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Despite receiving top-notch compensation and perks, employees are nevertheless leaving their employers for a variety of reasons. That is evidence of workplace bullying, harassment, and discrimination. These exercises cover a wide range of topics, and the gender of the intended audience is a possibility. Eventhough men are also affected by the issue, women are statistically portrayed as the primary victims of workplace discrimination and harassment.

In comparison to many other countries, the Philippines' attitude toward women's rights is comparatively developed. The Philippines has one of the narrowest gender gaps in the world.The 2017 Global Gender Gap Index ranked the Philippines 10th outof 145 countries for gender equality. The Philippines ranks higherthan any other Asia-Pacific country except New Zealand.

What laws in the Philippines forbid discrimination or harassment in the workplace?

The Philippines' Labor Code outlaws all forms of discrimination, but it particularly forbids it against children and women based on their age or gender. Depending on the circumstance, the Labor Code has numerous rules that forbid harassment or discrimination such as The Magna Carta of Women (Republic Act No. 9710) or the act that prohibits discrimination against women.

Significant advancements throughout the past century have increased support for and preservation of fundamental rights. Women's movements, a rise in the number of female politicians, educated women, more legislation addressing women's issues specifically, and careful implementation of those laws are all factors that have contributed to the advancement of gender equality. The Philippine government has recently addressed women's rights through a variety of policy reforms, such as anti-discrimination laws in the workplace.