



Republic of the Philippines  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
Quezon City



**TWENTIETH CONGRESS**  
First Regular Session

House Bill No. 4135

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**Introduced by Representative Nelson S. Legacion**  
**Third Congressional District, Camarines Sur**

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The Philippines is once again becoming a vibrant hub for world-class entertainment and sporting events. Recently, it hosted acclaimed international acts such as Coldplay, BLACKPINK, and TWICE. Local artists such as Bini and SB19, two (2) Filipino home-grown talents known globally, also often draw sizable crowds, filling entire stadiums with fans and onlookers in their concerts. However, the immense popularity of these events has fueled a pervasive issue: ticket scalping. This unethical practice exploits consumers by reselling tickets at exorbitant prices, often through unofficial channels. The absence of a comprehensive national law on this matter leaves consumers vulnerable to deceptive and unfair practices, undermining the integrity of the entertainment industry and preventing the public from enjoying cultural and recreational events at fair prices.

This bill aims to address this problem by establishing a clear legal framework to combat ticket scalping. It defines the prohibited acts, outlines responsibilities for event organizers and ticketing companies, and provides strong penalties to deter offenders. This measure is grounded in the constitutional mandate to protect consumer rights and promote the general welfare of the public.

By institutionalizing a clear anti-scalping policy, this bill provides a uniform legal standard across the country, which will protect the interests of Filipino consumers, ensure fair access to events, and foster a more transparent ticketing ecosystem. It will give law enforcement the necessary tools to prosecute offenders and provide consumers with a means of redress to protect the public from these predatory practices.

This proposed measure builds on previous legislative efforts to establish anti-scalping measures in the Philippines. This bill incorporates and improves upon the principles of earlier measures filed by Representative Precious Hipolito Castelo in the 18th Congress, Representative Alfred C. Delos Santos and Senator Mark Villar in the 19th Congress, and Senator Francis "Kiko" N. Pangilinan in the 20th Congress, to create a more comprehensive and robust legal framework.

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



**NELSON S. LEGACION**

*Representative, Third District, Camarines Sur*



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**AN ACT PROHIBITING THE SELLING AND/OR BUYING OF ADMISSION  
TICKETS THROUGH UNAUTHORIZED SALES CHANNELS, PROVIDING  
PENALTIES THEREFOR AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

*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 "*Anti-Ticket Scalping  
Act.*"

**SECTION 2. Declaration of Policy.**- It is hereby declared the policy of the  
State to protect the interests of consumers, promote the general welfare, and  
establish fair standards of conduct for business and industry. Towards this end,  
the State shall implement measures to protect consumers against deceptive,  
unfair, and unconscionable sales acts and practices that undermine fair access to  
entertainment events and shall regulate the resale of admission tickets to ensure  
that prices remain reasonable and transparent.

**SECTION 3. Definition of Terms.**- As used in this Act, the following terms  
are defined as follows:

a) "Admission Ticket"- refers to evidence of a right of entry to an  
entertainment event, whether printed or digital;

b) "Entertainment Event" - refers to any event, occasion, occurrence or  
activity that provides amusement or recreation organized by persons, which are  
open to the public and involves the distribution of admission tickets such as sports  
shows, concerts, stage performances, beauty pageants, festivals, road shows, fan  
meets or any similar undertakings;

c) "Face Value" - refers to the price of the ticket set by the event producer

or organizer or the original purchase price of an admission ticket;

d) "Resale" - refers to the act of selling admission tickets previously sold to someone else.

e) "Authorized Reselling Platform" - refers to a secondary ticket marketplace or platform that has been officially authorized in writing by the event producer or organizer to facilitate the resale of admission tickets.

f) "Unconscionable Price" - refers to a price for a ticket that is grossly excessive and unconscionable relative to the face value, taking into account prevailing market conditions and standard industry practices, and which results in an unfair, unjust, or oppressive transaction.

**SECTION 4. *Prohibition of Ticket Scalping.*** - The following acts shall constitute ticket scalping, whether committed online or in person:

a) Offering, hoarding, selling, distributing, buying, dealing in, disposing of or otherwise obtaining admission tickets for entertainment events, without the written permission from the authorized event producer, organizer and distributor, for more than ten percent (10%) higher than the face value price of the ticket. Provided, that the ten percent (10%) increase or markup shall be subject to the periodic review and update by the implementing agencies; and

b) Financing, managing, or operating ticket scalping activities, as defined in Section 4(a) hereof.

**SECTION 5. *Other Offenses.***- The following shall also constitute as offenses under this Act:

a) Offering or selling admission tickets for entertainment events without providing the face value price on each ticket;

b) Selling admission tickets for more than the face value on any platform, or operating an unauthorized reselling platform;

c) Willfully aiding or abetting in the commission of any of the offenses enumerated under Section 4; and

d) Willfully attempting to commit any of the offenses enumerated under Section 4.

**SECTION 6. *Duties and Responsibilities of Entities Engaged in the Business of Event Ticketing, Event Production, and Event Services.***- Within ninety (90) days from the issuance of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of this Act, all entities engaged in the business of event ticketing, event production, and event services that organizes, sells, distributes or resells admission tickets shall post, publish or display digital and/or physical signages on their websites and on conspicuous places within their premises, warning against ticket scalping. In addition, these entities are also mandated to adopt, implement and enforce

respective internal policy guidelines, prevention and reporting mechanisms to both law enforcement agencies and consumers.

**SECTION 7. *Institution of Complaint.*** - The Department of Justice (DOJ), the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) through its relevant bureaus or attached agencies, and the Department of Interior Local Government (DILG), including the Philippine National Police (PNP), the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), and all other law enforcement agencies, may institute a complaint for violation of this Act before the appropriate court.

**SECTION 8. *Penalties.***

a) The following penalties shall be imposed upon any person found guilty of any act prohibited in Section 4 hereof:

1) For the first offense, a fine of One hundred thousand pesos (Php 100,000.00) or imprisonment of six (6) months, or both, at the discretion of the court;

2) For the second offense, a fine of Two hundred fifty thousand pesos (Php 250,000.00) or imprisonment of one (1) year, or both, at the discretion of the court;

3) For the third and subsequent offenses, a fine of Five hundred thousand pesos (Php 500,000.00) or imprisonment of three (3) years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

b) The following penalties shall be imposed upon any person found guilty of any act prohibited in Sections 5 and 6 hereof:

1) For the first offense, a fine of Fifty thousand pesos (Php 50,000.00); 2) For the second offense, a fine of One hundred thousand pesos (Php 100,000.00) or imprisonment of six (6) months, or both, at the discretion of the court;

3) For the third and subsequent offenses, a fine of Two hundred fifty thousand pesos (Php 250,000.00) or imprisonment of one (1) year, or both, at the discretion of the court;

4) If the offender is a corporation, the penalty may, at the discretion of the court, be imposed upon such corporation and/or upon its directors, trustees, stockholders, members, officers, or employees responsible for the violation or indispensable to its commission.

(c) If the offender is a corporation, the penalty may, at the discretion of the court, be imposed upon such corporation and/or upon its directors, trustees, stockholders, members, officers, or employees responsible for the violation or indispensable to its commission.

**SECTION 9. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.*** - Within ninety (90) days

from the effectivity of this Act, the Department of Justice (DOJ), the Department of Interior Local Government (DILG), and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), in coordination with other relevant agencies and industry stakeholders, shall promulgate the rules and regulations necessary for implementing the law.

**SECTION 10. *Separability Clause.*** If any provision or part of this Act is declared unconstitutional or invalid, the remaining provisions or parts thereof not affected by such declaration shall remain in full force and effect.

**SECTION 11. *Repealing Clause.*** All laws, presidential decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations, or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, amended, or modified accordingly.

**SECTION 12. *Effectivity.*** This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

*Approved,*