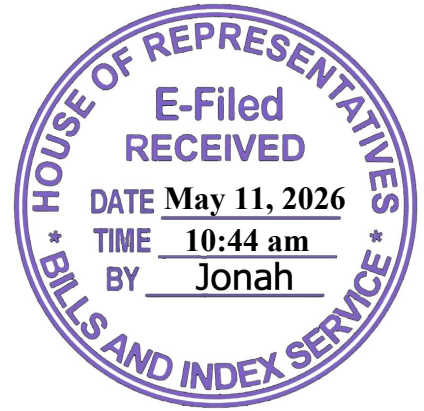


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City, Metro Manila

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 9171



Introduced by Representative LEILA M. DE LIMA

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

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Ticket scalping refers to the practice of purchasing admission tickets to entertainment events and reselling them at prices far exceeding their original face value, often exploiting high demand for concerts, sports matches, and festivals.

In recent years, the rise of online resale platforms and the use of automated purchasing tools or “bots” have made this practice more prevalent, allowing certain individuals or groups to hoard large quantities of tickets and artificially limit supply. While some argue that scalping reflects free market principles, it is widely regarded as an abusive and unfair practice that inflates prices, restricts access for ordinary consumers, and undermines the integrity of the ticketing system.¹

This issue has been underscored by recent events in the Philippines. During the concert of a Filipino American singer, tickets originally priced at ₱1,500.00 were resold online for as much as ₱15,000.00, sparking widespread public outrage.² Similarly, in a concert of the K-pop girl group in the country, numerous complaints were raised by fans regarding excessive resale prices. VIP tickets with an original price of ₱19,500.00 were reportedly resold by scalpers for up to ₱60,000.00 each.³ These

¹ Abramova, A. (14 March 2025). Ticket Scalping – Profit for Some, a Problem for Others: How Platforms Can Stay Protected (2025). Retrieved from: <https://sumsub.com/blog/ticket-scalping/>

² Lauengco, G. (18 September 2024). Ticket scalping. Retrieved from: <https://www.pna.gov.ph/opinion/pieces/940-ticket-scalping>

³ Hicap, J. (5 December 2025). Many factors affect concert ticket prices in PH. Retrieved from: <https://mb.com.ph/2025/12/05/many-factors-affect-concert-ticket-prices-in-ph>

incidents highlight how unregulated resale practices enable profiteering at the expense of genuine fans and demonstrate the need for stronger regulatory measures.

This bill is therefore a necessary response to protect consumers and ensure fair access to entertainment events. It seeks to curb exploitative practices by prohibiting the unauthorized buying and selling of tickets, particularly those resold at prices exceeding 10% above face value without proper authorization. It also imposes penalties on related acts such as ticket hoarding, selling through unauthorized channels, and failure to disclose accurate pricing information.

Furthermore, the measure requires event organizers and ticketing entities to adopt clear anti-scalping policies and provide public advisories, thereby promoting transparency, accountability, and a more equitable ticketing system.

Ultimately, the bill aims to restore public trust and ensure that access to live events is determined by fairness rather than the ability of intermediaries to exploit demand for profit.

In the 20th Congress, similar bills were filed by Senator Francis N. Pangilinan, Mark A. Villar, Erwin T. Tulfo, Joel Villanueva, and Representative Karen Hope F. Garcia. This bill fully adopts the Senate Substitute Bill No. 1989.

Early approval of this measure is requested.



LEILA M. DE LIMA

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

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. **9171**

Introduced by Representative LEILA M. DE LIMA

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:

1 SECTION 1. *Title.* - This Act shall be known as the "Anti-Ticket Scalping Act."

2
3 SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* - It is hereby declared the policy of the State to
4 protect the interests of consumers, promote general welfare, and establish standards
5 of conduct for business and industry.

6
7 Towards this end, the State shall implement measures to protect the consumers
8 against deceptive, unfair, and unconscionable sales acts and practices.

9
10 SEC. 3. *Definition of Terms.* - As used in this Act, the following terms are
11 defined as follows:

12
13 a) *Admission Ticket* refers to any document, voucher, token, item, barcode, quick
14 response (QR) code, or other form of access credentials, whether in physical,
15 printed, or digital format, that grants the holder the right to enter a venue or
16 participate in an Entertainment Event;

17
18 b) *Automated Bot* refers to a software, program, script, medium, or any other type
19 of technology or means that is designed to automatically purchase multiple
20 tickets online, and/or bypass security measures, access control systems,
21 Purchase Limit, or other technological control on a ticketing website,
22 application, or service, in a manner that disrupts fair access for the general
23 public;

24
25 c) *Entertainment Event* refers to any event, performance, exhibition, gathering,
26 occasion, occurrence or activity that provides amusement or recreation

1 organized by an event organizer, which are open to the public and involves the
2 distribution of admission tickets such as sports shows, concerts, stage
3 performances, beauty pageants, festivals, road shows, fan meets, movie
4 screenings or any similar undertakings;

- 5
- 6 d) *Event Organizer* refers to a natural or juridical person who produces,
7 coordinates, plans, manages, and executes an Entertainment Event;
- 8
- 9 e) *Face Value* refers to the purchase price of an Admission Ticket as determined
10 by the Event Organizer or its authorized ticketing agent, and printed on the
11 ticket itself, but shall exclude all applicable charges and fees set by Event
12 Organizer or its authorized ticketing agent;
- 13
- 14 f) *Official Ticketing Platform* refers to the: (i) online or electronic platform, website,
15 mobile application, device, or other similar online or electronic service; or (ii)
16 physical outlet, booth, store, or any other media or platform, that is/are
17 designated or authorized by the Event Organizer or its authorized ticketing
18 agent to handle the legitimate sale of Admission Tickets;
- 19
- 20 g) *Purchase Limit* refers to the maximum number of Admission Tickets that a
21 single consumer purchaser may legally purchase for a particular Entertainment
22 Event, that is determined by the Event Organizer and/or its authorized ticketing
23 agent, for specific Entertainment Events;
- 24
- 25 h) *Resale or Reselling* refers to the act of selling or, offering for sale, advertising,
26 listing, or otherwise conveying or transferring for consideration, any Admission
27 Ticket that has already been purchased or acquired by another; and
- 28
- 29 i) *Unauthorized Seller* refers to any person or entity selling or distributing
30 Admission Tickets without the written authorization, designation, or consent of
31 the Event Organizer or its authorized ticketing agent.
- 32

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

35

- 36 a) Offering, hoarding, selling, distributing, buying, dealing in, disposing of or
37 otherwise obtaining admission tickets for entertainment events, without the
38 written permission from the authorized event producer, organizer and
39 distributor, for the purpose of reselling for more than ten percent (10%) higher
40 than the face value price of the ticket. Provided, that the ten percent (10%)
41 increase or markup shall be subject to the periodic review and update by the
42 implementing agencies;
- 43
- 44 b) Financing, managing, or operating ticket scalping activities; and
- 45
- 46 c) Using Automated Bot, fake accounts, false identities, multiple accounts, or
47 other similar deceptive, misleading, fraudulent means, media, or technologies,
48 to gain unauthorized access to ticket inventories, bypass security controls and
49 measures, or circumvent the Purchase Limits, for the purpose of acquiring
50 Admission Tickets.

1
2 SEC. 5. *Other Offenses.* - The following acts are likewise penalized under this
3 Act:

- 4
5 a) Offering or selling admission tickets for entertainment events without providing
6 the face value price on each ticket;
7
8 b) Selling admission tickets on any platform other than the authorized reselling
9 platform;
10
11 c) Willfully aiding or abetting in the commission of any of the offenses enumerated
12 under Section 4; and
13
14 d) Willfully attempting to commit any of the offenses enumerated under Section 4.
15

16 SEC. 6. *Duties and Responsibilities of Entities Engaged in the Business of*
17 *Event Ticketing, Event Production, and Event Services.* - Within ninety (90) days from
18 the issuance of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of this Act, all entities
19 engaged in the business of event ticketing, event production, and event services that
20 organizes, sells, distributes or resells admission tickets shall post, publish or display
21 digital and/or physical signages on their websites and on conspicuous places within
22 their premises, warning against ticket scalping. In addition, these entities are also
23 mandated to adopt, implement and enforce respective internal policy guidelines,
24 prevention and reporting mechanisms on ticket scalping.
25

26 SEC. 7. *Institution of Complaint.* - The Department of Justice (DOJ), the
27 Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) through its relevant bureaus or attached
28 agencies, and the Department of Interior Local Government (DILG), including all law
29 enforcement agencies, may institute a complaint for violation of this Act before the
30 appropriate court.
31

32 SEC. 8. *Penalties.* –
33

- 34 a) The following penalties shall be imposed upon any person found guilty of any
35 act prohibited in Section 4 hereof:
36 1) For the first offense, a fine of One hundred thousand pesos (Php
37 100,000.00) or imprisonment of six (6) months, or both, at the discretion
38 of the court;
39 2) For the second offense, a fine of Two hundred fifty thousand pesos (Php
40 250,000.00) or imprisonment of one (1) year, or both, at the discretion of
41 the court; and
42 3) For the third and subsequent offenses, a fine of Five hundred thousand
43 pesos (Php 500,000.00) or imprisonment of three (3) years, or both, at
44 the discretion of the court.
45
46 b) The following penalties shall be imposed upon any person found guilty of any
47 act prohibited in Sections 5 and 6 hereof:
48 1) For the first offense, a fine of Fifty thousand pesos (Php 50,000.00);

- 1 2) For the second offense, a fine of One hundred thousand pesos (Php
2 100,000.00) or imprisonment of six (6) months, or both, at the discretion
3 of the court;
4 3) For the third and subsequent offenses, a fine of Two hundred fifty
5 thousand pesos (Php 250,000.00) or imprisonment of one (1) year, or
6 both, at the discretion of the court; and
7 4) If the offender is a corporation, the penalty may, at the discretion of the
8 court, be imposed upon such corporation and/or upon its directors,
9 trustees, stockholders, members, officers, or employees responsible for
10 the violation or indispensable to its commission.
11

12 SEC. 9. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* - Within ninety (90) days from
13 the effectivity of this Act, the DOJ, the DILG, and DTI, in coordination with other
14 relevant agencies, shall promulgate the rules and regulations necessary for
15 implementing the law.
16

17 SEC. 10. *Separability Clause.* - If any provision of this Act is declared
18 unconstitutional or invalid, other parts or provisions hereof not affected thereby shall
19 continue to be in full force and effect.
20

21 SEC. 11. *Repealing Clause.* - All laws, presidential decrees, executive orders,
22 rules, and regulations or parts thereof which are contrary to or inconsistent with this
23 Act are hereby repealed, amended, or modified accordingly.
24

25 SEC. 12. *Effectivity Clause.* - This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its
26 complete publication in the Official Gazette or in two (2) newspapers of general
27 circulation.
28

Approved,