

NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

Second Regular Session

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SENATE P.S. Res. No. 887

Introduced by Senator JOEL VILLANUEVA

RESOLUTION

DIRECTING THE COMMITTEE ON BASIC EDUCATION AND OTHER APPROPRIATE COMMITTEE/S OF THE SENATE TO CONDUCT AN INQUIRY, IN AID OF LEGISLATION, ON THE STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP ACT

WHEREAS, Section 13 of the Constitution recognizes the vital role of the youth in nation-building;1

WHEREAS, in the Philippines, there are a total of 31.40 million youth, or persons between 15 to 30 years old, based on the 2020 census conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA);²

WHEREAS, the Youth Labor Participation Rate in the country decreased from 37% in 2021 to 36.2% in 2022. Notably, this is below the average projection for youth labor participation rate at 40.1% set by the International Labour Organization;³

WHEREAS, in the October 2023 Labor Force Survey, 472% or 1.504 million of the total 2.090 million unemployed belong to the 15 - 34 age bracket;

1 United Nations. Youth Participation Fact Sheet. Available at https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/documents/youth/fact-sheets/youth-

participation.pdf . Date last accessed: 04 December 2023

Philippine Statistic Authority. Age and Sex Distribution in the Philippine Population (2020 Census of Population and Housing). 12 August 2022. Accessed at https://psa.gov.ph/content/age-and-sex-distribution-philippine-population-2020-census-population-and-housing. Date last accessed: 23 November 2023

3 ILO. Global Employment Trends for Youth 2022. 11 August 2022. Available at https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---

ed emp/documents/brlefingnote/wcms 853325.pdf. Date last accessed: 11 December 2023

Philippine Statistics Authority. Employment Rate in October 2023 was estimated at 95.8 Percent. 8 November 2023. Available

at https://psa.gov.ph/content/employment-rate-october-2023-was-estimated-958-percent Date last accessed: 8 December 2023.

WHEREAS, according to an article published by the British Council, youth unemployment "poses a significant threat to global economic prosperity and social cohesion." It also noted that "social disenfranchisement resulting from unemployment can potentially lead to social unrest associated with crime, perilous migration, and extremism;" 6

WHEREAS, youth-led social enterprises are helping to address pressing social and environmental issues around the world. In addition, studies have shown that entrepreneurship among the youth not only addresses youth unemployment, but also contributes to innovation;⁷

WHEREAS, in order to address youth unemployment and enhance the role of the youth in nation-building, the Philippines enacted Republic Act No. 10679 or the Youth Entrepreneurship Act in 2015;

WHEREAS, Section 2 of the Youth Entrepreneurship Act mandates the State to establish, maintain, and support a complete, adequate, and integrated system of education and training to encourage the entrepreneurial spirit among our youth, as well as support and promote the growth of young entrepreneurs nationwide;

WHEREAS, Section 8 of the Act also mandates the Entrepreneurship Education Council (EEC) to submit an annual report to the Senate and the House of Representatives on the implementation and overall assessment of the standards, competencies, teaching methods, and mentoring programs of the Youth Entrepreneurship and Financial Literacy Program created under the Act;

WHEREAS, the Act also mandates the creation of the Joint Congressional Oversight Committee on the Youth Entrepreneurship Act to oversee the implementation of the Act;

WHEREAS, it took four years after the law was signed for the Department of Education, as the lead agency, to conduct a consultative meeting with education partners and stakeholder on how to implement the law.⁸

WHEREAS, unfortunately, even after eight years from the passage of the Act in 2015, no significant achievement on the implementation of the law have been had. The Joint Congressional Oversight Committee created under the Act has also not been convened;

WHEREAS, the current global economic crisis has highlighted the importance of entrepreneurship among young people, especially as a measure to address youth unemployment;

⁵ British Council. How we can unlock the potential of TVET to support development in growing countries?. Available at <a href="https://www.britishcouncil.org/education/skills-employability/skills-policy/global-spotlight/blog/unlock_potential_TVET_support_development_growing_economies_potential_tvet_ender_development_growing_economies_pate last accessed at 25 November 2023.

Asian Development Bank. Asian Development Outlook 2022. September 2022. Available at https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/825166/ado2022-update-theme-chapter.pdf. Date last accessed: 04 December 2022.

⁸ DepEd. DepEd convenes stakeholders for Youth Entrepreneurship Act. 23 July 2019. Available at https://www.deped.gov.ph/2019/07/24/deped-convenes-stakeholders-for-youth-entrepreneurship-act/. Date last accessed: 25 November 2023.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, as it is hereby resolved, to direct the appropriate Senate Committee to conduct an inquiry, in aid of legislation, on the status and implementation of the Youth Entrepreneurship Act with a view to identifying the roadblocks in the full implementation of the Act, and introducing remedial legislation, if appropriate, to maximize the potential of entrepreneurship to help curb youth unemployment.

Adopted,

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