CONGRESS OF THE PHILIPPINES SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS Second Regular Session

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## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

H. No. 6938

BY REPRESENTATIVES VELARDE, SARMIENTO (C.), SARMIENTO (E.M.), ROBES, PIMENTEL, ACOP, ERICE, UNICO, ONG (H.), VIOLAGO, BAGATSING, LOPEZ (C.), SUANSING (E.), VARGAS, OLIVAREZ, ABU, SUANSING (H.), SAMBAR, PANCHO, REVILLA, MANALO, VILLAFUERTE, CASTELO, AUMENTADO, ONG (E.), ARENAS, GONZALES (A.D.), NIETO, SANDOVAL, MARQUEZ, GASATAYA, VELASCO-CATERA, TEJADA, BIAZON, BENITEZ, FERNANDO, LOBREGAT, MONTORO, DEL MAR, TAMBUNTING, FARIÑAS, BONDOC, DEFENSOR, MERCADO, HOFER, NOEL, TY, GONZALES (A.P.), MATUGAS, ALONTE, SAVELLANO, GARIN (O.), LOPEZ (B.), ORTEGA (V.N.), GARCIA (J.E.), NOGRALES (J.J.), SALO, HERRERA-DY, ROA-PUNO, PRIMICIAS-AGABAS, ATIENZA, GARBIN, DE VERA, BRAVO (A.), CAMPOS, TAN (A.), TING, GERON, ALVAREZ (F.), DURANO, ROMUALDO, CALIXTO-RUBIANO, MARIÑO, GO (M.), CATAMCO, VILLARICA, LOPEZ (M.L.), BELARO, MACEDA AND HERRERA-DY, PER COMMITTEE REPORT NO. 570

## AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE SPECIAL PROTECTION OF CHILD PASSENGERS IN MOTOR VEHICLES

- 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 "Child Safety in Motor Vehicles Act".
- 3 SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy. It is the policy of the State to
- 4 ensure the safety of children while being transported in any form of
- 5 motor vehicle. The State recognizes the right of children to

assistance, including proper care, and special protection from all forms of neglect, abuse and other conditions prejudicial to their development, including exposure to safety risks while aboard motor vehicles.

In order to guarantee the safety and welfare of infants and children and prevent traffic-related deaths and injuries, there is a need to adequately, consistently and objectively require, regulate, promote, and inform the public on the use of child restraints systems in motor vehicles and provide access to safe, appropriate, quality and affordable child restraint systems, in accordance with international standards accepted by the United Nations.

Furthermore, there is also a need to study and determine appropriate safety measures for children being transported in public utility vehicles.

- SEC. 3. Definition of Terms. As used in this Act:
- (a) Adult refers to any person eighteen (18) years old and above;
  - (b) Child refers to any person twelve (12) years old and below;
- (c) Motor vehicle refers to any four (4)-wheeled power-driven
   vehicle normally used for the carriage of persons or goods;
  - (d) Driver refers to the individual operating a motor vehicle: and
    - (e) Child restraint system refers to a device capable of accommodating a child occupant in a sitting or supine position. It is so designed as to diminish the risk of injury to the wearer, in the event of a collision or an abrupt deceleration of the vehicle, by limiting the mobility of the child's body.

SEC. 4. Mandatory Use of Child Restraint System in
Privately-Owned Motor Vehicles. — It shall be unlawful for the
driver of a privately-owned motor vehicle not to secure at all times
a child in a child restraint system while transporting such child
on any road, street or highway. The child restraint system shall be
appropriate to the child's size, height and weight as prescribed in
Section 6 of this Act.

The requirements of this section shall not apply to circumstances where the child restraint system would put such child in a greater danger, such as:

(a) During medical emergencies;

- 12 (b) When the child transported has a medical or 13 developmental condition; or
  - (c) Other analogous circumstances prescribed under the implementing rules and regulations (IRR).

Provided, however, That if the child is at least one hundred fifty (150) centimeters or fifty-nine (59) inches in height or based on the standards of the height or size of the child as set forth in United Nations (UN) Regulations 44 and 129, including their evolving standards, the child may use the regular seat belt instead of a child restraint system.

Notwithstanding the child being secured in a child restraint system, at no instance shall such child be left unaccompanied by an adult in a motor vehicle.

SEC. 5. Prohibition of Children in the Front Seats; Exception. — No child under twelve (12) years of age shall be allowed to sit in a front seat of a motor vehicle: Provided, however,

That unless the child is at least one hundred fifty (150) centimeters or fifty-nine (59) inches in height and capable to properly fit in the

3 regular seat belt in the front seat.

SEC. 6. Mandatory Testing of Child Restraint Systems. –
The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) is mandated to use as
benchmark the standards set forth in UN Regulations 44 and 129
including its evolving standards in the approval or disapproval of
child restraint systems that will be sold, distributed and used in the
Philippines.

The DTI shall conduct a mandatory testing of all locally manufactured child restraint systems and shall certify to the safety and appropriateness of imported child restraint systems. All manufacturers, importers, distributors and sellers of child restraint systems are required to secure from the Bureau of Product Standards (BPS) a Philippine Standards (PS) mark license and/or Import Clearance Certificate (ICC) license prior to the marketing, sale and distribution of their products. The BPS shall issue periodically a list of child restraint systems manufacturers, importers and distributors, and the brands which pass its standards, and shall publish the same in a newspaper of general circulation and on its website.

SEC. 7. Prohibition on Substandard or Expired Child Restraint System. — It shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership, sole proprietorship, manufacturer, distributor, and/or importer to manufacture, use, import, sell, distribute, donate, lease, advertise, promote, or otherwise market the use of substandard or expired child restraint system.

SEC. 8. Certification Training Program. — The Department of Transportation (DOTr) and the DTI are hereby mandated to formulate and implement a certification training program for product inspectors, law enforcers, manufacturers, distributors, and sellers on the regulation, installation, use, maintenance and inspection of child restraint systems, as prescribed under the IRR of this Act.

 SEC. 9. Child Safety in Public Utility Vehicles. – The DOTr shall conduct a study and recommend to Congress the use of child restraint systems in public utility vehicles such as, jeepneys, buses, including school buses, taxis, vans, coasters, accredited/affiliated service vehicles of transportation network companies, and all other motor vehicles used for public transport.

Should the DOTr determine, after study, that child restraint systems are not applicable in certain public utility vehicles, it shall recommend to Congress other safety measures and/or regulations for the safe and secure transportation of children in such vehicles: *Provided*, That the study shall be conducted within three (3) years from the effectivity of this Act.

SEC. 10. Penalties. — (a) Any driver in violation of Sections 4 and 5 of this Act shall be fined one thousand pesos (P1,000.00) for the first offense; two thousand pesos (P2,000.00) for the second offense; five thousand pesos (P5,000.00) and suspension of the driver's license for a period of one (1) year for the third and succeeding offenses.

(b) Any manufacturer, distributor, importer, retailer, and seller who violates Sections 6 and 7 of this Act shall be punished

with a fine of not less than fifty thousand pesos (P50,000.00) but not
more than one hundred thousand pesos (P100,000.00) for each and
every child restraint system product manufactured, distributed,
imported and/or sold, without prejudice to other penalties imposed
under Republic Act No. 7394 or the "Consumer Act of the
Philippines".

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- (c) Any driver who knowingly allows the use of substandard and/or expired child restraint system or permits the use of child restraint system that does not bear the PS mark or the ICC sticker and certificate, shall be fined one thousand pesos (P1,000.00) for the first offense; three thousand pesos (P3,000.00) for the second offense; and five thousand pesos (P5,000.00) and the suspension of the driver's license for a period of one (1) year for the third and succeeding offenses.
- (d) Tampering, alteration, forgery and imitation of the PS mark or the ICC stickers in the child restraint system shall be punished with a fine of not less than fifty thousand pesos (P50,000.00) but not more than one hundred thousand pesos (P100,000.00) for each and every child restraint system product, without prejudice to other penalties imposed in Republic Act No. 7394 or the "Consumer Act of the Philippines": *Provided*, That the DOTr is hereby empowered, after publication, to increase or adjust the amounts of the fines prescribed in this section once every five (5) years in the amount not exceeding ten *per centum* (10%) of existing rates.
- 26 SEC. 11. Nationwide Public Information Campaign. 27 The DOTr, the Philippine Information Agency (PIA), the

- Department of Education (DepED) and concerned private agencies 1 2 and organizations shall undertake regular nationwide Information, 3 Education and Communication (IEC) campaign within six (6) 4 months from the passage of this Act. The IEC campaign shall 5 include information on the importance and the proper installation, 6 use, and maintenance of the child restraint systems within six (6) 7 months from the effectivity of this Act. 8 The DOTr may call upon any government agency, including 9 the Philippine National Police and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), to extend their full support and cooperation for the 10 11 implementation of this Act. 12 SEC. 12. Review. - The DOTr shall conduct a periodic review 13 on the implementation of this Act and regularly recommend to 14 Congress measures to further implement or improve the law. SEC. 13. Implementing Rules and Regulations. - The DOTr, 15 in consultation with the DTI, Department of Health (DOH), 16 17 Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), 18 Philippine National Police-Highway Patrol Group (PNP-HPG), 19 Metro Manila Development Authority (MMDA) and other concerned 20 agencies and stakeholders, shall promulgate the IRR on child
- The IRR shall cover the following:

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of this Act.

- 24 (a) Motor vehicles covered under this Act;
  - (b) Standards and kinds of child restraint systems based on UN Regulations 44 and 129;

restraint systems within six (6) months from the effectivity

1 (c) Compatibility of child restraint systems to motor vehicles

2	available in the market;
3	(d) Proper installation and positioning of the child restraint
4	system in the vehicle;
5	(e) Certification training program referred to in Section 8
6	of this Act for law enforcers, product inspectors, employees and
7	agents of manufacturers, distributors, sellers and importers;
8	(f) Regulation of the manufacture, importation, and
9	distribution of child restraint systems; and
10	(g) Authorities responsible for the monitoring and evaluation
11	of the implementation and compliance to the provisions of this Act,
12	including the phases of implementation.
13	SEC. 14. Separability Clause If any provision, or part
14	hereof, is held invalid or unconstitutional, the remainder of the law
15	or provision not otherwise affected shall remain valid and
16	subsisting.
17	SEC. 15. Repealing Clause Section 5 on the age of children
18	prohibited to sit in the front seat and Section 11 on the use of
19	special car seats under Republic Act No. 8750 are hereby amended.
20	All other laws, decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations,
21	issuances or parts thereof inconsistent with this Act are hereby
22	repealed or amended accordingly.
23	SEC. 16. Effectivity This Act shall take effect fifteen (15)
24	days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of
25	general circulation.
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