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## Introduced by SENATOR RAMON BONG REVILLA, JR.

### **AN ACT**

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

#### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

Section 20, Article II of the 1987 Constitution provides that "The State recognizes the indispensable role of the private sector, encourages private enterprise, and provides incentives to needed investments."

According to a 2019 report by the Asian Development Bank, there are an estimated 164,473 social enterprises (SEs) - roughly 17% of the total registered businesses in the country. Almost 7 for every 10 SEs are considered micro-sized businesses or employ no more than 50 employees. The same report outlines challenges experienced by starting up an SEs, including "lack of resources and access to capital, high operating costs, and a challenging regulatory environment."

In a 2015 study, the British Council reported the absence of "social enterprise specific legislation in the country." There is a noted gap for social enterprises to be able to achieve strategic planning, comply with government legislation, and optimize available marketing channels. Despite these challenges, social enterprises have been found significantly contributing "to reducing income inequality and increasing self-reliance among the poor and marginalized."

The measure aims to establish the Poverty Reduction Through Social Entrepreneurship (PRESENT) program by strengthening the existing Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Council to be more sync to support and capacitate

social enterprises and develop mechanisms to provide quality and accessible social services.

The measure proposes that 10% of total government procurement value be allocated to social enterprises. It also hopes to develop a continuing program for social entrepreneurship in educational institutions and to create a special credit window with banks to lend to social enterprises at concessional rates, among others.

In view of enhancing the contribution of the existing social enterprises as agents of socio-economic development, the passage of this measure is earnestly sought.

RAMON BONG REVILLA, JR.

NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE	)
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES	)
First Regular Session	)

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INSTITUTIONALIZING THE POVERTY REDUCTION THROUGH SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP (PRESENT) PROGRAM AND PROMOTING SOCIAL ENTERPRISES, PROVIDING 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 "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 recognizes the important role of enterprises in the economy as a major agent of development.

Towards this end, the State shall pursue an inclusive growth strategy that promotes a conducive environment to engage the vibrant social enterprise sector in poverty reduction, and economic and social development. It shall empower the poor as primary stakeholders in social enterprises, establish mechanisms vital to realizing their full potential, and extend necessary technical and financial assistance for their advancement. The State shall enable social enterprises to develop into viable anti-poverty initiatives.

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;

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- 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 sub sectors 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;
- c. "Marginalized Sectors" refer to groups of people who are stigmatized or excluded by virtue of their physical, psychological, economic, social or cultural circumstances;
- 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;

- ii. Ensures that a substantive part of the wealth created by the enterprise is distributed to or benefits these sectors;
  - iii. Reinvests its surplus or profits back to the enterprise to sustain the fulfillment of its social mission; and
  - iv. 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 training 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;
  - j. "Value 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:
    - i. raw materials processing;
    - ii. inbound distribution or logistics;
    - iii. manufacturing operations;
  - iv. outbound distribution or logistics;
- v. marketing and selling: and
- vi. after-sales service.

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These activities are supported by

- 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.

- Sec. 4. Establishment 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. To do this, the PRESENT Program shall identify strategic economic sub sectors 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 sub sectors, with a view to reducing inequality in incomes and increasing self-reliance among the poor;
  - 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 ecological 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 to effectively spur the growth and development of MSMEs and SEs throughout the country, and to carry out the policy under this Act. It shall hereafter be known as the National Enterprise Development Council or referred as the "Council". In addition to the existing functions of the Council as provided under Republic Act 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.
- Sec. 6. *Creation of the Social Enterprise Committee.* Under the Council, a Social Enterprise Committee shall be established. The SE Committee shall be composed of the Secretary of DTI, Secretary of National Economic and Development

- 1 Authority, Secretary of Interior and Local Government, the Chairman of the Small
- 2 Business Corporation, and three (3) representatives each from the SEs groups:
- 3 *Provided*, that such representatives shall each come from the main island groupings
- 4 of Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao.

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- 5 The SE Committee shall perform the following mandate:
- 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.
  - Sec. 7. *Center for Social Enterprise Development*. There shall be established a Center for Social Enterprise Development (CSED) under the supervision of the SE Committee 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:
      - i. Formation and Implementation of Plans: The CSED shall formulate and implement social entrepreneurship-oriented strategic and economic subsector development plans that shall serve as the basis for major policies, projects and activities;

Capacity Building and Sustainability: CSED shall work with qualified SE 1 ii. service institutions and other intermediaries to design and deliver 2 training and education in social entrepreneurship development, 3 institutional start-up or strengthening, human resource competency and 4 skills training, business planning and advisory services, upgrading of 5 accounting and auditing systems, technical assistance for the installation 6 or improvement of management information systems, technology 7 intervention, technology incubation/commercialization, market studies, 8 and product development competitiveness, business matching activities, 9 trade fairs and missions, policy advocacy, disaster resiliency and other 10 related activities. 11

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- iii. 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:
  - Provides recommendations and robust discussions and engagements on poverty reduction vis-a-vis SE development in key economic subsectors and other inputs for the Council to undertake strategic planning for programs and projects;
  - 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;
- iv. 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:
  - Establish a marketing assistance program that will assist SEs match supply with demand in both domestic and foreign markets, as well as promote SE products and services through tri-media marketing, trade fairs and trade missions; and

- Develop, install and sustain market information systems for SEs with the assistance of the DTI and the Department of Tourism (DOT). All government departments, agencies, bureaus, research institutions, and local government units (LGUs) shall consolidate and continuously update on a regular basis and make accessible all relevant information and data that would be useful to SEs;
- Establishment and implementation of criteria and process for the qualification of SEs to be eligible for the support and other incentives provided under this Act and as approved by the Council;
- c. Identification of sources of financing for the SE sector, which shall not be limited to grants, loans and equity financing for enterprise incubation, start-up and expansion;
- d. Management of multi-stakeholder convergence programs and activities among government agencies and private organizations in support of the PRESENT Program;
- e. Coordination with the concerned government agencies and LGUs in the development and implementation of the PRESENT Program and projects;
- f. Coordination with social enterprise stakeholders, including people's organizations, non-government organizations, and multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary pool of experts from the academe, practicing professionals, business, industry, youth, women, and other concerned sectors to provide advice and technical assistance on matters pertaining to SEs.
- Sec. 8. *Role of LGUs in SE Development.* LGUs shall be encouraged to incorporate viable SE development plans in their local development plans, and, as far as practicable, collaborate with SEs with regard to the implementation thereof.
- Sec. 9. *Creation of Social Enterprise Development Fund.* There is hereby created the Social Enterprise Development Fund which shall be used to fund grants to SEs for the implementation of the PRESENT Program. The CSED, in coordination with the SE Committee, shall develop the roadmap for the utilization of the Fund, which shall be approved by the Council.

Sec. 10. *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. 11. 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 9501, otherwise known as the "Magna Carta for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises."
- Sec. 12. *Preference in Government Procurement.* Eligible SEs shall be entitled to a share of at least ten percent (10%) of total annual procurement value of goods and services supplied to the Government, its bureaus, offices and agencies. 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 no later than May 30 of each year.
- Sec. 13. *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. 14. Exemption from the Coverage of the Minimum Wage Law. - SEs, at least three (3) years from its organization, and 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. 15. *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.

Sec. 16. Social Entrepreneurship in Education Institutions. - The Council, in coordination with the Department of Education (DepEd), Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) and the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), shall mainstream SE in their modules. A continuing social entrepreneurship education program for out-of-school youth and adults shall be developed.

Sec. 17. *Social Enterprise Week.* - In order to promote the importance of SEs as a viable strategy to address poverty alleviation, the Social Enterprise Week shall be instituted and coinciding on the week in the month it was passed into law. The Social Enterprise Week shall be spearheaded by the CSED.

Sec. 18. *Appropriations.* - The amount necessary for the implementation of this ACT shall be allocated from the existing MSMED Council Fund. Thereafter, such appropriation necessary for the continued implementation shall be included in the budget of the DTI under the annual General Appropriations Act. The CSED may raise funds from other sources for specific projects as may be authorized by law.

Sec. 18. *Harmonization with the Go Negosyo Act.* - The implementation of the provision of this Act shall be harmonized with the provisions of Republic Act 10644 otherwise known as the "Go Negosyo Act."

Sec. 19. *Transitory Provision*. - Within a period of three (3) years, the Council, through the SE Committee, 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. The SE Committee shall evolve socially acceptable benchmarks for performance evaluation of SEs and incorporate such to more effectively develop and regulate the sector.

Sec. 20. *Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR)*. - 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 IRR to effectively implement the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 21. *Separability Clause.* – If any provision of this Act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, other provisions hereof which are not affected thereby shall remain in full force and effect.

Sec. 22. *Repealing Clause.* – All laws, orders, decrees, rules and regulations, and other parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, amended or modified accordingly.

Sec. 23. *Effectivity.* – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication either in the Official Gazette or in two (2) newspapers of general circulation in the Philippines.

Approved,