficiaries of lands under cancelled Certificates of Land Ownership Awards (CLOAS), Certificate of Land Transfers (CLTs) and Emancipation Patents (EPs) or with pending cancellation proceedings due to non-payment*** – The lands covered by Certificates of Land Ownership Awards (CLOAs), Certificate of Land Transfers (CLTs), and Emancipation Patents (EPs) already cancelled due to the failure of farmer-beneficiaries to amortize, where such lands have not yet been awarded to other qualified farmer-beneficiaries, are hereby restored to the ownership and possession of original farmer-beneficiaries who shall be deemed full owners of the land upon the effectivity of this Act. If such lands were already awarded to other qualified farmer-beneficiaries, the award shall be recognized and the amortization schedule for the land or the balance thereof are hereby likewise declared as written off such that the rights of full ownership over such lands shall devolve upon the subsequent qualified farmer-beneficiaries in accordance with Section 9 of this Act.

All pending cancellation proceedings of CLOAS, CLTs and EPs due to the failure of farmers to amortize their lands are hereby declared terminated and resolved in favor of

farmer-beneficiaries. The lands covered by such CLOAs, CLTs and EPs shall be immediately restored to the ownership and possession of farmer-beneficiaries who shall be deemed full owners of the land in accordance with Section 9 of this Act.

**Section 11. Issuance of Title of Full Emancipation** – All farmer-beneficiaries under this Act shall be issued, at no cost, a Title of Full Emancipation.

## **VI. Modes of Acquisition**

**SECTION 12. State acquisition of lands covered for distribution** – The State, through the Department, shall acquire and distribute all public and private agricultural lands exceeding five (5) hectares and for this purpose shall notify the landowner within fifteen days upon the effectivity of this Act. A maximum of five (5) hectares shall remain to the landowner and the excess shall be subject to expropriation: *Provided*, That the land does not fall under Section 16 of this Act: *Provided, further*, That the landowner shall personally cultivate the retained lands.

With regard to public and government-owned lands that fall under the scope of land distribution mentioned in Section 5 of this Act, the concerned departments, agencies, other government instrumentalities and institutions, including government financial institutions and government-owned or controlled corporations, and local government units, which exercise administration or control over such lands shall, within fifteen (15) days after the effectivity of this Act, turn these lands over to the Department for land distribution.

For purposes of land distribution, the Department shall assume jurisdiction over all alienable and disposable lands of the public domain under the jurisdiction of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). Within fifteen (15) days after the effectivity of this Act, the DENR shall turn over the lands to the Department.

The public and government-owned lands turned over under this Section shall be integrated into the Land Reform Zones, as mentioned in Section 24, where these lands are located.

**SECTION 13. Filipinization of lands and agribusiness enterprises owned, controlled and operated by Transnational corporations (TNCs)** – This Act hereby declares the Filipinization of agribusiness enterprises, including the land and non-land assets, of all agribusiness TNCs operating within the territory and jurisdiction of this country. The Filipinization of their lands, non-land assets, and agribusiness enterprises shall take effect immediately upon the effectivity of this Act.

The Filipinization and acquisition of such agribusiness enterprises shall be made in the following manner:

- a) The contract between the TNCs with private persons, natural or juridical, and any government office or entity shall be cancelled and terminated and notice to that effect shall be given the contracting parties;
- b) The lands operated by TNCs, where these lands have remained in private ownership, including all non-land assets therein shall be placed under State's ownership, subject to the rule of expropriation or confiscation as defined in this Act. The control or management of their agribusiness enterprise shall also be undertaken by the State or turned over to the

agricultural workers employed, regardless of employment status, in the operation of the TNCs; or

b) Where these lands have remained public or government-owned lands and undistributed, the contracts causing the TNCs' continued possession, control and operation of the land are hereby cancelled and terminated and notice to that effect shall be given the contracting parties. The government agency, instrumentality and institution, including government financial institutions and government-owned or controlled corporations, administering the land shall turn over the land to the Department in accordance with Section 12 hereof. Likewise, the control and management of the agribusiness enterprise of the TNCs shall be turned over to State or the agricultural workers' organizations, unions, associations or cooperatives.

Where the lands operated by TNCs were already awarded to agricultural workers' organizations, unions, associations or cooperatives under Section 8 of Republic Act No. 6657, as amended by Republic Act No. 9700, the contracts causing the TNCs' continued possession, control, and operation of the land shall be similarly cancelled and terminated and the workers' organizations, unions, associations or cooperatives shall be deemed owners of the land.

**SECTION 14. *Expropriation of lands of commercial farms, agricultural estates, cattle and livestock farms, aquaculture and pasture owned and operated by Filipino landowners or corporations*** - Lands of commercial farms and agricultural estates owned or operated by Filipino landowners or corporations shall also be expropriated.

However, if such lands and their non-land assets are found to fall under the category of sullied landholdings, as defined in this Act, the same shall be confiscated in accordance with Section 16 hereof.

In the case of lands operated as cattle and livestock farms, aquaculture, and pasture, the expropriation of such lands shall include their non-land assets, and other improvements, structures and instruments vital and necessary to their operation. If such lands and their non-land assets are found to fall under the category of sullied landholdings, the same shall be confiscated in accordance with Section 16 of this Act.

**SECTION 15. *Non-land assets in commercial farms and agricultural estates and the Right of First Refusal of agricultural workers*** - The non-land assets of commercial farms and agricultural estates shall remain in the ownership of Filipino landowners or corporations which may use the property to enter into joint corporate undertaking with the agricultural workers who are beneficiaries of land distribution of commercial farms and agricultural estates. If the Filipino landowners or corporations opt to sell their non-land assets, they must first offer to sell the property to the agricultural workers to whom the land would be awarded: *Provided*, That if the agricultural workers, by any reason, cannot purchase the non-land assets as first offered, the State, through the DA and Department, shall purchase the non-land assets and turn them over to the agricultural workers who shall receive the land in accordance with Section 41.

**SECTION 16. *Confiscation of sullied landholdings*** - Landholdings which are proven to have been acquired by their landowners through fraud, deception, intimidation, or the use of force or violence, and landholdings whose landowners have maintained private armed

groups which are known to farmers as having been involved in extra-judicial execution and abduction of farmers or have used such private armies against farmers and farmers' organizations in connection with agrarian disputes shall be confiscated in accordance with the provisions of Sections 21 and 22 of this Act. The confiscation shall include the non-land assets on the land, except the residential house of the landowner: *Provided*, That if the landowner has other residential house in some other place, the residential house attached to the land shall be included in the confiscation. The confiscated non-land assets shall be distributed to the qualified farmer-beneficiaries in accordance with Section 36 of this Act.

**SECTION 17. Small landowners option to sell** – In all other lands not exceeding fifteen (15) hectares, including the lands of retirees, professionals, and low and middle-income employees, the landowners shall be given the option to sell their lands in excess of five hectares to the State within one (1) year after the effectivity of this Act: *Provided*, That the remaining five (5) hectares shall be personally cultivated by the landowner.

If they use the option to sell within the prescribed period, the just compensation for their lands shall be based on the price agreed upon in the negotiations procedure provided for in subsection (b) of Section 44 of this Act. If they fail to exercise their option to sell after one (1) year, their lands shall be paid just compensation in accordance with subsection (c) of Section 44 of this Act.

**SECTION 18. No expropriation of landholdings below five (5) hectares and lands owned by higher-income and middle-income farmers** – Lands that are below five (5) hectares and the lands of middle-income and higher-income farmers shall not be expropriated. However, in the case of lands below five (5) hectares whose owners do not personally till the land, the landowners shall be encouraged to sell the land.

## **VII. Procedure for Filipinization and Confiscation**

**SECTION 19. Effecting the Filipinization of the agribusiness operations of Transnational corporations (TNCs)** – Within five (5) days after the effectivity of this Act, the Department shall issue a notice of cancellation of contract to the agribusiness TNCs and the private landowners of the lands operated by TNCs. They shall also be notified that the Government of the Republic of the Philippines has cancelled the business permit of the TNC in so far as operation of the agribusiness if concerned and has placed the entire operation of their agribusiness enterprise, including the land and non-land assets, under State control. In the case of public or government-owned lands operated by agribusiness TNCs, the TNCs shall be notified that the contract allowing their continued possession, control, and operation of the land has been rescinded and terminated.

In the said notice, the TNC shall be ordered to effect the turn-over of the land and non-land assets, control, supervision, and management of its agribusiness enterprise to the State or the agricultural workers' organization, unions, associations or cooperatives.

After the State or the agricultural workers have assumed control of the land, non-land assets and the entire agribusiness enterprise, the TNC shall immediately wrap up their operations within fifteen (15) days.

In the case when the control and management of the land and non-land assets of the agribusiness TNCs have been transferred to the State, the Department shall assist the

agricultural workers in the operation of the agribusiness enterprise until such time that they can effectively manage its operation but the income and profit of the land and the business shall redound to the benefit of the agricultural workers.

**SECTION 20. *Validation of the list of sullied landholdings*** – In each Land Reform Zone, the People's Coordinating Council for Agrarian Reform (PCCAR) shall conduct consultations with organizations of farmers, agricultural workers, fisherfolk and indigenous peoples to draw the list of landowners with sullied landholdings, as defined in this Act, and submit the list to the Department. The list shall be accompanied by the documentation of the profile of the landowners, the character of their land ownership, the history of their acquisition and their employment practices and treatment of their tenants, agricultural workers, employees and other farmers and workers tilling or working on their land and the specific cases of the involvement of the landowners' private armed groups in extra-judicial executions and abductions of farmers, including the cases of their use of such private armed groups against the farmers and farmers' organizations in connection with agrarian disputes. The documentation shall be under oath and duly notarized, to be signed by the officers of the organization or the farmer who have/has direct knowledge of the character of the landowner, history of acquisition of the land and his employment practices.

The PCCAR shall also gather such other documents and evidences that are necessary to substantiate the factual averments of the documentation.

**SECTION 21. *Summary hearing for sullied landholdings*** - Within three (3) days after receiving the documentation mentioned in paragraph 2 of Section 21 of this Act, the Department, through the Secretary, shall cause the cancellation of title of the landowner and conduct a summary hearing to determine whether the landowner is entitled to just compensation.

The landowner shall have the right to contest the findings that the land is sullied but such action shall be limited only to the determination of whether or not he or she is entitled to just compensation. Despite the filing of the action by the landowner contesting the said findings, the distribution of the land and transfer of its ownership to the qualified farmer-beneficiaries shall immediately ensue.

**SECTION 22. *Issuance of Compulsory Acquisition Order and liability of the landowner*** – After fifteen (15) days from notice of acquisition, if the landowner fails to vacate the land, the Department shall issue a Compulsory Acquisition Order against the landowner and, within three (3) days, send the order to the Department Sheriff for execution. The Compulsory Acquisition Order shall particularly and clearly delineate the boundaries of the lands to be covered and distributed and clearly name and describe the non-land assets to be seized for lands that fall under the category of sullied landholdings.

The Department Sheriff shall execute the Compulsory Acquisition Order within three (3) days from receipt of the Order from the Secretary. In executing the Compulsory Acquisition Order, the Department Sheriff shall form volunteers from farmers' organizations and agrarian reform advocates.

The landowner or any person acting in his behalf who refuses to vacate the land and its premises or who resists the enforcement of the demand or order to vacate after fifteen days (15) from the effectivity of this Act shall be liable for contempt and a separate prosecution

under Section 70 of this Act without prejudice to such other liabilities he/she may incur under the Revised Penal Code.

## **VIII. Land Reform Zones**

**SECTION 23. Pooling and constitution of covered lands into Land Reform Zones** - All lands covered by this Act shall be pooled and constituted into Land Reform Zones which shall correspond to a size not bigger than a province but not smaller than a congressional district. The Land Reform Zones shall serve as the basic unit of operation for the land distribution under this Act.

The Land Reform Zones shall have an operation center that coordinates all activities related to land distribution and serves as clearing house for the exchange of data and information regarding land availability, number of beneficiaries, status of land distribution in relation to the number of beneficiaries, problems encountered, and other information relevant and necessary to hastening or resolving difficulties in land distribution.

**SECTION 24. Conduct of survey of beneficiaries** - In each Land Reform Zone, the Department, through its field offices, shall conduct a survey of the beneficiaries which must be completed within a period of thirty (30) days after the effectivity of this Act. For this purpose, the Department shall enlist, through the PCCAR, the participation and help of farmers' organizations. The survey shall identify and categorize the population of beneficiaries according to their landholdings, tenurial status as farmers and employment status as agricultural workers, the size of their family, their income and monthly expenditures, and the available labor force of their family.

**SECTION 25. Land distribution plan** – In each Land Reform Zone, the Department, after the conduct of the survey, shall convene the PCCAR in order to craft a land distribution plan to be drawn from the participation and inputs of farmers' organizations, including rural women, agrarian reform advocates, advocates of rural development, food security and environment protection and other stakeholders of agrarian reform. The land distribution plan shall be based on the criteria for equitable distribution of land and optimized land utilization for achieving increased income of the beneficiaries as mentioned in Section 28 of this Act, further taking into consideration the factors of food security, ecological soundness and sustainable development.

**SECTION 26. Creation of national data base of all information collected from the survey** -The Department shall establish a national data base of all the data and information on the land covered by land distribution of this Act and the data and information gathered from the survey. The national data base shall be networked with the regional, provincial, and municipal offices of the Department and centers of operation of Land Reform Zones. The Department shall provide easy access of information for public consumption, to farmers' organizations and agrarian reform advocates and ensure that it is periodically updated.

## **IX. Determining the Size of Land for Distribution to Farmer-Beneficiaries**

**SECTION 27. Factors for determining the size of land for distribution to beneficiaries** - The Department, in close coordination with farmers' organizations, shall distribute the lands to the beneficiaries in accordance with the land distribution plan crafted by PCCAR for each Land Reform Zone. As to each farmer-beneficiary, the distribution shall be based

on the quality of the land, the available labor force of the family of the farmer-beneficiary, and the crops planted or recommended by the land distribution plan for improved production and family income of the farmer-beneficiaries: *Provided*, That the size of land to be awarded to the farmer-beneficiaries shall not exceed what they can actually personally till, but not to exceed five (5) hectares.

**SECTION 28. Restructuring the cropping system in lands operated by TNCs** – Where, upon consultation with farmers' organizations and environmental advocates, the Department, and the DA in consideration of food security, ecological soundness and sustainable agricultural development, the agricultural workers in lands operated by agribusiness TNCs may decide to reduce the hectarage devoted to monoculture export production for the cultivation of staple food crops and such other crops found to be suitable with the natural and human endowments of the area.

**SECTION 29. Provision for homelots and sources of additional or alternative livelihoods** – The land distribution shall include provision for the homelot of farmer-beneficiaries. In the case of commercial farms, agricultural estates, and lands operated by TNCs, and the lands operated as cattle and livestock farms, aquaculture and pasture, a portion of such lands shall be allotted at no cost for the housing needs of their agricultural workers and for other sources of livelihood. The housing facilities of TNCs shall be given to the most needy among the agricultural workers employed in the operation of nationalized agribusiness enterprise.

**SECTION 30.** Where the lands of a municipality are inadequate to satisfy the land distribution requirements in relation to the number of farmer-beneficiaries, the names of farmer-beneficiaries who do not receive any land or who receive inadequate land shall be immediately forwarded to the center of operation of the Land Reform Zone for inclusion in the land distribution in other municipalities where there are available lands for distribution. Such farmer-beneficiaries shall be considered as having preferential right to land distribution under paragraph (c) of Section 33.

## X. Beneficiaries

**SECTION 31. Beneficiaries of land distribution** - The beneficiaries of the land distribution program under this Act shall be:

- a.) all landless farmers, as defined in this Act, who have not received any land from all previous agrarian reform programs, tenants and leaseholders in tenanted private agricultural lands;
- b.) farmers, who became beneficiaries of Presidential Decree No. 27 and Republic Act No. 6657, as amended by Republic Act No. 9700, whose lands are not enough to sustain the economic needs of their families in relation to their available labor force;
- c.) agricultural workers informally employed in the farm units of small landowners; the agricultural workers of commercial farms and agricultural estates, regardless of employment status; and the workers of cattle and livestock farms, aquaculture and pasture, regardless of employment status: *Provided*, That in the case of tenanted agricultural estates, the land shall be distributed to the tenants of the agricultural estate.

- d.) fishers occupying foreshore lands;
- e.) settlers and tillers in alienable and disposable lands of the public domain and settlement areas; and
- f.) in all other lands, the present farmer-occupants and other landless farmers in nearby barrios or municipalities.

Farmers who became beneficiaries of land distribution under Presidential Decree No. 27 and Republic Act No. 6657, as amended by Republic Act No. 9700, but who lost their land for any reason shall not be disqualified as beneficiaries under this Act.

**SECTION 32. *Preferential treatment of beneficiaries*** - In distributing the land under this Act, the land distribution plan shall observe the following preferential treatment of beneficiaries:

- a. With regard to lands owned by private landowners, the preferential beneficiaries shall be their tenants, leaseholders, or the farmers presently occupying and tilling the land;
- b. With regard to lands operated as commercial farms, agricultural estates, livestock and cattle farms, aquaculture, pasture, the beneficiaries shall be the agricultural workers and workers employed regularly, contractually or seasonally in the commercial farm, agricultural estate, livestock and cattle farms, aquaculture, or pasture and the tenants in the case of tenanted agricultural estates;
- c. With regard to all other lands, the beneficiaries shall be the farmers, agricultural workers, and fisherfolk, presently occupying and tilling the land and other landless farmers in nearby barrios or municipalities in a given Land Reform Zone; the same rule shall apply to alienable and disposable lands of the public domain and settlement areas, pasture lands without pasture lease agreements, and foreshore lands.

**SECTION 33. *Dispute resolution among beneficiaries*** – Any dispute arising from the application of preferential treatment of farmer beneficiaries shall be resolved by the existing farmers' organizations in the barrio or municipality where the land is located. The farmers' organization shall endeavor to amicably resolve the dispute as soon as possible.

**SECTION 34. *Provision for internally-displaced farmers*** – Tenants, leaseholders and other farmers who return to the land they had left because they were harassed into flight by the landowner or evicted by court order or ousted through the use of threats, intimidation, force and violence by the landowner, or because of militarization, shall not lose their rights to the land if the land is not yet occupied by another farmer. If the land is already occupied and tilled by another farmer-beneficiary, the internally-displaced farmers shall be given land from the available lands in the barrio or municipality or Land Reform Zone.

**SECTION 35. *Cooperative distribution of non-land assets in sullied landholdings*** – The confiscated non-land assets in sullied landholdings shall be distributed to the farmer-beneficiaries in the concept of cooperative ownership.

**SECTION 36. Landowners as part of the beneficiaries** – Landowners who are entitled to five (5) hectares and willing to till the land personally shall form part of the beneficiaries of land distribution.

**SECTION 37. Other beneficiaries** - Subject to the factors mentioned in Section 28 of this Act, middle-income and higher-income farmers shall also be considered part of the beneficiaries of land distribution in order to raise their income: *Provided*, That they shall till the land personally.

Overseas Filipino workers and all other persons of good standing who have left their home barangays and who wish to return to their barangays of origin in order to engage in farming may upon return be given due share of the land being distributed, subject to the availability of land and to the consent of farmers' organizations existing in the said barangays: *Provided*, That they shall personally till the land themselves.

**SECTION 38. Periodic monitoring of landowners who are beneficiaries** - The Department shall periodically monitor the compliance of landowners who are included as beneficiaries of land distribution. If they are found to have failed to personally till the land, the land shall be confiscated and turned over to the farmers' organization or cooperative existing in the barrio or municipality where the land is situated.

**SECTION 39. Start of ownership rights of beneficiaries** – For purposes of reckoning the start of enjoyment of rights, protection, and privileges, the ownership rights of farmer-beneficiaries over the land awarded them shall commence at the moment of their identification and validation by the Department as beneficiary of land distribution. But for purposes of reckoning the start of obligations, the ownership rights of farmer-beneficiaries shall be deemed to commence on the date of actual installation or occupation or, in the case of farmers who have occupied the land before the effectivity of this Act, on the date of their identification as beneficiary.

## **XI. Provisions for the Beneficiaries of Commercial Farms, Agricultural Estates, Livestock and Cattle Farms, Aquaculture and Pasture**

**SECTION 40. Collective ownership of beneficiaries in commercial farms, agricultural estates, livestock and cattle farms, aquaculture and pasture lands** – Upon consultation with the agricultural workers, the lands of commercial farms, agricultural estates, livestock and cattle farms, orchards, fruit farms, aquaculture, and pasture lands shall be distributed to the agricultural workers or workers in the concept of producers' cooperatives or collective ownership. In the case of livestock and cattle farms, aquaculture and pasture, the lands to be distributed shall include the non-land assets. The organization of agricultural workers or workers which receives the land and non-land assets shall act as State administrator and all its decisions and acts involving the property shall have the consent and approval of the majority of agricultural workers or workers.

Being in the nature of producers' cooperatives and collective ownership, agricultural workers or workers who get employed in the joint corporate undertaking or in the cattle and livestock farms, aquaculture, and pasture lands after the land distribution shall be considered part of the producers' cooperatives or collective ownership, as the case maybe, and shall be entitled to a share of the income, profits and all other benefits the land and non-land assets will generate.

**SECTION 41. Management or decision making body of joint corporate undertaking –**

The joint corporate undertaking that will be formed between the agricultural workers and the owner of the non-land assets shall be managed by a three-man management committee. Two (2) of the members of the management committee shall come from the ranks of agricultural workers, chosen by and among themselves, who shall serve on the pleasure of the agricultural workers.

However, if the lands of commercial farms and agricultural estates are found to fall under the category of sullied landholdings, such lands and their non-land assets shall be managed and operated by the agricultural workers in the same manner as the nationalized agribusiness enterprise of TNCs.

**SECTION 42. Livestock and cattle farms, aquaculture and pasture lands to be operated as producers' cooperatives –**

The livestock and cattle farms, aquaculture and pasture shall be operated by their beneficiaries as producers' cooperatives. The Department in collaboration with the existing organization of farmers in the barangay or municipality where the land is situated shall assist the beneficiaries in forming a producers' cooperative.

## **XII. Just Compensation**

**SECTION 43. Determining just compensation for lands subject to expropriation –**

The lands subject to expropriation shall be paid just compensation to be preliminarily determined by the Department in accordance with the following:

- a. In all landholdings above fifteen (15) hectares, the just compensation shall be based on, whichever is lower, the purchase price of the land or the average tax assessment on the land for the last three (3) years prior to the effectivity of this Act.
- b. In the case of landowners who are given the option to sell provided in Section 17, and landowners with landholdings below five (5) hectares, the just compensation for their lands shall be the price agreed upon after negotiations involving the Department, the tenants or farmers or agricultural workers tilling the land, the farmers' organizations and the landowner concerned.

Within five (5) days after a landowner offers his land for sale to the State, the PCCAR shall call a valuation negotiation meeting to be participated by the landowner concerned, a Department representative, the tenants or agricultural workers of the landowner and a representative of the farmers' organization in the municipality where the land is located. Where the landowner has no tenant or agricultural worker, the farmers occupying and tilling the land shall be allowed to participate in the valuation negotiation meeting.

If the negotiations cannot reach an agreement after a month, the lands shall be paid just compensation which shall be preliminarily based on the average tax assessment for the last three (3) years prior to the effectivity of this Act.

In the case of retirees, overseas Filipino workers, professionals, and low and middle-income employees who have acquired landholdings within the last five (5) years before the effectivity of this Act, if the negotiations cannot reach an agreement after a month, their lands shall be paid just compensation preliminarily based on the purchase price.

c. In the case of landowners who are given the option to sell under Section 17 of this Act but failed to avail of their option within the prescribed period, the just compensation for their lands shall be preliminarily based on the average tax assessment for the last three (3) years prior to the effectivity of this Act.

**SECTION 44. *Modes of payment*** – The compensation for the expropriated lands shall be made through a combination of any of the following:

- a. cash payment;
- b. shares of investment in industrial or commercial enterprise;
- c. tax credits which can be used to offset against any tax liability; and
- d. set-off of unpaid loans from any financial institution.

### **XIII. Exclusive Jurisdiction and Immunity of the Department From Judicial Intervention**

**SECTION 45. *Exclusive and primary jurisdiction of the Department*** – The Department and its deputized People's Coordinating Council for Agrarian Reform shall have exclusive and primary jurisdiction over all disputes or cases involving the adjudication of issues, questions and controversies, including the preliminary determination of just compensation, necessary and related to the implementation of this Act.

**SECTION 46. *Preliminary determination of the case by the Department*** – No court, tribunal, or prosecutor shall take cognizance of any case, civil or criminal, designed to remove, eject, oust, exclude, or harass potential, qualified and awarded farmer-beneficiaries under this Act, unless certified by the Secretary of the Department that the case is proper for trial or hearing by a court or judge or other officer of competent jurisdiction. If any such case is filed with any court, tribunal or prosecutor, the case shall be referred to the Secretary of the Department for a preliminary determination if the case is an agrarian matter, dispute or controversy as defined under this Act. If the Secretary of the Department finds that the case is a proper case for the court or judge or other hearing officer to hear, he/she shall so certify and such court, judge or other hearing officers may assume jurisdiction over the dispute or controversy.

The preliminary determination of the Secretary of the Department that the case, dispute or controversy is an agrarian matter, shall be final and binding upon the judge, prosecutor or any other officer of competent jurisdiction.

If the case is certified as a proper case for trial, said certification is not binding upon the court or judge or hearing officer. Said court or judge or hearing officer may, after due hearing, affirm, reverse or modify said preliminary determination, as the evidence and substantial merits of the case may warrant.

**SECTION 47. *Immunity of the Department from judicial intervention*** – No temporary restraining order, injunction, prohibition or mandamus shall be issued by the lower courts against the Department in the exercise of its exclusive and primary jurisdiction and in the performance of its duties and functions necessary and relevant to the implementation of this Act.

#### **XIV. Provisions For the Protection of the Lands of Beneficiaries**

**SECTION 48. *Prohibition against sale, mortgage, transfer or any conveyance or disposition*** – The sale, mortgage, transfer or any conveyance or disposition of the lands awarded to farmer-beneficiaries shall be prohibited except where the transfer is by hereditary succession. In the case of transfer by hereditary succession, the land shall be given to the heir who is willing to personally till the land and the most needy among the children of the farmer-beneficiary.

If the farmer-beneficiary can no longer till the land for one reason or another, he/she shall turn over the land to the farmers' organization or cooperative existing in the barrio or municipality. The farmers' organization or cooperative shall then select the most qualified farmer-beneficiary with preference to the heirs who are most needy and are willing to till the land.

**SECTION 49. *Prohibition against land reclassification and land use conversion*** – The lands covered by land distribution or already awarded to farmer-beneficiaries under this Act shall not be subject to conversion and reclassification by any government unit, agency, institution or instrumentality. All pending reclassification proceedings shall be terminated upon the effectivity of this Act.

**SECTION 50. *Immunity of covered lands from levy on unpaid taxes and writing off of tax arrears and delinquencies*** – The lands covered by this Act and already awarded to farmer-beneficiaries shall be immune from any levy on unpaid taxes. In all cases of unpaid taxes of farmer-beneficiaries, it shall be the obligation of the farmers' organization in the barrio or municipality to come to the aid of farmer-beneficiaries by negotiating in their behalf with the local government unit or other revenue-collecting agencies of the government for such terms and conditions that will enable the farmer-beneficiaries to pay their tax arrearages and delinquencies without compromising the needs of their families. The terms and conditions reached in the negotiations shall have the consent of the farmer-beneficiary concerned.

If the tax arrearages of farmer-beneficiaries are caused by crop failure brought about by fortuitous event or force majeure, the farmer-beneficiaries shall enjoy a three-year tax moratorium to enable them to recover from the crop failure.

The arrearages and delinquencies incurred by farmer-beneficiaries in the payment of property tax attached to the amortization schedule of lands already distributed under P.D. 27 and R.A. 6657, as amended by R.A. 9700, are hereby declared as written off.

**SECTION 51. *Indefeasibility of the land distribution of this Act*** – The act of land distribution to the farmer-beneficiaries under this Act shall be indefeasible, except on the issue of adverse claim of another farmer-beneficiary to preferential right over the land, and its indefeasibility takes effect upon the identification by the Department of the farmer-beneficiaries as beneficiary of land distribution.

In no case shall any lower court or judge take cognizance of any case, complaint, or petition filed by any person questioning the award directly or collaterally.

Any adverse claim of ownership to the land or to just compensation shall not in any way affect nor constitute a bar to the distribution of the land to the farmer-beneficiaries.

**SECTION 52. *Land Reform Zones as protected areas*** – The Land Reform Zones are hereby declared as protected areas from any economic activity that causes destruction in the ecological system as to affect the productivity of the lands awarded to farmer-beneficiaries or any economic activity in which the farmer-beneficiaries run the risk of losing their livelihood and control over their lands. Such activities shall be strictly prohibited from the Land Reform Zones.

#### **XV. Promotion of Cooperatives**

**SECTION 53. *Promotion of cooperatives among the farmer-beneficiaries*** – The Department shall promote the formation, harmonized and synchronized with land distribution, of the farmer-beneficiaries into cooperatives and other organizations of mutual-aid. It shall encourage the farmer-beneficiaries to pool together their productive resources and labor in order to increase their production and income and to equitably share in the benefits of improved production. It shall endeavor to make the cooperative the basic unit of production among the beneficiaries.

**SECTION 54. *Integrating the cooperative education program in the process of land distribution*** – The Department shall devise and develop an education and training program for the promotion of cooperatives among the farmer-beneficiaries. The program shall include the imparting and development of skills in cooperative organizing, cooperative administration, cooperative finance, and cooperative production. It shall be integrated into the land distribution process.

**SECTION 55. *Incentives program for beneficiaries' cooperatives*** - The Department, together with the PCCAR, farmers' organizations and the DA, shall devise an incentives program for cooperatives of farmer-beneficiaries.

#### **XVI. Support Services and Improving the Productivity and Working Conditions of the Beneficiaries**

**SECTION 56. *Support services*** – The State shall implement a program for the delivery of support services to farmer-beneficiaries. The program shall be based on a holistic approach to human and social development and integrated into the land distribution program with the long term end view of increasing the productivity of farmer-beneficiaries in order to transform them into cooperatives or organizations of efficient member-producers.

Along this thrust, the program of support services shall consist of credit facilities, production support, post-harvest, market access and market price guarantees and such other services necessary to make their production viable and increase their income. The credit facility shall have an interest rate affordable to the farmer-beneficiaries and shall make full use of alternative collateral systems that do not put up as collateral the land of farmer-beneficiaries.

The support services for production shall include research for the development of sustainable farming technology to sever the farmer-beneficiaries from dependence on imported technology and inputs.

**SECTION 57. State support to agricultural workers' enterprise in nationalized lands; and provision for same incentives and privileges** – The State, through the Department together with the DA and DTI and other appropriate government agencies, shall extend to the agricultural workers operating the farms or plantations in nationalized lands all the indispensable and necessary support, incentives, and privileges to make their enterprise viable.

**SECTION 58. Improving the working conditions of agricultural workers in nationalized lands, commercial farms, and agricultural estates** - a) The status of employment, rank, wages and benefits of agricultural workers in nationalized agribusiness enterprise and in joint corporate relations shall not be diminished from the level they received prior to land distribution; b) there shall be no cut-off in the length of service of all agricultural workers under the new operations of lands distributed; c) all seasonal, casual, contractual, project employee, piece-rate workers and other employees shall be considered regular employees; and, d) the agricultural workers shall be entitled to a share in the income and profit of the enterprise.

**SECTION 59. Improving the working conditions of agricultural workers employed by higher-income and middle-income farmers** - Higher-income and middle-income farmers who are employing agricultural workers shall increase the wages and improve the working conditions of their agricultural workers.

## XVII. Budgetary Provision and Strengthening the Department

**SECTION 60. Progressive augmentation of Department budget for LAD**– During the five (5) years of implementation of the land acquisition and distribution (LAD) program under this Act, the Department shall have a progressively augmented regular annual budget starting with *Fifty Billion Pesos* (P50 B) on the first year which shall increase by not less than *Two Billion Pesos* (P 2B) every year thereafter.

Whatever excess in the budget for LAD shall be appropriated and disbursed for support service to the farmers.

**SECTION 61. Augmentation of personnel** – To carry out its mandate under this Act, subject to civil service laws and rules, the Department shall recruit additional personnel for the various tasks and functions involved in the land distribution program: *Provided*, That the annual total expenditures for the recruitment of additional personnel shall not exceed twenty per cent (20 %) of the annual total increment to the total budget.

**SECTION 62. The PCCAR and Strengthening the links of the Department with farmers' organizations and other agrarian reform stakeholders** - The Department shall immediately initiate the creation of a People's Coordinating Council for Agrarian Reform to be composed of representatives from the Department and the DA and leaders of all cooperatives and organizations of farmers, agricultural workers, fisherfolks, indigenous peoples, rural women, and agrarian reform advocates existing in a Land Reform Zone, or any representative appointed by such organizations. The PCCAR shall be the deputized

people's coordinating council and support arm of the Department in conducting the survey of beneficiaries, drawing the land distribution plan, assessing the quality of the lands, conducting education and information campaign, promoting cooperatives and in delivering support services to the farmer-beneficiaries. It shall serve as coordinating body for involving the broad ranks of farmers and agrarian reform advocates, through their leaders and chosen representatives, in all aspects of the land distribution so that the Department can harness and deploy the personnel and resources of such organizations and sectors in carrying out land distribution.

## XVIII. The Land Reform Support Services Fund

**SECTION 63. *Land Reform Support Services Fund*** -In addition to the annual budget of the Department, the amount of *Fifty Billion Pesos* (P5OB) is hereby allocated for the implementation of the support services program of this Act. The amount shall be constituted as Land Reform Support Services Fund which shall primarily serve as trust fund to ensure the delivery of support services to farmer-beneficiaries.

The local government units in Land Reform Zones shall augment the Land Reform Support Services Fund by allocating ten percent (10%) of their annual budget to the provision of support services for the farmer-beneficiaries in their area of jurisdiction.

**SECTION 64. *Releases of Land Reform Support Services Fund, annual total budget and particular allocation*** – The Land Reform Support Services Fund shall be released to the Department in tranches of *Ten Billion Pesos* (P10B) each year for the five-year period of implementation of this Act. The annual tranche releases shall be integrated into the annual budget of the Department to constitute the total annual budget (annual regular budget of the Department plus tranche releases from the Land Reform Support Services Fund): *Provided*, That sixty percent (60%) of the total annual budget shall be allocated as follows:

- a. Thirty percent (30 %) for credit facilities;
- b. Thirty percent (30 %) for production support;
- c. Thirty-five percent (35 %) for post-harvest facilities development, market access, marketing, and price guarantees; and
- d. Five percent (5 %) for research and development .

## XIX. Transitory Provisions

**SECTION 65. *Reduction of all land rents to ten percent (10%) of the net harvest during the implementation period*** – During the five (5) year land distribution period, all leasehold or tenancy rents in lands covered by land distribution but not yet actually distributed, shall be reduced to 10 - 90 percent sharing of the net harvest in favor of the farmer leaseholder or tenant: *Provided*, That the cost of production shall be shouldered equally by the landowner and the leaseholder or tenant.

**SECTION 66. *Education and information drive*** – The PCCAR in each Land Reform Zone shall conduct a top-to-bottom education and information drive on the provisions of this Act. For this purpose, it shall involve and mobilize the organizations of farmers, agricultural workers, fisherfolks, indigenous peoples and other agrarian reform stakeholders. The education and information campaign shall reach out not only to the

population of farmer-beneficiaries but also to workers, businessmen, government officials, teachers, students and other sectors in order to develop among these various sectors the sense of public stake in genuine agrarian reform.

**SECTION 67. *Duty of Notaries Public and Register of Deeds*** – Upon the effectivity of this Act, a Notary Public shall not notarize a document involving the sale, mortgage, transfer, conveyance, or any disposition of agricultural lands without any certification from the Department that the land is not covered by land distribution. The Notary Public who notarizes any document involving the sale, mortgage, transfer, conveyance or disposition of any land shall furnish the Department a copy of the document within three (3) days after notarizing the document.

The Register of Deeds shall likewise report to the Department any application for registration involving the sale, mortgage, transfer, conveyance or any disposition of agricultural lands within twenty-four (24) hours after the receipt of such application and shall refrain action thereon until favorable recommendation is issued by the Department.

In filing the report, the ROD shall furnish the Department all documents, including the history of ownership of the land, necessary and relevant to determining whether the transaction is with the intent to evade land distribution. The ROD shall not act on the application unless the Department issues a certification that the land is not covered by land distribution. If the Department certifies that the land is covered by land distribution, the ROD shall deny the application.

**SECTION 68. *Five-year tax holiday for farmer-beneficiaries*** – The farmer-beneficiaries of land distribution shall enjoy a five-year tax holiday to be reckoned from the date of their actual occupation and tilling of the land.

## **XX. Prohibited Acts and Penal Provisions**

**SECTION 69. *Prohibited Acts*** -The following acts and omissions shall be prohibited:

1. The sale, mortgage, transfer, conveyance, or any disposition of agricultural lands by the landowner upon the effectivity of this Act except when the transfer is by hereditary succession;
2. The ousting by the landowner of his tenants, leaseholders or farmers actually tilling the land for any reason;
3. The submission by the landowner of persons who are not actual tillers of the land in order to install fake or dummy beneficiaries;
4. Inducing or using coercion, threat or intimidation on the farmer-beneficiaries to sell, mortgage, transfer, convey or dispose the lands awarded them in violation of Section 49 of this Act;
5. Inducing or using coercion, threat or intimidation on the farmer-beneficiaries to effect the conversion of the lands awarded them in violation of Section 50 of this Act;
6. Converting lands covered by this Act or already awarded to farmer-beneficiaries to uses other than agricultural in violation of Section 50 of this Act;
7. Refusal to vacate the premises of the land and resisting the enforcement of the Compulsory Acquisition Order;

8. Concealing properties identified by the Department as part of the land and non-land assets to be expropriated or confiscated or damaging such properties to render them useless to the farmer-beneficiaries;
9. The act of notarizing, in violation of the first paragraph of Section 68 of this Act, by a Notary Public any document involving the sale, mortgage, transfer, conveyance or any disposition of agricultural lands or the failure of the Notary Public to furnish the Department a copy of the document as mentioned Section 68 of this Act; and
10. The misdeclaration, submission of false report or the failure of the ROD, in violation of the second paragraph of Section 68, to report any application for registration involving the sale, mortgage, transfer, conveyance or disposition of lands covered by this Act or the registration of the sale, mortgage, transfer, conveyance or disposition of the land without the required certification from the Department;

**SECTION 70. *Penalties*** – a.) The commission of any of the prohibited acts or omissions mentioned in the preceding Section, except in the case of failure of the Notary Public to furnish the Department a copy of the document mentioned in Section 68, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment of not less than six (6) years and one (1) day but not exceeding ten (10) years and by imposition of a fine of not less than One Hundred Fifty Thousand Pesos (P150,000) but not exceeding Two Hundred Fifty Thousand Pesos (P250,000). If the convicted person is a government official or employee, he/she shall suffer the additional penalty of permanent disqualification to hold any public office.

b.) The failure of the Notary Public to furnish the Department a copy of the document mentioned in the first paragraph of Section 68 of this Act shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment of not less than four (4) months but not exceeding six (6) months and a fine of not less than Twenty Five Thousand Pesos (P25,000) but not exceeding Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000). In addition, he/she shall be permanently disqualified to hold the commission of Notary Public.

c.) Any prosecutor or judge who violates the prohibitions mentioned in Section 47 and the second paragraph of Section 52 of this Act shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment of not less than four (4) years but not exceeding six (6) years and a fine of not less than One Hundred Thousand Pesos (P100,000) but not exceeding One Hundred Fifty Thousand Pesos (P150,000). In addition, he/she shall be permanently disqualified to hold any public office.

## **XXI. Miscellaneous Provisions**

**SECTION 71. *Implementing Rules and Regulations*** – The Department, in consultation with the PCCAR, farmers' organizations and advocates of agrarian reform, shall issue the Implementing Rules and Regulations of this Act within fifteen (15) days from its effectivity.

**SECTION 72. *Separability Clause*** – If, for any reason, any section or provision of this Act is declared null and void, no other sections, provision, or part hereof shall be affected and the same shall remain in full force and effect.

**SECTION 73. *Repealing Clause*** – Laws including Republic Act No. 6657 as amended by Republic Act No. 9700, decrees including Presidential Decree No. 27, presidential

proclamations, executive and administrative orders, ordinances and other issuances that are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed and amended accordingly.

**SECTION 74. *Effectivity Clause*** – This Act shall take effect immediately upon its publication in the Official Gazette or at least two (2) national newspapers of general circulation.

*Approved.*