Philippine Government Stimulus Package

4th Edition (As of 18 May 2020)

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and enable businesses for a better Philippines.

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Contents

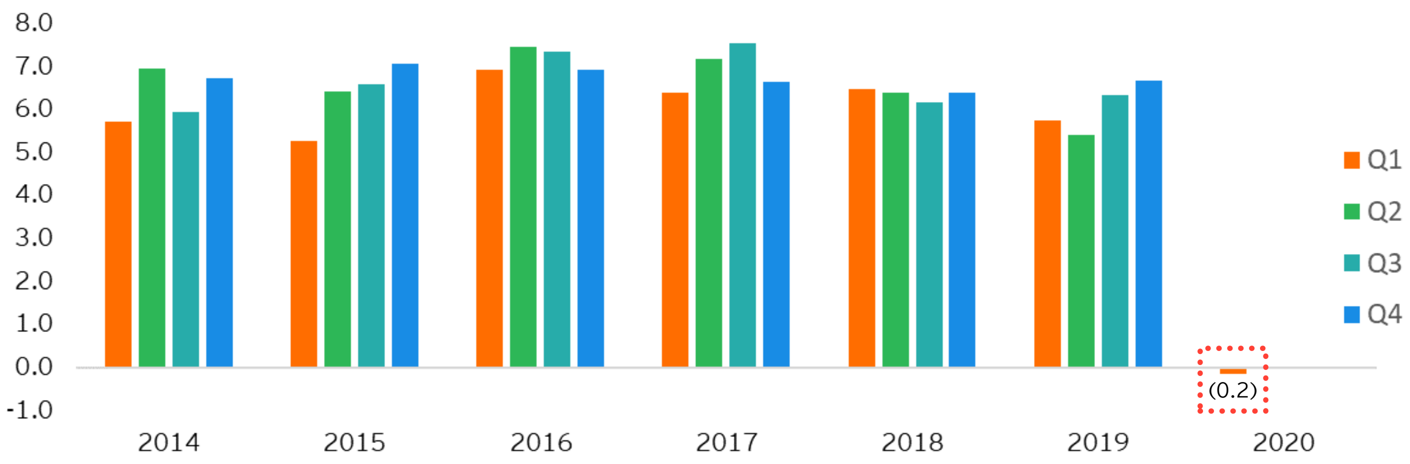
Economic Updates

After two months being on ECQ in many parts of the country, the Government is now slowly lifting some of the quarantine measures imposed during the ECQ as we move to a modified ECQ or GCQ in specific areas. The lifting is meant to slowly restart the economy and arrest the decline in economic activities, which saw our GDP contract in the first quarter of 2020. Continued efforts to contain the virus are in place as we reopen our economy and both the Government and private sector are adjusting to a new normal.

COVID-19 and the Philippine Economy

Philippine economic output, measured as gross domestic product or GDP, declined by 0.2% in the 1st Quarter 2020[1]. This is the first time since 1998 (the Asian financial crisis and El Niño), that the Philippine economy suffered a drop in output. The decline came after posting an average annual growth rate of over 6.0%, making it one of the fastest-growing economy in the ASEAN and the developing Asia region, and earning good investment ratings from leading credit rating agencies. Before COVID-19, the Philippine economy was poised to become an upper-middle-income economy by this year.

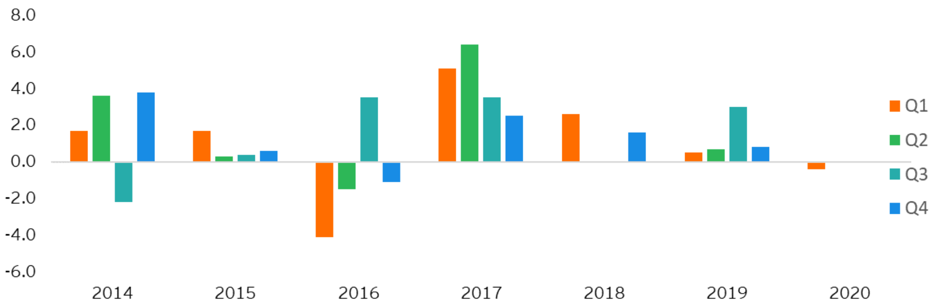
Gross domestic product (in percent)
2014 - 2020 Q1



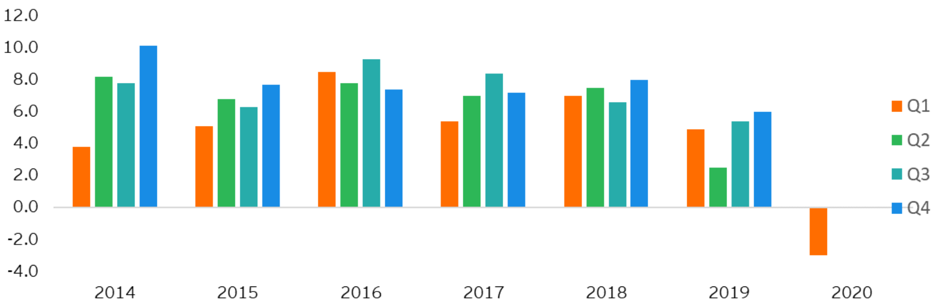
Source: PSA National Accounts

The drop in economic output was attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting community quarantines. The pandemic came amid a weakening global economy, marked by increasing trade tensions, and slowdowns in manufacturing output, investments, and trade. Put together, the economy suffered declines and slowdowns across major agricultural, industry, and services sectors.

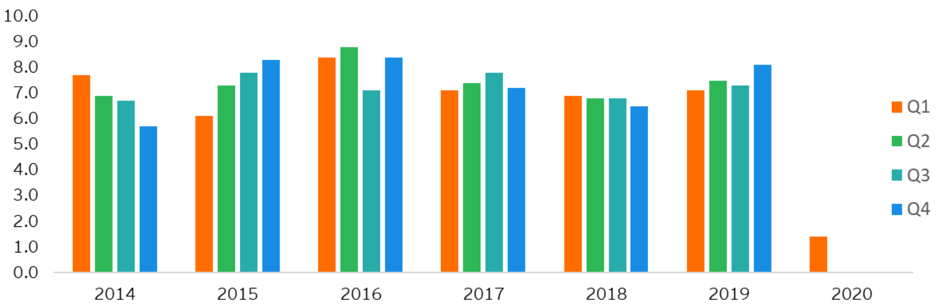
Agriculture performance (in percent)
2014 - 2020 Q1



Industry performance (in percent)
2014 - 2020 Q1



Services performance (in percent)
2014 - 2020 Q1



Source: PSA National Accounts

In addition, the Philippines faced natural disturbances, such as the Taal Volcano eruption and earthquakes across the country, which resulted to the slow down and decline in almost all sectors. Specifically, transport and accommodation experienced a massive drop, having 10.7% and 15.3% contraction in the 1st Quarter of 2020[1]. However, utilities and social work activities posted a positive growth of 5.3% and 9.2%, respectively.

GDP growth by industrial origin, %

Industry/Sector	2019 Q1	2020 Q1
Agriculture and fishery	0.5	(0.4)
Mining	4.9	(3.0)
Manufacturing	5.2	(3.6)
Construction	5.0	(1.8)
Utilities	3.4	5.3
Transport & storage	6.8	(10.7)
Accommodation	6.0	(15.3)
Communications	9.9	5.7
Trade	7.0	1.1
Finance	12.1	9.6
Business services	1.1	0.7
Education	5.1	0.9
Social work activities	3.0	9.2
Real estate	5.1	2.2
Public administration	11.7	5.2
Other services	6.7	(7.6)
GDP	**5.7**	**(0.2)**

Consumer Spending slowed to (0.2)%, the lowest since the 1st Quarter 1986. Alcohol beverages and tobacco posted the highest decline with (16.4)%. In addition, growth in restaurants and hotels substantially dropped to (15.4)% compared to its growth of 6.2% in the same period last year. Nevertheless, health accelerated to 11.5% in the 1st Quarter 2020[1].

Growth of consumer spending by category, %

Category	2019 Q1	2020 Q1
Food & beverages	5.9	4.7
Housing & utilities	6.6	2.9
Transport	5.6	(8.9)
Education	12.0	0.4
Restaurant & hotels	6.2	(15.4)
Furnishings, equipment	3.9	(7.4)
Communication	8.4	5.7
Health	5.0	11.5
Recreation, culture	7.5	(1.9)
Alcohol beverages, tobacco	(3.7)	(16.4)
Clothing	4.1	0.1
Others	7.5	7.4
Total spending	**6.2**	**0.2**

Source: PSA National Accounts

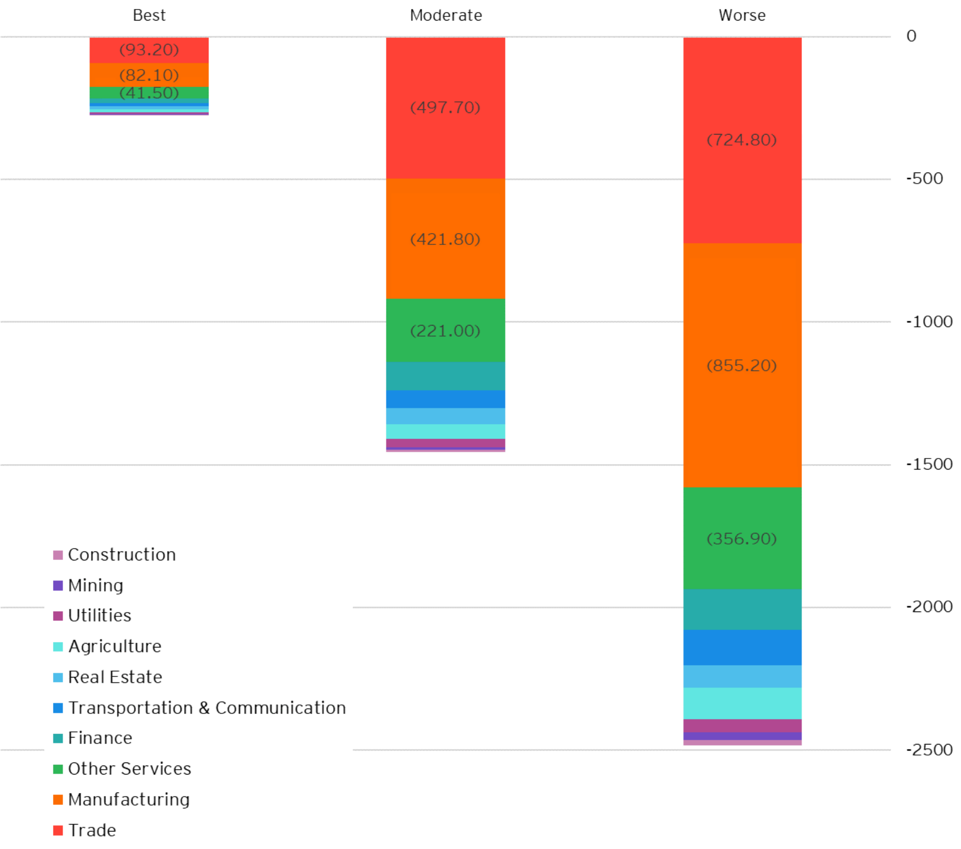
With the 1st quarter 2020 contraction, the government economic managers, through the Development Budget Coordination Committee or DBCC revisited its macroeconomic assumptions, projecting the GDP to contract by 2.0% to 3.4% in 2020[2]. Furthermore, the Philippine Institute of Development Studies (PIDS) released a Discussion Paper showing the impact of COVID-19 on different sectors. Considering all sectors, the projected decline in sectoral gross value added is between Php276.3B and Php2.5T[3].

DBCC macroeconomic assumptions

Key variables	2020 (as of March 26)	2020 (as of May 12)
GDP real growth (%)	0.0 - (0.8)	(2.0) - (3.4)
Nominal GDP (trillion pesos)	19.8	19.3
Revenue (% GDP)	16.8	13.6
Expenditure (% GDP)	22.1	21.7
Deficit (% GDP)	(5.3)	(8.1)
NG debt (% GDP)	44.4	49.8

Source: Development Budget Coordination Committee (DBCC)

Projected decline in sectoral gross value added (Php'Billion)



Source: Philippine Institute of Development Studies

Appendix of sources:

[1] Philippine Statistics Authority. National Accounts 2020 Q1.

[2] Department of Budget and Management. DBCC Revisits Medium-Term Macroeconomic Assumptions and Fiscal Program Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic. May 2020.

[3] Philippine Institute of Development Studies. Projected Disease Transmission, Health System Requirements, and Macroeconomic Impacts of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in the Philippines. April 2020.

The COVID-19 pandemic has greatly affected the lives of Filipinos and caused disruption to the Philippine economy. In response, the *Bayanihan* to Heal as One Act (Republic Act no. 11469) was signed by President Duterte on 23 March 2020 to minimalize the effect of the COVID-19. The act granted additional special powers to the President and provided stimulus packages to the affected sectors. In line with this, there are economic measures to address the impact of COVID-19 and to boost the economy. These measures include the *Balik Probinsiya, Bagong Pag-asa* Program, Philippine Economic Stimulus Act and Financial Institutions Strategic Transfer Law.

Balik Probinsiya, Bagong Pag-asa Program

The *Balik Probinsiya, Bagong Pag-asa* Program was proposed by Senator Christopher Lawrence "Bong" Tesoro Go and was signed by President Rodrigo Duterte as Executive Order No. 114 last 6 May 2020. The Program seeks to decongest Metro Manila and attain rural prosperity.

Policy of Balanced Regional Development

- Ensure equitable distribution of wealth, resources, & opportunities
- Provide adequate social services
- Promote full employment, industrialization, & improved quality of life

Creation of *Balik Probinsiya, Bagong Pag-asa* Program

- Provide guidance and assistance to government agencies & LGUs
- Approve or modify key areas & components of the BP Program
- Develop strategic communications plan to educate the people

***Balik Probinsiya, Bagong Pag-asa* Framework**

- Empowerment of local industries
- Food Security & Agricultural Productivity
- Social Welfare, Health, & Employment
- Development of Infrastructure

Proposed Laws

Philippine Economic Stimulus Act (PESA) Law

The proposed Philippine Economic Stimulus Act (PESA) law, which is pending with the Defeat COVID-19 Ad Hoc Committee, is a consolidated bill from the proposed "National Stimulus Strategy Act" of Rep. Joey Salceda and the "Economy Moving Forward as One Act" of Rep. Stella Quimbo. The bill will protect Filipino families and jobs, and assist workers and business entities. Under the proposed act, economic interventions aim to boost the Philippine economy and provide immediate relief packages. The table below enumerates the economic interventions which are classified as transitional, sectoral, and structural.

I. Transitional Interventions

Interventions	Allotted amount	Implementing agencies	Beneficiaries	Guidelines
1. Wage subsidies	Php110B	▸ DOLE	▸ Critically-impacted businesses	Wage subsidies of 25% to 75% of payroll costs shall be offered by DOLE for a period of two (2) months with the purpose of employment retention. Qualifications for receiving maximum wage subsidy: (a) Directly impacted by the COVID-19 outbreak (i.e. tourism, air transportation, trade industries) (b) Supporter of priority programs of government (i.e. Build, Build, Build) Qualification for wage subsidy: ▸ Retainment of 90% of its regular employees during the duration of the subsidy.
			▸ Freelancers & self-employed	Wage amelioration shall be provided by DOLE through an open-application window system. Conditions for wage amelioration: ▸ Wage amelioration shall not exceed 75% of the applicable minimum wage rate. ▸ Wage amelioration shall only be for a maximum period of two (2) months.
			▸ Repatriated OFWs	Unemployment benefits shall be provided by DOLE to aid such OFWs in job search. Conditions for unemployment benefits: ▸ 75% of the average wages of OFWs in the country of employment shall be the maximum amount for OFW unemployment benefits. ▸ The unemployment benefits shall be until the recipient OFW finds gainful employment, however only for two (2) months.

I. Transitional Interventions

(continued)

Interventions	Allotted amount	Implementing agencies	Beneficiaries	Guidelines
2. Assistance to COVID-19 victims	Php1B	‣ SSS ‣ GSIS	‣ Business entities	Employee compensation shall be provided by SSS for salaries paid to any employee in excess of paid sick leaves for the duration of the COVID-19 related illness.
			‣ Government agencies	Employee compensation shall be provided by GSIS for all salary deductions to any government employee upon exhaustion of the paid sick leaves.
3. Regulatory relief		‣ ARTA ‣ DTI ‣ DILG ‣ BIR ‣ BOC ‣ DOTR ‣ SEC ‣ PCC	‣ Business entities	List of non-tax and non-duty charges imposed on enterprises shall be prepared by the Anti-Red Tape Authority (ARTA), DTI, DILG, and specialized regulatory agencies. Through the issuance of an executive order, the President of the Philippines shall have the power to suspend or reduce the imposition of any fees and charges in the said list for a period of six (6) months. Deadlines for all filings and payments due during community quarantine period shall be suspended by the relevant regulatory agencies. In addition, due dates shall be extended accordingly with no additional interests, fines, or penalties. After the approval of this act, new business registration processes and renewal shall be simplified and shorten by the regulatory agencies and local government units.
			‣ MSMEs	For a period of not more than 18 months, the commissioner of BIR shall have the power to relax revenue regulations and waive applicable registration and similar fees of MSMEs.

II. Sectoral Interventions

Interventions	Allotted amount	Implementing agencies	Beneficiaries	Guidelines
1. Grants on improving business resiliency	Php10B	▸ DTI	▸ MSMEs	Grants for the education, training, and counseling of MSMEs shall be offered by the DTI to improve business resiliency in the post-COVID -19 era (i.e. prevention and containment of transmission of disease like COVID-19).
2. Bridging loans	Php25B	▸ SBCorp	▸ MSMEs	Existing loan programs shall be expanded by the Small Business Corporation (SBCorp) in which the proceeds of the loans may be used for payroll costs, materials and supplies, mortgage payments, rent, utilities, creation of new supportive businesses, re-purposing of existing business capital, or any other business debt obligations.
3. Loan program	Php10B	▸ ACPC	▸ Agri-fishery enterprises	Existing loan programs shall be expanded by the Agricultural Credit Policy Council (ACPC) in which the proceeds of the loans may be used for payroll costs, materials and supplies, mortgage payments, rent, utilities, creation of new supportive businesses, re-purposing of existing business capital, research, capacity building, other expenses related to the operations of loan programs or any other business debt obligations.
4. Assistance to tourism industry	Php43B	▸ DOT	▸ Primary Tourism enterprises	The DOT shall assist Primary Tourism Enterprises in incentives for domestic tourism, interest-free loans, participation in tourism fairs, tourism promotions, grants for education, training, and advising in coping with infectious diseases, innovations in tourism marketing, and any other relevant business practices.

II. Sectoral Interventions
(continued)

Interventions	Allotted amount	Implementing agencies	Beneficiaries	Guidelines
5. Assistance to export and import industries	Php66B	▸ BOI	▸ Business entities in exporting or importing	Grants on market retention, identification, and expansion, education, training, and counseling of exporters or importers, and interest-free loans shall be provided by the Board of Investments to Business entities in exporting or importing.
6. Trade policy measures		▸ DTI ▸ DOST ▸ DICT ▸ DOH ▸ Executive Departments ▸ ARTA ▸ Sector regulators	▸ Business entities	The following trade policies shall be reviewed: a. Immediate adoption of zero tariff rates and temporary suspension of the export percentage requirements b. Incentives and grants for business entities that develop any pandemic-related information technology products or services c. Protocols and guidelines to mitigate transmission of any infectious diseases d. Existing pricing and payment policies e. Existing industrial policies

III. Structural Interventions

Interventions	Allotted amount	Implementing agencies	Beneficiaries	Guidelines
1. Credit mediation and refinancing services	Php128B	• Philippine Guarantee Corporation • DOF • BSP	• Business entities	Establishment of a Credit Mediation and Restructuring Guarantee Fund (CMRGF) is mandated to ensure that duly registered business entities can fulfill obligations and to strengthen liquidity and financial position.
2. Interest-free loans	Php200B	• LBP • DBP • DOF • BSP	• MSMEs • Non-essential businesses • Other effected sectors	Current loan programs and loan guarantee programs shall be expanded by the LBP and DBP by introducing an Interest-free Loan Program. Conditions: • 50% of business entity's direct labor cost is the maximum loanable amount • Loan is payable for 3 years • Conditional penalties in terminating employees within 12 months from incurring the loan:

% of employees terminated	% of loans as penalty
Less than 1%	3%
1% to 5%	6%
6% to 10%	9%
More than 10%	12%

II. Sectoral Interventions
(continued)

Interventions	Allotted amount	Implementing agencies	Beneficiaries	Guidelines
3. Establishment of the National Emergency Investment Corporation (NEIC)	Php300B	▸ DOF	▸ Business entities	Functions and powers of the National Investment Corporation: a. Provide common resolution to troubled businesses b. Extend loans and other forms of financial accommodation c. Assume in exchange for equity of same value the financial obligations of business entities d. Evaluate performance and ensure corporate governance e. Perform due diligence activities f. Perform other functions as capital allocation firm
4. Enhanced "Build, Build, Build" Program	Php650B	▸ House of Congress		a. The construction and improvement of modern health facilities, public-school facilities, infrastructure supportive of creative industries, and infrastructure for the agri-fishery industry shall be included in the National Expenditure Programs in FY 2021, 2022, and 2023.
5. Coordination of monetary and fiscal policies		▸ BSP ▸ SEC		The Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) Act of 2002 is revived for 10 years, subject to extension as may be determined by BSP.

Financial Institutions Strategic Transfer (FIST) Law

The proposed law, introduced by Rep. Junie E. Cua, aims to induce economic activity and improve liquidity of the financial system to propel economic growth. Financial institutions are encouraged to sell non-performing assets to Financial Institutions Strategic Transfer Corporations (FISTCs). In addition, the bill grants tax exemptions and reduced registration and transfer fees to help financial institutions in disposing their non-performing assets.

Below are the list of tax exemptions and reduced fees:

- Documentary Stamp Tax
- Capital Gains Tax
- Creditable Withholding Income Taxes
- Value Added Tax
- 50% of the applicable mortgage registration and transfer fees
- 50% of the filing fees
- 50% of the land registration fees

Status of the bill: Approved at the House Committee on Banks and Financial Intermediaries last 4 May 2020.

Bayanihan Reports of the Office of the President

Pursuant to IATF resolutions, the Government identified several provinces, highly-urbanized cities (HUC) and independent component cities (ICC) now under phased quarantine (i.e. MECQ and GCQ) and classified various industry sectors and enterprises into categories to determine work resumption in different levels of risk areas.

Starting 16 May, utilities, telecommunication, energy, gas, construction, mining, e-commerce, logistics companies, banks and capital markets in areas under MECQ were allowed to resume work with minimum safety protocols.

Legal, accounting, management consultancy, architecture and engineering, advertising, publishing, film companies, and malls/ commercial centers, including bookstores, hardware, clothing, among others, in areas under MECQ were allowed to operate at a maximum of 50% on-site workforce. Meanwhile, those under GCQ will be allowed to resume operations subject to minimum safety protocols.

Fitness, entertainment industries, amusement centers, museums, tourist destinations, tour operations and personal care services (massage parlors, etc.) are still not allowed to resume operations either in areas under MECQ and GCQ.

Notwithstanding the above, the Government's commitment to safeguard the health of the Filipino against the COVID-19 pandemic remains its top priority. Therefore, various executive departments, agencies, instrumentalities and even the private sector continue their efforts to contribute and assist in easing the impact of COVID-19 on the country.

This report will focus on the newly-initiated measures and implementation of government responses and projects culled from various executive agencies.

I. Provide Emergency Assistance to all Affected Sectors

Various executive departments and government agencies continue to monitor compliances, applications and distributions of social amelioration programs (SAP) to low-income families, affected informal and productive sectors, and small businesses in the country.

Below are the notable new measures adopted by the Government.

1. Assistance to MSMEs and productive sectors	‣ The Philippine Guarantee Corporation (PhilGuarantee) approved a Credit Guarantee Program for MSMEs to provide guarantee coverage of 50% principal loan extended by PhilGuarantee-accredited lending banks and financial institutions, with the anticipation of at least 12,000 MSMEs beneficiaries. ‣ The BSP reports that MSME loans with a performing status, to the extent guaranteed by a qualified Credit Surety Fund, are assigned a preferential risk weight of 20% under the BSP's Risk-Based Capital Adequacy Framework. The assignment of preferential risk weight allows banks to extend more credit to the MSME sector.
2. Assistance to OFWs	‣ The POEA issued advisories to stop collection of PhilHealth contributions as a precondition for issuing Overseas Employment Certificates to OFWs.
3. Uninterrupted supply chain	‣ The IATF approved the Supply Chain Analytics (SCAN) Reporter Mobile App to address bottlenecks in the supply, distribution, and movement of essential goods and services.
4. Assistance to tourism sector	‣ The *Nayong Pilipino* Foundation adopted the *Damayan sa Nayon* project which aims to strategically respond to displaced artists and cultural workers. The project will consist of an online consultation platform for the NPF and cultural workers (*Umpukan sa Nayon*), short-term amelioration program, creation of database of human resources, a survival and recovery phase, a long-term program complementing NPF's ongoing policy research projects.
5. Assistance to students, educators and educational institutions	‣ The Land Bank of the Philippines launched the ACADEME (Access to Academic Development to Empower the Masses towards Endless opportunities) Lending Program worth P3B, which aims to extend assistance to private schools, universities, colleges, technical-vocational and education training institutes with a fixed 3% interest for the entire term of the loan. ‣ The CHED has initiated meetings with public and private HEIs to prepare for the transition towards flexible learning arrangements. ‣ The CHED has requested the National Telecommunications Commission for zero-rated internet access to online repositories of educational resources. ‣ The TESDA has conducted a rapid assessment survey on the impact of COVID-19/ECQ to technical vocational institutions to determine the readiness of partner schools in delivering technical vocational education and training.

II. Secure Facilities and Resources for the Health Sector and Other Frontliners

The government continues its Human Resources for Health (HRH) augmentation measures; increase of referral hospitals, COVID-19 bed capacity and equipment; conversion of centers into health/quarantine facilities; and efforts to strengthen contact tracing.

The entire government also continues to mobilize its resources to provide health and medical supplies and equipment to frontliners, which are either procured from their respective agency budgets or distributed donations from different sectors.

Below are the notable new measures.

1. Provision of healthcare resources, supplies and equipment	‣ The DOST, in partnership with the Quezon City Government through the *Kalinga sa Barangay* Program, tested and deployed a prototype Mobile Artificial Intelligence-Enabled Thermal Scanner programmed, with the aid of drone technology, to alert, detect, and take photographs of persons with high temperature readings.
2. Clinical trials	‣ As of 12 May 2020, there are 24 hospitals participating in the World Health Organization Solidarity Trials, with 12 hospitals actively recruiting participants. There are currently 87 participants or enrollees in the clinical trials. The DOST also conducted exploratory talks for possible involvement in the clinical trials of several vaccine research groups and organizations abroad. ‣ DOH allocated Php18M for *Avigan* Trials.
3. Strengthening contact tracing measures	‣ The BI and airline companies have agreed to use digitalized passenger arrival cards/forms integrated into the BI's system prior to arrival of flights in the country, as well as implementation of the Advance Passengers Information System. The BI has been providing the DOH with the pertinent information of suspected cases, such as travel history and related records to assist the BOQ and the DFA in their contact tracing measures.

III. Establish Sound Fiscal and Monetary Actions that are Responsive to all Stakeholders

1. Moratorium and other relief measures	▸ Pursuant to DTI rules on the 30-day moratorium on residential and commercial rents, complaints against violating lessors have been sent nationwide. ▸ The MCIAA and GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation deferred aeronautical charges for a period of 3 months commencing from February 2020 while charges are waived for sweeper flights. ▸ Rental dues of MCIAA lessees are waived from the start of suspension of operations until the lifting of restrictions. ▸ The SEC directs financing, lending, microfinance NGOs to extend the grace period for principal and interest falling due within the ECQ/MECQ.
2. Fiscal measures of the *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas* (BSP)	▸ Trust entities, especially Unit Investment Trust Funds, are allowed to go beyond the exposure limit. ▸ Banks are allowed to tap their BASELIII-mandated capital and liquidity buffers.
3. Budgetary measures to fund COVID-19 Effort	▸ The DOF raised a total of USD4.75B in budgetary support financing from the ADB, the World Bank, and USD-denominated global bonds where USD 4.05B has been disbursed to the government. ▸ The DOF signed USD108M in grants and loan financing from the ADB and the World Bank.

IV. Responsive and Sustainable Recovery Plan

1. Active Response and Expenditure Support Program	▸ The NEDA and the DOF are working with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the ADB on the ADB's COVID-19 Active Response and Expenditure Support Program, which strengthens the government's effort to undertake public expenditures to combat COVID-19; finance programs for social protection and relief to affected individuals; and provide economic stimulus for affected sector and industries.
2. Assisting Philippine industries and SMEs	▸ The NEDA is working with the UNDP in crafting a COVID-19 Response in Assisting Philippine Industries and SMEs. ▸ The NEDA met with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization National Steering Committee Member Agencies on 04 May 2020 to discuss a proposal involving the following: strengthening healthcare, safety systems, and capacities to respond to COVID-19 through production activities; supporting recovery of the economy through MSME growth and resilience; and socio-economic impact assessment and industrial policy advice. ▸ The NEDA is studying the feasibility of adopting the UNDP's COVID-19 Integrated Response which offers a three (3) pronged approach (i.e., pre-surge, surge, and recovery phases). This approach is framed on three (3) objectives: (1) Prepare; (2) Respond; and (3) Recover. ▸ The UNDP also identified three (3) immediate priorities, namely: (1) Health system support; (2) Inclusive and integrated crisis management and response; and (3) Social and economic impact needs assessment and response.
3. *We Recover as One*	▸ The 1st draft of *We Recover as One*, a technical paper, which outlines the three (3) phases of the government's response to the new normal include: (1) Response; (2) Mitigation; and (3) Transition. ▸ The NEDA is reviewing the submissions of the IATF member agencies on the said technical paper. It convened inter-agency committees to formulate additional "new normal" strategies and priority programs. It will share the said technical paper with Congress and other government agencies as working paper for initiatives to rebuild consumer and business confidence and serve as the possible basis for the 2021 Budget Priorities Framework.

IV. Responsive and Sustainable Recovery Plan
(continued)

3. *We Recover as One (continued)*	▸ The NEDA conducted a consultation among civil society organizations and private sector representatives to generate feedback and is currently incorporating recommendations and insights from the IATF member agencies, various government inter-agency committees, and the private sector into the working draft of *We Recover as One*. ▸ The NEDA is finalizing the working discussion paper on the proposed social, economic, and governance strategies to aid the country in adapting to the new normal. This paper also includes initiatives to rebuild consumer and business confidence. Various agencies have identified specific P/A/Ps for FYs 2020 and 2021 to implement the said strategies. Once the paper is approved, the report shall be disseminated to the public as a reference for planning and action.
4. *Balik Probinsya, Bagong Pag-asa*	▸ The BP2 Program has been institutionalized through Executive Order No. 114 (s. 2020), which seeks to promote balanced regional development in the country and equitable distribution of wealth, resources, and opportunities. For additional details, refer to the BP2 Program on page 7. ▸ The DOST Settlements Model of PLANADES will be launched on 29 May 2020 in support of the BP2 Program. It provides a tool for estimating new housing requirements in suitable areas and an estimation of projected housing finance requirements in the new growth areas. The model enables LGU users to forecast or simulate future urban expansion and land use at the LHU level and to identify or plan for how settlements develop in relation to new growth areas and can be integrated into the local planning process to guide spatial and development strategies and investments in programming.
5. Demographic Vulnerabilities Tool (DVT)	▸ The POPCOM conducted a virtual orientation in the operationalization of its DVT with NEDA, DOH, and DILG representatives. This DVT would assess the demographic vulnerabilities of communities and households to COVID-19. ▸ The POPCOM has continuously updated the demographic vulnerabilities tables (i.e., data on positive, probable, and suspected COVID-19 cases) through its regional offices and has prepared initial reports and analyses of data to guide the IATF in its decision-making at both national and regional levels.

IV. Responsive and Sustainable Recovery Plan

(continued)

6. Philippine Institute for Development Studies	▸ The PIDS Health Study Team submitted to the DOF the updated projections for the impact of the following using the PIDS model: no ECQ, worst, base, and best cases epidemic indicators (e.g., peak month, cases, deaths, etc.) for the Philippines and for specific regions. ▸ The NEDA shall reconvene the different PDP 2017-2022 Midterm Update planning committees to review the draft PDP Midterm Update and incorporate strategies to adapt to the new normal for 2020 to 2022.
7. Guidelines on malls and shopping centers operations	▸ The DTI issued guidelines on the operations of malls and shopping centers in areas declared under GCQ, and on business establishments or activities allowed to operate in areas declared under ECQ and GCQ consistent with EO No. 112 (s. 2020).
8. DOE COVID-19 Response Protocol	▸ The Response Protocol is in its final stages and will be adopted by all private and public companies and other related service providers in the energy sector. It incorporates minimum health standards and provides for needed additional measures based on the companies' respective business continuity plans.
9. COVID-19 Crisis-Level Hospital Care	▸ The National Ethics Committee and the Philippine Health Research Ethics Board, with funding support from the DOST, prepared an e-book on Ethics Guidelines on COVID-19 Crisis-Level Hospital Care.
10. Economic recovery program	▸ The NEDA is leading discussions on formulating an economic recovery program to cover the period after the lifting of the community quarantine until the end of 2020 and an economic resiliency plan to be implemented in 2021. ▸ The NEDA will engage LGUs to formulate Regional Recovery Programs for their respective jurisdictions. This shall clearly define the role of the LGU in the recovery process and provide a brief description of the nature of the LGU activities under each sector.
11. Legislation for new normal	▸ The Technical Working Group on Anticipatory Forward Planning is working to engage the Senate's Committee on Sustainable Development Goals, Innovations, and Futures Thinking for the formulation of new legislation for the new normal.

IV. Responsive and Sustainable Recovery Plan
(continued)

12. Philippine Identification System	▸ The PSA is fast-tracking the full implementation of the PhilSys or the National ID system under R.A. No. 11055 to improve future targeting and distribution of financial assistance to poor and low-income households. ▸ The PSA targets to safely register at least 5 million household heads from low-income households by December 2020. ▸ The PSA is working to open the registration process by October 2020 with 6,500 registration kits in 46 fixed registration centers and 1,170 mobile registration centers nationwide. It is partnering with the Land Bank of the Philippines to utilize 126 LBP branches as PhilSys registration centers.
13. Implementing Rules and Regulations of R.A. No. 11315	▸ The PIDS is crafting the IRR of R.A. No. 11315. The accelerated nationwide implementation of a Community-Based Monitoring System shall allow the government to profile and identify households vulnerable to certain risks and qualified beneficiaries of targeted programs.
14. Tourism Response and Recovery Program	▸ The DOT is planning to review the maximum carrying capacity of each tourist destination given the current circumstances while taking into consideration the recommendations of the National Government, the private sector and health experts. ▸ The DOT has crafted guidelines for the proposed new normal in tourism, which involve stringent measures, including health and sanitation protocols.

Source: *Report to the Congressional Oversight Committee Pursuant to Section 5 of RA no. 11469, dated 4 May, 11 May and 18 May 2020*

Proposed Measures and/or News Articles

1. Government unveils COVID-19 recovery plan	‣ Government's proposed recovery plan to help the economy bounce back from the ongoing coronavirus crisis includes liquidity support for businesses through banks and a significant reduction in corporate income tax (CIT). https://www.bworldonline.com/govt-unveils-covid-19-recovery-plan/ (Published: 15 May 2020; Last visited: 18 May 2020)
2. House leadership files Php 1.5T stimulus bill focused on infrastructure	‣ A bill is filed for a Php 1.5T stimulus program over 3 years focused on infrastructure spending, which its authors deemed as an effective counter to job losses and slowing growth arising from the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) crisis. https://www.bworldonline.com/house-leadership-files-p1-5-trillion-stimulus-bill-focused-on-infrastructure/ (Published: 12 May 2020; Last visited: 18 May 2020)
3. DOE proposes fuel discounts to aid agricultural sector	‣ DOE has proposed fuel discounts or subsidies for the agriculture sector to help it achieve food security for the Philippines. https://www.bworldonline.com/energy-department-proposes-fuel-discounts-to-aid-agricultural-sector/ (Published: 14 May 2020; Last visited: 18 May 2020)
4. BIR allows temporary receipts, invoices during lockdown	‣ The Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) said it will allow businesses to issue temporary receipts or invoices during the lockdown period. https://www.bworldonline.com/bir-allows-temporary-receipts-invoices-during-lockdown/ (Published: 12 May 2020; Last visited: 18 May 2020)
5. DoF proposes revisions to CITIRA bill	‣ The Department of Finance (DoF) is proposing to give the President the power to grant "tailor-fit" incentives to investors under the Corporate Income Tax and Incentives Rationalization Act (CITIRA) bill, which is still pending at the Senate. https://www.bworldonline.com/dof-proposes-revisions-to-citira-bill/ (Published: 13 May 2020; Last visited: 18 May 2020)

Proposed Measures and/or News Articles
(continued)

6. COVID-related activities, *'Balik Probinsya'* proposed in 2020 IPP	▸ Economic activities that would help the government in its fight against the coronavirus *disease* 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and the *'Balik Probinsya'* program are included in the proposed 2020 Investment Priorities Plan (IPP) of the Board of Investments (BOI). https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1102913 (Published 14 May 2020; Last visited: 18 May 2020)
7. DOF eyes additional financing of up to Php160B for COVID-19 response	▸ The DOF plans to increase the capital of state-owned banks and the Philippine Guarantee Corporation (PhilGuarantee) as part of the government's coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) response. https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1102909 (Published 14 May 2020; Last visited: 18 May 2020)
8. CITIRA passage, BBB to help economic recovery	▸ The resumption of activities for the government's priority "Build, Build, Build" (BBB) infrastructure program will help jumpstart the economy once the death rate and coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) infection are under control per DOF. https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1102563 (Published 12 May 2020; Last visited: 18 May 2020)

Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BI	Bureau of Immigration
BOQ	Bureau of Quarantine
BP2	Balik Probinsya, Bagong Pag-asa
BSP	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
CHED	Commission on Higher Education
DFA	Department of Foreign Affairs
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DOF	Department of Finance
DOH	Department of Health
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DOT	Department of Tourism
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DVT	Demographic Vulnerabilities Tool
ECQ	Enhanced Community Quarantine
GCQ	General Community Quarantine
HEI	Higher Educational Institutions
HRH	Human Resource Health
IATF	Inter-Agency Task Force on Emerging Infectious Diseases
LBP	Land Bank of the Philippines
LGU	Local Government Units
MCIAA	Mactan-Cebu International Airport Authority
MECQ	Modified Enhanced Community Quarantine
MSME	Micro, small and medium enterprise
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NPF	Nayong Pilipino Foundation
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
OFW	Overseas Filipino Workers
PDP	Philippine Development Plan
PhilSys	Philippine Identification System
PIDS	Philippine Institute for Development Studies
POEA	Philippine Overseas Employment Administration
POPCOM	Commission on Population and Development
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

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Who we are:

At SGV, everything starts with our people:

- People who demonstrate integrity, respect and teaming.
- People with energy, enthusiasm and the courage to lead.
- People who build relationships based on doing the right thing.

Our Purpose:

In everything we do, we nurture leaders and enable businesses for a better Philippines.

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About SGV & Co.
SGV is the largest professional services firm in the Philippines.

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