


FOURTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE )  
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES )  
*First Regular Session* )

8 FEB 11 P2:04

SENATE

RECEIVED BY: 

S. No. 2065

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Introduced by Senator JUAN MIGUEL F. ZUBIRI

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### EXPLANATORY NOTE

One of the most serious problems mankind is facing is global warming. Global warming results to increase in the earth's atmospheric temperature which causes climate change. Climate change brings about extreme weather conditions worldwide and causes strong typhoons, heavy rains and snowfalls, droughts, polar caps and glacier melts, rise in sea levels, flash floods, strong tornadoes and other abnormal weather patterns.

Global warming is brought about by greenhouse gases trapped in the earth's atmosphere. Examples of greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide, methane, chlorofluorocarbons or CFCs, nitrogen and sulphur. These greenhouse gases come from the burning of fossil fuels to feed our energy needs and run our industries and transportation, as well as from deforestation and decomposition of agricultural wastes and other organic matters.

The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement which calls for the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions. The Philippines, which is a signatory to the *Kyoto Protocol* has responded to this international agreement by instituting measures that will reduce the country's dependence on fossil fuels in generating electricity. One of the ways that the ordinary Filipino can contribute to reduce our fossil fuels dependence and minimize our carbon dioxide emission is to utilize energy efficient electrical appliances, lightings, electronic gadgets and tools, and other electricity-powered household items.

Lighting is one of the areas where we can achieve significant energy savings. It has been established that incandescent light bulbs consume more electricity than fluorescent lamps or compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs). A 15-watt CFL gives the same lumens as that of a 60-watt incandescent light bulb. CFLs use around 20% of the electricity used by incandescent bulbs to produce the same amount of light. Thus, by using CFL for our lighting needs at home, offices, commercial establishments and industries we will save a huge amount of electricity and reduce consumption of fossil fuel which is still a big component in our energy-mix.

The switch to CFLs will result in household lighting costs falling by as much as 80%, and the Philippines' annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions falling 2 million metric tons starting in 2011. This is an equivalent of taking 250,000 cars off the road or planting 2 million trees a year. Also, national electricity demand is expected to fall by 2,000 megawatts, or the equivalent of electricity generated by six power plants.

This bill aims to prohibit the manufacture, importation, sale and use of incandescent light bulb and prescribe a phase-out period until 2010. It also establishes a Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) for lighting products and encourage the use of CFLs and other energy efficient lightings for our requirements.

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




**JUAN MIGUEL F. ZUBIRI**

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AN ACT  
PROHIBITING THE MANUFACTURE, IMPORTATION, SALE AND USE OF  
INCANDESCENT LIGHT BULBS, PRESCRIBING A PHASE-OUT PERIOD  
AND PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS THEREOF, AND FOR  
OTHER PURPOSES

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

1           **SECTION 1. *Short Title.*** – This Act shall be known as the “*Incandescent*  
2 *Light Bulb Ban Act of 2008*”.

3           **SECTION 2. *Declaration of Policy.*** – It is hereby declared the policy of  
4 the State to protect the environment, promote environmental awareness and  
5 conserve our natural resources consistent with the country’s sustainable  
6 development plans. Toward this end, the State shall reduce the utilization of  
7 fossil fuels and other greenhouse gas-emitting substances. Further, the State  
8 shall also promote the use and utilization of energy-efficient appliances, lightings,  
9 electronic gadgets, household implements and other similar electrical devices.

10           **SECTION 3. *Definition of Terms.*** – As used in this Act, the following  
11 terms shall be taken to mean as follows:

12           a) “Compact Flourescent Lamp (CFL)” – refers to a type of light bulb which  
13 has electrodes at both ends of the tube, a gas containing argon and mercury  
14 vapor wherein a stream of electrons flows through the gas from one electrode to  
15 the other which gives off ultraviolet photons that hit the phosphor coating inside  
16 the tube and creates visible light, and other similar light bulb;

17           b) “Incandescent light bulb” – refers to a light bulb which has an electricity  
18 resistant filament inside that turns electrical energy into heat and makes the  
19 filament white hot, the “white” being the light, and other similar light bulb;

- 1 c) "BPS" – refers to the Bureau of Product Standard which is a bureau
- 2 under the DTI;
- 3 d) "DOE" – refers to the Department of Energy;
- 4 e) "DOST" – refers to the Department of Science and Technology;
- 5 f) "DTI" – refers to the Department of Trade and Industry;
- 6 g) "LATL" – refers to the Lighting and Appliance Testing Laboratory of the
- 7 DOE;
- 8 h) "Lumens" – refers to a measure of light output;
- 9 i) "PCIERD" – refers to the Philippine Council for Industry and Energy
- 10 Research and Development, which is an attached agency of the DOST;
- 11 j) "TFL" – refers to Tubular Fluorescent Lamps which uses the same
- 12 technology as that of CFLs;
- 13 k) "Watt" – refers to a measure of energy input.

14 **SECTION 4. *Prohibited Acts.*** – The manufacture, importation, sale and  
15 use of incandescent light bulbs and other similar lightings and fixtures which  
16 does not meet the Minimum Energy Performance Standards shall be prohibited  
17 effective January 1, 2011.

18 **SECTION 5. *Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS).*** – A  
19 Minimum Energy Performance Standards shall be formulated by the DOE-LATL  
20 and BPS for lighting products which shall not be less than 15 lumens per watt.  
21 The concerned government agencies mentioned in this Section may adjust the  
22 MEPS every three (3) years in consultation with lighting manufacturers,  
23 importers, consumers and other stakeholders.

24 **SECTION 6. *Exemption.*** – Exempt from the prohibition as provided for in  
25 Section 4 of this Act are those for use in scientific, research, medical and  
26 technological purposes. Persons, whether natural or juridical, who wish to avail  
27 of the exemption hereof shall secure a certificate of exemption from PCIERD  
28 under the Department of Science and Technology.

29 **SECTION 7. *Phasing-out Period.*** – A phasing-out period upon the  
30 effectivity of this Act until December 31, 2010 shall be in place. During this  
31 period the DTI and DOE shall formulate mechanisms for the gradual phase-out of  
32 incandescent light bulbs in the market. PCIERD shall identify other alternative  
33 lightings or bulbs aside from the TFLs and CFLs.

1           **SECTION 8. *Penalty Clause.*** – By January 1, 2011, any violation of this  
2 Act or parts thereof shall be imposed a fine, as follows:

3           a) If the violator is a manufacturer or importer – a fine of not less than One  
4 Hundred Thousand pesos (PhP100,000.) but not more than Five Hundred  
5 Thousand pesos (PhP500,000.) or an imprisonment of one (1) year to two (2)  
6 years or both, upon conviction of a competent court.

7           b) If the violator is a seller – a fine of not less than Fifty Thousand pesos  
8 (PhP50,000.) but not more than One Hundred Thousand pesos (PhP100,000.) or  
9 an imprisonment of six (6) months to one (1) year or both, upon conviction of a  
10 competent court.

11           c) If the violator is a consumer or user of the product – a fine of not less  
12 than Five Thousand pesos (PhP5,000.) but not more than Ten Thousand pesos  
13 (PhP10,000.) or an imprisonment of one (1) month to six (6) months or both,  
14 upon conviction of a competent court.

15           If the violator is a juridical person, the president or chief executive officer  
16 of the entity shall be held responsible for the violation.

17           **SECTION 9. *Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR).*** – The DTI,  
18 DOE and DOST shall promulgate the IRR within three (3) months from the  
19 effectivity of this Act.

20           **SECTION 10. *Repealing Clause.*** – All laws, presidential decrees or  
21 issuances, executive orders, presidential proclamations, rules and regulations or  
22 parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed,  
23 modified or amended accordingly.

24           **SECTION 11. *Separability Clause.*** – If any provision of this Act is  
25 declared unconstitutional, the same shall not affect the validity and effectivity of  
26 the other provisions hereof.

27           **SECTION 12. *Effectivity.*** – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days  
28 after its publication in at least two newspapers of general circulation.

29           Approved,