CONGRESS OF THE PHILIPPINES EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS -Second Regular Session

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

H. No. 7036

BY REPRESENTATIVES AGLIPAY, CASTELO, BELMONTE, FORTUN, GO (M.), VILLANUEVA (E.), RIVERA, TAMBUNTING, NIETO, DALIPE, SAVELLANO, MANGAOANG, PINEDA, VELASCO AND ARROYO, PER COMMITTEE REPORT NO. 389

AN ACT STRENGTHENING THE SECURITY OF TENURE OF WORKERS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR, AMENDING FOR THE PURPOSE PRESIDENTIAL DECREEE NO. 442, AS AMENDED, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE "LABOR CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES"

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

SECTION 1. Short Title. This Act shall be known as the "Security of Tenure Act."

SEC. 2. Article 106 of Presidential Decree No. 442, as amended, otherwise known as the "Labor Code of the Philippines", is hereby amended to read as follows:

"ARTICLE 106. Contractor [or subcontractor]. – Whenever an employer enters into a contract with another person for the performance of the former's work, the employees of the contractor [and of the latter's subcontractor, if any,] shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of this Code AND OTHER LAWS.

"In the event that the contractor [or subcontractor] fails to pay the wages, ALLOWANCES AND BENEFITS of his employees in accordance with this Code AND OTHER LAWS, the employer shall be jointly and severally liable with [his] THE contractor [or subcontractor] to such employees to the extent of the work performed under the contract, in the same manner and extent that he is liable to employees directly employed by him. "The Secretary of Labor and Employment [may], AFTER CONSULTATION WITH THE NATIONAL TRIPARTITE INDUSTRIAL PEACE COUNCIL, SHALL by appropriate regulations, restrict or prohibit the contracting-out of labor to protect the rights of workers established under this Code. In so prohibiting or restricting, [he] THE SECRETARY may make appropriate distinctions between labor-only contracting, WHICH IS HEREBY PROHIBITED, and LEGITIMATE job contracting, WHICH IS HEREBY PERMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS CODE, as well as differentiations AND RESTRICTIONS within these types of contracting and THE [determine] DETERMINATION OF who among the parties involved shall be considered the employer [for purposes of this Code, to prevent any violation or circumvention of any provision of this Code].

"There is "labor-only" contracting where the person supplying workers to an employer does not have substantial capital or investment in the form of tools, equipment, machineries, work premises, among others[, and] OR HAS NO CONTROL OVER THE WORKERS' METHODS AND MEANS OF ACCOMPLISHING THEIR WORK OR the workers recruited and placed by such person are performing activities which are directly related AND NECESSARY to the principal business of such employer. In such cases, the person or intermediary shall be considered merely as an agent of the employer who shall be responsible to the workers in the same manner and extent as if the latter were directly employed by him."

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SEC. 3. A new article, Article 106-A, is hereby inserted after Article 106 of the same decree, to read as follows:

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"ART. 106-A. LICENSING OF JOB CONTRACTORS. - ALL PERSONS OR 28 ENTITIES DOING BUSINESS AS JOB CONTRACTORS SHALL OBTAIN A 29 30 LICENSE FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT THROUGH ITS REGIONAL OFFICES. THE TERM 'JOB CONTRACTOR' REFERS 31 32 TO SOLE Α PROPRIETORSHIP, CORPORATION, PARTNERSHIP, ASSOCIATION, COOPERATIVE OR ANY OTHER ORGANIZATION THAT 33 PERFORMS A SPECIFIC WORK, JOB OR SERVICE FOR A PRINCIPAL 34 EMPLOYER. THE TERM (PRINCIPAL EMPLOYER' REFERS TO THE PERSON OR 35 ENTITY, INCLUDING THE GOVERNMENT THAT CONTRACTS OUT A SPECIFIC 36 37 WORK, JOB OR SERVICE. 38

39 "THE LICENSE SHALL BE ISSUED TO QUALIFIED JOB CONTRACTORS UPON
40 COMPLIANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:
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42 (A) REPRESENT AN INDEPENDENT BUSINESS, SEPARATE AND DISTINCT
43 FROM THE PRINCIPAL EMPLOYER;
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45(B) HAVE PAID-UP CAPITAL OR CAPITALIZATION OF AT LEAST FIVE MILLION46PESOS (P5,000,000.00) WHICH MAY BE INCREASED AS DEEMED

APPROPRIATE THROUGH TRIPARTITE CONSULTATION EVERY THREE (3) 1 2 YEARS: 3 (C) EXECUTION OF AN UNDERTAKING OF FINANCIAL CAPACITY, AND 4 5 COMPLIANCE WITH ALL LABOR LAWS AND REGULATIONS; 6 7 (D) HAVE SUFFICIENT KNOWLEDGE, EXPERIENCE, SKILLS OR COMPETENCE IN THE FIELD OF THE CONTRACTED JOB, WORK OR SERVICE; 8 9 10 EMPLOY REGULAR EMPLOYEES AND POSSESS EQUIPMENT, (E) MACHINERIES OR TOOLS NECESSARY TO PERFORM OR COMPLETE THE JOB, 11 12 WORK OR SERVICE CONTRACTED OUT; 13 14 (F) HAVE CONTROL OVER THE PERFORMANCE AND COMPLETION OF THE CONTRACTED JOB, WORK OR SERVICE; AND 15 16 (G) PAYMENT OF A LICENSE FEE OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PESOS 17 (P100,000.00) WHICH MAY BE INCREASED AS DEEMED APPROPRIATE 18 19 THROUGH TRIPARTITE CONSULTATION. 20 21 "THE LICENSE SHALL BE VALID FOR A PERIOD OF THREE (3) YEARS. NO LICENSE SHALL BE RENEWED UNLESS THE JOB CONTRACTOR SHALL 22 DEMONSTRATE THAT IT HAS NET FINANCIAL CONTRACTING CAPACITY TO 23 24 CARRY ON ITS BUSINESS BASED ON FACTORS SUCH AS THE NUMBER OF ITS EMPLOYEES AND THE NATURE OF ITS BUSINESS. 25 26 "A LICENSED JOB CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT AN ANNUAL REPORT 27 28 WHICH MUST INCLUDE, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROOF OF PAYMENT OF THE 29 APPROPRIATE SOCIAL AND OTHER WELFARE BENEFITS TO ITS EMPLOYEES. 30 31 "CONTRACTORS OR SIMILAR ENTITIES WHO ENGAGE IN JOB 32 CONTRACTING WITHOUT A LICENSE SHALL BE PENALIZED IN ACCORDANCE 33 WITH THIS CODE." 34 35 SEC. 4. Article 294 of the same decree is hereby further amended to read as follows: 36 37 "ARTICLE 294. Security of tenure. - In cases of regular employment, the employer shall not terminate the services of an employee except for a just 38 39 cause or when authorized by this Title. (An employee who is unjustly dismissed from work shall be entitled to reinstatement without loss of 40 seniority rights and other privileges and to his full backwages, inclusive of 41 42 allowances, and to his other benefits or their monetary equivalent 43 computed from the time his compensation was withheld from him up to the 41 time of his actual reinstatement.)

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"A DISMISSAL WITHOUT JUST OR AUTHORIZED CAUSE OR WITHOUT 1 2 OBSERVANCE OF PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS IS ILLEGAL. THE EMPLOYEE WHO IS FOUND ILLEGALLY DISMISSED BASED ON LACK OF JUST OR 3 AUTHORIZED CAUSE IS ENTITLED TO IMMEDIATE REINSTATEMENT EVEN 4 PENDING APPEAL AND WITHOUT LOSS OF SENIORITY RIGHTS AND 5 6 FULL BENEFITS, BACKWAGES AND ACCRUED BENEFITS, AND 7 REMUNERATIONS PROVIDED BY LAW, COMPANY POLICY OR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT COMPUTED FROM THE TIME COMPENSATION 8 WAS WITHHELD UP TO THE TIME OF ACTUAL REINSTATEMENT. AWARD OF 9 BACKWAGES SHALL INCLUDE THE EMPLOYER'S SHARE OF CONTRIBUTIONS 10 11 TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM (SSS), PHILIPPINE HEALTH INSURANCE CORPORATION (PHILHEALTH), AND HOME DEVELOPMENT MUTUAL FUND 12 (PAGIBIG) WHICH SHALL BE REMITTED TOGETHER WITH THE EMPLOYEE'S 13 SHARE TO THE AFORESAID AGENCIES FREE FROM INTEREST AND 14 PENALTIES FOR LATE REMITTANCE. IN THE EVENT THAT THE EMPLOYEE IS 15 GAINFULLY EMPLOYED DURING THE PENDENCY OF THE CASE FOR ILLEGAL 16 DISMISSAL AND THE EMPLOYEE WAS ABLE TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE SSS, 17 PHILHEALTH AND PAGIBIG FUND, AN AMOUNT NEEDED TO UPDATE HIS 18 EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTIONS SHALL BE DEDUCTED FROM HIS BACKWAGES. 19 ACTUAL, MORAL, EXEMPLARY AND OTHER FORMS OF DAMAGES MAY 20 ALSO BE AWARDED. AN EMPLOYEE WHOSE DISMISSAL IS DECLARED 21 •. ILLEGAL BASED EXCLUSIVELY ON LACK OF PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS IS ENTITLED TO REASONABLE NOMINAL DAMAGES AND COSTS OF SUIT. THE 23 EMPLOYER SHALL HAVE THE BURDEN OF PROVING THAT THE 24 TERMINATION IS WITH JUST CAUSE AND DUE PROCESS." 25 26

27 SEC. 5. Article 295 of the same decree is hereby further amended to read as follows:

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"ART. 295. Regular and casual employment. - The provisions of written 29 agreement to the contrary notwithstanding and regardless of the oral 30 31 agreement of the parties, an employment shall be deemed to be regular [where the employee has been engaged to perform activities which are 32 usually necessary or desirable in the usual business or trade of the employer, 33 except where the employment has been fixed for a specific project or 34 undertaking the completion or termination of which has been determined 35 at the time of the engagement of the employee or where the work or service 36 37 to be performed is seasonal in nature and the employment is for the 38 duration of the season]. NO EMPLOYMENT WITH A FIXED TERM OR DEFINITE PERIOD SHALL BE ALLOWED EXCEPT IN CASES OF OVERSEAS 39 FILIPINO WORKERS; WORKERS ON PROBATION; RELIEVERS WHO ARE 40 TEMPORARY REPLACEMENTS OF ABSENT REGULAR EMPLOYEES WHOSE 41 ENGAGEMENTS SHALL NOT EXCEED SIX (6) MONTHS; PROJECT 43 **EMPLOYEES; AND SEASONAL WORKERS.**

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"RELIEVERS, PROJECT, AND SEASONAL EMPLOYEES SHALL ENJOY THE RIGHTS OF REGULAR EMPLOYEES FOR THE DURATION OF THE ENGAGEMENT, PROJECT OR SEASON, RESPECTIVELY.

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"PROJECT EMPLOYMENT REFERS TO AN EXISTING PROJECT OR UNDERTAKING, THE NATURE OF WHICH IS TEMPORARY AND THE COMPLETION OR TERMINATION HAS BEEN DETERMINED AND MADE KNOWN TO THE EMPLOYEE AT THE TIME OF THE ENGAGEMENT. SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT IS BASED ON THE EXISTENCE OF A SEASON IN A TYPE OF WORK. A SEASON IS THAT ESTABLISHED PERIOD OF INCREASED WORK DEMAND INHERENT TO THE INDUSTRY AS DETERMINED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT IN CONSULTATION WITH THE NATIONAL TRIPARTITE INDUSTRIAL PEACE COUNCIL.

15 "FOR RELIEVER, PROJECT, AND SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT, WORKERS ARE CALLED TO WORK FROM TO TIME TO TIME AND TEMPORARILY LAID-OFF 16 DURING THE COMPLETION OF THE ENGAGEMENT OR PROJECT, OR DURING 17 18 OFF-SEASON BUT ARE IN THE WORK POOL ON LEAVE WITH OR WITHOUT 19 PAY STATUS IN BETWEEN ENGAGEMENTS, PROJECTS OR SEASONS. 20 RELIEVERS, PROJECT, AND SEASONAL WORKERS ARE ENTITLED TO THE 21 RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL TO THE TASK, WORK OR PROJECT WHICH IS THE 22 SUBJECT MATTER OF THE EMPLOYMENT. THEY SHALL ALSO ENJOY THE 23 RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL IN THE HIRING FOR OPEN REGULAR POSITIONS. 24

"ALL OTHER FORMS OF DISCONTINUOUS EMPLOYMENT ARE PROHIBITED. CLAUSES IN EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS PROVIDING FOR A FIXED TERM OR DEFINITE PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT ARE VOID. WORKERS UNDER SUCH ARRANGEMENTS ARE DEEMED REGULAR EMPLOYEES RECKONED FROM THE FIRST DAY OF EMPLOYMENT.

"[An employment shall be deemed to be casual if it is not covered by the preceding paragraph: *Provided*, That any employee who has rendered at least one year of service, whether such service is continuous or broken, shall be considered a regular employee with respect to the activity in which he is employed and his employment shall continue while such activity exists.]"

SEC. 6. Article 296 of the same decree is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"Art. 296. Probationary employment. - Probationary employment shall not exceed six (6) months from the date the employee started working[, unless it is covered by an apprenticeship agreement stipulating a longer period]. The services of an employee who has been engaged on a probationary basis may be terminated for a just cause or AUTHORIZED CAUSE OR when he fails to qualify as a regular employee in accordance with reasonable standards made known by the employer to the employee at the time of his engagement. An employee who is allowed to work after a probationary period shall be considered a regular employee."

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SEC. 7. A new article, Article 303-A, is hereby inserted after Article 303 of the same decree to read as follows:

"ART. 303-A. ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES. – THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SHALL IMPOSE THE FOLLOWING:

"1. A FINE OF THIRTY THOUSAND PESOS (P30,000.00) ON A PERSON OR ENTITY OPERATING AS A JOB CONTRACTOR WITHOUT A LICENSE, PROVIDED THAT SAID PERSON OR ENTITY DOES NOT COMMIT ANY OTHER ACT DESCRIBED AS LABOR-ONLY CONTRACTING UNDER ARTICLE 106 OF THIS CODE;

"2. A FINE ON A PERSON OR ENTITY OPERATING AS A JOB CONTRACTOR ìб 17 WITHOUT A LICENSE AND ALSO COMMITS ANY OF THE ACTS DESCRIBED AS 18 LABOR-ONLY CONTRACTING UNDER ARTICLE 106 OF THIS CODE, SAID FINE SHALL BE THIRTY THOUSAND PESOS (P30,000.00) ASSESSED PER EMPLOYEE 19 ENGAGED UNDER A LABOR-ONLY CONTRACTING ARRANGEMENT BUT NOT 20 21 TO EXCEED THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF FIVE MILLION PESOS (P5,000,000.00). 22 IN ADDITION, SAID PERSON OR ENTITY WHICH ENGAGED IN LABOR-ONLY 23 CONTRACTING SHALL BE BARRED FROM APPLYING FOR LICENSES IN THE 24 FUTURE. THIS DISQUALIFICATION SHALL EXTEND TO THE RESPONSIBLE 25 PARTNERS, DIRECTORS OR OFFICERS OF THE LIABLE PARTNERSHIP, 26 **CORPORATION OR COOPERATIVE;**

"3. A FINE ON A LICENSED JOB CONTRACTOR WHO COMMITS ANY OF THE 28 ACTS DESCRIBED AS LABOR-ONLY CONTRACTING UNDER ARTICLE 106 OF 29 THIS CODE. THE FINE SHALL BE THIRTY THOUSAND PESOS (P30,000.00) 30 ASSESSED PER EMPLOYEE ENGAGED UNDER A LABOR-ONLY CONTRACTING 31 ARRANGEMENT BUT NOT TO EXCEED THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF FIVE MILLION 32 PESOS (P5,000,000.00). IN ADDITION, THE LICENSEE SHALL HAVE ITS 33 OPERATION CLOSED ON THE PROJECT IN WHICH THE VIOLATION WAS 34 COMMITTED AND SHALL BE BARRED FROM APPLYING FOR LICENSES IN THE 35 FUTURE. ANY SUCCEEDING OFFENSE COMMITTED SHALL RESULT IN THE 36 TERMINATION OF OPERATIONS AND DISQUALIFICATION OF THE JOB 37 38 CONTRACTOR. THIS DISQUALIFICATION SHALL EXTEND TO THE RESPONSIBLE PARTNERS, DIRECTORS OR OFFICERS OF THE LIABLE 39 40 PARTNERSHIP, CORPORATION OR COOPERATIVE;

42"4. A FINE ON A PERSON OR ENTITY WHICH ENGAGES FIXED-TERM43EMPLOYEES IN VIOLATION OF ARTICLE 295 OF THIS CODE. THE FINE SHALL44BE THIRTY THOUSAND PESOS (P30,000.00) ASSESSED PER EMPLOYEE45ENGAGED UNDER THE PROHIBITED FIXED-TERM ARRANGEMENT BUT NOT46TO EXCEED THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF FIVE MILLION PESOS (P5,000,000.00).

THE ABOVE FINES SHALL BE IMPOSED JOINTLY AND SEVERALLY AGAINST THE PRINCIPAL EMPLOYER, AND CONTRACTOR, MANPOWER AGENCY, WORKERS' COOPERATIVE OR ANY OTHER SIMILAR ENTITY OR THEIR RESPONSIBLE PARTNERS, DIRECTORS OR OFFICERS ENGAGED IN THE PROHIBITED ARRANGEMENTS DESCRIBED ABOVE. THE FINES SHALL BE IMPOSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO OTHER DAMAGES THAT MAY BE IMPOSED UNDER THIS CODE AND OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS."

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SEC. 8. Within sixty (60) days, the Secretary of Labor and Employment shall promulgate the necessary rules and regulations to implement the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 9. If any part or provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional or invalid, the remainder of this Act or the provisions not otherwise affected shall remain valid and subsisting.

SEC. 10. All laws, presidential decrees, proclamations, executive orders, issuances,
rules and regulations or any part thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are
hereby repealed, amended or modified accordingly.

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SEC. 11. This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its complete publication in
the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of national circulation.

Approved,