



A BRIEFER ON THE

# STATE OF THE NATION 2022

---

A review of President Marcos' First State of the Nation Address plus a closer look at possible implications of his administration, and the 19th Congress' legislative priorities.

# President Marcos' 2022 State of the Nation Address Directives and Pronouncements

## An Overview

President Ferdinand “Bongbong” Romualdez Marcos Jr. (PBBM) delivered his first State of the Nation Address (SONA) at the Batasang Pambansa, Quezon City at exactly 4:00 p.m. on July 25, 2022. As mandated by the Constitution, the President addressed both Houses of Congress at the opening of the joint regular session of the 19th Congress. This is the first time during the pandemic for the Philippine legislators from both the Upper House (Senate) and Lower House (House of Representatives) to have gathered in person. PBBM was joined by the newly elected Senate President Juan Miguel Zubiri of Bukidnon and House Speaker Ferdinand Martin Romualdez of Leyte.

PBBM's speech lasted 1 hour and 14 minutes, expounding on his plans for the country that covered economic recovery measures, infrastructure development, environment protection, and his legislative priorities among others. With unity as his guiding principle, Marcos highlighted how the minds and enduring spirit of the Filipino people could triumph amidst the global crisis, ultimately affirming that “the state of the nation is sound.”

Executive Secretary Victor Rodriguez disclosed that the President wrote the speech himself. This year's SONA was under the direction of Paul Soriano who has been working on President Marcos' campaign ads and visuals since his terms as vice governor and governor of Ilocos Norte.

## Legislative Agenda and Impact to the Philippine Sectors

The President elaborated on the details of his administration's plans for its first year in office. Structured and faithful to his prepared speech, he pivoted away from former President Rodrigo Roa Duterte's trademark freestyle, and also only slightly touched upon topics that his predecessor heavily discussed such as the war on drugs, crime, and corruption.

PBBM's welcome message to a battered economy and a people worn down by the pandemic: no more lockdowns. True to the message of continuity, he promised that contracts of the previous administration will be honored; a welcome break from the tendency of new administrations putting on hold the agreements entered into by the previous President.

As to prevent a repeat of the crisis brought by the pandemic, PBBM called for a stronger public health sector. He promised social assistance to those most affected. And to assist in the recovery, and the continuation of the “Build, Build, Build” program (for the country to catch up in regard to the nation's infrastructure deficit), PBBM highlighted the importance of “Build-Operate-Transfer” and “Public Private Partnerships.”

To assist businesses, he also stressed the significance of digital shift and evolution to an e-government setup that will be more responsive to the needs of the people and the challenges of the globalized world.

Interestingly missing was the discussion on short-term remedies to assist the common Filipino hit by the rising prices of basic goods and commodities due to inflation. Moreover, the concern of the weakening of the Philippine Peso against the United States Dollar, which is problematic for countries that are net-importers like the Philippines, but also creates an opportunity for its export-oriented industries. There was also no discussion also about the national debt.

The absence of the “Bangon Bayan Muli” stimulus bill (which will require extensive funding) in PBBM's SONA, despite being mentioned by Speaker Romualdez a few months ago, is indicative of the fiscal problem the country faces.

Here is a summary of PBBM’s nineteen (19) legislative priorities:

LEGISLATION	INSIGHTS	AFFECTED SECTORS
<p><b>National Government Rightsizing Program (NGRP)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This bill seeks to enhance the government’s institutional capacity to perform and provide better services.</li> <li>• “Rightsizing” of the bureaucracy became a buzzword again since the start of the Marcos administration which will impact several offices and positions in the government. [Note: Former President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo also implemented the government’s “Rationalization Plan” during her tenure.]</li> <li>• This measure is related to the goal of a digitalized governance where automation of processes is seen to play a key role.</li> <li>• Department of Budget and Management (DBM) said that it is planning to ask Congress to grant the chief executive the authority to rightsize in order to save funds.</li> <li>• Government is bulky and expensive, with many offices and positions continuing to exist even though they are from a bygone era. “Rightsizing” hopes to fix the fiscal burden of a bulky government that is expensive to fund and non-responsive to the challenges brought by the modern world, with (underserved) citizens at the losing end of the bargain.</li> </ul>	<p>Government Employees and Entities</p>
<p><b>Budget Modernization Bill</b></p> <p><b>Tax Package 3: Valuation Reform Bill</b></p> <p><b>Tax Package 4: Passive Income and Financial Intermediary Taxation Act (PIFITA)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash-based Budgeting System (CBS), introduced during the time of President Duterte, fixes the problem of unimplemented projects by requiring implementing agencies to use their annual budget within the year, instead of obligations carrying over to the next year, making it difficult for the government to track actual performance of the agency, and the availability (or lack of funds) for the following year. In essence, CBS ensures that people are served by guaranteeing projects are implemented.</li> <li>• Valuation of real estate properties in the Philippines are not uniform, and many are not updated. This results in underpayment of real property taxes, lower tax base, lost (potential) government revenue, less funds for government services, and unfair payment of real property taxes since properties similarly situated are differently valued and thus produce different tax consequences. Tax Package 3 aims to fix those problems, but will likely face resistance from Local Government Units.</li> <li>• The different kinds of passive income are subject to varying taxes, making said incomes difficult to monitor and tax on the part of the government, and creating confusion on the part of the investing public. Tax Package 4 creates a framework that is easier to implement, and monitor, and ensures simpler tax collection by standardizing tax rates on passive incomes.</li> </ul>	<p>Real Property Owners (specifically with the Valuation Reform Bill), Micro, Small, Medium, and Large Enterprises, all industries, and the whole financial sector</p>

LEGISLATION	INSIGHTS	AFFECTED SECTORS
<b>E-Government Act</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The E-Government Act will prompt the creation and implementation of a master plan which will cover all e-government services and processes while the E-Commerce Law aims for better regulation of commercial activities through any electronic means. The aim is a government that can better serve its citizens in a digital world and, for the business sector, to further improve ease of doing business that will harness the creative and entrepreneurial spirit of Filipinos.</li> </ul>	General Public, Government Employees and Entities
<b>Internet Transaction Act or E-Commerce Law</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With the current state of digital services and platforms in the country, the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) was given a heavy mandate to prioritize and expedite digital transformation for more efficient service delivery.</li> <li>Ensuring consumer rights and data privacy is indeed crucial given that more Filipinos are receiving spam messages via SMS.</li> <li>Through the E-Commerce Law, businesses will also be encouraged to be more innovative and follow certain product standards while adhering to fair competition practices at the same time.</li> </ul>	Online Retailers, Online Consumers, Online Payment, Banking/Financial Service Providers
<b>Government Financial Institutions Unified Initiatives to Distressed Enterprises for Economic Recovery (GUIDE)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This measure seeks to provide financial assistance to distressed enterprises critical to economic recovery in the aftermath of the COVID-19 crisis.</li> <li>While financial aid would help solve a part of the MSME dilemma of bouncing back from the pandemic, more sustainable capacity-building initiatives and guided business support from government agencies and even industry experts can contribute to a more holistic approach to supporting such businesses.</li> </ul>	Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP), Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP), Small Business Corporation (SBC), Agriculture Credit Policy Council (ACPC)
<b>Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) Act</b>  <b>National Disease Prevention Management Authority (NDPMA) Bill</b>  <b>Creation of the Virology Institute of the Philippines</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) will be under the Health and Emergency Management Bureau (HEMB) of the DOH which would aid the country's healthcare system with coping with the impacts of calamities and pandemics, such as a surge in patients needing medical care.</li> <li>PBBM also mandated the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) to ensure a clean list of 4Ps beneficiaries, be more effective in responding to victims of calamities, and properly implement the Emergency Shelter Assistance program, Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situations (AICS) program, and Violence against Women Children (VAWC) Act.</li> <li>Under the National Disease Prevention Management Authority (NDPMA) bill, the Philippine Center for Disease Control and Prevention will be created with a strategic focus of rapid and sudden onset health hazards and emerging diseases, also providing mechanisms for the declaration of the state of a public health emergency.</li> </ul>	General Public (especially those affected by COVID-19), Public Health Sector, Healthcare Workers, Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Department of Health (DOH)

**LEGISLATION**

**INSIGHTS**

**AFFECTED SECTORS**

**Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) Act**

**National Disease Prevention Management Authority (NDPMA) Bill**

**Creation of the Virology Institute of the Philippines**

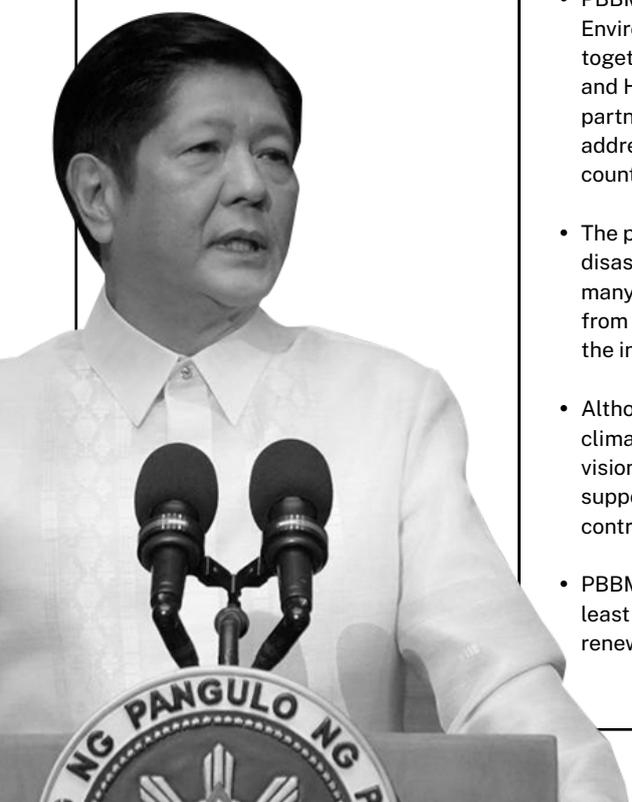
- Refiled by Sen. Bong Go, the Virology Institute is poised to help develop vaccines against highly emerging pathogenic viruses.
- Despite the three aforesaid health institutions, there were no specific pronouncements on how the administration intends to improve existing government hospitals and medical facilities all over the Philippines.
- There was no context on how the administration will improve its efforts to cater to the welfare of healthcare workers nor a specific mandate for the Secretary of Health-OIC especially on addressing the continued health crisis and corruption issues related to the department.
- PBBM mentioned the establishment of specialty hospitals in the regions as well which is one of the most applauded statements of the President but the public is yet to see the full plan for this proposal.
- Moreover, PBBM intends to better collaborate with the private sector to return to the “full capacity” of businesses. His administration would also talk to pharmaceutical companies and manufacturers of generic drugs as part of its efforts to lower medical costs.

General Public (especially those affected by COVID-19), Public Health Sector, Healthcare Workers, Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Department of Health (DOH)

**Department of Water Resources Act**

- Introducing Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) as the guiding framework for the Department of Water Resources indicates not only the goal of coordinated development and management of water resources but also the potential to lead to a more robust mechanism to preserve the environment as well as value local stakeholders.
- PBBM has instructed the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) together with the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) to explore possible partnerships with the private sector to address the old water supply systems in the country, especially in urban areas.
- The proposed capacity building for natural disaster resiliency is also crucial given that many areas in the Philippines are at high risk from the rise in sea levels brought about by the increase in global temperature.
- Although the Marcos administration claims climate change initiatives to be a priority, their vision of expansive infrastructure projects supported by private-public partnerships may contradict this.
- PBBM has yet to provide a detailed plan or at least commitments for a move towards renewable energy.

Local government units (LGUs), National Government Agencies (NGAs), Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations, Major Water Service Providers



LEGISLATION	INSIGHTS	AFFECTED SECTORS
<p><b>Unified System of Separation, Retirement, and Pension</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This measure was filed to manage the escalating pension costs of military and uniformed personnel.</li> <li>• The cost of the pension system of the military is unsustainable and is ballooning beyond what the national budget can cover. It is an incoming budget crisis.</li> <li>• Plans on maximizing DND's budget that does not often translate to modern equipment should be looked into in consideration of the existing pension system for MUPs.</li> </ul>	<p>Retirees including military and uniformed personnel (MUPs), Department of National Defense (DND)</p>
<p><b>E-Governance Act</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This measure is aligned with the mandate of deploying digital connectivity across various islands, promoting the use of the internet, intranet, and other ICT to provide opportunities for citizens.</li> <li>• Moreover, this is part of the government's efforts to deal with the Fourth Industrial Revolution while pushing for the quick rollout of National IDs and implementation of the National Broadband Plan.</li> <li>• The administration highlights the need for the government to have full access to the information of every Filipino.</li> <li>• Prime telco providers are keen to respond to the president's call and participate in boosting the connectivity of the country in terms of digitalization.</li> <li>• The Public Service Act is also expected to be capitalized on to attract more foreign direct investments.</li> </ul>	<p>General public, internet service providers, telecommunication companies, Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT)</p>
<p><b>National Land Use Act (NLUA)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NLUA aims to govern the management and implementation of a comprehensive land use system that clearly states parameters, long-term planning, and reviews of sustainable land use. While it has great potential to institutionalize sustainability, this would depend on its local implementation as well as the political will of the LGUs.</li> <li>• As for agrarian reform, Marcos is pushing for the imposition of a one-year moratorium on the payment of land amortization and interest payments, condonation of existing agrarian reform loan through an amendment to RA 6657, distribution of government's unused agricultural land to selected sectors, and upskilling of farmers for sustained scientific farming.</li> <li>• Marcos plans to leverage the agriculture sector for more employment opportunities as well as restore Kadiwa Centers.</li> </ul>	<p>Local government units (LGUs), National Government Agencies (NGAs), Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations, Major Water Service Providers</p>

LEGISLATION	INSIGHTS	AFFECTED SECTORS
<p><b>National Land Use Act (NLUA)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is no surprise that the agriculture sector, especially the strengthening of the value chain (through farm modernization and the creation of a national network of farm-to-market roads), is a high priority given that Marcos himself is heading the DA which should put more pressure on the department.</li> <li>• Prioritization of programs in this sector will be crucial in his first six months.</li> </ul>	<p>Local government units (LGUs), National Government Agencies (NGAs), Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations, Major Water Service Providers</p>
<p><b>Amendments to the National Defense Act</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The antiquated law, almost a century old, is no longer responsive to the new threats of the present (and future) era.</li> </ul>	<p>Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP)</p>
<p><b>Mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) and National Service Training Program (NSTP)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to PBBM, the measure aims to motivate, train, organize, and mobilize the students for national defense preparedness, including disaster preparedness and capacity building for risk-related situations.</li> <li>• The role of the health sector is crucial to returning to relative academic normalcy and ensuring a safe resumption of face-to-face classes.</li> <li>• The administration embracing English as the primary mode of instructional language as well as STEM programs being its priority may mean the government's thrust of liberalizing education—this is consistent with Marcos' projection of the country being an 'investment destination' for foreigners.</li> <li>• PBBM also intends to address the condition and availability of classrooms, iron out the Mandanas-Garcia ruling, push for the retraining of educators, and distribute quality educational materials for better participation in a digital community.</li> <li>• The projected move to internationalize education, however, is in stark contrast to the government signaling skepticism towards the K-12 program that was implemented during the Aquino Administration.</li> </ul>	<p>Teachers, students, LGUs, education institutions, Department of Education (DepEd), Commission on Higher Education (CHED)</p>
<p><b>Enactment of an Enabling Law for the Natural Gas Industry</b></p> <p><b>Amendments to the Electric Power Industry Reform Act (EPIRA)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With the Malampaya depletion, there is the need to prioritize the development of the country's indigenous energy sources which is already acknowledged by the DOE.</li> <li>• Meanwhile, the amendments to EPIRA "aims to improve the implementation of the law's provisions and enhance its effectiveness to address the high cost of electricity, alleged market collusion, and insufficient power supply."</li> </ul>	<p>Energy service providers, environmental groups, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Energy (DOE), concerned researchers, general public</p>

LEGISLATION	INSIGHTS	AFFECTED SECTORS
<p><b>Enactment of an Enabling Law for the Natural Gas Industry</b></p> <p><b>Amendments to the Electric Power Industry Reform Act (EPIRA)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PBBM's directions seem to be intended to cater to all stakeholders which can cause confusion as to what his priorities are. This can be addressed by providing a comprehensive energy roadmap towards the ultimate goal of transitioning to RE in consideration of the traditional energy sources.</li> <li>• Since pushing for a nuclear energy program needs to be long-term and the country's leader only has a six-year term, enabling legislation is necessary to ensure proper check and balance should the establishment of nuclear power plants be pursued.</li> </ul>	<p>Energy service providers, environmental groups, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Energy (DOE), concerned researchers, general public</p>
<p><b>Amendments to the Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) Law</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The way to fund ambitious infrastructure projects, without funds, is to ask the private sector to build it for the government instead. Amendments to the BOT law will likely make it more attractive for the private sector to enter into BOT and Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements.</li> <li>• Since more PPPs are encouraged, there may be a large potential for these big-ticket projects to be awarded to San Miguel Corporation (SMC) given that DPWH Secretary Manny Bonoan is the president and CEO of SMC Tollways.</li> <li>• There was no emphasis on rural infrastructure development since priority areas are in key urbanized provinces in the country.</li> <li>• The creation and improvement of infrastructure do not necessarily address the critical problem of mobility.</li> <li>• It is worth noting that the priority transportation projects are in areas mentioned where PBBM won by a large margin which are Cebu, Davao, Ilocos Norte, and Cavite, showcasing the entrenched patronage politics in the country.</li> <li>• Calling NAIA Manila International Airport reflects the refusal to acknowledge that the airport is named after his father's biggest political rival. This may entail a formal renaming or rebranding during his administration, which may be read as an attempt to revise history.</li> <li>• While the creation of more airports will propel the economy forward, this may potentially lead to the displacement of surrounding communities. Identifying specific areas where new airports will be erected will help in risk assessment and preparation.</li> <li>• Anti-corruption measures for the infrastructure sector and even for the whole government were not thoroughly discussed.</li> </ul>	<p>Private sector especially construction companies, Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), environment groups</p>

# Issues and Lookouts



## On Government Corruption

“Expenditure priorities will be realigned, and spending efficiency will be improved to immediately address the economic scarring arising from the effects of COVID-19, and prepare for future shocks.”

“We will pursue measures to determine possible undervaluation and/or trade misinvoicing of imported goods.”



## On the Exhausted Healthcare Workers

“We will exert all efforts to improve the welfare of our doctors, nurses, and other medical frontliners.”



## On Migrant Workers

[Summarized] There would be extensive delivery of service by the Department of Migrant Workers to OFWs, elimination of red tape, push for digital empowerment, move for a three-week processing time of papers to be hired by foreign employers, simplification of OFW handbook, operation of the One Repatriation Command Center (ORCC), coordination with Saudi Arabia to resume deployment, and ensuring proper care for the children left by OFWs in the country.



## On the Undervalued Creative Industry

“We require an institutionalized creative industry that will advance the interests of its stakeholders.”

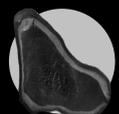


## On the Resumption of Classes

“We continue to encourage everyone to get their booster shots in preparation for the resumption of in-person classes.”

“We have been in discussion with local government leaders, Governors and Mayors, in the last few weeks to determine, with the LGUs, what is actually practicable, what functions belong to the LGUs and what belong to the National Government.”

“There have also been lengthy discussions on the continuation and viability of the K to 12 school system.”



## On the West Philippine Sea

“On the area of foreign policy, I will not preside over any process that will abandon even a square inch of territory of the Republic of the Philippines to any foreign power.”



## On Anomaly in Ayuda Distribution

“My command for the DSWD is for the swift response of the department to the needs of the victims affected by the various calamities and crises they experienced”.

“In order to accurately appropriate the government’s assistance to those qualified through the 4Ps or the Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program, we will make sure to clean the list of beneficiaries”.



## On Delayed Universal Connectivity

“All relevant modes of digital transport should be utilized. These may be through a combination of terrestrial or submarine fiber optics, wireless and even satellite technology.”



## On Climate Change and Energy Security

“In the move to lowering our carbon footprint caused by energy production, our advancement to renewables will have a lead time. In the interim, natural gas will hold the key.”

“We will increase our use of renewable energy sources such as hydropower, geothermal power, solar, and wind.”



# Affiliations and Political Play

There were no surprises in the leadership of both Houses of Congress as both Romualdez and Zubiri were elected as Speaker and Senate President, respectively.

As expected, a supermajority in the House of Representatives (HOR) was formed with Romualdez receiving 282 votes after Presidential Son and Ilocos Norte 1st District Representative Sandro Marcos nominated Romualdez for the position. Meanwhile, the position for Majority Floor Leadership was bagged by Rep. Mannix Dalipe; Zamboanga City's Second District Representative under the Lakas-CMD Party. Before running for Congress in 2016, Rep. Dalipe served as Zamboanga's City Councilor from 1998 to 2007 then vice mayor from 2007 to 2010. His father, former Zamboanga Mayor Manuel Dalipe, was a member of the late dictator Pres. Ferdinand E. Marcos Sr.'s political party — the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan — and was the former helicopter pilot of Marcos Sr.

The HOR's Minority Leadership was assumed by 4Ps Partylist Rep. Nonoy Libanan. Having served as immigration commissioner during the previous presidency of Rep. Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, he was also a former representative of Eastern Samar, serving as the chairperson of the Congressional Committee on Justice during his time.

In the Senate, 20 senators voted for Zubiri with fellow "seatmates" and close ally Senator Joel Villanueva getting the Majority Floor Leader position. Villanueva, a known supporter of former President Benigno Aquino III, sought the endorsement of President Duterte in the last elections and finished 9th in the Senate.

Meanwhile, the Senate Minority only has two members in the 19th Congress. Former Senate President Koko Pimentel, who supported Manny Pacquiao in the previous elections, was voted as the Minority Floor Leader with lone opposition candidate, Sen Risa Hontiveros, as member.

Siblings Alan Peter and Pia Cayetano, in an unprecedented move, maintained that they are independent senators and will not join the majority or the minority.

## Key Leaderships in the 19th Congress Philippine Senate



**Senate President**  
Sen. Miguel 'Migz' Zubiri



**Senate President Pro Tempore**  
Sen. Loren Legarda



**Senate Majority Leader**  
Sen. Joel Villanueva



**Senate Minority Leader**  
Sen. Koko Pimentel

### Senate Committee Chairpersons

**Ways and Means**  
Sen. Win Gatchalian

**Finance**  
Sen. Sonny Angara

**Accounts**  
Sen. Nancy Binay

**Committee on Public Order and  
Dangerous Drugs**  
Sen. Bato dela Rosa

**Local Government**  
Sen. JV Ejercito

**National Defense and Security,  
Peace, Unification and  
Reconciliation**  
Sen. Jinggoy Estrada

**Health and Demography**  
Sen. Bong Go

**Women, Children, Family  
Relations and Gender Equality**  
Sen. Risa Hontiveros

**Games and Amusement**  
Sen. Lito Lapid

**Foreign Relations**  
Sen. Imee Marcos

**Social Justice, Welfare and  
Rural Development**  
Sen. Imee Marcos

**Constitutional Amendments  
and Revision of Codes**  
Sen. Robinhood Padilla

**Public Services**  
Sen. Grace Poe

**Public Works**  
Sen. Bong Revilla

**Higher, Technical and Vocational Education**  
Sen. Chiz Escudero

**Blue Ribbon**  
Sen. Francis Tolentino

**Energy**  
Sen. Raffy Tulfo

**Agriculture, Food and Agrarian Reform**  
Sen. Cynthia Villar

**Trade, Commerce and Entrepreneurship**  
Sen. Mark Villar

**Government Corporations and Public Enterprises**  
Sen. Alan Peter Cayetano

**Sustainable Development and Futures Thinking**  
Sen. Pia Cayetano

**Rules**  
Sen. Joel Villanueva

## Philippine House of Representatives



**Speaker of the House**  
Rep. Martin Romualdez  
Leyte, 1st District



**Senior Deputy Speaker**  
Rep. Gloria Macapagal Arroyo  
Pampanga, 2nd District



**House Majority Leader**  
Rep. Mannix Dalipe  
Zamboanga City, 2nd District



**House Minority Leader**  
Rep. Nonoy Libanan  
4Ps Partylist



**Senior House Majority Leader**  
Rep. Sandro Marcos  
Ilocos Norte, 1st District



**Senior House Minority Leader**  
Rep. Paul Daza  
Northern Samar, 1st District



**Chairperson, Congressional Committee on Ways and Means**  
Rep. Joey Salceda  
Albay, 2nd District

### Deputy Speakers

Rep. Isidro Ungab  
Rep. Roberto Puno  
Rep. Kristine Singson-Meehan  
Rep. Cynthia Villar-Genuino  
Rep. Raymond Mendoza

Davao City, 3rd District  
Antipolo City, 1st District  
Ilocos Sur, 2nd District  
Las Pinas City Lone District  
TUCP Partylist

### Deputy Majority Leaders

Rep. Jaye Lacson-Noel  
Rep. Len Primicias-Aggabas  
Rep. Lianda Bolilia  
Rep. Franz Pumaren  
Rep. Jude Acidre

Malabong, Lone District  
Pangasinan, 6th District  
Batangas, 4th District  
Quezon City, 3rd District  
Tingog Partylist

### Assistant Majority Leaders

Rep. Anna Veloso-Tuazon  
Rep. Ando Oaminal  
Rep. Jaime Cojuangco  
Rep. Richard Gomez  
Rep. Raul Bongalon

Leyte, 3rd District  
Misamis Occidental, 2nd District  
Tarlac, 1st District  
Leyte, 4th District  
Ako Bicol Partylist

### Deputy Minority Leaders

Rep. Bernadette Herrera  
Rep. Presley de Jesus  
Rep. Mujiv Hataman  
Rep. France Castro  
Rep. Stephen Tan  
Rep. Lex Colada  
Rep. Bem Noel

Bagong Henerasyon Partylist  
PHILRECA Partylist  
Basilan Lone District  
ACT Teachers Partylist  
Samar 1st District  
AAMBIS-OWA Partylist  
An Waray Partylist

### Assistant Minority Leaders

Rep. Del Mar Magsino  
Rep. Harris OngChuan  
Rep. Jonathan Abalos  
Rep. Nicolas Enciso VIII  
Rep. Arlene Brosas  
Rep. Sergio Dagooc

OFW Partylist Representative  
Northern Samar 2nd District  
4Ps Partylist  
BICOL SARO Partylist  
Gabriela Partylist  
APEC Partylist

### Congressional Committee Chairpersons

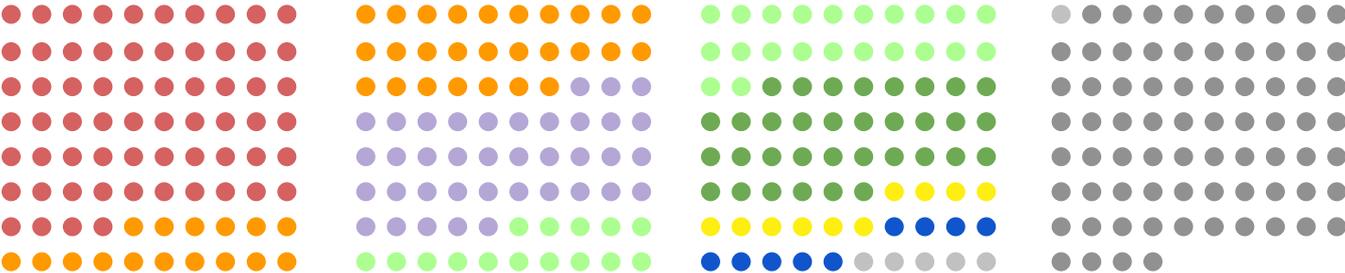
<p><b>Appropriations</b> Rep. Elizaldy Co Ako Bicol Partylist</p>	<p><b>Accounts</b> Rep. Yedda Romualdez Tingog Partylist</p>	<p><b>Basic Education and Culture</b> Rep. Roman Romulo Pasig City Lone District</p>
<p><b>Higher And Technical Education</b> Rep. Mark Go Baguio City Lone District</p>	<p><b>Climate Change</b> Rep. Edgar Chatto Bohol, 1st District</p>	<p><b>Justice</b> Rep. Juliet Ferrer Negros Occidental, 4th District</p>
<p><b>Muslim Affairs</b> Rep. Khalid Dimaporo Lanao del Norte, 1st District</p>	<p><b>Natural Resources</b> Rep. Elpidio Barzaga Cavite, 4th District</p>	<p><b>Public Works And Highways</b> Rep. Romeo Momo Surigao del Sur, 1st District</p>

### Current Party Affiliations of the Senate and House of Representatives

**Senate**



**House of Representatives**



- NPC
- PDP-LABAN
- NP
- AKBAYAN
- LAKAS-CMD
- NUP
- LP
- INDEPENDENT
- LOCAL PARTIES
- OTHERS

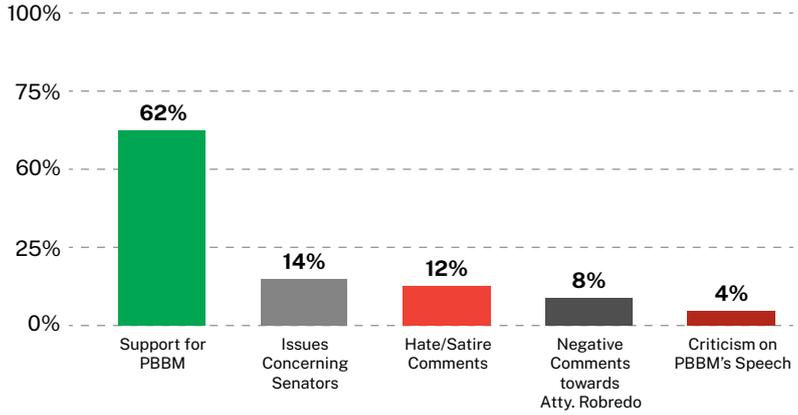
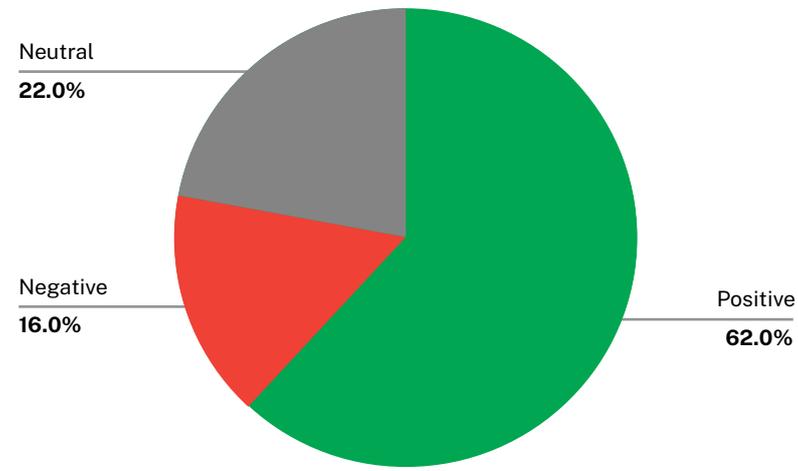
# Topic Breakdown and Sentiment Report

In a survey conducted by Pulse Asia from June 24 to 27 this year, the top three most urgent issues that Filipinos want the Marcos Administration to prioritize are controlling inflation, increasing workers' pay, and reducing poverty. However, President Marcos failed to address these in his SONA. There were no short-term remedies proposed to help the common Filipino to get by considering the inflation. Filipinos also consider fighting criminality and promoting peace as priorities, yet no clear roadmap for national security was presented without leaving behind the regard for human rights.

The first SONA received 62% of positive sentiments coming from the supporters of President Bongbong Marcos Jr. among news outlets which covered the event's livestream. Congratulatory greetings towards the new administration were mostly expressed in the comments, while others hoped that the key priorities mentioned will be implemented within his term.

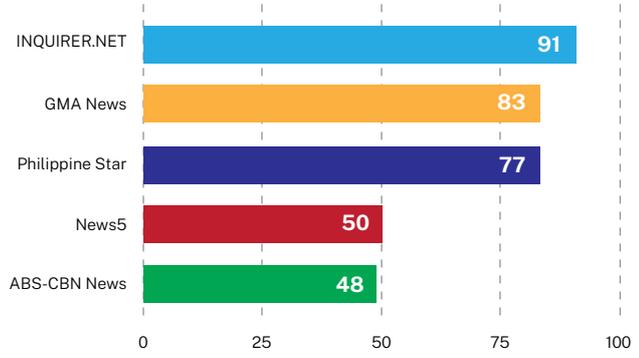
22% of neutral sentiments were irrelevant statements during the event as they were not directly towards the President but issues involving senators Risa Hontiveros and Alan Peter Cayetano. Other neutral sentiments were hate comments towards former Vice President Leni Robredo and her supporters who became President Bongbong Marcos Jr.'s top contender in the 2022 elections.

Lastly, 16% of negative sentiments came from users who disapprove of the new administration, bringing up alleged offenses by him and his family over the past years. Additionally, many expressed that the speech was incomprehensible especially to the majority of Filipinos watching the event.

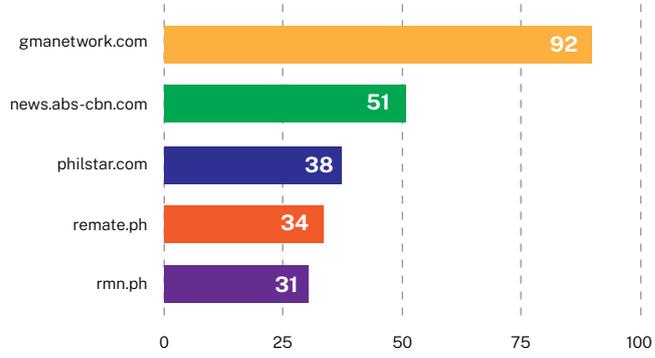


## Top Media Outlets

Top Facebook Page

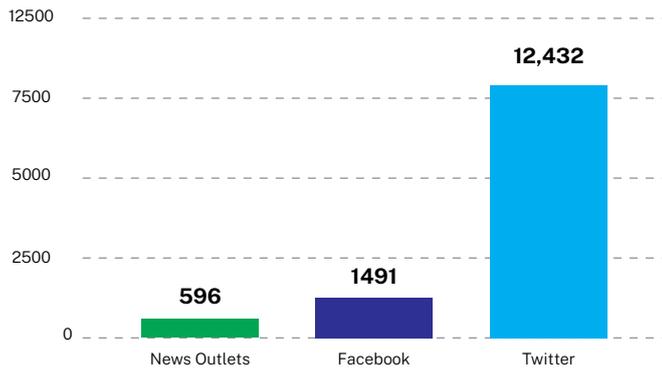


Top News Outlets



**Inquirer.net** had the highest number of Facebook content with **91 Posts** while **gmanetwork.com** published **92 Articles**. They covered different happenings of the event from the rallies/protest, looks of our government officials and post event coverage.

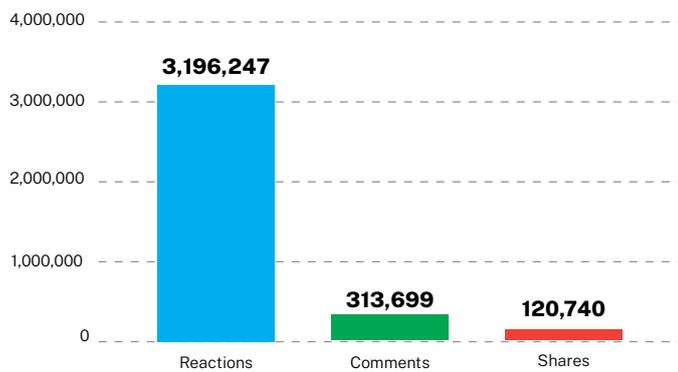
## Platform Breakdown



## Top Interacted Coverage



## Facebook Data



## Top Interacted Post



There are a total of **14,519 Mentions** across social media platforms of President Marcos' First State of the Nation Address.

On Facebook, the event received **3.1M Reactions**, **313k Comments**, and **120.7k Shares**. SMNI News' content had the highest coverage in terms of Facebook interactions versus other news outlets. They garnered over **52k Reactions**, **2.8k Reactions**, and **8.8k Reactions**.

Majority of the top comments left **positive comments in support of his speech**. The top interacted post for the SONA came again from SMNI News that featured a video of Vice President Sara Duterte thanking the administration for supporting the "SONA All" watch party. The post received **139.2k Reactions**, **1.8k Comments**, and **6k Reactions**.

Other than supportive comments towards VP Duterte, there are a good amount of users sharing that she will be the next president of the Philippines.



SIDHI is the government relations and advocacy arm of ALPAS Consultancy. As a specialized consultancy, ALPAS is able to bring about effective policy change with SIDHI that is comprised of highly skilled and passionate individuals who are capable to identify imminent challenges and opportunities by staying abreast of Filipino realities. SIDHI delivers intensive public engagement campaigns through its expertise and notable government connections.

**CONTACT US:**

**Marzie Marzan**  
**Co-founder & CEO**  
+63 917 835 7305  
marzie@alpasconsultancy.ph

**Czieloh Villajin**  
**Government Relations and Advocacy Officer**  
+63 995 675 4283  
czieloh@alpasconsultancy.ph

© Copyright ALPAS PH Inc. 2022

All information and ideas contained in this document and all rights therein are the exclusive property of ALPAS Consultancy unless otherwise stated. This document shall not be shared to or used by any party without the prior consent of ALPAS unless a client has properly compensated ALPAS to use and own the contents of this presentation. Only upon proper compensation, to the satisfaction of ALPAS and the client, will the ownership of the information and ideas contained in this document be transferred to the client.