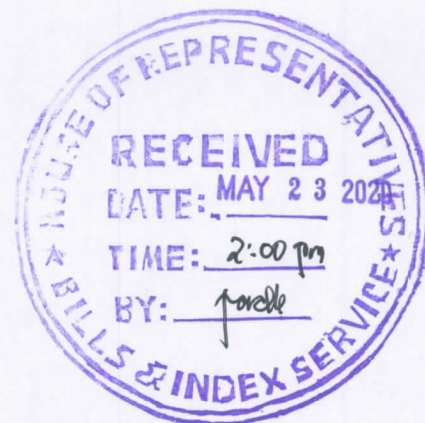


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

Eighteenth Congress
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 6793



Introduced by **Representative JOEY SARTE SALCEDA**

**AN ACT
ESTABLISHING THE PHILIPPINE VIROLOGY SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
INSTITUTE AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV2) has caught the world unprepared. Spreading exponentially, SARS-CoV2 resulted in a global pandemic as millions and millions of people contracted the coronavirus disease (COVID-19). Since its first occurrence late last year, the virus has spread to every continent except Antarctica. The World Health Organization (WHO) reported on 19 May 2020 (08:00 GMT+8) that there have been 4,735,622 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and out of this number, 316,289 died – this accounts for a 6.68% fatality rate. In the Philippines, the Department of Health reported that as of 19 May 2020, 12,942 people were confirmed to have contracted the disease, and 837 of whom died – giving us a fatality rate of 6.47%. This health crisis has also resulted in widespread social and economic crises, the impacts of which were devastating, especially to the poor.

The ongoing outbreak presents many concerns, particularly on effective clinical and public health management specially on novel viruses that cross the species barrier or what we call zoonotic viruses. This is due to very few studies and limited information on viral pathogenesis; risk factors for infection; the natural history of disease including clinical presentation and outcomes; prognostic factors for severe illness; the period of infectivity; modes and extent of virus inter-human transmission; effective preventive measures; and public health response and containment interventions. As of writing, there is no antiviral treatment or vaccine available for COVID-19 yet although fast track research and development efforts, including clinical therapeutic trials, are ongoing across the world.

The country is also faced with problems on novel, emerging, reemerging, and enzootic viruses affecting livestock and plants. For instance, the African swine fever (ASF), one of the most severe and highly contagious viral diseases of pigs, has recently become prevalent in many provinces in the country. While it has been said that ASF is not a risk to human health, it is considered by the global veterinary society as one of the major threats to pig production, food security, and biodiversity in the world. Unfortunately, no cure or vaccine currently exists for this virus. There is also a constant threat from some more important viruses that can potentially cause a future pandemic from zoonotic viruses such as influenza virus which often crosses the

species barrier and mutates into a more deadly strain (swine flu, 1N1, H5N1, etc.) as the Philippines is a tropical country and is a possible hotspot for zoonotic viruses jumping the species barrier.

Equal attention should also be given to the viruses and viroids affecting many crops in the country. Among the known virus diseases affecting Philippine crops are the rice tungro, papaya ringspot, banana and abaca bunchy top, and tomato and squash mosaic and leaf curl. The diseases cause substantial yield losses thus, creating negative impacts on food production and food security.

These are issues that can only be addressed using science and technology, specifically through research and development (R&D). It is therefore imperative that we establish a Research Institute that delves into the study of viruses or the field of virology. The country needs diagnostics to detect and limit the spread of the existing viruses; vaccines to provide long-term protection; treatments to save lives in the shorter-term, and social science to understand their behavioral and societal implications. Hence, this proposed measure.

The proposed measure shall serve as a complementary measure to House Bill No. 6096, creating the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), which shall tackle the public health aspects of combatting infectious diseases. Ideally, the VIP shall provide R&D-based solutions to the problems identified by the CDC in its Sudden-Onset Health Emergency Management Plan. Together, these bills should serve as a foundation for a resolutely science-based manner of addressing infectious diseases and epidemics.

In light of the foregoing, the passage of this bill is most earnestly sought.



JOEY SARTE SALCEDA



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Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

1 SECTION. 1. *Short Title.* – This Act shall be known as the “Virology Institute of the
2 Philippines (VIP) Act of 2020”.

3
4 SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* – It is hereby declared the policy of the State:

- 5 a) To protect and promote the right to health of the people and instill health consciousness
6 among them;
7 b) To undertake appropriate health, manpower development, and research, responsive to
8 the country's health needs and problems;
9 c) To recognize that science and technology are essential for national development and
10 progress;
11 d) To give priority to research and development, invention, innovation, and their
12 utilization; and
13 e) To support indigenous, appropriate, and self-reliant scientific and technological
14 capabilities, and their application to the country's productive systems and national life.

15
16 To this end, it is recognized that the establishment of an institute that will conduct
17 research and development activities/in-depth study on the viruses affecting the lives of its
18 people and resources is vital for the protection of the health of its people and the preservation
19 of the national life.

20
21 SEC. 3. *Objectives.* – This Act seeks to establish a virology institute that shall focus on
22 the following Key Development Areas for virology science and technology applications to
23 ensure the State's sustained progress:

- 24 a) Research on viruses using a modern approach such as molecular biology and its
25 application or biotechnology.
26 b) Development of diagnostics, vaccines, and therapeutics (Molecular Biotechnology)
27 c) International cooperation and network of databases of virus infections

- 1 d) Operation of a virus gene bank, virus genome laboratory, and virus reference laboratory
2 to focus on viruses circulating in the Philippines for disease prevention and
3 epidemiological studies.
4 e) Operation of a virus high containment laboratory dedicated to the study of highly
5 infectious and highly pathogenic viruses.
6

7 SEC. 4. *Definition of Terms.* – As used in this Act, the following terms shall mean:

- 8 a) Virology – is the scientific discipline concerned with the study of the biology of viruses
9 and viral diseases, including the distribution, pathogenicity, viral cytopathicity,
10 biochemistry, physiology, molecular biology, biotechnology, ecology, tropism,
11 spillover or interspecies transmission, evolution, and clinical aspects of viruses.
12 b) Diagnostics – relates to methods, tests, techniques, and tools in viral diagnosis for
13 humans, animals, and plants
14 c) Therapeutics – anti-viral, nanotechnology treatment approach, nucleic acid-based
15 treatment, remedial agents, drugs for the treatment of viral diseases and infections for
16 humans, animals, and plants
17 d) Vaccines - are products that induce or stimulate active acquired immunity by producing
18 antibodies to a specific infectious agent. It helps the body's immune system to
19 recognize and fight pathogens like viruses or bacteria.
20

21 SEC. 5. *Creation of the Virology Science and Technology Institute of the Philippines.*

22 – To carry out the provisions of this Act, there is hereby created a research and development
23 institute under the Department of Science and Technology called the Virology Science and
24 Technology Institute of the Philippines (VIP).
25

26 The VIP shall serve as the premier research and development institute in the field of
27 virology, encompassing all areas in viruses and viral diseases in humans, plants, and animals.
28 It shall act as a venue for scientists, both here and abroad, to work collaboratively to study
29 viruses of agricultural, industrial, clinical, and environmental importance.
30

31 The Institute shall establish strategic partnerships with the world's leading scientists,
32 virology centers, and institutes and conduct innovative and pioneering researches that will
33 advance the frontiers of virology in the country.
34

35 SEC. 6. *Mandate.* – The Institute shall implement policies, plans, programs, and
36 projects for the development of virology science and technology in the country and the
37 promotion of scientific and technological activities for both the public and private sectors, and
38 ensure that the results of these activities are properly applied towards self-reliance and utilized
39 to accelerate economic and social development towards the protection of the citizens and its
40 resources.
41

42 SEC. 7. *Powers, Functions, and Duties.* – To accomplish its mandate, the VIP shall
43 have the following powers, functions, and duties:

- 44 a) Serve as the lead convener of the Virology research agenda as part of the National
45 Unified Health Research Agenda (NUHRA).
46 b) Undertake scientific and technological research and development (R&D) in the field
47 of virology.
48 c) Conduct product R&D in the areas of diagnostics, therapeutics, and vaccines.
49 d) Promote and undertake the transfer of the results of scientific research and
50 development to concerned government agencies, industry, and academe.

- e) Develop and maintain an information system on virology science and technology for use by both the public and private sectors.
- f) Develop and implement, together with other entities concerned, programs for strengthening scientific and technological capabilities in virology and relevant disciplines through human resource development, infrastructure, and institution building.
- g) Undertake policy research, technology assessment, and other related researches on virology.
- h) Provide laboratory and technical services on virology.
- i) Promote and advocate the national programs on virology science and technology
- j) Establish linkages with local and international partners.

SEC. 8. *Organizational Structure.* – The VIP shall be an attached agency of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) for purposes of policy and program coordination, and to ensure alignment in national policies and priorities. It shall be headed by a Director and two (2) Deputy Directors, one (1) for Research and Development, and another one (1) for Support, Policy, and Linkages.

The VIP shall be composed of the Office of the Director, Office of the Deputy Director for Research and Development, Office of the Deputy Director or Support, Policy, and Linkages and the following divisions:

- a) Virus Research
- b) Diagnostics and Therapeutics Research
- c) Vaccines Research
- d) Technical Services and Training
- e) Policy, Planning, and Linkages
- f) Finance and Administration

The Deputy Director for Research and Development shall head the first three (3) divisions while the Deputy Director for Support, Policy, and Linkages shall head the next three (3) divisions.

Subject to the approval of the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), the VIP shall determine its organizational structure and create new divisions or units as it may deem necessary and shall appoint officers and employees of the VIP following the civil service laws, rules, and regulations.

For this purpose, the Institute shall draw up the necessary position qualifications and standards for its personnel following the Civil Service Law, rules and regulations, in consultation with the DBM.

SEC. 9. *The Governing Board.* – The Governing Board shall be the principal policy-making body for scientific and technological activities of the Institute. It shall be composed of the following:

- a) Chair, Secretary of DOST
- b) Co-chair, Undersecretary for R&D, DOST
- c) Members:
 - i. Undersecretary of Department of Health (DOH)
 - ii. Undersecretary of Department of Agriculture (DA)
 - iii. Director of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Philippines (CDC PHL)

- iv. Executive Director of Philippine Council for Health Research & Development (PCHRD)
- v. Executive Director of Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic, and Natural Resources Research and Development (PCAARRD)
- vi. Executive Director of Philippine Council for Industry, Energy and Emerging Technology Research & Development (PCIEERD)
- vii. Director of Philippine Virology Science and Technology Institute (VIP)
- viii. Director of University of the Philippines-National Institutes of Health (UP-NIH)
- ix. Three (3) representatives from the Private Sector elected by the ex-officio Board Members

SEC. 10. *Transfer of offices and units.* – All offices and units under the DOST system that are handling matters related to virology shall be transferred to the VIP.

The transfer of an office or unit shall include the functions, appropriations, funds, records, equipment, facilities, choses in action, rights, other assets, and liabilities, if any, of the transferred office or unit as well as the personnel thereof, as may be necessary.

SEC. 11. *Engagement of Balik Scientists and Foreign Experts.* – The institute may engage *Balik Scientists* and foreign experts following the terms of reference and compensation structure of the *Balik Scientist Program*.

SEC. 12. *International Cooperation.* – The VIP may enter into a memorandum of agreement or memorandum of understanding with international partners, upon the approval of its Governing Board.

SEC. 13. *Interagency contribution of the VIP.* – The findings of the VIP shall be integrated in plans made by the Inter-Agency Task Force on Emerging Infectious Diseases, as created by Executive Order No. 168, for the management of public health emergencies relating to infectious diseases.

The findings of the VIP shall also be integrated in other plans relating to disease control and prevention.

SEC. 14. *Official Site of VIP.* – A lot with an area equivalent to at least five (5) hectares under the administration of the Bases Conversion and Development Authority (BCDA) within the New Clark Economic Zone in Tarlac-shall be allocated exclusively for the Institute, its research facilities, and laboratories The biosafety infrastructure shall be designed based on risk assessment for handling specific pathogens following the World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines on the establishment of a virology laboratory in developing countries.

SEC. 15. *Entitlement to Magna Carta Benefits.* – Qualified employees of VIP and its attached units shall be covered by Republic Act No. 8439, otherwise known as “Magna Carta for Scientists, Engineers, Researchers and Other Science and Technology Personnel in Government”.

SEC. 16. *Annual Report.* – The VIP shall submit to the President and the Committee on Science and Technology in both Chambers of the Congress not later than the 30th of March of every year following the effectivity of this Act. The report shall provide a detailed account

1 of the status of the implementation of this Act and recommended legislation, where applicable
2 and necessary.

3
4 SEC. 17. *Virology Research Fund.* – There is hereby created a Virology Research Fund
5 to be used exclusively for the implementation of the Virology Institute Strategic Plan, which
6 shall be administered by the VIP following, existing government budgeting, accounting, and
7 auditing rules and regulations. The Fund shall be sourced from the following:

- 8 a) The initial amount of Two Billion pesos (P 2,000,000,000.00) to be taken from the
9 current fiscal year's appropriation, in case the General Appropriation Act (GAA) was
10 approved before this law is enacted.
11 b) The income produced from its operations, technology transfer, and licensing
12 agreements.
13 c) Loans, contributions, grants, bequests, gifts, and donations whether from local or
14 foreign sources. Provided, that acceptance of grants, bequests, contributions, and
15 donations from foreign governments shall be subject to the approval of the President
16 upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the DOST and Secretary of the
17 Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA). The Secretary of DOST, with the approval of
18 the NEDA and subsequently, the Department of Finance (DOF), is hereby granted the
19 authority to enter into loan agreements with foreign financial institutions.
20

21 SEC. 18. *Use of Income.* – The VIP shall be authorized to use all of the income
22 generated from its operations, as well as donations, bequests, grants for the upgrading if its
23 physical and human resources, and for the augmentation of its budget, in case of a shortfall.
24

25 SEC. 19. *Appropriations.* – The sum of Two Billion Pesos (Php 2,000,000,000.00) is
26 hereby appropriated as an initial operating fund for the operation of the Institute, taken from
27 the current fiscal year's appropriation. Thereafter, the amount needed for its operation shall be
28 included in the General Appropriation Act.
29

30 SEC. 20. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* – Within one hundred twenty (120) days
31 from the effectivity of this Act, the DOST in coordination with DBM, Civil Service
32 Commission, and other relevant government agencies, shall promulgate the necessary rules and
33 regulations for the effective implementation of this Act.
34

35 SEC. 21. *Separability Clause.* – Any portion or provision of this Act that may be
36 declared unconstitutional or invalid shall not have the effect of nullifying the other portions or
37 provisions hereof as long as such remaining portion or provision can still subsist and be given
38 effect in their entirety.
39

40 SEC. 22. *Repealing Clause.* – All laws, decrees, orders, rules, and regulations or other
41 issuances or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or
42 modified accordingly.
43

44 SEC. 23. *Effectivity.* – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication
45 in the Official Gazette or any two (2) newspapers of general circulation in the Philippines.
46

47 Approved,