

Republic of the Philippines  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
Quezon City

**SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS**

First Regular Session

House Bill No. 1965

HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES	
<b>RECEIVED</b>	
DATE:	26 JUL 2016
TIME:	8:47 PM
BY:	<i>[Signature]</i>
REGISTRATION UNIT BILLS AND INDEX SERVICE	

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**Introduced by Representative Estrellita B. Suansing**

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**EXPLANATORY NOTE**

Records show that rice accounts for almost 25% of food expenditures of the poorest 30% of the Filipino population. Two out of every three poor persons are dependent on agriculture for employment and sustenance. Therefore, rice prices have a significant impact on the well-being of the Filipinos, including small rice farmers who are net buyers of rice for household consumption.

It is evident then that not only is there an urgent need to revive the rice economy to minimize the country's vulnerability to future external shocks and to reduce supply and price volatility – but that in the immediate term, the rice supply gap can be minimized at much less cost than what is usually resorted to. Thus, this proposed measure seeks to mandate an immediate fertilizer support to Filipino farmers of irrigated land in the form of a “buy 2-take 3” subsidy scheme where farmer beneficiaries will receive in-kind 3 bags of urea fertilizer per hectare of irrigated rice farm actually tilled to supplement 2 bags already privately purchased. This will ensure that farmers are able to use the prescribed amount of fertilizer per hectare, plus one more, to increase rice yields.

In conjunction with this, long overdue reforms and restructuring in the National Food Authority (NFA) will be initiated as a preparatory step towards the long-term goal of rice sufficiency for our country. This bill, thus, paves the way for redesigning the NFA into a buffer stock management agency that will check and maintain the rice reserve requirements of the country. Necessary steps to make registration processes more efficient and its corresponding fees more affordable shall also be undertaken by the NFA in order to encourage private sector participation in rice importation.

Fertilizer prices have more than doubled over the last two years, making optimal usage unaffordable and optimal palay yields unattainable. Combining fertilizer support with initiatives to reorient the NFA into a buffer stock management agency, away from its importation function, will set the stage to correct rice market distortions that have been created by NFA intervention in the market over the last three decades.

In view of the foregoing, immediate passage of this bill is earnestly sought.

*[Signature]*  
**HON. ESTRELLITA B. SUANSING**  
1<sup>st</sup> District, Nueva Ecija

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**AN ACT**

**TO INCREASE SHORT TERM GRAIN AVAILABILITY, MINIMIZE VULNERABILITY TO EXTERNAL PRICE AND SUPPLY SHOCKS AND ACHIEVE IMMEDIATE RICE SECURITY, MANDATING FOR THAT PURPOSE THE CREATION OF A FERTILIZER SUPPORT MECHANISM AND THE RESTRUCTURING AND REORIENTATION OF THE NATIONAL FOOD AUTHORITY, APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

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

**Chapter I**

**GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**SECTION 1. Short Title.** – This Act shall be known as the “Immediate Rice Security Act.”

**SECTION 2. Declaration of Policy.** – The State hereby reaffirms the fundamental right of every person to adequate food and to be free from hunger. Toward this end, the State shall provide immediate strategic measures to ensure short-term availability of grain, particularly the staple food rice and the sustained productivity growth of agriculture. Thus, interventions that ensure the availability and accessibility of crucial inputs to farming, especially fertilizer, shall be carried out by the State to maximize rice production in order to increase the yield and meet the national requirement.

The initiation and execution of key reforms to address crucial rice market distortions and to minimize the country’s vulnerability to external price and supply shocks is hereby further declared a State policy. Pursuant to this, the reorientation and transformation of the National Food Authority into a buffer stock management agency shall be undertaken and the implementation of measures that make private sector participation in rice importation more feasible and accessible shall be prioritized.

**Chapter II**

**FERTILIZER SUPPORT PROGRAM**

1       **SECTION 3.    *Creation of the Fertilizer Support Program.*** – As the  
2 mechanism for extending government fertilizer counterpart to the farmers, a  
3 Fertilizer Support Program (FSP) is hereby created which shall be implemented per  
4 cropping season over the next fiscal year immediately succeeding the enactment of  
5 this Act or for the duration of the rice crisis as determined by the President upon  
6 recommendation of the Department of Agriculture, whichever is longer.

7       Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority (FPA), in coordination with the Department  
8 of Agriculture, shall be the primary agency tasked with the implementation of the  
9 FSP. The FPA shall, within sixty (6) days from the enactment of this Act, formulate  
10 the necessary rules and regulations for the implementation of the Fertilizer Support  
11 Program created by this Act.

12       **SECTION 4.    *Fertilizer Subsidy Mechanism.*** – The FSP shall provide  
13 “buy-two-take-three” in-kind urea (46%) nitrogen subsidy to qualified farmers of  
14 irrigated land duly recognized by and registered with the municipal agricultural  
15 offices (MAO) of their local government units. Upon presentation of proof of  
16 procurement of two bags from a FPA registered fertilizer dealer or retailer, the FPA  
17 designated distribution centers shall give out the corresponding amount of in-kind  
18 use subsidy to MAO-registered farmer-beneficiaries: *Provided*, That the amount of  
19 urea granted to each farmer shall not be less than two (2) 50-kgs. bags or more than  
20 three (3) 50-kgs. bags per hectare.

21       **SECTION 5.    *Identification of Farmer Beneficiaries.*** – Each municipal  
22 agricultural office shall submit a master list of qualified farmer-beneficiaries,  
23 together with the corresponding area of their ricefield to the Department of  
24 Agriculture. For the purpose of the Fertilizer Support Program created under this  
25 Chapter, qualified farmer-beneficiaries must:

- 26           a. Be an actual tiller;
- 27           b. Have a fully irrigated riceland; and
- 28           c. Undertake that he will apply the urea in his ricefield.

29       **SECTION 6.    *Fertilizer Procurement.*** – The FPA, pursuant to their  
30 charter, shall promulgate the necessary rules and regulations for the importation of  
31 the required urea under the FSP; *Provided*, That the procurement shall be conducted  
32 through the government open competitive bidding in accordance with the  
33 harmonized procedures on procurement under Republic Act No. 9184, or the  
34 Government Procurement Reform Act; *Provided, further*, That the urea imported shall  
35 be directly shipped to the respective FPA distribution centers.

36       **SECTION 7.    *Monitoring and Assessment.*** – The Fertilizer and Pesticide  
37 Authority, through their Provincial FPA Coordinators, shall monitor the distribution  
38 and the use of urea under the FSP, as well as fertilizer availability, prices and  
39 movements. The Department of Agriculture shall design a reporting system for the  
40 regional field units to monitor and assess the impact of the FSP on rice farm  
41 productivity. The MAFC shall assist the Provincial FPA Coordinators in the  
42 monitoring and evaluation of the program.

**SECTION 8. *Prohibited Acts.*** – For the purpose of this Chapter, any person who engages in any fraudulent transaction or manipulative activity in order to influence the outcome of the public bidding process, or engages in simulated or fictitious procurement process leading to the awarding of a contract for the supply of fertilizers, shall suffer the penalty of imprisonment of not less than twelve (12) years and one (1) day nor more than twenty (20) years, without prejudice to separate criminal prosecution under Republic Act No. 3019, otherwise known as the Anti-Graft and Corruption Practices Act and other penal laws.

## Chapter III

## REORIENTATION OF THE NATIONAL FOOD AUTHORITY

**SECTION 9. *Reforms in the National Food Authority.*** – The National Food Authority (NFA) shall, within one (1) year from the effectivity of this Act, formulate and implement guidelines to phase out its participation in rice importation: *Provided, That* the NFA shall undertake a comprehensive review of its plans and programs and redesign the same to focus on the management and maintenance of proper levels of buffer stock requirements of the country.

**SECTION 10. *Rice Importation.*** – The NFA shall establish rules and regulations that will make participation in importation of rice more feasible and accessible to the private sector. Within sixty (60) days from the effectivity of this Act, the NFA shall have amended its guidelines to facilitate and allow for a shorter registration process and reduced associated fees to encourage private sector especially farmers’ organizations, participation in the rice importation business. Along with this, the NFA shall implement necessary restructuring in their programs in order to make vital information that ensure timely and sufficient importation of rice available to duly registered rice importers.

## Chapter IV

## FINAL PROVISIONS

**SECTION 11. Congressional Oversight Committee.** – For the effective implementation of this Act, a Congressional Oversight Committee on Rice Security Program is hereby created, hereinafter referred to as the Rice Security Program Oversight Committee, to be composed of five (5) members each from the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Rice Security Program Oversight Committee shall be jointly chaired by the Chairs of the Committees on Agriculture and Food of both Houses, with the Chairs of the Committee on Trade and Commerce of both Houses acting as vice-chairs. They shall meet bi-annually to monitor and review the status of implementation of the provisions of this Act. For this purpose, the Rice Security Program Oversight Committee shall have the power to require the submission of status reports and other necessary data and information.

**SECTION 12. Appropriations.** – For purposes of the FSP created under Chapter II of this Act, a special fertilizer support fund, which will be used by the FPA in the importation of urea under this program, in the amount of Fifteen billion pesos (P15,000,000,000.00) per cropping season for the fiscal year immediately following

1 the enactment of this Act, shall be specially appropriated, released to and  
2 administered by the FPA: *Provided*, That appropriations for the FSP shall continue  
3 and be maintained for the duration of the rice crisis as determined by the President  
4 pursuant to Section 3 of this Act.

5 **SECTION 13. *Rules and Regulations.*** – The Department of Agriculture, in  
6 consultation with relevant government agencies and LGUs, farmers’ organizations,  
7 and other stakeholders, shall, within one hundred and twenty (120) days from the  
8 effectivity of this Act, promulgate the necessary rules and regulations to effectively  
9 implement the provisions of this Act.

10 **SECTION 14. *Separability Clause.*** – If any part or provision of this Act is  
11 declared unconstitutional or invalid, other parts or provisions hereof which are not  
12 affected shall continue to be in full force and effect.

13 **SECTION 15. *Repealing Clause.*** – All laws, decrees, executive orders, rules  
14 and regulations and other issuances or parts thereof inconsistent with the  
15 provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

16 **SECTION 16. *Effectivity.*** – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after  
17 its publication in the *Official Gazette* or in a newspaper of general circulation.

18 Approved,