

## NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

First Regular Session

22 JUL -7 P3:07

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**SENATE** 

s. B. No. 136

### Introduced by SENATOR JOEL VILLANUEVA

# AN ACT PROVIDING PROTECTION TO FREELANCERS AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

#### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

The Philippines is among the world's fastest growing market for freelancers as more Filipinos resort to freelance arrangements. PayPal, a payment system company, noted that the Philippines has one of the highest freelancers of the 22 countries surveyed, at an estimated 1.5 million freelancers or persons engaged in the gig economy. This is not surprising as freelancing comes with certain advantages such as flexibility in work schedules, the convenience of working from home, and more time with family.

The number of freelancers in the country has also ballooned as the country continues to recover from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. At the height of the pandemic, many Filipinos lost their jobs as a result of the economic downturn brought about by the pandemic. Finding themselves without a nine to five job, these workers found new work, often online, through freelancing sites or online job postings.

Indeed, the emergence of digital or online freelancing has come at an opportune time as the country prepares for the 4<sup>th</sup> industrial revolution. All these have contributed to the prevalence of home-based creative workers, ondemand professional services, on-demand courier services, and many other types of freelance goods and services.

Before the pandemic, the Philippines ranked first among the fastest growing gig-economy markets in the world, with a remarkable 208% year-on-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Schnabel, C. (2018). *Freelancing taking root in the Philippines – study.* Rappler. Retrieved from https://rappler.com/business/freelancer-market-growing-philippines-paypal

year growth. <sup>2</sup> Pre-pandemic, Forbes already forecasted that by 2027, the majority of the world's workforce will be freelancers.<sup>3</sup>

As the numbers of freelance workers continue to increase, it has become more apparent that this new class of workers require protection through proper legislative enactments, with due regard to the special nature of their engagement (i.e., no formal employer-employee relationship), which makes them more prone to abuse and exploitation.

This bill aspires to address the gaps in our labor laws. This bill mandates the client and the freelance worker to enter into a written contract that specifies all the services that the freelance worker is expected to render, his/her compensation, as well as other relevant terms and conditions of the engagement. This bill also prohibits contract alterations, including the arbitrary reduction of fees.

In addition, this bill seeks to lay out the minimum rights of freelancers including right to just compensation, right to safe and healthy working conditions, right to self-organize and collectively bargain, and right to education and skills training, among others. Finally, this measure clearly delineates the roles of different government agencies (e.g., DOLE, DICT, TESDA, BIR and PhilHealth) to ensure that the rights of freelancers provided under the bill are realized.

The immediate passage of this bill is earnestly sought.

SENATOR JOÉL VILLANUEVA M

https://business.inquirer.net/332825/payoneer-the-worlds-go-to-partner-for-digital-commerce-everywhere#:~:text=The%20Philippines%20ranked%201st%20among,only%2047%25%20in%20North%20America.
 Tayao-Juego, A. (2018). Freelancing alive and well in PH. Inquirer.net. Retrieved from https://business.inquirer.net/262675/freelancing-alive-and-well-in-ph



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### Introduced by SENATOR JOEL VILLANUEVA

# AN ACT PROVIDING PROTECTION TO FREELANCERS 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 "Freelancers Protection Act."

**SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy.** – It is the policy of the State to promote gainful employment and decent work for all workers. Towards this end, the State shall provide a regulatory framework that guarantees full protection to all workers in new forms of work arrangements, such as freelance work, whether in-person or through online platforms or gig economy, which has grown exponentially with technological development, weakening labor rights and changing concepts of work and employer-employee relationship.

**SEC. 3. Coverage.** – This Act shall cover all freelancers, regardless of the profession, talent, skills, task, work or service required or to be rendered.

SEC. 4. Definition of Terms. – As used in this Act, the following terms shall mean:

- a) Client refers to any foreign or Philippine-based person, company or entity, or platform provider who engages a freelancer to render specific task, work or service in-person or online;
- b) Crowdwork refers to online work through platforms that connect vast numbers of clients, organizations, and businesses, often across borders. It is performed online by an infinite number of workers for clients spread over large geographic distance;

- 1 2 3 4 5
- c) Freelance worker or freelancer refers to any natural person who offers or renders a task, work or service through his or her freely chosen means or methods, free from any forms of economic dependence, control or supervision by the client, regardless of whether he or she is paid by results, piece, task, hour, day, job or by the nature of the services required;

d) Freelance work - refers to work that is infrequent, unpredictable and short term, and rendered in-person, online, or through any online web platforms, such as crowdwork, work on-demand or any digital lifestyle applications;

e) Platform provider - refers to any foreign or Philippine-based online web platform provider that connects workers with the consumer of work and facilitate the exchange of goods and services for money such as crowdwork, work on-demand or any digital lifestyle applications, that provides facilities, accounts, and training for one or several freelancers in the Philippines;

f) Work on-demand - refers to the platform-facilitated yet place-based and geographically limited work;

g) Written contract - refers to a document, whether electronic file or printed copy, reflecting the mutual consent of the parties to be bound by the terms and conditions of their freelance work engagement and the consideration for the services rendered by the freelancer.

**SEC. 5. Contractual Relations.** – The relationship between the client and the freelancer, absent proof of existence of employer-employee relationship, shall be governed primarily by applicable civil and commercial laws. In no case however, shall the terms and conditions thereof derogate the rights of workers guaranteed by the Philippine Constitution or be lower than the minimum standards provided by the Labor Code of the Philippines, as amended, or by industry standards and international labor standards.

**SEC. 6. Rights of Freelancers.** – The State shall accord to freelancers all the rights of workers guaranteed under the 1987 Philippine Constitution, applicable provisions of the Labor Code of the Philippines, as amended, and relevant international human rights instruments and international labor standards. For this purpose, the State shall ensure the formulation by concerned agencies of policies and programs for the free exercise of the following:

(a) Right to a written contract or agreement;

(b) Right to just compensation and equal remuneration for work of equal value without manipulation or distinction of any kind;

(c) Right to safe and healthy working conditions;

1 2 3 4	(d) Right to self-organization and to collectively negotiate with the government, the client, and other entities for the promotion of their welfare and in the advancement of their rights and interests;
5 6 7	(e) Right to be free from any form of discrimination, violence, sexual harassment, and abuse;
8 9	(f) Right to representation and participation in policy and decision-making processes and social dialogue;
10 11 12	(g) Right to access their own data, information and resources for the promotion and protection of their rights and welfare;
13 14 15	(h) Right to affordable and adequate financial services, including, among others, collateral-free and gender-balanced credit at low interest;
16 17	(i) Right to education and skills training;
18 19	(j) Right to social protection and social welfare benefits; and
20 21 22	(k) Right to speedy redress of grievances, including alternative dispute resolution processes.
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24 25	SEC. 7. Standards for Freelance Work. – The Department of Labor and
26	Employment (DOLE) shall ensure:
27	a) Compliance with the written contract between the freelancer and
28	the client, which shall be in a language understood by both parties. Each
29	party to the contract shall retain a copy thereof, and shall include, at the
30	minimum, the following:
31	
32	1) Itemization of all work and/or services to be provided by the
33 34	freelancer and the terms and conditions of the engagement;
35	2) The rate and method of compensation, date on which the client
36	shall pay the compensation or the mechanism by which such due
37	date shall be determined;
38	,
39	3) The name and registered address of the client, and in the case of
40	a foreign or foreign-based entity, the name and address of the local
41	agent or representative, or any duly acknowledged representative
42 43	based in the Philippines; and
43 44	4) Any other terms and conditions that govern the performance of
45	the mutual obligations of the parties that are not contrary to law,
46	morals, good customs, public order or public policy.
47	
48	In the absence of a written agreement, any written exchange or proof of
49	submission and receipt of completed task, work or service subject of the

freelance work engagement, whether electronic or printed, shall be sufficient basis for claim for compensation or payment against the client;

- b) Registration of freelancers or freelancers' association in the DOLE registry of freelancers and provide them with labor market interventions and assistance; Provided, That registration with the DOLE shall not be construed as a requirement to be able to engage as a freelancer;
- c) Free exercise of freelancers' right to self-organization and to collectively negotiate with the government, the client, and other entities for the promotion of their welfare and in the advancement of their rights and interests, and to their representation and participation in policy and decision-making processes and social dialogue;
- d) Observance of programs and policies on non-discrimination, absence of violence, sexual harassment, and abuse in freelance work environment;
- e) Entering into bilateral or multilateral agreements with countries where online web platforms are registered or located for the protection and enforcement of Philippine freelancers' rights.
- **SEC. 8. Right to access their own data and information.** The Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) shall conduct trainings for online freelancers, and in coordination with the appropriate regulatory agency, such as the National Privacy Commission (NPC) and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), ensure that freelancers engaged with or through platform providers or online web platforms shall have access to their own data, information and resources for the promotion and protection of their rights and welfare.
- **SEC. 9. Right to affordable and adequate financial services.** The DTI and other government financial institutions shall provide freelancers access to affordable and adequate financial services, including, among others, collateral-free and gender-balanced credit at low interest.
- **SEC. 10.** Right to education and skills training. The Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) and other government agencies, such as the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), DTI and DICT shall provide training and certifications for upskilling and entrepreneurial enhancement of freelancers.
- **SEC. 11.** Right to social protection and social welfare benefits. The Social Security System, Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth) and Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF) shall ensure a simplified and online registration and remittance process for freelancers as self-employed workers and provide easy access to members' benefits such as sickness and unemployment benefits.

SEC. 12. Right to simplified tax registration, filing and payment system. — The Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) shall simplify and automate the registration process and minimize the requirements for the registration of freelancers. The BIR shall also further enhance the online filing of tax returns and payment of appropriate taxes, including online submission of requirements. It shall also provide assistance to freelancers in their application, registration, and processing of documents, and other inquiries.

**SEC. 13.** Right to redress of grievances, including alternative dispute resolution processes. — The right of freelancers to seek redress for grievances and to avail of alternative dispute mechanisms in accordance with law shall be guaranteed. For this purpose, the DOLE shall conduct seminars on the legal recourses available to freelancers, and as far as practicable, encourage the parties to a freelance work agreement to avail of alternative dispute mechanisms.

**SEC. 14.** Payment; Burden of Proof. – Except as otherwise provided under the contract entered into by the parties, the agreed compensation shall be paid in full not later than thirty (30) days after the completion of the task, work or service subject of the freelance work engagement.

The burden of proving the payment of the compensation or consideration due to the freelancer as agreed under the contract shall rest on the client, upon proof of performance or completion of the job or service contracted.

**SEC. 15**. **Prohibited Acts.** – The following acts shall be prohibited under this Act:

a) Contract Alteration. Once performance of the work or service under the contract has commenced, no freelancer shall be required to accept less than the specified or agreed contract price, as a condition for the payment of the service or work rendered: Provided, That nothing herein precludes the parties from arriving at a settlement in good faith of a dispute arising out of or in connection with the contract or from agreeing to a modification of the contract in accordance with applicable laws.

b) **Deduction**. No deduction shall be made on the agreed contract price or compensation, unless the parties have agreed otherwise, or such deduction is on account of payment of applicable taxes.

c) Waiver. Except as otherwise provided by law, any provision of any contract entered into by a freelancer and a client purporting to waive any of the rights provided under this Act shall be void as against public policy.

Any person who commits any of the foregoing prohibited acts shall be meted a fine equivalent to up to three times the contract price or compensation agreed upon in the contract between the freelancer and the client.

 **SEC. 16. Public Awareness Program.** – The DOLE, DTI, DICT and other relevant agencies shall raise public awareness on the rights and welfare of freelancers. Information dissemination on the provisions of this Act, its implementing rules and regulations and capacity building on reasonable pricing of task, work or service, payment methods, entrepreneurship and career development in freelance work shall also be conducted.

**SEC. 17. Prospective Application.** – This Act shall apply to contracts or agreements entered into on or after the effectivity of this Act.

 **SEC. 18. Applicability to Freelancers in the Public Sector.** – The Civil Service Commission shall issue the appropriate rules and regulations applicable to freelancers in the public sector to ensure compliance with the rights and privileges granted to freelancers under this Act, subject to applicable laws, rules and regulations governing workers in the public sector.

**SEC. 19. Implementing Rules and Regulations.** – Within sixty (60) days from the effectivity of this Act, the DOLE, DTI, DICT, DOST, TESDA, DOTr, upon consultation with the BIR, SSS, PhilHealth and HDMF, and other relevant agencies and sectors, shall promulgate the implementing rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

**SEC 20. Separability Clause.** – If any part of this Act shall be held unconstitutional or invalid, other parts not otherwise affected thereby shall remain in force and effect.

**SEC. 21. Repealing Clause. –** All laws, decrees, resolutions, orders, or ordinances or parts thereof inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed, amended or modified accordingly.

**SEC. 22.** Effectivity. – 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,