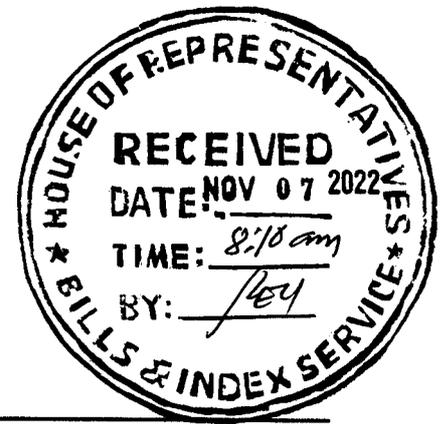


Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Quezon City

Nineteenth Congress  
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 5796



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Introduced by:  
REPRESENTATIVE ATTY. GERVILLE "JINKY BITRICS" R. LUISTRO

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### EXPLANATORY NOTE

When the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV2), popularly known as COVID-19 virus<sup>1</sup>, surfaced and spread globally in 2019, all nations were caught unprepared. Countries, in their efforts to curb the ill effects of the COVID-19, closed down their borders and implemented strict measures to prevent it from further dispersal. Policies on travel restrictions were strictly implemented to ensure that healthcare facilities can accommodate and control health care demands of the people caused by the virus. In effect, the economy of numerous countries had shut down. The scarcity of resources, both basic necessities and medical supplies, worsened. At present, the World Health Organization (WHO) recorded 570 million cases of COVID-19 infections globally, including 6.3 million deaths<sup>2</sup>.

In the Philippines, the Department of Health (DOH) reported that at least 3.7 million Filipinos have been infected with COVID-19, which concluded the lives of at least 60,000<sup>3</sup>. It exposed the country's vulnerability, in terms of health emergency preparedness and responsiveness.

Globally, Virology acquired a larger importance due to the pandemic. Since it encompasses the study of ecology, virus progression, interaction of a certain virus to other viruses and other microorganisms, and the virus' ability to deliver their own and heterologous genetic information into cells, the information it generates, as a scientific data, provide significant interventions in and solutions related to virus management. In fact, the data gathered by various virology institutions, around the

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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/technical-guidance/naming-the-coronavirus-disease-\(covid-2019\)-and-the-virus-that-causes-it#:~:text=Naming%20the%20coronavirus%20disease%20\(COVID,the%20virus%20that%20causes%20it](https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/technical-guidance/naming-the-coronavirus-disease-(covid-2019)-and-the-virus-that-causes-it#:~:text=Naming%20the%20coronavirus%20disease%20(COVID,the%20virus%20that%20causes%20it)

<sup>2</sup> WHO: Overview of Covid 19 Infections globally (<https://covid19.who.int/>)

<sup>3</sup> DOH: COVID 19 Case Tracker (<https://doh.gov.ph/2019-ncov>)

globe, has led to the discovery of the vaccine effective against COVID-19. Through continuous research and development, supported by scientific findings, nation will be constantly armed with up-to-date data or an effective endemic or pandemic management.

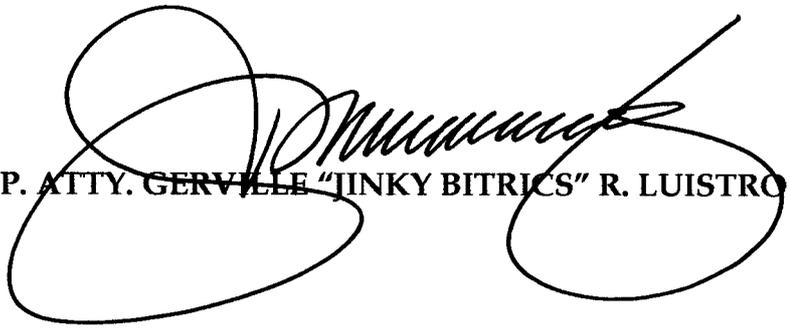
This measure seeks to establish the Philippine Virology Science and Technology Institute (PVSTI) which shall be the country's primary research and development arm to help improve crisis response. In addition, it also seeks to timely develop methodical approaches for necessary government interventions during health emergencies. The establishment of a virology institute is critical as it will store and process comprehensive data analyses on viruses, whether emerging or re-emerging.

The proposed, PVSTI will also be lead agency that will conduct scientific study on different viruses and provide significant data on the virus' evolution and effects, and potential pathogens that may cause disease - whether to humans, animals, or plants. PVSTI shall collaborate with other scientific institutions from different countries.

With the lessons brought upon COVID-19 pandemic, it is imperative for the State to fully invest the field of virology and microbiology to further develop its healthcare system, medical facilities, and health crisis response.

It is also noteworthy to acknowledge the efforts poured by the primary authors of this proposed measure during the 18<sup>th</sup> Congress, namely, Representatives Joey Sarte Salceda, Angelina "Helen" D.L. Tan, MD., Cheryl Deloso-Montalla, Strike B. Revilla, Angelo Marcos B. Barba, Leonardo L. Babasa, Ron P. Salo, Luis Raymund "LRay" F. Villafuerte, Rufus B. Rodriguez, and Joaquin M. Chipeco, including other honorable members who have supported, contributed, and engaged in the committee and plenary deliberations. Their valuable inputs resulted to the passage of this measure in the 18<sup>th</sup> Congress, specifically in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Reading.

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



REP. ATTY. GERVILLE "JINKY BITRICS" R. LUISTRO

Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
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House Bill No. 5796

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Introduced by:  
REPRESENTATIVE ATTY. GERVILLE "JINKY BITRICS" R. LUISTRO

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

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

**SECTION 1. Short Title.** This Act shall be known as the "Virology Institute of the Philippines Act".

**SECTION 2. Declaration of Policy.** It is the policy of the State to protect and promote the right to health of the people and instill health consciousness among them. The State recognizes that science and technology is essential for national development and progress.

To this end, the State shall formulate and implement policies that shall address current health issues, such as the quality and the adequacy of health and medical human resources, health institutions, and delivery of health services, and shall give priority to research, the development and promotion of innovations in both technology and services, the use of safe and indigenous health-promoting practices, and their appropriate utilization by the health sector.

In this regard, the State shall prioritize the establishment of an institute that will conduct in-depth studies on viruses and their potential disease-causing agents that affect people, plants, and animals, in order to provide the scientific bases for the treatment of viral diseases, and for the formulation of policies that shall prevent the transmission of these diseases within the community and national context.

**SECTION 3. Objectives.** This Act seeks to establish a virology institute that shall focus on the following key development areas for virology science and technology applications in plants, animals, and humans:

- a) Research on viruses using a modern approach such as molecular biology and its application or biotechnology;
- b) Development of diagnostics, vaccines and therapeutics;
- c) International cooperation and network of databases of virus infections;
- d) Operation of a virus gene bank, virus genome laboratory, and virus reference laboratory to focus on viruses circulating in the Philippines for disease prevention and epidemiological studies; and
- e) Operation of a virus high containment laboratory dedicated to the study of highly infectious and highly pathogenic virus.

**SECTION 4. Definition of Terms.** As used in this Act:

- a) *Bacteriophage* refers to any group of viruses that infect specific bacteria, usually causing their disintegration or dissolution;
- b) *Biosafety* refers to a condition in which the probability of harm, injury, and damage resulting from the intentional and unintentional introduction or use of a regulated article is within acceptable and manageable levels;
- c) *Biosecurity* refers to the strategic and integrated approach to analyzing and managing relevant risks to plant, animal and human life, and health and associated risk for the environment. It is based on recognition of the critical linkages between sectors, with system-wide consequences;
- d) *Diagnostics* refer to methods, tests, techniques, and tools in viral diagnosis for plants, animals and humans;
- e) *Therapeutics* refer to anti-viral, bacteriophages, nanotechnology treatment approach, nucleic acid-based treatment, remedial agents, drugs for the treatment of viral diseases and infections of plants, animals and humans;
- f) *Vaccine* refers to a product that induces or stimulates active acquired immunity by producing antibodies to a specific infectious agent. It helps the body's immune system to recognize and fight pathogens like viruses or bacteria; and
- g) *Virology* refers to the scientific discipline concerned with the study of the biology of viruses and viral diseases of plant, animal and human medical importance and pandemic potential, including the distribution, pathogenicity, viral cytopathicity, biochemistry, physiology, molecular biology, biotechnology, ecology, tropism, spillover or interspecies transmission, evolution, and clinical aspects of viruses.

**SECTION 5. Creation of the Virology Science and Technology Institute of the Philippines.** The Virology Science and technology Institute of the Philippines (VIP) is hereby created and shall be an attached agency under the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) for purposes of policy and program coordination to ensure alignment in national policies and priorities.

The VIP shall serve as the premiere research and development institute in the field of virology, encompassing all kinds of viruses and viral diseases in plants, animals and humans. It shall be a venue for scientists, research institutes and other organizations in the Philippines and abroad, to work collaboratively to study viruses of agricultural, industrial, clinical, and environmental importance.

**SECTION 6. Mandate.** The VIP shall implement policies, plans, programs, and projects for the development of virology science and technology in the country and the promotion of scientific and technological activities for both the public and private sectors. It shall ensure that the results of these activities are properly applied towards self-reliance and utilized to accelerate economic and social development towards the protection of the citizens and resources.

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

- a) Serve as the lead convener for the formulation of the National Virology Research Agenda, in consultation with all concerned stakeholders, that will encompass research involving viruses of plant, animal and humans;
- b) Undertake scientific and technological research and development in the field of virology;
- c) Conduct product research and development in the area of diagnostics, therapeutics, and vaccines in cooperation with the private sector and concerned government agencies;
- d) Promote and undertake the transfer of the results of scientific research and development in collaboration with government agencies, industry and the academe;
- e) Promote, advocate and oversee virology research ethics, biosafety and biosecurity;
- f) Develop and maintain an information system on virology science and technology for use by both the public and private sectors;
- g) 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;
- h) Undertake policy research, technology assessment, and other related studies on virology;
- i) Provide laboratory and technical services on virology;
- j) Promote and advocate the national programs on virology science and technology; and
- k) Establish linkages with local and international partners.

**SECTION 8. Organizational Structure.** The VIP shall be headed by a Director and two (2) Directors for Research and Development, and Support, Policy, and Linkages.

The VIP shall be composed of the following divisions:

- 1) Virus Research;
- 2) Diagnostics and Therapeutics Research;
- 3) Vaccines Research;
- 4) Technical Services and Training;
- 5) Policy, Planning, and Linkages; and
- 6) Finance and Administration.

The Deputy Director for Research and Development shall oversee the operations of the Virus Research, Diagnostics and Therapeutics research, and Vaccine Research Divisions. The Deputy Director for Support, Policy, and Linkages shall oversee the operations of the Technical Services and Training, Policy, Planning, and Linkages, and Finance and Administration Divisions.

The VIP shall have the technical and administrative support staff and consultants. The consultants may come from the public and private sectors on a consultancy or contractual basis, and shall be granted honoraria or allowances in accordance with the existing rules and regulations.

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

For this purpose, the VIP shall, in consultation with the DBM, determine the necessary position qualifications and standards for its personnel following civil service laws, rules and regulations.

**SECTION 9. Qualifications of the VIP Director and Deputy Directors.** Upon the recommendation of the Governing Board, the President of the Philippines shall appoint the Director of the VIP who must possess a bachelor's degree in the field of microbiology and a postgraduate degree in virology, and should have at least three (3) years experience in the field of diagnostic virology. The Director of VIP shall have the rank of Director IV, Salary Grade (SG)-28, and shall exercise overall responsibility over the activities of the VIP, including the supervision over VIP staff. The Director of the VIP shall report to the President of the Republic of the Philippines and the Secretary of the Department of Science and Technology the results of the various diagnostic assay and research studies undertaken by the VIP.

Each of the Deputy Directors of the VIP shall have a rank of Director III, SG-27. Each must possess a bachelor's degree in Microbiology or in a similar field and at least a Master's Degree in Virology.

**SECTION 10. The Governing Board.** The Governing Board shall be the policy-making body for the scientific and technological activities of the VIP, composed of the following:

Chairperson:

- a) Secretary of DOST;

Co-Chairpersons:

- b) Secretary of Department of Health (DOH);
- c) Secretary of Department of Agriculture (DA);

Members:

- d) Undersecretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR);
- e) Undersecretary of the Technology for Research and Development of the DOST;
- f) Undersecretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) for International Economic Relations;
- g) Chairperson of the Commission of Higher Education (CHED);
- h) Director of the Research Institute for Tropical Medical Medicine (RITM);
- i) Director General of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA);
- j) Director of VIP;
- k) Executive Director of the University of Philippines-National Institute of Health (UP-NIH);
- l) Representative from the National Academy of Science and Technology;
- m) Representative from the National Research Council of the Philippines; and
- n) Three (3) representatives from the private sector appointed by the President of the Philippines, as nominated by the Governing Board. These representatives shall have distinguished themselves in the fields of medical virology, genomics, plant virology, animal virology, epidemiology, genetic engineering and other related disciplines.

The VIP Secretariat shall serve as the Secretariat of the Governing Board.

**SECTION 11. Transfer of Units, Offices and Functions.** All offices and units under the DOST system which functions are related to virology shall be transferred to the VIP.

All powers, functions, assets, capital, records, funds, receivables, equipment and facilities of the DOST units or its divisions shall be transferred to the VIP. The DOST shall conduct an audit and inventory of assets, liabilities and human resources of the transferred offices and units under the DOST system to the VIP. All transferred and new employees under the DOST system shall be subject to the qualification standards provided for in the laws, rules and regulations of the Civil Service Commission (CSC).

**SECTION 12. Engagement of the Balik Scientist and Foreign Experts.** The VIP may engage the services of Balik Scientist and foreign experts who shall work together with local scientists and experts, following the terms of reference and compensation

structure in accordance with Republic Act No. 11035 or the “Balik Scientist Program Act” and other existing laws.

**SECTION 13. International Cooperation.** The VIP shall establish strategic partnerships with the world’s leading scientists, virology centers and institutes, and conduct innovative and pioneering researches that will advance the frontiers of virology in the country. It may enter into a memorandum of agreement or understanding with international partners, upon the approval of the Governing Board and in compliance with existing laws, rules, regulations and issuances of the DFA. The DFA shall provide legal and other forms of assistance to the VIP.

The Regional Office of the World Health Organization (WHO) in the Philippines shall also be consulted upon approval of the Governing Board of the VIP.

**SECTION 14. Interdepartmental Cooperation.** The VIP shall collaborate with the DOH, Department of Finance (DOF), FDA, RITM and other relevant government agencies, in accessing and mobilizing available information, reports, technical expertise, equipment, materials and supplies as may be required to implement this Act.

The scientific findings of the VIP shall be integrated in other plans relating to disease control and prevention and in the plans of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Emerging Infectious Diseases, as created by the Executive Order No. 168 s. 2014, or its successor body, for the management of public health emergencies relating to infectious diseases.

**SECTION 15. Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs).** The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), the DOH, Public-Private Center and the DOST shall collaborate in seeking Private-Public Partnerships (PPPs) for the development of new industries, products and services where the VIP shall be the main research and development unit.

The DOST may also request the assistance of other national and local government agencies in seeking PPPs where the VIP shall be the main research and development unit.

**SECTION 16. Promotion of Virology Industry.** The DOST, in partnership with the DTI and the DOH, shall jointly develop an industry roadmap for products and services that can be created, improved, or optimized by research from the VIP. As far as practicable, the industry roadmap shall include the use of local materials in the development of new products. The industry developed or established resulting from the VIP researches shall be included in the national government’s priority industries for incentives.

**SECTION 17. Promotion of Knowledge-Transfer and Research in the Academe.** The VIP shall promote the creation of hubs and programs for virology research and development in the academe, particularly in the state universities and colleges (SUCs). Towards this end, the VIP shall assist the SUCs in the creation of virology courses and programs, open internships and scholarships for qualified students of higher education institutions (HEIs), and collaborate with HEIs in the creation of virology research centers.

The CHED shall collaborate with the DOST in the promotion of the HEI-VIP partnerships.

**SECTION 18. Protection of VIP-developed Intellectual Property.** The Governing Board of the VIP shall ensure that all technologies developed exclusively by the VIP with full funding from the Filipino taxpayers shall be protected by intellectual property law in accordance with Republic Act No. 10055 or the "Technology Transfer Act of 2009" and other applicable laws. Any patent or property right award granted to the VIP shall be held by and in the name of the Philippine Government, with the corresponding intellectual protection.

**SECTION 19. Procurement of Specialized Materials, Equipment and Services.** The VIP shall undertake the procurement of specialized materials, equipment, and services to be used by the VIP in its operation and administration, in the most expeditious manner, and adopt the most suitable and appropriate method of procurement that it deems fit based on its identified needs and requirements depending on the existing conditions and requirements that justify the use of a particular alternative modality provided for by Republic Act No. 9184 or the "Government Procurement Reform Act" and its revised IRR.

**SECTION 20. Official Site of VIP.** A lot with an area of at least five (5) hectares under the administration of the Bases Conversion and Development Authority (BCDA) within the New Clark Economic Zone in Tarlac Province shall be allocated exclusively for the VIP, its research facilities, and laboratories. The biosafety infrastructure shall be designed based on the risk assessment standards and guidelines of the WHO for handling specific pathogens and the establishment of virology laboratories in developing countries.

**SECTION 21. Entitlement to Magna Carta Benefits.** Qualified employees of the VIP shall be covered by Republic Act No. 8439, otherwise known as the "Magna Carta for Scientist, Engineers, Researchers and other Science and Technology Personnel in Government".

**SECTION 22. Virology Research Fund.** All donations, contributions, grants, bequests, or gifts, in cash or in-kind, received by the VIP from various sources shall be placed into a fund, to be known as the Virology Research Fund and such donations shall be exempt from Donor's Tax: *Provided*, That acceptance of grants, bequests, contributions, and donations from foreign governments shall be subject to

the approval of the President of the Philippines, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of DOST and the Secretary of DFA.

**SECTION 23. Authority to Solicit, negotiate, and Receive Donations, Grants, Gifts, Legacies, Endowments, and Contributions.** The VIP may solicit, negotiate with, and receive from any public or private domestic or foreign sources legacies, gifts, donations, grants, endowments, contributions or other transfers of ownership and/or possession of real or personal properties of all kinds in favor and for the benefit of the VIP, which shall all be part of the special account in the general fund.

**SECTION 24. Tax Exemptions.** Donation, grants, gifts, endowments, legacies, and contributions used actually, directly and exclusively for the purpose of the VIP shall be exempt from Donor's Tax and the same shall be considered as allowable deduction from gross income for the purposes of computing the taxable income of the donor, in accordance with Section 34 (H)(2)(a) of the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as amended. Likewise, such other transfers of ownership and/or possession of real or personal properties of all kinds shall be exempt from all taxes.

**SECTION 25. Annual Report.** The VIP shall submit its annual report to the President and to the Committees on Science and Technology in both houses of Congress, not later than the 30<sup>th</sup> of March of every year following the effectivity of this Act. The annual report shall provide a full and detailed account of the status of the implementation of this Act and policy recommendations.

**SECTION 26. Joint Congressional Oversight Committee.** There shall be a Joint Congressional Oversight Committee on the implementation of this Act, which shall be jointly chaired by the Chairpersons of the Committees on Science and Technology of the Senate and the House of Representatives. It shall be composed of the Chairpersons of the Senate Committees on Health and Demography, and Agriculture, Food and Agrarian Reform, the Chairpersons of the Committees on Health, and Agriculture and Food of the House of Representatives, and two (2) Members from each House representing the minority who shall be appointed by the Senate President and the Speaker of the House of representatives.

**SECTION 27. Appropriations.** The initial amount for the implementation of this Act shall be charged against the current year's appropriations of the DOST. Thereafter, the funding of which shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.

**SECTION 28. Transitory Provisions.**

- a) The functions and assets of the DOST units enumerated herein shall be transferred to the VIP within three (3) years without need of conveyance and transfer of assignment.
- b) To the greatest extent possible and in accordance with the existing laws, all employees of the affected offices, agencies and units shall be absorbed by the VIP. Personnel hired on a permanent basis and with appointments

attested by the CSC who may be affected by the transition of the DOST unit of the VIP, or who will not be absorbed in the new positions of the new staffing pattern of the different offices in the VIP, shall have the option to:

- 1) Be transferred to other units or offices within the DOST in accordance with civil service law, rules and regulations; or,
  - 2) Avail of the applicable retirement benefits and separation incentives as provided under Republic Act No. 6656 and other relevant laws.
- c) Incumbent DOST officials and employees may be considered to assume positions in the VIP, subject to competency evaluation and CSC regulations.
- d) Research grants acquired during the transition of DOST transferred units to the VIP shall be utilized solely for the grants' intended purposes for each of the affected units or offices.
- e) Existing contracts and agreements entered into by the affected offices with third parties prior to the enactment of this Act shall remain valid.

**SECTION 29. Implementing Rules and Regulations.** The DOST Secretary shall, in consultation with DBM, DOH, Civic Service Commission, and other relevant government agencies promulgate the necessary rules and regulations within one hundred twenty (120) days from the effectivity of this Act.

**SECTION 30. 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.

**SECTION 31. Repealing Clause.** All laws, decrees, orders, rules and regulations or other issuances or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

**SECTION 32. Effectivity.** This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

*Approved,*