

Republic of the Philippines Supreme Court Manila

THIRD DIVISION

NOTICE

Sirs/Mesdames:

Please take notice that the Court, Third Division, issued a Resolution dated August 17, 2022, which reads as follows:

"G.R. No. 260913 (Executive Genesis Manpower Services, Inc., Petitioner, vs. Arturo Jarloc Villoso, Jr., Rizalde R. Periarce, Remen B. Urbino, Benjie Chavez Arceno, and Jessie Laban Peña, Respondents). — Considering the allegations, issues, and arguments adduced in the Petition for Review on Certiorari, the Court resolves to DENY it for failure to show that the Court of Appeals (CA) committed any reversible error in rendering its assailed Decision dated October 29, 2021 and Resolution dated April 22, 2022 in CA-G.R. SP No. 161361.

Preliminarily, the issues of whether Executive Genesis Manpower Services, Inc. (ExeGen) is a labor-only contractor and whether respondents were not illegally dismissed are *factual matters* which the Court generally does *not* dwell upon in a petition for review on *certiorari* under Rule 45 of the Rules of Court.⁴ The factual findings and conclusions made by administrative agencies and quasi-judicial bodies, such as the labor tribunals, which have acquired expertise because their jurisdiction is confined to specific matters, are generally accorded not only great weight and respect but even clothed with finality and deemed binding on the Court as long as they are supported by substantial evidence,⁵ as in this case.

Further, in distinguishing between permissible job contracting and prohibited labor-only contracting, the rule is that the totality of the facts and the surrounding circumstances of the case must be considered.⁶

Here, the Court finds no error on the part of the CA in holding that the National Labor Relations Commission (NLRC) did not commit grave abuse

- over - (106)

¹ Rollo, pp. 3-20.

² Id. at 23-41. Penned by Associate Justice Florencio M. Mamauag, Jr. and concurred in by Associate Justices Zenaida T. Galapate-Laguilles and Carlito B. Calpatura.

³ Id. at 42-43.

⁴ Tamares v. Heirs of Natividad, G.R. No. 233118, August 4, 2021.

⁵ Eagle Clarc Shipping Philippines, Inc. v. National Labor Relations Commission (Fourth Division), G.R. No. 245370, July 13, 2020.

⁶ Daguinod v. Southgate Foods, Inc., G.R. No. 227795, February 20, 2019.

of discretion when it affirmed the Labor Arbiter's (LA) finding that respondents are regular employees of Collins and not ExeGen.

While ExeGen met the substantial capital requirement under Section 3,8 of Department Order No. 174-17,9 it, however, failed to satisfy the other two requirements of law on legitimate job contracting. 10 In particular, respondents were performing activities which are directly related to the main business of the principal, Collins; and ExeGen does not exercise any form of control over the performance of the work of the respondents.¹¹

It also bears stressing that: (1) respondents' tasks as drivers and delivery/warehouse helpers are directly related to Collins business of trading various products, providing logistic services and sales operation, and marketing and promotional programs; and (2) it was Jesus Mendizabal and Reywin Iranzo, Collin's regular employees, who were supervising the respondents in the performance of their tasks, and not ExeGen. 12

In fine, petitioners have failed to show that the CA committed reversible error that would warrant the exercise of the Court's appellate jurisdiction. Moreover, pursuant to the case of Nacar v. Gallery Frames, 13 the Court finds that the CA's total monetary award in favor of the respondents should earn legal interest at the rate of six percent (6%) per annum computed from finality of this Resolution until full satisfaction thereof.

WHEREFORE, the petition is DENIED. The Decision dated October 29, 2021 and Resolution dated April 22, 2022 of the Court of CA-G.R. SP No. 161361 are **AFFIRMED MODIFICATION** in that legal interest at the rate of six percent (6%) per annum shall be imposed on the total monetary awards to be computed from the finality of this Resolution until full satisfaction.

Section 3. Definition of Terms. x x x.

Rules Implementing Articles 106 to 109 of the Labor Code, as Amended, Department of Labor and

Employment [DOLE] Department Order No. [DO] 174, s. 2017.

Rollo, p. 37.

^{(1) &}quot;Substantial capital" - refers to paid-up capital stock/shares of at least Five Million Pesos (P5,000,000.00) in case of corporations, partnerships and cooperatives; in the case of single proprietorship, a net worth of at least Five Million Pesos (5,000,000.00).

Namely, the contractor's or subcontractor's employees recruited and placed are performing activities which are directly related to the main business operation of the principal; and the contractor or subcontractor does not exercise the right to control over the performance of the work of the employee. (See Section 5 of DOLE DO 174, s. 2017).

Manila Memorial Park Cemetery, Inc. v. Lluz, 780 Phil. 425 (2016), citing Section 5 of DOLE DO 18, s. 2002.

¹² Rollo, p. 36.

¹³ 716 Phil. 267 (2013).

SO ORDERED."

By authority of the Court:

MISAEL DOMINGO C. BATTUNG III

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PUBLIC ATTORNEY'S OFFICE Special & Appealed Cases Service DOJ Agencies Building East Avenue cor. NIA Road Diliman, 1104 Quezon City

COURT OF APPEALS CA G.R. SP No. 161361 1000 Manila

Atty. Jose Amado T. Genilo III Counsel for Petitioner GENILO LAW OFFICE Unit 209, 2/F G Place Building 30 Maginhawa St., UP Village, Diliman 1100 Quezon City

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS COMMISSION Ben-Lor IT Building 1184 Quezon Avenue, Barangay Paligsahan 1103 Quezon City (NLRC LAC No. 10-003655-18(4)) (NLRC NCR Case No. 08-12222-17)

PHILIPPINE JUDICIAL ACADEMY Research Publications and Linkages Office Supreme Court, Manila [research_philja@yahoo.com]

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G.R. No.260913 (106) URES

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