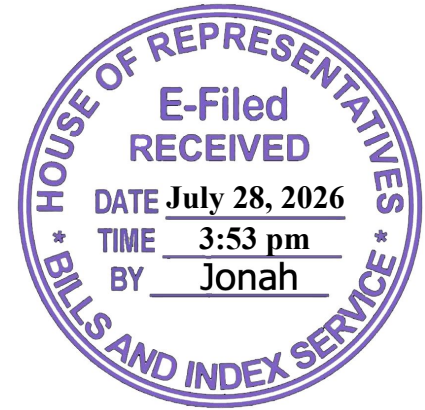


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Constitution Hills, Quezon City

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 10310



Introduced by REP. YSABEL MARIA J. ZAMORA

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The 1987 Philippine Constitution recognizes labor as a primary social and economic force. Under this mandate, the State must protect workers and ensure safe working conditions. However, our current laws have not kept up with the rapid rise of the digital economy. In 2019, the Philippines ranked sixth globally in freelance growth, with earnings rising by 35 percent.¹ During the pandemic in 2020, freelance revenues skyrocketed by 208 percent.² Today, Filipino freelancers are key players in the global remote work market. They bring valuable foreign currency into our local communities and boost domestic spending.

Despite these big contributions, freelancers still work in a legal gray area. They are classified as independent contractors rather than regular employees. This leaves freelancers highly vulnerable to unfair treatment as they may be forced to work without the basic safety nets that traditional employees enjoy.

One major issue is that many freelancers work without a written contract. Without a formal agreement, they have no legal proof of their agreed rates, deadlines, or deliverables. This often leads to severe financial abuse. Freelancers frequently face unpaid labor, late payments, or sudden pay cuts. Many also work night shifts or do dangerous tasks without receiving extra pay or hazard compensation.

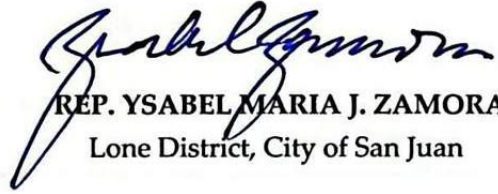
The Freelance Workers Protection Act aims to fix these issues. First, the bill requires a written contract before any work starts. This contract must clearly state the work scope, pay rates, and payment schedules. Second, the bill sets strict deadlines for payments so workers get paid on time. Third, it introduces hazard pay and night shift differentials for freelancers. Finally, it gives

¹ Payoneer & Gcash (2022). The Philippines Freelance Market. Payoneer.
<https://pubs.payoneer.com/docs/payoneer-gcash-philippines-freelance-report-2022.pdf>

² Rayner, B. (2023). The growing number of Filipino freelancers. Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS). https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/1684295625_64644fc9be944.pdf

it gives the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) the power to investigate abuses and penalize bad clients.

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



REP. YSABEL MARIA J. ZAMORA
Lone District, City of San Juan

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
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TWENTIETH CONGRESS
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HOUSE BILL NO. 10310

Introduced by REP. YSABEL MARIA J. ZAMORA

AN ACT
PROVIDING PROTECTION AND INCENTIVES TO FREELANCE WORKERS

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 “Freelance Workers Protection Act.”

SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy. – Pursuant to Article II, Section 18, and Article XIII, Section 3 of the Constitution, it is hereby declared the policy of the State to protect the rights of workers, promote their welfare, and ensure their entitlement to humane conditions of work and just share in the fruits of production. To this end, the State shall recognize the right of freelance workers to protection from late or nonpayment of fees for services rendered.

SEC. 3. Definition of Terms. – As used in this Act:

- (a) Freelance worker refers to any natural person or entity composed of no more than one (1) natural person, whether incorporated under the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), registered as a sole proprietorship under the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) or registered as self-employed with the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR), who is hired or retained to provide services, in exchange for compensation, as an independent contractor to do work according to one’s own methods and without being subjected to the control of the hiring party, except only as to the results of the work;
- (b) Hiring party refers to any person or entity that obtains or retains the services of a freelance worker; and

- (c) Retaliation refers to any act reasonably likely to prevent a freelance worker from further being offered freelance work and contracts.

SEC. 4. Written Contract. – Any hiring party obtaining or retaining the services of a freelance worker shall execute a written contract with the freelance worker before the services are rendered. The hiring party and the freelance worker shall each retain a signed copy of the contract.

The contract shall be written in plain language, understood by both parties. It shall include, at the minimum, the following:

- (a) Itemization of all services to be provided by the freelance worker;
- (b) Details of compensation and other worker's benefits, including rate, method and schedule of payment;
- (c) Period of employment;
- (d) Grounds for breach of contract on the part of the hiring party and of the freelance worker; and
- (e) Any other condition, term or clause that the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) may direct, subject to the provisions of this Act.

The contract must state the necessary personal circumstances of the freelance worker, such as but not limited to the freelance worker's name, address and the worker's Tax Identification Number (TIN). No modification of the terms of the contract shall be enforceable unless signed by both the hiring party and the freelance worker.

SEC. 5. Down Payment. – An initial partial payment for the contracting of services of the freelance worker shall be made upon engagement, which shall be not less than thirty percent (30%) of the contract price.

SEC. 6. Night Shift Differential. – Freelance workers who are required to be physically present in the workplace, or those on field assignments, shall be paid a night shift differential of not less than ten percent (10%) of their regular compensation for each hour of work performed between ten o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning, unless there is a more favorable fee stipulated in the contract.

SEC. 7. Hazard Pay. – All freelance workers deployed in dangerous areas such as strife-torn or embattled locations, distressed or isolated stations, prison camps, mental hospitals, radiation-exposed clinic, laboratories or disease-infested areas, or in areas declared under a state of calamity or emergency for the duration of deployment and unduly exposes them to great danger, contagion, radiation, occupational risks or perils to life, shall be compensated with a hazard pay equivalent to at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the total payment for the period of such deployment as agreed upon in the contract, unless there is a more favorable fee stipulated therein.

SEC. 8. Unlawful Practices. – It shall be unlawful for any hiring party to:

- (a) Engage with a freelance worker without a written contract;
- (b) Pay the compensation due the freelance worker later than fifteen (15) days after the date of payment of compensation stated in the written contract or after the rendition of services in cases where there is no written contract;
- (c) Require as a condition of payment of compensation at any time after a freelance worker has commenced rendition of services, that the latter accept less than the specified contract price; or
- (d) Commit any act of retaliation against any freelance worker for:
 - (1) Opposing any practice prohibited by this Act;
 - (2) Filing a complaint authorized under this Act;
 - (3) Testifying or assisting in any proceeding authorized under this Act;
 - (4) Commencing a civil action alleging a violation of this Act;
 - (5) Assisting the DOLE in an investigation commenced pursuant to this Act;
 - or
 - (6) Providing information to the DOLE pursuant to the terms of a mediation or conciliation agreement under this Act.
 - (7)

SEC. 9. Civil Penalty. – A person who commits any of the unlawful practices enumerated in Section 8 of this Act shall be punished by a fine of not less than Fifty thousand pesos (₱50,000.00) but not more than Five hundred thousand pesos (₱500,000.00).

CHAPTER II

AGENCY ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS

SEC. 10. Complaints. – Any person or such person's authorized representative aggrieved by a violation of this Act, may file a complaint with the DOLE without prejudice to the filing of civil action in appropriate cases.

SEC. 11. Prohibition Against Forum Shopping. – When a civil action has been initiated in a court of competent jurisdiction arising from any violation of this Act, a breach of contract, or any similar claim at law or equity arising out of the same transaction or series of transactions, no other case involving the same cause of action shall be filed with the DOLE.

SEC. 12. Investigation. – Upon receiving a complaint alleging a violation of this Act, the DOLE shall notify the respondent in writing and investigate such complaint in a timely manner. Within fifteen (15) calendar days of receiving such written notification, the respondent shall provide the DOLE with a written response and such other information as the DOLE may request. The DOLE shall notify each complainant in writing, not less than thirty (30) calendar days after the complaint is filed, of the status of the complaint and any resulting investigation.

SEC. 13. Mediation and Conciliation. – The DOLE may, at any time after the filing of a complaint, attempt to resolve the complaint by any method of dispute resolution, including mediation and conciliation. If a conciliation agreement is entered into, the DOLE shall embody such agreement in an order and serve a copy thereof upon all parties to the conciliation agreement.

CHAPTER III CIVIL ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 14. Notice of Violation and Order of Payment. – If, as a result of an investigation of a complaint or an investigation conducted upon its own initiative, the DOLE finds cause to believe that a violation of this Act has occurred, it shall issue a notice of violation to the respondent and order the corresponding payment of compensation due to the prevailing party.

SEC. 15. Violation of Order of Payment. – The order of payment shall include an interest rate of six percent (6%) per annum which shall be awarded to the prevailing party in case the violation continues.

SEC. 16. Civil Action. – Except as otherwise provided by law, any person aggrieved by a violation of this Act may file a complaint in a court of competent jurisdiction for damages, injunctive relief and such other remedies as may be appropriate, without prejudice to the filing of a criminal action in appropriate cases. The prevailing party shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

No person claiming to be aggrieved by a violation of this Act may bring a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction if such aggrieved person, or one's representative, has filed a complaint with the DOLE pursuant to Chapter II of this Act and based upon the same transaction or series of transactions and same cause/s of action, unless that complaint has been terminated without prejudice to a subsequent civil action.

SEC. 17. Non-Waiver. – Except as otherwise provided by law, any provision of any contract or agreement purporting to waive rights under this Act is against public policy and shall be null and void.

SEC. 18. Coverage. – This Act shall apply only to contracts or agreements entered into upon the effectivity of this Act.

CHAPTER IV TAXATION

SEC. 19. Tax Relief. – Freelancers, as defined under this Act, shall be entitled to tax relief within the threshold provided under the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as amended, and Republic Act No. 9178, otherwise known as the "Barangay Micro Business Enterprises (BMBEs) Act of 2002."

SEC. 20. Special Assistance. – Every BIR Revenue District Office shall designate a lane or a special assistance desk that shall be manned by an officer who shall assist freelance workers on

their inquiries and in complying with the processing of documents, including the registration requirement under this Act.

CHAPTER V FINAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 21. Report. – One (1) year after the effectivity of this Act, and every year thereafter, the Secretary of Labor and Employment shall submit a report to the Committee on Labor and Employment of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Labor, Employment and Human Resources Development of the Senate of the Philippines regarding the effectiveness of the provisions of this Act in improving freelance contracting and payment practices. Similarly, the DOLE shall submit the report to the Philippine Creative Industries Development Council, through its Creative Workers' Welfare Standing Committee. The report shall include, at the minimum, the number of complaints received, investigations initiated and notices issued by the DOLE on violations of this Act, and complaints settled by mediation or conciliation.

SEC. 22. Information Campaign. – The DOLE shall, in coordination with the DTI, BIR, local government units and other relevant agencies, initiate a program with the objective of informing freelance workers of their rights and obligations, the proper procedure of registering as a taxpayer, and the modes of legal redress as provided for in this Act, and in other laws and regulations.

SEC. 23. Supplementary Application. – The provisions of Republic Act No. 11058, entitled “An Act Strengthening Compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Standards and Providing Penalties for Violations Thereof” shall be applied suppletorily to this Act.

SEC. 24. Implementing Rules and Regulations. – Within fifteen (15) days from the effectivity of this Act, the Secretary of Labor and Employment shall, in coordination with the BIR and other relevant agencies, issue the rules and regulations from the implementation of this Act.

SEC. 25. Separability Clause. – If any part, section or provision of this Act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, the other provisions not affected by such declaration shall remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 26. Repealing Clause. – All laws, decrees, orders, rules, and regulations, or other issuances or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, amended or modified accordingly.

SEC. 27. Effectivity. – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,