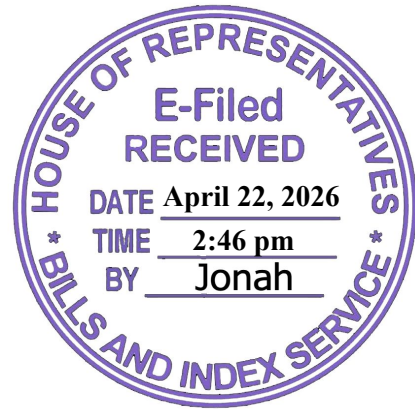


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City, Metro Manila

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

House Bill No. 8935



Introduced by Representatives JEFFREY SORIANO and JOCELYN P. TULFO

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This bill seeks to prohibit exploitative, deceptive, and fraudulent practices in the buying and selling of admission tickets to entertainment events.

In recent years, the increasing demand for tickets to concerts, sporting events, theater performances, festivals, and other public gatherings has given rise to widespread ticket scalping and other unfair practices that undermine consumer protection and market integrity.

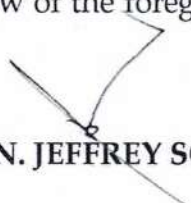
Unscrupulous individuals and groups have taken advantage of digital platforms and automated technologies to purchase large volumes of tickets through bots, fake accounts, and other fraudulent means. These tickets are then resold at significantly inflated prices, making them inaccessible to ordinary consumers. Such practices distort the fair distribution of tickets, create artificial scarcity, and erode public trust in legitimate ticketing systems.

This measure seeks to address these concerns by establishing a comprehensive framework that prohibits exploitative ticket resale practices. It penalizes unauthorized resale at prices higher than the ticket's face value, the use of automated or fraudulent means to acquire tickets, misrepresentation by unauthorized sellers, and the sale of fake or invalid tickets. It also prohibits bulk purchases intended to hoard tickets and restrict the public's access to tickets through legitimate channels.

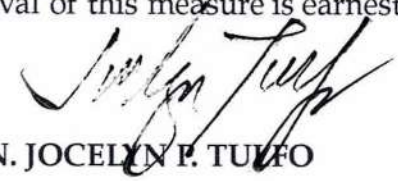
The measure also imposes responsibilities on ticketing platforms, event organizers, and related entities to adopt safeguards against scalping, verify purchaser identities, enforce purchase limits, detect automated bots, and report suspected violations to authorities.

By promoting fairness, transparency, and consumer protection in the ticketing marketplace, this proposed measure aims to ensure that members of the public have equitable access to entertainment events.

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



HON. JEFFREY SORIANO



HON. JOCELYN P. TUFAO

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

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

House Bill No. **8935**

Introduced by Representatives JEFFREY SORIANO and JOCELYN P. TULFO

AN ACT
PROHIBITING EXPLOITATIVE AND DECEPTIVE PRACTICES IN THE
BUYING AND/OR SELLING OF ADMISSION TICKETS, AND PROVIDING
PENALTIES THEREFOR

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 “*Anti-Ticket Scalping Act*”.

SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* — It is the policy of the State to protect the interests of consumers, promote general welfare, and uphold fair and ethical standards in commerce and public dealings. The State recognizes that abusive, exploitative, and deceptive practices distort market integrity and undermine consumer trust.

Towards this end, the State shall implement effective measures to safeguard consumers against fraudulent, unfair, and unconscionable practices in the sale and distribution of admission tickets and promote equitable access to entertainment events.

SEC. 3. *Definition of Terms.* — As used in this Act:

- a. Admission Ticket refers to any document, item, or other form of access credentials, whether printed or digital, that grants the holder the right to enter or participate in an entertainment event;
- b. Entertainment Event refers to any activity, event, performance, exhibition, or gathering that provides amusement or recreation to the public. This includes, but is not limited to, concerts, sports competitions, theater performances, fan meets, religious gatherings, beauty pageants, film screenings, festivals, conventions, road shows, expos, and other similar undertakings wherein admission is regulated through the distribution or sale of admission tickets;

- c. Event organizer refers to any person who produces, coordinates, plans, manages, and executes an entertainment event;
- d. Face Value refers to the original purchase price of an admission ticket as determined by the event organizer;
- e. Official Ticketing Platform refers to the online or physical outlet designated or authorized by the event organizer to handle the legitimate sale of admission tickets;
- f. Purchase Limit refers to the maximum number of admission tickets a single consumer may legally purchase for a particular entertainment event;
- g. Resale refers to the act of selling or offering for sale any admission ticket that has already been purchased or acquired by another; and
- h. Scalping refers to any act of acquiring and reselling admission tickets through unauthorized, deceptive, or fraudulent means to derive personal or commercial gain.

SEC. 4. *Prohibited Acts.* — The following shall be prohibited, whether committed in person or through online platforms:

- a. Unauthorized Resale at Excessive Prices. — Unauthorized reselling or offering for resale any admission ticket at a price exceeding its face value;
- b. Use of Fraudulent Means to Acquire Admission Tickets. — Using software, automated programming, bots, fake accounts, or false identities to gain unauthorized access to ticket inventories, bypass security measures, or circumvent purchase limits set by the event organizer or official ticketing platform;
- c. Misrepresentation of Authority. — Falsely representing oneself as an authorized ticket seller, agent, or representative of the event organizer or venue for the purpose of buying and/or selling admission tickets;
- d. Sale of Fraudulent or Invalid Tickets. — Selling or offering for sale fake, tampered, duplicated, expired, canceled, or otherwise invalid or unusable admission tickets;
- e. Bulk Purchases. — Acquiring admission tickets in large quantities exceeding the allowable purchase limit, whether personally or through coordination with others, for the purpose of hoarding, manipulating supply, and reselling for profit; or
- f. Obstruction of Legitimate Access. — Engaging in any act, scheme, or device that prevents the general public from obtaining admission tickets at standard or published prices through legitimate means.

SEC. 5. *Other Prohibited Acts.* — The following shall also be unlawful:

- a. Selling or offering for sale admission tickets without indicating the corresponding face value on each ticket;
- b. Knowingly aiding or abetting in the commission of any of the prohibited acts under Section 4 of this Act; or
- c. Attempting to commit any of the offenses enumerated under Section 4, even if the prohibited act was not consummated.

SEC. 6. *Exemptions.* — The following shall not be considered violations under this Act:

- a. The occasional resale of admission tickets by private individuals at or below the face value: *Provided*, That the number of tickets being sold does not exceed the set purchase limit, and such resale is not conducted in the ordinary course of trade or business;
- b. Distribution of tickets as part of legitimate sponsorship agreements, marketing promotions, or other legitimate activities authorized by the event organizer; or
- c. The organization of block ticket purchases for religious, charitable, or educational purposes.

SEC. 7. *Duties and Responsibilities of Entities Engaged in the Business of Ticketing, Event Production and Event Services.* — All entities engaged in the business of event ticketing, event production, or event-related services shall:

- a. Post visible notices against ticket scalping on all ticketing platforms, including websites, physical outlets, or other conspicuous places within their premises;
- b. Adopt and implement internal policies and safeguards to prevent ticket scalping and other fraudulent practices, including but not limited to verification of purchaser identity, imposition of purchase limits, detection and blocking of automated bots, and authentication of tickets;
- c. Promptly report to law enforcement agencies any suspected violation of this Act committed through or in connection with their official platforms; and
- d. Cooperate with relevant government agencies in investigations or enforcement of actions related to violations of this Act.

SEC. 8. *Enforcement and Implementation.* — The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) shall serve as the primary implementing agency, in coordination with the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), the Philippine National Police (PNP), and the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT).

They shall be responsible for investigating, monitoring, and enforcing compliance with the provisions of this Act. They shall be authorized to receive complaints, conduct inspections or investigations, and file the appropriate charges before the proper court or tribunal.

SEC. 9. *Penalties.* — he following penalties shall be imposed as follows:

- a. For violations under Section 4:
 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 Thousand Pesos (PHP 200,000.00) or imprisonment of one (1) year, or both, at the discretion of the court.
 3. For 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. For violations under Section 5:
 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.
- c. If the offender is a corporation, partnership or any juridical person, the penalty shall be imposed upon the officers responsible for the violation.

SEC. 10. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* — Within sixty (60) days from the effectivity of this Act, the Board shall promulgate the implementing rules and regulations as may be necessary to ensure the efficient and effective implementation of this Act.

SEC. 11. *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. 12. *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. 13. *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,