

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

TWENTIETH (20TH) CONGRESS
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 9430



Introduced by HON. PHILIP CONRAD "DOK BONG" M. ACOP

AN ACT
PROVIDING FOR A MANDATORY IMMUNIZATION PROGRAM,
REPEALING FOR THE PURPOSE REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10152,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE "MANDATORY INFANTS AND CHILDREN
HEALTH IMMUNIZATION ACT OF 2011"

EXPLANATORY NOTE

In the quiet wards of our public hospitals, the most heartbreaking sounds are not the alarms of medical machinery, but the shallow, struggling gasps of a child fighting a disease we already know how to defeat. For years, the Philippines shielded its youngest citizens under Republic Act No. 10152 enacted in 2011. RA 10152 was a landmark legislation for its time, securing free vaccines for infants and children. But time does not stand still. Viruses mutate, populations boom, and the landscape of global health has fundamentally shifted.

The proposed Mandatory Immunization Program Act is not merely a legal update; it is a necessary evolution. By repealing the 13-year-old framework of RA 10152, this bill shifts our national defense from a reactive posture to a proactive, lifelong shield. It recognizes a fundamental truth that modern medicine has long championed: the need for immunological protection does not expire when a child leaves elementary school. It is an enduring, lifelong shield required at every stage of human growth.

We live in an era defined by hyper-connectivity and deep systemic vulnerabilities. A pathogen detected in a remote global hub can arrive at our borders within hours, while vaccine hesitancy—fueled by online misinformation—spreads faster than any biological contagion. The consequences are not theoretical; our communities have suffered preventable, tragic resurgences of measles and polio.

This proposed bill underscores the fact that our public health infrastructure requires structural reinforcement; it transitions our national strategy into an institutionalized National Immunization Program (NIP). By

legally mandating a comprehensive schedule across all life stages, the state builds a predictable, well-funded wall of herd immunity. This collective protection is the only barrier capable of shielding our most vulnerable citizens from the volatile health crises of the 21st century.

Passage of this bill is an economic and moral necessity for three core reasons. First, as to guaranteed funding, life-saving doses are shielded from fluctuating political priorities and budget cuts by explicitly integrating vaccine financing into the annual General Appropriations Act (GAA). Second, as to universal protection, the bill removes the terrifying choice between financial ruin and medical care by mandating that PhilHealth include these immunization packages within its standard benefits. Lastly, as to crisis management, the bill empowers the Secretary of Health, guided by independent scientific counsel, to swiftly add new vaccines to the mandatory roster. During pandemics, it strips away bureaucratic gridlock when Congress is out of session, saving precious days when lives are on the line.

This legislation does not operate in a vacuum; it fulfills our profound commitments to the global community by serving as a direct vehicle for achieving United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being. Specifically, this directly addresses Target 3.2, which aims to end preventable deaths of newborns and children under five years of age, by securing immediate, mandatory access to treatments for historical killers like rotavirus and pneumococcal diseases.

Furthermore, it advances Target 3.8, the global drive toward Universal Health Coverage (UHC), which demands that all individuals have access to safe, effective, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines. By transforming immunization into a free, institutionalized public service across all life stages, the Philippines elevates health from an expensive privilege to an undeniable, legally protected right for every citizen.

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


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AN ACT

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HEALTH IMMUNIZATION ACT OF 2011”**

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

SECTION 1. Title. - This Act shall be known as the “*Mandatory Immunization Program Act*”.

SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy. - In accordance with Article II, Section 15 of the Constitution, it is hereby declared the policy of the State to take a proactive role in the preventive health care of all Filipinos. Towards this end, the State shall adopt a comprehensive, mandatory and sustainable immunization program for vaccine-preventable diseases.

SEC. 3. National Immunization Program. - There is hereby established a National Immunization Program under the Department of Health (DOH), which shall ensure that the population is equitably protected from vaccine-preventable diseases that can cause disability or death through an integrated and comprehensive immunization program for all life stages, in accordance with this Act.

SEC. 4. Coverage. - The mandatory immunization provided under this Act shall cover the following vaccine-preventable diseases:

- a) Tuberculosis;
- b) Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis;
- c) Poliomyelitis;
- d) Measles;
- e) Mumps;
- f) Rubella or German measles;
- g) Hepatitis-B;

- h) Influenza type B (HIB);
- i) Rotavirus;
- j) Japanese encephalitis;
- k) *Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV)*;
- l) Human papilloma virus (HPV);
- m) Booster for Measles, Rubella, Tetanus, Diphtheria (MRTD); and
- n) Such other types as may be determined by the Secretary of Health upon the recommendation of the National Immunization Technical and Advisory Group (NITAG) established under Section 6 of this Act and after a separate or joint public hearing conducted by the Committee on Health and Demography of the Senate of the Philippines and the Committee on Health of the House of Representatives: *Provided*, That when there is a pandemic and when the Congress of the Philippines is not in session, the said public hearings need not be conducted.

The Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth) shall include the mandatory immunization services specified under this Act in its benefit package. However, such other types under Section 4 (n) shall undergo evaluation by the Health Technology Assessment Council pursuant to R.A 11223, otherwise known as the "Universal Health Care Act", before its inclusion in the benefit package.

SEC. 5. *Administration of Vaccines.* - The vaccines shall be administered for free in any government hospital or health facility, and in any public school or community under its school-based or community-based immunization program, and in any private health facility if such is included in the PhilHealth benefit package.

The Department of Health (DOH), in collaboration with the Department of Education (DepEd) and the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), shall undertake a school-based and community-based immunization program. The DOH shall determine the vaccines suitable for the various age groups from the list enumerated in Section 4 under this Act.

Hepatitis-B vaccine shall be administered by any duly licensed physician, nurse or midwife to infants born in hospitals, health infirmaries, health centers or lying-in centers with obstetrical and pediatric services, whether public or private, within twenty-four (24) hours after birth: *Provided, however*, That in cases of infants born in places other than the above, any duly licensed physician, nurse or midwife who delivers or assists in the delivery of the newborn, shall be responsible for administering the vaccine to the latter: *Provided, further*, That for deliveries assisted by persons other than the health professionals mentioned above, the infant should be brought to any available health care facility to be immunized against Hepatitis-B within twenty-four (24) hours but not later than seven (7) days after birth: *Provided, finally*, That subsequent doses of the Hepatitis-B vaccine shall be completed according to the recommended

schedule of Hepatitis-B immunization to be provided in the rules and regulations to be issued by the DOH to implement this Act.

SEC. 6. Creation of the National Immunization Technical and Advisory Group. - A National Immunization Technical and Advisory Group (NITAG) shall be created to serve as a technical and independent multi-disciplinary advisory body to provide evidence-based policy and program decisions on immunization and vaccines to the DOH. The NITAG shall be composed of experts from the fields of pediatrics, infectious diseases, epidemiology, public health, health economy and from affiliate agencies such as the Formulary Executive Council, Food and Drug Administration, Philippine Nurses Association, Philippine Pharmacists Association, Inc., and the National Institutes of Health.

The NITAG shall have the following functions:

- a. To advise the DOH in the formulation of policies, plan and strategies for research and development of the existing and new vaccines, and the vaccine delivery technology;
- b. To conduct policy analysis, review of the program data and evidence in order to provide evidence-based technical advice and recommendations for the development of appropriate and sustainable immunization policies, guidelines, strategies, and approaches related to Immunization Program and vaccine delivery technology; and
- c. To review the position papers, studies, international guidelines and recommendations from internationally acknowledged resources for possible adoption in the country policies and plans for NITAG.

SEC. 7. Education and Information Campaign. - All health care practitioners or health care workers who are administering prenatal care shall educate all pregnant mothers on the importance of immunization through vaccination in safeguarding infant health and well-being as well as on the possible effects of immunization. The DOH, other government agencies, non-government organizations (NGOs), professional and academic societies, and local government units (LGUs) shall make available appropriate information materials and shall institute an efficient public information dissemination system to increase awareness on the importance of immunization as a disease prevention strategy.

SEC. 8. Obligation to Inform. - Any physician, nurse, midwife, nursing aide or skilled birth attendant, who delivers or assists in the delivery of a newborn shall, prior to delivery, inform parents or legal guardian of the newborn of the availability, nature and benefits of immunization against Hepatitis-B and other vaccine-preventable diseases at birth.

SEC. 9. Continuing Education and Training of Health Personnel. -The DOH shall, with the assistance of the LGUs, academe, professional societies

and NGOs, undertake continuing information, education and training programs for all health personnel on the rationale and benefits of, as well as modern procedures for immunization of infants and children against vaccine-preventable diseases.

SEC. 10. *Annual Report.* - The DOH shall submit to the Office of the President of the Philippines, the Senate Committee on Health and Demography, and the House of Representatives Committee on Health on or before the end of December of every year, or upon the request of any of the aforesaid committees of Congress, a report giving a detailed account of the status of the implementation of this Act.

SEC. 11. *Appropriations.* - The amount necessary to carry out the implementation of this Act shall be charged against the current year's appropriations for expanded program on immunization of the DOH. Thereafter, such sums as may be necessary for the continued implementation of this Act shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.

SEC. 12. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* -The DOH shall, in consultation with the National Immunization Committee, issue the implementing rules and regulations within ninety (90) days after the approval of this Act.

SEC. 13. *Separability Clause.* -If, for any reason, any part or provision of this Act shall be declared unconstitutional or invalid, the remaining provisions hereof which are not affected thereby shall continue to be in full force and effect.

SEC. 14. *Repealing Clause.* - Republic Act No. 10152, otherwise known as the "Mandatory Infants and Children Health Immunization Act of 2011" is hereby repealed. All other laws, decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations or parts thereof which are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed, amended or modified accordingly.

SEC. 15. *Effectivity.* -This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,