

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

House Bill No. 4561



Introduced by **HONORABLE RAMON JOLO B. REVILLA III,**
HONORABLE LANI MERCADO-REVILLA, and
HONORABLE BRYAN B. REVILLA

AN ACT
GRANTING A TWENTY PERCENT (20%) DISCOUNT TO PREGNANT
WOMEN ON MATERNITY-RELATED EXPENSES, MATERNITY
RELATED PRODUCTS, AND SERVICES AND PROVIDING
INCENTIVES TO PARTICIPATING STAKEHOLDERS AND FOR
OTHER PURPOSES

EXPLANATORY NOTE

No less than the Constitution enshrines the mandate of the State to “protect and promote the right to health of the people and instill health consciousness among them.”¹ This duty becomes all the more urgent in addressing the realities faced by expectant mothers.

The financial aspect of pregnancy in the Philippines has now been extremely exorbitant. From the time of conception to the actual labor and delivery of the baby, pregnant mothers are expected to shoulder expenses incurred from hospital check-ups, pregnancy vitamins and other hospital expenses.

¹ Article II, Section 15 of the Philippine Constitution

Accordingly, many women cannot afford the basic needs to support their maternal needs and ensure the survivability of the baby. In a 2023 report, 84 Filipinas die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes.² These deaths may be greatly reduced with proper intervention from the State to ensure their well-being.

This measure seeks to provide for financial relief to all pregnant women in the country by allowing them to avail a twenty percent (20%) discount on maternity-related expenses, maternity related products, and services. It shall include pre-natal checkups and consultations, laboratory tests, ultrasounds, hospital bills related to pregnancy and childbirth, purchase of essential maternal products, and postpartum check-ups.

In view of the foregoing, the immediate passage of this bill is earnestly sought.



RAMON JOLO B. REVILLA III



LANI MERCADO-REVILLA



BRYAN B. REVILLA

² World Bank. Economies. Philippines. Data retrieved from <https://genderdata.worldbank.org/en/economies/philippines#:~:text=Featured%20Indicators,150>. Dated 2023

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

SECTION 1. Short Title. - This Act shall be known as the "*Inang Matibay Act of 2025*".

SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy. - The State shall protect and promote the right to health of the people and instill health consciousness among them. The State recognize the critical importance of maternal health to the overall well-being of families and communities. It shall protect and promote the rights of pregnant women to accessible, affordable, and quality maternal care. To this end, the State shall provide financial relief for maternity-related services and products availed through private healthcare providers and establishments, while public health services shall continue to be governed by the Universal Health Care Act (R.A. 11223) and other applicable laws.

SEC. 3. Definition of Terms. - For the purposes of this Act, the following terms are defined:

- a) Pregnant Woman - refers to a female individual who is in the gestational stage of carrying a developing fetus, confirmed by a licensed physician or midwife;
- b) Prenatal Check-up - refers to regular medical and nursing care recommended for women during pregnancy. Prenatal care helps detect potential complications and ensure the health of both mother and child;
- c) Postpartum Check-up - refers to medical care provided to a woman following childbirth, typically occurring within the first six weeks after delivery;
- d) Essential Maternal Products - refers to vitamins and supplements, such as but not limited to, folic acid, calcium, and iron, and milk specifically formulated for pregnant and lactating women, as recommended by medical professionals;
- e) Private Healthcare Facility - refers to a hospital, clinic, or birthing center that is privately owned and duly licensed by the Department of Health (DOH);
- f) Participating Establishments - refers to duly licensed and accredited private hospitals, birthing centers, clinics, and pharmacies that voluntarily participate in the discount scheme under this Act as certified by the DOH and other appropriate agencies.

SEC. 4. Discount and Benefits for Pregnant Women. - All pregnant women, upon presentation of valid proof of eligibility, shall be entitled to a twenty percent (20%) discount on the following maternity-related services, products, and expenses, provided exclusively by participating private healthcare facilities and accredited private establishments:

- a) All prenatal check-ups and consultations;

- b) Laboratory test, ultrasounds, and other pregnancy-related diagnostics;
- c) Hospital bills related to pregnancy and childbirth;
- d) Purchase of essential maternal products; and
- e) Postpartum check-ups and consultations within six (6) months after delivery.

SEC. 5. Tax Incentives for Participating Stakeholders. - Participating private healthcare facilities shall be entitled to tax deductions to the full amount of the discount granted under this Act, subject to existing rules and regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) and the Department of Finance (DOF).

SEC. 6. Proof of Eligibility. - To avail the discount, the pregnant woman must present the following at the time of availing the service or purchasing the product:

- a) A valid government-issued ID, showing the name and date of birth of the bearer; and
- b) A notarized medical certificate or prenatal record from a duly licensed obstetrician-gynecologist, issued either by a government or private healthcare provider, confirming the pregnancy and expected delivery date.

SEC. 7. Coverage. - The discount and benefits granted under this Act shall apply solely to maternity-related services and products provided by private healthcare institutions and establishments. Public health services shall continue to be offered in accordance with the provisions of Republic Act No. 11223, otherwise known as the "Universal Health Care Act," and other existing public health programs.

SEC. 8. Monitoring and Compliance. - To ensure the effective implementation of this Act, the Department of Health (DOH), in coordination with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the

Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), and the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR), shall establish a monitoring and reporting mechanism to regularly track compliance of participating establishments and private healthcare facilities. The DOH shall submit an annual report to Congress, through the Committees on Health and on Women and Gender Equality, on the implementation status, challenges encountered, and suggestions and recommendations for improvement. The DTI and the BIR shall submit annual report to Congress on enforcement, in relation to the grant of tax deductions and handling of violations.

SEC. 9. Penalties. -Any person, natural or juridical, who refuses or fails to grant the discount provided in this Act shall be subject to penalties, including fines or suspension of business license, as determined by the implementing rules.

SEC. 10. Implementing Rules and Regulations. - The Department of Health (DOH), in coordination with Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) and the Department of Finance (DOF), shall formulate and issue the implementing rules and regulations (IRR) necessary to implement this Act with ninety (90) days after its approval.

SEC. 11. Appropriations. - The amount necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act shall be included in the budgets of the implementing departments/agencies in the annual General Appropriations Act.

SEC. 12. Separability Clause. - Should any provision of this Act be declared unconstitutional, the remainder thereof not otherwise affected shall remain in full force and effect

SEC. 13. Repealing Clause. - All laws, presidential decrees, executive orders, proclamations or administrative regulations that are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, amended, or modified accordingly.

SEC. 14. Effectivity. - This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its complete publication in at least two newspapers of general publication.

Approved,