13TH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC)
OF THE PHILIPPINES)

°04 JUL -6 M1:00

First Regular Session

HECEIVED BY:

SENATE

1348

\$. BILL NO.

Introduced by Senator Ralph G. Recto

Explanatory Note

Enhancing the vitality of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) is of pivotal importance in maintaining Philippine dynamism into the 21st century. SMEs are major vehicles in the growth and sustainable development of a globally competitive Philippine economy.

Efforts geared toward nurturing SMEs must have sound basis on development in the global market arena. SMEs must be attuned to the overall trends that create opportunities, challenges and risks for business. Nurturing and supporting our SMEs will definitely go a long way in bringing the country forward.

Considering that the government operates on limited resources, programs of assistance to the SMEs should give priority to enterprises that exhibit a strong capability to grow and to eventually develop into globally competitive enterprises.

This proposed measure seeks to establish business incubators in strategically viable locations throughout the country, preferably in economic zones or places near academic institutions. Incubators are useful and cost-effective instruments in promoting the survival of new enterprises during their early years of existence by providing a work environment that readily make available business facilities and services as well as technical and managerial support. Incubators, thus, hasten the transformation of selected, early-stage business with high potential, into self-sufficient, growing and profitable businesses.

To encourage private sector participation, private business incubators can avail of tax incentives provided under Book I of the Omnibus Investments Code of 1987 for a period of five (5) years. A revolving fund, which will be properly allocated to the various business incubator facilities, shall be created to provide loans to small firm tenants.

Recognizing the benefits of small and medium enterprises in realizing growth for the country, government should prioritize the promotion of SMEs as a key strategy in attaining sustained economic progress. The business climate and policy environment must be conducive to the survival and sustained growth of SMEs.

Hence, approval of this bill is earnestly requested.

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SE1	NATE	COCIACN	5.4 4	AND ROBERT STREET, MANAGEMENT AND ASSESSED.
S. BILL NO	1348			

Introduced by Senator Ralph G. Recto

AN ACT PROMOTING SMALL BUSINESS LOCATION AND INCUBATOR PROGRAM

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

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS SECTION 1. Short Title. - This Act shall be known as the "Small Business Location and 1 2 Incubator Act of 2004." SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy. - It is hereby declared the policy of the State to promote 3 Towards this end, the State shall establish 4 the development of the small business sector. 5 business incubators in strategically viable locations as well as encourage the formation of private business incubators throughout the country to promote livelihood development, increase local 6 employment and income, and broaden the tax base. 7 SEC. 3. Business Incubator Defined. - A business incubator is an organization set up 8 for the specific purpose of nurturing young enterprises by providing common office and service 9 facilities as well as a wide range of services including facilitating technology transfer, providing 10 marketing assistance, and offering technical advice and information. It is the sharing of resources 11 that yields the economies of scale that the fledgling enterprises so badly need. 12 SEC. 4. As a Development Strategy. - A business incubator shall be considered a 13 vehicle for economic development. As a development strategy, public business incubators must 14 15

be integrated into the economic development plan. They shall act as the focal point for community development.

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GENERAL GUIDELINES

2	SEC. 5 Establishment of Business Incubators The State shall establish small
3	business incubators in viable locations throughout the country, preferably in economic zones or
4	places near universities and other academic institutions, where it may be strategically
5	advantageous to the development of industrial linkages between small and medium to large
6	enterprises. Pilot business incubators may be established before implementing the small business
7	incubator program on a wider scale.
8	SEC. 6. Types of Business Incubators Small business incubators shall be any but not
9	limited to the following types: (a) private, public or mixed; (b) university-based or corporate-
10	sponsored; (c) for profit or non-profit. Private and government corporations, non-government
11	organizations (NGOs) and people's organizations (POs) may also establish small business
12	incubators. Private business incubators may be profit-oriented corporations, school-based or
13	run by charitable and/or religious institutions and/or organizations.
14	SEC. 7. Specific Services The small business incubators shall among others, provide
15	the following services: flexible rental terms; on-site business assistance; assistance in obtaining
16	financing, shared support services, flexible leases, flexible space arrangements, employee training,
17	clerical services, telephone answering, typing, copying, data processing, bookkeeping, legal
18	assistance, technology transfer, marketing and technical assistance.
19	The incubators offer the entrepreneur tenants opportunities to socialize, exchange ideas
20	and experiences, and do business with each other.
21	SEC. 8. Requirements for Setting Up Public Business Incubators In setting up a
22	public business incubator, the following guidelines shall be followed:
23	(1) For public business incubators to be established, the following requirements shall be
24	met: (a) a market of potential entrepreneurs; (b) a project champion or project leader; (c) a small,
25	committed, support and organizing group; (d) an active support by the community; (e) a
26	financing scheme adapted to the chosen approach.
27	(2) The emphasis of public business incubators shall be on nurturing viable ventures that
28	already exist in a given geographic area rather than promoting the movement of businesses from

one geographic area to another;

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- (3) It is important that the role of the intended incubator be made explicit in the context of regional and local economic development, to ensure the congruence of the business incubation proposals with the local development plan.
- (4) The DTI, in coordination with the SMED Council, DOST, UP-ISSI and other concerned agencies shall set the general criteria/framework on the selection and graduation of candidate entrepreneurs and/or tenants/locators.

MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC BUSINESS INCUBATORS

SEC. 9. Board of Directors. - The Board of Directors shall have the supervision and control over a small business incubator. It shall have the responsibility of overseeing and ensuring that the established national policies and standards for the effective and economical operation of the small business incubator are met and implemented. It shall provide guidance in the implementation of rules and regulations, plans, programs and projects of the small business incubator including the evaluation process of admitting and graduating tenants/locators.

The Board shall have seven (7) members, to be selected from the local Chamber of Commerce and Industry/SME or business sector, academe, banking, science and technology, the Provincial Small and Medium Enterprise Development Council, local government officer/s concerned and the Administrator.

- SEC. 10. Administrator. A qualified individual and/or professional entity/ies with adequate and appropriate expertise shall head the drive to establish and run an incubator facility. The Administrator shall have the responsibility of implementing laws, rules and regulations, plans, programs and projects of the incubators; providing efficient and effective services to the small business incubators' tenants; coordinating resource requirements and other functions as may be required in the management of the small business incubator.
- SEC. 11. Location. The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) in consultation with the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) and other concerned agencies shall be responsible for the overall countrywide planning and distribution of public small business incubators (SBIs). The regional, provincial/city and municipal development councils shall be responsible for planning and designating the zones for SME locations.

1	SEC. 12. Fees and Charges Small Business Incubators (SBIs) shall be authorized to
2	charge fees and charges in accordance with Executive Order No. 159 and other existing laws.
3	SEC. 13. Grants and Donations All public business incubators and those run by the

NGOs and/or POs shall be authorized to solicit and/or receive grants and donations from local and foreign institutions.

SEC.14. *Transfer of Management and Control* - An appropriate scheme shall be provided to effect a gradual transfer of management and control of all state-run business incubators to people's or community-based organizations within a maximum of ten years.

10 INCENTIVES

SEC. 15. *Tax Incentives.* - Private Business Incubators shall be eligible to avail of incentives such as tax holidays, and other incentives provided under Book 1 of the Omnibus Investments Code of 1987 for a period of five (5) years.

SEC. 16. Loan Fund. -The Small Business Guarantee and Finance Corp. (SBGFC) shall create a revolving fund (which will be properly allocated to the various business incubators) to provide loans to small firms tenants within the incubator facilities. Firm tenants from private business incubators (those operated by individuals, companies, NGOs or POs) may also avail of this loan facility provided they can show proof of the "Certificate of Compliance" provided under Section 17 of this Act.

SEC. 17. Certificate of Compliance. - Private business incubators applying for availment of the loan facility mentioned in the immediately preceding section shall obtain from the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) a "Certificate of Compliance" to ensure that the minimum requirements for the establishment of business incubators set under this Act are being complied with.

APPROPRIATION

SEC. 18. Appropriation. -The amount necessary to implement the provisions of this Act shall be included in the General Appropriations Act of the year following its enactment into law and thereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

2	SEC. 19. Lead Agency The DTI shall be the lead agency responsible for direction
3	setting and overall implementation of this Act and shall have the power of governance and
4	supervision over the national business incubator program. It is hereby empowered to form an
5	Executive Committee composed of the DOST, UP-ISSI, representatives from the business
6	sector and non-government organizations, among others, to administer the business incubator
7	program.
8	SEC. 20. Implementing Rules and Regulations The DTI, through the SMED
9	Council, in cooperation with the DOST, DILG, DOF, DECS, UP-ISSI and other concerned
0	agencies shall formulate the general rules and regulations necessary for the effective
1	implementation of the intents and provisions of this Act
2	SEC. 21. Repealing Clause All laws, decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations
3	or parts thereof, which are inconsistent with this Act, are hereby repealed, amended or modified
4	accordingly.
5	SEC. 22. Separability Clause. – If any provision of this Act is held unconstitutional or
6	invalid, all other provisions not affected thereby shall remain valid.
7	SEC. 23 Effectivity This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days following its publication
8	in the Official Gazette or in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation, whichever comes
9	first.
20	Approved,