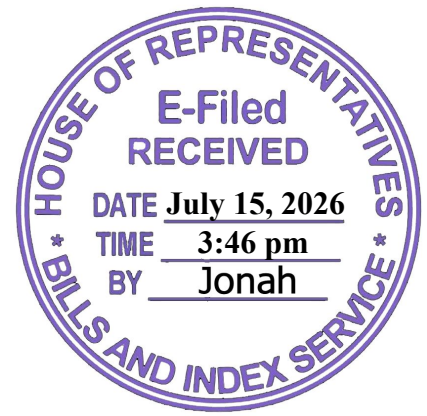


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City, Metro Manila

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

House Bill No. **10084**



Introduced by **Representative ERIC G. YAP**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This bill seeks to protect consumers from ticket scalping and fraudulent transactions. It prohibits the buying and selling of admission tickets through unauthorized sales channels.

Admission tickets are intended to provide the public with fair and equal access to entertainment events. However, the growth of online marketplaces and digital payment platforms has enabled unauthorized sellers to profit from ticket resale at the expense of legitimate consumers. Tickets acquired through unauthorized channels are often sold at steep prices, duplicated, or sometimes rendered invalid. It leaves buyers vulnerable to fraud and denies genuine patrons the opportunity to purchase tickets at their intended price.

Ticket scalpers exploit high demand through bulk purchases which distorts the market and creates a picture of fake scarcity. Instead of rewarding genuine patrons, these practices inflate prices and divert sales away from authorized ticket distributors.

Aside from prohibiting the unauthorized sale of admission tickets above their face value, this proposed measure also restricts the use of automated software and other schemes to unfairly acquire tickets for resale, and penalizes violations. It further requires event organizers and ticket sellers to adopt stronger safeguards, provide transparent pricing information, and implement measures that discourage ticket scalping to protect the public from fraudulent transactions.

Entertainment events should be enjoyed by the public, not exploited for excessive profit. This measure ensures that admission tickets remain accessible through legitimate channels, giving fans fair opportunities to attend events they support while reinforcing public confidence in the ticketing system.

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


HON. ERIC G. YAP

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House Bill No. **10084**

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AN ACT
PROHIBITING THE SELLING AND 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. *Short Title.* – This Act shall be known as the “*Ban on Ticket Scalping (BTS) Act*”.

SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* – It is hereby declared the policy of the State to protect the interests of consumers, to promote their general welfare, and to establish standards of conduct for business and industry. Towards this end, the State shall implement measures to protect consumers against deceptive, exploitative, and unconscionable and unfair sales acts and practices.

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

- a. Admission ticket refers to evidence of a right to entry to an entertainment event, whether printed or digital;
- b. Entertainment event refers to any occasion, occurrence, or activity organized by persons that provides amusement or recreation, is open to the public, and involves the distribution of admission tickets, such as, but not limited to, sporting events, concerts, stage performances, beauty pageants, festivals, road shows, fan meets, or any similar undertakings;
- c. Face value price refers to the original cost of the admission ticket set by the event producer and/or organizer; and
- d. Ticket scalping refers to the unauthorized acquisition, resale, or distribution of admission tickets at a price higher than their face value price.

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

- a. Offering, hoarding, selling, distributing, dealing in, disposing of, or otherwise obtaining admission tickets for entertainment events, without the written permission from the authorized event producer, organizer, or distributor, for the purpose of reselling at a price higher than the face value price: *Provided*, That reasonable service or transaction fees authorized by the organizers or authorized distributor shall not be deemed a violation of this Act;
- b. Financing, managing, or operating ticket scalping activities, including the usage of bot software to purchase admission tickets for the purpose of resale.

SEC. 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 through unauthorized platforms for the purpose of resale in violation of this Act;
- c. Using bot software to purchase admission tickets in bulk;
- d. Willfully aiding or abetting in the commission of any of the offenses enumerated under Section 4 of this Act; and
- e. Willfully attempting to commit any of the offenses enumerated under Section 4.

SEC. 6. *Duties and Responsibilities of Entities Engaged in the Business of Event Production and/or Event Ticketing.* –

- a. Event producers and/or organizers shall ensure that events are run with due care and skill, and as described;
- b. Event ticket sellers shall ensure that the admission tickets match the description of the entertainment event, advertise the full face value price upfront, and provide a receipt for the ticket purchase;
- c. Covered entities shall post, publish, or display signs or notices on their websites and on conspicuous places within their premises warnings against ticket scalping; and
- d. Covered entities shall adopt, implement, and enforce internal policy guidelines, including prevention and reporting mechanisms, on ticket scalping, in accordance with this Act.

SEC. 7. *Institution of Complaints.* – Any aggrieved person may institute a complaint for any violation of this Act with the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), through its relevant bureaus or attached agencies, the Philippine National Police (PNP), the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), or other authorized law enforcement agencies. The DTI, the PNP, the NBI, and other authorized law enforcement agencies may investigate violations of this Act and institute a complaint before the appropriate court.

SEC. 8. *Penalties.* – The following penalties shall be imposed upon any person found guilty of any act prohibited under:

a. Sections 4 and 5 hereof:

i. 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;

ii. 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; and

iii. 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. Section 6 hereof:

i. For the first offense, a written warning and order to comply within ten (10) days from receipt thereof;

ii. For the second offense, a fine of Fifty thousand pesos (Php 50,000.00); and

iii. For the third and subsequent offenses, a fine of One hundred thousand pesos (Php 100,000.00) for each subsequent violation.

If the offender is a corporation, partnership, association, or other juridical entity, the responsible directors, trustees, stockholders, members, officers, employees, or other persons who authorized, directed, knowingly permitted, or participated in the commission of the offense shall be held liable.

SEC. 9. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* – The DTI, in coordination with the PNP, the NBI, and other relevant government agencies and stakeholders, shall promulgate the implementing rules and regulations (IRR) to carry out the provisions of this Act within ninety (90) days from its effectivity.

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

SEC. 11. *Repealing Clause.* – All laws, executive orders, presidential decrees, presidential proclamations, letters of instruction, rules and regulations or part thereof which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SEC. 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,