NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

First Regular Session

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BILLS & INDEX

SENATE

S. B. NO. 1041

Introduced by SENATOR JOEL VILLANUEVA

AN ACT

INSTITUTIONALIZING THE POVERTY REDUCTION THROUGH SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP (PRESENT) PROGRAM AND PROMOTING SOCIAL ENTERPRISES, PROVIDING FUNDS THEREFOR AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

EXPLANATORY NOTE

In 2015, it was estimated that there were about 164,473 social enterprises in the Philippines, which constitutes 17% of the then 987,974 registered companies in the country. Meanwhile, in a survey of 206 verified social enterprises in a study published by the British Council, together with the European Union, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission in Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP), and the Philippine Social Enterprise Network (PhilSEN), it was found that:

- a) Social enterprises are led by young social entrepreneurs, with 28% of the start-ups headed by persons aged 35-44, 23% are led by persons aged 45-54, and 21% are led by 25-34 years old;
- b) More than half of the jobs created were for women, with 56% of females employed, showing that social enterprises are empowering women;
- c) 17,434 full-time staff were hired by the enterprises surveyed;

¹ ADB Briefs, Road Map for Strengthening Social Entrepreneurship in the Philippines, accessible at https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/514471/adb-brief-112-social-entrepreneurship-road-map-philippines.pdf (last accessed August 3 2022).

Reaching the Farthest First. The State of Social Enterprise in the Philippines, accessible at https://www.britishcouncil.ph/sites/default/files/social report bc fa 102517 web-compressed.pdf (last accessed August 3, 2022).

- d) More than 60% of respondents have growth plans, including attracting new customers, developing new products or services, expanding into geographic areas, and increasing sales with existing customs; and
- e) 19% of social entrepreneurs surveyed are focused on agriculture, 9% in education, 9% in business development, 8% in financial services, and 8% are engaged in employment creation.

The same report showed that social entrepreneurs usually face barriers and constraints, including capital, obtaining grants, and concerns with cash flow, among others.

At present, there are no direct policies for social enterprises in the Philippines. They indirectly benefit from laws applicable to MSMEs in general. But in view of the unique characteristic of social enterprises, generally "producer-based organizations whose efforts went primarily into the integration of their goods/services into the broader value chain and the distribution of the profits obtained from such to their low-income stakeholders," ³ there is a need to recognize and offer niche support mechanisms for their continued growth and expansion in Philippine and global markets.

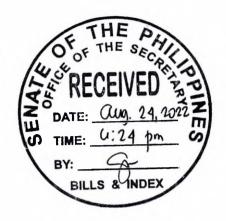
Thus, the immediate passage of this bill is earnestly sought.

SENATOR JOEL VILLANUEVA JA

³ Id.

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

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION. 1. Short Title. – This Act shall be known as the "Poverty Reduction Through Social Entrepreneurship (PRESENT) Act."

SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy. – The State shall promote a just and dynamic social order that will ensure the prosperity and independence of the nation and free the people from poverty through policies that provide adequate social services, promote full employment, a rising standard of living, and an improved quality of life for all. The State shall provide social justice in all phases of national development and shall guarantee, at all times, the dignity of every human person and full respect for human rights. The State recognizes the important role of enterprises in the economy as the major agent of development, creating off-farm employment opportunities and providing transitional means for improving the livelihood of the people.

Towards this end, the State shall pursue an inclusive growth strategy that promotes an environment conducive to the development and growth of a vibrant social enterprise sector engaged in poverty reduction, and economic and social development. It shall empower the poor as primary stakeholders in social enterprises, establish mechanism essential to realizing their potential and achieving their full growth, and extend the assistance necessary for their advancement. The State shall likewise provide technical and financial assistance, incentives and other

services to enable social enterprises to develop into viable and vital anti-poverty agents, and a strong social entrepreneurship movement that will be instrumental in reducing poverty in the country.

SEC. 3. *Definition of Terms.* – The following terms when used in this Act shall mean:

- a) Basic Sectors refer to the disadvantaged sectors of Philippine society, namely: farmer-peasant, artisanal fisherfolk, workers in the formal sector and migrant workers, workers in the informal sector, indigenous peoples and cultural communities, women, persons with disabilities, senior citizens, victims of calamities and disasters, youth and students, children and urban poor;
- b) **Economic Subsectors** refer to networks of related actors, and enterprises performing various functions to value chains that transform raw materials into finished products, or develop services, and distribute or provide them through market channels to final consumers. These subsectors may be identified by key raw material source, by finished product or final service provided. An economic subsector may be comprised of several competing value chains;
- Marginalized Sectors refer to groups of people who are stigmatized or excluded by virtue of their physical, psychological, economic, social or cultural circumstance;
- d) Poor refers to individuals and families whose income fall below the poverty threshold as defined by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and/or cannot afford in a sustained manner to provide their minimum basic needs of food, health, education and housing and other essential amenities of life;
- e) **Poverty Reduction** refers to overcoming the income, resource and capability deprivation among the poor, basic and marginalized sectors;
- f) Social Enterprise or SE refers to a social mission-driven organization in the form of an association, single proprietorship, partnership, corporation, cooperative, people's organization, non-stock non-profit and people's organizations or any other legal entity that conducts economic activities providing goods and/or services directly related to their primary mission of poverty reduction and improving the well-being of the poor, basic and marginalized sectors and their living environment. In pursuit of this primary mission, a SE:
 - Engages and invests in the poor to become effective workers, suppliers, clients and/or owners;
 - 2) Ensures that a substantive part of the wealth created by the enterprise is distributed to or benefits these sectors;

- 3) Reinvests its surplus or profits back to the enterprise to sustain the fulfillment of its social mission; and
- 4) Utilizes its surplus or profits and mobilizes other resources to assist the poor to become partners in SE or value chain management and governance and to become partners in community, sectoral and societal transformation:
- g) **Social Enterprise Service Institution** refers to an organization that provides assistance, including trainings, education and other capacity-building measures, research and development, and other activities, to SEs for them to become viable and sustainable;
- h) **Transactional Services** refer to enterprise or market-driven activities, such as providing loans, demonstrating new technologies or conducting trainings that are necessary for the poor in the SE system to effectively and efficiently perform their roles as workers, suppliers, clients and owners. Transactional services may be fee-based, such as the granting of loans, or non-fee based, such as the extension of production-related trainings;
- i) Transformative Services refer to activities that empower the poor, such as leadership formation, organizational development, financial and legal literacy, asset build-up and providing education and experiential learning opportunities, to become conscious change agents for themselves, for their communities, sectors and society as a whole;
- yalue Chains refer to value-adding economic activities that firms and workers do to bring product from its conception to its end use. A value chain typically consists of: (1) raw materials processing; (2) inbound distribution or logistics; (3) manufacturing operations; (4) outbound distribution or logistics; (5) marketing and selling; and (6) after-sales service. These activities are supported by (1) purchasing or procurement; (2) research and development; (3) human resource development; and (4) organizational development; and
- k) Living Wage refers to the amount of family income needed to provide for the family's food and non-food expenditures with sufficient allowance for savings/investments for social security so as to enable the family to live and maintain a decent standard of human existence beyond mere subsistence level, taking into account all of the family's physiological, social and other needs.

CHAPER II POVERTY REDUCTION THROUGH SOCIAL ENTERPRISES

SEC. 4. Formulation of a Poverty Reduction Through Social Entrepreneurship (PRESENT) Program. – There is hereby established a Poverty Reduction Through Social Entrepreneurship (PRESENT) Program to progressively improve the position and benefits received by the poor, marginalized and basic

sectors of Philippine society from economic subsector development and growth. To do this, the PRESENT Program shall identify strategic economic subsectors with potential for growth, the geographic concentration of the basic, marginalized and poor sectors, and how these sectors can be tapped to spur the growth and development of a specific subsector. The PRESENT Program shall involve identifying and developing key SEs and resource institutions as partners in providing transactional and transformational services towards poverty reduction.

The formulation of the PRESENT Program shall be guided by the following:

- a) Promoting sustainable programs that support the development of inclusive value chains in key economic subsectors, with a view to reducing inequality in incomes and increasing self-reliance among the poor;
- b) Enabling SEs to overcome constraints and to take advantage of opportunities for enhancing the position and benefits of the poor and their living environments, including those that harness innovative approaches in addressing social problems;
- c) Developing sustainable mechanisms for the provision of quality and accessible social services to the poor;
- d) Empowering people by ensuring the participation of the basic, poor and marginalized sectors;
- e) Promoting gender sensitivity by ensuring women's equal rights and access to resources of SEs;
- f) Promoting coological soundness in the pursuit of sustainable and equitable development;
- g) Incorporating the PRESENT Program in the government's poverty reduction drive as a major sustainable and comprehensive strategy; and
- h) Rationalizing of poverty reduction programs by streamlining and coordinating the various anti-poverty programs of the government to reduce inefficiency and duplication to improve the effectiveness of each program.

The planning process and framework of the PRESENT Program shall ensure that the poor are engaged as primary stakeholders. It shall add value and complement ecosystem-based, area-based, community-based and other tools and processes in local economic development by promoting and utilizing the economic subsector as a strategic unit of analysis and planning for the development of interventions spearheaded by SEs.

The medium-term and annual development plans of the PRESENT Program shall be aligned with the medium-term development plan of the national government.

 SEC. 5. National Enterprise Development Council. – The existing Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development (MSMED) Council, which is an attached agency of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), shall be strengthened and expanded to effectively spur the growth and development of MSMEs and SEs throughout the country, and to carry out the policy declared under this Act. It shall hereafter be known as the National Enterprise Development Council (the "Council").

In addition to the existing functions of the Council as provided under Republic Act No. 9501, otherwise known as the Magna Carta for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, the Council shall serve as the primary agency tasked to carry out the promotion, growth and development of SEs in the country. It shall also approve the SE development plans as formulated and recommended by the Center for Social Enterprise Development (CSED) created under Section 6 of this Act.

To ensure that the Council is able to fulfill its additional mandate as provided under this Act, there shall be created an SE Committee under the Council that shall perform the following functions:

- a) Promote social enterprise as a key strategy for reducing poverty and enabling inclusive growth;
- b) Provide oversight for the implementation of the PRESENT Program and activities of the CSED;
- c) Establish policies, plans, programs and projects to develop and promote SEs as a tool for poverty reduction in accordance with a comprehensive social enterprise development plan that is fully integrated and consistent with national development objectives and plans;
- d) Monitor and evaluate the performance of programs and projects of CSED for appropriate incentives;
- e) Submit annual and other periodic reports to the President and the Congress of the Philippines not later than April 30 of each year; and
- f) Promulgate such rules and regulations and exercise such other powers and functions as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act and for the continued enhancement, growth and development of the SE sector.

The SE Committee shall be composed of the Secretary of DTI, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Interior and Local Government, the Chairman of the Small Business Corporation, and three (3) representatives each from the SEs, SE service institutions and SE advocacy groups: *Provided*, That such representatives shall each come from the main island groupings of Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao.

SEC. 6. Center for Social Enterprise Development. – There shall be established a Center for Social Enterprise Development (CSED) under the supervision of the Council to be headed by an Executive Director. The Executive

Director shall have the primary responsibility of implementing the comprehensive policies for social enterprise development.

Specifically, the CSED shall be responsible for the following:

- a) The development and implementation of the PRESENT Program as approved by the Council, with the following components:
 - 1) Formation and Implementation of Plans: The CSED shall formulate and implement social entrepreneurship-oriented strategic and economic sub-sector development plans that shall serve as the basis for major policies, projects and activities;
 - 2) Capacity Building and Sustainability: CSED shall work with qualified SE service institutions and other intermediaries to design and deliver training and education in social entrepreneurship development, institutional start-up or strengthening, human resource competency and skills training, business planning and advisory services, upgrading of accounting and auditing systems, technical assistance for the installation or improvement of management information systems, technology intervention. technology incubation/commercialization, market studies, and product development competitiveness, business matching activities, trade fairs and missions, policy advocacy, disaster resiliency and other related activities.
 - 3) Research and Development: The CSED, in coordination with NEDA, Department of Science and Technology (DOST), DTI, and other appropriate agencies, research institutions, academe, and intermediaries, shall develop and enhance a research and development system that:
 - (i) Provides recommendations and robust discussions and engagements on poverty reduction vis-à-vis SE development in key economic subsectors and other inputs for the Council to undertake strategic planning for programs and projects;
 - (ii) Equips SEs and supports institutions with services and technologies that are appropriate for enhancing the participation and benefits of the poor in various economic subsectors, and innovative and sustainable approaches to improve access of the poor to quality basic social services;
 - 4) Information and Marketing Assistance: The CSED shall promote the development and expansion of local and foreign markets for the products and services of SEs. Towards this end, the CSED shall:
 - (i) Establish a marketing assistance program that will assist SEs match supply with demand in both domestic and foreign

After the first year of its implementation, such sums as may be necessary to fund the SEDF shall be included in the budget of the DTI under the annual General Appropriations Act.

The CSED shall develop the roadmap for the utilization of the Fund, which shall be approved by the Council.

CHAPTER III INCENTIVES AND BENEFITS FOR SOCIAL ENTERPRISES

- **SEC. 9.** Special Credit Windows. The Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP), Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) and other government financial institutions shall establish special credit windows for the following purposes:
 - a) Credit line for business development loan or working capital loan to cover the operational and management expenses of an existing business or income generating project, including receivable financing or purchase of additional inventory, soft or intangible investments, such as trade fair participation or acquisition of software or franchise development packages;
 - b) Fixed assets financing to cover the acquisition of fixed assets like machineries and equipment, motor vehicle, or acquisition of lot for project site or construction of a plant and building and the improvement thereof;
 - c) Value chain financing to cover any of the value chain activities such as production, processing and marketing;
 - d) Domestic letter of credit or trust receipt to provide a stand-by credit facility for the SE borrower for the purchase of product inputs, equipment, machinery, implements, and spare parts; and
 - e) Revolving credit line for re-lending to finance the livelihood project requirements of the beneficiaries/clients of SEs.
- SEC. 10. Compliance with Mandatory Allocation of Credit Resources. Loans granted by financial institutions to SEs shall be computed by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) as equivalent to two times the amount of the loan for purposes of determining the financial institution's compliance to the mandatory allocation of credit resources to micro, small and medium enterprises as provided under Republic Act No. 9501, otherwise known as the Magna Carta for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
- SEC. 11. Government Procurement. Eligible SEs shall be entitled to a share of at least ten percent (10%) of total procurement value of goods and services supplied to the Government, its bureaus, offices and agencies annually. The Department of Budget and Management (DBM) shall monitor the compliance of government agencies on the required procurement for SEs and submit its report to the Council and the Congress of the Philippines not later than April 30 of each year.

SEC. 12. *Insurance for Social Enterprises.* – The Insurance Commission shall issue the necessary rules and regulations to implement measures to ensure that the insurance industry shall provide insurance products, both life and non-life, for social enterprises and their stakeholders.

- SEC. 13. Exemption from the Coverage of the Minimum Wage Law. SEs with a Within three (3) years from its organization, SEs that have total assets, inclusive of those arising from loans but exclusive of the land on which the SE's office, plant and equipment are situated, is not more than Three Million Pesos (P3,000,000.00) shall be exempt from the coverage of the Minimum Wage Law: Provided, That all employees covered under this Act shall be entitled to the same benefits given to any regular employee such as social security and healthcare benefits.
- **SEC. 14.** *Eligibility for Benefits and Incentives.* In the case of social enterprises organized as stock corporations, partnerships or sole proprietorships, the following requirements shall apply to become eligible for benefits and incentives provided under this Act:
 - a) An SE must not be organized as a branch, subsidiary or division of a private business enterprise, regardless of the size of such private enterprise, nor may its policies be determined by a private business enterprise: *Provided*, That this shall not preclude an SE from accepting subcontracts from large private business enterprises or firms or from joining in cooperative or joint venture activities with other SEs or foundations practicing corporate social responsibility;
 - b) At least sixty percent (60%) of an SE's total expenditures and profits are plowed back to the enterprise for the benefit of the poor, and such SE engages in practices that optimize the benefits for the poor through the provision of living wages, above-market pricing for economically disadvantaged producers and suppliers, and other best practices that distribute the profit generated by the enterprise.

CHAPTER IV APPROPRIATION AND OTHER PROVISIONS

- SEC. 15. Social Entrepreneurship Education in Schools. The Council, in addition to its mandate to promote entrepreneurship and coordinate with education agencies for this purpose, shall coordinate with, and develop in conjunction with the Department of Education (DepEd), Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) and the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), a curriculum or module that on SEs, and its inclusion in the curricula at all levels, especially in the secondary and tertiary levels. A continuing social entrepreneurship education program for out-of-school youth and adults shall likewise be developed and undertaken.
- SEC. 16. Social Enterprise Week. In order to institute continuing awareness on the importance of SEs as a viable government strategy in pursuing

poverty alleviation, the week of the month when this Act shall have been signed into law shall be declared as the Social Enterprise Week. The Social Enterprise Week shall be celebrated annually, the celebrations of which shall be spearheaded by the CSED.

SEC. 17. *Appropriations.* – The Council shall allocate the initial amount of Fifty Million Pesos (P50,000,000.00) from the existing MSMED Council Fund to support the operations and programs of the CSED. Thereafter, such sums as may be necessary for the continued implementation of this Act shall be included in the budget of the DTI under the annual General Appropriations Act.

The budgetary requirements of the cooperating agencies shall be incorporated in their respective budgets. The CSED may raise funds from other sources for specific projects as may be authorized by law.

SEC. 18. *Transitory Provision.* – Within a period of five (5) years, the Council shall facilitate the development and dissemination of tools and invest in the development of the capability of SEs to plan, monitor and evaluate their social and financial performance and outcomes. In addition, the Council shall evolve socially-acceptable benchmarks for evaluating the performance of SEs and incorporate such to more effectively develop and regulate the sector.

SEC. 19. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* – Within ninety (90) days from the effectivity of this Act, the DTI, in consultation with the appropriate government agencies and other relevant stakeholders, shall formulate the rules and regulations to effectively implement the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 20. Separability Clause. – Any portion or provisions of this Act that may be declared unconstitutional or invalid shall not have the effect of nullifying other portions and provisions hereof as long as such remaining portions or provisions can still subsist and be given effect in their entirety.

SEC. 21. Repealing Clause. – All laws, decrees, executive orders, proclamations and administrative regulations, or any parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby revoked, repealed or modified accordingly.

SEC. 22. Effectivity Clause. – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,