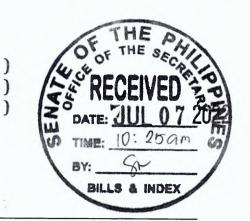
NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE PHILIPPINES REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

First Regular Session

S. B. No. 65



INTRODUCED BY SENATOR ALAN PETER "COMPAÑERO" S. CAYETANO

AN ACT CE PROGRAMS AND ACCESS

INSTITUTIONALIZING MICROFINANCE PROGRAMS AND ACCESS TO CAPITAL TO SUPPORT AND GROW MICRO ENTERPRISES, APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

EXPLANATORY NOTE

"If you are faithful in little things, you will be faithful in large ones..."

Luke 16:10 (NLT)

Many Filipinos have the talent, skill, drive, and perseverance to run a good business. However, the lack of access to capital and affordable financing limits their opportunity to start their own business, and the same impediment hinder those who currently have businesses to expand.

Ka Santi is a new landowner under the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP). After several years of struggle, he and the members of his organization finally received their Certificate of Land Ownership Awards (CLOA). They were at first elated by the victory, but disconcerted to find out that the support services provided by the government were insufficient to make the land productive. They needed cash to buy farm implements and seeds. Local loan sharks, smelling an opportunity, descended into the village offering easy cash loans to the farmers at very high interest rates. They required the farmers to give their titles as collateral, a practice considered illegal under the law but widely done under-the-table in rural areas of the country. Struggling with the onerous repayment scheme of the loan sharks and encountering a major setback when one of his daughters fell ill, Ka Santi defaulted on his payment. Immediately, the loan shark pounced on him and took over control and cultivation of the land.

Aling Connie is a *carinderia* owner in one of the back alleys of downtown Manila, at the heart of the university belt. Her very affordable yet filling meals were the main draw of her nondescript eatery, and students were her main clientele. One day, however, a convenience store chain opened a branch right across her *carinderia*, its neon lights enticing students to try hot meals in an air-conditioned atmosphere. The decrease in client base, coupled with the fact that 1/3 of daily profits of her *carinderia* are surrendered to a motorcycle-riding collector at the end of the day, was

too much for Aling Connie. After nearly fifteen years, she made a decision to close shop.

Much has been said about micro-enterprises as drivers of economic growth. In the Philippines, the tremendous economic impact of MSMEs is readily observable. The 2020 List of Establishments of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) recorded a total of 957,620 registered business enterprises operating in the country. Of these, 952,969 (99.51%) are MSMEs and 4,651 (0.49%) are large enterprises. Micro enterprises constitute 88.77% (850,127) of total MSMEs, followed by small enterprises at 10.25% (98,126) and medium enterprises at 0.49% (4,716). In terms of value added, the MSME sector contributed 35.7% of the total with manufacturing contributing the largest share of 6.87%. Wholesale and retail trade and repair contributed 6.58% followed by financial intermediation with a share of 6%. Within the sector, small enterprises accounted for the largest share of 20.5%. Medium enterprises followed with a share of 10.3% while micro enterprises registered a share of 4.9%. Among small enterprises, wholesale and retail trade and repair contributed the most with a share of 4.07% followed by manufacturing with a share of 3.82% while financial intermediation was next with a share of 3.35%.

Despite these important contributions, MSMEs and our micro-entrepreneurs are not provided adequate assistance by the government. The Philippines stands as a completely unique country in the world in more ways than one. In terms of its social and economic system, no other country has as extensive a grassroots business like ours. For instance, there are some 1,300,000 *sari-sari* stores nationwide and are visited by 94% of the population.² A common part of the Filipino life, the *sari-sari* store is an innovative business venture that generates income with a minimal capital outlay.

The mushrooming of micro enterprises has significantly afforded livelihood opportunities especially for struggling Filipino households. Retail stores, widely known as *sari-sari* stores have flourished in the Philippines. *Sari-sari* stores are Micro Enterprises. Economic research shows that a robust MSME sector could bring higher income growth, greater employment of domestic resources, more gainful integration with global and regional trade and investment, and greater equity in access, distribution and development.³ In many countries who have exhibited exceptional economic growth in recent years, MSMEs are a big part of their economic success.⁴

Despite their contributions to the economy, MSMEs still face a lot of constraints that are not adequately addressed by the government. Such a major constraint is the access to capital. In particular, while MSMEs may have access to affordable financing, the costs and interests related to it may be prohibitive. For the Philippines to address the need for better access to credit, the State should institutionalize a micro-financing

¹https://www.dti.gov.ph/resources/msme-

²https://www.entrepreneur.com.ph/news-and-events/opening-a-sari-sari-store-or-market-stall-read-this-to-find-out-if-they-re-growing-or-shrinking-a00200-20180710, last accessed 15 July 2019

³http://opinion.inquirer.net/12421/smes-for-inclusive-growth, last accessed 15 July 2019.

⁴ International Finance Corporation, MSMEs: International Comparisons, 2010.

program with a simplified process that can provide members of the working class in need of capital with sufficient funds to start their own businesses.

This is one program inspired and adopted by MSME programs by our neighboring Southeast Asian countries. The proposed measure further creates a comprehensive development and assistance program for MSMEs, which is national in scope but tailored fit for each administrative region. The goal of the program is to give access to capital to small proprietors, ensure the success of their MSMEs, and transform these MSMEs into five-star businesses by providing them with assistance and the necessary resources in order to help their businesses flourish. *Puhunan Tungo sa Kaunlaran (PTK)* Act embodies the Filipino *Bayanihan* spirit and sense of community where every Filipino would lend a hand to help each other out. Thus, collectively progressing economically.

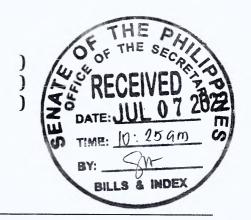
In view of the foregoing, approval of this bill is strongly recommended.

ALAN PETER "COMPAÑERO" S. CAYETANO

NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE PHILIPPINES REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

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S. B. No. <u>65</u>



INTRODUCED BY SENATOR ALAN PETER "COMPAÑERO" S. CAYETANO

AN ACT

INSTITUTIONALIZING MICROFINANCE PROGRAMS AND ACCESS TO CAPITAL TO SUPPORT AND GROW MICRO ENTERPRISES, APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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

SECTION 1. Short Title. – This Act shall be known as the "*Puhunan Tungo sa Kaunlaran (PTK) Act.*"

SECTION 2. Declaration of Policy. – It shall be the policy of the State to promote genuine inclusive growth and alleviate poverty. It is likewise the policy of the State to promote a just and dynamic social order that shall ensure prosperity, promote full employment, a rising standard of living and an improved quality of life for all. In pursuit of this, the State shall endeavor to develop a program that will ensure that all of its citizens are equipped with or can readily access the necessary capital to pursue opportunities and uplift their lives.

All sectors of the economy and all regions of the country shall be given optimum opportunity to develop. The development of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in all productive sectors of the economy–private enterprises, including corporations, cooperatives, and similar collective organizations–shall be encouraged to create livelihood for Filipinos and create a broader tax base. Disadvantaged sectors of the society and economy, such as public market vendors and owners of microenterprises, shall be priority targets of government assistance.

SECTION 3. PTK Five-Star Program. – The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), in coordination with the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Department of Tourism (DOT), National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), and the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), shall develop a comprehensive program for the development of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in all regions of the country. The goal of the program is to give access to capital to small proprietors, ensure the success of their MSMEs, and transform these MSMEs into five-star businesses by providing them with assistance and the necessary resources in order to help their businesses flourish.

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The DTI shall be guided by the following principles in the development of the PTK Five-Star Program:

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- a. The Program shall be national in scope but shall be tailored fit to the business environment, market demands and available resources of each administrative region;
- b. The DTI shall create a registry of all MSMEs per region based on their size category (i.e., micro, small or medium) and business area (i.e., agriculture, livestock, fisheries, food processing, fabric and clothing, eco-tourism activities, pottery and handicrafts, furnitures and hardwood, information and technology, etc.);
- c. Each region shall choose a maximum of five (5) priority business areas to develop in order to reap the benefits of efficiency and specialization;
- d. As much as possible, each region shall be encouraged to choose a diversified priority business portfolio in order to hedge for risks brought about by natural calamities and changing market demands;
- e. To facilitate the implementation of this Act, each region shall establish a proprietor's guild for each of their priority business areas;
- f. Free technical and administrative support, including, but not limited to, product development, skills and leadership training, packaging and design, quality control, market promotion, client or supplier matching, and financial literacy and planning, shall be made available to MSMEs falling under the five (5) priority business areas in their respective regions;
- g. Every year, the five (5) top-performing enterprises per size and category in each region shall receive a Five-Star award and shall be eligible for grants, not less than ten percent (10%) of their current capital, to be used solely for further business capitalization;
- h. Every medium-sized enterprise that evolves into a large enterprise through the help of the PTK Five-Star Program shall likewise be eligible for a onetime grant of Twenty-Five Thousand Pesos (Php 25,000) to be used solely for further business capitalization; and
- i. There shall be a mandatory review of the PTK Five-Star program every three (3) years in order to ensure that the program meets the present market demands.

SECTION 4. PTK Assistance Program. - In addition to the PTK Five-Star Program, the DTI, in consultation with the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC) and the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), shall develop a cash assistance program catering exclusively to micro-enterprises in need of capital, whether or not they fall under the priority business areas of their respective regions under the previous section.

The DTI shall be guided by the following principles in the implementation of the program:

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a. The assistance shall be extended only to beneficiaries who have satisfied the requirements under this Act;

b. Each cash assistance shall be from Five Thousand Pesos (Php 5,000) to Fifty Thousand Pesos (Php 50,000), depending on the number of employees, number of years in business, financial hardship, and such other criteria as determined by the DTI. The DTI is hereby authorized to amend these amounts, after the mandatory review provided in this Act, in order to meet present market demands:

 c. Priority shall be given to micro-enterprises falling under the priority business areas of their respective regions, particularly the public market vendors to strengthen their financial capabilities and improve public services;

d. There shall be a mandatory review of the program every three (3) years in order to ensure that the program meets the present market demands.

In the pursuit of inclusive growth and poverty alleviation, pertinent rules and regulations promulgated in the implementation of this Act shall provide for the details, conditionalities, and other schemes in the operationalization of the program, such as, but not limited to, penalty rates upon default and the dispensation of the proceeds from the program.

SECTION 5. Eligibility for Financial Assistance Program. – To qualify for the program under this Act, the beneficiary must be:

a. At least eighteen (18) years of age;

b. Each natural person shall receive financial assistance under this Act only once, notwithstanding the number of businesses owned;

c. A member in good standing of the duly-registered cooperative or association, or a resident of the local government unit (LGU), from which he/she intends to avail of the financial assistance;

d. Delivery of the program shall be through partner institutions which are cooperatives and/or associations that are registered with the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA), or the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and the DTI. In the absence of such participating partner institutions in the area, government institutions, centers or facilities, now existing or may be created by law, which are dedicated to the promotion of inclusive growth and anti-poverty objectives, are mandated to implement the program;

e. The partner institution shall have a mechanism, whereby cash assistance are made on a weekly or monthly basis;

f. Willing to state under oath the facts establishing the foregoing;

- g. Comprehensive feasibility study of the business proposal; and
- e. Has attended a DTI-accredited livelihood seminar, as evidenced by a certificate of participation, and possesses credit-worthiness, as likewise proven by a certificate issued by the DTI for that purpose.

SECTION 6. Registration of Cooperatives and Associations. – The DTI shall keep a registry of all participating cooperatives and associations for monitoring and record keeping purposes. Cooperatives and associations which are eligible to participate in programs provided for in this Act must register to be included in the database.

SECTION 7. Local Government Unit Participation. – Local Government Units may partner with the DTI for the efficient implementation of this Act.

Any law, executive order, department order, ordinance and the like, to the contrary notwithstanding, local government units, through the local *sanggunian*, as defined in the 1991 Local Government Code, are hereby authorized to provide a financial assistance program in cooperation with the cooperatives/ associations, nongovernmental organizations, and peoples' organizations that are providing assistance to MSMEs within their jurisdiction.

Provided, that in cities or municipalities where there are no such cooperatives/ associations, the local government unit shall, within one year from the effectivity of this Act, require the municipal/city social welfare and development office or the local trade and industry office or livelihood development office in the city or municipal government concerned, to develop and implement a cash assistance program consistent with the provisions of this Act, under the supervision of the DTI.

Provided, further, that each participating LGU must prepare a comprehensive feasibility study for the development of a financial assistance program. Each LGU must fund, from its internal revenue allotment, at least Five Million Pesos (Php 5,000,000), where possible and practicable, or Thirty Percent (30%) of the total funding cost related to small business improvement, agricultural improvement, institutional advancement and consumer protection, whichever is higher. Likewise, for this purpose, the LGU shall maintain a separate and dedicated office which shall be responsible for the over-all implementation of the program in the locality.

SECTION 8. Tax Exemption for Private Support. – Any person or corporate entity may donate funds, equipment, materials or services for the improvement of the PTK Five-Star and/or PTK Assistance program. Such donations shall be done through a memorandum of agreement between the cooperative or association, LGU, and the donor. The agreement shall expressly state the value of the donated funds, materials, or services.

All income, legacies, gifts, and donations for the benefit of the program shall be exempt from the payment of all forms of taxes, fees, assessments, and other charges of the government, its branches, and subdivisions. Subject to the issuance of the appropriate revenue regulations by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the value of the

donation shall also be deductible as an expense in the determination of the taxable income of any donor.

SECTION 9. Funding. – The total amount of One Hundred Billion Pesos (Php 100,000,000,000) for the next two (2) years upon implementation of this Act, or Fifty Billion Pesos (Php 50,000,000,000) per year for the next two years upon implementation of this Act, shall be appropriated for the initial implementation of the PTK Five-Star Program and the PTK Assistance Program. Said amount shall at all times be divided equitably among each administrative region of the country. Thereafter, such sums as may be necessary shall be included in the General Appropriations Act.

In addition, the amount of Five Hundred Million Pesos (Php 500,000,000) is hereby appropriated as a Special Development Fund to generally support the initial implementation of this Act.

The funds shall be held in trust by the DTI in collaboration with the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP), Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP) and other government financial institutions. The DTI may likewise allocate a portion of the funds to the People's Development Trust Fund (PDTF) under Republic Act No. 8425, *provided* that the funds to be allocated to the PDTF shall be used solely for microfinance-related organizing activities.

SECTION 10. Primary Implementing Government Agency. – The DTI shall be the lead agency, which shall ensure the implementation of this Act.

SECTION 11. Role of Government Financial Institutions. – All government financial institutions (GFIs) shall set aside funding for microfinance operations to complement the purposes of this Act. Participating government financial institutions shall include the DBP, LBP, and other GFIs.

SECTION 12. PTK Task Force. – There shall be a PTK Task Force in charge of coordinating with banks and financial institutions on their existing programs on microfinancing. This shall be consolidated and submitted to DTI to be taken into consideration for the PTK Assistance Program.

SECTION 13. Reports. - The DTI Secretary shall submit to the President of the Philippines, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, an annual accomplishment report on projects covered in this Act, detailing the amount of appropriations released by end of the calendar year, the extent of the work accomplished, further work to be done, and any recommendations for additional appropriations or charges thereof.

SECTION 14. Full Financial Disclosure, Accountability and Transparency.- The DTI, as lead agency of the program, and the LGU concerned shall quarterly publish, print, and disseminate at no cost to the public and in an accessible form, in conjunction with Republic Act No. 9485, otherwise known as the "Anti-Red Tape Act of 2007", and through their websites, timely, true, accurate, and updated key information relating to the program. Likewise, they shall endeavor to translate key information and present them in popular form and means.

SECTION 15. Implementing Rules and Regulations The DTI, in
consultation with relevant government agencies, shall prepare such rules and
regulations for the proper and effective implementation of this Act, within sixty (60)
days from the date of publication. The DTI shall publish such rules and regulations
once a week for two (2) consecutive weeks in two newspapers of general circulation.

SECTION 16. Separability Clause. – If any provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional, the same shall not affect the validity and effectivity of the other provisions hereof.

SECTION 17. Repealing Clause. – All laws, decrees, orders, issuances or portion thereof, which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SECTION 18. Effectivity – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,