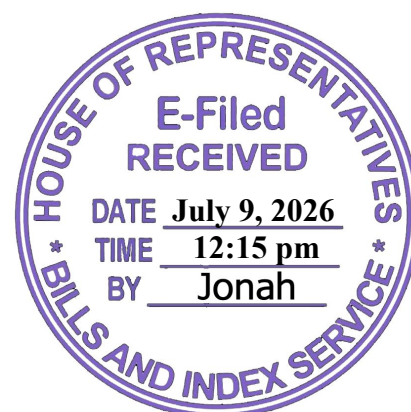


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City, Metro Manila

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. **10043**



Introduced by Representative LEILA M. DE LIMA

AN ACT
PROVIDING FOR THE RIGHTS OF INFORMAL AMBULANT VENDORS

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Informal ambulant vendors are among the most visible yet least protected participants in the country's informal economy. They sell goods or offer non-professional services without a fixed business location, often relying on portable carts, stands, and similar means to earn a living in streets, parks, markets, and other public spaces.

For many Filipinos, particularly those with limited access to formal employment, capital, and other livelihood opportunities, ambulant vending remains a primary means of supporting themselves and their families.¹

Notwithstanding their contribution to local commerce and their role in making affordable goods and services accessible to the public, ambulant vendors remain among the most vulnerable workers.² Many operate without formal recognition, secure vending areas, social protection, or access to government support.

They are frequently exposed to clearing operations, confiscation of goods, removal from vending areas, and the dismantling of their stalls, often without adequate notice, consultation, due process, or alternative spaces where they may continue earning a living.³ Reports from various localities have also revealed instances of

¹ Malasig, J. (01 May 2025). 'Enable People': Photo of regulated street vendors praised by Pinoys. Retrieved from: <https://interaksyon.philstar.com/trends-spotlights/2025/05/01/295672/photo-regulated-street-vendors-praised-pinoys/>

² Fernandez, C. and Samaniego, L. (12 December 2025). Vetting on vendor visibility. Retrieved from: <https://theguidon.com/2025/12/vetting-on-vendor-visibility/>

³ Yap, T. (11 April 2026). Iloilo City gov't slammed for violent dispersal of ambulant market vendors. Retrieved from: <https://mb.com.ph/2026/04/11/iloilo-city-govt-slammed-for-violent-dispersal-of-ambulant-market-vendors>

unregulated collections, excessive rental charges, and weak government oversight affecting vendors.⁴

The lack of a clear and uniform national policy has resulted in differing local approaches to ambulant vending, some of which are focused primarily on removal and enforcement rather than regulation and protection.⁵

While local governments have the duty to maintain public order, safety, accessibility, and sanitation, these objectives must be balanced with the constitutional mandate to promote social justice, protect labor, uphold the dignity of every person, and improve the quality of life of all Filipinos. The removal of vendors from public spaces without providing lawful, safe, and sustainable alternatives may further worsen poverty and economic insecurity among affected families.

This measure establishes the Magna Carta of Informal Ambulant Vendors to recognize their contribution to the economy and protect their rights while promoting public welfare, consumer protection, and compliance with health and safety standards.

It provides for simplified and fee-free registration, security of tenure in designated vending sites, access to social protection programs, and recognition across LGUs. It also creates Local Inter-Agency Councils to identify appropriate vending areas and oversee vendor protection, while requiring consultation, due process, and viable temporary or relocation sites before vendors may be displaced.

By institutionalizing a rights-based, orderly, and humane framework for the regulation of informal ambulant vending, this measure seeks to transform the treatment of vendors from one of exclusion and harassment into one of inclusion, protection, and shared local development.

This bill adopts HB11337, which was approved by the House of Representatives in the 19th Congress, and SBN 1099 filed by Senator Sherwin T. Gatchalian in the 20th Congress. Similar measures have been filed by Representatives Jernie Jett V. Nisay, Bryan B. Revilla, Lani Mercado-Revilla, Ramon Jolo B. Revilla III, and Senator Camille A. Villar in the 20th Congress.

In view of the foregoing, the immediate passage of this bill is earnestly sought.


LEILA M. DE LIMA

⁴ Magsumbol, C. and Bacalso, P. (24 June 2026). Council flags Carbon oversight gaps. Retrieved from: <https://www.philstar.com/the-freeman/cebu-news/2026/06/24/2537470/council-flags-carbon-oversight-gaps>

⁵ Quitasol, A. (22 June 2026). Viral enforcement video sparks debate on street vending. Retrieved from: <https://tribune.net.ph/2026/06/21/viral-enforcement-video-sparks-debate-on-street-vending>

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AN ACT
PROVIDING FOR THE RIGHTS OF INFORMAL AMBULANT VENDORS

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

1 SECTION 1. *Short Title.* - This Act shall be known as the "*Magna Carta of*
2 *Informal Ambulant Vendors.*"

3
4 SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* - It is hereby declared the policy of the State to:

- 5
6 a) Recognize the significant contribution of informal ambulant vendors to the
7 economy, to protect and promote the rights of every worker, including the right
8 to self-organization, just and humane conditions of work, access to social
9 protection programs and services, access to justice, and the right to security in
10 the workplace;
11
12 b) Promote a just and dynamic social order that shall ensure the prosperity and
13 independence of the nation and free the people from poverty through policies
14 that provide adequate social services, promote decent and environmentally
15 sound and full employment, a rising standard of living, and an improved quality
16 of life for all; and
17
18 c) Improve the quality of life of every Filipino as mandated by the Constitution.
19

20 To this end, the State shall protect the informal ambulant vendors from being
21 deprived of their livelihood, as well as the rights of consumers and the general public
22 from any negative effect that the vending industry may have on the environment and
23 on societal welfare and well-being.

1 SEC. 3. *Coverage.* - This Act shall cover informal ambulant vendors who are
2 registered pursuant to this Act and not registered under any other law.

3
4 SEC. 4. *Definition of Informal Ambulant Vendors.* - Informal ambulant vendors
5 refer to individuals who sell goods or offer non-professional services without a fixed
6 business location, moving from place to place, typically using portable means like carts
7 and stands, and operate in public spaces, such as streets and parks: *Provided,* That
8 an individual who lends money or extends any means of financial services to any
9 person, whether occasionally or habitually, as a source of income or livelihood shall
10 not be deemed an ambulant vendor.

11
12 SEC. 5. *Registration of Informal Ambulant Vendors.* - All informal ambulant
13 vendors ("IAVs") shall register with the city, municipality, or barangay where they are
14 vending or intend to vend within the territorial jurisdiction of such city, municipality, or
15 barangay.

16
17 The registration of IAVs shall be simplified and shall not follow the regular
18 procedure for registering businesses and other commercial activities in the LGU.

19
20 In the registration of IAVs, the following documents shall be required:

- 21
22 a) Valid government-issued identification card;
23 b) Certification from the Punong Barangay attesting that the IAV is a
24 resident of the barangay, if applicable;
25 c) A duly accomplished Registration Form indicating the vending site where
26 such IAV is vending or intends to vend; and
27 d) Certificate of indigency.

28
29 Within seven (7) days after submission of documents, the certificate shall be
30 issued by the concerned LGU to the applicant IAV without charging any licensing,
31 processing, or similar fee. The certificate shall be displayed by the IAV in a
32 conspicuous position at its vending site.

33
34 SEC. 6. *Rights of Informal Ambulant Vendors.* - IAVs shall have the following
35 rights:

- 36
37 a) Right to renewal of registration as IAVs for such designated vending
38 place, subject to said person's continuing qualification as an IAV;
39 b) Right to security of tenure in the designated vending place as assigned
40 by the concerned LGU;
41 c) Right to be recognized in other LGUs upon securing a prior certificate
42 from the other LGU; and

- 1 d) Right to social protection and safety nets, labor market programs, and
2 social welfare interventions such as social security, health care, and
3 insurance.
4

5 SEC. 7. *Local Inter-Agency Council on the Security and Protection of*
6 *Registered Informal Ambulant Vendors.* - The City or Municipal Mayor shall establish
7 a Local Inter-Agency Council through an appropriate local ordinance within one (1)
8 year from the effectivity of this Act. The Council shall be responsible for coordinating
9 efforts to ensure the security and protection of registered IAVs.
10

11 The Local Inter-Agency Council shall be headed by the City or Municipal
12 Administrator and shall be composed of the following as members:
13

- 14 a) Chairperson of the Sanggunian Committee on Market, Business, or
15 Trade;
16 b) City or Municipal Planning and Development Officer;
17 c) City or Municipal Market Administrator, or a person holding an equivalent
18 position;
19 d) Chief, City or Municipal Police;
20 e) Municipal or City Health Officer;
21 f) President, Association of Barangay Chairpersons;
22 g) At least two (2) representatives from the City or Municipal Vendors
23 Association; and
24 h) In the case of Metropolitan Manila, a representative from the
25 Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA).
26

27 SEC. 8. *Powers and Functions.* - The Local Inter-Agency Council shall perform
28 the following functions:
29

- 30 a) Formulate plans, programs, projects, or activities that shall ensure the
31 security of registered informal ambulant vendors in the workplace for the
32 approval of the Sanggunian;
33 b) Recommend appropriate measures to the City or Municipal Mayor and the
34 Sanggunian to enhance the participation of registered informal ambulant
35 vendors in local socio-economic development efforts;
36 c) Assist in conducting surveys on vacant areas for vending sites; and
37 d) Conduct regular inspections and monitor the compliance of registered
38 informal ambulant vendors to health and safety standards.
39

40 SEC. 9. *Authority to Designate a Vending Site.* - Pursuant to the
41 recommendation of the Local Inter-Agency Council, the concerned Sanggunian shall
42 designate a vending site through an ordinance. The use of a public park, city or
43 municipal street, or sidewalk for vending purposes shall be subject to the provisions
44 of Sections 16 to 21 of Republic Act No. 7160, otherwise known as the "Local

Government Code of 1991", and Republic Act No. 4136, otherwise known as the "Land Transportation and Traffic Code."

SEC. 10. *Prior Consultation Required.* - No vending site shall be designated unless prior consultation with IAVs, the local police, and the affected inhabitants is undertaken.

SEC. 11. *Policy on Relocation of Vending Sites.* - Registered IAVs shall not be arbitrarily deprived of their vending sites nor their stalls demolished without due process of law.

Pending the designation of a viable vending site, vendors occupying a public place not previously designated as a vending site shall be provided with a viable temporary vending site by the city or municipal government.

SEC. 12. *Health and Safety Standards.* - All registered IAVs shall comply with basic health and safety standards to be established by the concerned LGU in coordination with the Local Inter-Agency Council in accordance with R.A No. 11058, otherwise known as "An Act Strengthening Compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Standards and Providing Penalties for Violations Thereof."

SEC. 13. *Revocation of Certificate.* - Certificates issued to IAVs shall be revoked by the appropriate LGU in case of material misdeclaration or misrepresentation in their documentary requirements: *Provided*, That the concerned IAV shall be accorded with due process.

SEC. 14. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* - Within ninety (90) days from the effectivity of this Act, the Secretary of the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) shall promulgate the necessary implementing rules and regulations for the effective implementation of this Act.

SEC. 15. *Separability Clause.* - If any provision of this Act is held invalid or unconstitutional, the other provisions not affected thereby shall remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 16. *Repealing Clause.* - All laws, decrees, executive orders, proclamations, rules and regulations, and issuances, or parts thereof, which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed, amended, or modified accordingly.

SEC. 17. *Effectivity.* - This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in any newspaper of general circulation in the Philippines.

Approved,