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Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

17TH CONGRESS

First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO.

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Introduced by ABONO REPRESENTATIVES
VINI NOLA A. ORTEGA and CONRADO M. ESTRELLA III

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Since time immemorial, our small farmers and farmworkers have tirelessly toiled long days under the heat of the sun, braved numerous typhoons, and displayed resilience during droughts and other natural and man-made calamities in order to ensure that every Filipino has food to eat in their tables at home. They are our unsung heroes. Their painstaking efforts and valuable contributions to our country and the Filipino people deserve a long overdue recognition. It is high time that the plight of our small farmers and farmworkers be alleviated through social legislation in line with President Rodrigo R. Duterte's policy statement of having sustainable development of the agriculture sector throughout the country. In return to their sacrifices and unparalleled contributions, this measure is hereby proposed for their mandatory coverage under Republic Act No. 8282, otherwise known as the Social Security System (SSS) Law.

According to the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), the Philippines has a total land area of about 30 million hectares and approximately 9.67 million hectares of which are classified as agricultural. The agricultural land area represents 32.22% of the total land area of the country. This explains why the data from the May 2014 Quick Stat show that in January 2014, in terms of employment, the agriculture sector takes up 10.93 million persons out of the total 36.42 million workforce which accounts to 30% of the total employment.

Farmers are among those who consistently posted highest poverty incidences among the nine basic sectors¹ (i.e. fishermen, farmers, youth, children, women, migrant and formal sector, self-employed, senior citizens, and individual in urban areas) in the Philippines as of 2012 at <u>38.3%</u>.

Farmers (as per survey conducted by the PSA) refer to employed individuals 15 years old and over whose primary occupation is farming, plant growing, or animal production.

As of 2002-2003 based from data provided by the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics of the Philippine Statistics Authority, the average annual income per farm household arising solely from farming is Php57.628.00, excluding income from other sources (e.g. pensions, remittances from abroad, donations, contributions, etc.) The last update is August 2011.

According to PhilRice Executive Director Eufemio Erasco, a <u>rice farmer's</u> average income ranges from P25,000 to P30,000 per planting season, or P50,000 to P60,000 a year. This is below the <u>P80,000 annual rural poverty threshold</u>.²

Considering the figures mentioned above, our farmers need now more than ever legislative measures alleviating their plight from their present state. A step towards this direction is by providing mandatory coverage under the SSS through the assistance of the local government units to which our farmers belong.

Social security covers the people's need for social protection. Thus, it forms an integral part of social legislation. It offers benefits for all circumstances, like birth, sickness, accident, disability, old age or death. In the beginning, social protection only focused on occupations and the benefits can be availed of only after an occurrence of a defined event.

It must be pointed out that RA 8282 (SSS Law) only covers an individual farmer while RA 7607 (Magna Carta for Small Farmers) only generally provides for the right of farmers to be covered by social security. The said laws are not fully implemented and are in fact, inadequate to truly and mandatorily cover our small farmers and farm workers for SSS benefits.

¹ Basic sectors are not mutually exclusive, i.e., there are overlaps for sectors (women may also be counted as senior citizens, farmers, etc.)

http://business.inquirer.net/167544/govt-urged-to-take-into-account-incomes-of-farmers-fishers; last accessed 5:47pm, 29 June 2016.

 Under this measure, small farmers' and farm workers' social security is based on the principle of compulsory coverage. This means that the coverage relationship is established automatically, as soon as an insurable activity is commenced and the covered member is duly identified and registered in the Book of Registry of small farmers and farm workers of the SSS, through the assistance of the city/municipal agriculture office to establish the legitimacy of said covered members.

Compulsory membership implies that the coverage under this measure does not result from a voluntary application, as in the above-mentioned laws, but from the existence of certain conditions as defined by law (e.g.: entering employment status, starting a self-employed activity). Thus, compulsory coverage is established without declaration of intent on the part of the covered member. The covered member/farmer shall personally register under the SSS upon meeting the requirements determined below. Entering the coverage scheme is independent of prior registration or payment of contributions. This provides for a system consisting of another category of members (small farmers/farm workers) other than that already enumerated under the SSS Law.

Ultimately, this measure provides that social security benefits and/or services are applied equally for all, irrespective of position and standing in society. The idea behind this is to place farmers in equal footing with other employees in the objective that everyone shall be protected by social security in the same and best possible means. In this way, the social aspect of the statutory social security system can be realized especially with respect to our small farmers and farm workers.

My dear colleagues, let us truly empower our small farmers and farm workers by actively supporting this measure and we respectfully seek your valuable assistance for the immediate passage thereof to give true meaning, life and spirit of the said earlier laws enacted which are the subject of amendment of this undertaking.

VINI NOLA A. ORTEGA

Representative ABONO Party-list CONRADO M. ESTRELLA III

Representative ABONO Party-list

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113	Republic of the Philippines			
115			HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	
			Quezon City	
116			47TH CONCEPTOR	
117			17 TH CONGRESS	
118			First Regular Session	
119			HOUSE BILL NO. 2505	
120			HOUSE BILL NO.	
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122			ntroduced by ABONO REPRESENTATIVES	
123		VINI NO	DLA A. ORTEGA AND CONRADO M. ESTRELLA III	
124				
125			AN ACT	
126	ESTABLISHING MANDATORY COVERAGE IN THE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM (SSS)			
127	OF SM	ALL FARME	ERS AND FARMWORKERS, AMENDING FOR THE PURPOSE	
128	SECTIONS 9(a), 9-A(5) and 10 OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8282 AND SECTIONS 8(3)			
129	AND 23(9) OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 7606, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES			
130				
131				
132	SECTION 1. Sections 9(a), 9-A (5) and 10 of Republic Act No. 8282 (Social Security Law),			
133	are hereby amended to read as follows:			
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135	Xxxx	XXXX	XXXX	
136	//CFC 0 0			
137	"SEC. 9. Coverage (a) xxx, including small farmers and farmworkers,:			
138 139	"SEC O A	www.smallf	armore and formulations	
140	XXX:	AAA, SIIIdii Id	armers and farmworkers. – xxx, small farmers and farmworkers,	
141	^^^			
142	Xxxx	XXXX	XXXX	
143		AAAA	AAAA	
144	"5. All smal	ll farmers an	nd farmworkers as defined in Republic Act No. 7607 xxx." Xxxx	
145		,	, There are as jines in hepatone Act No. 7007 XXX. XXXX	
146	"SEC. 10. Effective Date of Coverage xxx Provided, That the compulsory coverage of			
147	the xxx, small farmers and farmworkers as defined in RA 7607, xxx."			
148			vines institut i prestructi i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	

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SEC. 2. Sections 8 (3) and 23 (9) of Republic Act No. 7607 (Magna Carta for Small Farmers), are amended to read as follows:

152 "Sec. 8. Farmers' Rights. — The farmers have the right to:

154 XXXX XXXX XXXX;

(3) Be mandatory covered by social security to serve as protection from event such as calamities, death, sickness and disability;

"Sec. 23. Incentives. — xxxx

161 Xxx xxx xxx

(9) Farmers' mandatory insurance coverage by the Social Security System subject to its charter shall be extended to small farmers and farmworkers; and xxx"

SEC. 3. Determination of Legitimate Covered Members. – The SSS Commission, upon endorsement by the Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO) of every locality shall submit the verified certified list of legitimate small farmers and farm workers within the area of his jurisdiction, accompanied by a verified certification as to the occupation and annual aggregate family income by the city/municipal social welfare officer of the same locality as part of the validation process.

For this purpose, the SSS shall have its Registry Book of small farmers and farmworkers which shall contains the basic personal information of the said persons, such as complete name, complete permanent residential address, date of birth, occupation, date of registration and beneficiaries, and others to establish the legitimacy and entitlement of the covered member, as part of its records.

To attain compulsory and widest coverage and give significance of this Act to fully implement its purpose, the SSS shall schedule the conduct of its series caravan for the registration of the covered members in every legislative district nationwide.

Sec. 4. Monthly Contribution Premium and Sources of Funding. – The SSS shall compute and provide the affordable, practical and reasonable monthly contribution premium of the covered members, taking into consideration the certification made under oath by the city/municipal social welfare officer as to the occupation and annual aggregate family income of the covered member.

The 50% monthly payment of premiums shall be covered under the Subsidy Program of the SSS and the remaining 50% shall be subsidized by the local government units (LGUs) concerned where such Small Farmer and/or Farmworker resides and is registered. The LGUs' Budget for Social Funds and/or General Purpose Fund shall provide subsidy of said monthly payment of premiums.

Provided, that in the case of fourth, fifth and sixth class LGUs, the National Government shall provide the fifty percent (50%) subsidy for the said covered members for a period of ten (10) years and the other 50% by the Subsidy Program of the SSS.

This subsidy program shall cover 100% of the premiums to be paid per covered member from the date of effectivity of coverage up to ten (10) years thereafter.

After the tenth (10th) year, the Small Farmer and/or Farmworker shall contribute 5% of the monthly contribution premium. For every year thereafter, the contribution of the Small Farmer and/or Farmworker shall be increased by 5%. The maximum amount of the increase in contribution shall not exceed 50%, meaning that the incremental increase shall cease on the tenth (10th) year following the tenth anniversary of coverage. Thereafter, the share in contributions of the Small Farmer and/or Farmworker and the LGU concerned or the National Government for fourth, fifth, and sixth class LGUs shall be on a 50%-50% basis, respectively.

- **Sec. 5. Separability Clause.** If any provision of this Act is declared invalid, the other provisions not affected thereby shall remain valid.
- **Sec. 6. Repealing Clause.** All laws, proclamations, executive orders, rules and regulations or parts thereof inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed, modified or amended accordingly: *Provided*, that no person shall be deemed to be vested with any property or other right by virtue of the enactment or operation of this Act.
- **Sec. 7. Effectivity Clause.** This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its complete publication in the *Official Gazette* or in at least two (2) national newspapers of general circulation whichever comes earlier.

Approved: