

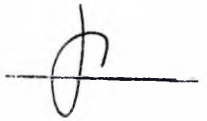
**NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES**
First Regular Session

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'22 JUL 25 A11 :33

SENATE

RECEIVED BY.



S.B. No. 817

Introduced by SEN. WIN GATCHALIAN

**AN ACT
REGULATING TRANSPORTATION NETWORK SERVICES, IMPOSING AND
AUTHORIZING FEES, PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS THEREOF
AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

One of the reasons for the worsening traffic situation in the Philippines is the overpopulation of vehicles in the metropolitan area. Thousands of public utility vehicles (PUVs) and private vehicles clog the streets of Manila every day, which results in traffic jams along the main highways and major roads. As a consequence, not only is the transport of commuters delayed and their time wasted but the country as a whole suffers economic losses. According to the study by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the country is projected to lose ₱5.4 billion to traffic daily by 2035 if no interventions are made in Metro Manila. JICA had previously estimated that the Philippines loses ₱3.5 billion daily due to traffic congestion. The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) proposes that the primary solution to the traffic situation is still the improvement of transportation infrastructure. However, we cannot stand still while waiting for the government to develop our transportation network. We must look for alternatives to alleviate the suffering of our people in their daily commute.

It is therefore high time that we institutionalize the regulation of Transportation Network Services (TNS) to spur advancements in the transportation industry. The emergence of Transportation Network Vehicle Services (TNVS) such as Grab Grab, Joyride, and OWTO, to name a few, provides commuters more choices in their daily commute. The additional competition in the transportation industry compels existing taxi operators to improve their service in terms of convenience, safety and efficiency. Furthermore, , in view of easing COVID-19 restrictions, re-offering of ridesharing will help decongest roads by encouraging vehicle owners to leave their car at home and utilize a TNS instead.

To address this, then Department of Transportation and Communication (DOTC) issued Department Order No. 2005-011 (DO No. 15-011) to recognize the new nature of ridesharing services. It intends to modernize and improve transportation services by the innovative use of technology to facilitate ridesharing services between a Transportation Network Driver (TND) and a Transportation Network Passenger (TNP). DO No. 15-011 allowed Transportation Network Companies (TNC) to operate in the Philippines and facilitate transactions between a TND and a TNP. It also provides the guidelines for the selection and accreditation of drivers.

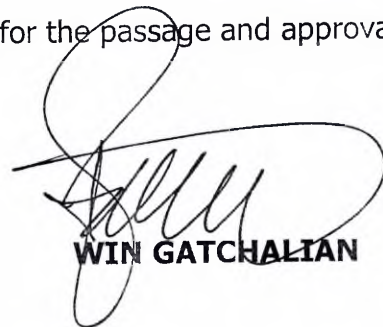
However, DO No. 15-011 has faced heavy opposition since its promulgation. Taxi operators allege that the said Order offers unfair competition in favor of TNCs and TNVs because they are not subject to the same regulation as that of taxis. Some Congressmen also expressed their reservation citing issues on liability and tax collection.

Eventually, Department of Transportation (DOTr) Secretary Arthur Tugade signed Department Order No. 2018 – 013 giving full authority to Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board (LTFRB) to regulate and supervise TNCs and TNVS. With these developments, there is still a need to institutionalize in a law the rules regulating TNVS as an emerging mode of land transportation in the metropolitan areas in the country. This bill seeks to define the nature of TNCs and Transport Network Vehicles (TNV) and clarify their role as a common carrier. . TNCs and TNVs are obligated under a contract of carriage once a passenger avails of their service. As a

common carrier, liability attaches once the contract between a TNP, a TNV, and a TNC is executed. A TNC therefore cannot evade liability by contending that they are merely a technological platform to connect the TNP with the TND. The TNC is the means and method by which the transportation service is arranged and facilitated. Furthermore, TNCs amass profit from facilitating the TNVS. The TNCs cannot have their cake and it eat too. They must be responsible for the service they provide and be held liable for any breach on the contract of carriage.

This bill also provides the standards in the accreditation of transportation network service providers and ensure the qualification of their drivers. It also requires the TNDs to issue electronic receipts for passenger safety and taxation purposes.

It is our intention to ensure that regulation is not a hindrance, but continues to be the safety net that the public can rely on for its protection. In the interest of transportation development and public service, support for the passage and approval of this legislation is earnestly sought.



WIN GATCHALIAN

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

1 SECTION 1. *Short Title.* - This Act shall be known as the "Transportation
2 Network Service Act."

3

4 SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* — It is hereby declared as a policy of the State to
5 promote a rising standard of living and an improved quality of life for all Filipinos.
6 Thus, the State shall encourage the provision of alternative modes of transportation,
7 afford more riding options to the public, and drive advancements in the transportation
8 industry.

9 Towards this end, the State shall enact measures for the development and
10 regulation of transportation network companies and vehicles and to ensure the safety
11 of both the driver and the riding public.

- 1 SEC. 3. *Definition of Terms.* - As used in this Act:
- 2 a) *Board* refers to the Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board;
- 3 b) *Digital network* refers to any online-enabled application, software, website,
4 or system offered or used by a transportation network company that enable the pre-
5 arrangement of a ride with a transportation network driver;
- 6 c) *Transportation Network Services* refer to transportation provided by a
7 Transportation Network Driver (TND) to a Transportation Network Passenger (TNP),
8 beginning at the time the driver accepts a ride requested by the passenger through a
9 digital network controlled by a Transportation Network Company (TNC), continuing
10 while the driver transports the passenger, and ending at the time the last requesting
11 passenger departs from the driver's transportation network vehicle;
- 12 d) *Transportation Network Company (TNC)* refers to an organization, whether
13 a corporation, partnership, sole proprietor, or any association, operating in the
14 Philippines that provides pre-arranged transportation services for compensation using
15 an online-enabled app or platform to connect passengers with drivers using their
16 personal vehicles.
- 17 e) *Transportation Network Driver (TND)* refers to an individual who:
- 18 i. Receives connections to potential TNP and related services from a TNC
19 in exchange for payment of a fee to the company; and
- 20 ii. Uses a TNV to offer or provide TNS to a TNP through a digital network
21 controlled by the company in exchange for compensation or payment of
- 22 f) *Transportation Network Vehicle (TNV)* refers to a vehicle accredited by a TNC
23 and used by a TND to provide TNS;
- 24 g) *Transportation Network Vehicle Operators (TNVO)* refers to owners of TNVS
25 used by a TND to provide TNS.
- 26 h) *Transportation Network Passenger (TNP)* refers to an individual who uses a
27 TNC's digital network to connect with a TND who provides TNS to the individual using
28 a TNV between points chosen by the individual.

1 i) *Commercial Liability Insurance* refers to a standard insurance policy issued
2 to a TNC to cover any liability claims for breach, bodily injury, death and property
3 damage arising during the course of the TNS.

4
5 SEC. 4. *Nature of Transportation Network Companies and Vehicles.* - TNCs
6 offer, represent or engage themselves to carry TNPs who opt to avail of their digital
7 network service. TNCs are hereby declared as common carriers. A contract of carriage
8 commences from the time a TNP makes a pre-arranged ride with the TNC and ends
9 at the time the TNV carrying the TNP arrives at the designated location.

10 TNV operators are common carriers in the course of the TNS and are
11 responsible for any breach in the contract of carriage.

12
13 SEC. 5. *Liabilities.* -

14 a) The diligence required of TNCs and TNDs in the conduct of their business is
15 extraordinary diligence as defined by law. A TND is presumed to be negligent when
16 there is breach in the contract of carriage. The liability may include, but is not limited
17 to, actual and moral damages as well as indemnity for loss of earning capacity. The
18 TNC and the owner/operator of the TNV shall be jointly and solidarily liable with the
19 TND.

20 b) Taxicabs, limousines, or similar vehicles for-hire which also avail of digital
21 networks to connect and provide transportation services to their passengers for pre-
22 arranged rides shall likewise be covered under the provisions of this Act and remain
23 liable under the conditions set forth under their Certificate of Public Convenience and
24 Necessity and other existing laws, rules and regulations.

25
26 SEC. 6. *Applicability of Existing Regulations* - All memorandums and guidelines
27 promulgated by the Board shall suppletorily apply to all claims in case of any breach
28 by the TNC or the owner/operator of TNV on the contract of carriage without prejudice
29 to any other administrative or court proceedings instituted by the aggrieved party.

1 SEC 7. *Regulatory Authority.* - TNCs and TNVOs shall be governed by the
2 provisions of this Act and other rules adopted by the Board pursuant to this Act.

3
4 SEC. 8. *Accreditation.* — A person, firm or corporation shall only be allowed to
5 operate a TNC by obtaining and maintaining a permit to be issued by the Board upon
6 compliance with the requirements set forth by this Act and other reasonable conditions
7 as may be provided by the Board.

8
9 SEC 9. *Accreditation Fee.* - An accreditation fee to be set by the Board shall be
10 paid upon filing of the application and before the issuance of the Certificate of TNC
11 Accreditation.

12
13 SEC 10. *Application for accreditation.* -

14 a) An application for a TNC accreditation must be in a form prescribed by the
15 Board. The application shall contain information required by this Act and other
16 pertinent data that the Board may deem necessary to assess and identify the
17 applicant's qualifications to adequately serve the public.

18 b) The applicant shall notify the Board of any material change in the information
19 included in an application not later than ten (10) days after the change occurs. The
20 Board shall prescribe a form for the disclosure of material changes.

21
22 SEC. 11. *Term and Renewal of Accreditation.* —

23 a) An accreditation issued under this Act is valid for two years unless sooner
24 revoked by the Board for reasonable cause. The Board shall prescribe the form and
25 requirements necessary for the renewal of an accreditation;

26 b) The Board shall notify each person holding an accreditation of the date of
27 its expiration and the amount of the fee required for the renewal. The Board shall
28 send the notice not later than thirty (30) days before the accreditation expires.

1 SEC. 12. *Agent* - A TNC shall maintain a resident agent authorized to accept
2 summons and process in all legal proceedings and all notices affecting the TNC.

3
4 SEC. 13. *Fares* - A TNC charging a fare for its services shall disclose to the TNP
5 the fare calculation method within the company's software application service or on
6 the company's internet website and provide the TNP with the applicable rates being
7 charged for the service and the option to receive an estimated fare.

8
9 SEC. 14. *Identification of Vehicles and Drivers.* - The TNC's software application
10 or internet website must display a picture of the TND and the plate number of the
11 TNV.

12
13 SEC. 15. *Insurance Coverage.* - TNCs shall maintain a commercial liability
14 insurance policy to cover claims for incidents involving vehicle and drivers while they
15 are providing TNC services. It shall likewise cover claims of passengers for breach of
16 the contract of carriage per incident coverage.

17 The Board shall determine, upon consultation with stakeholders, the amount
18 that TNCs shall maintain during the validity of their accreditation.

19 Each TNC driver shall maintain insurance coverage.

20 Nothing in the TNC's Terms of Service can be used or relied on by the TNC to
21 deny insurance coverage, or otherwise evade the insurance requirements to be
22 determined by the Board.

23 A TND shall carry proof of transportation network company insurance coverage
24 with him or her at all times during his or her use of a vehicle in connection with a
25 transportation network company's online-enabled application or platform. In the event
26 of an accident, a participating driver shall provide the insurance coverage information
27 to any other party involved in the accident, and to a police officer, upon request.

28
29 SEC. 16. *Electronic Receipt.* - Upon completion of a trip, a TNC shall transmit
30 an electronic receipt to the TNP that lists:

- 1 a) The origin and destination of the trip;
- 2 b) The total time and distance of the trip; and
- 3 c) An itemization of the total fare paid, if any.

4 Electronic receipts of each TND of all its transactions shall be recorded by the
5 TNC and reported to the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) for purposes of taxation.

6
7 *SEC. 17. Zero-tolerance Policy for Drug or Alcohol use. -*

8 a) Every TNC shall:

9 1) Implement a zero-tolerance policy that prohibits a TND from using or
10 being under the influence of illegal drugs and alcohol abuse; and,

11 2) Post in its internet website a notice of the policy and the procedures
12 to report a complaint about a driver with whom a TNP was matched and who
13 the TNP reasonably suspects was using or was under the influence of drugs or
14 alcohol during the course of the trip.

15 b) Upon receipt of a complaint alleging a violation of the zero-tolerance policy,
16 the TNC shall investigate the reported incident and immediately suspend the TND's
17 access to the company's digital network for the duration of the investigation.

18 c) The TNC shall maintain records relevant to any complaint for a period of at
19 least two years after receipt of the complaint.

20
21 *SEC 18. Driver Requirements. —*

22 a) Before allowing an individual to be a TND on its digital network, a TNC shall:

23 1) Require the individual to submit an application to the TNC, which must
24 include information regarding the individual's address, age, driver's license,
25 driving history, motor vehicle registration, motor vehicle liability insurance, and
26 other information as may be required by the TNC;

27 2) Conduct or have a third party conduct a local and national criminal
28 background check for each individual; and

29 3) Obtain and review the individual's driving record.

1 b) The TNC may not permit any individual to act as a TND on its digital network
2 when the individual:

3 1) Has been convicted of any of the following offenses in the preceding
4 three-year period:

5 i) Evading arrest or detention;

6 ii) Reckless driving;

7 iii) Driving without a valid driver's license; or

8 iv) Driving under the influence of alcohol or prohibited drugs.

9 2) Has been convicted at any time of:

10 i) Fraud;

11 ii) A sexual offense; or

12 iii) Theft.

13 3) Does not possess a valid professional driver's license; and

14 4) Does not possess proof of registration for the TNV used to provide
15 transportation network services.

16
17 SEC. 19. *No Street Hails.* — A TND may only accept pre-arranged rides made
18 through a TNC's digital network or software application service and may not solicit or
19 accept street hails.

20
21 SEC. 20. *No Cash Trips.* - A TND shall not solicit nor accept cash payments from
22 TNPs. All payments for TNS may be made only electronically using the TNC's digital
23 network or software application.

24
25 SEC. 21. *No Fleet Service.* - A TNC is not allowed to have its own fleet service.
26 Otherwise, it shall be required to secure a Certificate of Public Convenience and
27 Necessity from the Board pursuant to the Public Service Law.

1 SEC 22. *No Discrimination; Accessibility.* —

2 a) A TNC shall adopt policies concerning non-discrimination that comply with
3 national laws;

4 b) A TND shall follow all policies concerning non-discrimination and accessibility
5 in compliance with national laws;

6 c) A TNC may not impose additional charges for providing services to persons
7 with disabilities;

8 d) A TNC shall provide a TNP an opportunity to indicate whether they require
9 a wheel-chair accessible vehicle. If a TNC is unable to arrange wheelchair accessible
10 TNS, the company shall direct the TNS to an alternate provider of wheelchair-
11 accessible TNS, if available;

12 e) A TND may not discriminate in the provision of transportation network
13 services based on the geographic location of a departure point or destination. A TND
14 may refuse a request for an extended ride beyond the pre-arranged destination.
15

16 SEC. 23. *Records.* — All TNCs shall maintain individual trip records for at least
17 one (1) year after the date the trip was completed. TNCs shall also keep TND records
18 for at least one (1) year from the time a TND's activation on the company's digital
19 network has ended.
20

21 SEC. 24. *Personally Identifiable Information.* —

22 a) A TNC may not disclose a TNP's personally identifiable information to a third
23 party unless:

24 1) The passenger consents to the disclosure;

25 2) The disclosure is required by a legal obligation; or

26 3) The disclosure is required to protect or defend the terms of use of the
27 service or investigate violations of those terms.

28 b) In addition to the disclosures authorized under paragraph (a), a TNC may
29 share a TNP's name or telephone number with the TND providing transportation

1 network services to the passenger to facilitate correct identification of the TNP by the
2 TND or to facilitate communication between the TNP and the TND.

3
4 SEC. 25. *Record Audits.* - The Board may audit the records of a TNC in
5 connection with the performance of its duties under this Act through investigations of
6 specific alleged violations or a random sample of the TNC's records related to TND.
7 Failure to provide records as required by this Section constitutes a violation of this Act.

8
9 SEC. 26. *Disciplinary Action; Fine.* —

10 a) The Board, after due notice and opportunity for hearing, may deny an
11 application for an accreditation or suspend or revoke an accreditation if the applicant:

12 1) Makes a material misrepresentation or omission in any application or
13 other information filed under this Act or rules of the Board;

14 2) Violates this Act or a rule or order of the Board;

15 3) Violates any law relating to the operation of a TNC; or

16 4) Fails to maintain the qualifications for an accreditation.

17 b) In addition to the authority under the preceding paragraph (a), the Board,
18 after due notice and opportunity for hearing, may request that the Department of
19 Justice (DOJ) bring an action against a person that has violated this Act or the rules
20 promulgated by the Board pursuant to this Act to collect a fine in the amount not to
21 exceed Fifty thousand pesos (P50,000.00) for each violation.

22 c) Each act as enumerated in paragraph (a) of this Section constitutes a
23 violation and each day a violation continues will be considered a separate violation. In
24 determining the amount of penalty, the Board shall consider:

25 i. The seriousness of the violation, including the nature, circumstances,
26 extent, and gravity of any prohibited act, and the harm or potential harm to
27 the safety of the public;

28 ii. The economic damage to the public caused by the violation;

29 iii. The history of previous violations;

30 iv. The amount necessary to deter future violations;

- v. Efforts to correct the violation; and
- vi. Any other matter that justice may require.

SEC. 27. *Complaint Procedure and Notice.* -

a) A TNC shall establish and maintain a complaint procedure through which any TNP or another person using the transportation network. TNS may submit a complaint with the Board about the TNC, the TNS, a TND, or another affiliate of the TNC;

b) A TNC shall provide a notice of the complaint procedure provided by this Section to each TNP and to each person that contacts the company to inquire about TNS;

c) A TNC shall provide notice of the complaint procedure under this Section to each electronic receipt required under this Act;

d) The Board shall approve the content and manner of delivery of the notice required by subsections (a), (b), and (c); and

e) Failure to provide notice as required by this Section is a violation of this Act.

SEC. 28. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* - Within (60) days from the effectivity of this Act, the Board shall promulgate the implementing rules and regulations as may be necessary to ensure the efficient and effective implementation of this Act.

SEC. 29. *Separability Clause.* — Should any part of this Act be declared unconstitutional, the rest of the provisions of this Act shall continue to be in effect and subsisting.

SEC. 30. *Repealing Clause.* - The pertinent provisions of the Land Transportation and Traffic Code, in so far as they are inconsistent herewith, are hereby amended or modified accordingly. The provisions of other laws, decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed, amended, or modified accordingly.

1 SEC. 31. *Effectivity.* — This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its
2 publication in the Official Gazette or in at least two (2) national newspapers of general
3 circulation.

Approved,