



PERFORMANCE OF THE SENATE

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS
SECOND REGULAR SESSION
(July 24, 2017 – June 1, 2018)

This is an official publication of the
Senate of the Philippines

Edited and prepared for publication by the
LEGISLATION GROUP

Senate, Pasay City
July 2018

CONTENTS

MESSAGE OF THE SENATE PRESIDENT	5
SURVEY OF SENATE ACCOMPLISHMENTS	7
PERFORMANCE OF THE SENATE	57
CUMULATIVE STATISTICAL DATA	155
THE SENATE COMMITTEES	161
THE SENATORS	169



SENATE PRESIDENT
VICENTE C. SOTTO III

*"My motivation
to lead is the result of
my eagerness to learn,
my willingness to serve,
and ultimately,
my commitment to love God,
our people and our country."*

SURVEY OF SENATE
ACCOMPLISHMENTS

**SURVEY OF SENATE
ACCOMPLISHMENTS
SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session
(July 24, 2017 – June 1, 2018)**

REPUBLIC ACTS

R.A. No. 10928 – An Act Extending the Validity of Philippine Passports, Amending for the Purpose Section 10 of Republic Act No. 8239, Otherwise Known as the “Philippine Passport Act of 1996”, and for Other Purposes (S. No. 1365/H. No. 4767) [August 2, 2017]

This law extends the validity of the regular Philippine passport to 10 years from the current five years. The issuing authority may limit the period of validity to less than 10 years when required in the interest of the economic or political stability of the country. Passports issued to individuals under 18 years old shall be valid for five years only.

R.A. No. 10929 – An Act Establishing the Free Internet Access Program in Public Places in The Country and Appropriating Funds Therefor (S. No. 1277/H. No. 5225) [August 2, 2017]

The law mandates the government, including local government units, to provide free internet access in all national and local government offices, public basic education institutions, state universities and colleges, public transport terminals, public hospitals, and public libraries. It aims to promote knowledge-building among the citizens to enable them to participate and compete in the evolving information and communication age.

The Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) shall be the lead agency for this program. It will oversee the implementation of the free internet access and set

the standards and qualifications in determining which public places shall be included and prioritized for the program.

R.A. No. 10930 – An Act Rationalizing and Strengthening the Policy Regarding Driver’s License by Extending the Validity Period of Drivers’ Licenses, And Penalizing Acts in Violation of Its Issuance and Application, Amending for Those Purposes Section 23 Of Republic Act No 4136, As Amended by Batas Pambansa Blg. 398 And Executive Order No. 1011, Otherwise Known as The Land Transportation and Traffic Code (S. No. 1449/H. No. 5648) [August 2, 2017]

This law extends the validity of drivers’ licenses, with the exception of student’s licenses, from three years to five years, reckoned from the birthdate of the licensee, unless sooner revoked or suspended.

Any holder of a professional or nonprofessional driver’s license who has not violated any traffic laws, rules and regulations during the five-year period shall be entitled to a renewal of such license for 10 years subject to the restrictions as may be imposed by the LTO.

R.A. No. 10931 – An Act Promoting Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education by Providing for Free Tuition and Other School Fees in State Universities and Colleges, Local Universities and Colleges and State-Run Technical-Vocational Institutions, Establishing The Tertiary Education Subsidy and Student Loan Program, Strengthening The Unified Student Financial Assistance System for Tertiary Education, And Appropriating Funds Therefor (S. No. 1304/H. No. 5633) [August 3, 2017]

The “Free Higher Education for All Act” makes higher education accessible to financially disadvantaged but deserving students through tuition subsidies and financial assistance.

All Filipino citizens currently enrolled in SUCs and other covered institutions, as well as those who will enroll in the future in courses in pursuance of a bachelor’s degree, certificate degree, or

any comparable undergraduate degree in any SUC can qualify for the tuition subsidy provided that they meet the admission requirements of the SUC. Further, the qualified applicant must be of good standing (passed the admission and retention requirements), enrolled in the required number of units per year and finishes the degree on time.

Under the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the law, students enrolled in SUCs, LUCs and technical-vocational schools will be exempted from paying tuition and other school fees, such as miscellaneous fees that also cover payments for admission, library, laboratory and computers, among others. For those enrolled in technical-vocational schools, the cost of utilities, facilities, equipment and tools maintenance, miscellaneous fees, as well as the honoraria of trainers are also waived.

Students enrolled in private higher education institutions may also avail of tertiary education subsidy covering tuition and other school fees. A student loan program will also be established for Filipino students to further support the cost of tertiary education.

R.A. No. 10932 – An Act Strengthening The Anti-Hospital Deposit Law By Increasing The Penalties For The Refusal Of Hospitals And Medical Clinics To Administer Appropriate Initial Medical Treatment And Support In Emergency, Or Serious Cases, Amending For The Purpose Batas Pambansa Bilang 702, Otherwise Known As “An Act Prohibiting The Demand Of Deposits Or Advance Payments For The Confinement Or Treatment Of Patients In Hospitals And Medical Clinics In Certain Cases”, As Amended By Republic Act No. 8344, And For Other Purposes(S. No. 1353/H. No. 5159) [August 3, 2017]

The law increases the penalties for the refusal of hospitals and clinics to administer appropriate initial medical treatment in emergency or serious cases. It shall be unlawful for any hospital or medical clinic to request, solicit, demand or accept any deposit or any other form of advance payment as prerequisite for administering basic emergency care, for confinement or medical treatment, or to refuse to administer medical treatment and support to any patient in emergency or serious cases.

Any official, medical practitioner or employee of the hospital or medical clinic who violates the provisions of this Act shall be punished by imprisonment of not less than six months and one day but not more than two years and four months or a fine of not less than P100,000.00 but not more than P300,000.00, or both. Higher penalties of imprisonment of four years to six years or a fine of not less than P500,000.00 but not more than one million pesos, or both, are imposed upon directors or officers of hospitals or clinics responsible for the formulation and implementation of policies or instructions violative of the law.

Three repeated violations shall result in the revocation of the health facility's license to operate by the Department of Health (DOH).

R.A. No. 10951 – An Act Adjusting the Amount or The Value of Property and Damage On Which a Penalty Is Based, And The Fines Imposed Under the Revised Penal Code, Amending for The Purpose Act No. 3815, Otherwise Known as “The Revised Penal Code”, As Amended (S. No. 14/H. No. 5513) [August 29, 2017]

This Act restores the proportionality of the crime to the punishment by adjusting the amounts stipulated in the various provisions of the Revised Penal Code to their present values. The revisions of the amount of penalties are guided, among others, by the latest amendment to the subsidiary penalty provision of the Code and the minimum wage rate prevailing upon the law's passage and that applicable today as its equivalent.

The law also seeks to adjust the value of fines. Its passage, for example, would mean that the P200.00 fine under the present law will be increased to P40,000.00 as in the case of felonious acts falling under the category of other light threats. Further, the P200.00 to P6,000.00 fine for libel by means of writings or similar means is now increased to P40,000.00 to P1,200,000.00.

R.A. No. 10952 – An Act Postponing the October 2017 Barangay and Sangguniang Kabataan Elections, Amending for The Purpose Republic Act No. 9164, As Amended by Republic Act No. 9340,

Republic Act No. 10656, And Republic Act No. 10923, and for Other Purposes (S. No. 1584/H. No. 6308) [October 2, 2017]

The law rescheduled the Barangay and Sangguniang Kabataan Elections from 23 October 2017 to the second Monday of May 2018.

R.A. No. 10962 – An Act Regulating The Issuance, The Use And Redemption Of Gift Checks (S. No. 1466/H. No. 6016) [December 19, 2017]

The “Gift Check Act of 2017” prohibits a merchandiser from issuing a gift check that bears an expiry date and imposing an expiration on the stored value, credit, or balance of the gift check. Gift checks as defined by the law, are any instrument issued to any person, natural or juridical, for monetary consideration, honored upon presentation at a single merchant or an affiliated group of merchants as payment for goods or services. The instrument may be in the form of paper, card, code, or other device, and shall remain valid until the cessation of business of the issuer.

Holders of unused and unexpired gift checks issued upon the effectivity of the law are entitled to avail of replacement at no additional cost after revalidation by the issuers. Coupons or vouchers and gift checks issued to consumers under loyalty, rewards, or other promotional programs are not covered by the act.

R.A. No. 10963 – An Act Amending Sections 5, 6, 24, 25, 27, 31, 32, 33, 34, 51, 52, 56, 57, 58, 74, 79, 84, 86, 90, 91, 97, 99, 100, 101, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 112, 114, 116, 127, 128, 129, 145, 148, 149, 151, 155, 171, 174, 175, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 186, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 232, 236, 237, 249, 254, 264, 269, And 288; Creating New Sections 51-A, 148-A, 150-A, 150-B, 237-A, 264-A, 264-B, And 265-A; And Repealing Sections 35, 62, And 89; All Under Republic Act No. 8424, Otherwise Known As The National Internal Revenue Code Of 1997, As Amended, And For Other Purposes (S. No. 1592/H. No. 5636) [December 19, 2017]

The Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN) Act is the first package of the Comprehensive Tax Reform Program. It aims to increase government collection in order to finance the administration’s “Build Build Build” Program.

To accomplish the law’s objectives, changes have been made in the tax rates and treatment of the following:

1. Personal income tax
2. Income Tax for Self-Employed Professionals
3. Tax on Fuel
4. Tax on Tobacco
5. Exemption from VAT of Certain Sectors and Individuals
6. Estate Tax
7. Passive Income and Other Taxes
8. Excise tax on Mineral Products
9. Documentary Stamp tax

The law reduces income tax rates and exempts those earning P250,000 and below, from paying income tax.

New Personal Income Tax Table

Annual Income	Tax Rate
P250,000 and below	Exempt (0%)
P250,000 to P400,000	20% of excess over P250,000
P400,000 to P800,000	P30,000 + 25% of excess over P400,000
P800,000 to P2,000,000	P130,000 + 30% of excess over P800,000
P2,000,000 to P800,000,000	P490,000 + 32% of excess over P2 Million
Above P800,000,000	P2.41 Million + 35% of excess over P8 Million

Further, the law also exempts from tax 13th Month Pay and other bonuses received by employees that amount to P90,000 or below.

Beverages that use sugar and other sweeteners, including softdrinks, fruit juices and powdered drinks are taxed as follows: P6 per liter of drink that uses caloric and non-caloric sweeteners and P12 per liter of drink that uses high fructose corn syrup (HFCS). Exempted from this tax are milk, 3-in-1 coffee, 100% natural fruit and vegetable juice, medically-indicated beverages and crinks and beverages that use natural sweeteners. Further, exempted from 12% Value Added Tax (VAT) are drugs and medicines for diabetes, high cholesterol or hypertension.

Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) will be charged with excise tax of P1 per liter in 2018; P2 per liter in 2019 and P3 per liter in 2020.

The law also increases the excise tax on gasoline from P4.35 per liter to P7 per liter in 2018; P9 per liter in 2019 and P10 per liter in 2020. Diesel will also be taxed with P2.50 per liter in 2018; P4.50 tax liter in 2019 and P6 per liter in 2020.

For the first six (6) months of 2018, excise tax on tobacco products will be increased to P32.50 then to P35 from 2018 to 2019. From 2020 to 2021, said tax will be increased to P37.50 then a fixed tax of P40 from 2022 to 2023. From 2023 onwards, this excise tax will increase by 4% annually.

R.A. No. 10964 – An Act Appropriating Funds for the Operation of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines From January One to December Thirty-One, Two Thousand and Eighteen, and for Other Purposes (H. No. 6215) [December 19, 2017]

This Act provides for the 2018 national budget in the amount of P3.767 trillion. This amount represents 21.6 % of the country’s projected gross domestic product (GDP) for the year and is 12% higher than the previous year’s budget. The 2018 GAA gives emphasis on infrastructure development and education, as

exemplified in the Build Build Build Program and free college education in state universities and colleges.

Top recipients of the budget are the following agencies:

- DepEd, SUCs, Ched & TESDA P 672.4 billion
- Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) P 637.9 billion
- Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) P 170.8 billion
- Department of Health (incl. Philhealth budget) P 167.9 billion
- Department of National Defense P 149.7 billion
- Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) P 141.8 billion
- Department of Transportation P 66.3 billion
- Department of Agriculture P 53.5 billion
- Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao P 33.1 billion
- Department of Environment and Natural Resources P 24.9 billion

The following represent budget allocation by sector:

Social Services	P1,425.7 billion
Economic Services	P1,153.6 billion
General Public Services	P655.4 billion
Debt Burden	P370.8 billion
Defense	P161.5 billion

R.A. No. 10966 – An Act Declaring December 8 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Entire Country To Commemorate The Feast Of The Immaculate Conception Of Mary, The Principal Patroness Of The Philippines (H. No. 5241) [December 28, 2017]

The “Feast of the Immaculate Conception of Mary Act” declares the 8th of December of every year as a special nonworking

holiday in the entire country to commemorate the feast of the Principal Patroness of the Philippines, the Immaculate Conception of Mary.

R.A. No. 10968 – An Act Institutionalizing The Philippine Qualifications Framework (PQF), Establishing The PQF-National Coordinating Council (NCC) And Appropriating Funds Therefor (S. No. 1456/H. No. 6572) [January 16, 2018]

The “Philippine Qualification Framework (PQF) Act of 2017” harmonizes and weaves basic education, technical-vocational education and higher education into a unified, quality-assured system. The framework provides a clear picture for students of the competencies they need for the jobs they want while employers can easily identify the competencies their employees must possess.

The framework will also provide education and training providers with common understanding of policies and guidelines on credit transfers, articulation, portability, bridges, pathways and recognition of prior learning. For the government, the PQF will provide the standards, taxonomy and typology of qualification as bases for granting approvals to providers and stakeholders.

R.A. No. 10969 – An Act Providing Free Irrigation Service, Amending For The Purpose Republic Act No.3601, As Amended, Appropriating Funds Therefor And For Other Purposes (S. No. 1465/H. No. 5670) [February 2, 2018]

This law exempts all farmers with landholdings of eight (8) hectares and below from paying irrigation service fees (ISF) for water derived from National Irrigation Systems (NIS) and Communal Irrigation Systems (CIS). It further condones and writes off from National Irrigation Authority records the unpaid irrigation fees, penalties and loans of the covered farmers. The national government will cover the foregone irrigation fess.

R.A. No. 10970 – An Act Declaring The Twenty-Fifth Day Of August Of Every Year As The National Tech-Voc Day (S. No. 209/H. No. 6136) [February 7, 2018]

The law declares every 25th of the month of August as National Tech-Voc Day to give importance to the role of middle-level manpower and uplift the dignity of plumbers, carpenters, welders, household workers, drivers, seamen, cooks, dressmakers, among others.

The Technical Education and Skills Development Authority and the Department of Education shall be the lead agencies that will prepare and implement the annual program of activities and advocacy campaign.

R.A. No. 10973 – An Act Granting The Chief Of The Philippine National Police (PNP) And The Director And The Deputy Director For Administration Of The Criminal Investigation And Detection Group (CIDG) The Authority To Administer Oath And To Issue *Subpoena* And *Subpoena Duces Tecum*, Amending For The Purpose Republic Act No. 6975, As Amended, Otherwise Known As The “Department Of The Interior And Local Government Act Of 1990” (S. No. 1239/H. No. 4863) [March 1, 2018]

The law amends the Department of Interior and Local Government Act of 1990 and grants the Philippine National Police Chief, along with the Director and the Deputy Director for Administration of the Criminal Investigation and Detection Group, the PNP’s investigation arm, the authority to issue subpoena and subpoena *duces tecum*.

The subpoena shall state the nature and purpose of the investigation and shall be directed to the person whose attendance is required. In the case of a subpoena *duces tecum*, it shall also contain a reasonable description of the books, documents, or things demanded which must be relevant to the investigation. Failure to comply with a PNP subpoena could lead to an indirect contempt charge at the Regional Trial Court.

R. A No. 11014 – An Act Declaring January 23 Of Every Year A Special Working Holiday In The Entire Country To Commemorate The Declaration Of The First Philippine Republic (H. No. 477) [April 5, 2018]

The “First Philippine Republic Day Act” declares the 23rd day of January of every year as a special working holiday in the entire country to commemorate the declaration of the First Philippine Republic on January 23, 1989 held at the Barasoain Church in the City of Malolos, Province of Bulacan.

R.A. No. 11032 – An Act Expanding Republic Act No. 9485 Otherwise Known as The Anti-Red Tape Act of 2007, Creating for The Purpose the Business Anti-Red Tape and Competitiveness Bureau, and For Other Purposes (S. No. 1311/H. No. 6579) [May 28, 2018]

The law aims to make doing business in the Philippines easier by decreasing the number of days in processing permits and licenses for all business-related transactions. It also imposes stricter rules like the two-strike policy for government officials who fail to issue permits in the given period.

Under this Act, government agencies and local government units (LGUs) are mandated to streamline processes and reduce processing time in issuing business permits, clearance and other type of authorizations by implementing a unified business application form. LGUs are required to set up a Business One Stop Shop (BOSS) to facilitate business permits application. The law also provides that barangay clearances and permits must be issued at the city or municipality to speed up transactions.

Prescribed processing time for government agencies shall be three working days for simple transactions, seven working days for complex transactions, and 20 working days for highly technical transactions.

The law will be implemented by the Anti-Red Tape Authority, an office attached to the Office of the President. It shall monitor compliance of agencies, implement and oversee national policy on anti-red tape and ease of doing business. The Authority shall enlist the assistance of the Civil Service Commission, Department of Trade and Industry as well as other government agencies in the implementation of its powers and functions. A policy

and advisory body shall be formed under this Act to be known as “Ease of Doing Business and Anti-Red Tape Advisory Council. It shall be composed of the DTI Secretary, as chair and the Director General of the Anti- Red Tape Authority (ARTA) as vice Chair, the secretaries of the DICT, DILG, DOF and two representatives from the private sector as members.

R.A. No. 11033 – An Act Converting The Davao Oriental State College Of Science And Technology In The City Of Mati And All Its Satellite Campuses Located In The Province Of Davao Oriental Into A State University To Be Known As The Davao Oriental State University and Appropriating Funds Therefor (S. No. 1617/H. No. 7007) [May 28, 2018]

This law converts the Davao Oriental State College of Science and Technology and its three satellite campuses into a state university to be known as the Davao Oriental State University.

R.A. No. 11035 – An Act Institutionalizing The Balik Scientist Program, Appropriating Funds Therefor, And For Other Purposes (S. No. 1533/H. No. 5792) [June 15, 2018]

The “Balik Scientist Act” aims to encourage scientists, engineers and innovators who are working abroad to return and stay in the Philippines and work on the development of the country.

The measure provides for financial benefits, tax exemptions, funds for infrastructure, and Grants-In-Aid research projects for Filipino innovators who choose to return to the country.

R.A. No. 11036 – An Act Establishing A National Mental Health Policy For The Purpose Of Enhancing The Delivery Of Integrated Mental Health Services, Promoting And Protecting The Rights of Persons Utilizing Psychiatric, Neurologic And Psychosocial Health Services, Appropriating Funds Therefor, And For Other Purposes (S. No. 1354/H. No. 6452) [June 20, 2018]

The Mental Health Act integrates mental health services into the national health system to make them more affordable and accessible. It mandates the government to put up basic mental

health services at the community level and psychiatric, psychosocial and neurologic services in all regional, provincial and tertiary hospitals. The measure also integrates mental health promotion in both educational institutions and the workplace to address the stigma and discrimination usually associated with mental health.

The law recognizes patients’ right to receive psychosocial care and clinical treatment in the least restrictive environment and manner free from solitary confinement, torture, and other forms of cruel, inhumane, harmful, or degrading treatment. Patients shall have the right to give their full, informed consent before they receive any treatment, as well as the right to appoint their own legal representatives.

R.A. No. 11037 – An Act Institutionalizing A National Feeding Program For Undernourished Children In Public Day Care, Kindergarten And Elementary Schools To Combat Hunger And Undernutrition Among Filipino Children And Appropriating Funds Therefore (S.No. 1279/H.No. 5269) [June 20, 2018]

The Masustansyang Pagkain para sa Batang Pilipino Act establishes a national feeding program for children in public day care, kindergarten and elementary schools to combat hunger and undernutrition among Filipino children.

Under the law, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) will implement a supplemental feeding program for daycare children while the Department of Education (DepEd) will enforce the school-based feeding program. The two programs involve the provision of one fortified meal to undernourished kids for not less 120 days in a year. It also provides for the establishment of a milk feeding program, provision of micronutrient supplements, health examination and vaccination, vegetable gardening in schools, water and sanitation facilities, promote good hygiene, and nutrition education.

Funds for the program will be sourced from the budget of concerned agencies. Local government units are also allowed to use a portion of the Special Education Fund and their 20%

development fund for the program. Any donation made to the government agencies for the feeding program shall also be exempt from donor's tax. The law also creates a National Nutrition Information System to identify persons and localities that have the high incidence of hunger and undernutrition.

R.A. No. 11038 – An Act Declaring Protected Areas and Providing For Their Management, Amending For This Purpose Republic Act No. 7586, Otherwise Known As The “National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act Of 1992” And For Other Purposes (S. No. 1444/H.No. 6772) [June 22, 2018]

The Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System Act of 2018 declares various protected areas that require immediate security and conservation, in order to complete the land classification process under the law.

Under the NIPAS Act, integration of additional areas into the system should undergo a careful inclusion procedure, which commences with the conduct of suitability assessments, publication and public hearings, then leads to the issuance of a Presidential proclamation and culminates in the final declaration and classification of the land by Congress as a national park. As of March 2017, 113 areas have been declared as protected through Presidential proclamations and 13 areas have been legislated by Congress as protected. The Expanded NIPAS Act will facilitate 92 more protected areas by legislation.

R.A. No. 11039 – An Act Institutionalizing The Electric Cooperatives Emergency And Resiliency Fund And Appropriating Funds Therefor (S.No. 1461/H.No. 7054) [June 29, 2018]

The Electric Cooperatives Emergency and Resiliency Fund Act enhances resiliency by equipping and training electric cooperatives in disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation.

Under the law, the National Electrification Administration (NEA) will establish and administer a P750-million Electric Cooperatives Emergency and Resiliency Fund to finance the restoration or rehabilitation of the electric cooperatives' damaged infrastructure after a calamity.

The NEA is also tasked to prepare a National Electric Cooperatives Emergency and Resiliency Plan, which shall be integrated in the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan under Republic Act No. 10121, or the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010.

R.A. No. 11040 – An Act Declaring April 27 Of Every Year As A Special Working Public Holiday Throughout the Country And A Special Nonworking Holiday In The City of Lapu-Lapu, Province of Cebu, To Commemorate The Victory of Lapu-Lapu And His Men Over the Spaniards Led by Ferdinand Magellan in The Historic Battle of Mactan On April 27, 1521, To Be Known as Lapu-Lapu Day or Adlaw Ni Lapu-Lapu (S.No. 108/H.No. 6782) [June 29, 2018]

The Adlaw ni Lapu-Lapu Act commemorates the historic victory of the valiant Lapu-Lapu in the Battle of Mactan. Lapu-Lapu is regarded as the first national hero of the Philippines who resisted and fought the Spanish colonizers.

R.A. No. 11052 – An Act Regulating The Practice of Food Technology In The Philippines, Creating For The Purpose The Board Of Food Technology, And Appropriating Funds Therefor (S.No. 1269/H.No. 6714) [June 29, 2018]

The Philippine Food Technology Act recognizes the practice of food technology as a profession and aims to produce highly capable and globally competitive Filipino food technologists. It defines the scope of practice of the profession, provides for its licensing requirements and creates a Board of Food Technology with powers and functions under the administrative supervision of the Professional Regulation Commission (PRC).

To keep abreast with the latest innovations, the law mandates the institution of a Continuing Professional Development Program (CPD) for food technologies. Moreover, under its reciprocity clause, it allows the practice of foreigners in the Philippines provided the same privilege is granted to Filipino food technologists in the recipient's country.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Jt. Res. No. 1 – Joint Resolution Authorizing the Increase in Base Pay of Military and Uniformed Personnel in the Government, and for Other Purposes (S. Jt. Res. No. 11/H. Jt. Res. No. 18) [January 1, 2018]

The Joint Resolution authorizes the increase in the base pay of our military personnel under the Department of National Defense (DND) and our uniformed personnel under the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) and the National Mapping Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) to make their salaries more commensurate with their critical role in maintaining national security and peace and order.

The increase in the base pay of candidate soldiers up to the rank of chief master sergeant in the military and their equivalent ranks in the other agencies shall take effect on January 1, 2018. The increase in the base pay for the ranks of first master sergeant to general and their equivalent ranks in the DILG, PCG, and NAMRIA will be implemented over two years.

The increase in base pay will also result in the increase in the other allowances and bonuses that are computed as a percentage of base pay, such as longevity pay, mid-year bonus, year-end bonus.

Hazard pay for uniformed personnel will be P540 a month.

Jt. Res. No. 2 – Authorizing The National Housing Authority To Award To Other Qualified Beneficiaries The Unawarded Housing Units, Awarded Housing Units That Are Not Yet Occupied And Whose Ownership And Possession Are Surrendered By Their Respective Awardees, And Housing Units Whose Respective Awards Were Cancelled In The Armed Forces Of The Philippines (AFP)/Philippine National Police (PNP)/Bureau Of Fire Protection (BFP)/Bureau Of Jail Management And Penology (BJMP)/Bureau Of Corrections (BUCOR) Housing Projects

This Resolution authorizes the National Housing Authority (NHA) to award unoccupied housing units in AFP/PNP/BFB/BJMP/BUCor housing projects to qualified beneficiaries subject to the following conditions:

1. These housing units are unawarded;
2. Awarded housing units are not yet occupied; or when ownership and possession of the housing units are surrendered by their respective awardees in favor of another unit in another housing project;
3. Awards of these housing units are cancelled by reason of default in the payment of amortization, or because of violation in the terms and conditions of the individual loan agreement.

The NHA Board shall formulate the Rules and Regulations for the efficient award of the housing units.

FOR APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT

S. No. 1103 – Establishing Polytechnic University of the Philippines-Sablayan Campus in The Municipality of Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro to Be Known as PUP-Sablayan Campus

The PUP-Sablayan Campus has been in operation for four years already under a Memorandum of Agreement with the local government of Sablayan which has been funding all expenses for its operation. It is proposed that in order to lessen the expenditures of the local government unit concerned, expenses for the operations of the university shall be charged to the National Government.

S. No. 1317 – Strengthening Compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Standard

The proposed measure seeks to strengthen compliance with occupational safety and health standards and provide penalties for its violation. This is in consonance with the policy of the State to affirm labor as a primary social and economic force.

The measure requires employers, among others, to furnish workers a place of employment free from hazardous conditions; give complete job safety instruction to all workers; inform the workers of the hazards associated with their work and health risks involved; and use only approved devices and equipment for the workplace.

It also requires that covered workplaces shall have a safety and health program including policies or information on the statement of commitment to comply with Occupational Safety and Health program requirements; general safety and health, including drug-free workplace; HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis, hepatitis prevention and control; company or project details; composition of duties of the Safety and Health Committee; and occupational safety and health personnel and facilities, among others.

The Secretary of Labor and Employment or his authorized representatives shall enforce the mandatory occupational safety and health standards and conduct an annual spot audit on compliance with OSH standards.

S. No. 1459 – Strengthening The Secured Transactions Legal Framework in The Philippines, Which Shall Provide for The Creation, Perfection, Determination of Priority, Establishment of A Centralized Notice Registry, And Enforcement of Security Interests in Personal Property

This measure aims to provide least cost and alternative credit to micro, small and medium scale industries by securing obligations with personal property and other assets. In this manner, a property right becomes a collateral that can secure payment or perform an obligation.

Among others, this bill covers the purchase of accounts receivable, comingled funds, money and goods as well as all transactions securing an obligation with movable collateral.

Payments on obligations can be ensured through the enactment of a security agreement for a security interest. A security

interest is a property right in collateral that secures payment or other performance of an obligation, regardless of whether the parties have denominated it as a security interest, regardless of the type of asset, the status of the grantor or secured creditor or the nature of the secured obligation.

The bill also provides for a centralized and nationwide electronic registry under the Land Registration Authority (LRA) where notice of security interest and lien in personal property may be registered.

S. No. 1662 – Amending Republic Act No. 8049 To Strengthen The Law On Hazing And Regulate Other Forms Of Initiation Rites Of Fraternities, Sororities, And Other Organizations

This bill seeks to completely ban hazing as a pre-requisite for admission in a fraternity, sorority or organization. It defines hazing as any physical or psychological suffering, harm or injury inflicted on a recruit, member, neophyte or applicant for admission or continuing membership in a fraternity, sorority or organization. The bill expands the coverage of hazing to include paddling, whipping, beating, branding, forced calisthenics, exposure to the weather, forced consumption of food, liquor, beverage, drug and other substance as well as any other brutal treatment or forced physical activity which would likely affect the physical and psychological health of the recruit, member, neophyte or applicant.

Under the bill, officers and members of a fraternity, sorority or organization who participate in hazing will suffer the penalty of *reclusion temporal* and fined P1 million. On the other hand, members of the fraternity, sorority or organization who participate in the hazing under the influence of alcohol or illegal drugs will be fined P2 million and suffer the penalty of *reclusion perpetua*. The same penalty will be imposed on non-resident or alumni members of the fraternity, sorority or organization who actually participated in the hazing.

The penalty of *reclusion perpetua* plus a fine of P3 million will be imposed on persons who actually participated in hazing if

the same results in death, rape, sodomy or mutilation. The school would also be held liable and fined P1 million if officials fail to prevent hazing from occurring during initiation rites. The owner of the place where hazing is conducted will be held liable as an accomplice.

School authorities, including faculty members who consented to the hazing or had actual knowledge of it, as well as barangay, municipal or city officials will also be held liable as an accomplice and be administratively charged.

S. No. 1738 – Establishing The Philippine Identification System

The measure seeks to establish a Philippine Identification System to provide a valid proof of identity for all citizens and resident aliens as a means of simplifying public and private transactions. It aims to eliminate the need to present other forms of identification when transacting with the government and the private sector.

It shall be a social and economic platform through which all transactions can be availed of and shall serve as the link in the promotion of seamless service delivery, enhancing administrative governance, reducing corruption, strengthening financial inclusion and promoting ease of doing business.

The Philippine Identification System shall have the following key components: PhilSys Number which is a randomly generated, unique and permanent identification number that will be assigned to every citizen or resident alien upon birth or registration by the PSA; the PhilSys Registry which will contain the PSN, registered records and information of all persons registered in the Philsys. The information in the registry shall be classified in a manner that allows safeguards for data privacy and security, access controls and change management; and the PhilID which is a non-transferable card which shall be issued to all citizens or resident aliens registered under the PhilSys subject to the guidelines issued by the PSA.

The Philippine Statistics Authority shall be the primary implementing agency to carry out the provisions of the Act. It shall

issue rules in the implementation and enhancement of the PhilSys including but not limited to registration, authentication and data governance. It shall also ensure the integrity and security of information and data.

S. No. 1762 – Establishing a Retirement Benefit System in the Office of the Ombudsman, Augmenting Its Employee Benefits

The bill seeks to increase the retirement benefits of officials and employees of the Office of the Ombudsman to make them at par with those in the judiciary, the National Prosecution Service and the Public Attorney's Office.

Under the proposed measure, those entitled to retirement and other benefits are the Ombudsman, his or her deputies, the special prosecutor and all officials and employees of the Office of Ombudsman from Salary Grades 26 to 29 who are performing legal, prosecution, investigation and corruption prevention functions and whose positions require membership in the Philippine Bar or a masters degree in a relevant field as a qualification.

It also provides that the Ombudsman would enjoy the same retirement and other benefits as those of the presiding justice of the Court of Appeals, if he or she had served for a full term of seven years. The Ombudsman's deputies and special prosecutors would enjoy the benefits as those of an associate justice of the Court of Appeals if they had completed a term of seven years.

All other covered employees or officials and employees will enjoy the same retirement and other benefits as those of the judges of the regional trial courts, metropolitan trial courts, municipal trial courts in cities, municipal trial courts and municipal circuit trials court or other trial courts with the same salary grades.

The proposed measure also provides for the automatic increase of the salaries, allowances and retirement benefits of qualified Ombudsman officials and employees when such increases are given to justices and judges.

PENDING CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

S. No. 1233 – Creating The Coconut Farmers and Industry Trust Fund, Providing for Its Management and Utilization

This bill seeks to create a coconut industry fund which would allow farmers to directly benefit from coco levy funds collected by the government during the Marcos regime. It seeks to convert the coconut levy assets amounting between P80 billion to P100 billion into a trust fund for farmers and the coconut industry. The trust fund will be utilized for coconut farm improvements to encourage self-sufficiency among farmers, programs for shared facilities and scholarship programs and initiatives for the empowerment of coconut farmers' organizations and their cooperatives. The trust fund will also be appropriated through the General Appropriations Act.

It also aims to reconstitute the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) to reflect the proposed membership of the Trust Committee tasked to manage the coconut levy trust fund. Membership in the PCA Board will include six representatives from the coconut farmers to be appointed by the President.

S. No. 1255 – Expanding The Coverage of Exemptions from Revealing the Source of Published News or Information Obtained in Confidence by Including Journalists from Broadcast, News Agencies and Internet Publications, Amending for The Purpose Section 1 Of Republic Act 53, As Amended by R.A.1477

This bill seeks to expand the coverage of the exemptions of media practitioners that cannot be compelled to reveal the source of any news or item, report or information appearing or being reported or disseminated through media which was related in confidence to the covered media practitioners. The exemptions would include any owner, journalist, writer, contributor, opinion writer, editor, columnist, manager, media practitioner involved in the writing, editing, production and dissemination of news for mass circulation of any print, broadcast, wire service organization, or electric mass media including but not limited to the internet and cable TV and its variants.

S. No. 1537 – Providing for The Scaling Up of Nutrition for The First 1,000 Days of Life Through a Strengthened Integrated Strategy for Maternal, Neonatal, Child Health and Nutrition, Reconstituting for The Purpose the National Nutrition Council (NNC)

Under the proposed Healthy Nanay and Bulilit Act, the first 1000 days of a child's life refers to the period that begins with day one of a woman's pregnancy until the child's second birthday. This period is identified as a "golden window" to prevent stunted growth and to improve cognitive development.

The government will be mandated to prioritize the nutrition of pre-pregnant, pregnant and lactating women, infants and young children, to be implemented in an integrated manner by all branches of government. Further, the government will provide for a comprehensive strategy to address health and nutrition of children, institutionalize and scale up investment plans for health and nutrition in the regional and local development units.

The bill will also strengthen enforcement of Executive Order No. 51, or the "Milk Code," and Republic Act 10028, or the "Expanded Breastfeeding Promotion Act of 2009," which promote optimal infant and young child feeding and maternity protection.

S. No. 1620 – Abolishing The Road Board And Transferring Its Powers And Functions Including The Management Of The Motor Vehicles User's Charge Funds To The Department Of Public Works And Highways (DPWH) And To The Department Of Transportation (DOTR), Amending For The Purpose Republic Act No. 8794, Otherwise Known As The Motor Vehicles User's Charge

This bill seeks to abolish the Road Board. All the monies collected as Motor Vehicle User's Charge (MVUC) shall be earmarked solely and exclusively under the following manner:

- (1) Forty percent (40%) for national and secondary road maintenance and the improvement of road and drainage;

- (2) Five percent (5%) for the installation of adequate and efficient traffic lights and road safety devices;
- (3) Five percent (5%) for air pollution control; and
- (4) Fifty percent (50%) for local road maintenance, traffic management and road safety devices.

All MVUC collections shall be distinct and separate from the annual appropriation for road maintenance and other related projects of the DPWH and the Department of Transportation (DOTr) under the General Appropriations Act. The existing personnel of the Road Board Secretariat shall be absorbed by the DPWH

S. No. 1717 – Providing For The Basic Law For The Autonomous Region Of The Bangsamoro And Abolishing The Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao, Repealing For The Purpose Republic Act No. 9054, Entitled An Act To Strengthen And Expand The Organic Act For The Autonomous Region In Muslim Mindanao, And Republic Act No. 6734, Entitled An Act Providing For An Organic Act For The Autonomous Region In Muslim Mindanao

This measure will install a Bangsamoro political entity or the new Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro (ARB) in place of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). It is envisioned to grant wider self-rule to predominantly Muslim provinces and cities through the enumeration of powers that will be exercised by the said political entity in accordance with the 1987 Constitution.

The national government shall give an annual block grant of five percent (5%) of the net national internal revenue collection of the BIR and of the Bureau of Customs (BOC) to the ARB. The said amount shall be sufficient for the exercise of the powers and functions of the Bangsamoro Government and in no case shall it be less than the last budget received by the ARMM immediately before the establishment of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority. Further, the measure provides that the region will enjoy maximum form of fiscal autonomy and will also be authorized to prepare and pass its own budget. Also immediately after the ratification of the proposed measure, and for another five (5) years, the national government

shall provide additional funds that would subsidize expenditure for development projects and infrastructure.

As for the proposed Bangsamoro Police, the measure provides that it shall be under the Philippine National Police following the Constitution. The same principle applies for the proposed Bangsamoro Election Office, Internal Auditing Office, Bangsamoro Civil Service Office, which shall be under the Commission on Election, Commission on Audit and Civil Service Commission respectively.

**APPROVED ON THIRD READING BY THE SENATE/
PENDING IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

S. No. 192 – Mandating The Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA) To Develop, Disseminate And Update A Handbook On The Rights And Responsibilities Of Migrant Workers, Amending For The Purpose Republic Act No. 8042, Otherwise Known As The “Migrant Workers And Overseas Filipinos Act Of 1995,” As Amended

The measure seeks to create a Handbook for Overseas Filipino Workers which will serve as a ready reference for migrant workers when asserting their rights and responsibilities. The Handbook will also deal with issues the migrant workers need to know in order to maintain decent employment conditions overseas.

The objectives of the handbook are the following:

1. To empower every OFW by making them fully aware of their rights and responsibilities;
2. To complement the worker education program of various agencies;
3. To provide basic information on the labor and living conditions in the country of their destination; and
4. To make the workers well aware of the benefits and drawbacks of working overseas;
5. To provide necessary information for their reintegration into the Philippine society.

S. No. 452 – Regulating The Practice of Criminology Profession in The Philippines, And Appropriating Funds Therefor, Repealing for The Purpose Republic Act 6506, Otherwise Known as “An Act Creating the Board of Examiners for Criminologist in The Philippines

This bill seeks to create the Professional Regulatory Board for Criminologists with executive, administrative, rule-making and quasi-judicial powers. The Board shall have the power to administer, supervise and monitor the conduct of licensure examination, registration and practice of criminology to ensure the fitness of individuals admitted into the criminology profession. Also, this bill considers registered criminologists as civil service eligible in some positions in the Law Enforcement agencies and other agencies under the Criminal Justice System. Further, under the reciprocity clause of the bill, foreigners are allowed to practice the criminology profession provided Filipinos are afforded the same privilege in their country of origin.

S. No. 454 – Regulating The Registration, Licensure, And Practice of Occupational Therapy

This bill creates the Board of Occupational Therapy and provides for the licensing requirements of occupational therapists. To keep abreast with the latest development, a Continuing Professional Development Program for Occupational Therapists is mandated. Also, under its reciprocity clause, the bill allows the practice of foreigners in the country provided the same privilege is granted to Filipino occupational therapists in the recipient’s country.

S. No. 462 – Regulating The Practice of Speech Language Pathology in The Philippines

This bill seeks to create the Professional Regulatory Board of Speech Language Pathology which shall supervise and regulate the registration, licensure and practice of the profession in the Philippines. The bill also mandates a continuing development program for speech language pathologists. The measure allows

the practice of foreigners in the country provided the same privilege is granted to Filipinos in the recipient’s country.

S. No. 812 – Institutionalizing The Grant of a Teaching Supplies Allowance for Public School Teachers

This measure institutionalizes the grant of teaching supplies allowance to public school teachers in the amount of Five Thousand Pesos (P5,000,00). These teaching supplies refer to chalks, erasers, pens, papers, pastes and other classroom materials.

S. No. 884 – Establishing Polytechnic University of the Philippines-San Juan Campus in The City of San Juan, Metro Manila to Be Known as PUP-San Juan Campus

The PUP-San Juan campus was established in March 2008 under a Memorandum of Agreement. Under the MOA, the local government of the City of San Juan shall fund all expenses for its operation. Under this Act, the expenses for the operations of the university shall be charged to the National Government General Appropriations Act (GAA) to lessen the expenditures of the local government unit concerned and to promote growth and modernization of the campus facilities.

S. No. 1270 – Declaring The Last Monday Of January Every Year A Special Working Holiday As a “National Bible Day”

This measure proposes to celebrate the “National Bible Day” as the core of Christian faith and values. The holiday will serve as a catalyst that encourages the development of the moral character and spiritual foundation of every Filipino.

S. No. 1281 – Instituting the Farmers and Fisherfolk Enterprise Development Program of the Department of Agriculture

The measure creates the Farmers and Fisherfolk Enterprise Development Program. The program includes the agricultural and fisheries production, processing of fisheries and agri-based products and farm inputs as well as working capital for agriculture and

fisheries graduates to enable them to engage in agriculture and fisheries related economic activities.

The bill seeks to mandate national and local government agencies to directly purchase agricultural and fishery products from accredited farmers and fisherfolk cooperatives and enterprise.

S. No. 1299 – Providing That 100% Of The Service Charge Collected In Hotels And Other Establishments Be Distributed To All Covered Employees

The bill mandates to exclude managerial employees from receiving service charges collected by hotels, restaurants and similar establishments. The service charges shall be completely and equally distributed to other covered employees.

S. No. 1305 – Increasing The Maternity Leave Period to One Hundred Twenty (120) Days for Female Workers in The Government Service and The Private Sector with an Option to Extend for an Additional Thirty (30) Days Without Pay, Providing A Parental Leave Period for Adoptive Parents, And Granting an Additional Thirty (30) Days for Solo Mothers

The bill, “Expanded Maternity Leave Law of 2017”, provides for 120 days maternity leave for female workers in the private and public sector, as well as in the informal economy, with the option to extend for 30 days without pay. This measure also gives additional 30 days (or a total of 150 days) for solo mothers, as identified under the Solo Parents Act; and 30 days for adoptive parents upon receipt of the pre-adoptive placement authority issued by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). It also provides for sharing of leave credits to the father of the child, or in the absence of the same, an alternative caregiver, for a maximum of 30 days. Furthermore, it grants maternity protections for female national athletes who get pregnant.

S. No. 1355 – Adopting Innovation as Vital Component of the Country’s Development Policies to Drive Inclusive Development, Promote The Growth and National Competitiveness of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

The bill seeks to create the National Innovation Council (NIC) which shall develop a National Innovation Agenda and Strategy Document (NIASD) that establishes the country’s vision and long-term goals for innovation and provides a road map and the strategies for improving innovation governance through clear-cut delineation and complementation of innovation efforts across agencies; deepening and accelerating innovation efforts, including inclusive innovation programs that are targeting the poorest of the poor; and integrating and fostering public-private partnerships, including those with large businesses, MSMEs, academe, and RD&E institutions.

The NIC has the following functions:

- a) Develop the country’s strategic vision for innovation and long-term innovation goal;
- b) Develop the country’s innovation strategies to ensure coherent strategic direction and programs by government agencies;
- c) Set the country’s innovation priorities;
- d) Serve as a source of strategic intelligence for national research and innovation policymaking;
- e) Engage technological expertise in strategic and innovation policymaking; Coordinate with various sectors and agencies to promote policy and program coherence;
- f) Monitor and assess the country’s strategic and innovation programs; Regularly review and update the country’s strategic and innovation policies; Guided by the legal mandates of the agencies/LGUs concerned, identify and task government agencies and LGUs that will be tasked to implement specific strategies under the NIASD; Communicate the country’s innovation policies, priorities, and agenda to local and international publics;
- g) Establish and administer the Innovation Fund;
- h) Identify and/or approve programs that may qualify for funding from the Innovation Fund;

- i) Develop metrics and monitor the progress of strategic innovation programs, including publicly-funded RDSsE projects;
- j) Submit annual reports to the Congress.

The NIC shall be composed of the following:

- a) President of the Philippines – Chairperson
- b) Director General of the National Economic and Development Authority - Vice-Chairperson
- c) Secretary of Science and Technology – Member
- d) Secretary of Trade and Industry – Member
- e) Secretary of Agriculture – Member
- f) Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources - Member
- g) Secretary of Health – Member
- g) Secretary of Transportation – Member
- h) Secretary of Energy - Member
- i) Secretary of National Defense – Member
- j) Secretary of Information and Communications Technology – Member
- k) Chairperson of the Commission on Higher Education – Member
- l) Secretary of Budget and Management – Member
- m) Secretary of Education – Member
- n) Secretary of Interior and Local Government – Member
- o) Secretary of Foreign Affairs – Member

S. No. 1363 – Institutionalizing Telecommuting in the Workplace

The measure seeks to institutionalize telecommuting in the workplace. It defines telecommuting as the partial or total substitution of computers or telecommunication technologies, or both, for the commute to work by employees. This will allow our workers to work from home, subject to the approval of their employers, and enhance their ability to get their jobs done.

Under the program, employers are allowed to offer telecommuting program to its employees upon such terms and

conditions as they may mutually agree. In all cases, the employer provides the telecommuting employee with relevant written information in order to adequately apprise him of his responsibilities.

S. No. 1390 – Strengthening the Philippine Comprehensive Policy on Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Prevention, Treatment, Care, and Support, and Establishing the Philippine National Aids Council (PNAC), Repealing for the Purpose Republic Act No. 8504, Otherwise Known as the ‘Philippine AIDS Prevention and Control Act of 1998’

The measure will update Republic Act 8504 or the Philippine AIDS Prevention and Control Act of 1998 by reforming country’s 20-year old legal framework and approach towards the prevention and control of Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS). It will incorporate lessons from current HIV response as it introduces newer evidence-based, human rights-informed, and gender transformative strategies to prevent and treat the epidemic.

As provided, it mandates the government to improve access to HIV prevention, diagnosis and treatment, and will require up-to-date education about HIV and AIDS in schools, communities, workplaces and vulnerable areas. Likewise, it compels the government to enhance anti-discrimination protection to promote the human rights of Filipinos living with HIV, key populations and vulnerable communities and providers of HIV services.

S. No. 1397 – Penalizing and Preventing the Use of Motorcycles or Scooters in The Commission of Crimes Through the Use of Bigger Plate Numbers and Identification Marks, Regulation of Backriders

The measure requires the owner of a motorcycle to register it with the Land Transportation Office (LTO) within five days from acquisition. Failure to do so will subject him to imprisonment of *arresto mayor* to *prision correccional* or a fine of not less than Twenty Thousand Pesos (P20,000.00) but not more than Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000.00).

It also requires the LTO to issue a plate number for every motorcycle with alphanumeric characters in large and readable font from a distance of at least fifteen meters, and it must devise a color scheme of the readable plate numbers for every region for easy identification.

The measure punishes driving without a plate number with *prision correccional* as provided in the Revised Penal Code or a fine of not less than Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000.00) but not more than One Hundred Thousand Pesos (P100,000.00) or both.

If the motorcycle is used in the commission of a crime which constitutes grave felony, the penalty of *reclusion temporal* to *reclusion perpetua* shall be imposed; if the crime constitutes a less grave felony or light felony, the penalty of *prision correccional* to *prision mayor* shall be imposed.

S. No. 1431 – Instituting A Philippine Labor Force Competencies Competitiveness Program, Establishing Free Access to Technical and Vocational Training Programs

The measure seeks to establish a Philippine Labor Force Competencies Competitiveness Program and establishes the Tulong-Trabaho Fund which shall fund it. The Fund shall provide qualified recipients with access to training programs through the full payment of the selected programs' training fees, as well as the possibility of providing additional financial assistance such as transportation allowance and laboratory fees, as needed.

The TESDA shall manage the Tulong-Trabaho Fund and shall also be empowered to receive donations from both government and non-government organizations to be used strictly and exclusively for the beneficiaries and qualified applicants of the Fund.

S. No. 1439 – Establishing the Energy Virtual One Stop Shop for the Purpose of Streamlining the Permitting Process of Energy Generation Projects

The bill seeks to establish the Energy One Stop Shop (EVOSS), a unified online permitting system for all government entities that allows the single submission and synchronous processing of all data and information. It will cover the processing of documentary requirements, assessment of taxes and fees, status updates and progress monitoring, and synchronous permitting approval processes.

Through this Act, the overlapping mandates when it comes to submitting documents will be eliminated. It will also boost competition in the energy sector and drive down power generation costs, ultimately resulting in consumer savings on monthly electricity bills.

The EVOSS will be under the supervision of the Department of Energy (DOE), while its operations will be determined and monitored by the EVOSS Inter-Agency Technical Working Group, which will also be chaired by the Office of the President.

S. No. 1454 – Removing The Restrictions in The Registration of Land Titles Under Sections 118, 119 and 121, And Other Restriction Against Encumbrance or Alienation On Free Patents Issued Under Section 44 Of Commonwealth Act No. 141 Or The Public Land Act, As Amended

The measure seeks to remove the restriction regarding encumbrances, conveyances, transfers or dispositions of agricultural public lands alienated or disposed in favor of qualified public land applicants under Section 44 of Commonwealth Act No. 141, as amended.

Agricultural free patent shall now be considered as title in fee simple and shall not be subject to any restriction against encumbrance.

S. No. 1483 – Mandating The Secretaries of the Department of Finance, National Economic and Development Authority, And Department of Budget and Management, And The Governor of

the Bangko Sentral Ng Pilipinas, To Appear Biannually Before a Joint Session of Congress to Report On the Status and Directions of the Fiscal and Monetary Policies of the State

The “Fiscal and Monetary Act of 2017” aims to provide accountability measures by mandating the concerned agencies to submit to periodic congressional inquiry. The reporting shall be done on or before the last Tuesday of March and September of each year. The report shall cover the status and directions of the fiscal and monetary policies of the government, economic developments and prospects for the future, taking into account past and prospective developments in employment, unemployment, production, investment, real income, productivity, exchange rates, international trade and payments, and prices.

This measure also promotes accountability by providing publicly-accessible reports. The DOF, NEDA, DBM, and BSP shall make available copies of the reports submitted to Congress in their official websites within seven (7) working days following the submission of their respective reports.

S. No. 1527 – Recognizing The British School Manila as an Educational Institution of International Character, Granting Certain Prerogatives Conducive to Its Development as Such

This measure seeks to extend the Philippine Government’s formal recognition to the British School of Manila as a distinguished education institution of international character by granting certain prerogatives conducive to its growth.

S. No. 1531 – Institutionalizing Energy Efficiency and Conservation, Enhancing The Efficient Use of Energy, Granting Incentives to Energy Efficiency and Conservation Projects

The bill integrates energy efficiency and conservation into local governance, empowering local government units (LGUs) through the creation of a Local Energy Efficiency and Conservation Plan which defines national targets, details feasible strategies, and imposes a regular monitoring and evaluation system, and the

integration of the Guidelines on Energy Conserving Design on Buildings in the issuance of building permits.

The bill also creates a National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Database that will store all relevant information about energy consumption and the application of energy efficient and renewable energy technologies. An Inter-Agency Energy Efficiency and Conservation Committee will also be created to provide strategic directions in the implementation of the Government Energy Management Program (GEMP), a program to reduce monthly consumption of electricity and petroleum products by the government.

Under the bill, incentives will be granted to establishments that will implement or are implementing energy efficient projects in the form of fiscal incentives through the Board of Investment’s annual investment priorities plan under the Omnibus Investment Code, non-fiscal incentives through awards and recognition, as well as technical assistance from government agencies and financial assistance from government financial institutions. The Department of Energy (DOE) shall be the lead government agency tasked to ensure the proper implementation of this measure.

S. No. 1532 – Providing Benefits and Programs to Strengthen, Promote, And Develop the Philippine Startup Ecosystem

The bill aims to support innovative startups: first, through financial subsidies like tax breaks and grants; second, through ease of red tape in business registration, and third, through technical assistance and training programs.

The measure also provides for an Innovative Startup Venture Fund of P1 billion that startups can apply for. Through this measure, innovative startups will also be entitled to free use of equipment, facilities and other services from government agencies, such as testing and fabrication facilities, and services for the patenting or licensing of their product with the Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines.

S. No. 1534 – Amending Republic Act No. 8439, Otherwise Known as The ‘Magna Carta for Scientists, Engineers, Researchers and Other S&T Personnel in The Government

The bill proposes to amend the Magna Carta for Scientists, Engineers, Researchers and other S&T personnel by 1) updating the current salary scale of Filipino science and technology professionals, and ensure that they are reasonably compensated within the country; 2) removing the limit currently set when a Filipino scientist is awarded externally-funded grants. Support from other sources should not be restricted; 3) improving access to benefits, particularly for our science and technology professionals working in agencies and departments outside the Department of Science and Technology (DOST); and 4) raising the retirement age of S&T professionals from 60 to 65 years old to encourage opportunities for mentorship.

S. No. 1623 – Reducing The Cap of Recoverable System Loss Rate

The bill aims to reduce the amount of system loss charges passed on by electricity distribution utilities to consumers in their monthly electric bills by lowering the present system loss caps prescribed by the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) in accordance with Republic Act 7832, from 8.5 percent to 5 percent for private distribution utilities (DUs), and from 13 percent to 10 percent for electric cooperatives (ECs).

System loss is the difference between electrical energy delivered to the different distribution system and the energy delivered to the end-users and other entities connected to the system.

The bill requires the ERC to review the cap every three years and figure out a performance incentive scheme to encourage system loss reduction. It also requires DUs to give a report on their losses and computation of system loss charges to the ERC yearly. If companies fail to comply, it will subject to both ERC and DUs to administrative penalties.

S. No. 1636 – Requiring Public Telecommunications Entities To Provide Nationwide Mobile Number Portability To Subscribers

This bill proposes to give consumers the power to carry their cellphone number for life even if they change service providers, and even when switching from a postpaid to a prepaid subscription or vice versa.

S. No. 1698 – Strengthening The Employment Rights of Members Of The Citizen Armed Forces Or The Reserve Force Of The Armed Forces Of The Philippines

The measure seeks to strengthen the employment rights of members of the citizen armed forces by protecting them from discrimination in job hiring, reintegration, promotion, or any employment related acts such as compensation, advertisement suggesting preferences, limitations and discrimination based on membership, application for military service, among others.

It also guarantees that at the end of their required military service, reservists will be reinstated to their civilian careers, and to an equivalent position without loss of seniority or decreased pay.

S. Jt. Res. No. 6 – Declaring January 17 Of Every Year as James Leonard Tagle Gordon Day, A Special Non-Working Holiday in The City of Olongapo and The Subic Bay Freeport Zone in Recognition of the Achievements, Contributions and Heroism of James Leonard Tagle Gordon

In recognition of the achievements, contributions and heroism of James Leonard Tagle Gordon, January 17 of every year was declared a special non-working holiday in the City of Olongapo and Subic Bay Freeport Zone.

APPROVED ON SECOND READING

S. No. 1649 – Upgrading The Bataan Provincial Hospital In The Province Of Bataan Into A Level III Teaching And Training Hospital

To Be Now Known As The Bataan General Hospital And Medical Center

The measure seeks to rename the Bataan Provincial Hospital to Bataan General Hospital and upgrades it to Level III Teaching and Training Hospital.

S. No. 1749 – Improve Land Transportation Terminals, Stations, Stops, Rest Areas And Roll-On/Roll-Off Terminals

This bill requires owners, operators, or administrators of land transport terminals, stations, stops, rest areas, and RORO terminals to improve their facilities by providing lactation stations, free internet services and clean sanitary facilities, among other things. It also prohibits the collection of fees from passengers for the use of sanitary facilities therein. For this purpose, the concerned passenger may show the paid ticket in order to avail of the free access thereof.

CONCURRENCE IN TREATIES

The Senate adopted the following resolutions concurring in the ratification of various treaties and/or international agreements

Res. No. 58 – Resolution Concurring in The Ratification of the Convention Concerning Protection of the Right to Organise and Procedures for Determining Conditions of Employment in The Public Service (PSR-454) [August 14, 2017]

The Convention Concerning Protection of the Right to Organise and Procedures for Determining Conditions of Employment in the Public Service, adopted on 27 June 1978 in Geneva, Switzerland and entered into force on 25 February 1981, promotes sound labor relations between public authorities and public employees' organizations through the protection of the right to organize, granting of facilities to the representatives of such organizations, full development and utilization of machinery for

negotiation of terms and conditions of employment, and promotion of civil and political rights of public employees. It applies to all persons employed by public authorities. Moreover, the guarantees shall be applied to high-level employees, whose functions are considered policy-making or managerial, and confidential employees, as well as to the armed forces and the police, shall be determined by national laws and regulations.

The President of the Philippines ratified the Convention on 26 May 2017.

Res. No. 79 – Resolution Concurring In The Ratification Of The Framework Agreement On Partnership And Cooperation Between The European Union And Its Member States, Of The One Part, And The Republic Of The Philippines, Of The Other Part (PSR-570) [January 22, 2018]

The Framework Agreement on Partnership and Cooperation entered into by the European Union and its Member States, the Republic of the Philippines, of the Other Part, on 11 July 2012 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, commits both Parties to pursue dialogue and cooperation on political matters, justice and security affairs, trade and investment, migration, and other economic development and sectoral issues. It intends to promote sustainable development, particularly environmental sustainability, reduction of the impact of climate change and mitigation of disaster risk; capacity building and technical cooperation initiatives; and, exchange of experts in the areas of science, technology, statistics, food and drug, and health, among others. The resolution provides that the President of the Philippines may with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the Members of the Senate withdraw from the Agreement.

The President of the Philippines ratified Framework Agreement on 28 February 2017.

Res. No. 80 – Resolution Concurring In The Ratification Of The Agreement Between The Republic Of The Philippines And The Federal Republic Of Germany On Social Security (PSR-571) [January 22, 1018]

The Agreement between the Republic of the Philippines and the Federal Republic of Germany on Social Security, signed on 19 September 2014 in Germany, is similar to the social security agreements of the Philippines with other countries, and contains standard provisions that are consistent with International Labor Organization Convention No. 118 (Equality of Treatment) and Convention No. 157 (Maintenance of Social Security Rights). It provides for equality of treatment which entitles a covered person in one State, including his family members and survivors, to social security benefits under the same conditions as nationals of the other State.

Res. No. 81 – Resolution Concurring In The Ratification Of The Agreement On Social Security Between The Republic Of The Philippines And The Kingdom Of Sweden (PSR-572) [January 22, 2018]

The Agreement on Social Security between the Republic of the Philippines and the Kingdom of Sweden, signed on 15 October 2015 in Stockholm, is similar to social security agreements of the Philippines with other countries and contains standards provisions that are consistent with International Labor Organization Convention No. 118 (Equality of Treatment) and Convention No. 157 (Maintenance of Social Security Rights). It provides for equality of treatment which entitles a covered person in one State, including his family members and survivors, to social security benefits under the same conditions as nationals of the other State. The Agreement was ratified by the President on 21 February 2017

Res. No. 86 – Resolution Concurring In The Ratification Of The Agreement Between The Government Of The Republic Of The Philippines And The Government Of The United Mexican States For The Avoidance Of Double Taxation With Respect To Taxes On Income And The Prevention Of Fiscal Evasion (PSR-613) [February 19, 2018]

The Agreement between the Republic of the Philippines and the United Mexican States for the Avoidance of Double

Taxation with Respect to Taxes on Income and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion aims to (a) mitigate the adverse effect of double taxation on the profits of business enterprises in cross-border transactions; (b) create a competitive advantage for residents of one country by removing or reducing source of taxation; (c) encourage investors to invest in both countries; and (d) promote inbound transfer of technology and skills. It seeks to deepen economic relations between the Philippines and Mexico by enhancing their cooperation on tax matters. It also seeks to address the adverse effects of double taxation on the free flow of trade and investments and further strengthen enforcement of both countries' domestic laws to reduce tax evasion. It was signed on 17 November 2015 in Manila, Philippines.

Res. No. 87 – Resolution Concurring In The Ratification Of The Agreement Establishing Asean+3 Macroeconomic Research Office (AMRO) (PSR-614) [February 19, 2018]

The Agreement Establishing ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office (“AMRO”), signed on 10 October 2014 in Washington D.C., United States of America, constitutes AMRO as an international organization and grants legal personality, privileges, and immunities to the AMRO’s principal office, officials, staff and experts in the territory of each Member State to enable it to effectively exercise its functions. Through the Agreement, AMRO aims, among others, to: (1) monitor, assess and report to members on their macroeconomic status and financial soundness; (2) identify for members macroeconomic and financial risks and vulnerabilities in the region and assist them, if requested, in the timely formulation of policy recommendations to mitigate such risks; and (3) support members in the implementation of the regional financial arrangement.

The President of the Philippines ratified the Agreement on 6 January 2017.

Res. No. 88 – Resolution Concurring In The Ratification Of The Convention Between The Government Of The Republic Of The Philippines And The Government Of The Kingdom Of Thailand

For The Avoidance Of Double Taxation And The Prevention Of Fiscal Evasion With Respect To Taxes On Income (PSR-615) [February 19, 2018]

The renegotiated Convention between the Republic of the Philippines and the Kingdom of Thailand for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income, signed on 21 June 2013 in Manila Philippines, aims to eliminate or mitigate double taxation on income and permit the Contracting States to better enforce their domestic laws in order to reduce tax evasion

The President of the Philippines ratified the Convention on 17 January 2017.

Res. No. 89 – Resolution Concurring In The Accession To The Convention On Cybercrime (PSR-616) [February 19, 2018]

The Convention on Cybercrime, signed on 23 November 2001 in Budapest, Hungary, remains the sole binding international legal mechanism adopted by countries to address the threats posed by cybercrime. It takes into account the existing Council of Europe conventions on co-operation in the penal field, as well as similar treaties which exist between Council of Europe Member States and other States. It supplements those conventions in order to make criminal investigations and proceedings concerning criminal offenses related to computer systems and data more effective, as well as to enable the more efficient collection of evidence in electronic criminal offense.

The President of the Philippines ratified the Convention on 9 December 2016.

Res. No. 90 – Resolution Concurring In The Ratification Of The Convention Between The Government Of The Republic Of The Philippines And The Government Of The Socialist Republic Of Sri Lanka For The Avoidance Of Double Taxation And The Prevention Of Fiscal Evasion With Respect To Taxes On Income (PSR-617) [February 19, 2018]

The Convention between the Republic of the Philippines and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income, signed on 11 December 2000 in Manila, Philippines, covers residents of one or both of Contracting Parties with respect to the application of taxes on income and on capital imposed by a Contracting State or any of its political subdivisions or local authorities. The Convention promotes international trade and investment by eliminating and mitigating double taxation. It aims to permit the Contracting States to better enforce their domestic laws in order to reduce tax evasion.

The President of the Philippines ratified the Convention on 3 March 2017.

Res. No. 93 – Resolution Concurring In The Ratification Of The Free Trade Agreement Between The EFTA States And The Philippines (PSR-647) [March 5, 2018]

The Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between the Republic of the Philippines and the European Free Trade Agreement (EFTA) States, signed on 28 April 2016 and ratified on 8 December 2017 by the President of the Philippines, covers trade in goods, services, investment, government procurement, intellectual property rights, competition and sustainable development. It incorporates the existing World Trade Organization rules and obligations with respect to areas governing trade in goods and trade in services with additional disciplines agreed upon by both Parties. The Agreement provides that upon entry, the PH-EFTA FTA will provide the Philippines duty-free market access to all industrial and fisheries products with the Philippines benefitting from the liberal rules of origin requirements to qualify for preferential treatment. Also, in the Agreement, the EFTA Member States made offers to Philippine service suppliers, in all categories of service sectors, opportunities for both skilled workers and professionals. The resolution provides that the President of the Philippines may with the concurrence of two-thirds of the majority of all the Members of the Senate withdrawn from the Agreement.

The Agreement is with the EFTA Member States: Republic of Iceland; Principality of Liechtenstein; Kingdom of Norway; and Switzerland Confederation.

Res. No. 94 – Resolution Concurring The Accession To The International Convention On The Control Of Harmful Anti-Fouling Systems On Ships, 2001 (PSR-648) [March 5, 2018]

The International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-Fouling Systems on Ships, 2001 (AFS 2001 Convention), adopted on 05 October 2001 in London and ratified on 16 May 2017 by the President of the Philippines, whereby states agree to prohibit the use of harmful organotins in anti-fouling paints used on ships and to establish a mechanism to prevent the potential future use of other harmful substances in anti-fouling systems. Scientific studies and investigations by Government and competent international organizations have shown that certain AFS used on ships pose a substantial risk of toxicity and other chronic impacts to ecologically and economically important marine organisms, and also that human health may be harmed as a result of the consumption of affected seafood. The Convention recognized the use of AFS on ships is of critical importance to efficient commerce and shipping but also recognized the need to develop AFS which are effective and environmentally safe, as well, as the substitution of harmful systems by less harmful systems or preferably harmless systems.

Res. No. 95 – Resolution Concurring In The Accession To The Protocol Of 1997 To Amend The International Convention For The Prevention Of Pollution From Ships, 1973, As Modified By The Protocol Of 1978 Relating Thereto (PSR-649) [March 5, 2018]

The Protocol of 1997 to Amend the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as Modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (MARPOL Annex VI), adopted on 26 September 1997 and ratified by the President of the Philippines on 9 August 2017, sets the limits on the main air pollutants contained in ships exhaust gas, including sulphur oxides (SOx) and nitrogen oxides (NOx) emissions from ships exhaust and prohibits deliberate emissions of ozone depleting

substances, and requires the designation of emission control areas, setting more stringent standards for SOx, NOx and particulate matter. It also regulates shipboard incineration, and the emission of volatile organic compounds from tankers.

Res. No. 96 – Resolution Concurring In The Accession To The Protocol Of 1988 Relating To The International Convention On Load Lines, 1966 (PSR-650) [March 5, 2018]

The Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 11 November 1988 in London, aims to ensure the watertight integrity of ships' hulls below the freeboard deck. The regulations take into account the potential hazards present in different zones and different seasons.

Res. No. 97 – Resolution Concurring In The Accession To The Protocol Of 1978 Relating To The International Convention For The Safety Of Life At Sea, 1974 (PSR-651) [March 5, 2018]

The Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 17 February 1978 and ratified by the President of the Philippines on 10 August 2017, requires new crude carriers and product carriers of 20,000 dwt and above to be fitted with an inert gas system. In case of crude carriers of 20,000-40,000 deadweight tonnage (dwt), there is a provision for exemption by Flag States where it is considered unreasonable or impractical to fit an inert gas system and high capacity fixed washing. All ships of 1,600-10,000 grt are required to be fitted with radar, and ships of 10,000 gross register tonnage (grt) and above must have two (2) radars each capable of operating independently. The Philippine accession to the Protocol will accord the country the status of a responsible Flag State which adopts and implements the International Maritime Organization instruments.

Res. No. 98 – Resolution Concurring In The Accession To The Protocol Of 1988 Relating To The International Convention For The Safety Of Life At Sea, 1974 (PSR-652) [March 5, 2018]

The Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 (SOLAS PROTOCOL 88) was adopted on 17 February 1978 and ratified by the President of the Philippines on 17 July 2017. The SOLAS PROTOCOL 88 introduced a new Harmonized System of Survey and Certification (HSSC) to harmonize with two (2) other Conventions, namely: the International Convention on Load Lines; and the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, to lessen the problems caused by the variations in the requirements under the said instruments for the survey and certification of ships, and to reduce costs for ship owners and administrations by enabling the required surveys to be carried out at the same time.

Res. No. 99 – Resolution Concurring In The Acceptance Of The Agreement To Promote Compliance With International Conservation And Management Measures By Fishing Vessels On The High Seas (PSR-653) [March 5, 2018]

The Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas was signed on 24 November 1993 and ratified by the President of the Philippines on 10 August 2017. The Agreement applies to all fishing vessels authorized by the State Party to fly its flag on the high seas for fishing operations. It establishes flag State responsibility in ensuring that fishing vessels, entitled to fly the flag of a State Party, do not engage in activities that undermine the effectiveness of international conservation and management measures.

Res. No. 100 – Resolution Concurring In The Accession To The Agreement On Port State Measures To Prevent, Deter And Eliminate Illegal, Unreported And Unregulated Fishing (PSR-654) [March 5, 2018]

The Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU Fishing), signed on 22 November 2009 and ratified by the President of the Philippines on 10 August 2017, aims to prevent, deter and

eliminate IUU fishing through the implementation of effective port State measures, and thereby ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of living marine resources and marine ecosystems. It applies to vessels, not entitled by the State Party to fly its flag, that are seeking entry to its ports or are in one of its ports, except for vessels of neighboring States that are engaged in artisanal fishing for subsistence and container vessels that are not carrying fish or, if carrying fish, only fish that have been previously landed.

PERFORMANCE
OF THE SENATE

PERFORMANCE OF THE SENATE
SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session
(July 24, 2017 – June 1, 2018)

SIGNED INTO LAW (116)

Republic Acts (114)

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. R.A. No. 10928 | An Act Extending the Validity of Philippine Passports, Amending for the Purpose Section 10 of Republic Act No. 8239, Otherwise Known as the “Philippine Passport Act of 1996”, and for Other Purposes (S. No. 1365/H. No. 4767) [August 2, 2017] |
| 2. R.A. No. 10929 | An Act Establishing the Free Internet Access Program in Public Places in The Country and Appropriating Funds Therefor (S. No. 1277/H. No. 5225) [August 2, 2017] |
| 3. R.A. No. 10930 | An Act Rationalizing and Strengthening the Policy Regarding Driver’s License by Extending the Validity Period of Drivers’ Licenses, And Penalizing Acts in Violation of Its Issuance and Application, Amending for Those Purposes Section 23 Of Republic Act No 4136, As Amended by Batas Pambansa |

Blg. 398 And Executive Order No. 1011, Otherwise Known as The Land Transportation and Traffic Code (S. No. 1449/H. No. 5648) [August 2, 2017]

4. R.A. No. 10931 An

Act Promoting Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education by Providing for Free Tuition and Other School Fees in State Universities and Colleges, Local Universities and Colleges and State-Run Technical-Vocational Institutions, Establishing The Tertiary Education Subsidy and Student Loan Program, Strengthening The Unified Student Financial Assistance System for Tertiary Education, And Appropriating Funds Therefor (S. No. 1304/H. No. 5633) [August 3, 2017]

5. R.A. No. 10932

An Act Strengthening The Anti-Hospital Deposit Law By Increasing The Penalties For The Refusal Of Hospitals And Medical Clinics To Administer Appropriate Initial Medical Treatment And Support In Emergency, Or Serious Cases, Amending For The Purpose Batas Pambansa Bilang 702, Otherwise Known As “An Act Prohibiting The Demand Of Deposits Or Advance Payments For The Confinement Or Treatment Of Patients In Hospitals And Medical Clinics In Certain Cases”, As

Amended By Republic Act No. 8344, And For Other Purposes (S. No. 1353/H. No. 5159) [August 3, 2017]

6. R.A. No. 10933

An Act Dividing Barangay North Bay Boulevard South (NBBS) In The City of Navotas into Three (3) Distinct and Independent Barangays to Be Known as Barangay NBBS Proper, Barangay NBBS Kaunlaran and Barangay NBBS Dagat-Dagatan (H. No. 937) [August 23, 2017]

7. R.A. No. 10934

An Act Dividing Barangay Tangos in The City of Navotas into Two (2) Distinct and Independent Barangays to Be Known as Barangays Tangos North and Tangos South (H. No. 938) [August 23, 2017]

8. R.A. No. 10935

An Act Dividing Barangay Tanza in The City of Navotas into Two (2) Distinct and Independent Barangays to Be Known as Barangay Tanza 1 And Barangay Tanza 2 (H. No. 4402) [August 23, 2017]

9. R.A. No. 10936 An

Act Creating a Barangay to Be Known as Barangay Comawas in The City of Bislig, Province of Surigao Del Sur (H. No. 4682) [August 23, 2017]

10. R.A. No. 10937

An Act Establishing a Multi-Species Marine Hatchery in The

- City of Bislig, Province of Surigao Del Sur and Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 4848) [August 23, 2017]
11. R.A. No. 10938 An Act Establishing a Multi-Species Marine Hatchery in The Municipality of Lopez, Province of Quezon and Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 4850) [August 23, 2017]
12. R.A. No. 10939 An Act Establishing a Multi-Species Marine Hatchery in The Municipality of Atimonan, Province of Quezon and Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 4851) [August 23, 2017]
13. R.A. No. 10940 An Act Establishing a Multi-Species Marine Hatchery in The Municipality of Gumaca, Province of Quezon and Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 4852) [August 23, 2017]
14. R.A. No. 10941 An Act Establishing a Multi-Species Marine Hatchery in The Municipality of Barobo, Province of Surigao Del Sur and Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 4853) [August 23, 2017]
15. R.A. No. 10942 An Act Establishing a Multi-Species Marine Hatchery in The Municipality of Tagkawayan, Province of Quezon and Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 4854) [August 23, 2017]

16. R.A. No. 10943 An Act Establishing a Multi-Species Marine Hatchery in The Municipality of Quezon, Province of Quezon and Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 4855) [August 23, 2017]
17. R.A. No. 10944 An Act Establishing a Multi-Species Marine Hatchery in The Municipality of Hinatuan, Province of Surigao Del Sur and Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 4856) [August 23, 2017]
18. R.A. No. 10945 An Act Establishing a Multi-Species Marine Hatchery in The Municipality of Perez, Province of Quezon and Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 4857) [August 23, 2017]
19. R.A. No. 10946 An Act Establishing a Multi-Species Marine Hatchery in The Municipality of Calauag, Province of Quezon and Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 4858) [August 23, 2017]
20. R.A. No. 10947 An Act Establishing a Multi-Species Marine Hatchery in The Municipality of Plaridel, Province of Quezon and Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 4859) [August 23, 2017]
21. R.A. No. 10948 An Act Establishing a Multi-Species Marine Hatchery in The Municipality of Guinayangan, Province of Quezon and

	Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 4860) [August 23, 2017]	26. R.A. No. 10953	An Act Dividing Barangay Pampanga In The City Of Davao Into Three (3) Distinct And Independent Barangays To Be Known As Barangay Pampanga, Barangay Alfonso Angliongto, Sr., And Barangay Vicente Hizon, Sr. (H. No. 4923) [October 30, 2017]
22. R.A. No. 10949	An Act Establishing a Multi-Species Marine Hatchery in The Municipality of Alabat, Province of Quezon and Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 4861) [August 23, 2017]		
23. R.A. No. 10950	An Act Establishing a Multi-Species Marine Hatchery in The Municipality of Ligao, Province of Albay and Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 4862) [August 23, 2017]	27. R.A. No. 10954	An Act Dividing Barangay Magugpo In The City Of Tagum, Province Of Davao Del Norte Into Five (5) Distinct And Independent Barangays To Be Known As Barangay Magugpo Poblacion, Barangay Magugpo East, Barangay Magugpo West, Barangay Magugpo North And Barangay Magugpo South (H. No. 4924) [October 30, 2017]
24. R.A. No. 10951	An Act Adjusting the Amount or The Value of Property and Damage On Which a Penalty Is Based, And The Fines Imposed Under the Revised Penal Code, Amending for The Purpose Act No. 3815, Otherwise Known as “The Revised Penal Code”, As Amended (S. No. 14/H. No. 5513) [August 29, 2017]	28. R.A. No. 10955	An Act Dividing Barangay Dumalneg In The Province Of Ilocos Norte Into Three (3) Distinct And Independent Barangays To Be Known As Barangay Kalaw, Barangay Cabaritan And Barangay Quibel (H. No. 4925) [October 30, 2017]
25. R.A. No. 10952	An Act Postponing the October 2017 Barangay and Sangguniang Kabataan Elections, Amending for The Purpose Republic Act No. 9164, As Amended by Republic Act No. 9340, Republic Act No. 10632, Republic Act No. 10656, And Republic Act No. 10923, and for Other Purposes (S. No. 1584/H. No. 6308) [October 2, 2017]	29. R.A. No. 10956	An Act Creating A Barangay To Be Known As Barangay Care In The City Of Tarlac, Province Of Tarlac (H. No. 4937) [October 30, 2017]
		30. R.A. No. 10957	An Act Creating A Barangay To Be Known As Barangay Liwon In The Municipality Of Asipulo,

- Province Of Ifugao (H. No. 4940)
[October 30, 2017]
31. R.A. No. 10958 An Act Dividing Barangay Canumay In The City Of Valenzuela Into Two (2) Distinct And Independent Barangays To Be Known As Barangay Canumay West And Barangay Canumay East (H. No. 4943)
[October 30, 2017]
32. R.A. No. 10959 An Act Creating A Barangay To Be Known As Barangay Cristo Rey In The Municipality Of Capas, Province Of Tarlac (H. No. 2924) [November 8, 2017]
33. R.A. No. 10960 An Act Creating A Barangay To Be Known As Barangay San Isidro In The Municipality Of Titay, Province Of Zamboanga Sibugay (H. No. 4934)
[November 8, 2017]
34. R.A. No. 10961 An Act Creating A Barangay To Be Known As Barangay Rizal In The City Of Makati (H. No. 4941)
[November 8, 2017]
35. R.A. No. 10962 An Act Regulating The Issuance, The Use And Redemption Of Gift Checks (S. No. 1466/H. No. 6016) [December 19, 2017]
36. R.A. No. 10963 An Act Amending Sections 5, 6, 24, 25, 27, 31, 32, 33, 34, 51, 52, 56, 57, 58, 74, 79, 84, 86, 90, 91, 97, 99, 100, 101, 106, 107, 108,

- 109, 110, 112, 114, 116, 127, 128, 129, 145, 148, 149, 151, 155, 171, 174, 175, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 186, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 232, 236, 237, 249, 254, 264, 269, And 288; Creating New Sections 51-A, 148-A, 150-A, 150-B, 237-A, 264-A, 264-B, And 265-A; And Repealing Sections 35, 62, And 89; All Under Republic Act No. 8424, Otherwise Known As The National Internal Revenue Code Of 1997, As Amended, And For Other Purposes (S. No. 1592/H. No. 5636) [December 19, 2017]
37. R.A. No. 10964 An Act Appropriating Funds for the Operation of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines From January One to December Thirty-One, Two Thousand and Eighteen, and for Other Purposes (H. No. 6215) [December 19, 2017]
38. R.A. No. 10965 An Act Establishing A National Science High School In The City Of Laoag, Province Of Ilocos Norte To Be Known As Rodolfo CG. Fariñas, Jr. National Science High School And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 5235)
[December 28, 2017]
39. R.A. No. 10966 An Act Declaring December 8 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Entire Country To Commemorate

- The Feast Of The Immaculate Conception Of Mary, The Principal Patroness Of The Philippines (H. No. 5241) [December 28, 2017]
- 40.R.A. No. 10967 An Act Creating A Barangay To Be Known As Barangay Pudo In The Municipality Of Natonin, Mountain Province (H. No. 4942) [January 3, 2018]
- 41.R.A. No. 10968 An Act Institutionalizing The Philippine Qualifications Framework (PQF), Establishing The PQF-National Coordinating Council (NCC) And Appropriating Funds Therefor (S. No. 1456/H. No. 6572) [January 16, 2018]
- 42.R.A. No. 10969 An Act Providing Free Irrigation Service, Amending For The Purpose Republic Act No. 3601, As Amended, Appropriating Funds Therefor And For Other Purposes (S. No. 1465/H. No. 5670) [February 2, 2018]
- 43.R.A. No. 10970 An Act Declaring The Twenty-Fifth Day Of August Of Every Year As The National Tech-Voc Day (S. No. 209/H. No. 6136) [February 7, 2018]
- 44.R.A. No. 10971 An Act Creating A Barangay To Be Known As Barangay Poblacion 3 In The Municipality

- Of Villanueva, Province Of Misamis Oriental (H. No. 4938) [February 7, 2018]
- 45.R.A. No. 10972 An Act Renewing For Another Twenty-Five (25) Years The Franchise Granted To Infocom Communications Network, Inc. (Presently Known As Now Telecom Company, Inc.) Under Republic Act No. 7301, Entitled “An Act Granting Infocom Communications Network, Inc. (ICNI), A Franchise To Construct, Establish, Operate And Maintain Mobile Radio Systems, Cellular Phone Systems, Personal Communication Network (PCN), And Trunked Radio Systems Within And Without The Philippines For A Period Of Twenty-Five (25) Years, And For Other Purposes”, As Amended By Republic Act No. 7940 (H. No. 5177) [February 22, 2018]
- 46.R.A. No. 10973 An Act Granting The Chief Of The Philippine National Police (PNP) And The Director And The Deputy Director For Administration Of The Criminal Investigation And Detection Group (CIDG) The Authority To Administer Oath And To Issue *Subpoena* And *Subpoena Duces Tecum*, Amending For The Purpose Republic Act No. 6975, As Amended, Otherwise Known As The “Department Of The

Interior And Local Government Act Of 1990” (S. No. 1239/H. No. 4863) [March 1, 2018]

47.R.A. No. 10974

An Act Renewing For Another Twenty-Five (25) Years The Franchise Granted To Sarraga Integrated And Management Corporation Under Republic Act No. 7478, Entitled “An Act Granting The Sarraga Integrated And Management Corporation A Franchise To Construct, Install, Operate And Maintain For Commercial Purposes Radio And Television Broadcasting Stations In The Philippines, And For Other Purposes” (H. No. 5176) [March 6, 2018]

48.R.A. No. 10975

An Act Establishing A National High School In Barangay Pasong Tamo, Quezon City, Metro Manila To Be Known As Emilio Jacinto National High School And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 400) [March 6, 2018]

49.R.A. No. 10976

An Act Establishing A National High School In Barangay Paso De Blas, Valenzuela City To Be Known As Paso De Blas National High School And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 2506) [March 6, 2018]

50.R.A. No. 10977

An Act Converting The San Raphael National High School In The City Of Navotas Into A

National Technical-Vocational High School To Be Known As San Rafael Technological And Vocational High School And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 4524) [March 6, 2018]

51.R.A. No. 10978

An Act Separating The Parañaque National High School – Don Bosco Extension In Barangay Don Bosco, Parañaque City, From The Parañaque National High School, Converting It Into An Independent National High School To Be Known As Don Bosco National High School And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 5755) [March 6, 2018]

52.R.A. No. 10979

An Act Establishing A National High School In Barangay Manlilisd, Municipality Of Javier, Province Of Leyte To Be Known As Manlilisd National High School And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 5803) [March 6, 2018]

53.R.A. No. 10980

An Act Changing The Name Of Manlabang National High School In Barangay Manlabang, Municipality Of Caibiran, Province Of Biliran, To Caibiran National High School (H. No. 6081) [March 6, 2018]

54.R.A. No. 10981

An Act Separating The Mayor Bartolome Serut National Agricultural And Trade High

	School – Musimut Annex In Barangay Musimut, Municipality Of Kabugao, Province Of Apayao From The Mayor Bartolome Serut National Agricultural And Trade High School, Converting It Into An Independent National High School To Be Known As Musimut National High School And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 6099) [March 6, 2018]		Province Of Zamboanga Del Sur To Be Known As Pagadian City Science High School And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 4599) [March 14, 2018]
55.R.A. No. 10982	An Act Establishing An Elementary School in Barangay Ugong, Valenzuela City to Be Known as Antonio M. Serapio Elementary School and Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 3438) [March 14, 2018]	59.R.A. No. 10986	An Act Establishing A National High School In Barangay Banahao, City Of Baybay, Province Of Leyte To Be Known As Banahao National High School And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 5052) [March 14, 2018]
56.R.A. No. 10983	An Act Establishing A National High School In Barangay Concepcion Dos In The Second District, City Of Marikina To Be Known As SSS National High School And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 4597) [March 14, 2018]	60.R.A. No. 10987	An Act Establishing A National High School In Barangay Hampangan, Municipality Of Hilongos, Province Of Leyte To Be Known As Hampangan National High School And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 5183) [March 14, 2018]
57.R.A. No. 10984	An Act Establishing A National Technical-Vocational High School In Barangay Nasisi, City Of Ligao, Province Of Albay To Be Known As Ligao City National Technical-Vocational High School And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 4598) [March 14, 2018]	61.R.A. No. 10988	An Act Separating The Parañaque National High School – San Antonio High School Annex In Barangay San Antonio, Parañaque City, From The Parañaque National High School, Converting It Into An Independent National High School To Be Known As San Antonio National High School Parañaque, And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 5757) [March 14, 2018]
58.R.A. No. 10985 An	Act Establishing A National High School In The City Of Pagadian,	62.R.A. No. 10989	An Act Separating The Mataguisi Comprehensive National High School – Calalagan Annex In

- Barangay Cacalaggan, Municipality Of Pudtol, Province Of Apayao From The Mataguisi Comprehensive National High School, Converting It Into An Independent National High School To Be Known As Tawit National High School And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 6101) [March 14, 2018]
63. R.A. No. 10990 An Act Establishing A National High School In Barangay Ugong, Valenzuela City To Be Known As Justice Eliezer R. De Los Santos High School And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 2507) [March 21, 2018]
64. R.A. No. 10991 An Act Establishing A National High School In Barangay Bagbaguin, Valenzuela City To Be Known As Bagbaguin National High School And Appropriating Fund Therefor (H. No. 2508) [March 21, 2018]
65. R.A. No. 10992 An Act Separating The Tublay School Of Home Industries Extension In Barangay Tublay Central, Municipality Of Tublay, Province Of Benguet From The Tublay School Of Home Industries Main, Converting It Into An Independent National High School To Be Known As Tublay National Trade High School And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 4469) [March 21, 2018]

66. R.A. No. 10993 An Act Separating The Camalog National High School – Malagnat Extension In Barangay Malagnat, Municipality Of Pinukpuk, Province Of Kalinga From The Camalog National High School, Converting It Into An Independent National High School To Be Known As Malagnat National High School And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 5550) [March 21, 2018]
67. R.A. No. 10994 An Act Separating The Rizal National School Of Arts And Trades – Santor Extension In Barangay Santor, Municipality Of Rizal, Province Of Kalinga From The Rizal National School Of Arts And Trades, Converting It Into An Independent National High School To Be Known As Santor National High School And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 5754) [March 21, 2018]
68. R.A. No. 10995 An Act Establishing A National High School In Barangay Depase, Municipality Of Bayog, Province Of Zamboanga Del Sur To Be Known As Depase National High School And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 5756) [March 21, 2018]
69. R.A. No. 10996 An Act Separating The Bokod National High School – Daklan Extension In Barangay Daklan, Municipality Of Bokod, Province

	Of Benguet From The Bokod National High School, Converting It Into An Independent National High School To Be Known As Daklan National High School And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 5758) [March 21, 2018]		Operate, And Maintain Radio And Television Broadcasting Stations In The Philippines (H. No. 4636) [March 21, 2018]
70. R.A. No. 10997	An Act Separating The Governor Benjamin Leguiab, Sr. Memorial National High School – SACPIL Annex In Barangay SACPIL, Municipality Of Conner, Province Of Apayao From The Governor Benjamin Leguiab, Sr. Memorial National High School, Converting It Into An Independent National High School To Be Known As SACPIL National High School And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 6100) [March 21, 2018]	73. R.A. No. 11000	An Act Renewing For Another Twenty-Five (25) Years The Franchise Granted To Subic Broadcasting Corporation Under Republic Act No. 7511, Entitled “An Act Granting The Subic Broadcasting Corporation A Franchise To Construct, Install, Operate And Maintain Radio And Television Broadcasting Stations In The Philippines And For Other Purposes” (H. No. 5064) [March 21, 2018]
71. R.A. No. 10998	An Act Separating The Conner Central National High School – Guina-Ang Annex In Barangay Guina-Ang, Municipality Of Conner, Province Of Apayao From The Conner Central National High School, Converting It Into An Independent National High School To Be Known As Guina-Ang National High School And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 6103) [March 21, 2018]	74. R.A. No. 11001	An Act Renewing For Another Twenty-Five (25) Years The Franchise Granted To Filipinas Broadcasting Association, Inc., Presently Known As Word Broadcasting Corporation, Under Republic Act No. 7485, Entitled “An Act Granting Filipinas Broadcasting Association, Inc. A Franchise To Construct, Operate And Maintain For Commercial Purposes Radio Broadcasting And Television Stations In The Visayas And Mindanao And For Other Purposes” (H. No. 5212) [March 21, 2018]
72. R.A. No. 10999	An Act Granting The Iloilo Baptist Church, Inc. A Franchise To Construct, Install, Establish,	75. R.A. No. 11002	An Act Granting The Pangasinan Gulf Waves Network Corporation A Franchise To Construct, Install,

Establish, Operate, And Maintain Radio And Television Broadcasting Stations Throughout The Philippines (H. No. 5063) [March 27, 2018]

76.R.A. No. 11003

An Act Renewing For Another Twenty-Five (25) Years The Franchise Granted To Beta Broadcasting System, Inc., Under Republic Act No. 8026 Entitled “An Act Granting The Beta Broadcasting System Corporation A Franchise To Construct, Operate And Maintain Radio Broadcasting Stations In The Island Of Luzon, And For Other Purposes” (H. No. 5175) [March 27, 2018]

77.R.A. No. 11004

An Act Renewing For Another Twenty-Five (25) Years The Franchise Granted To Gateway U.H.F. Television Broadcasting, Inc., Presently Known As Gateway Television Broadcasting, Inc., And Doing Business Under The Name And Style Of Hope Channel Philippines, Amending For The Purpose Republic Act No. 7223, Entitled “An Act Granting Gateway U.H.F. Television Broadcasting, Inc. A Franchise To Construct, Install, Operate And Maintain For Commercial Purposes UHF Television Broadcasting Stations In The Philippines, And For Other Purposes” (H. No. 5211) [March 27, 2018]

78.R.A. No. 11005

An Act Amending Republic Act No. 10597, Entitled: “An Act Establishing The Northern Iloilo State University In The Province Of Iloilo By Integrating The Northern Iloilo Polytechnic State College (NIPSC) In The Municipality Of Estancia, The Nipsc-Barotac Viejo Campus In The Municipality Of Barotac Viejo, The Ajuy Polytechnic College In The Municipality Of Ajuy, The Batad Polytechnic College In The Municipality Of Batad, The Concepcion Polytechnic College In The Municipality Of Concepcion, The Lemery Polytechnic College In The Municipality Of Lemery And The Victorino Salcedo Polytechnic College In The Municipality Of Sara, All Located In The Province Of Iloilo And Appropriating Funds Therefor” (H. No. 2737) [March 27, 2018]

79.R.A. No. 11006

An Act Amending Republic Act No. 10596, Entitled: “An Act Converting The Mindoro State College Of Agriculture And Technology In The Municipality Of Victoria, Province Of Oriental Mindoro Into A State University To Be Known As The Mindoro State University (MINSU) And Appropriating Funds Therefor” (H. No. 3179) [March 27, 2018]

80.R.A. No. 11007

An Act Establishing A National Science And Mathematics High

School In Barangay Hulong-Duhat, City Of Malabon To Be Known As Malabon City National Science And Mathematics High School And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 5051) [March 27, 2018]

81.R.A. No. 11008

An Act Providing For The Compliance Requirements For The Establishment Of The Compostela Valley State College, Amending For The Purpose Section 26 Of Republic Act No. 10598, Entitled: “An Act Establishing A State College In The Municipality Of Compostela, Province Of Compostela Valley To Be Known As The Compostela Valley State College, Integrating Therewith As Regular Branches The Bukidnon State University External Studies Centers In The Municipalities Of Monkayo, Maragusan, Montevista And New Bataan, All Located In The Province Of Compostela Valley And Appropriating Funds Therefor” (H. No. 5146) [March 27, 2018]

82.R.A. No. 11009

An Act Converting The Talisay City College In The City Of Talisay, Province Of Cebu Into The Talisay City State College, Amending For The Purpose Republic Act No. 10594, Entitled: “An Act Establishing A State College In The City Of Talisay,

Province Of Cebu To Be Known As The Talisay City State College And Appropriating Funds Therefor” (H. No. 5147) [March 27, 2018]

83.R.A. No. 11010

An Act Amending Republic Act No. 10600, Entitled: “An Act Establishing The Surigao Del Norte State University In The Province Of Surigao Del Norte By Integrating The Surigao State College Of Technology In Surigao City, The Siargao National College Of Science And Technology In The Municipality Of Del Carmen And The Surigao Del Norte College Of Agriculture And Technology In The Municipality Of Mainit, All Located In The Province Of Surigao Del Norte, And Appropriating Funds Therefor” (H. No. 5150) [March 27, 2018]

84.R.A. No. 11011

An Act Amending Republic Act No. 10583, Entitled: “An Act Converting The Mountain Province State Polytechnic College In The Municipality Of Bontoc, Mountain Province Into A State University To Be Known As The Mountain Province State University, With Campuses In The Municipalities Of Tadian, Bauko, Paracelis And Barlig, All Located In The Mountain Province And Appropriating Funds Therefor” (H. No. 5151) [March 27, 2018]

- 85.R.A. No. 11012 An Act Amending Republic Act No. 10604, Entitled: “An Act Converting The Iloilo State College Of Fisheries In The Municipality Of Barotac Nuevo, Province Of Iloilo Into A State University To Be Known As The Iloilo State University Of Science And Technology, With Campuses In The Municipalities Of San Enrique, Dingle And Dumangas, And Integrating Therewith The Barotac Nuevo Polytechnic Institute In The Municipality Of Barotac Nuevo, All Located In The Province Of Iloilo And Appropriating Funds Therefor” (H. No. 5148) [April 4, 2018]
- 86.R.A. No. 11013 An Act Amending Republic Act No. 10585, Entitled: “An Act Converting The Cotabato City State Polytechnic College In Cotabato City Into A State University To Be Known As The Cotabato State University And Appropriating Funds Therefor” (H. No. 5149) [April 4, 2018]
- 87.R.A. No. 11014 An Act Declaring January 23 Of Every Year A Special Working Holiday In The Entire Country To Commemorate The Declaration Of The First Philippine Republic (H. No. 477) [April 5, 2018]
- 88.R.A. NO. 11015 An Act Renaming The Ramon Magsaysay Technological University (RMTU) As The President Ramon Magsaysay State University (PRMSU), Expanding Its Curricular Offerings And Strengthening Its Governing Board, Amending For The Purpose Republic Act No. 8498, Entitled: “An Act Establishing The Ramon Magsaysay Technological University Out Of The Integration Of The Ramon Magsaysay Polytechnic College In The Municipality Of Iba, The Western Luzon Agricultural College In The Municipality Of San Marcelino And The Candelaria School Of Fisheries In The Municipality Of Candelaria, All In The Province Of Zambales, And Appropriating Funds Therefor” (H. No. 6523) [April 20, 1018]
- 89.R.A. No. 11016 An Act Separating Magtoma National High School – Dupligan Annex In Barangay Dupligan, Municipality Of Tanudan, Province Of Kalinga From The Magtoma National High School, Converting It Into An Independent National High School To Be Known As Biga National High School, And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 5578) [May 25, 2018]
- 90.R.A. No. 11017 An Act Establishing A National High School In Barangay Lingunan, Valenzuela City, To Be Known As Lingunan National High School And Appropriating

- Funds Therefor (H. No. 6102) [May 25, 2018]
- 91.R.A. No. 11018 An Act Converting The Licop Elementary School In Sitio Licop, Barangay Sainz, Mati City, Province Of Davao Oriental Into An Integrated School To Be Known As Licop Integrated School And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 6104) [May 25, 2018]
- 92.R.A. No. 11019 An Act Integrating The Dr. Emilio B. Espinosa, Sr. Memorial State College Of Agriculture And Technology Campus Learning Site In The Municipality Of Cawayan, Province Of Masbate, As A Regular Campus Of The Dr. Emilio B. Espinosa, Sr. Memorial State College Of Agriculture And Technology To Be Known As The Dr. Emilio B. Espinosa, Sr. Memorial State College Of Agriculture And Technology – Cawayan Campus, And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 6186) [May 25, 2018]
- 93.R.A. No. 11020 An Act Establishing A National Science High School In Barangay Bagumbayan, Balanga City, Province Of Bataan To Be Known As Balanga City National Science High School, And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 6522) [May 25, 2018]

- 94.R.A. No. 11021 An Act Separating The Liloy National High School – Patawag Extension In Barangay Patawag, Municipality Of Liloy, Province Of Zamboanga Del Norte From The Liloy National High School, Converting It Into An Independent National High School To Be Known As Patawag National High School, And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 6528) [May 25, 2018]
- 95.R.A. No. 11022 An Act Separating The Kalawit National High School – Pianon Annex In Barangay Pianon, Municipality Of Kalawit, Province Of Zaboanga Del Norte From The Kalawit National High School, Converting It Into An Independent National High School To Be Known As Pianon National High School And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 6529) [May 25, 2018]
- 96.R.A. No. 11023 An Act Establishing A National High School In Barangay Catigan, Toril District, Davao City To Be Known As Catigan National High School, And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 6530) [May 25, 2018]
- 97.R.A. No. 11024 An Act Establishing A National High School In Barangay Sibulan, Toril District, Davao City To Be Known As Mt. Apo National High School And Appropriating Funds

Therefor (H. No. 6531) [May 25, 2018]

98. R.A. No. 11025 An Act Establishing A National High School In Barangay Talisay, Municipality Of San Isidro, Province Of Davao Oriental To Be Known As Talisay National High School, And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No.6532) [May 25, 2018]

99. R.A. No. 11026 An Act Establishing A National High School In Barangay Corporacion, Municipality Of Lupon, Province Of Davao Oriental To Be Known As Corporacion National High School And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 6532) [May 25, 2018]

100. R.A. No. 11027 An Act Establishing A National High School In Barangay Magdug, Municipality Of Governor Generoso, Province Of Davao Oriental To Be Known As Magdug National High School And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 6534) [May 25, 2018]

101. R.A. No. 11028 An Act Establishing A National High School In Barangay Digon, Municipality Of Margosatubig, Province Of Zamboanga Del Sur To Be Known As Digon National High School And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 6535) [May 25, 2018]

102. R.A. No. 11029 An Act Separating The Lawa National High School Annex In Barangay Lapuan, Municipality Of Don Marcelino, Province Of Davao Occidental From The Lawa National High School, Converting It Into An Independent National High School To Be Known As Luisa Joyce Mallari National High School, And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 6607) [May 25, 2018]

103. R.A. No. 11030 An Act Creating Barangay Upper Pugaan In The Municipality Of Ditsaan-Ramain, Province Of Lanao Del Sur (H. No. 4927) [May 25, 2018]

104. R.A. No. 11031 An Act Separating The Fishing Village Comprehensive National High School Annex In Barangay Mana, Municipality Of Malita, Province Of Davao Occidental From The Fishing Village Comprehensive National High School, Converting It Into An Independent National High School To Be Known As Benjamin Velasco Bautista Sr. National High School, And Appropriating Funds Therefor (H. No. 6608) [May 25, 2018]

105. R.A. No. 11032 An Act Promoting Ease of Doing Business And Efficient Delivery Of Government Services, Amending For The Purpose Republic Act No. 9485,

Otherwise Known As The Anti-Red Tape Act Of 2007, And For Other Purposes (S. No. 1311/H. No. 6579) [May 28, 2018]

And Psychosocial Health Services, Appropriating Funds Therefor, And For Other Purposes (S. No. 1354/H. No. 6452) [June 20, 2018]

106. R.A. No. 11033

An Act Converting The Davao Oriental State College Of Science And Technology In The City Of Mati And All Its Satellite Campuses Located In The Province Of Davao Oriental Into A State University To Be Known As The Davao Oriental State University, and Appropriating Funds Therefor (S. No. 1617/H. No. 7007) [May 28, 2018]

110. R.A. 11037

An Act Institutionalizing A National Feeding Program For Undernourished Children In Public Day Care, Kindergarten And Elementary Schools To Combat Hunger And Undernutrition Among Filipino Children and Appropriating Funds Therefore (S. No. 1279/H. No. 5269) [June 20, 2018]

107. R.A. No. 11034

An Act Naming the By-Pass Road Stretching From Barangay Bengcag, City of Laoag, To Barangay Buyon, Municipality of Bacarra, Province Of Ilocos Norte, As The Rodolfo G. Fariñas, Jr. By-Pass Road (H. No. 4660) [June 15, 2018]

111. R.A. 11038

An Act Declaring Protected Areas And Providing For Their Management, Amending For This Purpose Republic Act No. 7586, Otherwise Known As The “National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act Of 1992” And For Other Purposes (S. No. 1444/H. No. 6772) [June 22, 2018]

108 R.A. No. 11035

An Act Institutionalizing The Balik Scientist Program, Appropriating Funds Threrefor, And For Other Purposes (S. No. 1533/H. No. 5792) [June 15, 2018]

112. R.A. 11039

An Act Institutionalizing The Electric Cooperatives Emergency And Resiliency Fund And Appropriating Funds Therefor (S. No. 1461/H. No. 70540 [June 29, 2018]

109 R.A. No. 11036

An Act Establishing A National Mental Health Policy For The Purpose Of Enhancing The Delivery Of Integrated Mental Health Services, Promoting And Protecting The Rights Of Persons Utilizing Psychiatric, Neurological

113. R.A. 11040

An Act Declaring April 27 Of Every Year As A Special Working Public Holiday Throughout The Country And A Special

Nonworking Holiday In The City Of Lapu-Lapu, Province Of Cebu, To Commemorate The Victory Of Lapu-Lapu And His Men Over The Spaniards Led By Ferdinand Magellan In The Historic Battle Of Mactan On April 27, 1521, To Be Known As Lapu-Lapu Day Or Adlaw Ni Lapu-Lapu Day Or Adlaw Ni Lapu-Lapu (S. No. 108/H. No. 6782) [June 29, 2018]

Housing Units Whose Respective Awards Were Cancelled In The Armed Forces Of The Philippines (AFP)/Philippine National Police (PNP)/Bureau Of Fire Protection (BFP)/Bureau Of Jail Management And Penology (BJMP)/Bureau Of Corrections (BuCor) Housing Projects (S. Jt. Res. 8/H. Jt. Res. 15) [May 30, 2018]

114. R.A. 11052

An Act Regulating The Practice Of Food Technology In The Philippines, Creating For The Purpose The Board Of Food Technology, And Appropriating Funds Therefor (S. No. 1269/H. No. 6714) [June 29, 2018]

FOR APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT (19)

1. S. No. 1103

Establishing Polytechnic University of the Philippines-Sablayan Campus in The Municipality of Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro to Be Known as PUP-Sablayan Campus

2. S. No. 1317

Strengthening Compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Standard

3. S. No. 1459

Strengthening The Secured Transactions Legal Framework in The Philippines, Which Shall Provide for The Creation, Perfection, Determination of Priority, Establishment of A Centralized Notice Registry, And Enforcement of Security Interests in Personal Property

4. S. No. 1662

Amending Republic Act No. 8049 To Strengthen The Law On Hazing And Regulate Other Forms Of Initiation Rites Of

Joint Resolutions (2)

1. Jt. Res. No. 1

Joint Resolution Authorizing the Increase in Base Pay of Military and Uniformed Personnel in the Government, and for Other Purposes (S. Jt. Res. No. 11/H. Jt. Res. No. 18) [January 1, 2018]

2. Jt. Res. No. 2

Joint Resolution Authorizing The National Housing Authority To Award To Other Qualified Beneficiaries The Unawarded Housing Units, Awarded Housing Units That Are Not Yet Occupied And Whose Ownership And Possession Are Surrendered By Their Respective Awardees, And

	Fraternities, Sororities, And Other Organizations	12. H. No. 4782	Renaming The Kay Tikling-Antipolo-Teresa-Morong National Road In The Province Of Rizal, Traversing Through Barangay Dolores In The Municipality Of Taytay Up To Barangay Maybancal In The Municipality Of Morong, As Corazon C. Aquino Avenue
5. S. No. 1738	Establishing The Philippine Identification System		
6. S. No. 1762	Establishing a Retirement Benefit System in the Office of the Ombudsman, Augmenting Its Employee Benefits		
7. H. No. 833	Renaming The Montevista-Cateel National Highway Traversing The Municipality Of Compostela, Compostela Valley Province Into The Benigno S. Aquino Jr. National Highway	13. H. No. 4946	Renaming Panglao Island Circumferential Road Traversing Barangays Tangnan, Bil-Isan, Looc, Poblacion, Danao, Tawala, Bolod And Libaong In The Municipality Of Panglao And Barangays Totolan, Songculan, Tabalong, Bingag, Dao, San Isidro, Biking 1, Biking 2, Catarman, Mayacabac, Poblacion And Union In The Municipality Of Daus, As Anos Fonacier Circumferential Road (Daus-Panglao)
8. H. No. 1425	Renaming The Acop, Tublay, Kapangan - Kibungan - Bakun - Sinipsip, Buguias Secondary National Road In The Province Of Benguet To Gov. Bado Dangwa National Road		
9. H. No. 2656	Naming The Diversion Road In Sorsogon City, Province Of Sorsogon As Salvador H. Escudero III Diversion Road	14. H. No. 4947	Renaming The Road Traversing Barangays San Jose, Tolentino West, Tolentino East, Francisco, Sungay West (Left Side), Sungay East (Right Side), Sungay East, Iruhin West, Iruhin Central, Iruhin East And Dapdap West In The City Of Tagaytay, Province Of Cavite To Isaac O. Tolentino Avenue
10. H. No. 2708	Renaming The Gurel-Bokod-Kabayan-Abatan Road In The Province Of Benguet To Cong. Andres Acop Cosalan Road		
11. H. No. 2785	Renaming The Wawa Road At Barangay San Rafael, Municipality Of Rodriguez, Province Of Rizal As General Licerio I. Geronimo Highway	15. H. No. 5001	Renaming Governor's Drive, Traversing Soro-Soro Bridge In The City Of Binan, Province Of

Laguna And The Municipality Of Ternate, Province Of Cavite, As Juanito R. Remulla, Sr. Road

16. H. No. 5002

Renaming The Molino-Salawag-Paliparan Road, Traversing Barangay Talaba 4 In The City Of Bacoor, And Barangay Paliparan I In The City Of Dasmaringas, All In The Province Of Cavite, As Bacoor-Dasmaringas National Road

17. H. No. 5123

Renaming The Molino Boulevard Traversing Barangay Talaba 4 And Barangay San Nicolas 3 In The City Of Bacoor, Province Of Cavite As Bacoor Boulevard

18. H. No. 5356

Naming The Linamon-Matungao-Baloi National Road Traversing Barangay Samburon In The Municipality Of Linamon, And Barangay Bulao In The Municipality Of Baloi, All In The Province Of Lanao Del Norte, As The Metro Iligan Regional Agro-Industrial Center (MIRAIC) Highway

19. H. No. 5643

Naming The Poblacion-Caniogan National Road Traversing Barangay Poblacion And Barangay Barakanas In The Municipality Of Tubod, Province Of Lanao Del Norte As The Arsenio Arcelo Quibranza Highway

PENDING CONFERENCE COMMITTEE (7)

1. S. No. 1233

Creating The Coconut Farmers and Industry Trust Fund, Providing for Its Management and Utilization

2. S. No. 1255

The Coverage of Exemptions from Revealing the Source of Published News or Information Obtained in Confidence by Including Journalists from Broadcast, News Agencies and Internet Publications, Amending for The Purpose Section 1 Of Republic Act 53, As Amended by R.A.1477

3. S. No. 1537

Providing for The Scaling Up of Nutrition for The First 1,000 Days of Life Through a Strengthened Integrated Strategy for Maternal, Neonatal, Child Health and Nutrition, Reconstituting for The Purpose the National Nutrition Council (NNC)

4. S. No. 1620

Abolishing The Road Board And Transferring Its Powers And Functions Including The Management Of The Motor Vehicles User's Charge Funds To The Department Of Public Works And Highways (DPWH) And To The Department Of Transportation (DOTR), Amending For The Purpose Republic Act No. 8794, Otherwise Known As The Motor Vehicles User's Charge

5. S. No. 1717 Providing For The Basic Law For The Bangsamoro And Abolishing The Autonomous Region In Muslim Mindanao, Repealing For The Purpose Republic Act No. 9054, Entitled An Act To Strengthen And Expand The Organic Act For The Autonomous Region In Muslim Mindanao, And Republic Act No. 6734, Entitled An Act Providing For An Organic Act For The Autonomous Region In Muslim Mindanao

6. H. No. 5160 Converting the Municipality of Sto. Tomas in the Province of Batangas into a Component City to Be Known as the City of Sto. Tomas

7. H. No. 5367 Amending Section 1 of Republic Act No. 9727, Reapportioning The Province Of Cavite Into Eight Legislative Districts

**APPROVED ON THIRD READING BY THE SENATE/
PENDING IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (53)**

1. S. No. 192 Mandating The Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA) To Develop, Disseminate And Update A Handbook On The Rights And Responsibilities Of Migrant Workers, Amending For The Purpose Republic Act No. 8042, Otherwise Known As The “Migrant Workers And Overseas

Filipinos Act Of 1995,” As Amended

2. S. No. 452 Regulating The Practice of Criminology Profession in The Philippines, And Appropriating Funds Therefor, Repealing for The Purpose Republic Act 6506, Otherwise Known as “An Act Creating the Board of Examiners for Criminologist in The Philippines

3. S. No. 454 Regulating The Registration, Licensure, And Practice of Occupational Therapy

4. S. No. 462 Regulating The Practice of Speech Language Pathology in The Philippines

5. S. No. 812 Institutionalizing The Grant of a Teaching Supplies Allowance for Public School Teachers

6. S. No. 884 Establishing Polytechnic University of the Philippines-San Juan Campus in The City of San Juan, Metro Manila to Be Known as PUP-San Juan Campus

7. S. No. 1270 Declaring The Last Monday Of January Every Year A Special Working Holiday As a “National Bible Day”

8. S. No. 1281 Instituting the Farmers and Fisherfolk Enterprise Development Program of the Department of Agriculture

9. S. No. 1299	Providing That 100% Of The Service Charge Collected In Hotels And Other Establishments Be Distributed To All Covered Employees	14. S. No. 1397	Otherwise Known as the ‘Philippine AIDS Prevention and Control Act of 1998’
10. S. No. 1305	Increasing The Maternity Leave Period to One Hundred Twenty (120) Days for Female Workers in The Government Service and The Private Sector with an Option to Extend for an Additional Thirty (30) Days Without Pay, Providing A Parental Leave Period for Adoptive Parents, And Granting an Additional Thirty (30) Days for Solo Mothers	15. S. No. 1431	Penalizing and Preventing the Use of Motorcycles or Scooters in The Commission of Crimes Through the Use of Bigger Plate Numbers and Identification Marks, Regulation of Backriders
11. S. No. 1355	Adopting Innovation as Vital Component of the Country’s Development Policies to Drive Inclusive Development, Promote The Growth and National Competitiveness of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	16. S. No. 1439	Instituting A Philippine Labor Force Competencies Competitiveness Program, Establishing Free Access to Technical and Vocational Training Programs
12. S. No. 1363	Institutionalizing Telecommuting in the Workplace	17. S. No. 1454	Establishing the Energy Virtual One Stop Shop for the Purpose of Streamlining the Permitting Process of Energy Generation Projects
13. S. No. 1390	Strengthening the Philippine Comprehensive Policy on Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Prevention, Treatment, Care, and Support, and Establishing the Philippine National Aids Council (PNAC), Repealing for the Purpose Republic Act No. 8504,	18. S. No. 1483	Removing The Restrictions in The Registration of Land Titles Under Sections 118, 119 and 121, And Other Restriction Against Encumbrance or Alienation On Free Patents Issued Under Section 44 Of Commonwealth Act No. 141 Or The Public Land Act, As Amended
			Mandating The Secretaries of the Department of Finance, National Economic and Development Authority, And Department of Budget and Management, And

	The Governor of the Bangko Sentral Ng Pilipinas, To Appear Biannually Before a Joint Session of Congress to Report On the Status and Directions of the Fiscal and Monetary Policies of the State	25. S. No. 1698	Provide Nationwide Mobile Number Portability To Subscribers Strengthening The Employment Rights of Members Of The Citizen Armed Forces Or The Reserve Force Of The Armed Forces Of The Philippines
19. S. No. 1527	Recognizing The British School Manila as an Educational Institution of International Character, Granting Certain Prerogatives Conducive to Its Development as Such	26. S. Jt. Res. No. 6	Declaring January 17 Of Every Year as James Leonard Tagle Gordon Day, A Special Non-Working Holiday in The City of Olongapo and The Subic Bay Freeport Zone in Recognition of the Achievements, Contributions and Heroism of James Leonard Tagle Gordon
20. S. No. 1531	Institutionalizing Energy Efficiency and Conservation, Enhancing The Efficient Use of Energy, Granting Incentives to Energy Efficiency and Conservation Projects	27. H. No. 927	Converting The Land Transportation Office (LTO) Licensing Center In The Municipality Of Kawit, Province Of Cavite Into A Regular Licensing Center To Be Known As The LTO Cavite Licensing Center Of Kawit, Cavite
21. S. No. 1532	Providing Benefits and Programs to Strengthen, Promote, And Develop the Philippine Startup Ecosystem		
22. S. No. 1534	Amending Republic Act No. 8439, Otherwise Known as The 'Magna Carta for Scientists, Engineers, Researchers and Other S & T Personnel in The Government	28. H. No. 1875	Converting the Land Transportation Office (LTO) Extension Office Located in Muntinlupa City Into a Regular LTO District Office
23. S. No. 1623	Reducing The Cap of Recoverable System Loss Rate	29. H. No. 1926	Creating A Barangay To Be Known As Barangay Poblacion 2 In The Municipality Of Villanueva, Province Of Misamis Oriental
24. S. No. 1636	Requiring Public Telecommunications Entities To		

30.H. No. 3169	Converting The Land Transportation Office (LTO) Licensing Center In The City Of Batangas, Province Of Batangas Into A Regular Licensing Center To Be Known As The Batangas City Licensing Center Of Batangas City, Batangas	San Pablo, Province Of Laguna Into A Regular Licensing Center To Be Known As The San Pablo City LTO Licensing Center
31.H. No. 3188	Converting The Caloocan City Extension Office Of The Land Transportation Office (LTO) Located In Malabon City, Metro Manila Into A Regular LTO District Office	35.H. No. 4935
32.H. No. 3986	Converting The Land Transportation Office (LTO) Located In The Municipality Of Balayan, Province Of Batangas Into A Regular LTO District Office To Be Known As The Lto District Office Of Balayan, Batangas	Creating A Barangay to Be Known as Barangay Don Albino T. Taruc in The Municipality of Socorro, Province of Surigao Del Norte
33.H. No. 4136	Renewing For Another Twenty-Five (25) Years The Franchise Granted To Manila Broadcasting Company Under Republic Act No. 7816, Entitled: An Act Granting The Manila Broadcasting Company A Franchise To Construct, Install, Operate And Maintain Radio And Television Broadcasting Stations Within The Philippines	36.H. No. 5349
34.H. No. 4166	Converting The Land Transportation Office (LTO) Licensing Center In The City Of	Renewing For Another Twenty-Five (25) Years The Franchise Granted To Notre Dame Broadcasting Corporation Under Republic Act No. 8109, Entitled: An Act Granting The Notre Dame Broadcasting Corporation A Franchise To Construct, Install, Operate, And Maintain Radio Broadcasting Stations In The Philippines For Religious Educational, And Cultural As Well As For Commercial Purposes
		37.H. No. 5635
		Extending For Another Twenty-Five (25) Years The Franchise Granted To Bright Star Broadcasting Network Corporation Under Republic Act No. 7295, Entitled "An Act Granting The Bright Star Broadcasting Network Corporation A Franchise To Construct, Install, Operate And Maintain For Commercial Purposes Radio And Television Broadcasting Stations In The Philippines

38.H. No. 5716	Extending For Another Twenty-Five (25) Years The Franchise Granted To Vanguard Radio Network Company, Inc. Under Republic Act No. 7529, Entitled ‘An Act Granting Vanguard Radio Network Company, Inc. A Franchise To Construct, Install, Operate And Maintain Radio And Television Broadcasting Stations In The Island Of Luzon And For Other Purposes’, As Amended By Republic Act No. 8069	41. H. No. 6031	Republic Act No. 9744, Otherwise Known as An Act Converting the Cebu State College of Science and Technology System in the City of Cebu and All Its Satellite Campuses Located in the Province of Cebu into a State University to be Known as the Cebu Technological University (CTU)
39.H. No. 5780	Renaming the Don Honorio Ventura Technological State University (DHVTSU) in the Municipality of Bacolor, Province of Pampanga as the Don Honorio Ventural State University (DHVSU), and Expanding its Curricular Offerings, Amending for the Purpose Republic Act No. 9832, Entitled An Act Converting the Don Honorio Ventura College of Arts and Trades in the Municipality of Bacolor, Province of Pampanga Into a State University to be Known as the Don Honorio Ventura Technological State University (DHVTSU)	42. H. No. 6202	Mandating the Integration of the Maasin City College Into the Southern Leyte State University (SLSU)
40.H. No. 6030	Integrating the Cebu City Mountain Extension Campus as a Satellite Campus of the Cebu Technological University, and Appropriating Funds Therefor, Amending for the Purpose	43. H. No. 6203	Establishing The South Cotabato State College In The Municipality Of Surallah, Province Of South Cotabato, Integrating Therewith The Surallah National Agricultural School Located In The Municipality Of Surallah
		44. H. No. 6314	Converting The Sorsogon State College In The Province Of Sorsogon Into A State University To Be Known As The Salvador H, Escudero State Univeersity
		45. H. No. 6465	Granting Streamtech Systems Technologies Inc. A Franchise To Construct, Install, Establish, Operate, And Maintain Telecommunications Systems Throughout The Philippines
			Converting The Northwestern Mindanao State College Of Science And Technology

	(NMSCST) In The City Of Tangub, Province Of Misamis Occidental Into A State University To Be Known As The University Of Northwestern Mindanao (UNM)		Dako, Municipality Of Clarin, Province Of Misamis Occidental To Be Known As Felina Sevilla Oaminal National High School
46.H. No. 6602	Separating The Heracleo Casco National High School Annex In Barangay San Isidro Municipality Of Sta. Maria, Province Of Davao Occidental From The Heracleo Casco National High School, Converting It Into An Independent National High School To Be Known As Pedro Mariscal National High School	50.H. No. 6919	Converting The Mabuhay Elementary School In Barangay Mabuhay. Municipality Of Sultan Naga Dimaporo, Province Of Lanao Del Norte Into An Integrated School To Be Known As Mabuhay Integrated School
		51.H. No. 6920	Establishing a National High School in Barangay Bignay, Valenzuela City to Be Known as Disiplina Village-Bignay National High School
47.H. No. 6603	Separating The Kalbay National High School Annex In Barangay Sugal, Municipality Of Jose Abad Santos. Province Of Davao Occidental From The Kalbay National High School, Converting It Into An Independent National High School To Be Known As Emeliano S. Fontanares Sr. National High School	52.H. No. 6921	Establishing a National High School in Barangay Tiblac, Municipality of Ambaguio, Province of Nueva Vizcaya to be Known as the Tiblac National High School
48.H. No. 6917	Converting The Mamagum Elementary School In Barangay Mamagum, Municipality Of Sultan Naga Dimaporo, Province Of Lanao Del Norte Into An Integrated School To Be Known As Mamagum Integrated School	53.H. No. 6971	Establishing a National High School in Barangay 184, Zone 19, Maricaban, Pasay City to be Known as President Corazon Cory C. Aquino National High School
49.H. No. 6918	Establishing A National High School In Barangay Pan-Ay		

APPROVED ON SECOND READING (18)

1. S. No. 1586	Establishing The Soccsksargen General Hospital In The Municipality Of Surallah, Province Of The South Cotabato
----------------	--

- | | | | |
|----------------|--|-----------------|--|
| 2. S. No. 1649 | Upgrading The Bataan Provincial Hospital In The Province Of Bataan Into A Level III Teaching And Training Hospital To Be Now Known As The Bataan General Hospital And Medical Center | | Professional Health Care, Authorizing The Increase Of Its Medical Personnel, Changing Its Name To Region Ii Trauma And Medical Center |
| 3. S. No. 1654 | Converting The Bicol Sanitarium In The Municipality Of Cabusao, Province Of Camarines Sur, Into A Geriatric And General Medical Center To Be Known As The ‘Bicol Regional Geriatric Medical Center’, Upgrading Its Service Facilities, Authorizing The Increase Of Its Medical Personnel | 8. H. No. 4274 | Upgrading The Southern Isabela General Hospital In Santiago City, Province Of Isabela Into A Tertiary General Hospital To Be Known As The Southern Isabela Medical Center |
| 4. S. No. 1749 | Improve Land Transportation Terminals, Stations, Stops, Rest Areas And Roll-On/Roll-Off Terminals | 9. H. No. 5556 | Renewing For Another Twenty-Five (25) Years The Franchise Granted To Isla Communications Company, Inc., Presently Known As Innove Communications, Inc., Amending For The Purpose Republic Act No. 7372, Entitled: An Act Granting The Isla Communications Co., A Franchise To Install, Operate And Maintain Telecommunications Services Within The Territory Of The Republic Of The Philippines And International Points |
| 5. H. No. 639 | Providing For The Establishment Of A District Hospital In The Municipality Of Santa Elena, Province Of Camarines Norte | 10. H. No. 5880 | Upgrading The Amai Pakpak Medical Center In Marawi City, Province Of Lanao Del Sur |
| 6. H. No. 1955 | Increasing The Bed Capacity Of Rizal Medical Center In Pasig City From Three Hundred (300) To Five Hundred (500) Beds | 11. H. No. 6294 | Increasing The Bed Capacity Of The Biliran Provincial Hospital In Its Proposed Relocation Site In Barangay Larrazabal, Municipality Of Naval, Province Of Biliran, From Seventy-Five (75) To Two Hundred (200) Beds |
| 7. H. No. 2849 | Increasing The Bed Capacity Of Veterans Regional Hospital In Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya From Two Hundred (200) To Five Hundred (500), Upgrading Its Services, Facilities And | | |

12. H. No. 6311 Increasing The Bed Capacity Of The Narra Municipal Hospital In The Municipality Of Narra, Province Of Palawan From Ten (10) To One Hundred (100) Bed Capacity, And Naming It As The Governor Alfredo Mendoza Abueg, Sr. Memorial Hospital

Medical Center Extension Hospital In The Municipality Of Talavera, Province Of Nueva Ecija, To A Level Ii Hospital And Increasing Its Bed Capacity From Fifty (50) To One Hundred (100) Beds To Be Now Known As The Talavera General Hospital

13. H. No. 6389 Upgrading The Services And Facilities Of The La Union Medical Center In The Municipality Of Agoo, Province Of La Union By Increasing Its Bed Capacity To Three Hundred (300) And Establishing A Trauma Center Therein, Authorizing The Increase Of Its Personnel

18. H. No. 6740 Upgrading The Labuan Public Hospital In Zamboanga Del Sur Into A Level II Hospital To Be Known As The Labuan General Hospital, Increasing Its Bed Capacity For General Care Services To One Hundred (100)

14. H. No. 6618 Establishing A One Hundred (100)-Bed Capacity Hospital In Barangay Habay 2 In The City Of Bacoor, Province Of Cavite To Be Known As The Bacoor District Hospital

PENDING SECOND READING (136)

Period of Amendments (6)

15. H. No. 6619 Increasing The Bed Capacity Of The Baguio General Hospital And Medical Center From Five Hundred (500) To Eight Hundred (800) Beds

1. S. No. 909 Increasing The Penalties for Other Illegal Gambling Activities, Amending for The Purpose Republic Act No. 9287, Entitled an Act Increasing the Penalties for Illegal Numbers Games, Amending Certain Provisions of Presidential Decree No. 1602

16. H. No. 6620 Increasing The Bed Capacity Of St. Anthony Mother And Child Hospital In Cebu City From Twenty-Five (25) To Two Hundred (200)

2. S. No. 1280 Amending Batas Pambansa Blg. 68 Or The Corporation Code of the Philippines

17. H. No. 6711 Upgrading The Dr. Paulino J. Garcia Memorial Research And

3. S. No. 1529 Strengthening the National Museum of the Philippines, Repealing for The Purpose Republic Act No. 8492,

	Otherwise Known as The National Museum Act of 1998	6. S. No. 756	Declaring The Seventeenth of November of Every Year as National Student Leader's Day
4. S. No. 1557	Modifying the Salary Schedule for Civilian Government Personnel and Authorizing the Grant of Additional Benefits for Both Civilian and Military and Uniformed Personnel	7. S. No. 785	Providing A System of Extending No-Collateral, Low-Interest Loans to Graduates of Any Courses Offered by The Technical Education and Skills Authority or Duly Accredited Learning Institutions with Approved Overseas Job Contracts
5. S. No. 1574	Establishing The Philippine Energy Research and Policy Institute		
6. S. No. 1578	Creating The Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development	8. S. No. 807	Increasing to Three Thousand Pesos (P3000) the Monthly Personnel Economic Relief Allowance (PERA) Granted to Government Employees
<u>Period of Interpellations (130)</u>			
1. S. No. 178	Providing for the Regulation and Supervision of Payment Systems	9. S. No. 1108	Identifying Other Persons Criminally Liable for Election Offenses and Increasing the Penalties for Election-Related Offenses, Amending Sections 263 And 264 Of Batas Pambansa Bilang 881, As Amended of the Omnibus Election Code of the Philippines, And Section 46 Of Republic Act No. 8189 Or The Voter's Registration Act of 1996
2. S. No. 286	Providing for a Cost of Living Allowance (COLA) for All Officials and Employees in the Government Sector		
3. S. No. 453	Granting Survivorship Benefits to the Surviving Legitimate Spouse of a Deceased Retired Member of the Office of Solicitor General		
4. S. No. 575	Provide Time Off with Pay for Employees Who Donate Organ, Bone Marrow, Blood, Or Blood Platelets	10. S. No. 1184	Providing for Security of Tenure for All Casual and Contractual Employees of the Government Who Have Rendered the Prescribed Years of Service in The National Government Agencies and The Local Government Units
5. S. No. 747	Declaring July 25 Of Every Year as The National Campus Press Freedom Day		

11. S. No. 1208	Implementing The People’s Right to Information and The Constitutional Policies of Full Public Disclosure and Honesty in The Public Service		in Greater Metro Cebu, and Prescribing Urgent and Related Measures to Curtail the Impending Traffic Congestion in Highly Urbanized Areas, by Granting Emergency Powers to the President
12. S. No. 1210	Expanding The Scope and Coverage of Republic Act No. 4200, Otherwise Known as an Act to Prohibit and Penalize Wire Tapping and Other Related Violations of the Privacy of Communication	19. S. No. 1297	Amending Republic Act Number 7653, Otherwise Known as ‘The New Central Bank Act
13. S. No. 1252	Strengthening Republic Act No. 8353, Otherwise Known as The Anti-Rape Act of 1997	20. S. No. 1306	Creating The Philippine Boxing Commission to Strengthen the Boxing Industry and Promote the Safety and Welfare of Filipino Boxers
14. S. No. 1256	Further Amend Republic Act No. 9160, Otherwise Known as The Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2001, As Amended	21. S. No. 1391	Providing for The Mandatory Philhealth Coverage for All Persons with Disability (PWDS), Amending for The Purpose Republic Act No. 7277, As Amended, Otherwise Known as The ‘Magna Carta for Persons with Disability’
15. S. No. 1268	Providing for an Increase in The Salary of, And Additional Incentives for Government Physicians		
16. S. No. 1271	Prohibiting Discrimination on the Basis of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity or Expression (SOGIE)	22. S. No. 1392	Providing for a Revised National Apprenticeship Program, Clarifying the Standards for Training and Engagement of Apprentices and Accreditation of Apprenticeship Programs, Repealing for the Purpose Charters I and II of Title II, Book II of Presidential Decree No. 442, As Amended, Otherwise Known as the Labor Code of the Philippines
17. S. No. 1278	Establishing Job Placement Offices in Public High Schools to Provide Career Services to The Youth		
18. S. No. 1284	Compelling the Government to Address the Transportation Crisis		

23. S. No. 1393 Establishing On-Site, In-City, or Near-City Strategy for Informal Settler Families in Consideration with a People’s Plan and Mandating Local Government Units to Provide Other Basic Services and Livelihood Components in Resettlement Sites, Amending for the Purpose Republic Act No. 7279, As Amended, Otherwise Known as the “Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992”
24. S. No. 1395 Rightsizing the National Government to Improve Public Service Delivery
25. S. No. 1399 Establishing The Police Law Enforcement Courts, Granting These Exclusive Original Jurisdiction Over Violations of Constitutional Rights and PNP Rules of Engagement Committed by The Police, Amending Batas Pambansa Bilang 129, As Amended, Otherwise Known as ‘The Judiciary Act of 1980’
26. S. No. 1455 Declaring the Filipino Sign Language as the National Sign Language of the Filipino Dead and the Official Language of Government in All Transactions Involving the Dead, and Mandating the Use in Schools, Broadcast Media, and Workplace
27. S. No. 1460 Creating The Sick Leave Bank for Government Employees

28. S. No. 1462 Providing For Special Financial Assistance And Benefits Granted To Beneficiaries Of Uniformed And Law Enforcement Personnel Of The Philippine National Police (PNP), Armed Forces Of The Philippines (AFP), Bureau Of Fire Protection (BFP), Bureau Of Jail Management And Penology (BJMP), Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), National Bureau Of Investigation (NBI), Bureau Of Corrections (BUCOR), And Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA), Killed Or Permanently Incapacitated While In The Performance Of Their Duty Or By Reason Of Their Office Or Position, Appropriating Funds Therefor, Repealing For The Purpose Pertinent Provisions Of Republic Act No. 6963
29. S. No. 1463 Granting Educational Assistance And Benefits To The Dependents Of All Members Of The Armed Forces Of The Philippines (AFP), Philippine National Police (PNP), Bureau Of Fire Protection (BFP), Bureau Of Jail Management And Penology (BJMP), National Bureau Of Investigation (NBI), Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA), Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) And Bureau

	Of Corrections (BUCOR) Who Are Killed Or Permanently Incapacitated While In The Performance Of Their Duty Or By Reason Of Their Office Or Position	36. S. No. 1559	Granting Hazard Pay to Covered Employees of the Government
		37. S. No. 1560	Granting Disaster Service Volunteers Paid Leave During Period of Disasters
30. S. No. 1477	Promoting Positive and Non-Violent Discipline of Children, Prohibiting All Forms of Corporal Punishment, Humiliating and Degrading Treatment	38. S. No. 1561	Providing That All Contractual and Casual Employees in The Government Service Be Paid Corresponding Wages During Special Public and Local Holidays
31. S. No. 1478	Institutionalizing The Bamboo Industry Development in The Philippines, Creating The Bamboo Industry Research and Development Center (BIRDC)	39. S. No. 1562	Granting Night Shift Differential Pay to The Government Employees Including Those in Government-Owned or Controlled Corporations
32. S. No. 1504	Institutionalizing Philippine Participation in the International Exhibitions of the Venice Biennale	40. S. No. 1597	Institutionalizing The Grant of Student Fare Discount Privileges On Public Transportation
33. S. No. 1515	Strengthening the Philippine Sports Commission, Amending for the Purpose Republic Act No. 6847, Otherwise Known as the Philippine Sports Commission Act	41. S. No. 1616	Amending Chapter V, Section 85 Of Republic Act No. 9593, Otherwise Known as The Tourism Act Of 2009
34. S. No. 1528	Establishing The Department of Culture	42. S. No. 1629	Waiving Government Fees And Charges On The Issuance Of Documents Required In The Application For Employment Of First Time Jobseekers
35. S. No. 1558	Defining and Penalizing Gender-Based Street and Public Spaces Harassment, Expanding The Definition of Sexual Harassment, And Amending for This Purpose Republic Act No. 7877	43. S. No. 1633	Amending Section 9 Of Presidential Decree 1586 By Increasing The Penalties Thereof
		44. S. No. 1634	Providing For The Mandatory Domestic Processing Of All

	Mineral Ores Before Exportation And A Certification Showing Presence Or Lack Of Rare Earth Elements, Amending For The Purpose Republic Act No. 7942 Otherwise Known As The Philippine Mining Act Of 1995	52. S. No. 1716	To Entry Level Career Executive Service Officer Eligibility In The Civil Service Creating And Establishing A Sports Complex Known As The Philippine Amateur Sports Training Center, And Funding For The Acquisition Of Property, Construction Of Facilities, Including Its Administration, Maintenance And Management
45. S. No. 1637	Creating A National Transportation Safety Board		
46. S. No. 1641	Regulating The Practice Of Fisheries Profession In The Philippines, Creating For The Purpose A Professional Regulatory Board Of Fisheries	53. S. No. 1732	Instituting Inclusive Education and Establishing Special Education Centers for Children and Youth with Special Needs in all Public Schools Divisions, Providing for Standards and Guidelines
47. S. No. 1642	Institutionalizing The Implementation Of The Government Internship Program		
48. S. No. 1650	Providing For The Magna Carta Of The Out-Of-School Youth	54. S. No. 1753	Rationalizing and Expanding the Powers and Duties of the Local Security Commission to Ensure the Long-Term Viability of the Social Security System, Further Amending for the Purpose Republic Act No. 1161, As Amended by Republic Act No. 8282, Otherwise Known as the Social Security Act of 1997
49. S. No. 1653	Institutionalizing Reforms In The Procurement By Distribution Utilities And Other Distribution Entities Of Supply For The Captive Market		
50. S. No. 1683	Granting Benefits And Privileges To Former Presidents And Vice Presidents Of The Philippines Or Their Surviving Spouses, Amending For This Purpose Republic Act No. 5059, Repealing Republic Act No. 2087	55. S. No. 1754	Amending Commonwealth Act No. 146, Otherwise Known as the Public Service Act, as Amended
51. S. No. 1684	Declaring The Conferment Of A Doctorate Degree As Equivalent	56. S. No. 1755	Strengthening the Powers of the National Telecommunications Commission (NTC), Amending for the Purpose Republic Act No.

	7925, Otherwise Known as the “Public Telecommunications Policy Act of the Philippines”	62.H. No. 416	Allowing Home Economics Graduates to Teach Home Economics Subjects and Home Economics-Related Technical- Vocational Subjects in All Public and Private Elementary and Secondary Educational Institutions, Respectively, Consistent with Section 8 of Republic Act No. 10533 or the Enhanced Basic Education Act of 2013
57.S. No. 1761	Reform the Budget Process by Enforcing Greater Accountability in Public Financial Management (PFM), Promoting Fiscal Sustainability, Strengthening Congress’ Power of the Purse, Instituting an Integrated PFM System, and Increasing Budget Transparency and Participation		
58.S. No. 1763	Promoting Open Access in Data Transmission, Providing Additional Powers to the National Telecommunications Commission	63.H. No. 622	Declaring March 24 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The City Of Ligao, Province Of Albay, In Commemoration Of Its Founding Anniversary
59.S. No. 1819	Establishing The Office For Social Welfare Attache, Amending For The Purpose Republic Act No. 8042, Otherwise Known As The Migrant Workers And Overseas Filipinos Act Of 1995, As Amended	64.H. No. 705	Declaring December 8 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Municipality Of Agoo, Province Of La Union, To Be Known As Agoo Day
60.S. No. 1823	Further Strengthening The Office Of The Solicitor General By Increasing Its Powers And Functions, And Augmenting Its Employee Benefits, Amending For The Purpose Republic Act No. 9417 And Executive Order No. 292	65.H. No. 1865	Declaring March 21 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Municipality Of San Fabian, Province Of Pangasinan, In Commemoration Of Its Founding Anniversary
61.S. Jt. Res. No. 5	Increasing the Monthly Pension of the Social Security System Pensioners Under the Social Security Act of 1997	66.H. No. 1928	Declaring June 16 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Municipality Of Villanueva, Province Of Misamis Oriental, In Commemoration Of Its Founding Anniversary, To Be Known As Araw Ng Villanueva

67. H. No. 2097 Declaring December 2 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The City Of Pasay To Be Known As The ‘Foundation Day Of Pasay City’

68. H. No. 2129 Declaring July 1 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Municipality Of Alubijid, Province Of Misamis Oriental, In Commemoration Of Its Founding Anniversary, To Be Known As Araw Ng Alubijid

69. H. No. 2130 Declaring September 1 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Municipality Of Jasaan, Province Of Misamis Oriental, In Commemoration Of Its Founding Anniversary, To Be Known As Araw Ng Jasaan

70. H. No. 2131 Declaring July 22 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Municipality Of Claveria, Province Of Misamis Oriental, In Commemoration Of Its Founding Anniversary, To Be Known As Araw Ng Claveria

71. H. No. 2132 Declaring June 15 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Municipality Of Opol, Province Of Misamis Oriental, In Commemoration Of Its Founding Anniversary, To Be Known As Araw Ng Opol

72. H. No. 2290 Declaring July 2 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In

Pasig City, To Be Known As The ‘Anniversary Day Of Pasig City’

73. H. No. 2483 Declaring July 4 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The City Of Cadiz, Province Of Negros Occidental, In Commemoration Of Its Charter Day Anniversary

74. H. No. 2484 Declaring June 11 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The City Of Sagay, Province Of Negros Occidental, In Commemoration Of Its Foundation Day Anniversary

75. H. No. 2615 Declaring September 11 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Province Of Ilocos Norte In Commemoration Of The Birth Anniversary Of Former President Ferdinand Edralin Marcos, To Be Known As President Ferdinand Edralin Marcos Day

76. H. No. 2692 Declaring October 28 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Province Of Davao Occidental In Commemoration Of Its Founding Anniversary

77. H. No. 3404 Declaring August 30 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The City Of Mandaue, Province Of Cebu, In Commemoration Of Its Charter Day

78. H. No. 3526	Declaring June 20 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Municipality Of Guinayangan, Province Of Quezon, In Commemoration Of Its Founding Anniversary	83. H. No. 5152	Mass Held In Limasawa Island, Province Of Southern Leyte, To Be Known As The First Mass Day Requiring Higher Education Institutions to Report Participation and Program Support Expenditures in all College Athletic Programs
79. H. No. 3710	Declaring June 27 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The City Of El Salvador, Province Of Misamis Oriental, In Commemoration Of Its Charter Day Anniversary, To Be Known As Araw Ng El Salvador	84. H. No. 5161	Establishing the City of Prosecution Service in the City of Navotas, Amending for the Purpose Section 55 of Republic Act No. 9387, Otherwise Known as the Charter of the City of Navotas
80. H. No. 4602	Naming The Intersection Of Jose Abad Santos Avenue (Gapan-San Fernando-Olongapo Road) And The Guagua-Floridablanca Provincial Road Located At The Border Of Barangay San Antonio And Barangay Jose Abad Santos, Both In The Municipality Of Guagua, Province Of Pampanga As The William Golangco Junction	85. H. No. 5172	Declaring June 19 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Whole Province Of Laguna In Honor Of The Birth Anniversary Of Our National Hero, Dr. Jose P. Rizal, To Be Known As Araw Ng Kapanganakan Ni Dr. Jose P. Rizal
81. H. No. 5003	Renaming The Road Traversing Barangay Dolores In The Municipality Of Taytay And Barangay Bagumbong In The Municipality Of Jala-Jala, All In The Province Of Rizal, As Jose Rizal Highway	86. H. No. 5173	Declaring September 17 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Municipality Of Los Banos, Province Of Laguna, In Commemoration Of Its Founding Anniversary And The Annual Banamos Festival
82. H. No. 5060	Declaring March 31 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Whole Province Of Southern Leyte, In Commemoration Of The First	87. H. No. 5202	Declaring May 15 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In

	The Province Of Surigao Del Norte, To Be Known As Adlaw Nan Probinsya Nan Surigao Del Norte, Thereby Amending Republic Act No. 7553, Entitled An Act Declaring June Nineteen Of Every Year As A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Province Of Surigao Del Norte, To Be Known As Adlaw Nan Surigao Del Norte		The Province Of Ifugao, In Commemoration Of Its Founding Anniversary, To Be Known As The Ifugao Foundation Day
		92. H. No. 5260	Declaring February 3 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The City Of Binan, Province Of Laguna, To Be Known As Biñan Liberation Day
88. H. No. 5203	Moving The Date Of Catarman Day To August 30 Of Every Year, Amending For The Purpose Republic Act No. 9203, Entitled An Act Declaring The Fifteenth (15th) Day Of August Of Every Year As A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Municipality Of Catarman, Province Of Camiguin, To Be Known As Catarman Day	93. H. No. 5262	Declaring May 22 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Province Of Guimaras In Commemoration Of Its Anniversary As A Province
		94. H. No. 5551	Declaring September 2 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Province Of Albay, Including The Cities Therein, In Commemoration Of The Birth Anniversary Of General Simeon A. Ola, To Be Known As Simeon Ola Day
89. H. No. 5214	Declaring January 6 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The City Of Toledo, Province Of Cebu, In Commemoration Of Its Charter Day Anniversary		
		95. H. No. 5552	Declaring April 3 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Province Of Albay, Including The Cities Therein, In Commemoration Of Its Founding Anniversary, To Be Known As Albay Day
90. H. No. 5258	Declaring July 4 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Province Of Lanao Del Norte, In Commemoration Of Its Founding Anniversary, To Be Known As Araw Ng Lanao		
		96. H. No. 5553	Declaring September 2 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Province Of Ifugao, In Commemoration Of The Surrender Of General
91. H. No. 5259	Declaring June 18 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In		

	Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander Of The Japanese Imperial Army In The Philippines, In Kalinga, Ifugao	101. H. No. 5563	Declaring April 21 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Municipality Of Orani, Province Of Bataan, In Commemoration Of Its Founding Anniversary, To Be Known As Orani Foundation Day
97. H. No. 5554	Declaring December 9 Of Every Year A Special Working Holiday In The Province Of Dinagat Islands In Commemoration Of The Birth Anniversary Of Ruben Edera Ecleo, Sr.	102. H. No. 5564	Declaring February 3 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The City Of Cabanatuan, Province Of Nueva Ecija, In Commemoration Of Its Founding Anniversary
98. H. No. 5555	Declaring June 15 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Province Of Pampanga And Angeles City To Be Known As The Mt. Pinatubo Memorial Day	103. H. No. 5565	Declaring January 24 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Province Of Palawan And The City Of Puerto Princesa In Honor Of The Martyrdom Of Governor Higinio Acosta Mendoza, Sr., To Be Known As Governor Higinio Acosta Mendoza, Sr. Day
99. H. No. 5559	Extending For Another Twenty-Five (25) Years The Franchise Granted To Ermita Electronics Incorporated, Presently Known As G. Telecoms, Inc., Amending For The Purpose Republic Act No. 8196, Entitled: An Act Granting The Ermita Electronics, Incorporated, A Franchise To Construct, Install, Establish, Maintain And Operate Radio Communications Systems In The Philippines	104. H. No. 5566	Declaring November 2 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Province Of Misamis Occidental, In Commemoration Of Its Founding Anniversary, To Be Known As Araw Ng Misamis Occidental
100. H. No. 5562	Declaring April 5 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Province Of Pangasinan, In Commemoration Of Its Founding Anniversary, To Be Known As The Pangasinan Day	105. H. No. 5638	Declaring November 28 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Municipality Of Santa Margarita, Province Of Samar, In Commemoration Of Its Founding Anniversary, To Be

Known As The Santa Margarita
Foundation Day

Entire Province Of Cebu, Including
Its Highly Urbanized And
Component Cities, To Be Known
As 'Cebu Press Freedom Day'

106. H. No. 5639

Declaring October 16 Of Every
Year A Special Nonworking
Holiday In The City Of Calbayog,
Province Of Samar, In
Commemoration Of Its Charter
Day Anniversary, To Be Known
As The Calbayog City Charter
Day

111. H. No. 5689

Declaring August 2 Of Every
Year A Special Nonworking
Holiday In The City Of Butuan,
Province Of Agusan Del Norte,
In Commemoration Of Its Charter
Day Anniversary, To Be Known
As Adlaw Hong Butuan

107. H. No. 5640

Declaring September 3 Of Every
Year A Special Nonworking
Holiday In The City Of Baguio,
Province Of Benguet, In
Commemoration Of The Surrender
Of The Japanese Military Forces
Led By General Tomoyuki
Yamashita In Baguio City

112. H. No. 5690

Declaring March 2 Of Every Year
A Special Nonworking Holiday In
The Province Of La Union In
Commemoration Of Its Founding
Anniversary, To Be Known As
'La Union Day'

108. H. No. 5641

Declaring December 1 Of Every
Year A Special Nonworking
Holiday In The Municipality Of
Padre Garcia, Province Of
Batangas, In Commemoration Of
Its Founding Anniversary And The
Annual Kabakahan Festival

113. H. No. 5691

Declaring November 15 Of Every
Year A Special Nonworking
Holiday In The Province Of
Occidental Mindoro In
Commemoration Of Its Founding
Anniversary

109. H. No. 5687

Declaring January 23 Of Every
Year A Special Nonworking
Holiday In The Province Of
Bulacan In Commemoration Of
The Inauguration Of The
Philippine Republic

114. H. No. 6084

Declaring January 16 Of Every
Year A Special Nonworking
Holiday In The City Of Navotas
In Commemoration Of Its
Founding Anniversary

110. H. No. 5688

Declaring September 21 Of Every
Year A Special Working Holiday
In The City Of Cebu And The

115. H. No. 6114

Increasing The Bed Capacity Of
The Luis Hora Memorial Regional
Hospital From One Hundred (100)
To Two Hundred (200) Beds,
Upgrading The Service Facilities
And Professional Health Care
Therein

116. H. No. 6160 Declaring September 7 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The City Of Cavite, Province Of Cavite, In Commemoration Of Its Founding Anniversary
117. H. No. 6161 Declaring January 21 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Municipality Of Rodriguez, Province Of Rizal, In Commemoration Of The Birth Anniversary Of The Honorable Eulogio ‘Amang’ Adona Rodriguez, Sr.
118. H. No. 6178 Declaring January 11 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Province Of Bataan In Commemoration Of Its Founding Anniversary To Be Known As Bataan Foundation Day
119. H. No. 6239 Declaring November 5 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The City Of Ormoc, Province Of Leyte, To Be Known As ‘Ormoc Flash Flood Memorial Day’
120. H. No. 6418 Declaring October 26 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Province Of Catanduanes To Be Known As The ‘Foundation Day Of Catanduanes’
121. H. No. 6591 Declaring November 8 Of Every Year As A Special Working

122. H. No. 6592 Declaring February 24 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Province Of Zamboanga Sibugay In Commemoration Of Its Founding Anniversary, To Be Known As ‘Araw Ng Sibugay’
123. H. No. 6621 Increasing The Bed Capacity Of The Adela Serra Ty Memorial Medical Center In Tandag City, Province Of Surigao Del Sur, From Two Hundred (200) To Five Hundred (500) Beds, Upgrading Its Services And Facilities, Authorizing The Increase Of Its Medical Personnel
124. H. No. 6688 Declaring July 4 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Entire Province Of Bohol, To Be Known As ‘Francisco Dagohoy Day’ In Honor Of Francisco Dagohoy, A Native Of Bohol And Leader Of The Longest Philippine Revolt On Record That Lasted For Eighty-Five (85) Years During The Spanish Era
125. H. No. 6689 Declaring June 17 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Province Of Agusan Del Sur In Commemoration Of Its Founding Anniversary

126. H. No. 6690 Declaring May 3 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Municipality Of Sta Cruz, Province Of Marinduque, In Commemoration Of Its Founding Anniversary, To Be Known As ‘Sta. Cruz Day’
127. H. No. 6742 Increasing The Bed Capacity Of The Zamboanga City Medical Center In Zamboanga City From Five Hundred (500) To Eight Hundred (800) Beds And Appropriating Funds Therefor Amending For The Purpose Republic Act No. 7272, As Amended, Entitled ‘An Act Converting The Zamboanga Regional Hospital In Zamboanga City Into Zamboanga City Medical Center
128. H. No. 6780 Declaring November 22 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Province Of Sultan Kudarat In Commemoration Of Its Founding Anniversary
129. H. No. 6781 Declaring July 31 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The Municipality Of Tangalan, Province Of Aklan, To Be Known As ‘Tangalan Day’ In Commemoration Of Its Creation As A Separate Municipality From The Municipality Of Makato, And In Honor Of The Bravery Of The Hometown Heroes Of Barangay Vivo Who Revolted Against The Spaniards

130. H. No. 7044 Declaring June 18 Of Every Year A Special Nonworking Holiday In The City Of Bacolod, Province Of Negros Occidental, To Be Known As The ‘Bacolod City Charter Day’, In Commemoration Of The Day President Manuel L. Quezon Signed And Approved Into Effect Commonwealth Act No. 326, Creating The City Of Bacolod

ADOPTED COMMITTEE REPORT (1)

1. Cttee. Rpt. 196 Bureau of Immigration Extortion Scandal

ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS (56)

A. Resolutions Concurring in the Ratification of Treaties and/or International Agreements/Conventions (17)

1. Res. No. 58 Resolution Concurring in The Ratification of the Convention Concerning Protection of the Right to Organise and Procedures for Determining Conditions of Employment in The Public Service (PSR-454) [August 14, 2017]
2. Res. No. 79 Resolution Concurring In The Ratification Of The Framework Agreement On Partnership And Cooperation Between The European Union And Its Member States, Of The One Part, And The

Republic Of The Philippines, Of
The Other Part (PSR-570)
[January 22, 2018]

3. Res. No. 80

Resolution Concurring In The
Ratification Of The Agreement
Between The Republic Of The
Philippines And The Federal
Republic Of Germany On Social
Security (PSR-571) [January 22,
1018]

4. Res. No. 81

Resolution Concurring In The
Ratification Of The Agreement
On Social Security Between The
Republic Of The Philippines And
The Kingdom Of Sweden (PSR-
572) [January 22, 2018]

5. Res. No. 86

Resolution Concurring In The
Ratification Of The Agreement
Between The Government Of
The Republic Of The Philippines
And The Government Of The
United Mexican States For The
Avoidance Of Double Taxation
With Respect To Taxes On
Income And The Prevention Of
Fiscal Evasion (PSR-613)
[February 19, 2018]

6. Res. No. 87

Resolution Concurring In The
Ratification Of The Agreement
Establishing Asean+3
Macroeconomic Research Office
(AMRO) (PSR-614) [February
19, 2018]

7. Res. No. 88

Resolution Concurring In The
Ratification Of The Convention

Between The Government Of The
Republic Of The Philippines And
The Government Of The Kingdom
Of Thailand For The Avoidance
Of Double Taxation And The
Prevention Of Fiscal Evasion With
Respect To Taxes On Income
(PSR-615) [February 19, 2018]

8. Res. No. 89

Resolution Concurring In The
Accession To The Convention On
Cybercrime (PSR-616) [February
19, 2018]

9. Res. No. 90

Resolution Concurring In The
Ratification Of The Convention
Between The Government Of
The Republic Of The Philippines
And The Government Of The
Democratic Socialist Republic
Of Sri Lanka For The Avoidance
Of Double Taxation And The
Prevention Of Fiscal Evasion
With Respect To Taxes On
Income (PSR-617) [February 19,
2018]

10. Res. No. 93

Resolution Concurring In The
Ratification Of The Free Trade
Agreement Between The EFTA
States And The Philippines (PSR-
647) [March 5, 2018]

11. Res. No. 94

Resolution Concurring The
Accession To The International
Convention On The Control Of
Harmful Anti-Fouling Systems On
Ships, 2001 (PSR-648) [March 5,
2018]

12. Res. No. 95 Resolution Concurring In The Accession To The Protocol Of 1997 To Amend The International Convention For The Prevention Of Pollution From Ships, 1973, As Modified By The Protocol Of 1978 Relating Thereto (PSR-649) [March 5, 2018]
13. Res. No. 96 Resolution Concurring In The Accession To The Protocol Of 1988 Relating To The International Convention On Load Lines, 1966 (Psr-650) [March 5, 2018]
14. Res. No. 97 Resolution Concurring In The Accession To The Protocol Of 1978 Relating To The International Convention For The Safety Of Life At Sea, 1974 (PSR-651) [March 5, 2018]
15. Res. No. 98 Resolution Concurring In The Accession To The Protocol Of 1988 Relating To The International Convention For The Safety Of Life At Sea, 1974 (PSR-652) [March 5, 2018]
16. Res. No. 99 Resolution Concurring In The Acceptance Of The Agreement To Promote Compliance With International Conservation And Management Measures By Fishing Vessels On The High Seas (PSR-653) [March 5, 2018]
17. Res. No. 100 Resolution Concurring In The Accession To The Agreement On

Port State Measures To Prevent, Deter And Eliminate Illegal, Unreported And Unregulated Fishing (PSR-654) [March 5, 2018]

B. Simple Resolutions (39)

1. Res. No. 54 Resolution Informing the House of Representatives That a Quorum Is Present in the Senate and That This Body Has Entered Upon the Exercise of its Functions for the Second Regular Session of the Seventeenth Congress of the Philippines (PSR-422) [July 24, 2017]
2. Res. No. 55 Resolution Informing President Rodrigo Roa Duterte That a Quorum Is Present in the Senate and That This Body Has Entered Upon the Exercise of its Functions for the Second Regular Session of the Seventeenth Congress of the Philippines (PSR-423) [July 24, 2017]
3. Res. No. 57 Resolution Creating a Special Committee on Marawi City Rehabilitation (PSR-428 & 457) [August 9, 2017]
4. Res. No. 59 Resolution Congratulating and Commending the 2017 *Gawad Sa Pinakatanging Kooperatiba* (Gawad Pitak) Outstanding Agriculture and Non-Agriculture-Based Cooperatives Honored by

the Landbank of the Philippines on 14 August 2017 At the Philippine International Convention Center in Pasay City, Philippines (PSR-459) [August 15, 2017]

5. Res. No. 60

Resolution Congratulating and Commending Buenavista Development Cooperative (Agriculture-Based) of Buenavista, Guimaras and Sacred Heart Savings Cooperative (Non-Agriculture-Based) of Galimuyod, Ilocos Sur for Being Conferred the 2017 *Gawad Sa Pinakatanging Kooperatiba* (Gawad Pitak) Hall of Fame Award by the Landbank of the Philippines During the *Gawad Sa Pinakatanging Kooperatiba* (Gawad Pitak) Awarding Ceremony on 14 August 2017 At the Philippine International Convention Center in Pasay City, Philippines (PSR-460) [August 15, 2017]

6. Res. No. 61

Resolution Congratulating and Commending the Nagkakaisang Magsasaka Agricultural Primary Multi-Purpose Cooperative of Talavera, Nueva Ecija for Being Awarded the 2017 Ginintuang Gawad Pitak by the Landbank of the Philippines During the *Gawad Sa Pinakatanging Kooperatiba* (Gawad Pitak) Awarding Ceremony on 14 August 2017 At the Philippine International

Convention Center in Pasay City, Philippines (PSR-461) [August 15, 2017]

7. Res. No. 62

Resolution Congratulating and Commending Cesario L. Tabago of Moncada, Tarlac for Being Named the 2017 Ulirang Magsasaka by the Landbank of the Philippines During the *Gawad Sa Pinakatanging Kooperatiba* (Gawad Pitak) Awarding Ceremony on 14 August 2017 At the Philippine International Convention Center in Pasay City, Philippines (PSR-462) [August 15, 2017]

8. Res. No. 63

Resolution Honoring and Commending the Metrobank Foundation Outstanding Filipinos of 2017 (PSR-478) [September 11, 2017]

9. Res. No. 64

Resolution Expressing the Sense of the Senate to Join the Community of Nations and Parliaments Around the World in Commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Democracy (PSR-500) [September 13, 2017]

10. Res. No. 65

Resolution Congratulating and Commending The Senate Advocates For Winning The Championship Trophy Of The 1st Makabansa Basketball League On 24 September 2017, At The

Meralco Fitness Center In Ortigas Avenue, Pasig City (UNR-3) [September 25, 2017]

11. Res. No. 66 Resolution Expressing the Sense of the Senate of the Philippines to Support the Appeal of President Rodrigo Roa Duterte to the Government of the United States of America for the Return of the Bells of Balangiga, That Were Taken as Trophies of War by American Military Troops in 1901 (PSR-481) [September 26, 2017]
12. Res. No. 67 Resolution Expressing the Profound Sympathy and Sincere Condolences of the Senate of the Philippines on the Death of Former Senator Dominador R. Aytona (1965-1971) (PSR-519) [September 27, 2017]
13. Res. No. 68 Resolution Respectfully Urging His Excellency, President Rodrigo R. Duterte to Nominate Miriam Defensor Santiago for Conferment of the Quezon Service Cross, in Recognition of Her Exemplary Contribution to the Nation Through a Life Dedicated to Public Service (PSR-508 & 517) [September 27, 2017]
14. Res. No. 69 Resolution Authorizing the Chairmen of the Senate Committee on Public Order and Dangerous Drugs and the Senate Committee on Justice and Human Rights to Make Public the

Testimony of Mr. John Paul Solano Given During An Executive Session in Connection with the Senate Investigation on the Death of Hazing Victim Horacio “Atio” T. Castillo III (PSR-529) [October 11, 2017]

15. Res. No. 70 Resolution Recognizing and Congratulating Jesus Is Lord Church for Celebrating its 39th Founding Anniversary on October 27, 2017 (PSR-528 & 530) [October 11, 2017]
16. Res. No. 71 Resolution Congratulating and Commending Krizziah Lyn Tabora For Winning The Women’s Title In The 53rd QubicaAMF Bowling World Cup Champions Held In Hermosillo, Mexico On November 4-12, 2017 (PSR-541 & 542) [November 21, 2017]
17. Res. No. 72 Resolution Commending and Congratulating Jerwin Ancajas For Retaining The IBF Junior Bantamweight Championship Title (PSR-548) [December 4, 2017]
18. Res. No. 73 Resolution Congratulating the Municipality of Sikatuna in the Province of Bohol for Celebrating its 100th Founding Anniversary on December 05, 2017 (PSR-558) [December 5, 2017]
19. Res. No. 74 Resolution Congratulating and Commending Mark ‘Magnifico’ Magsayo for Defending His WBO

- International Featherweight Title Against the Japanese Shota Hayashi on November 25, 2017 in Tagbilaran City, Bohol (PSR-562) [December 5, 2017]
20. Res. No. 75 Resolution Congratulating and Commending the RP Blu Girls for Winning the Silver Medal at the 2017 Women’s Softball Asian Championship held in Taichung, Taiwan from 29 November To 4 December 2017 (PSR-564) [December 11, 2017]
21. Res. No. 76 Resolution Honoring the Late Justice Flerida Ruth P. Romero, Retired Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and Former Secretary-General of the Constitutional Commission in 1987, for Her Life-Long Service to the Country as Public Servant in Different Capacities and as An Academic (PSR-569) [December 11, 2017]
22. Res. No. 77 Resolution Expressing the Sense of the Senate of the Need to Adjust The Base Pay Of Civilian Personnel Which Shall Be Affected By The Disturbance Of Wage Structure By Reason Of Senate Joint Resolution No. 11, Series Of 2017 (PSR-575) [December 13, 2017]
23. Res. No. 78 Resolution Honoring the Achievements and Contributions

- of the Late Fashion Designer Jose “Pitoy” R. Moreno for His Service to the Nation and Contributions to the Global Fashion and Apparel Industry That Showcase Filipino Culture and Creativity (PSR-585) [January 17, 2018]
24. Res. No. 82 Resolution Commending The Armed Forces Of The Philippines (AFP) And The Philippine National Police (PNP) For Their Bravery And Heroism In The Fight Against The Maute-Abu Sayyaf Terrorist Group And For Their Valiant Efforts And Sacrifices In Trying To Reclaim The Islamic City Of Marawi From The Clutches Of Said Terrorist Group (PSR-401, 411, 416, 418, 536 & 540) [January 22, 2018]
25. Res. No. 83 Resolution Commending and Congratulating Jerwin Ancajas for Winning the International Boxing Federation Junior Bantamweight Title (PSR-606 & 610) [February 7, 2018]
26. Res. No. 84 Commending Rene Catalan and Jomary Torres (UNR-4) [February 7, 2018]
27. Res. No. 85 A Resolution Expressing the Sense of the Senate for the Immediate Implementation of the Provisions of the Universal

- Access to Quality Tertiary Education Act by Administering and Affording the Students Free Tuition and Other School Fees At the Start of the Second Semester of Academic Year 2017-2018 (PSR-620) [February 12, 2018]
28. Res. No. 91 Resolution Commending and Congratulating Donnie Nietes for Defending His International Boxing Federation Super Flyweight Title At the Superfly 2 Event in Los Angeles, California on February 25, 2018 (PSR-657) [February 26, 2018]
29. Res. No. 92 Resolution Expressing The Sense Of The Senate To Nominate Whang-Od Oggay For The Gawad Sa Manlilikha Ng Bayan (GAMABA) Or The National Living Treasures Award For Her Immense Contribution In Promoting And Preserving Filipino Traditional Folk Art (PSR-2 & 538) [February 27, 2018]
30. Res. No. 101 Resolution Recognizing Filipino International Singer And Composer Freddie ‘Anak’ Aguilar For His Lifetime Outstanding Contributions To The Philippine Arts And Culture (PSR-658) [March 13, 2018]
31. Res. No. 102 Resolution Congratulating And Commending The Senate Defenders For Winning The UNTV Cup Season 6 On 12 March 2018 At The Smart Araneta Coliseum, Quezon City (PSR-680) [March 13, 2018]
32. Res. No. 103 Resolution Commending the Outstanding Young men (TOYM) 2017 Awardees (PSR-576 & 677) [March 14, 2018]
33. Res. No. 104 Resolution Expressing the Sense of the Senate that the Deployment of Overseas Filipino Household Service Workers to Countries That Do Not Afford Migrants the Same Rights and Work Conditions as their Nationals and Allow Withholding of Philippine Passports Be Totally Banned (PSR-676) [March 21, 2018]
34. Res. No. 105 Resolution Expressing the Profound Sympathy and Sincere Condolences of the Senate of the Philippines on the Death of Former Senate President Edgardo Javier Angara (PSR-732 & 734) [May 15, 2018]
35. Res. No. 106 Resolution Informing The Office Of The President Of The Philippines And The House Of Representatives That The Senate Leadership Has Been Reorganized With The Election Of Senator Vicente C. Sotto III As Senate President And That He Has Entered Upon The Exercise Of His Functions As Such In The Second

36. Res. No. 107 Regular Session Of The Seventeenth Congress Of The Philippines (PSR-739) [May 21, 2018]
- A Resolution Recognizing And Commending The Kasamaka Initiative As A National Grassroots-Based Advocacy Program For Financial Inclusion In Every Barangay And Local Government Unit, Empowering The People Through Affordable Access To Inclusive Digital Finance (PSR-625) [May 21, 2018]
37. Res. No. 108 A Resolution Congratulating And Commending Dr. Ricardo F. Orge For Winning The 2017 Manila Water Foundation (MWF) Prize For Engineering Excellence Conducted By Manila Water Foundation, The Department Of Science And Technology (DOST), And The Philippine Technological Council (PTC) (PSR-641) [May 21, 2018]
38. Res. No. 109 Resolution Honoring The Gallantry, Bravery, Sacrifice, And Heroism Of The Men And Women In Uniform Under Joint Task Force (JTF) Marawi Composed Of Units From The Armed Forces Of The Philippines (AFP), The Philippine National Police (PNP), And The Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) (PSR-746) (May 28, 2018)

39. Res. No. 110 Resolution Confirming The Winner Of The Global Conceptual Design Competition For The New Building Of The Senate Of The Philippines (PSR-748) [May 28, 2018]

C. Concurrent Resolutions (8)

1. Ct. Res. No. 6 Concurrent Resolution Providing for the Senate and the House of Representatives to Hold a Joint Session to Hear the Message of the President of the Republic of the Philippines (HCR-11) [July 24, 2017]
2. Ct. Res. No. 7 Concurrent Resolution Creating a Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives to Notify the President of the Philippines That Congress, Now Convened for its Second Regular Session of the Seventeenth Congress of the Philippines, Is Ready to Hear His State of the Nation Address in a Joint Session of Both Houses (SCR-6) [July 24, 2017]
3. Ct. Res. No. 8 Concurrent Resolution Providing for The Legislative Calendar of the Second Regular Session of the Seventeenth Congress of the Philippines (SCR-7) [July 26, 2017]
4. Ct. Res. No. 9 Resolution Concurring in the Posthumous Conferment of the

Quezon Service Cross to Miriam Defensor Santiago (SCR-8) [December 11, 2017]

5. Ct. Res. No. 10

Concurrent Resolution Reflecting The Correct Amount In The Special Provisions Under The Office Of The Presidential Adviser On The Peace Process And Local Government Support Fund In The Bicameral Conference Committee Report On House Bill No. 6215, Otherwise Known As The 2018 General Appropriations Bill, As Approved By The Bicameral Conference Committee And Ratified By Both Houses Of Congress (HCR-13) [December 13, 2017]

6. Ct. Res. No. 11

Resolution Providing That Both Houses Of Congress Convene In Joint Session To Deliberate On The Request Of President Rodrigo Roa Duterte To Extend Further The Proclamation Of Martial Law And Suspension Of The Privilege Of Martial Law And Suspension Of The Privilege Of The Writ Of Habeas Corpus Until 31 December 2018 Or For Such Other Period Of Time As The Congress May Determine (SCR-9) [December 11, 2017]

7. Ct. Res. No. 12

Concurrent Resolution Amending House Bill No. 6104, Entitled An Act Converting The Licop

Elementary School In Barangay Licop, Mati City, Province Of Davao Oriental Into An Integrated School To Be Known As Licop Integrated School And Appropriating Funds Therefor (HCR-14) [March 7, 2018]

8. Ct. Res. No. 13

Concurrent Resolution Amending the Conference Committee Report, Entitled “An Act Promoting Ease of Doing Business and Efficient Delivery of Government Services, Amending for the Purpose Republic Act No. 9485, Otherwise Known as the “Anti-Red Tape Act of 2007,” and For Other Purposes (HCR-16) [March 21, 2018]

CUMULATIVE
STATISTICAL DATA

CUMULATIVE STATISTICAL DATA
SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS
July 24, 2017 – June 1, 2018
(As of May 30, 2018)

SENATE BILLS	
I. Senate Bills Filed	1,843
II. Senate Bills Enacted Into Law	15
III. Senate Bills Acted Upon by the Senate	483
1. Passed by Both Houses	15
2. Pending Conference Committee	5
3. Pending in the House of Representatives	24
4. Approved on Third Reading	1
5. Approved on Second Reading	4
6. Pending on Second Reading	71
7. Consolidated/Substituted in the Committee Report	359
8. Sent to the Archives	1
9. Withdrawn by Author/s	3
10. Senate Bills Pending First Reading	16
IV. Senate Bills Pending in the Committees for Public Hearing	1,329

SENATE RESOLUTIONS	
I. Senate Resolutions Filed	762
II. Senate Resolutions Adopted	110
1. Simple Resolutions	83
2. Resolutions on Treaty Concurred by the Senate	20
3. Unnumbered Resolutions Adopted	4
III. Senate Resolutions Acted Upon by the Senate	90
1. Committee Report Approved	2
2. Approved on Second Reading	0
3. Pending on Second Reading	11
a) Special Order (7)	
b) Ordinary of Business (4)	
4. Considered in SBN, Enacted Into Law	1
5. Consolidated in Adopted Resolutions	52
6. Consolidated/Substituted in Committee Report	16
7. Considered But Not Adopted	1
8. Withdrawn by Author/s	4
9. Sent to the Archives	3
10. Senate Resolution Pending First Reading	13
IV. Senate Resolutions Pending in the Committees for Public Hearing	553

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS	
I. Senate Concurrent Resolutions Filed	10
II. Senate Concurrent Resolutions Adopted	8
III. Senate Concurrent Resolutions Withdrawn	1
IV. Senate Concurrent Resolutions Pending in the Committee	1

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS	
I. Senate Joint Resolutions Filed	12
II. Senate Joint Resolutions Approved by the President of the Philippines	2
III. Pending in the House of Representatives	1
IV. Senate Joint Resolutions Acted Upon by the Senate	4
V. Senate Joint Resolutions Pending in the Committee	5

RESOLUTION OF BOTH HOUSES — SENATE	
I. Total Number of RBH Filed	2
II. Total Number of RBH Withdrawn (Authorship)	1
III. Total Number of RBH Pending in the Committee	1

HOUSE BILLS	
I. House Bills Sent to the Senate for Concurrence	539
II. House Bills Enacted Into Law	93
III. House Bills Acted Upon by the Senate	169
a) Passed by Both Houses (45)	
b) House Bills Pending in the Conference Committee (7)	
c) House Bills Sent Back to the House of Representatives (9)	
d) House Bills Approved on Third Reading (22)	
e) House Bills Approved on Second Reading (14)	
f) House Bills Pending Second Reading (72)	
g) House Bills Consolidated/Substituted in the Committee Report (13)	
IV. House Bills Pending in the Committees for Public Hearing	268

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS	
I. House Concurrent Resolutions Filed	10
II. House Concurrent Resolutions Adopted	5
III. House Concurrent Resolutions Consolidated in Adopted SCR	2
IV. House Concurrent Resolutions Sent to the Archives	1
V. House Concurrent Resolutions Pending in the Committees for Public Hearing	2

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS	
I. House Joint Resolutions Filed	3
II. House Joint Resolutions Approved by the President of the Philippines	1
III. House Joint Resolutions Consolidated with Approved SJR	0
IV. House Concurrent Resolutions Pending in the Committees	2

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS	
I. House Resolutions Received by the Senate/ Sent to the Archives	3

RESOLUTIONS of BOTH HOUSES — HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	
I. Total Number of RBH Filed	4

COMMITTEE REPORTS	
I. Total Number of Committee Reports	398
1.1 Committee Report Approved (3)	
1.2 Committee Report Pending Second Reading, Special Order (1)	
1.3 Committee Report Pending Second Reading, Ordinary Business (2)	
1.4 Committee Report Withdrawn (1)	

THE
SENATE COMMITTEES

EVENTFUL SENATE SESSIONS IN CRUCIAL TIMES

In his speech after being elected to head the Upper Chamber, Senate President Vicente C. Sotto III promised to continue in helping “the passage of laws that will be beneficial to the country and to every Filipino”. Having been a Senator for more than two decades, the Senate President knows fully well that with the undertakings of different committees, the institution has time and again showed its readiness to be an agent for change that will really benefit Filipinos.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS AND PUBLIC HEARINGS

In keeping with the Senate mandate of coming up with relevant laws, the different Senate committees and oversight committees conducted a total of 372 public hearings/bicameral conferences/technical working group/consultations (355 by the committees and 17 by the oversight Committees) for the 2nd Regular Session of the 17th Congress from 24 July 2017 up to June 1, 2018. The hearings, meetings, conferences and consultations dealt with and looked into issues of national importance.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES

Overall, the standing committees and their subcommittees conducted a total of 355 public hearings/meetings/bicameral conferences/technical working groups/consultations.

Among the most active are the following:

The *Committee on Finance* including its subcommittees which had 59 hearings/meetings/conferences/consultations;

The *Committee on Local Government (including its Subcommittee on the Bangsamoro Basic Law)* which had 29

public hearings/technical working groups/bicameral conference committee hearing/consultative meeting/executive sessions;

The *Committee on Accountability of Public Officers and Investigations (Blue Ribbon)* which conducted 24 public hearings/technical working group meeting/executive session;

The *Committee on Ways and Means* which had 20 public hearings/technical working group meeting/organizational meeting/consultative meeting/bicameral conference committee hearings;

The *Committee on Energy* which conducted a total of 19 public hearing/technical working groups/bicameral conference committee hearing/consultative meetings;

The *Committee on Labor, Employment and Human Resources Development (including its Subcommittee for Reservist Employment Rights Act)* which conducted a total of 16 public hearings/technical working group/bicameral conference hearings/meetings;

The *Committee on Public Services (including the Subcommittee on Special Protection of Child Passengers)* likewise conducted 16 public hearings/technical working group meetings/closed-door meeting;

The *Committee on Health and Demography* conducted 14 public hearings/technical working group meeting/bicameral conference committee meetings;

The *Committee on Public Order and Dangerous Drugs* also conducted 14 public hearings/executive sessions/bicameral conference committee meetings;

The *Committee on Agriculture and Food* conducted 11 public hearings/technical working group meeting/bicameral conference committee meeting;

The *Committee on Economic Affairs* conducted 11 public hearings/technical working group meetings;

The *Committee on Science and Technology* conducted 10 public hearings/technical working group meetings/bicameral conference committee meeting/roundtable discussion;

The *Committee on Government Corporations and Public Enterprises* conducted 9 public hearings/technical working group meetings/informal meetings;

Three committees, the: *Committee on Banks, Financial Institutions and Currencies; Committee on Climate Change; and Committee on Constitutional Amendments and Revision of Codes* conducted 8 public hearings/technical working group meetings/consultative hearings/meetings each;

The *Committee on Justice and Human Rights (including the Subcommittee on National Identification System)* had a total of 7 public hearings/technical working group meetings/bicameral conference committee meeting;

Three Committees, the: *Committee on Accounts; Committee on Education Arts and Culture; and Committee on Public Works*, had 6 public hearings/technical working group meetings/consultative meeting/briefings/bicameral conference committee meeting each;

Two Committees, the: *Committee on Games, Amusement and Sports; and Urban Planning, Housing and Resettlement* conducted 5 public hearings/technical working group meeting each.

The undertakings of all the other committees are reflected in the attached document.

THE SPECIAL/OVERSIGHT COMMITTEES

Thirteen (13) oversight committees conducted a total of 17 public hearings/technical working groups/organizational meetings/executive session.

The *Joint Congressional Power Commission* conducted two public hearings;

Congressional Oversight Committee on Biofuels likewise had two public hearings;

The *Joint Oversight Committee on National Health Insurance* conducted two public hearings; and

The *Senate Special Committee on Marawi City Rehabilitation (including its Subcommittee on Housing)* also had two public hearings

The following oversight committees had one public hearing/organizational meeting each:

The *Congressional Oversight Committee on the Official Development Assistance (ODA) Law*;

The *Joint Oversight Committee on Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines*;

The *Joint Congressional Oversight Committee on Cooperatives*;

The *Joint Congressional Oversight Committee on Overseas Workers Affairs*;

The *Joint Congressional Oversight Committee on Automated Election System*;

The *Congressional Oversight Committee on Tax Incentives Management and Transparency Act*;

The *Congressional Oversight Committee on Customs and Tariff*;

The *Congressional Oversight Committee on the Comprehensive Tax Reform Program*;

The *Congressional Oversight Committee on Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010*

COMMITTEE REPORTS FILED

The committees filed 263 committee reports. Among the latest reports filed are:

Committee Report Number 392 on SBN 1826 *The Security of Tenure and End of Endo Act of 2018*;

Committee Report Number 368 submitted by the Committees on Accountability of Public Officers and Investigations, Health and Demography and Finance on the Privilege Speech of Senator Gordon on the P3.5 Billion questionable dengue vaccines;

Committee Report No. 306 on SB 1763 the *Open Access in Transmission Act*;

Committee Report Number 304 on Senate Bill Numbers 1761 and 1450 on the *Budget Reform Act*;

Committee Report Number 302 on Senate Bill Numbers 1755 and 68 on *The Public Telecommunications Policy Act*;

Committee Report Number 301 on Senate Bill 1754 (in substitution of 6 senate bills) on *The New Public Service Law of the Philippines*;

Committee Report Number 300 on Senate Bill Number 1753 (in substitution of 13 Senate Bills) on the *Social Security System Rationalization*; and

Committee Report Number 277 on Senate Bill Number 1738 (in substitution of 10 Senate bills) on *The Philippine Identification System Act*.

In addition to these, the Senate adopted 17 resolutions on various treaties, conventions and agreements, among which are: Resolution Number 89 (PSR No. 616) on the “*Convention on Cybercrime*”;

Resolution No. 87 (PSR no.614) on the “*Agreement Establishing ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office (ÄMRO)*”;

Resolution Number 79 (PSR 570) on the “*Framework Agreement on Partnership and Cooperation Between the European Union and its Member States, of the One Part, and the Republic of the Philippines, of the Other Part*”;

Resolution Number 98 (PSR 652) on the “*Protocol of 1998 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea*”;

Resolution Number 58 (PSR 454) on the “*Convention Concerning Protection of the Right to Organise and Procedures for Determining Conditions of Employment in the Public Service*”; and

Resolution Number 93 (PSR 647) on the “*Free Trade Agreement between the EFTA (European Free Trade Association) States and the Philippines (PH-EFTA-FTA)*”.

OUR SENATORS



SENATE PRESIDENT VICENTE C. SOTTO III

Sportsman, singer-songwriter, artist and legislator.

For close to 50 years, Senate President Vicente C. Sotto III has done almost everything and whatever he does, he does so with distinction.

An award winning composer, world-class bowler and producer that launched the careers of some of the country's biggest singers, Sotto was not content with his accomplishments as a private individual.

Senate President Sotto's focus turned towards public service and in this endeavor, he was just as prolific. He was elected Vice Mayor of Quezon City in a landslide victory. He came up with the policy framework for the country's campaign against illegal drugs. He is responsible for over 100 laws and has held all leadership positions in the Senate.

Since becoming a senator in 2010, Sotto has never missed at a day at work. He is never late for the plenary sessions and is always active in the debates on bills and resolutions. He is the resident expert on the Rules of the Senate and his institutional memory is unmatched.

Just like most public personalities, Senate President Sotto has gone through his fair share of challenges. The position he takes on certain issues may not sit well with some people, but one thing is for sure; he will never waver from his faith and his principles, both of which have guided him in everything he has done in his life.

Senate President Sotto has also accomplished something that not too many people these days can claim to have achieved. He is celebrating his 49th wedding anniversary with his wife Helen Gamboa, a testament to all that marriages, even among celebrities and in this time where divorces and legal separations are prevalent, can last.



**SENATE PRESIDENT
PRO TEMPORE
RALPH G. RECTO**

His independence makes him an exemplary public official. He can never be boxed into a myopic position to the disdain of his critics. He is not one to shun the rough waters of public opinion when he tackles unpopular measures. He faces criticisms head on, but in ways that disarm the adversary. Whoever initially opposes him is soon converted into an ally.

Family and Personal Life

Senator Ralph Recto's political lineage is traced to the late Senator Claro Mayo Recto, nationalist and statesman, and a descendant of the patriotic Mayo and Recto clans of Luzon. Recto is the second child of three of lawyer Rafael Recto, an Assemblyman during the Regular Batasang Pambansa, and Carmen Gonzalez-Recto whose family hails from Pangasinan.

He is married to the representative of the 6th District of Batangas, Vilma Santos-Recto, father to Ryan Christian and stepfather to Luis Philippe Manzano.

Education

Recto has completed the coursework and is a candidate for both master's degrees in Public Administration from the University of the Philippines and in Strategic Business Economics from the University of Asia and the Pacific. He also took up a Leadership Course at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA. He acquired a bachelor's degree in Business Management at the De La Salle University-Manila. His elementary years were spent at the Ateneo de Manila University and La Salle Greenhills while his high school diploma was from La Salle Greenhills.

He was conferred a degree of Doctor of Humanities, *honoris causa* by the Lipa City Public College in 2010 and by the Nueva Ecija University of Science and Technology in 2009.

At the National Economic and Development Authority

After the elections of 2007, Recto joined the board of the Union Bank of the Philippines as an independent director. On July 23, 2008, he was named director-general of the National Economic and Development Authority.

As NEDA chief, Recto helped craft and monitor the government's Economic Resiliency Plan (ERP) which served as the Philippines' pump-priming program. The ERP implementation involved the frontloading of government spending during the first half of 2009 and increased spending for social services and infrastructure. Moreover, he proposed a new economic plan for the next year initially dubbed as REAP (Reloading Economic Acceleration Plan) to protect the gains made from the ERP and prepare the country for the anticipated economic rebound. He also set in place a more institutionalized monitoring of global and local events as they affect the Philippine economy.

Recto advocated various development issues such as a transparent oil pricing scheme to protect consumers as well as a greater transparency in government project implementation. He also backed innovations in the green industry and technology in the Philippines and signed a climate change program with the United Nations and the Spanish Government. In addition, Recto pushed for deeper engagements with China and other growth regions such as the Middle East.

During his term as NEDA Director-General, Recto instituted the adoption of value engineering in infrastructure projects to help cut costs, minimize delays and strengthen the ICC process. He introduced an employment odometer for all government projects/initiatives to estimate the number of jobs that can be created.

Recto also advocated the enhancement of the performance review of the Philippine government's Official Development Assistance

(ODA) portfolio to help improve the country's absorptive capacity, speed up the implementation of development programs and projects, and manage development results.

At the House of Representatives

He holds the distinction of being the youngest elected member of the House of Representatives during the 9th Congress. He also holds an unprecedented record in the congressional election history of Batangas for winning in all precincts, barangays, municipalities, together with Lipa City in the 1995 and 1998 elections. He garnered 98% of the votes cast in those two elections in the 4th District of Batangas.

During his three terms (from 1992 to 2001) as member of the House of Representatives, his legislative measures enacted into law mostly dealt with economic reforms and poverty alleviation, among which are the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act, the Philippine Economic Zone Law, Amendment to the Special Economic Zone Law, the Retail Trade Liberalization Law, Regional Headquarters Law, and the Comprehensive Tax Reform Law.

At the Philippine Senate

Recto holds the distinction of being the youngest senator of the 12th Congress at the age of 37.

In the 16th Congress, Recto was elected President Pro Tempore and chairman of the Committee on Science and Technology and continued to be a member of the Commission on Appointments. In the 12th, 13th and 15th Congresses, Recto was chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

HEARTS which is the acronym for Health, Education, Agriculture, Roads, Technology and Social Security is the core of Recto's legislative agenda and advocacy. He believes that reforms in these sectors would have a meaningful impact on the efforts to alleviate the plight of the Filipino people.

His recent legislative accomplishments

include authorship of laws on institutionalization of kindergarten, implementation of K-12, extension of the corporate life of the Philippine National Railways (PNR), increasing the tax-exempt ceiling on 13th month pay, Christmas bonus and other benefits, mandatory PhilHealth coverage for senior citizens, additional benefits for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), PAGASA modernization, extension of the Agricultural Competitiveness Enhancement Fund (ACEF), the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) modernization, creation of the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT), Customs Modernization and Tariff Act, and Centenarians Act.

He has come out in defence of Juan de la Cruz in consumer issues like oil prices, power, transportation fare, license plates, as well as the investigations on NAIA *laglag bala* and taxes on *balikbayan* boxes. On the other hand, he initiated increased budget support for state universities and colleges (SUCs), public hospitals, Philippine Science High School, PAGASA modernization, free WI-Fi in public places, *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* (4Ps), among others.

A deep sense of equity and fairness defined his balanced handling and scrutiny of legislative measures. In all cases, he assigned great value on the people's needs. With inclusive growth, it is expected that the poor will share the responsibility and fruits of development. When the 17th Congress opened on July 25, 2016, Recto assumed the position of Senate Minority Leader. On February 27, 2017 he was elected Senate President Pro Tempore.



SENATE MAJORITY LEADER JUAN MIGUEL F. ZUBIRI

Senator Juan Miguel F. Zubiri is a veteran legislator, having served in both Houses of Congress. He posted perfect attendance in the plenary sessions for a combined 15 years in the House of Representatives and in the Senate.

In the 2016 elections, Senator Zubiri was reelected by 16 Million Filipinos earning him the 6th highest number of votes among the 12 Senators.. With a new mandate, he committed to uphold the rights and welfare of ordinary citizens, ensure fair trade and competition, protect local industries and prioritize infrastructure development in the transport, agriculture, energy, health and education sectors.

Upon the opening of the 17th Congress, Senator Zubiri was elected Chairman of the Committee on Trade, Commerce and Entrepreneurship. Under his leadership, the Committee was able to pass into law the Gift Check Act of 2017 (Republic Act No. 10962) and the Ease of Doing Business and Efficient Government Service Delivery Act of 2018 (RA No. 11032). He continues to chair the Committee on Cooperativds to promote inclusive growth.

As a peace advocate, he accepted the task to flesh out a proposed Organic Act for Muslim Mindanao. He chairs the Senate Sub-Committee on the Bangsamoro Basic Law which conducted public hearings in Cotabato City, Marawi City, Tawi-Tawi, Sulu, Basilan and Zamboanga City to consult affected sectors directly and craft a well-rounded measure.

In 2008, Senator Zubiri, at the age of 39, became the youngest Senate Majority Leader since the First Congress in 1946. In the 17th Congress, he was once again elected as Senate Majority Leader. He is prepared to bring in the same zeal and work ethic he

displayed during his term as Majority Leader in the 14th Congress, where he led the Senate to achieve the remarkable accomplishment of having 650 bills enacted into laws. Truly, a *Trabahador ng Senado*.

A fervent advocate of the environment, Senator Zubiri authored and sponsored the Renewable Energy Act of 2008 (RA No. 9513) and the Biofuels Act of 2006 (RA No. 9367), earning him the moniker “Mr. Clean Energy”. He is also considered the father of the New Cooperative Code, being the principal sponsor and author of Republic Act No. 9520 or the Philippine Cooperative Code of 2008.

Among the many bills he sponsored, principally authored or co-authored are:

- Masustansiyang Pagkain para sa Batag Pilipino Act (RA No. 11037);
- Free Irrigation Service Act (RA No. 10969);
- Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education Act (RA No. 10931);
- Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion Act (RA No. 10963);
- Organic Agriculture Act of 2010 (RA No. 10068);
- Philippine Red Cross Act of 2009 (RA No. 10072);
- Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act (RA No. 10121);
- Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act (RA No. 9147), and
- Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002 (RA No. 9165).

He is the Vice Chairman of the Philippine Red Cross, and has served as its Governor for the past 18 years. He is an active member of the Red Cross Youth Committee, a trained first aider and a certified rescue diver.

Senator Zubiri has published books on cooperatives and about his hometown of Bukidnon. He holds a Master of Environment and Natural Resources Management (MENRM) degree from the

University of the Philippines, and a Bachelor of Science Degree in Agribusiness Management from UP Los Baños. He was given the Presidential Award, the highest award being given by the UPLB Alumni Association to UPLB alumni. He has been conferred four Honoris Causa Doctoral degrees by several private and state universities.

Senator Juan Miguel “Migz” Zubiri takes pride in being the husband to lovely Audrey; a loving father to Adriana, Juanmi and Santi; and a good son to Governor Jose Ma. Zubiri of Bukidnon and Victoria Fernandez-Zubiri of Libon, Albay.



SENATE MINORITY LEADER FRANKLIN M. DRILON

The great Nelson Mandela once said, *“What counts in life is not the mere fact that we have lived. It is what difference we have made to the lives of others that will determine the significance of the life we lead.”*

Those famous words aptly describe the life of Senator Franklin M. Drilon as a public servant, a legislator, and a statesman.

With a track record of public service spanning three decades, he has been serving Filipinos since 1986. His first foray into elective office was in 1995 when he finished fourth in the senatorial race. He was reelected as a senator in 2001. He again won the senatorial race in 2010 and topped the senatorial elections with more than 18 million votes in 2016. He is currently completing his fourth term as a senator, served as Senate President Pro Tempore of the 17th Congress, and recently as Minority Leader.

He holds the distinction of being the only senator in the history of Philippine legislature to be elected Senate President four times: from April to November 2000, from July 2001 to June 2004, from July 2004 to June 2006, and from July 2013 to June 2016.

Drilon’s brand of public service is centered on his ability to get things done, thus earning him the moniker “the Big Man of the Senate.”

Indeed, in his 18 years in the Senate, his legislative record speaks for itself. He has authored laws instrumental in fighting corruption and strengthening good governance. Topping the list is the GOCC Governance Act of 2011 (RA 10149), which transformed state-run agencies from being milking cows of unscrupulous individuals into instruments of national progress. Since its enactment, hundreds of billions of pesos in dividends were added to the national coffers.

He also championed the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2001 during the 11th Congress to ensure that the country would not be used as a money-laundering haven while preserving the integrity and confidentiality of bank accounts.

In the field of justice, Drilon brought with him to the Upper Chamber his deep-rooted crusade for “Justice Agad” which he had activated as Secretary of Justice. He also authored and supported various measures that improved the delivery of justice system in the country. He authored the amendments to the Sandiganbayan Act (RA 10660), which added two more divisions and modified the anti-graft court’s jurisdiction by transferring minor cases to the regional trial courts to enable the speedy disposition of corruption cases.

As chairman of the Senate Finance Committee in previous congresses, he ensured the grant of sufficient funding to the justice sector for it to effectively carry out its mandate. He is also the author of RA 9227 that provided additional compensation for justices and employees of the Judiciary.

On the economic front, many of his laws helped in laying the foundation for a healthy and vibrant economy. Among these are the Act to Further Liberalize Foreign Investments (RA 8179), and the Revised Non-Stock Savings and Loan Association Act of 1997 which he authored in the 10th Congress; the General Banking Law of 2000 (RA 8791) and the Anti-Injunction Act (RA 8975) in the 11th Congress; the Securitization Act of 2004 (RA 9267) in the 12th Congress; and the Income Tax Exemption of International Common Carriers Act (RA 10378) in the 15th Congress.

Drilon, an anti-smoking advocate, is widely credited for the passage of the controversial Sin Tax Reform Law (RA 10351) in 2012. The law increases taxes on alcohol and tobacco products in a bid to address the high prevalence of smoking in the country, as well as to generate funds to support government healthcare programs. He also championed the Graphic Health Warning Act (RA 10643) in 2014 and early on, the Expanded Senior Citizens Act (RA 9257) in 2003.

Many of Drilon’s laws have greatly benefited Filipinos working and living abroad. One of these is the Citizenship Retention and

Re-acquisition Act of 2003 (RA 9225), which grants natural-born Filipinos who have lost their Filipino citizenship through naturalization in a foreign country, the opportunity to reacquire their Filipino citizenship.

He also fought for the enactment of the Overseas Absentee Voting Act (RA 9189) to allow Filipinos abroad to exercise their right to vote. He also shepherded the passage of various laws that protect Filipino professionals in and out of the country, such as the PRC Modernization Act (RA 8981) and the Marina Law (RA 10635). The Marina Law designates MARINA as the agency in charge of the training and certification of Filipino seafarers and improves the competitiveness of Filipino seafarers to prevent the blacklisting of about 80,000 Filipino seafaring officers in Europe.

Drilon chaired various committees such as the Accountability of Public Officers and Investigations (Blue Ribbon) and the Committee on Banks, Financial Institutions and Currencies in the 11th Congress; Rules and Accounts in the 12th Congress; Finance, Public Order and Illegal Drugs in the 13th Congress; and Finance in the 15th Congress.

Drilon is known for his brilliance as seen whenever he debates with his colleagues on the Floor and his unwavering persistence in pursuing reforms. He is also known for his unbending principle and moral courage in the face of political adversities—as witnessed by many Filipinos when he championed several milestone reform measures.

In addition, Drilon has been instrumental in the development of Iloilo and the successful rehabilitation of Iloilo River. He led several cleanup drives for the polluted and dying Iloilo River, allocated funds to build the Iloilo River Esplanade, and worked on the construction of the Iloilo Convention Center. Recognizing the importance of the public school system in our country’s progress, he built 1,600 classrooms around the country through the Priority Development Assistance Fund (PDAF) in partnership with the Federation of Filipino Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI).

Prior to his stint in the Senate, he served in three cabinet positions: labor secretary, justice secretary and executive secretary in the administrations of former President Corazon C. Aquino and Fidel V. Ramos.

Throughout his career in the government, whether in the executive or in the legislative, Drilon has always been a champion for the Filipino people. His strongest attribute as a leader is his ability to get things done. Coupled with integrity and highest morals, this brand of public service brought about enormous achievements that benefited the nation and the people. These benefits will be reaped not only by this generation, but also by the generations yet unborn.



SENATOR SONNY ANGARA

To provide opportunities and empower the Filipino people are the overarching goals of every measure and policy being pushed by Senator Sonny Angara.

Sen. Sonny is one of the most hardworking and productive members of Congress, having sponsored or authored more than 80 laws in his 14 years as legislator—as Aurora representative from 2004 to 2013, and as senator from 2013 to present.

Widening Access to Quality Education

Like his parents, the late Senate President Edgardo Angara and teacher Gloria Angara, he values education as a tool to fight poverty. He pushed for laws to widen access to education. While his father authored the Free High School Act, Sen. Sonny is one of the authors of the Free College Law, the Free Kindergarten Law, and the Unified Student Financial Assistance System Act (UNIFAST) to ensure that scholarships go to poor and deserving students. He is also one of the authors of the Open Learning and Distance Education Act, the Ladderized Education Act, Youth Entrepreneurship Act, and laws to create universities in far-flung areas.

He is now pushing for the passage of the Teachers Salary Increase bill, the Medical Scholarship bill, and the Student Discount Bill to help families with daily school expenses.

Better Health Care Services

While the late Senator Ed Angara authored the law creating PhilHealth, Sen. Sonny pushed for the Universal Health Care Act which ensured that even poor Filipinos can avail of PhilHealth

benefits. He is also one of the authors of the Rare Diseases Act and the Mental Health Law.

He is now leading the call in the Senate to make check-ups, laboratory tests, and medicines free for all Filipinos, as well as making dialysis and cancer treatment more affordable and accessible. He is also one of the sponsors of the Healthy Nanay and Bulilit bill (or the First 1,000 Days bill).

Creating Jobs and Improving Workers' Pay

Sen. Angara believes that providing more high-paying jobs is key in reducing poverty in the country. Thus, he authored the law creating Public Employment Service Offices (PESO) nationwide, the Kasambahay Law that provides benefits and social protection for domestic workers, the Green Jobs Act that promotes jobs that protect and preserve the environment, and the amended Special Program for the Employment of Students.

While his father authored the law creating the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), he sponsored the JobStart Law that addresses youth unemployment by giving the youth free technical and life skills training, internships, and job referrals.

Promoting OFW Welfare

While his father authored the Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipino Act that promotes OFW safety, Sen. Angara sponsored the law strengthening the Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (OWWA) to provide greater OFW benefits and services, and to ensure that there are jobs and livelihood assistance for displaced and returning OFWs. He also sponsored the law that made balikbayan boxes tax-free.

As Sen. Angara sponsored the Seafarers Protection Act that protects seafarers and their families from abuse, he is now pushing for the Magna Carta of Filipino Seafarers.

Sectoral Empowerment

While the late Senator Ed Angara is known as the “Father of the Senior Citizens Law” that provides 20% discount to the elderly, Sen. Sonny expanded this law by giving senior citizens 12-percent VAT exemption on goods and services, and by extending such discount and VAT exemption to persons with disabilities (PWDs).

He is now pushing for the Expanded Social Pension for Senior Citizens, Anti-Senior Citizens Abuse bill and the Inclusive Education bill for children with special needs.

Sen. Angara authored the Integrated History Act that mandates the integration of Filipino-Muslim and indigenous peoples' history, culture and identity in the study of Philippine history.

He is also one of the authors of the Magna Carta of Women, a comprehensive law that protects the rights of Filipinas.

Sports Development

Sen. Angara sponsored the National Athletes and Coaches Benefits and Incentives Act that grants bigger cash incentives and benefits to winning national athletes and coaches, and recognizes athletes with disabilities as national athletes.

He is also the sponsor of laws establishing sports academies and training centers in various cities and municipalities in the country to hone the skills and raw talent of young athletes from the provinces and jumpstart grassroots sports development.

He is now pushing for the creation of the Philippine Amateur Sports Training Center and the Philippine High School for Sports.

In recognition of his efforts to develop Philippine sports, he was named Chairman of the Samahang Basketbol ng Pilipinas.

Sen. Sonny represented Aurora province for three terms in the House of Representatives (2004-2013) before he was elected

senator in 2013. He is proud of having been a part of Aurora province's transformation from a provincial backwater to a growing tourist, agribusiness and investment destination.

For his achievements, he was recognized as one of the Ten Outstanding Young Men for government service and legislation in 2010, and one of the Outstanding Manilans for public service in 2017.

Senator Sonny is a graduate of Xavier School, the London School of Economics, the University of the Philippines College of Law, and Harvard Law School.

He has been a regular newspaper columnist, and a professor of Law. He is the co-team captain of the Senate Defenders, the official basketball team of the Senate.

He is happily married to wife Tootsy and they have three children.



SEN. PAOLO BENIGNO "BAM" AQUINO IV

A world-renowned social entrepreneur turned senator, Paolo Benigno "Bam" Aquino IV has dedicated his career to empowering the Filipino families, especially the underprivileged.

After graduating with summa cum laude honors and as student council president, Sen. Bam Aquino became the youngest head of a government agency at age 25 when he was appointed as the Chairperson of the National Youth Commission, the primary national policy-making body for the Filipino youth.

He then co-founded the multi-awarded social enterprise, The Hapinoy Program, and has been named a Young Global Leader of the World Economic Forum in 2006, one of the Ten Outstanding Young Men of the Philippines in 2010, one of the Asian Social Entrepreneurs of the Year in 2011, and one of the Ten Outstanding Young Persons of the World in 2012.

Now, as one of the youngest senators, he is committed to putting the Filipino people, especially the poor and marginalized, at the center of government reforms and programs.

His first law as a neophyte senator paved the way for over 800 Negosyo Centers around the country that provide support for Filipinos seeking to earn a living and supplement their family income by starting and growing a business.

For Filipinos who dream of graduating college and building a better future for themselves and their families, Sen. Bam passed the Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education Act as the law's principal sponsor.

This revolutionary educational reform makes college education free in State and Local Universities and Colleges (SUCs & LUCs), as

well as TESDA-run Technical Vocational Institutions (TVIs). It also strengthens the scholarship and student loan programs of the government.

With over 23 substantial laws passed in 5 years, Senator Bam continues to fight for the welfare of Filipinos in the Senate.

And as he embraces his new role as a minority senator, he hopes to be a strong voice for the voiceless Filipinos that are pushed further and further in the fringes.

Senator Bam continues to call on the government to prioritize poor Filipino families drowning in the surge in prices. And he readily speaks out against the culture of violence festering in underprivileged communities.

Putting the needs of Filipino families first, Senator Bam Aquino will continue to work on and support reforms that benefit the people, while remaining to be a staunch defender of their rights.



SENATOR MA. LOURDES NANCY S. BINAY

Senator Maria Lourdes Nancy Sombillo Binay is the chairperson of the Senate Committees on Tourism and Cultural Communities in the ongoing 17th Congress. Senator Binay is also the co-chairperson of the Joint Oversight Committee on Tourism. She is one of the vice chairpersons of the Committee on Energy and the Committee on Social Justice, Welfare and Rural Development. Binay is a member of 22 Senate committees, as well as the Senate Electoral Tribunal (SET).

In the ongoing 17th Congress, Sen. Binay filed 95 bills and 104 resolutions advocating the interests of women and children, the youth, Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs), barangay workers, and the environment.

Sen. Binay co-sponsored the Expanded Maternity Leave Law of 2017 (SB No. 1305) which grants 120-day maternity leave to female workers regardless of civil status; the Expanded NIPAS Act of 2017 (SB No. 1444); and the First 1000 Days of Life Bill (SB 1145). She is also advocating for the amendment to the Local Government Act which will provide permanent positions to tourism officers (SB 1565).

In the 16th Congress, three of her bills became law: An Act Repealing the Crime of Premature Marriage under Article 251 of the Revised Penal Code (R.A. 10655), Sugarcane Industry Development Act of 2015 (R.A. 10659), and An Act Expanding the Benefits and Privileges of Persons with Disability (R.A. 10754). As chairperson of the Senate Committee on Social Justice, Welfare and Rural Development, she sponsored the passage of the Centenarians Act of 2016 (R.A. 10868).

During the same Congress, she filed 119 bills and 151 resolutions advocating the interests of women and children, the youth, the elderly, and housing for the poor.

Also, during the previous congress, she was among the senators with the best attendance record and the lone lady member of the minority bloc. Presently, she is part of the Senate majority.

Aside from her legislative work, Binay is also involved in community affairs and has initiated various projects that cater to children with rare diseases.

Currently, the lady senator actively coordinates with various advocacy groups dedicated to infants with biliary atresia, a life-threatening congenital liver disease. Binay has partnered with the Liver Transplant Operation Babies Philippines (LITRO), a volunteer support group of parents of biliary atresia patients, to help promote awareness of biliary atresia.

From 2014 to 2016, Binay partnered with a US-based volunteer medical organization, LGUs, and provincial hospitals to provide surgical and dental services, specifically cleft lip and palate corrective facial operations, to various provinces in the country.

This initiative resulted in more than 200 successful surgeries on children living in Cavite and the Bicol region, particularly in Albay, Sorsogon, Camarines Sur, and Masbate.

Nancy, as she is fondly called, is the eldest daughter of former Vice President Jejomar C. Binay and former Makati City Mayor Dr. Elenita S. Binay.

Prior to her election as senator, Binay grew up constantly exposed to the world of politics and public service.

At 25, she became directly involved in the city government affairs during her mother's term from 1998-2001 when she acted as personal assistant to the city mayor. She also served as her father's personal assistant when he became Vice President in 2010, handling housing concerns.

Her duties included serving as liaison between the Office of the Vice President (OVP) and shelter agencies under the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC). She also

worked closely with local government units on housing concerns, including the monitoring and the implementation of programs of the shelter agencies under HUDCC.

The lady senator completed her primary and secondary education at St. Scholastica's College Manila. She obtained her bachelor's degree in Tourism at the University of the Philippines-Diliman in 1997.

Born on May 12, 1973, Nancy is married to Jose Benjamin Raymundo Angeles, a businessman. They have four children, namely, Jose Benjamin Jejomar Angeles, Maria Eliana Faustina Angeles, and twins, Juan Benedicto Adelio Angeles and Juan Benito Alejandro Angeles.

In between performing her roles as wife and mother and her official functions, Binay is also involved with several charitable organizations. She is currently a member of the Board of Trustees of Brighthalls Children's Foundation.



SENATOR LEILA M. DE LIMA

One of the staunchest voices in the Philippine human rights and justice fronts, Senator Leila M. de Lima assumed the Senate post in July 2016 and has become the fiercest critic of the Duterte administration's war on drugs and other anti-human rights policies.

Detained since 24 February 2017 on false charges of illegal drug trading based on fabricated evidence and perjured testimonies of mostly convicted criminals, De Lima's personal freedom was the price she had to pay for standing up against the killings under the Duterte regime.

Legislation

As a first-termer senator, De Lima spearheaded meaningful policies and structural reforms into laws intended to improve the country's criminal justice system, promote human rights, strengthen the rule of law, fight graft and corruption, and introduce changes in the Constitution and election laws.

To date, De Lima has filed a total of 90 bills and 106 resolutions she authored and co-authored, 66 bills and 86 resolutions of which were filed while in detention. Among these measures include the Refugees and Stateless Persons Protection Act, the Expanded Magna Carta of Public Health Workers Act, Plea Bargaining Act, and Human Rights Defenders Act, to name a few.

Other measures include: an Act providing for a system of local absentee voting for media practitioners, lawyers, and electoral staff of candidates for national elections; an Act to ordain and institute a new Criminal Code in the Philippines; an Act Institutionalizing a Criminal Investigation System; an Act strengthening the Commission

on Human Rights as the National Human Rights Institution; an Act Institutionalizing Human Rights as a separate and specialized subject in both basic and higher education; and Autism Care Act.

In line with her advocacy to uphold due process as a right for all, De Lima also crafted a bill which seeks to define Extrajudicial Killing (EJK) and its penalties. This bill is one of her responses to Senate Resolution No. 9 she herself filed, calling for an investigation into the spate of extrajudicial and summary executions in the country. The said resolution sought to strengthen the mechanisms of accountability of law enforcers and to institute corrective legislative measures to ensure full respect for basic human rights, especially the right to life.

Awards and Recognition

Even from behind bars, the Senator from Bicol continues to reap awards and recognitions from different international organizations – a testament to her unwavering commitment as a Senator of the Republic to uphold democratic principles and promote justice, human rights and the rule of law.

In 2016, De Lima was cited by the influential US-based Foreign Policy magazine as one of the “Top 100 Leading Global Thinkers” for her works in investigating the spate of extrajudicial killings in the country even as she bravely stood her ground against “an extremist leader.” In 2017, Foreign Policy magazine once again named her in its list of the “50 Leading Global Thinkers.”

“President Duterte’s loyalists accused De Lima of being involved in the drug trade and ousted her as head of the investigation in September. That didn’t silence her, though. She called on the United Nations to examine the violence, arguing that Manila isn’t equipped ‘to serve complete justice to the victims’,” the citation noted.

She even made it to TIME Magazine’s annual list of the “100 Most Influential People” in the world for 2017 which classifies her under “Icons of the World” category. Former US Ambassador to the

United Nations Samantha Power wrote: “most opposition politicians have kept their heads down, knowing Duterte is both terrifyingly brutal and massively popular. But Senator de Lima has become Duterte’s most vocal critic—a role her friends call suicidal.” “It is a disturbing testament to the current solidarity among strongmen and the global surge in impunity that de Lima’s cause has not been more embraced,” Power noted.

In May 2017, Amnesty International (AI) also recognized De Lima as one of the notable Women Human Rights Defenders who relentlessly fights against any forms of violence and abuses. AI called De Lima as a “prisoner of conscience” and cited the Senator as one of the women defenders who continue to uphold human rights, despite the vicious gender-based attacks against her. Last June, AI has officially conferred her the “Most Distinguished Human Rights Defender” Award in its first-ever “Ignite Awards for Human Rights.”

In recognition for her outstanding efforts in defense of freedom and human rights, De Lima has chosen her as this year’s recipient of the prestigious “Prize for Freedom” Award by London-based Liberal International (LI). She is the second Filipino to receive the Human Rights Prize—the global federations’ highest human rights honor—after the late President Corazon Aquino in 1987.

Senator De Lima has also been listed in “The World’s 50 Greatest Leaders” and five “Power Women of Southeast Asia” by Fortune Magazine and Asia Correspondent, respectively.

Amid the Philippine government’s persistent denial of any political vendetta against De Lima, a number of international organizations and human rights groups have joined the calls condemning the Senator’s illegal arrest and unjust detention, citing the obvious political persecution of Duterte and his cohorts in the law enforcement and justice sector.

In September 2017, the ASEAN Parliamentarians for Human Rights delegates came to the Philippines to renew call for De Lima’s release, but were barred from visiting the Senator in her detention cell. Most recently, on 11 November 2017, two European

Parliamentarians, along with their colleague at the Global Progressive Forum, were also denied access to the Senator. Last August, the Women’s Caucus of the Council of Asian Liberals and Democrats visited De Lima to check on her condition as they sought for her release. She also received the members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union who came to the country to conduct its fact-finding mission on her trumped-up illegal drug cases and unjust detention in May 2017. De Lima also welcomed a 12-member delegation of the European Union and Liberal International members together with the representatives of the Friedrich Naumann Foundation Philippines in July 2017.

Public service

Before assuming the Senate post, De Lima was appointed as Chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights (2008 – 2010) where she energized the country’s premier human rights body in addressing cases of human rights violations as she led a team of young lawyers and human rights activists in investigating extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, and all forms of human rights violations throughout the country.

As Secretary of the Department of Justice (2010 – 2015), De Lima carried out the President’s directives in resolving high profile cases, including the prosecution of several prominent figures linked in the misuse of development funds, and personally leading a major and dangerous raid of the prison cells for maximum security inmates, exposing and ending their luxurious lifestyle.

It was also under her watch as head of the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking that the Philippines was removed from the US Human Trafficking Watchlist, paving the way for its long-hoped-for upgrade to Tier 1 status.

Legal career

Prior to her appointment to government posts, she spent much of her career in private practice. She also worked as the clerk/secretary of

the House of Representatives Electoral Tribunal (1993 – 1995), legal staff for Supreme Court Associate Justice Isagani A. Cruz (1986 – 1989), an associate and later on, a partner in prestigious law firms (1989 – 2008), and law professor in Election Law, Business Organizations, Persons and Family Relations, Transportation Law, Statutory Construction (1986 – 1994; 2006 – 2007).

De Lima has gained honors from the public and private sectors, bestowing her numerous awards and citations as a public servant, including the prestigious Metrobank Foundation Professorial Chair for Public Service and Governance in 2010 and the Excellent Public Servant Award, Defender of People’s Rights, and “Agent of Change” Award in 2010, and the Philippine Daily Inquirer’s Filipino of the Year in 2014, among many others.

Senator De Lima also made strides as one of the most prominent election lawyers in the country, handling high-profile cases of electoral fraud for national and local candidates.

Born in Iriga City, Camarines Sur on the 27th of August 1959, De Lima was educated in Catholic institutions where she always graduated top of her class. In 1985, she placed 8th in the Bar Examination, bringing pride to her alma mater, San Beda College, where she earned her law degree graduating as Class Salutatorian and was later conferred with the Most Outstanding Alumna awards in 2010 and 2011.

The eldest daughter of the late Election Commissioner Vicente B. De Lima and Norma E. Magistrado has two sons, Israel and Vincent Joshua, and two loving grandchildren, Brandon and Hannah.



SENATOR JOSEPH VICTOR G. EJERCITO

Joseph Victor G. Ejercito is a reliable ally of the youth and Filipino masses in the Senate. He authored 24 laws and proposed 146 bills and 49 resolutions—the most number among neophyte senators during the 16th Congress.

Some of his notable legislations include the Anti-Agricultural Smuggling Law, SK Reform Law, Balanced Housing Law, Creation of the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT), Road Speed Limiter Law, Sugarcane Industry Development Law and Foreign Investment Liberalization Act. He continues to push for the passage of the Freedom of Information Act, Train Protection Act, and PNR Modernization.

Ejercito's chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Urban Development, Housing and Resettlement paved the way for the country's first-ever holding of a National Housing and Urban Development Summit, a nine-month long series of consultations and studies among 111 national agency representatives that sought to address the 5.5-million housing backlog and to make in-city housing possible in the years ahead. The summit likewise produced a Land Inventory (Memo Circular No. 87) for local government units (LGUs) in Metro Manila which identified lands to be allocated to house informal settler families.

Ejercito's leadership of the Senate Committee on Economic Affairs also pushed to develop the Filipinos' financial literacy and to make the country more business and investor-friendly.

In the 17th Congress, Ejercito will continue to advocate for the passage of laws for youth welfare, push for railway as the country's primary mode of public transportation and resolve the transportation crisis, agricultural reform programs, and make housing affordable.

Public Service

Ejercito started his political career in 2001 when he was elected mayor of San Juan. He served as the city mayor for three consecutive terms, from 2001 to 2010. Thereafter, he represented the city in the House of Representatives for one term—from 2010 to 2013. On May 2013, Ejercito was chosen by the people to serve in the Senate.

He is a Commissioned Reserve Officer of the Philippine Marine Corps, with the rank of Major. He is an adopted member of the Philippine Military Academy Class '88 Marinagal.

Ejercito is a recipient of the Ten Outstanding Young Men award for Public Service and Governance in 2007.

Personal Life

Joseph Victor “JV” G. Ejercito was born on December 26, 1969 to former President, now Manila Mayor Joseph Ejercito Estrada, and businesswoman, philanthropist, and current San Juan City Mayor Guia Gomez. He was given the name Victor because he was born shortly after the elder Estrada won his first term as Mayor of the town of San Juan.

He attended Xavier School and completed his degree in Political Science at the De La University.

Senator JV’s life away from the legislative halls of the Senate revolves around his family—his wife, Ma. Hyacinth Lotuaco, and his two sons Jose Emiliano and Julio Jose.

Fast Facts

Political Background

- Senator, 2016 to 2019 (17th Congress)
- Chairman, Senate Committee on Urban Development, Housing and Resettlement

- Vice Chairman, Senate Committee on Public Services
- Vice Chairman, Senate Committee on Public Works
- Vice Chairman, Senate Committee on Tourism
- Vice Chairman, Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources

- Senator, 2013 to 2016 (16th Congress)
- Chairman, Senate Committee on Urban Development, Housing and Resettlement
- Chairman, Senate Committee on Economic Affairs

- Mayor, San Juan City, 2001 to 2010 (three terms)
- Representative, Lone District of San Juan – 2010 to 2013 (15th Congress)
- Chairman, House Committee on Metro Manila Development
- Vice Chairman, House Committee on Labor and Employment
- Vice Chairman, House Committee on Local Government

Affiliation

- Junior Chamber International Philippines
- 1998 JCI National President
- JCI Senator

Top Achievements

- Ten Outstanding Young Men for Public Service and Governance in 2007
- Fifteen Most Outstanding Congressmen in the 15th Congress
- Ninth Most Prolific Lawmaker in the 15th Congress
- Spearheaded San Juan City’s economic growth with revenue from P300-Million in 2001 to P1.2-Billion in 2010

- Conversion of San Juan into a highly urbanized city under his term in June 2007
- Most Outstanding National Jaycee President for Asia and Pacific in 1998

Other Milestones

- 1998 – Top Ten Newsmakers of the Year
- 1998 – Hosting National President 53rd Junior Chamber International (JCI) World Congress
- 1998 – Most Outstanding National President for Asia and the Pacific of the JCI
- 1997 – Graduated from the 10th Junior Chamber International (JCI) Academy in Japan
- 1996 – Exemplary Leadership Award by the Metro Area Jaycees
- 1996 – Presidential Award for Leadership Excellence (Outstanding NEW)
- 1995 – Metro Area Jaycee Leadership Excellence Award
- 1995 – Metro East Region Distinguished Service Award
- 1995 – Metro East Region Leadership Award
- Kabataan ng Masang Pilipino (KAMPIL), National Chairman
- Partido ng Masang Pilipino (PMP)–Youth Sector, National Chairman
- Estudyanteng Responsable para sa Aktibong Pamamahala/Batang E.R.A.P., National Chairman
- National Youth Commission (NYC), Honorary Chairman/Adviser
- Mamamayan Ayaw sa Droga (MAD), National Founder
- Junior Chamber of the Philippines Foundation, Inc. President
- Ang Bayang Makulay Foundation, Chairman
- Puwersa ng Masa (San Juan Chapter), Chairman



SENATOR FRANCIS JOSEPH “CHIZ” G. ESCUADERO

Senator Francis Joseph Guevara Escudero, known to many as “Chiz,” was born on October 10, 1969. He is the second among three children of the late Agriculture Minister and former First District Representative of Sorsogon, Salvador Escudero and now Representative Evelina Guevara Escudero. He is proud to be a product of the public education system from kinder until law school—a full-blooded fighting maroon from the University of the Philippines Diliman.

While in law school, he joined the Alpha Phi Beta Fraternity and was a member of the Alpha Phi Beta Debating Team—the 1991 UP Open Debate Champion. He was also a member of the Order of the Purple Feather or the UP Law Honor Society. He then became the secretary general of the Association of Law Students of the Philippines on his senior year at law school.

Before he became a lawyer, Escudero was a teaching assistant at the Department of Political Science, University of the Philippines. He went on to practice law and even established his own law firm along with other colleagues.

In 1996, he received his Masters in International and Comparative Law at the Georgetown University Law Center in Washington, D.C.

While a practicing lawyer, he was also a senior lecturer at the UP College of Law and in 2000, he taught at the Ateneo de Manila University Graduate School.

At the age of 28, Escudero was one of the youngest members of the 11th Congress when he was elected as the representative of the First District of Sorsogon. While in Congress, he pushed for the cityhood of Sorsogon. A son to both educators, he pressed for

the passage of bills promoting education. He was the principal author of the Early Childhood Development Act or Republic Act 8980, which creates a national system for early childhood care and development, and was also the mover of the Governance of Basic Education Act or RA 9115.

Since he landed a seat in the Senate in 2007, wherein he garnered the second highest tally of votes, he has been a dedicated and committed public servant, putting into legislation issues that would benefit the poor. As the chairman of the Senate Committee on Ways and Means, one of his first endeavors was for minimum wage earners to gain tax exemption and additional exemptions. This law is now known as RA 9504 or Tax Exemption for Minimum Wage Earners and Increased Tax Exemptions. He also authored to increase the maximum insurance coverage to ± 500,000 for bank deposits and known as RA 9576. While he was in the Senate Committee on Justice and Human Rights, Escudero pushed for the passage of the Anti-Vagrancy Law (RA 10158), RA 10353 (Anti-Enforced or Involuntary Disappearance Act) and RA 9745 (Anti-Torture Act).

In the 15th Congress, Chiz has a zero backlog in his two committees, Justice and Human Rights and Environment and Natural Resources, having heard and acted upon all the bills filed before both committees. He also filed and passed 28 bills that created a total of 89 courts all over the country.

For most of the 16th Congress, he spearheaded the Finance Committee where he instituted reforms in crafting the national budget. This has been seen in the budget for fiscal years 2014 and 2015, where he sponsored, to date, the most detailed budget proposal in the country's history. He advocated high transparency through line item budgeting, removing the infamous Special Allotment Release Order (SARO) system that authorizes a government agency to incur obligations not exceeding a given amount during the specified period. He was instrumental in making the 2015 National Budget compliant to the decision of the Supreme Court regarding Priority Development Assistance Fund (PDAF) and Disbursement Acceleration Program (DAP). He also promoted citizen's active participation in the crafting of the people's budget.

In the 17th Congress, Escudero is the chairman of the Senate Committee on Banks, Financial Institutions and Currencies wherein he is determined to improve the country's monetary system. Under his chairmanship, the committee is geared towards repealing the current Bank Secrecy Law in order to counter terrorism and corruption. Escudero also intends to modernize Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas' (BSPs') mandate by amending the BSP Charter, as well as amending the country's existing anti-money laundering measure to give it more teeth.

The senator started out young in the realm of politics, and for that, he earned several awards and recognition as a role model to the youth. In 2005, he was one of the Ten Outstanding Young Men (TOYM) in the Philippines. Also, he was the only Filipino named as Asia News Network's Asia's Idols in 2007. And in 2008, he was recognized by the prestigious World Economic Forum as a Young Global Leader, with his notable accomplishments and contributions to the society and in influencing the youth.

Escudero is now married to actress and painter Love Marie Ongpaucio, more popularly known as Heart Evangelista. He has two children; twins Maria Cecilia (Chesi) and Joaquin (Quino), from his previous marriage.



SENATOR WIN GATCHALIAN

Two years into his first term as senator, Win Gatchalian has already made a mark on the national stage as a reform-minded legislator with a clear vision for a better Philippines.

As a long-time education advocate and a man of his word, one of Win's top priorities at the beginning of the 17th Congress was to make good on the promise that catapulted him to the Senate—the establishment of a free education policy in state universities and colleges (SUCs). Less than a year after taking office, that dream became a reality when Republic Act No. 10931—the Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education Act—was signed into law. Continuing his quest to make education accessible to all Filipinos, Win is currently championing the passage of the Inclusive Education Act (Senate Bill 1732), a landmark legislation that seeks to provide children and youth with special needs the resources and care necessary to succeed in school and in later life.

Win has also become one of the leading voices in the Philippine energy sector as the proactive pro-consumer chairman of the Senate Committee on Energy. The passage of critical bills under his 35 Energy Agenda—such as the Energy Virtual One-Stop-Shop (EVOSS) Act of 2017 (Senate Bill 1439), the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act of 2018 (Senate Bill 1531), and the Recoverable System Loss Act (Senate Bill 1623)—are poised to institutionalize breakthrough reforms that will boost stability, sustainability, and consumer savings in the energy sector.

Meanwhile, Win has also emerged as one of the leading economics experts in the Senate as chairman of the Senate Committee on Economic Affairs. Win's daunting but worthy mission to reform the telecommunications industry has already started paying dividends, resulting in the passage of pro-consumer measures such as the Lifetime Cellphone Number Act (Senate Bill 1636).

With such worthy achievements already under his belt after just two years in office, it is exciting to imagine what Win will accomplish next. Surely, Win's superhuman work ethic and steadfast dedication to public service will drive him in pursuing his promising vision of a better Philippines.



SENATOR RICHARD J. GORDON

Richard “Dick” Gordon has spent most of his entire life serving for the common good and best interest of his countrymen. His journey began with his election as the youngest delegate to the 1971 Constitutional Convention where he pushed for the inclusion of an article on the Duties and Obligations of Citizens to infuse that along with our rights provided for by the Constitution, we, as citizens, have fundamental obligations to give back.

In the wake of the assassination of his father, he was elected as mayor of Olongapo City, and transformed what was then known as Sin City into a Model City, exemplified by its cleanliness and the discipline of its residents. In the face of a looming economic dislocation as an offshoot of the American withdrawal from Subic, he lobbied for the creation of the Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority (SBMA) and became its founding chairman leading the way to the miraculous transformation of the abandoned prime real estate into a tourist haven and investment hub that astounded the world. Under his stewardship and with the help of some 8,000 volunteers, Subic was touted as the country's engine of growth generating over 200,000 jobs alongside with over \$3 billion in investments.

When Gordon was appointed as Tourism Secretary, he placed the Philippines on the world tourism map with his famous WOW Philippines campaign. And even as others in the Southeast Asian region reeled from crisis after crisis—9/11, the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) epidemic and the Bali bombing—he was able to pump-prime what has now been a decade and a half of virtually uninterrupted tourism growth.

As senator, Gordon authored major laws aimed to dramatically transform the political and economic landscape of the country—the Automated Election Law, the Tourism Act, and the creation of

economic zones such as the Poro Point Freeport in La Union, the Freeport Area of Bataan in Mariveles, and Camp John Hay in Baguio, all to jumpstart investment and development. Others dealt with long standing problems such as veterans benefits, the Free Patent Law and the National Disaster Risk Reduction Law. As chairman of the Blue Ribbon Committee, he investigated the 2004 ± 728-million fertilizer fund scam and the assailed ZTE national broadband contract, demanding accountability.

He ran for President in 2010 and again for the Senate in 2013 but as fate would have it, the Comelec failed to fully implement the provisions of the law he pushed and worked hard for in order to prevent cheating particularly on safety guidelines such as a random manual audit, three digital signatures, VVPAT and the very critical source code. This however did not deter him and he pursued the matter until it reached the Supreme Court that issued a very historic and resounding 14-0 vote in his favor. In the recent 2016 national elections, he was overwhelmingly reelected and placed 5th in the senatorial elections.

Currently under the 17th Congress, as Senate chair of the Blue Ribbon, Committees on Justice and Human Rights and Government Owned and Controlled Corporations, Gordon carries on to be a vanguard of public welfare and safety; taking a bite out of crime by pressing for police accountability in the wake of the drug war; advocating for good governance and honest public service; and ensuring that the public get what is due them such as Social Security System (SSS) benefits for Senior Citizens and higher salaries for teachers.

When we think of the Philippine Red Cross, we think as well of its chairman and CEO, who transformed the organization into the foremost humanitarian organization in the country. Whenever any part of the country is hit by all kinds of disasters, the Philippine Red Cross, with Gordon at the helm, is there to provide various forms of assistance. The Philippine Red Cross is recognized as one of the strongest Red Cross societies in the world, leading to Gordon's election to the governing board of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Gordon's work is well known to many of us. His effectiveness as a leader and a mover of people has been recognized and heralded through the various awards he has received—Ten Outstanding Young Men (TOYM), the Outstanding Filipino (TOFIL), the University of the Philippines' Most Outstanding Alumnus in Public Service, and three years later, its Most Distinguished Alumnus, the highest award that could be bestowed by the UP Law Alumni Association. More recently, Gordon was also awarded the Philippine National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency's Lifetime National Volunteer Achievement Award, the sole recipient of the award in 2015. Gordon's achievements in the 48 years that he has been active in the Philippine Red Cross has also been recognized, having been awarded the three highest awards from the Red Cross, namely the Aurora Aragon Quezon Medal, the Silver Humanitarian Service Cross Award and the Gold Humanitarian Service Cross Award. Dick Gordon was also a recipient of the Japanese Red Cross Gold Humanitarian Award. He also received recognition from various foreign media such as *Asiaweek's* Twenty Great Asians of the Future and *Asahi Shimbun's* 50 Young Leaders of Asia, among others.

Finally, he is a lawyer by profession, but has also been, at various times, a broadcaster, a businessman, a lecturer, and an inspirational speaker. He graduated from the UP College of Law, and holds a bachelor's degree in History and Government from Ateneo de Manila University.

Gordon's achievements in life and career are marked by his resolve to right the wrong, to keep on fighting for justice and equality and to inspire people to lift themselves up and make a difference.



SENATOR GREGORIO B. HONASAN

Senator Gregorio Ballesteros Honasan II was first elected to the Senate in 1995, the first truly independent candidate in Philippine political history to win in national elections. He has been elected Senator four times as an independent.

“Gringo” is the eldest child of Col. Romeo Honasan and Alice Ballesteros, an educator from Sorogon. He dreamt of becoming a priest, then a doctor, but was advised by his father to apply at the Philippine Military Academy (PMA) for a free college education. There, his father said, he would be trained as a cadet and find a noble profession as an officer in the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

After a year at the University of the Philippines-Diliman, Honasan entered the PMA in 1967, topping some 10,000 applicants during the entrance exam. He was elected President of his class for four years until he graduated in 1971 as Class Baron or First Captain, the highest leadership and aggregate award given by the institution. He was also a contender for the Master of the Sword Award, the highest honor for athletics and physical fitness, after setting records in gymnastics and combat sports.

As a lieutenant in the Armed Forces of the Philippines, Honasan was immediately deployed to Northern Luzon and Mindanao against various armed groups, including communist rebels, secessionists, criminals, and terrorists. Leading from the front by example, he was wounded several times in combat.

Honasan earned recognition for gallantry in action, and received three of the nation's second highest military medals: the Distinguished Conduct Star, and three Gold Cross Medals and Wounded Personnel Medals for injuries sustained in combat. The Philippine Jaycees named him one of the Ten Outstanding Young

Men in 1985 for military service, only the second soldier in the country's history to earn the award.

At age 35, he became the youngest officer in the history of the Armed Forces then to be promoted to full colonel. He was also handpicked to serve as aide to the Secretary of National Defense, and later, as Chief of Security. In 1981, he earned his Master's Degree from the Asian Institute of Management (AIM), where he graduated with distinction for his thesis.

Honasan played a key role in the 1986 EDSA People Power Revolution that ended the authoritarian rule of President Ferdinand E. Marcos. He rose to prominence as one of the leaders of a group of young, idealistic officers known as the Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM), who believed that the President had lost control and moral ascendancy to lead the nation. Their withdrawal of support as accelerators of events was a decisive element in the triumph of the historic revolt.

Impatient for the institutional and systemic improvements for which they risked their lives, careers, families and honor, the Reformists did not see any redirection of policies after EDSA to address poverty and social injustice, as well as the reforms they sought in the military. Political patronage and the inequitable distribution of resources still prevailed; the Armed Forces remained factionalized, at the expense of the people, welfare and morale of ordinary soldiers, public and national interest.

Following the initiative for change that started in 1986, Honasan led several military revolts against the administration of former President Corazon C. Aquino, and was charged with rebellion. He went underground, was captured by the authorities, and was imprisoned alone on a navy ship, but eventually escaped with his Navy Special Warfare (SEAL) Group Guards.

During President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo's administration, he was accused of masterminding the Oakwood mutiny led by a new generation of young reformist officers in the Armed Forces. He was accused of coup d'état, a charge later dismissed by the courts.

His entry into the Philippine Senate marked Honasan's evolution from soldier to statesman. He has since been a consistent advocate of a proactively responsive government that would address poverty, homelessness, hunger, ignorance, social injustice, deeper forms of violence, divisive partisan politics, and uphold national sovereignty and national security.

His landmark contributions to legislation include the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, National Security Policy, Disaster Risk Reduction Management, and Solid Waste Management. He is the main proponent of the Freedom of Information or People's Ownership of Government Information (POGI) Bill, and proposed a Mini Marshall Plan for peace and development in Mindanao.

He has authored and co-authored vital laws passed in the Senate on Strengthening the Dangerous Drugs Act, Comprehensive Firearms and Ammunition Regulation, Stiffer Penalties for the Illegal Possession of Explosives, Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, Membership in Terrorist Organizations, among others.

Honasan filed several bills in the present Congress focused on National Security, Intelligence Reform, Land Use, Agrarian Reform, Public Order, and Lasting Peace through a Comprehensive Long-Term National Peace Policy.

In the Senate's Centennial Year, Honasan was elected Assistant Majority Leader, Member of the Commission on Appointments, and Chairman of two major Senate Committees—National Defense and Security, and Peace, Unification, and Reconciliation, and Chairman of the Joint Congressional Intelligence Oversight Committee. Other Chairmanships he held as a four-term senator for 20 years were the Committees on Energy, Labor, Environment, Agrarian Reform, Sports, Public Information and Mass Media, Public Order and Dangerous Drugs.

Despite an unassuming demeanor, Senator Honasan remains a soldier at heart. He is fiercely loyal to his men, his superiors, equals, and subordinates. He attributes his inner strength, perseverance, and resilience to faith, hope and love for God, Country and Family.

He has been happily and proudly married for the last 43 years to Jane Umali Honasan with whom he has 5 wonderful children and 5 cute grandchildren.

“Gringo” has been called a rebel, revolutionary, reformist, and destabilizer, among other less flattering labels. But he is, in his own words, “just an ordinary professional soldier thrust into extraordinary circumstances.”

Homasan believes in the ancient definition of heroism – when good people, young and old, rich and poor, men and women, work together, sacrifice and help build for the next generation. He is convinced that the Philippines is a nation of heroes. That his purpose in life is to work with others to help make future Filipino citizens and leaders smarter, healthier, spiritually stronger, happier, safer, and more productively competitive with other peace-loving and democratic peoples of the world. And after he has done his duty in this lifetime, he would like history to remember him less as a personality, and more for the brotherhood of men that he was part of and what it stood for. Our legacy, he believes, are our most precious, strategic and renewable resource: our CHILDREN.



SENATOR RISA HONTIVEROS

Akbayan Senator Risa Hontiveros is a health and women’s rights advocate, a proud activist, and a champion of the basic sectors. She brings the voice of ordinary citizens to the Philippine Senate.

Hontiveros has been fighting the good fight from an early age. When she was in high school at Saint Scholastica’s College Manila, she organized a student group that campaigned against the Bataan Nuclear Power Plant (PNPP). In college, she fought for peace and social justice as student council leader.

In 2001, Hontiveros received the Ten Outstanding Young Men (TOYM) Award for Peace and Advocacy for her work in the peace talks with the national Democratic Front (NDF). Four years later in 2005, she was one of 27 Filipinas that joined a group of 1,000 women worldwide who nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize.

During her tenure as Akbayan’s Representative during the 13th and 14th Congresses, Hontiveros fought for the passage of people-centered legislation like the Cheaper Medicines Law and the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program Extension with Reforms Law (CARPER).

She led civil society groups and fellow advocates and worked for the passage of the Reproductive Health (RH) Law, a landmark measure which provides women and families access to reproductive health and modern family planning services.

Hontiveros also served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth). She pushed for expanded benefits and coverage, specifically for indigents and senior citizens.

She currently serves as the Chairperson of the Senate Committee on Women, Children, Family Relations and Gender Equality. She pushes for legislation which addresses social injustice and inequality, particularly in the areas of health and women's rights. Within her first two years in the Senate three bills authored by her have been passed into law. The first is the Anti-Hospital Deposit Law, which penalizes hospitals that require a deposit for the admission and treatment of emergency cases. Second is the first 1,000 days bill, which augments government funding for the nutrition of infants in their first 1,000 days of life.

Her third measure which was passed into law was the Mental Health Law or Republic Act 1036. It is the country's first true national policy on mental health and integrates mental health into the general healthcare system of the Philippines.

She is also pushing for the passage of the Anti-Discrimination on the Basis of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity or Expression (SOGIE) bill, which is now undergoing the period of interpellation after nearly two decades of lobbying.

Risa Hontiveros graduated from the Ateneo de Manila University with a Bachelor of Arts in Social Sciences degree (cum laude). Before she was a lawmaker, she was a community organizer and peace advocate. She was also a successful television journalist and news anchor.

In her private life she is a dedicated solo mother to four children and shares with them her love of music, culture, and the arts.



SENATOR PANFILO "PING" M. LACSON

To address recurring political tumult and rampant criminality, the Philippines continuously strives to bring much-needed reforms to its institutions, including those in legislature and law enforcement. In recent history, one man has defined meaningful transformation to these two areas: Panfilo "Ping" Morena Lacson.

Born on June 1, 1948, to a family of modest beginnings in a small town that is now the City of Imus, Cavite, Lacson became a chief law enforcer, and later, a no-nonsense legislator.

The fourth child in a brood of eight, he was raised by his parents' honest toil. His father, a jeepney driver, and his mother, a market vendor, were sticklers for discipline and had high regard for good education. Such education allowed Lacson to take a pre-law degree, Bachelor of Arts in Philosophy, at the Lyceum of the Philippines, so he could pursue his dream of becoming a lawyer and consequently, fulfill his childhood ambition to become an agent of the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI).

But in a twist of fate, he was admitted to the Philippine Military Academy (PMA) and he became a cavalier instead and learned the virtues of courage, integrity and loyalty in the path of becoming a first-class leader of men.

Rising from the ranks to become Chief of the Philippine National Police (PNP) from 1999 to 2001, Lacson was known for his uncompromising and sterling leadership. His vision was to restore the old glory of the policemen by radically transforming the national police. To achieve this, he instilled discipline while raising the morale of our uniformed men by getting rid of what he called ICUs: Inept, Corrupt, Undisciplined cops.

In just 14 months, Ping achieved what no PNP head had ever done: turn around the PNP's trust ratings from a low -13% when he first assumed the top PNP post, to a whopping net +58%. He also got an approval rating of +78%, thus regaining the PNP's glory years by restoring public trust in the police force.

In 2001, Lacson earned a Senate seat, but not before an arduous struggle.

Amid attempts by his political foes to malign his reputation, his resolve has been consistent and unflinching, particularly in his call to scrap the Priority Development Assistance Fund (PDAF) or pork barrel as early as 2003, and his refusal to accept his annual P200-million PDAF entitlement.

At a time political irregularities marred the country's public institutions, Lacson frequently stood in the august halls of the Senate to blow the lid off anomalous transactions: the \$14-million payoff by Industrias Metalurgicas Pescarmona Sociedad Anonima (IMPISA) to government officials for a \$470-million hydroelectric facility grant; the money laundering scheme by one Jose Pidal; the diversion of P728 million in fertilizer funds; "Hello Garci," the conspiracy to rig the 2004 elections; the \$329-million contract between the Philippine government and China's ZTE for a national broadband network; the "chopper scam" where the PNP paid P34.63 million for secondhand helicopters sold as brand-new; and, the double appropriations/insertions for the C-5 Road in the 2008 General Appropriations Act, to name a few.

Such legislative inquiries placed a premium on transparency and accountability in public office. Hence, when political machinations tried to block these attempts to graft-proof Philippine legislation, such as Executive Order No. 464, which sought to cripple inquiries by withholding information; and Presidential Proclamation No. 1017 declaring a state of national emergency—he fought back with similar tenacity.

As a member of the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th Congresses, Lacson authored or co-authored landmark legislations, including the Anti-

Money Laundering Law and amendments thereto; Anti-Human Trafficking Act of 2001; Anti-Red Tape Act of 2007; Revised AFP Modernization Program; Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health; and, Sin Tax or the Excise Tax on Alcohol and Tobacco.

In the 17th Congress, Lacson continues to safeguard public interest through his anti-corruption efforts, in particular, through the national budget, which he considers as the most potent tool to drive the economy's growth, provide equal opportunity for national and local governments, and spur inclusive growth for Filipinos.

As his personal credo goes: "What is right must be kept right; what is wrong must be set right."



SENATOR LOREN LEGARDA

For the past two decades, since her first election to the Senate in 1998, Senator Loren Legarda has dedicated her work in the service of the country and of the Filipino people, primarily by promoting the sustainable and equitable use of our natural resources; advancing programs on building community resilience; advocating for social justice, human rights, peace and cultural diversity; and, initiating measures for quality and accessible education, universal healthcare, employment and livelihood opportunities.

She has authored many landmark laws, namely: Clean Air Act; Clean Water Act, Ecological Solid Waste Management Act; Environmental Awareness Education Act; Renewable Energy Act; Disaster Risk Reduction Management Act; Climate Change Act; People's Survival Fund Law; Barangay Kabuhayan Act; Anti-Violence Against Women and Children Act; Magna Carta for Women; Anti-Child Labor Law; Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act and its expanded version; Magna Carta for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises; Agri-Agra Reform Credit Act; Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010; Universal Newborn Hearing Screening Intervention Act; Food and Drugs Administration Act; Philippine Tropical Fabrics Law; Eid'ul Fitr and Eid'ul Adha Holiday Laws; Tourism Act of 2009; Kasambahay Law; Enhanced Basic Education Act; Universal Healthcare Act; Unified Student Financial Assistance System for Tertiary Education; Department of Information and Communications Technology; and the Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System, among others.

Aside from authoring vital pieces of legislation, as Chairperson of the Committee on Finance, she ensured the funding of government programs aimed at improving the lives of Filipinos, addressing the most basic needs of the citizens and promoting inclusive, sustainable and resilient development while improving the country's economic growth.

Her laws on the environment and climate change have been hailed as model legislation, particularly by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), which appointed her as its Global Champion for Resilience. She is the National Adaptation Plan Champion of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and has also been chosen as one of the Global Leaders for Tomorrow by the World Economic Forum.

She is also a UNEP Laureate.

As the Philippines' foremost advocate of resilience, she spearheaded an information and education campaign on climate change adaptation and mitigation. She produced films that aimed to explain the science of climate change, its impact on our everyday lives and how Filipinos can avert and adapt to the changing climate. These are "*Ulan sa Tag-Araw: Isang Dokyu-drama Ukol sa Pagbabago ng Klima*"; children's animation movie "*Ligtas Likas*"; "Now is the Time"; "*Buhos*"; "*Ligtas*," an instructional video on disaster preparedness; and the "Philippine Marine Biodiversity" video documentary. She was also the visionary behind the film "*Taklub*," directed by Brillante Mendoza, which earned a special commendation from the Ecumenical Jury at the 68th Cannes International Film Festival. The film featured stories of Yolanda survivors and disaster preparedness measures.

Legarda has represented the Philippines in many important international assemblies. In 2013, she was Head of the Philippine Delegation to the 37th UNESCO General Conference in Paris, France. In 2014, Japan Prime Minister Shinzo Abe invited her as the lone Philippine delegate to join the World Assembly for Women in Tokyo, Japan. In 2015, Legarda was co-head of the Philippine delegation to the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (3WCDRR) in Sendai, Japan. In 2017, she was Head of the Philippine Delegation to the 23rd Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 23) to the UNFCCC in Bonn, Germany. In January 2018, she was the lone Philippine delegate to the 26th Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum in Hanoi, Viet Nam. In March 2018, she was the Head of the Philippine Delegation to the 138th Assembly of the Inter Parliamentary Union in Geneva,

Switzerland. In April 2018, she was Alternate Head of Philippine Delegation to the World Bank Group-International Monetary Fund Spring Meetings in Washington, DC, USA. She was again chosen as the Head of Philippine Delegation to the UN Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany in May 2018.

As the chairperson of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in the 15th and 17th Congresses, she sponsored 32 and co-sponsored three (3) international agreements; and, founded four (4) and is a member of 13 parliamentary friendship groups. These were all pursued to help strengthen the Philippines' bilateral relations with other countries and to help promote the welfare of Filipinos, both here and abroad.

Legarda received the Legion of Honor award from the French government for her invaluable contribution in strengthening the ties between the Philippines and France. Also, the Italian Government conferred on her the title of *Knight in the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic*.

As an advocate of culture and the arts, she supported initiatives to promote and preserve tangible and intangible heritage, to protect the rights of indigenous peoples and to help liberate them from various forms of discrimination. She also conceptualized the award-winning cultural documentary "*Dayaw*" to showcase the rich and vibrant culture and heritage of the Philippines.

For her outstanding work for the cause of Muslims, Legarda was bestowed the title of *Bai a labi* (Honorary Muslim Princess) by the Marawi Sultanate league. In recognition of her valuable contribution to the preservation, development, and promotion of Philippine culture and the arts, and in advancing the rights of the IPs, Legarda was accorded the following names and titles: "*Tukwif*" by the Cordillera Indigenous Elected Women Leaders' League which means "Bright Star"; "*Cuyong Adlaw Dulpa-an Labaw sa Kadunggan*" by the Panay-Bukidnon from Visayas, which literally translates to "shining sun rising in power"; and, "*Bae Matumpis*" by the cultural communities of Mindanao, which means "the one who takes care". The NCCA has likewise conferred her

with its highest accolade, the *Dangal ng Haraya Patron of Arts and Culture*.

She has supported weaving communities and the schools of living traditions (SLTs), and the upkeep and rehabilitation of heritage buildings. In 2012, she supported the establishment of the country's first permanent textile galleries called the *Hibla ng Lahing Filipino: The Artistry of Philippine Textiles* at the National Museum with the hope of solving one of the greatest threats to Filipino indigenous artistry – extinction brought about by apathy. Following the positive reviews on the *Hibla* textile gallery at the National Museum, Legarda took it a step further and has helped bring *Hibla* to various Filipino communities abroad and share it on the global stage.

Legarda's tireless crusade for the arts does not only end in the traditional. She has also supported the promotion of contemporary arts in the country. She has been the visionary and driving force behind the Philippines' return to the Venice Biennale after a 51-year hiatus. The Venice Biennale is an international exhibition held in Venice, Italy and is considered as the "Olympics of contemporary art". Philippine presence has been sustained in this exhibition thanks to Legarda.

A *cum laude* graduate of the University of the Philippines, Legarda was recognized as its Distinguished Alumna for Environmental Protection and Climate Change Adaptation, and was recently conferred the Doctor of Laws degree, *honoris cause*.

Moreover, a National Defense College of the Philippines (NDCP) topnotcher and graduate of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) Command and General Staff College, Legarda is a reserve officer of the Philippine Air Force and now holds the rank of Full Colonel.

She is both an awardee of The Outstanding Young Men (TOYM) and The Outstanding Women in the Nations's Service (TOWNS). Also, she is a recipient of the Benigno Aquino Award for Journalism among over 30 awards when she was a practising broadcast journalist for 20 years before entering government service.

She has made history by being the only female senator who topped the Senate race twice and the only woman to become Majority Leader of the Senate.

Now on her third term as senator, Legarda chairs the Committees on Finance, Foreign Relations, and Climate Change.

Senator Legarda was born in Malabon and was raised by an Ilocana yaya whom she fondly calls *Nanay*. Her father, Antonio Cabrera Legarda, is from San Pablo City, Laguna and her mother, Bessie Gella Bautista, is from Pandan, Antique. She is a loving and devoted mother to her two sons.



SENATOR EMMANUEL “MANNY” D. PACQUIAO

Senator Emmanuel D. Pacquiao, or simply “Manny” to his legions of fans, has the great distinction of being the first and only eight-division world boxing champion. He has won ten world titles, and was first to win the “lineal championship” in four different weight classes.

He rose from extreme poverty to becoming one of the richest athletes today. He struggled his way through elementary education which he completed at Saavedra Saway Elementary School in General Santos City. In order to survive, he endured the pain of child labor. He knows how it is to go school without sleep and without food.

He values education, but extreme poverty forced him to drop out of high school. While he was a teenager, he decided to leave the familiarity of his hometown in order to help his mother, Dionisia, to eke out a living. His love for his mother and his siblings moved him to step into the uncertainties of Manila to look for opportunities for a better life. His frail body was oozing with hopes of training as a boxer when he launched his career in the sport.

In 1995, he gained some momentum towards the fulfillment of his dreams. He was only 16 when he stepped into the ring for his first professional bout. The triumph signaled the beginning of his colorful journey out of misery. His indomitable courage and sheer determination propelled him to win over other opponents.

Through all these, he reached greater heights. He entered the world of public service in 2010 as the representative of Sarangani. During his term in the House, he supported the passage of several measures such as the expanded incentives for national athletes. He partnered with numerous advocacy groups and worked on numerous housing

projects. He likewise conducted medical missions in far-flung areas, among others. Two terms after, he won a seat in the senate with over 16 million votes.

Sen. Manny has always been a prominent figure for reform – fighting against modern-day slavery, supporting the cause of his fellow athletes, pushing for better healthcare services and building more resilient communities. His heart for the downtrodden drives him to serve with compassion.

He vocally signified his full support to the administration’s campaign against illegal drugs. For this, he proposed Senate Bill No. 185, a measure that seeks to impose the death penalty and increased penalties on certain heinous crimes involving dangerous drugs. He views this as the government’s decisive action against drug trafficking and drug abuse menace that has continuously challenged the moral fiber of our society.

In addition to this, he continues to wage war against human trafficking – a fight he started on his first year as a lawmaker. Early on, he was involved in the passage of a measure that strengthens the Migrant Workers Act, which gave the country’s existing law against human trafficking, among others, to have more teeth and relevance.

For this Congress, he doubled his effort to get the Senate nod for his OFW Handbook Bill. Though it, the government is set to provide migrant workers with a handbook that would serve as their ready reference if and when they need to assert their rights as overseas employees.

His proposed measure seeking to abolish the Road Board amid corruption allegations was also approved on third and final reading. This development is a step closer to freeing the government from redundant layer of bureaucracy which eventually becomes a source of graft and corruption.

As Chairman of the Committee on Public Works, Sen. Pacquiao also led the probe into the P8.7-Billion scam involving fake road

right-of-way claims in General Santos City. Together with the Blue Ribbon Committee, he vowed to work hard to expose the people behind this scam. Furthermore, he called for a revamp of local officials of Land Registration Authority (LRA) and Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) to clean these agencies from unscrupulous employees.

Sports development is another cause very close to his heart. Being an athlete himself, Sen. Manny understands how important it is to cultivate young talents so as to prepare them to go toe-to-toe with the best in the international sports arena. Hence, he worked for the expansion of incentives and benefits of athletes and coaches winning in international competitions.

On top of this, Sen. Manny pushed for an integrated sports development program. For this, he filed Senate Bill No. 191 or the Philippine Boxer’s Welfare Act of 2016. The said measure would work on the creation of the Philippine Boxing Commission that would be tasked to provide and implement the necessary welfare incentives and benefits long overdue to all professional boxers who have brought honor and prestige to our country.

Under his chairmanship, the Committee on Sports also approved the Expanded Philippine Sports Commission Act of 2017. Once enacted, it would provide the much needed amendment to the outdated Philippine Sports Commission’s charter.

At the core of his advocacies is the mission to institutionalize a quality free public education for all Filipino students. Furthermore, he vowed to push for the passage of measures that make quality health services accessible to everyone and uplift the lives of our local farmers.

Access to quality health services is also one of his top agenda. Hence, he earnestly pushed for the immediate completion of the construction of a provincial hospital in Sarangani. Consequently, Sen. Manny is fighting to knockout the second most common type of cancer in the country – breast cancer. Through a proposed measure and several medical missions, he worked on spearheading

a sustained information campaign to raise the public's level of awareness on the disease.

But the always energetic Sen. Manny was never one to rest on his laurels. Going beyond the bounds of his duties as a lawmaker, Sen. Manny leads the campaign for disaster awareness and preparedness in Asia.

Hailed as Safe Steps Ambassador, he partners with a non-profit organization in a program that aims to pave the way for more communities to be resilient in the event of a natural calamity. Banking on his popularity and credibility as a survivor, he assumes the role of being the face of the campaign, giving individuals and households key survival steps to take when disasters strike.

Sen. Manny recognizes that everything that he has and all that he has become are all because of God's amazing grace and mercy. His personal encounter with the Lord in 2010 caused him to turn away from his frivolous lifestyle marked with vices. Reading the Holy Bible has eventually become part of his daily habit, knowing that the Lord raised him from nothing into something for a purpose — and that purpose is to bring glory to His name.

On top of all these, he deeply values his family whom he considers as his greatest treasure. No matter how busy he is with his work in the public sector, he intentionally creates quality time with wife Jinkee and children Jimuel, Michael, Princess, Queenie and Israel.

His journey, thus far, is a manifestation that with God, all things are possible.



SENATOR FRANCIS “KIKO” PANGILINAN

“I hope you will grow up in a country you can be proud of, in a society that is safe wherever you go” forms part of Kiko's letter to his newborn daughter Frankie when he first ran for the Senate in 2001.

It was a rough year, an apparent repeat of the EDSA People Power Revolt 14 years before. People went out to the streets to call for President Estrada's resignation over accusations of plunder and *jueteng* kickbacks worth hundreds of millions of pesos.

It was also a hopeful year, as Kiko ran for his first national seat. His battle cry was, “*Kumilos Kasama si Kiko*”, a slogan that distills his conviction that genuine and lasting change can happen only when political leaders and citizens work together toward a common goal. This is a lesson he took away from the peaceful uprising that spelled the fall of Marcos the dictator.

Kiko was a “martial law baby.” Typical of middle-class children of the 70s, he was apolitical. It took the assassination of Upsilon fraternity brother and political firebrand Sen. Ninoy Aquino under the government of fellow *brod* Marcos to shake him off his apathy and veer him from his regular teenage pursuits of girls and music and sports. He began to question his unexamined assumptions about politics and society.

He immersed himself in the student movement via the University of the Philippines Student Council, as its Chairman and the University Student Regent. Together with fellow student activists, he soon found his classroom to include all of Philippine society, riding the twists and turns of history just before the 1986 Snap Elections and thereafter the rebuilding of Philippine democracy from the ruins of the Marcos dictatorship.

Nothing was easy, but the Cory Aquino administration opened the doors to new politics. So while studying to become a lawyer, in

1988 he ran and won to become the youngest elected city councilor of Quezon City. There, he came face-to-face with the temptations of power and rejected them, believing that governance with integrity was possible. He lost in the congressional race in 1992.

As the country was moving forward away from the many deadly coup attempts and natural disasters (1990 Luzon Earthquake and 1991 Pinatubo Eruption), he took this time to finish his Law degree, which later gave him license to give legal advice on radio and TV. At the workplace, he met the Mega Star Sharon Cuneta, whom he married in 1996.

To better himself, he went to the Harvard University John F. Kennedy School of Government and in 1998 earned a Master's Degree in Public Administration as an Edward S. Mason Fellow.

In 2000, he became father to Frankie, and this was when he wrote her that letter describing both his political vision and personal motivation. The following year, he won as senator.

The first years of his first term at the Senate may be described as peace time, so he focused on what would sustain peace and progress: justice. He headed the Senate Committees on Ethics, Education, Housing, and Justice, and Blue Ribbon.

Believing that the Philippine judicial system must be able to defend the most vulnerable, he authored and pushed for the passage of the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act which kept children in conflict with the law out of jails intended for adults. Aside from him being blamed for the inadequate implementation of the law, he is also attacked for his defense of children neglected by family, trapped by poverty, and exploited by gangs. His detractors are shut up by his "*Hulihin ang sindikatong ginagamit ang mga bata para gumawa ng krimen*" answer.

And knowing that the system needs to be overhauled so that justice is not delayed, he ensured that salaries and benefits of judges and prosecutors be increased significantly so that competent lawyers would be able and willing to render first-rate public service. This

halved the vacancies in the position for judges across the country from 32% to 16%, partially addressing the systemic problem of turtle-paced judicial process.

He was also among those who pushed for the abolition of the death penalty as well as the enactment of the Anti-Money Laundering Act, which sought to secure accountability among public officials.

During the later years of the Arroyo administration and in response to the spate of extrajudicial killings and forced disappearances, Kiko proposed the landmark Joint Judicial Executive Legislative Advisory and Consultative Council (JJELACC), composed of the President, the Senate President, the House Speaker and the Chief Justice.

A peace- and justice-making tool, his brainchild became a forum for the three branches of government to strengthen consultation and coordination in upholding the rule of law. By 2008 and with the convening of JJELACC, the budget for the judiciary and the country's system of justice was increased by P3 billion. He made the same call during the Noynoy Aquino administration, and again in the first year of the Duterte administration.

Only three years after winning his first national elective post, Kiko became Senate majority leader in 2004; he was again chosen majority leader in 2007 after his historic re-election as senator. Why historic? Because as the political lines between administration (Arroyo) and opposition (Estrada) were becoming less and less clear, he chose to run for re-election on his own and refused to align himself with either the Administration or the opposition. He became the first incumbent to run as an independent and win, even landing in the Top 5 when many branded his move as "political suicide."

In his second term, he shepherded into law the UP Charter, which provides institutional autonomy by protecting students, ensuring democratic access, and upholding academic freedom.

At the political front, he planned to run for vice president in the 2010 elections. But in 2009, he gave way when he saw the

overwhelming public reaction to then fellow Senator Noynoy Aquino during the funeral march for his mother, democracy icon Cory Aquino.

Kiko continues to support and affect programs and laws with and for the grassroots, always taking a holistic view of Philippine society's fundamental ills.

In the last couple of years of his second term, he discovered a new passion: farming. As Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Food and the Senate Committee on Social Justice and Rural Development, he initiated the convening of AF2025 (Agriculture and Fisheries 2025), a summit that paved the way for increasing the agriculture budget by 52% in 2012.

His active partnership with agriculture and fisheries stakeholders also led to an innovative and empowering way to fix the age-old problems of the sector: Sagip Saka, an advocacy program that has raised the incomes of participant-farmers by modernizing agriculture processes from pre- to post-production.

Speaking to farmers and fisher folk all over the country inspired him to start his own small farm, from which he drew this insight: the success of the country lies in the success of the poorest in Philippine society — our farmers and fishers, our food producers.

For a year after the end of his second Senate term, he became a full-time farmer, developing a 1.7-hectare lot, growing *Bahay Kubo* vegetables, as well as regular cash crops of lettuce and herbs, all grown organically.

In May 2014, he was appointed Presidential Assistant for Food Security and Agricultural Modernization by President Benigno Aquino III, taking charge of four agencies: National Food Authority (NFA), National Irrigation Administration, Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority (FPA), and Philippine Coconut Authority.

During his term as food czar, Kiko was able to stabilize the price of rice by institutionalizing greater transparency and competition in the NFA's rice importation process; this cut down the average per

metric ton price of rice imports by as much as \$120 thus saving the government some P6 billion in a year.

By mobilizing various stakeholders, he was able to help curb the “cocolisap” infestation that affected about 2.7 million coconut trees. A May 15 report from Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) described as “praiseworthy” the government's quarantine measures and “commendable” its participatory approach that rallied local governments, the scientific community, farmers, and other partners to solve the problem together.

He also caused the NEDA approval of P30 billion worth of big-ticket irrigation projects, and the doubling of the budget and staff complement of the FPA to meet the increasing regulatory demands of the industry. He helped move forward the coco levy bill.

In May 2016, Kiko ran again and won a fresh Senate term following his resignation from the Cabinet in October 2015. Later that year, he accepted the presidency of Partido Liberal even if it was much decimated after *politico*-members left it for the ruling PDP-Laban.

His call and challenge is to transform the party from politicians' to people's. Through the years, his programs and legislative measures have sought to harness people power, planting seeds of knowledge, time, and connections so that the change people experience in their everyday lives may take root and grow. He is redefining and rebuilding the party from the ground up.

He recognizes the difficulty as well as the opportunity of these dark uncertain times.

In these times, he continues to hark back to the lessons he learned from those years as a student activist and mainstream politician: Right always wins. Real change rests on the people. Unity beats tyranny.

In these times, when it is easier to yield to apathy and cynicism and resignation, Kiko once again puts his trust on ordinary Filipinos to help him fulfill his promise to his daughter, that all of us can build a bright future for all our children in a country that is truly of, by, and for the people.



SENATOR AQUILINO "KOKO" PIMENTEL III

Senator Aquilino "Koko" de la Llana Pimentel III is the son of former Senate President Aquilino "Nene" Quilining Pimentel Jr., of Mindanao and Ilocos Norte, and Lourdes de la Llana Pimentel, of Zambales.

Born on January 20, 1964 in Cagayan de Oro City, in Northern Mindanao, Koko, as he is called by his closest friends, finished his elementary, high school, and college education with a degree in Bachelor of Science, Major in Mathematics at the Ateneo de Manila University, and went on to earn his Law degree from the University of the Philippines College of Law.

Pimentel first came to national prominence when he placed number one in the 1990 Bar exam with a score of 89.85%. After being accepted into the Bar, he worked in his father's law firm before accepting an appointment at the National Youth Commission (NYC), serving as the commissioner representing Mindanao.

Koko Pimentel became a senator in August 2011 after he won his election protest. He was reelected as senator in the 2013 Elections.

Because his father exposed him early to life as a public servant, it came as no surprise therefore for Pimentel to become attracted to public service. He lawyered for the oppressed and powerless while at the same time became actively engaged in charitable work through the Jaycees and the Rotary.

Pimentel joined the Partido Demokratiko Pilipino Lakas ng Bayan (PDP Laban), the party established by his father, Senator Nene Pimentel, in the early 1980s. He served as the Party's General Legal Counsel, then later on as its Secretary General. At present, Pimentel runs the PDP Laban as Party President together with President Rodrigo Duterte as Party Chairman and House Speaker Pantaleon Alvarez as Party Secretary General.

In the Philippine Senate's one hundred years history, this is the first time that a son has followed the footsteps of his father as Senate President.

Like his father before him, Pimentel is also an untiring advocate for the adoption of a Federal System of Government in the Philippines. As president of PDP Laban, it is Pimentel's mission to bring the message of federalism to the Filipino people.

Pimentel simply wants to make his contribution and do what he has to do in making this world and our country, the Philippines, a better place to live in, with a constantly improving quality of life, not only for the present generation but also for the future generations of Filipinos.

Pimentel is one with the Filipino people in their clamor for change. Guided by the mantra "The Poorest First, the Poor Second!", Koko calls on all Filipinos to "*Always use your KOKOte!*" to discover out of the box solutions to our country's gravest problems like inter-generational poverty.

As a Filipino, a senator, and party leader, Pimentel is guided by his vision of a Philippine society which is just and fair, which saves and shares, which is scientific and objective, which is peaceful and democratic, which is educated and healthy, and which is, most of all, happy and free, with overflowing love of God and country.



SENATOR GRACE POE

Senator Grace Poe currently holds the record as the elective official who received the highest number of votes in Philippine history, with over 20 million votes garnered in the 2013 senatorial elections.

Senator Poe is a product of Assumption High School, where she excelled in debate competitions and was named team captain of the Assumption Debating Team. She took up AB Development Studies at the University of the Philippines (Manila) for two years, where she served as batch representative to the University Student Council, later transferring to Boston College (Massachusetts) where she eventually earned her AB Political Science degree. She is also a Fellow of the Lee Kuan Yew Policy Center of Singapore.

Prior to joining public service, Poe worked as vice president/treasurer of FPJ Productions where she spearheaded the restoration and preservation of her father's film classics. With over 200 movie titles, the FPJ Film Archive boasts of having one of the largest, oldest, and most well-preserved movie collections in Asia today.

In 2010, Poe served as chairperson of the Movie & Television Review and Classification Board (MTRCB). During her stint there, she instituted reforms in the bureau's media ratings system and changed its institutional mindset from that of "censorship" to that of "intelligent media viewing" (*matinong panonood*).

During the 2013 senatorial elections Poe emerged as the surprise topnotcher with an overwhelming mandate of over 20 million votes. In her first three years in the Upper Chamber, she managed to principally author four (4) laws, namely:

- 1) Republic Act 10639 or the "Free Mobile Texts During Disasters Act";

- 2) Republic Act 10640 which streamlines the “Three-Witness Rule” of the Dangerous Drugs Act;
- 3) Republic Act 10883 which provides stiffer penalties for carnapping; and
- 4) Republic Act 10905 or the Closed-Caption law.

She also co-authored the MARINA Act, Go Negosyo Act, Sugarcane Industry Development Act, Expanded Senior Citizens Act, Exemption of the 13th Month Pay from Income Tax, and the National Teacher’s Day Act.

As a neophyte senator, Senator Poe impressed many with her insightful questions, compassionate and masterful handling of the Napoles PDAF Scam, SAF 44/Mamasapano Massacre, MRT Scandal, and PNP-Werfast Scam hearings. Her privilege speeches on “Hello Garci” and child malnutrition have made election fraud and the plight of under-nourished children in the country the focus of media attention. She also fought for an increase in the budget for supplemental feeding programs of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and the Department of Education (DepEd) under the General Appropriations Act (GAA) during the 16th Congress.

In the current 17th Congress, Senator Poe vows to pursue passage of her pet measures. She has filed a total of 59 bills and 30 resolutions to date which includes, among others, the Freedom of Information (FOI) bill, the “First 1,000 Days” bill, “*Libreng Pananghalian sa Pampublikong Paaralan*” bill, and the “Emergency Powers” bill to solve the country’s traffic and congestion crisis, among others.

Poe constantly strives to live up to the values of honesty and integrity she imbibed from her famous parents, Fernando Poe Jr. and Susan Roces. She remains deeply committed to uphold the rule of law, promote inclusive growth, and uplift the plight of her less-privileged countrymen.



SENATOR ANTONIO F. TRILLANES IV

Antonio Fuentes Trillanes IV, or Sonny to his relatives and friends, was born and raised in Caloocan City. He traces his roots to Ligao, Albay in Bicol where his late father, Antonio Sr., grew up. His mother, Estelita, hails from the province of Capiz.

He studied at De La Salle University in Manila where he took up BS ECE from 1987 to 1991.

He formally entered into public service in 1991 as a cadet in the Philippine Military Academy (PMA) where he graduated *cum laude* in 1995.

In 2002, Trillanes took up graduate studies at the University of the Philippines and got his master’s degree in Public Administration major in Public Policy and Program Management. For the duration of his master’s program, he received two University Scholar Awards for obtaining two semestral GPAs of 1.0 to 1.25.

Recently, he finished the National and International Security Program at the Harvard Kennedy School in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

After graduating from PMA, Trillanes went through all shipboard assignments starting from mess & supply officer, and, ultimately as Acting Commanding Officer of a patrol gunboat.

During his five-year sea duty experience, his unit apprehended dozens of smugglers, illegal loggers, poachers, human smugglers and illegal fishermen in numerous maritime law enforcement operations conducted in the waters of Basilan, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, Maguindanao, Scarborough, Palawan, Batanes, and the Visayas.

One of the highlights of his military profession was the daring search and rescue operation for the survivors of the ill-fated M/V *Princess of the Orient* at the height of a super typhoon in 1998. For this act of risking their own lives in the fulfillment of their duty, Trillianes and his unit managed to rescue thirty-two (32) survivors.

He was also involved in numerous naval operations in support of ground operations directed against the Abu Sayyaf and other lawless elements.

As procurement officer of the Naval Training and Education Command, Philippine Navy, Trillianes reformed the procurement system, which resulted to the accumulated savings of more than P4 million in favor of the government.

For his meritorious service to his country, Trillianes has been awarded a total of 23 assorted merit medals, campaign ribbons and badges.

Trillianes, thereafter, became widely known for his prominent role in the uprisings directed against the oppressive Arroyo regime which put him in jail for 7½ years. In 2007, he successfully launched a nationwide campaign from his prison cell as he ran and won a seat in the Philippine Senate on a shoestring budget.

Now on his second term, Trillianes vows to serve his country by continuing his advocacies on peace and order, anti-corruption, and poverty alleviation. He is the chairman of the Committee on Civil Service, Government Reorganization and Professional Regulation. During the 15th and 16th Congresses, he was the most productive senator as he ranked first in terms of number of national bills passed into law as principal author and principal sponsor. To date, he has a total of 1,434 bills and resolutions filed. Of these, 78 have been passed into law. Foremost of which are the: AFP Modernization Law, Archipelagic Baselines Law, Universal Healthcare Law, Immediate Release of Retirement Benefits of Government Employees, Salary Standardization Law 3 Pag-IBIG Fund Law, Magna Carta for Disabled Persons, Expanded Senior Citizens Act, Anti-Bullying Act and the Increase in Subsistence Allowance for Soldiers and Policemen.



SENATOR JOEL VILLANUEVA

Senator Joel Villanueva was the representative of the Citizens' Battle Against Corruption (CIBAC) Party List during the 12th, 13th and 14th Congresses. In his first and second terms, he became the "Benjamin of the House" or the youngest member of the House of Representatives. In the 14th Congress, he became the first party list representative member and minority leader of the Commission on Appointments. He is also one of the principal sponsors of Republic Act No. 9485 or the Anti-Red Tape Act of 1997.

He finished Commerce, Major in Economics, at the University of Sto. Tomas in 1996. He was also that year's leadership awardee and, later, a UST outstanding alumnus. From 1996 to 1998, he took up Special Studies in Business Administration at Harvard University, USA. In May 2013, the Polytechnic University of the Philippines awarded him Doctor of Humanities, *honoris causa*. He is also a certified "barista", having completed an advanced food and beverage services course.

For his distinct contributions to the nation and remarkable performance as a former Secretary of the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), President Benigno Aquino III conferred on him the "Order of Lakandula" on June 23, 2016. Under Villanueva's stewardship, TESDA received its nationwide ISO 9001:2008 Certification which made possible the quality training of 10 million Filipinos.

For his role in shaping the development agenda and making an observable development impact, he was awarded "40 Under 40 International Development Leaders" on February 19, 2013 by the US-based Development Executive Group.

For his role as one of today's modern heroes and outstanding *Bulakenyos*, the provincial government of Bulacan awarded him "Gawad Dangal ng Lipi for Public Service" on September 15, 2012.

His first love was basketball. Being a former member of the UST Tigers and the Philippine National Team that competed in the inaugural staging of the Southeast Asian Basketball Association (SEABA) men's championships in Malaysia in 1994, he could have easily played professional basketball. He went to Boston, Massachusetts instead to take up special studies in Business Administration. Upon returning to Manila in 1998, he initially joined ZOE Broadcasting Network as its managing director and eventually, a TV host.

Villanueva joined the senatorial race on May 9, 2016 and was a surprise topnotcher, placing second with 18,459,222 votes. He advocates *Trabaho, Edukasyon, Serbisyo, Dignidad, Asenso para sa bawat Pilipino*.



SENATOR CYNTHIA A. VILLAR

Cynthia Aguilar Villar earned her degree in Bachelor of Science in Business Administration from the University of the Philippines (UP), which recognized her as one of its Distinguished Alumni in 2004. She completed her Masters in Business

Administration at the New York University (NYU).

She practiced as a financial analyst and college professor until she married former House Speaker and Senate President Manny Villar in 1975. She then helped her husband in various entrepreneurial ventures, eventually making Vista Land the biggest homebuilder in the Philippines. She managed a private development bank from 1989 to 1998.

In 2001, Villar won in a landslide victory as representative of Las Piñas to the House of Representatives, where she completed three terms (until 2010). She was the chairperson of the Committee on Higher and Technical Education during the 13th and 14th Congresses. She was President of the Lady Legislators during the 12th, 13th and 14th Congresses, where she initiated laws benefitting women, children and family.

Villar's social and civic concerns are wide and varied. Thus, in 1992, she founded and chaired the Villar Foundation (now Villar Social Institute for Poverty Alleviation and Governance or Villar SIPAG), the programs of which include OFW assistance, environment protection and livelihood projects.

In the 2013 midterm elections, Villar won as Senator of the country. During the 16th Congress (2013 to 2016), Villar was the chairperson of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Food as well as the Senate Committee on Government Corporations and Public Enterprises.

Under her chairmanship, the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Food passed 17 agriculture-related laws. Among which are Republic Act 10659 or the Sugar Industry Development Law; RA 10654 or the law to prevent, deter, and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing; RA 10848 or the law extending the period of implementation of the Agricultural Competitiveness Enhancement Fund up to year 2022; RA 10845 or the law declaring large-scale agricultural smuggling as economic sabotage; RA 10816 or the Farm Tourism Development Law; RA 10817 or the Philippine Halal Export Development and Promotion Law; and ten local bills creating multi-species marine hatchery/ nurseries and provincial training centers in 25 local government units located in 14 provinces.

As chair of the Committee on Government-Owned Corporations and Public Enterprises, Villar was instrumental in the passage of RA 10638 or the Act extending to another 50 years the corporate life of the Philippine National Railways (PNR). She also worked for the passage of the bill granting a ₱2,000-across-the-board increase in the pension of 1.9 million Social Security System (SSS) members. She also vigorously opposed the Manila International Airport Administration (MIAA) memorandum directing the payment of terminal fee by exempted overseas Filipino workers (OFWs). She initiated the recall of the memorandum.

Villar also authored and/or co-authored 37 other laws on education, finance, health, and disaster prevention as well as for the youth and employees. Among which are RA 10647 (Ladderized Education Act), RA 10650 (Iskolar ng Bayan Act), RA 10687 (Unified Student Financial Assistance System for Tertiary Education), RA 10650 (Open Distance Learning Act), RA 10679 (Youth Entrepreneurship Act), RA 10653 (Adjusting the 13th month pay and other benefits ceiling), RA 10706 (Seafarers' Protection Act), RA 10801 (Overseas Workers Welfare Administration Act), RA 10692 (PAGASA Modernization Act), RA 10639 (Free Mobile Disaster Alerts Act), RA 10699 (Athletes' Incentives Act), RA 10642 (Philippine Lemon Law), RA 10635 (Maritime Industry Authority), RA 10844 (Department of Information and Communication Act), and RA 10645 (Expanded Senior Citizens Act).

In the 17th Congress, Villar was elected as the chairperson of the Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources as well as the Senate Committee on Social Justice, Welfare and Rural Development. She vows to continue her advocacies on environment protection, disaster preparedness, livelihood generation, job creation and her overall goal of lifting Filipinos from poverty.

A staunch advocate of environment protection, Villar spent nine years of her public life, as a representative from 2001 to 2010, in saving the Las Piñas River, which she continues until now. Over the years, Villar solved interconnected problems such as pollution, garbage and poverty. She was a recipient of the first United Nations Water for Life Best Water Management Practices Award in March 2011 in Zaragoza, Spain.

Villar's untiring efforts to clean up the Las Piñas River have given birth to livelihood projects or also referred to as green social enterprises, which have given employment to more than 500 poor families in Las Piñas. These are the water hyacinth basket-weaving, handloom blanket-weaving, coco net-weaving enterprises, organic fertilizer-making, handmade paper-making, citronella oil-making and a factory producing school chairs from recycled plastic wastes.

The raw materials of the livelihood enterprises are from wastes: water hyacinths for the waterlily basket-weaving enterprise and the handmade paper factory; coconut husks for the coco net-weaving enterprise and the charcoal-making factory; kitchen wastes for the organic composting facility; and plastic wastes for the plastic recycling factory that produces school chairs.

Villar distributes the products of her livelihood projects. The organic fertilizers are given for free to farmers, which help them cut on expenses and increase their income. She gives away recycled school chairs to various public schools in the country. Villar SIPAG also provides skills training to people or groups who want to learn about the livelihood projects.

From Las Piñas, the livelihood projects have been duplicated nationwide. As of latest count, over 1,200 livelihood projects have

been established nationwide. There are 1,600 municipalities and cities in the Philippines and Villar would like to put up one livelihood project in each of these. She wants to be known as the person who established the most number of livelihood projects in the country.

Amidst all her achievements and awards, she successfully raised three well-educated children: Paolo is the CEO of publicly listed Vista Land and Lifescapes Inc.; Mark is the secretary of the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH); and Camille is the executive vice president of Starmall and president of AllHome.



**ATTY. MYRA MARIE D.
VILLARICA
SENATE SECRETARY**

Atty. Myra Marie D. Villarica is the youngest to be appointed Secretary of the Senate of the Philippines since the time the Upper Chamber was revived following the ratification of

the 1987 Constitution.

Villarica, who earned her law degree from the University of the Philippines (UP) in 1990 and passed the Bar the following year, has been in government service since 1992 and served as Chief of Staff of Senate President Vicente Sotto III from 1999 until 2004. Prior to her being Senate President Sotto's Chief of Staff, she was an Associate Lawyer of Cesar C. Cruz and Partners Law Offices from 1991 to 1992.

At the Senate, Villarica had the privilege of working on various bills that became landmark legislations, and treaties that were concurred in by the Senate. She also participated in the conduct of public consultations with the Filipino communities in the United States and Canada in promoting the Philippines tourism industry as well as matters advancing employer-employee standards.

She also worked in the House of Representatives from 2004 to 2007 and, a year after, assumed the position as Vice President for Corporate Affairs of Food Terminal Inc. (FTI) from 2008 to 2011. She was Undersecretary of Administration, Legal and Finance of the Department of Tourism (DOT) in 2011 and was among those behind the country branding campaign, "It's More Fun in the Philippines."

Secretary Villarica is an animal welfare advocate and a proud owner of three (3) Shih Tzus and one (1) poodle.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

VICENTE C. SOTTO III
President

RALPH G. RECTO
President Pro Tempore

JUAN MIGUEL F. ZUBIRI
Majority Leader

FRANKLIN M. DRILON
Minority Leader

ATTY. MYRA MARIE D. VILLARICA
Secretary

JOSE V. BALAJADIA JR.
Sergeant-at-Arms

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

SONNY ANGARA	2013-2019
PAOLO BENIGNO “BAM” AQUINO IV	2013-2019
MARIA LOURDES NANCY S. BINAY	2013-2019
JOSEPH VICTOR G. EJERCITO	2013-2019
FRANCIS JOSEPH “CHIZ” G. ESCUDERO	2013-2019
GREGORIO B. HONASAN II	2013-2019
LOREN LEGARDA	2013-2019
AQUILINO “KOKO” PIMENTEL III	2013-2019
GRACE POE	2013-2019
ANTONIO F. TRILLANES IV	2013-2019
CYNTHIA A. VILLAR	2013-2019
LEILA M. DE LIMA	2016-2022
FRANKLIN M. DRILON	2016-2022
WIN GATCHALIAN	2016-2022
RICHARD J. GORDON	2016-2022
RISA HONTIVEROS	2016-2022
PANFILO “PING” M. LACSON	2016-2022
EMMANUEL “MANNY” D. PACQUIAO	2016-2022
FRANCIS “KIKO” N. PANGILINAN	2016-2022
RALPH G. RECTO	2016-2022
VICENTE C. SOTTO III	2016-2022
JOEL VILLANUEVA	2016-2022
JUAN MIGUEL F. ZUBIRI	2016-2022