9th Congress of the Philippines) Second Regular Session )

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s. No. <u>1538</u>

Introduced by Senator Raul S. Roco

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

The incidence of sexual harassment at work is gaining recognition as an intolerable violation of the dignity of workers and measures to combat these acts have obtained support from both international and national organizations as well as a growing number of policy makers, legislators and trade unionists.

The International Labor Organization (ILO), being in the forefront with regard to workers' protection and welfare, recognizes the effects of sexual harassment on the personal security of workers. Likewise, the ILO considers sexual harassment as a safety and health problem and that the need for protection applies to both men and women workers, although the nature and degree of protection required may be sex specific (ILO, 1989).

While studies claim that women generally are vulnerable to sexual harassment, some males also feel they are victims. Thus, it can be said that sexual harassment is not limited to men harassing women but women harassing men as well. In some instances, sexual harassment involves members of the same sex as harasser and victim.

Sexual harassment bears a potential threat to workers morale and interferes with job performance and productivity which may be manifested by absenteeism and fast turn-over of personnel. In other cases, victims of sexual harassment suffer from dismissal, loss of promotion prospects, training opportunities and even jeopardize future job opportunities. Consequently, this leads to diminished productivity, degradation of the industrial relations climate and possibly a negative public image on the part of the employer.

Sexual harassment, being a repugnant act is therefore an utter disregard to a worker's right to enjoy a good workenvironment and an affront to his/her dignity as a human being. However, there is no law which prohibits such acts, thus, leaving victims unattended and unprotected.

Furthermore, the bill prohibiting sexual harassment is one of the measures endorsed in the Social Pact for Empowered Economic Development (SPEED) held last 8 September 1993.

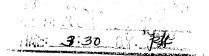
Also, this is in compliance with the legislative request of the Lakas Manggagawa Labor Center - Women Commission to file a bill incorporating their modifications and suggestions so as to make sexual harassment more comprehensive, even beyond the ambit of employer-employee relations; and to encompass male victims of the offense.

This measure complements S. No. 1273 filed earlier by Senator Blas F. Ople.

In view of the foregoing, the early passage of this bill is earnestly recommended.

Senate

RAUL S. ROCO Senator 9th Congress of the Philippines) Second Regular Session )



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s. No. 1538

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AN ACT

PROSCRIBING SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN THE EMPLOYMENT AND NON-EMPLOYMENT ENVIRONMENT AND PROVIDING PENALTIES THEREFOR

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

SECTION 1. Title. -- This Act shall be known as the

- 1 "Anti-Sexual Harassment Act of 1993".
- 2 SEC. 2. Purpose. -- In order to uphold the dignity of
- 3 individuals, whether employed or seeking employment, and
- 4 other individuals mentioned in this Act, and to guarantee
- 5 full respect of their human rights, sexual harassment, as
- 6 herein defined, is hereby declared unlawful.
- 7 SEC. 3. Sexual Harassment in the Employment Environ-
- ment Defined .-- Unwelcome or uninvited advances, requests for
- 9 sexual favors and other verbal, non-verbal or physical
- 10 conduct of a sexual nature from an employer, office superi-
- 11 or, labor union leader or superior constitute sexual harass-
- 12 ment when:
- 13 a) submission to such advances is made, either ex-
- 14 plicitly or implicitly as a term or condition for
- employing an individual, or if already employed, is
- used as basis for employment decisions affecting such
- 17 worker or employee;
- 18 b) submission to, or rejection of, such advances,
- 19 requests, or conduct would impair the right of the

worker concerned to self-organization or the right to strike; or

c) such conduct has the purpose or effect of interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment.

Any other annoying, disgusting or offensive act or conduct shall also constitute sexual harassment when committed under circumstances similar or analogous to the foregoing.

SEC. 4. Coverage. — This Act shall cover all acts or conduct of sexual harassment committed by or against employers, managers, supervisors, employees, union officers and members, applicants for employment, customers, clients, agents of the employer, or any other persons transacting business within the employment environment in both the private and public sectors.

SEC. 5. *Duty of Employers*.—It shall be the duty of employers and labor union leaders to take reasonable steps and to institute measures in order to prevent and/or remedy sexual harassment, as above defined, from occurring in their workplace.

Should there be a union in the bargaining unit, such necessary steps and remedial measures shall be jointly formulated by management and the union.

SEC. 6. Who may be Held Liable.—Employers, managers, supervisors, other employees or agents of the employer, union officers and members, customers, clients, or any other persons transacting business within the employment environment who commit the prohibited acts provided in Section 3 hereof shall be held liable under this Act.

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 SEC. 7. Subsidiary Liability of the Employer.—An employer, shall be subsidiary liable for acts of sexual harassment as defined herein which are perpetrated by any person referred to in Section 6 hereof and who is under his/her authority and control, unless he/she can show proof that he/she has taken all the necessary acts required of him/her under Section 5 hereof.

SEC. 8. *Illegal Dismissal*.—An employee or worker who resigns due to sexual harassment shall be deemed to have been illegally dismissed.

Ment.—Whenever a person in authority uses his/her position or influence to intimidate or coerce another individual who is under his/her care or supervision, or who has a pending business or official transaction requiring his/her approval, through unwelcomed advances, requests for sexual favors and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature, he/she shall be liable for sexual harassment in accordance with this Act.

SEC. 10. Disposition of Cases.—Any complaint of sexual harassment may be filed by the aggrieved party or any interested party in behalf of the aggrieved party provided that if the case is initiated by the latter, a written consent of the aggrieved party is obtained.

All complaints of sexual harassment except as otherwise provided in this Act, shall be filed initially with the employer or his/her supervisor who shall thereupon make the necessary investigations, conduct summary proceedings after notice to the offender, even in the absence of the offender, and proceed with the expeditious settlement of the case.

In any of the following cases however, complaints may be filed directly with the Regional Director of the Depart-

ment of Labor and Employment (DOLE) or the Civil Service Commission (CSC) as the case may be, having jurisdiction over the place of employment:

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- a) where for any reason, the employer or supervisor or labor union leader or officer fails to act upon such complaint of sexual harassment; or
- b) where filing of such complaint with the employer or supervisor or labor union leader or officer would be useless because such employer or supervisor or labor union leader or officer is himself/herself the harasser;
- c) in all other cases as may be determined by the Secretary of the DOLE and/or Chairperson of the CSC through appropriate guidelines.

The complaint must show that all administrative remedies within the establishment have already been exhausted.

SEC. 11. Sexual Harassment Committed by Public Officers/Employees.—Sexual harassment committed by any public official or employee shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Code and other relevant laws or regulations pertaining to discipline of officials and employees in the government service.

SECTION 12. Suppletory Application of Existing Legislation.—Matters not covered by this act shall be governed by the provisions of the Labor Code of the Philippines, the Civil Service Law or other related laws, insofar as they are not inconsistent with any of the provision of this act.

Sec: 13. Implementing Rules. -- The provisions of this Act shall be effective immediately. The DOLE and the CSC shall promulgate and issue the necessary rules and regulations to implement the provisions of this Act in

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respective jurisdiction, within the first year from their the effectivity of this Act, without affecting the immediate effectivity of this Act.

SEC. 14. Penalties .-- In addition to the reliefs to which the victim of sexual harassment may be entitled to under labor and civil legislations, any person who violates the provisions of this Act shall be penalized by imprisonment of not less than one (1) year nor more than two (2) years, or by a fine of not less than twenty thousand pesos (₱20,000.00), nor forty thousand more than (\$40,000.00), or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 15. Independent Action for Damages .-- Nothing in this Act shall preclude the victim of sexual harassment from instituting a separate independent action for damages with injunction.

Repealing Clause. -- Any provision of law, SEC. 16. decree, executive order or regulations inconsistent with this Act is hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SEC. 17. Separability Clause. -- In the event that any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance is declared invalid or unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act or the application of said provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected by such declaration.

SEC. 18. Effectivity .-- This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in any newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,

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