

Introduced by Senator Richard J. Gordon

EXPLANATORY NOTE

According to statistics provided by the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) last 6 June 2006, approximately 24 out of 100 Pinoy families did not earn enough in 2003 to satisfy their basic food and non-food requirements.

At the same time, large amounts of apparently wholesome food are wasted everyday by hotels, restaurants, supermarkets, etc. To address the poverty issue and to curtail food wastage, surplus food can be donated, collected and distributed to our less fortunate brothers and sisters in the Philippines. However, prospective donors and helpers are unwilling or afraid to donate, collect and distribute surplus food due to possible legal liability that may arise as a result of their charitable acts.

In the United States, the Federal Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act is a law that encourages the donation of food and grocery products to non-profit organizations for distribution to needy individuals by providing a standardized donor liability exposure.

This bill adapts a similar principle to address the issue of legal liability in the donation of apparently wholesome food for charitable purposes to encourage the donation of surplus food to needy people. For this and the foregoing reasons, the passage of this bill is earnestly sought.

CHARD J. GORDON An Senator Ly



AN ACT TO ENCOURAGE THE DONATION OF FOOD FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES

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

SECTION 1. Short Title. - This Act shall be known as the "Food Donation Act of 1 2007." 2

Sec. 2. Declaration of Policy. - It is the policy of the State to alleviate national 3 poverty and reduce food wastage. As such, the State shall implement measures to 4 encourage the donation of apparently wholesome food for charitable purposes. 5

Sec. 3. Definition of Terms. - For purposes of this Act, the following terms shall be 6 defined as follows: 7

(1) "Apparently Wholesome Food" refers to food that meets all quality and labeling 8 standards imposed by pertinent laws and administrative regulations even though the 9

food may not be readily marketable due to appearance, age, freshness, grade, size, 10 surplus, or other conditions. 11

- (2) "Donate" is to dispose of an apparently wholesome food in favor of another. It 12 includes giving by one person to another person of an apparently wholesome food 13 for distribution, notwithstanding that the former has charged a nominal fee from the 14 latter, if the ultimate beneficiary is not required to give anything of monetary value. 15
- (3) "Food" refers to any raw, cooked, processed, or prepared edible substance, ice, 16 beverage, or ingredient used or intended for use in whole or in part for human 17 consumption. 18
- (4) "Gross Negligence" refers to voluntary and conscious conduct, including a failure to 19 act, by a person who, at the time of the conduct, knew that the conduct was likely to 20 be harmful to the health or well-being of another person. 21

- (5) "Intentional Misconduct" refers to conduct by a person with knowledge at the time of
 the conduct that the conduct is harmful to the health or well-being of another person.
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(6) "Charitable Purposes" refers to philanthropic, humanitarian and non-profit objectives,

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including the benefit of the needy, poor, sick, prisoners, orphans, etc.

Sec. 4. Liability for Damages from Donated Food. – A person, whether natural or juridical, shall not be subject to civil or criminal liability arising from the nature, age, packaging, or condition of apparently wholesome food that a person donates in good faith for charitable purposes. This shall not apply, however, to an injury or death of an ultimate beneficiary of the donated food that results from an act or omission of a person constituting gross negligence or intentional misconduct.

Sec. 5. *Repealing Clause.* – Any law, presidential decree or issuance, executive
 order, letter of instruction, rule or regulation inconsistent with the provisions of this Act is
 hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

14 Sec. 6. Separability Clause. – If any portion or provision of this Act is declared 15 unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act or any provisions not affected thereby shall 16 remain in force and effect.

Sec. 7. Effectivity Clause. – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days from the
 date of its publication in at least one (1) newspaper of general circulation.

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19 Approved,