

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC)
OF THE PHILIPPINES)

First Regular Session)

HOUSE BILL NO. 1023

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
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Introduced by ANGKLA Party-list Representative JESULITO A. MANALO
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AN ACT ESTABLISHING AN EDUCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM FOR IMMEDIATE DEPENDENTS OF OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKERS (OFWs), BOTH SEA-BASED AND LAND-BASED, WHO DIED OR SUFFERED PERMANENT DISABILITIES WHILE WORKING ABROAD OR OVERSEAS AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Based on available records of Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), the number of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) who worked abroad at anytime middle of 2015 was estimated at 2.4 million, with at least 97.1 % possessed with legal employment contracts. The apparent magnitude of our OFW population has undeniably helped sustain the socio-economic development of our nation.

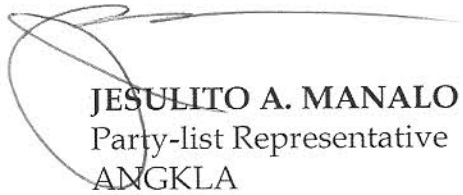
Their mounting annual dollar remittances are considered significant sources of human capital development, since the money goes straight to their households and address various needs for their family's sustenance such as food, shelter and education. Further, the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas or BSP reported earlier this year that the total cash remittances sent via the formal banking networks by Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) summed to \$25.76 Billion in 2015, up 4.6 percent from \$24.63 billion in 2014

Verily, our OFWs remain the backbone of our economy, for which we regard them as our modern day heroes.

It is a perceived notion of many Filipinos that working overseas offers better opportunities for employment and higher source of income. Once in foreign soil or in the high seas however, they become vulnerable to various sorts of perils. Unfortunately, many of our migrant workers, both land-based and sea-based

based are either subject to abuses or ill-treatment by their employers or get into accidents or illnesses. In the worst cases, they die, leaving families with no sufficient source of livelihood, and their children unable to finish their education.

This proposed measure seeks to establish an educational scholarship program for the immediate dependents of OFWs who died or suffered total and permanent disabilities while working abroad. As they dauntlessly risk their lives and limbs to uplift the welfare of their families, and ultimately our nation, such a scholarship program is but a small, but meaningful way of giving back to them. Indeed, an institutionalized program, which would assure OFW dependents of a state-funded educational support in case of their death or permanent disability, would be a fitting recognition of their invaluable contribution to our economy.



JESULITO A. MANALO
Party-list Representative
ANGKLA

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC)
OF THE PHILIPPINES)

First Regular Session)

HOUSE BILL NO 1028

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Introduced by ANGKLA Party-list Representative JESULITO A. MANALO
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AN ACT ESTABLISHING AN EDUCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM FOR IMMEDIATE DEPENDENTS OF OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKERS (OFWs), BOTH SEA-BASED AND LAND-BASED, WHO DIED OR SUFFERED PERMANENT DISABILITIES WHILE WORKING ABROAD OR OVERSEAS AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR

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

SECTION 1. Short Title. - This Act shall be known and cited as the "OFW Dependents Educational Scholarship Act of 2016."

SEC. 2. Coverage. - This Act shall cover immediate dependents of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs), whether documented or undocumented, who died or suffered total and permanent disabilities while working abroad. The said immediate dependents are interested and qualified to pursue an educational course or training primarily in the field of science and technology.

SEC. 3. Declaration of Policy. - This Act is in furtherance of the State Policies provisions of the Constitution, to wit:

1. Section 12, Article II, of the Constitution states: "The State recognizes the sanctity of family life and shall protect and strengthen the family as a basic autonomous social institution. It shall equally protect the life of the mother and the life of unborn from conception. The natural and primary right and duty of parents in the rearing of the youth for civic efficiency and the development of moral character shall receive the support of the Government."

2. Section 1, Article XV, of the Constitution provides: "The State recognizes the Filipino family as the foundation of the nation. Accordingly, it shall strengthen its solidarity and actively promote its total development."
3. Section 3, (2) of the same article which says: "The State shall defend: (2) The right of children to assistance, including proper care and nutrition, and special protection from all forms of neglect, abuse, cruelty, exploitation, and other conditions prejudicial to their development."
4. Section 2, (3) Article XIV of the Constitution provides: "The State shall: (3) Establish and maintain a system of scholarship grants, student loan programs, subsidies, and other incentives which shall be available to deserving students in both public and private schools, especially to the underprivileged."
5. Article 149 of the Family Code refers to the family as a "basic social institution which public policy cherishes and protects."
6. Section 18, Article II, of the Labor Code states: "The State affirms labor as a primary social economic force. It shall protect the rights of workers and promote their welfare."

SEC. 4. Definition of Terms. – As used in this Act, the following terms shall be defined as:

a). "Overseas Filipino Worker (OFW)" shall refer to a person, whether documented or undocumented, who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a state of which he or she is not a citizen, or on board a vessel navigating the foreign seas other than a government ship used for military or non-commercial purposes, or on an installation located offshore or on the high seas; to be used interchangeably with migrant worker.

b). "Immediate dependent" refers to the legitimate, legitimated or legally adopted, unmarried and not gainfully employed child of an Overseas Filipino Worker.

c). "total and permanent disability" if as a result of the injury or sickness the person is unable to perform any gainful occupation for a continuous period exceeding 120 days.

d). "Documented Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW) or Migrant Workers" refer to those:

1). who possess valid passports and visas or permits to stay in the host country and whose contracts of employment have been processed by the POEA; or

2). Registered by the Migrant Workers and Other Overseas Filipinos Resource Center or by the Embassy.

Those who do not fall under the preceding paragraph are considered undocumented OFWs or Migrant Workers.

e). "Undocumented Filipinos" refer to those:

1. who acquired their passports through fraud or misrepresentation;
2. who possess expired visas or permits to stay;
3. who have no travel document whatsoever;
4. who have valid but inappropriate visas;
5. who leave the country to work abroad without any documentation from the POEA;
6. who initially have papers from the POEA but whose validity expired.

SEC. 5. Objective. -The paramount objective of this Act is to provide assistance to immediate dependents of Overseas Filipino Workers who died or suffered total and permanent disability while working abroad or overseas by providing educational scholarship programs as a form of recognition by the State of the OFWs significant contribution to the national economy.

SEC. 6. Appropriation. - The amount necessary to effectively implement the provisions of this Act shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act. However, for the initial budgetary requirements of this Act, the amount of One Hundred Million Pesos (P100,000,000.00) is hereby appropriated for the purpose.

SEC. 7. Implementing Rules and Regulations. - The Secretary of the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) is hereby tasked to implement this Act and shall, in coordination with the Department of Education (DepEd), the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA), the Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (OWWA), and other concerned government agencies, formulate the necessary implementing rules and regulations to effectively implement the provisions of this Act within ninety (90) days after its effectivity.

