

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL No. 5246



Introduced by

**BAYAN MUNA Representatives EUFEMIA C. CULLAMAT,
CARLOS ISAGANI T. ZARATE and FERDINAND R. GAITE,
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**

**AN ACT
PROHIBITING THE DISTRIBUTION, SALE,
AND USE OF GLYPHOSATE IN THE PHILIPPINES**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Glyphosate or N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine is a broad-spectrum herbicide developed and commercially introduced by Monsanto in 1974 under the brand name Roundup. It is believed to inhibit protein synthesis in weeds leading to death. It persists in some soils for up to three years and can bio-accumulate. It is used in plantations, parks, gardens and orchards. The global production of glyphosate reached 1.1 million tons in 2012 causing tremendous pressure to disperse Roundup Ready (RR) crops. RR crops increased glyphosate use from just 25-30 million lbs in 1995 to 180-185 million lbs in 2007. In 2016, Environmental Sciences Europe reports that 18.9 billion pounds (8.6 billion kilograms) of glyphosate have been used globally.

A growing body of independent scientific evidence suggests that glyphosate is harmful to humans. Use of glyphosate formulations was found to induce DNA damage and has been associated with increased risk of (i) cancer especially non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; (ii) neurobehavioral disorders in children; (iii) birth defects and other diseases.

In the laboratory, glyphosate formulations were found to (i) inhibit the production of steroid hormones e.g. progesterone; (ii) cause cell death and necrosis in various human cell cultures at fairly low levels; (iii) induce congenital craniofacial malformations on frog and chicken embryos; and (iv) be highly toxic to frogs.

Continuous use of glyphosate disrupts soil microbial communities, and makes RR crops more susceptible to disease, deficient in key nutrients, and less productive than conventional crops. Glyphosate increases the severity of sudden death syndrome – a serious plant disease caused by *Fusarium* – in RR soybeans. Low level glyphosate spray has caused reduced leaf concentrations of calcium, manganese and magnesium as well as reduced seed concentrations of calcium, magnesium, iron and manganese in non-transgenic soybeans.

Intensive glyphosate use led to the emergence of glyphosate-resistant (GR) weeds, that resistance is now recorded in 35 weed species in 27 countries. Such widespread use also contaminated the environment with glyphosate residues being detected in food, drinking water, wine, beer, and in

1 RR cotton products. The extent of human exposure is confirmed by the presence of glyphosate
2 in human urine and breast milk.

3
4 In 2015, the International Agency for Research on Cancer classified glyphosate as a probable
5 human carcinogen. During the Monsanto Tribunal on October 2016 in the Hague (Netherlands),
6 Dr. Peter Clausing a toxicologist, debunked the arguments used by the authorities to dismiss the
7 significant finding of glyphosate-induced malignant lymphoma in mouse carcinogenicity
8 bioassays that led to the reclassification of glyphosate as non-carcinogen. In that tribunal, Dr
9 Clausing declared: *"In 2017 the European Chemicals Agency has to decide whether it accepts the compelling*
10 *evidence for glyphosate's carcinogenicity and declares it a carcinogen. This would be an overdue acknowledgement of*
11 *the reality."*

12
13 Such declaration resulted to national bans and restrictions, and voluntary action by local
14 authorities and retailers to curb glyphosate use. Sri Lanka was the first country to ban it
15 completely, although the ban has recently been relaxed to allow use in tea plantations; Italy has
16 banned pre-harvest use, and all use in public places and those frequented by children and the
17 elderly; France is phasing out the use of pesticides in towns and public areas; and the European
18 Union has extended approval for glyphosate for only 18 months instead of the usual 15 years.

19
20 Glyphosate is included in Pesticide Action Network's (PAN) *List of Highly Hazardous Pesticides*
21 targeted for global phase-out. The PAN monographs detail glyphosate's adverse effects on
22 humans, ecosystem functioning, pollination services, biological controls, soil fertility and crop
23 health. PAN has strongly urged governments to adopt agroecological approaches to pest/weed
24 management.

25
26 Dr Rosemary Mason's open letter to European Chemicals Agency Executive Director Geert
27 Dancet described the devastating effects of agrochemicals and how corporate power works to
28 encourage scientific fraud and subvert public watchdogs and policy-making institutions to get
29 toxic agrochemicals, especially glyphosate, onto the market and ensure they remain there.
30 Revelations in Dr Mason's letter include (i) US Environmental Protection Agency's collusion
31 with Monsanto in changing glyphosate's classification from Group C /probable carcinogen to
32 Group E/evidence of non-carcinogenicity for humans; (ii) Monsanto's sealed secret studies
33 showing glyphosate's carcinogenicity since the 1970s; (iii) Glyphosate's possible link with
34 increased incidence of cataracts and interstitial damage, and a range of diseases e.g. brain tumors,
35 cancers, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, Parkinson's, multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's and dementia;
36 (iv) Glyphosate's adverse effects on bumblebees, butterflies, moths, bush crickets, spiders,
37 dragonflies, ladybirds, solitary bees, hoverflies, bats, beetles, shield bugs and many other small
38 creatures that have all but disappeared in glyphosate-ridden areas.

39
40 Mason posed the question "Why are you all protecting the pesticides industry?" to the various
41 agencies responsible for protecting health and the environment, and recapped: "Monsanto has
42 been lying to you for the sake of money. CEO Hugh Grant and the US EPA knew that
43 glyphosate caused all of these problems. The corporation concealed the carcinogenic effects of
44 PCBs on humans and animals for seven years. They have no plans to protect you and your
45 families from the tsunami of sickness that is affecting us all..."

46
47 The same question may be posed by us and the people to this Assembly if this bill is not passed
48 the soonest possible time.

49
50 Furthermore, a very recent study entitled *Community Pesticide Action Monitoring in Mindanao,*
51 *Philippines* conducted by Dr. Romeo F. Quijano, President of the Pesticide Action Network

Philippines in collaboration with PAN Asia Pacific, the Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas, Sentro para sa Tunay na Repormang Agraryo, European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights, Citizens Alliance Unified for Sectoral Empowerment Davao del Sur, Community Primary Health Care-SOCSKSARGEN and other partners revealed disturbing facts:

1. Glyphosate is one of the five most commonly used pesticides in the area, together with another highly hazardous herbicide, Paraquat.
2. Pesticide handlers have inadequate training or none at all. Most are unaware of the hazards of pesticides that very few of them were conscious not to spray against wind direction. One sprayer-respondent even clears the applicator nozzle with his mouth.
3. There are plantations where the washing facilities are off-limits to workers. Thus, workers usually go home unwashed or do their washing at the rivers/streams.
4. There are no accessible comfort rooms that there are women workers who urinate on newly sprayed ground. One woman respondent divulged that she is already experiencing pain while urinating and have sores in her private parts.
5. Provision for masks, gloves, coveralls/aprons and boots is limited. Workers had to resort to the use of bra cups as masks since their employers do not provide them replacements once their masks are worn out. Only one pair of boots is provided, and is not sturdy enough to last a year. There are workers with sores on their legs and who have discoloured nails because they cannot afford to buy boots. Goggles are rarely provided. Most of the workers complained of eye pain/itchiness and tearing. Workers usually wear long sleeves and long pants to work.
6. There is at least one sick member and three types of illnesses per household. There are indications of endocrine disruption as can be deduced from the delayed menarche by most female respondents. There are reports of still births and deaths within the first year of birth which signify pesticide effects on the foetus.
7. Residential houses were found inside and within the 10 m radius of the banana plantations. Respondents from Davao were all exposed to pesticide drift, and there were cases when they were aerially sprayed while eating or on their way to the river to do laundry. Residents also enter newly sprayed areas without adequate protection.
8. There are a sizable number of children at the vulnerable ages of 6 years old and below within the vicinity of the plantations. One respondent recounted that her three-year old child lost consciousness while playing and ended up mentally handicapped. She attributed the cause of the illness to pesticide drift as the incident occurred during an aerial spray.

The UN's International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management discourages the use of pesticides whose handling and application require the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) that is uncomfortable, expensive or not readily available especially in the case of small-scale users and farm workers in hot climates. Glyphosate, as a probable human carcinogen and a highly hazardous pesticide, entails the use of PPE and thus, should not be marketed nor sold in the Philippines where hot climate prevails and where companies are not conscientious in providing adequate PPE.

Glyphosate is widely used in herbicide-resistant genetically modified (GM) corn (or commonly known as Roundup Ready corn) in the country. Data from the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Dept of Agriculture states that in 2011, the country plants about 685,317 hectares of GM corn of

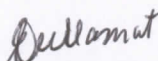
1 which 96% (658,846 Ha) is able to resist the said herbicide. In a study made by the Magsasaka at
2 Siyentipiko para sa Pag-unlad ng Agrikultura (MASIPAG) on the socio-economic impacts of
3 genetically modified corn in the Philippines, farmers spray about 4 liters of Glyphosate per
4 hectare twice every season. Thus in one season of GM corn farming in 2011 alone, GM corn
5 farms in the country are being doused with almost 5.3 Million liters of Glyphosate.

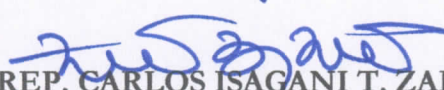
6
7 During the conduct of the study, it has been observed that GM corn farms are expanding on
8 once forested and public lands as these are quickly being cleared by using Glyphosate.
9 Alternative sources of food such as vegetables are affected by glyphosate drifting into their
10 crops, thus reducing local food sources of farming communities.

11
12 With voluminous evidence on the hazards of glyphosate, the severity of its effects on humans
13 and biodiversity on the areas where it is in use, its banning and phasing out in several countries,
14 and the inappropriateness of PPE in the Philippine climate and conditions of use, the sale and
15 use of glyphosate in the country must be stopped.

16
17 This bill was filed in the 17th Congress by the Makabayan bloc, primarily authored by Anakpawis
18 Representative Ariel Casilao where it was referred to the Committee on Ecology. We are
19 submitting this bill in the 18th Congress to push for a nationwide ban on glyphosate in order to
20 protect life and health, especially women and children, and yet to be born, from its severely
21 hazardous effects.

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24 *Approved,*

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29 **REP. EUFEMIA C. CULLAMAT**
30 *Bayan Muna Partylist*

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36 **REP. CARLOS ISAGANI T. ZARATE**
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42 **REP. FERDINAND R. GAITE**
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49 *GABRIELA Women's Party*

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51 **REP. FRANCE L. CASTRO**
ACT Teachers Party-list

REP. SARAH JANE I. ELAGO
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AN ACT
PROHIBITING THE DISTRIBUTION, SALE,
AND USE OF GLYPHOSATE IN THE PHILIPPINES

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

Section 1. Title. This Act shall be known as the 'Glyphosate Use Prohibition Act of 2019'.

Section 2. Declaration of State Principles and Policies. Pursuant to Section 15, Article II of the Philippine Constitution, which declares that the State shall protect and promote the right to health of the people and instill health consciousness among them, as well as Section 16, Article II of the Philippine Constitution, which further declares that the State shall protect and advance the right of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature, it is hereby the declared policy of the State:

1. To ensure the protection and promotion of these Constitutionally guaranteed rights to health and balanced ecology of the people, including generations yet to be born;
2. To protect the people from the hazards of the environmentally degrading and health threatening agricultural practice of using glyphosate to control weeds; and
3. To adopt the precautionary principle in assessing projects which are environmentally critical.

Section 3. Definition of terms. For purposes of this Act, the following terms shall be understood as follows:

A. Back spraying refers to the application of substances, including but not limited to pesticides and any other hazardous substances.

B. Agricultural activity, in relation to this Act, refers to the cultivation of the soil, sowing of seeds, planting of crops, growing of fruit trees, and shall include, among others, the following activities: land preparation, seeding, planting, cultivation, harvesting, bagging, and other activities and practices performed in conjunction with farming operations.

- 1 **C. Agricultural entity** refers to any person, whether natural or juridical, who is involved in
2 agricultural activities.
3
- 4 **D. Banned pesticide or herbicide** is a pesticide or a herbicide for which all registered uses
5 have been prohibited by a government action or for which all requests for registration or
6 equivalent action for all uses have, for health or environmental reasons, not been
7 granted.
8
- 9 **E. Global Positioning System survey** refers to a survey plan to be made with the aid of
10 Global Positioning System showing the metes and bounds of each agricultural
11 farm/plantation that shall be submitted to the Office of the Mayor of the
12 municipality/city which has jurisdiction over concerned agricultural farms/plantations.
13
- 14 **F. Hazardous substances** refer to substances which present either:
15
- 16 1. **Short-term acute hazards**, such as acute toxicity by indigestion, inhalation or skin
17 absorption, or other skin or eye contact hazards, or the risk of fire or explosion; or
18
- 19 2. **Long-term hazards**, including chronic toxicity upon repeated exposure,
20 carcinogenicity, resistant to detoxification process, such as biodegradation, the potential
21 to pollute underground or surface waters, or aesthetically objectionable properties such
22 as offensive odors; or those substances which the Fertilizer and Pesticides Authority
23 (FPA) under the Department of Agriculture and other government agencies will identify
24 as hazardous.
25
- 26 **G. Herbicide** refers to any substance or product, or a mixture thereof, including active
27 ingredients, adjuvants and formulations, intended to control, prevent, destroy, repel, or
28 mitigate, directly or indirectly, any unwanted plant/weed.
29
- 30 **H. Imminent hazard** refers to a situation which exists when the use of a pesticide or
31 herbicide will likely result in unreasonable adverse effects on the public and/or the
32 environment or will involve unreasonable hazards to the survival of species declared
33 endangered by the appropriate authorities.
34
- 35 **I. Glyphosate** refers to herbicides with N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine as the active
36 ingredient (chemical formula $C_3H_8NO_5P$). Technical grade glyphosate is a colorless,
37 odorless crystalline powder, formulated as water-soluble concentrates and granules. Most
38 formulations contain the isopropylamineammonium salt of glyphosate (glyphosate-
39 isopropyl ammonium), but here the term glyphosate is taken to mean all salts of N-
40 (phosphonomethyl)glycine.
41
- 42 **J. Pest** refers to any form of plant or animal life, or any pathogenic agent injurious or
43 potentially injurious to plants or plant products.
44
- 45 **K. Pesticide** refers to any substance or product, or a mixture thereof, including active
46 ingredients, adjuvants and pesticide formulations, intended to control, prevent, destroy
47 repel or mitigate, directly or indirectly, any pest. The term shall be understood to include
48 insecticide, fungicide, bactericide, nematocide, herbicide, acaricide, molluscicide, avicide,
49 rodenticide, plant regulator, defoliant, dessicant, and the like.
50

1 **L. Restricted pesticide** or herbicide is a pesticide for which virtually all registered uses
2 have been prohibited by final government regulatory action, but for which certain
3 specific registered use or uses remain authorized. It may not be allowed for distribution,
4 sale and use in certain crops and/or areas of the country; and may be used only by and
5 under the supervision of certified applicators, or under such conditions as the FPA
6 executive director may require.

7
8 **M. Toxicity** refers to a physiological or biological property determinative of the capacity of
9 a chemical to do harm or produce injury to a living organism through non-mechanical
10 means.

11
12 **N. Unauthorized pesticide or herbicide** is a pesticide or herbicide for which registration
13 has been denied by the government.

14
15 **O. Weed** refers to any form of plant injurious or potentially injurious or perceived to be
16 injurious to agricultural crops.

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18
19 **Section 4. *Ban on the distribution, sale, and use of glyphosate in agriculture and other***
20 ***activities.*** The distribution, sale, and use of glyphosate for agriculture and other pest
21 management activities are hereby declared as contrary to law. Its distribution, sale, and use in the
22 Philippines are hereby declared illegal and punishable under this Act.

23
24 **Section 5. *Scope and presumption.*** The provision of this Act shall apply to the distribution,
25 sale, and use of glyphosate in all agricultural and pest management activities; Provided, that the
26 detection of glyphosate residues in the agricultural crops, food, and environment is a *prima facie*
27 evidence of the commission of the act.

28
29 **Section 6. *Liability.*** Any person, natural or juridical, who distributes, sells, buys, or applies
30 glyphosate shall be held liable and penalized under section 10 hereof. Provided, that if the
31 violation is a corporation, partnership or any other juridical entity, the penal provisions hereof
32 shall be applied to the members of the Board and the officers of the corporation, the managing
33 partner in the case of partnership, or the equivalent head in the case of any other juridical entity
34 or any other person acting on their behalf, with or without written authorization, who have
35 acquiesced or consented to the distribution, sale, use and application of glyphosate. In the case
36 of a corporation, the indictment shall include the manager of the department directly responsible
37 for the commission of the act.

38
39 **Section 7. *Implementing agencies.*** The Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority (FPA) shall be
40 primarily responsible for the implementation and enforcement of this Act.

41
42 **Section 8.** There shall be created a municipal or city inspection and monitoring committee, to
43 monitor compliance with this Act, to be composed of representatives of farmers'/farmworkers'
44 organizations, environment protection advocates, civil society, church people, and youth
45 organizations. The municipal/city agriculturist, municipal/city health officer, community
46 environmental officer, and the municipal/city chief of police shall be automatic members of the
47 inspection and monitoring committee.

48
49 The municipality/city-based inspection and monitoring committees shall be co-headed by the
50 municipal or city health officer and the municipal or city agriculturist. It shall have inspectorial

1 and investigative powers, with the power to issue subpoena *duces* and ad *testificandum*, in cases
2 where complaint for possible violation of this Act has been reported or filed to the committee.

3
4 Any persons who shall delay, prohibit, bar, cause the delay or prohibition of the inspection and
5 investigation of the committee shall be subject the corresponding penalty herein-below provided.

6
7 Any person or entity who shall fail to obey the subpoena of the committee may be held liable for
8 contempt and punished accordingly in accordance with the provisions of the Rules of Court on
9 Contempt.

10
11 The committee, after conducting inspection or investigation, shall submit its report to the FPA
12 which shall thereafter cause the prosecution of any violator of this Act.

13
14 **Section 9. Documentation/Inventory.** All distributors, suppliers, and sellers of pesticides and
15 herbicides shall be required to submit a list of the products they distribute, supply, or sell to the
16 city or municipality monitoring committee where they are based. The failure to do so shall merit
17 suspension or cancellation of business permit and their operation.

18
19 Any person or entity using any pesticide or herbicide shall be required to submit to the
20 monitoring committee a report which shall include, but not limited to the following:

- 21
22 a. The area covered by these agricultural farms/plantations where the pesticide or herbicide
23 shall be used or applied.
24 b. Main crop produced by these agricultural farms/plantations
25 c. Pesticides used or intended to be use in the farm or plantation.

26
27 **Section 10. Penal provisions.** The penalty of *prision mayor* shall be imposed upon any person or
28 entity found to have violated section 4 of this Act.

29
30 The aerial spraying and similar operations with the use of glyphosate shall be considered an
31 aggravating circumstance and any person or entity found guilty thereof shall be punished with a
32 penalty next higher in degree.

33
34 The penalty of *prision correccional* shall be imposed upon any person or entity found to have
35 violated the provision of the third paragraph, of section 8 hereof.

36
37 In addition, the following fines shall be imposed:

- 38
39 1. For violation of Section 4, a fine of not less than fifty thousand Philippine pesos
40 (P50,000.00) but not more than one hundred thousand Philippine pesos (P100,000.00) per
41 day shall be imposed upon the owner of the plantation who actually instructed the use of
42 glyphosate;
43
44 2. For failure to submit report under Section 9, second paragraph of this Act, a fine of not less
45 than fifty thousand Philippine pesos (P50,000.00) shall be imposed.

46
47
48 The filing of a criminal action under this Act shall be without prejudice to the filing of civil and
49 administrative cases against the violators hereof by the persons or communities affected by the
50 use of glyphosate.

1 **Section 11. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.*** Within sixty (60) days after the effectivity
2 of this Act, the Department of Agriculture, through the Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority, in
3 coordination with the DILG, DENR EMB, and DOH, shall formulate and issue Implementing
4 Rules and Regulations of this Act.

5
6 **Section 12. *Separability clause.*** If any part or provision of this Act is declared void or
7 unconstitutional, the remaining provisions thereof shall remain in full force and effect.

8
9 **Section 13. *Repealing clause.*** All other laws, decrees, rules and regulations, orders, and
10 issuances inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified
11 accordingly.

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13 **Section 14. *Effectivity clause.*** This Act shall take effect after fifteen (15) days following its
14 publication in the Official Gazette or in any newspaper of general circulation.

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17 *Approved,*