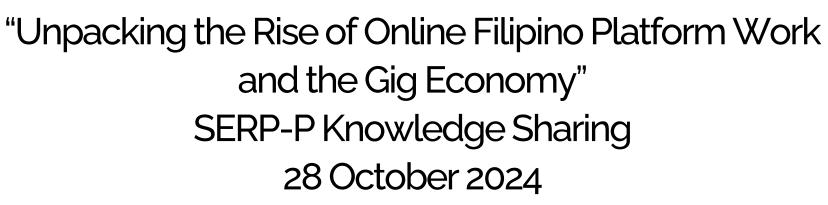
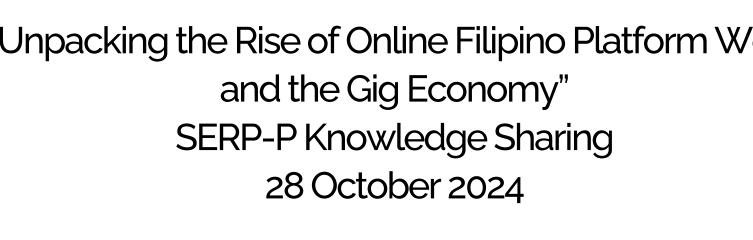
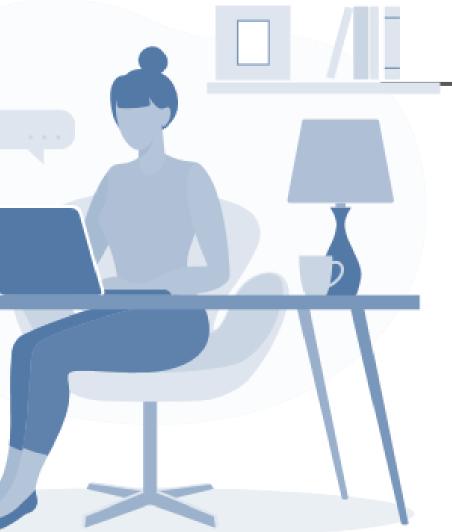
EVOLVING GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK FOR WORKERS IN THE GIG ECONOMY











Introduction









Sources: LinkedIn, Philippine Star, Top Gear, Tripzilla

The **Philippines** is among the **top suppliers** of **online labor**. (ILO, 2021)



Policy Issue

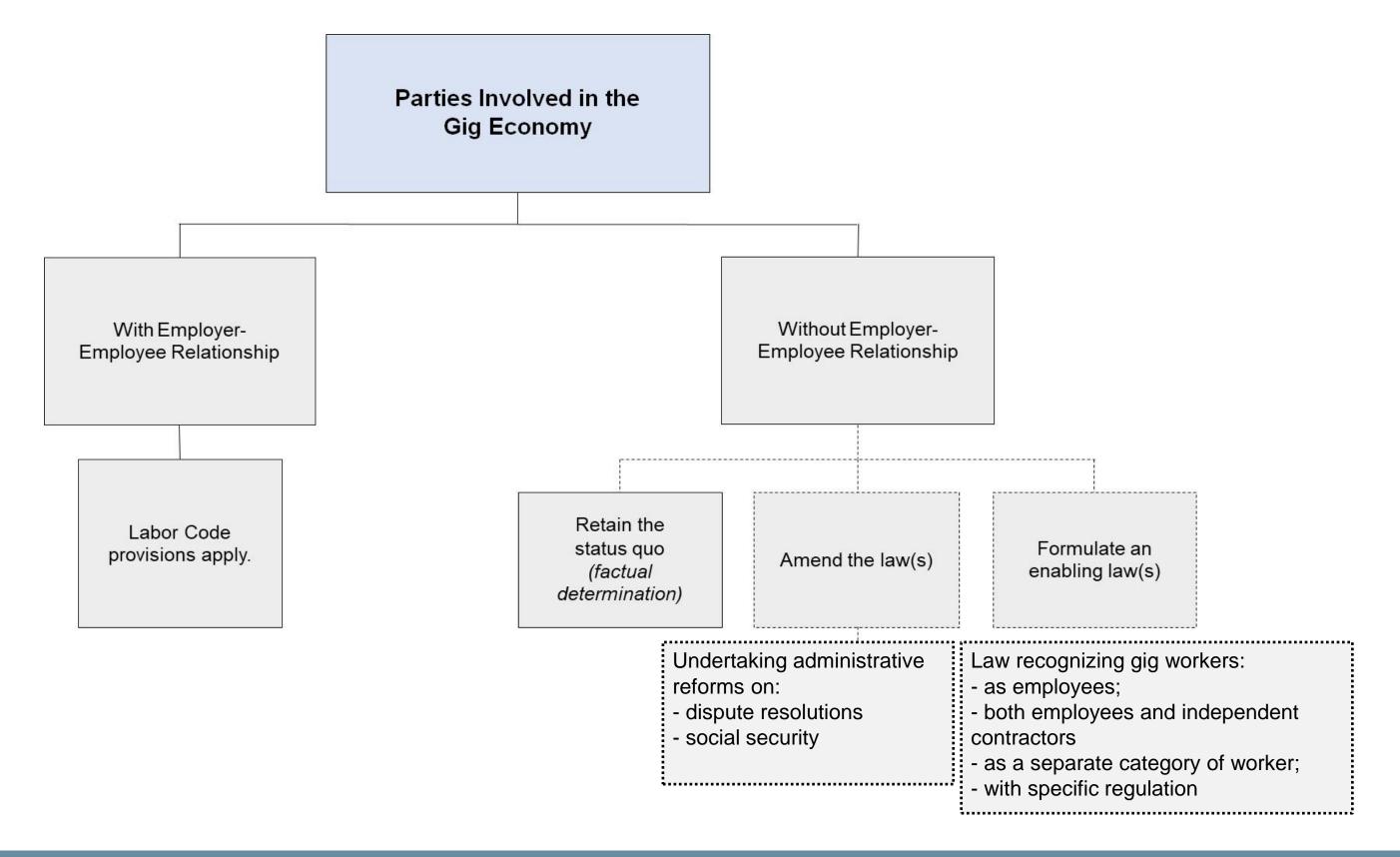
From the labor policy standpoint, one major issue is what might be the appropriate and effective combination of policy and institutional instruments that will enable the tripartite partners and other stakeholders to take advantage of the opportunities and manage the risks brought about by the emergence of the gig economy. In short, how should the labor market in the gig economy be governed?



GROUPS	PARTICIPANTS	MODE
DOLE Attached Agencies, Bureaus, and Services	NLRC, NCMB, BWC, & LS	FGD (in-person)
Employers' Group	ECOP, MBC, & PALSCON	FGD (virtual)
Platform Company	Grab, Lalamove, & FoodPanda	KII (virtual)
	FFW & TUCP	KII (virtual)
Workers' / Freelancers Group	RIDERS-SENTRO	KII (in-person)
	FHMoms	KII (virtual)
National Government Agency	DTI	KII (virtual)

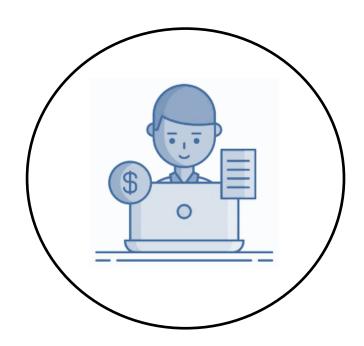


Analytical Framework





A. Understanding the Gig Economy



Gig workers provide ondemand, part-time, and temporary services.



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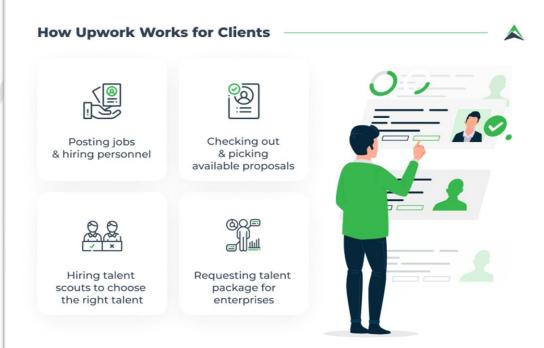


Digital labor platforms serve as intermediaries in facilitating interactions between the customer or client and service provider.

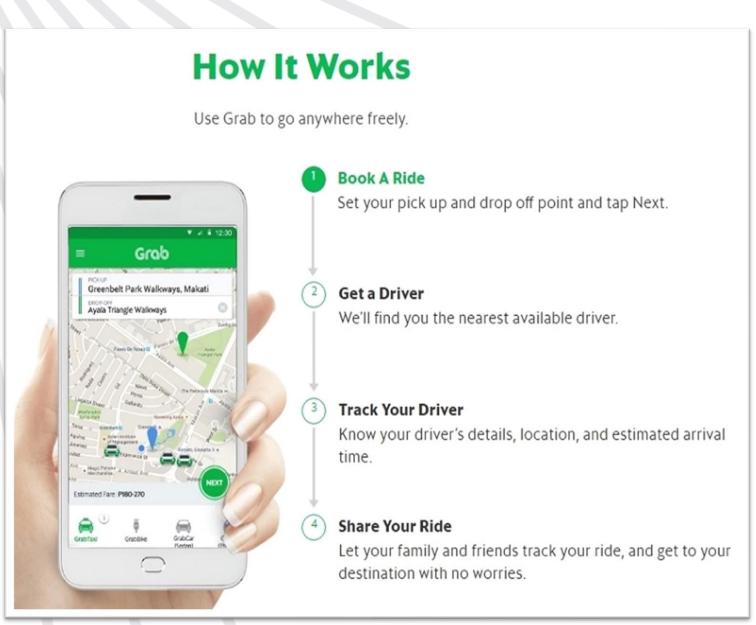


Examples

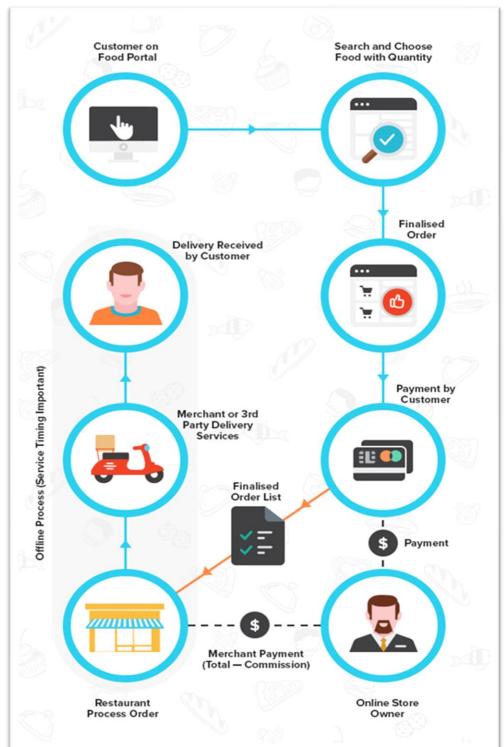




Source:: https://easternpeak.com/blog/how-to-develop-a-freelance-marketplace-like-upwork-and-keep-it-competitive/



Source:: Grab



Source:: www.foodworktechnologies.com



A. Understanding the Gig Economy



Gig workers are independent contractors in nature.



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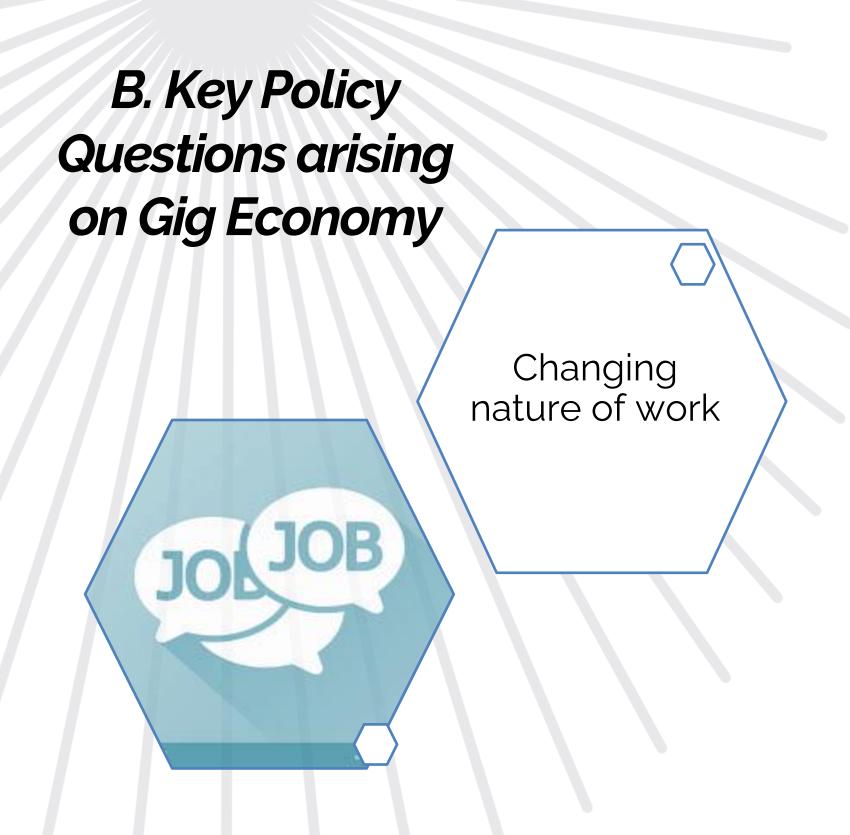


Gig workers are independent contractors in nature.



Gig workers work in autonomy and usually for multiple clients.











Finding balance between innovation & worker protection



B. Key Policy Questions arising on Gig Economy



Finding balance between innovation & worker protection











Finding balance between innovation & worker protection

Shifting labor market













Shifting labor market



Challenging institutional arrangements







C. Legal and Regulatory Frameworks to Accommodate Gig Workers

1. RETAINING THE STATUS QUO

DOLE Agencies	Employers' Group	Platform Groups	Workers' Group
 Agreed that the determinat established using the tests. 	 Determination of ER- EE should not be on a case-to-case basis. 		
 Supreme Court ruling varies 			
			By default,
			employment
			relationships should be
			presumed as workers.



The idea that there is no meaningful distinction between an employee and a worker often revolves around the notion that both terms essentially refer to individuals who perform tasks or provide services in exchange for compensation.



C. Legal and Regulatory Frameworks to Accommodate Gig Workers

2. RECOGNIZING GIG WORKERS AS EMPLOYEES

DOLE Agencies	Employers' Group	Platform Groups	Workers' Group
 Presumption of employ 	ment is restrictive rather	May be a "bad policy"	Favorable, by
than proactive.		because platforms are	default,
		subjected to all	employment
 Difficult to operationalize since work is short-term 		requirements of law for	relationship should
and working for multiple	e clients.	an employer.	be presumed as
			workers.



This proposal would entitle gig workers to legal protections. However, the policy threatens the business models.



C. Legal and Regulatory Frameworks to Accommodate Gig Workers

3. RECOGNIZING GIG WORKERS MAY BE BOTH EMPLOYEES & INDEPENDENT CONTRACTORS AT THE SAME TIME

DOLE Agencies	Employers' Group	Platform Groups	Workers' Group
 Defeats the essence of gig work (short- 	 Will create confusion. 	 Emphasis must be on labor protection, 	 Assumption of employment
term).		rather than categories.	relationship must be favorable to the worker.



Differentiating between employees and independent contractors is essential since laws treat both groups differently. When clarity exists, all parties can understand and work through their rights and responsibilities.



C. Legal and Regulatory Frameworks to Accommodate Gig Workers

4. FORMULATING A SECTOR SPECIFIC REGULATION (LABOR STANDARDS FOR FREELANCERS & DELIVERY RIDERS)

DOLE Agencies	Employers' Group	Platform Groups	Workers' Group
 Idea of using labor standards applicable to EE-ER relationship as baseline for 	•		 Labor standards must be applied to all
crafting independent contractor arrangement is	Social governance		workers.
 encouraging approach. But there is a notion of creating a particular class. 	Self-regulation		 Charter of Rights for Platform and Gig Workers.



This option highlighted that labor standard rights must be granted regardless of your employment status or type of job you are engaged in, as Constitution guarantees equal protection of laws (Art. III, Sec. 1), and accords all members of the labor sector without distinction, full protection of their rights and welfare (Art. II, Sec. 18 and Art. XIII, Sec. 3).



C. Legal and Regulatory Frameworks to Accommodate Gig Workers

5. DEVELOPING A SPECIFIC CATEGORY OF WORKER FOR GIG WORKERS

DOLE Agencies	Employers' Group	Platform Groups	Workers' Group
 Helpful to shed light on the formality and informality of workers in the gig economy. 	 Beneficial, but another type of worker might evolve again. 	 Timely and helpful but needs accurate data to create such category. 	 Gig workers should be integrated in the formal sector and should be given basic protection of the law.



The criteria and basis to be categorized under a "specific category" for gig worker must be defined, which accurate data is needed. .



C. Legal and Regulatory Frameworks to Accommodate Gig Workers

6. UNDERTAKING ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS (i.e., DISPUTE RESOLUTION)

DOLE Agencies	Platform Groups	Workers' Group
 SEnA is being offered provided that the parties voluntarily request such services. Alternatively, DO 151-16 may be amended. Do not agree with a proposed additional division solely for the gig economy (currently) Relevant provisions of Labor Code must be reviewed if the proposed bills seek to expand DOLE's enforcement and dispute resolution function (Art. 224, 234, and 275. 	 No Department that directly regulates the gig economy. Best to resolve disputes is directly between the party raising the dispute and the platform representatives. Presence of internal dispute resolution system. Industrial Arbitration Court (like in Singapore). 	 Pending bills include a provision for grievance machinery (which ideally falls under the Labor Code).



C. Legal and Regulatory Frameworks to Accommodate Gig Workers

7. EXTENDING SOCIAL PROTECTION TO GIG WORKERS

Employers' Group	Workers' Group	Platform Groups	DOLE Agencies
Platform and client shar of subsidy). Simplifying or streamlin procedures by harnessi	ing administrative	 Had initiatives to encourage riders to fulfill government contributions. Provides incentives and other assistance. Improved areas i.e., simplified tax processes, 	 A law mandating the social protection of gig workers. Clients/customer to shoulder a part of the social security of the gig worker.



D. Support for the Gig Economy

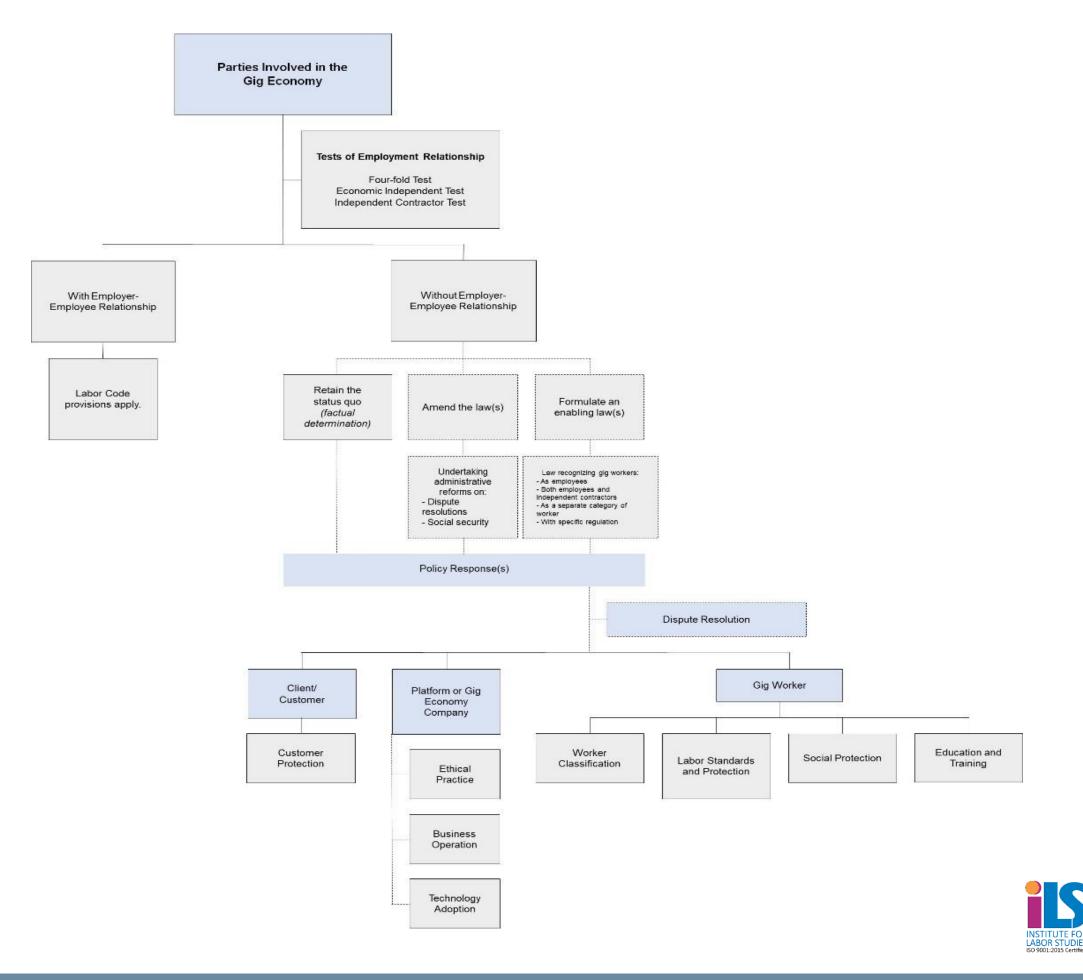


REGULATING THE GIG ECONOMY IS COMPLEX AND NECESSITATES BROADER FRAMEWORK

	Gig Workers	Platform	Clients/Customers
•	Worker classification.	Ethical practice.	 Customer protection.
-	Labor standards and protection.	Business operation.	 Entrepreneurial support.
-	Social protection.	Technology adoption.	
•	Access to skills development and training		
	Dispute resolutions.		



[Proposed] Governance & Support Framework for Parties in the Gig Economy



1. Assess labor disputes resolution mechanisms.



To expand DOLE's enforcement and dispute resolution functions.

Relevant provisions of Labor Code:

- Article 224 (217) on mediation and conciliation or jurisdiction of the NLRC;
- Article 234 (228) on mandatory conciliation and endorsement of cases;
- Article 275 (262) on jurisdiction of voluntary arbitration over other labor disputes;
- •Rule IV, Sec. 6 of D.O. 151-2016 (IRR of SEnA)-referral to OADR or small claims court...



2. Reinforce social dialogues through Tripartite Groups.

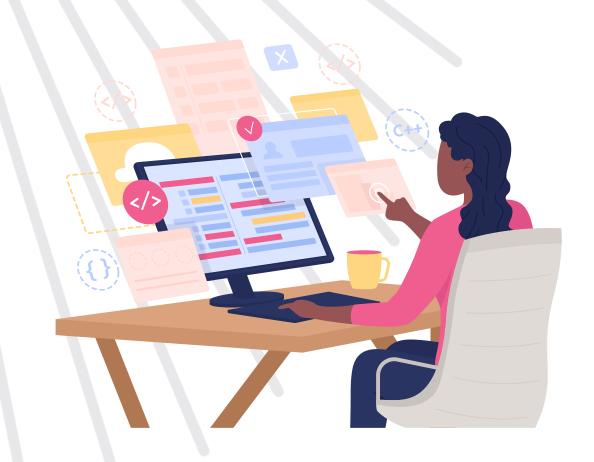


To create a Tripartite Advisory Council or Technical Working Group:

- •Composed of concerned government agency/ies, platform companies and labor groups (e.g., FOPSCO, RIDERS-Sentro);
- •Formulation of a Voluntary Code of Good Practices.



3. Improve learning and development.



Raise awareness on the benefits and challenges in the gig economy to guide potential workers and students in making informed decisions.

 Incorporating new forms of work (i.e., gig economy) as topic or module in Labor and Employment Education Services (LEES) or elective course under the Labor Education Act or RA 11151.



4. Improve data gathering (e.g., Labor Force Survey and administrative data) and labor market information.



 Maximize DOLE's membership in Inter-Agency Committee on Labor, Income and Productivity Statistics (IACLIPS).



5. Incorporate gender lens on policies.



Map the gig economy from a gender lens:

- Require a sex-disaggregated data
- Both men and women can access to social protection





THANK YOU





