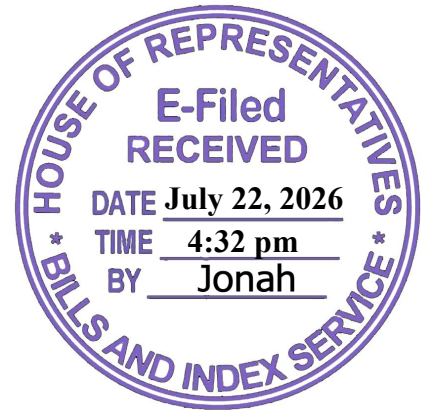


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City, Metro Manila

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session

House Bill No. **10191**



Introduced by **Representative ERIC G. YAP**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This bill seeks to establish a comprehensive National Immunization Program. It repeals Republic Act No. 10152, otherwise known as the "*Mandatory Infants and Children Health Immunization Act of 2011*", and ensures that the population is equitably protected from vaccine-preventable diseases.

Immunization remains one of the most effective and cost-efficient public health interventions, preventing an estimated three and a half (3.5) to five (5) million deaths globally every year.¹ Despite this, routine immunization coverage in the Philippines has yet to fully recover from the decline experienced in recent years, leaving many children and vulnerable populations at risk of vaccine-preventable diseases. A published study in 2024 reported continued measles outbreaks in several regions, highlighting persistent immunity gaps and the need for a comprehensive immunization program and public cooperation.²

The existing law primarily focuses on infants and children which no longer adequately reflects current public health priorities. Today, vaccines are recommended not only for children but also for adolescents, pregnant women, adults, senior citizens, and high-risk populations. Moreover, emerging infectious diseases and evolving scientific evidence require a responsive immunization system supported by independent technical experts, sustained public education, stronger vaccine delivery systems, and broader financial protection for vaccine recipients.

This measure institutionalizes an evidence-based, sustainable, and accessible National Immunization Program that covers all life stages. It strengthens vaccine governance through the creation of a National Immunization Technical and Advisory Group (NITAG), to provide evidence-based recommendations, thereby strengthening school- and community-based vaccination programs and expanding public education and health worker training. It likewise integrates immunization

¹ World Health Organization (2026, June 30). *Vaccines and Immunization*. Accessed via www.who.int/health-topics/vaccines-and-immunization#tab=tab_1. Accessed on 6 July 2026.

² Cordero, D. (2024, February 12). *Another measles outbreak in the Philippines? The essentiality of a successful vaccination program and public cooperation*. *Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics*, 20(1). doi.org/10.1080/21645515.2024.2312605

services into the benefits provided by the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth). Through these reforms, the bill seeks to improve vaccine coverage, strengthen disease prevention, and safeguard the health of every Filipino.

Protecting the health of the people is among the State's foremost responsibilities. A stronger and more responsive immunization program will save lives, reduce healthcare costs, prevent future outbreaks, and reinforce the country's capacity to respond to emerging public health threats. Investing in immunization is an investment in a healthier, more resilient, and more productive nation.

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



HON. ERIC G. YAP

Republic of the Philippines
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TWENTIETH CONGRESS
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House Bill No. **10191**

Introduced by **Representative ERIC G. YAP**

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”

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 “*Mandatory Immunization Program Act*”.

SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* – It is hereby declared the policy of the State to take a proactive role in the preventive health care of all Filipinos. Toward 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. Haemophilus 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 Republic Act No. 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 DOH, in collaboration with the Department of Education and the Department of Interior and Local Government, 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.* – There is hereby created a National Immunization Technical and Advisory Group (NITAG) that shall 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, 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 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 any portion or provision of this Act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, other provisions hereof shall remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 14. *Repealing Clause.* – All laws, presidential decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or amended accordingly.

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

Approved,