# FOURTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

First Regular Session

SENATE S. B. No.

#### Introduced by SENATOR EDGARDO J. ANGARA

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE

Credit information is very important in the assessment of the creditworthiness of a prospective borrower. A financial institution, upon receipt of credit application, gathers such information by conducting a credit investigation which usually covers the applicant's background and history, financial condition, dealings with government agencies, court cases, and such other data relevant to his ability and propensity to pay the obligation being applied for.

The vast information necessary to create a meaningful assessment of the creditworthiness of the applicant is costly and time-consuming. Moreover, due to the lack of a centralized database, the information accumulated is usually incomplete and as a result, the financial institution is exposed to a higher risk.

The long, tedious and costly process of credit investigation poses a big problem to both the financial institutions and the prospective borrowers. The financial institutions, due to the incompleteness of the credit information. may err in its assessment of the creditworthiness of the applicants, thereby exposing them to high credit risk. On the other hand, the prospective burdened with high interest rates, more collateral requirements and longer waiting time for the approval of their loan applications.

To remedy the situation, it is hereby proposed that a credit information bureau system be established. A credit investigation bureau, which will be incorporated, with the BSP as the majority shareholder, will have the power to collect and disseminate credit-related information. It will directly address the problem of the lack of centralized information concerning the credit history and track record of borrowers, both individual and corporate. The operations and services of a credit information bureau system can be expected to greatly improve the overall availability of credit especially to small borrowers, lower the cost of credit to responsible borrowers, and reduce

excessive dependence on collateral to secure credit facilities. An efficiently operating credit information bureau system will also enable financial institutions to lower their overall credit risk, contributing to a healthier and more stable financial system.

With the aforementioned premises, approval of this bill is earnestly sought.

Senator

SENATE OF THE SECRETARY

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### FOURTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES First Regular Session

SENATE S. B. No. <u>62</u>

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## Introduced by SENATOR EDGARDO J. ANGARA

# AN ACT ESTABLISHING A CREDIT INFORMATION SYSTEM, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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

SECTION 1. Title. - This Act shall be known as the "Credit
Information System Act."

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SECTION 2. Declaration of Policy. — The State recognizes the need to establish a comprehensive and centralized credit information system for the collection and dissemination of fair and accurate information relevant to, or arising from, credit and credit-related activities of all entities participating in the financial system. A credit information system will directly address the need for reliable credit information concerning the credit standing and track record of borrowers.

The operations and services of a credit information system can be expected to: greatly improve the overall availability of credit especially to micro, small and medium-scale enterprises; provide mechanisms to make credit more cost-effective; and reduce the excessive dependence on collateral to secure credit facilities.

The State shall endeavor to have credit information provided at the least cost to all participants and shall ensure the protection of consumer rights and the existence of fair competition in the industry at all times.

An efficient credit information system will also enable financial institutions to reduce their over-all credit risk, contributing to a healthier and more stable financial system.

#### SECTION 3. Definition of Terms. - For purposes of this Act

- (a) "Accessing Entity" refers to any submitting entity or any other entity authorized by the Corporation to access basic credit data from the Corporation.
- (b) "Basic Credit Data" refers to positive and negative credit information provided by a borrower to a submitting entity in connection with the application for and availment of a credit facility. Any information on the borrower's creditworthiness in the possession of the submitting entity and other factual and objective information related or relevant thereto in the submitting entity's data files or that of other sources of information: Provided, That in the absence of a written waiver duly accomplished by the borrower, basic credit data shall exclude confidential information on bank deposits and/or clients funds under Republic Act No. 1405 (Law on Secrecy of Bank Deposits), Republic Act No. 6426 (The Foreign Currency Deposit Act), Republic Act No. 8791 (The General Banking Law of 2000) and their amendatory laws.
- (c) "Borrower" refers to a natural or juridical person, including any local government unit (LGU), its subsidiaries and affiliates, that applies for and/or avails of a Credit Facility.
- (d) "BSP" shall refer to the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, created under Republic Act No. 7653 and approved on June 14, 1993.

(e) "Corporation" refers to the Credit Information Corporation established under Section 5 of this Act.

- (f) "Credit Facility" refers to any loan, credit line, guarantee or any other form of financial accommodation from a submitting entity: Provided, That, for purposes of this Act, deposits in banks shall not be considered a credit facility extended by the depositor in favor of the bank.
- (g) "Credit Rating" refers to an opinion regarding the creditworthiness of a borrower or of an issuer of debt security, using an established and defined ranking system.
- (h) "Credit Report" refers to a summary of consolidated and evaluated information on creditworthiness, credit standing, credit capacity, character and general reputation of a borrower.
- (i) "Government Lending Institutions" refers to government financial institutions (GFIs), government -owned-and-controlled corporations (GOCCs) engaged in lending activities and, such other institutions that the Monetary Board may deem appropriate, excluding however the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation (PDIC) and the BSP.
- (i) "Monetary Board" refers to the Monetary Board of the BSP.
- (k) "Negative Credit Information" refers to information/data concerning the poor credit performance of borrowers, such as but not limited to defaults on loans, adverse court judgments relating to debts and reports on bankruptcy.
- (l) "Non-Accessing Entity" refers to an entity other than a Submitting Entity, Special Accessing Entity or Borrower that is

1	authorized to access credit information from a Special Accessing
2	Entity.
3	(m) "Outsource Entity" refers to any accredited third-party provider

- to whom the Corporation may outsource the processing and consolidation of basic credit data pertaining to a borrower or issuer of debt or convertible securities under such qualifications, criteria and strict confidentiality guidelines that the Corporation shall prescribe and duly publish.
- (n) "Positive Credit Information" refers to information/data concerning the credit performance of a borrower, such as but not limited to information on repayments.
- (o) "Special Accessing Entity" refers to a duly accredited private corporation engaged primarily in the business of providing credit reports, ratings and other similar credit information products and services.
- (p) "Submitting Entity" refers to an entity which provides credit facilities such as, but not limited to, banks, quasi-banks, trust entities, investment houses, financing companies, cooperatives, non-governmental, micro-financing organizations, credit card companies, insurance companies and Government lending institutions.

- SECTION 4. Establishment of the Credit Information System In furtherance of the policy set forth in Section 2 of this Act, a credit information system is hereby established.
  - (a) Banks, quasi-banks, their subsidiaries and affiliates, credit card companies and other entities that provide credit facilities, are

required to submit basic credit data and updates thereon on a regular basis to the Corporation.

- (b) The Corporation may include other credit providers to be subject to compulsory participation: *Provided*, That all other entities qualified to be submitting entities may participate subject to their acceptance by the Corporation: *Provided*, *further*, That, in all cases, participation under the system shall be in accordance with such standards and rules that the Monetary Board may prescribe.
- (c) Participating submitting entities are required to regularly submit to the Corporation any negative and positive credit information that tends to update and/or correct the credit status of borrowers. The Corporation shall fix the time interval for such submission; provided that such interval shall not be less than fifteen (15) working days but not more than thirty (30) working days.
- (d) The Corporation should regularly collect basic credit data of borrowers at least on a quarterly basis to correct/update the basic credit data of said borrowers.
- (e) The Corporation may also access credit and other relevant information from government offices, judicial and administrative tribunals, prosecutorial agencies and other related offices, as well as pension plans administered by the government.
- (f) Each submitting entity shall notify its borrowers of the former's obligation to submit basic credit data to the Corporation and the disclosure thereof by the Corporation, subject to the provisions of this Act and the implementing rules and regulations.

(g) The Corporation is in turn authorized to release consolidated basic credit data on the borrower, subject to the provisions of Section 6 of this Act.

- (h) The negative information on a borrower as contained in the credit history files of borrowers should stay in the database of the Corporation for not more than five years from and after the date when the negative credit information was rectified through payment or liquidation of the debt, or through settlement of debts through compromise agreements or court decisions that exculpate the borrower from liability.
- (i) Special Accessing Entities must be accredited by the Corporation in accordance with such standards and rules as the Monetary Board may prescribe
- (j) Special accessing entities shall be entitled access to the Corporation's pool of consolidated credit information, subject to the provisions of Sections 6 and 7 of this Act and related implementing rules and regulations.
- (k) Special Accessing Entities are prohibited from releasing basic credit data received from the Corporation or credit reports and credit ratings derived from the basic credit data received from the Corporation, to non-accessing entities unless written consent or authorization has been obtained from the Borrower: *Provided*, however, That in case the borrower is a local government unit (LGU) or its subsidiary or affiliate, the special accessing entity may release credit information on the LGU, its subsidiary or affiliate upon request of the payment of reasonable fees by a constituent of the concerned LGU.

- (l) Outsource entities, which may process and consolidate basic credit data, are absolutely prohibited from releasing such data received from the Corporation other than to the Corporation.
- (m) Accessing Entities shall hold strictly confidential any credit information they receive from the Corporation.
- (n) The borrower has the right to know the causes of refusal of the application for credit facilities from a financial institution that uses basic credit data as basis or ground for such refusal.
- (o) The borrower, for a reasonable fee, shall have, as a matter of right, ready and immediate access to the credit information pertinent to the borrower. In case of erroneous, incomplete or misleading credit information, the subject borrower shall have the right to dispute erroneous, incomplete, outdated or misleading credit information before the Corporation. The Corporation shall investigate and verify the disputed information within five working days from receipt of the complaint. If its accuracy cannot be verified and cannot be proven, the disputed information shall be The borrower and the accessing entities and special deleted. accessing entities who have received such information shall be informed of the corresponding correction or removal within five working days. The Corporation should use a simplified dispute resolution process to fast track the settlement/resolution of disputed credit information. Denial of these borrowers' rights, without justifiable reason, shall entitle the borrower to indemnity.

26 SECTION 5. Establishment of the Central Credit Information

27 Corporation. -

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(a) The Corporation shall be established as a stock corporation under Batas Pambansa Bldg. 68 (The Corporation Code). The primary purpose of the Corporation shall be to receive and consolidate basic credit data, to act as a central registry or central repository of credit information, and to provide access to reliable, standardized information on credit history and financial condition of the borrowers.

- (b) The ownership of the BSP in the Corporation shall not exceed forty percent (40%) and its equity investment therein is hereby authorized notwithstanding the prohibition under Republic Act No. 7653. Industry associations of banks, quasi-banks, other credit-related associations, associations of consumers and other entities as the Monetary Board may allow, may also subscribe and own shares in the Corporation, subject to a ten percent (10%) individual ceiling or such other ceiling as the Monetary Board may prescribe; provided that all the aforementioned qualified stockholders shall be offered equal equity participation in the Corporation.
- (c) The BSP may purchase capital notes that may be issued by the Corporation as a supplement to capital notwithstanding the prohibition under Republic Act No. 7653, provided that the BSP owns at least 34% of the Corporation.
- (d) The Monetary Board shall prescribe additional requirements for the establishment of the Corporation, such as industry representation, capital structure, number of independent directors, and the process for nominating directors, and such other requirements to ensure consumer protection and free, fair and healthy competition in the industry.

(e) The BSP Governor shall be the chairman of the board. Whenever the Governor is unable to attend a meeting of the board, he shall designate a member of the Monetary Board to act as his alternate.

(f) The directors and principal officers of the Corporation, except for the BSP Governor or his designated representative, shall be qualified by the BSP under its "fit and proper" rule for bank directors and officers.

(g) Operations. The Corporation shall acquire and upgrade technology, equipment and facilities in its operations to ensure its continuing competence and capability to provide updated negative and positive credit information; to enable the Corporation to relay credit information electronically as well as in writing to those authorized to have access to the credit information system; and to insure accuracy of collected, stored and disseminated credit information. The Corporation shall implement a borrower's identification system for the purpose of consolidating credit information

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SECTION 6. Confidentiality of Credit Information. – The Corporation, the accessing entities, the special accessing entities and duly authorized non-accessing entities shall hold the credit information under strict confidentiality and shall use the same only for the declared purpose. Outsource entities, which may process and consolidate basic credit data, are absolutely prohibited from releasing such data received from the Corporation other than to the Corporation.

The accreditation of an accessing entity, a special accessing entity and/or an outsource entity which violates the confidentiality of, or which misuse, the credit information accessed from the Corporation, may be suspended or revoked. Any entity which violates this section may be barred

2 access to the credit information system and penalized pursuant to Section 12

3 of this Act.

The Corporation shall be authorized to release and disclose consolidated Basic Credit Data only to the BSP, the Accessing Entities, the Special Accessing Entities, the Outsource Entities and Borrowers. Basic Credit Data released to Accessing Entities shall be limited to those pertaining to existing Borrowers or Borrowers with pending credit applications. Credit information shall not be released to entities other than

those enumerated under this Section except upon order of the court.

SECTION 7. Educational Campaign. — A continuing nationwide educational campaign shall be developed and undertaken by the Corporation to promote the benefits of a credit information system to the economy; to create awareness on the rights of consumers/borrowers to access their credit reports collected, stored and disseminated by the Corporation; to disseminate the rights of the borrowers to dispute any incorrect/inaccurate credit information in the database file of the Corporation; to familiarize consumers of the procedure in collecting, storing and disseminating credit information of borrowers by the Corporation; and to brief consumers of other related information.

SECTION 8. Rules and Regulations. – For purposes of creating a healthy balance between the need for reliable credit information and safeguarding consumer protection, ensuring free and healthy competition in the industry, the Monetary Board, in coordination with existing industry stakeholders, shall issue the implementing rules and regulations (IRRs),

2	shall review, revise and approve the same:
3	(a) Restrictions on the use and transfer of credit information;
4	(b) Rights of the borrowers to access their respective credit
5	information and to dispute the factual accuracy of such credit
6	information;
7	(c) Requirements and standards for the establishment of the
8	Corporation including, but not limited to, ownership, industry
9	representation, independent directors and process of nomination of
10	directors;
11	(d) Accreditation standards for submitting and special accessing
12	entities;
13	(e) Sanctions to be imposed by the Corporation on:
14	(i) The submitting entities for non-submission of reports and for
15	delayed and/or erroneous reporting;
16	(ii) Accessing entities, special accessing entities, outsource
17	entities and duly authorized non-accessing entities, for breaches
18	of the confidentiality of, misuse of, the credit information
19	obtained from the credit information system; and
20	(iii) Violations of other applicable rules and regulations
21	Provided, That these sanctions shall be in the form of applicable
22	administrative penalties under Section 37 of Republic Act No
23	7653; and
24	(f) Suspension or cancellation of the rights of any Accessing entity of
25	Special Accessing Entity to access Credit Information from the
26	Corporation Provided, That the Monetary Board may issue

which shall be submitted to the congressional oversight committee which

subsequent regulations consistent with the IRR as approved by the
Congressional Oversight Committee.

In addition, the Monetary Board may regulate access to the credit information system as well as the fees that shall be collected by the Corporation from the Accessing and Special Accessing Entities, taking into consideration the policy of lowering the cost of credit, promoting fair competition, and the need of the Corporation to employ state-of-the-art technology.

10 SECTION 9. Congressional Oversight Committee. – There is
11 hereby created a congressional oversight committee, composed of five
12 Members from the Senate and five Members from the House of
13 Representatives. The Members from the Senate shall be appointed by the
14 Senate President with at least two Senators representing the minority. The
15 Members from the House of Representatives shall be appointed by the
16 Speaker with at least two Members representing the minority.

After the Oversight Committee will have approved the implementing rules and regulations, it shall thereafter become *functus officio*, and therefore cease to exist; provided that the Congress may revive the Congressional Oversight Committee in case of a need for any major revision/s in the implementing rules and regulations.

SECTION 10. Indemnity in Favor of the Corporation, its Officers and Employees. – Unless the Corporation or any of its officers and employees is found liable for any willful violation of this Act, bad faith, malice and/or gross negligence, the Submitting Entities, Accessing Entities, Special Accessing Entities, Outsource Entities and duly authorized non-accessing

- entities shall hold the Corporation, its officers and employees harmless to the
- 2 fullest extent permitted by law and shall indemnify them for any and all
- 3 liabilities, losses, claims, demands, damages, deficiencies, costs and expenses
- 4 of whatsoever kind and nature that may arise in connection with:
- 5 (i) the performance of their functions, or
  - (ii) any and all breaches of their covenants, obligations, duties and responsibilities, representation or warranties under this Act, or in connection with Credit Information which was obtained and/or disseminated under the Credit Information System

SECTION 11. Exemption from Liability. - A Submitting Entity, an Accessing Entity, a Special Accessing Entity, an Outsource Entity, the Corporation and their respective officers and employees shall not be criminally liable nor civilly liable for acts done by them under Section 4 of this Act, unless there is a clear showing of bad faith, malice or gross negligence as determined by the court. Neither shall they be administratively liable for the same acts, unless there is a clear showing of bad faith, malice or gross negligence as determined by the Monetary Board.

SECTION 12. Penalties. – Any person who violates any of the provisions of this Act or the rules and regulations promulgated by the Monetary Board under authority thereof shall, upon conviction, suffer a fine of not less than Fifty thousand pesos (P50,000.00) nor more than One million pesos (P1,000,000.00) or imprisonment of not less than one year nor more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

1	SECTION 13. Inviolable Nature of the Secrecy of Bank
2	Deposits and/or Client Funds Pursuant to Republic Act No. 1405 (Law
3	on Secrecy of Bank Deposits), Republic Act No. 6426 (The Foreign Currency
4	Deposit Act), Republic Act No. 8791 (The General Banking Law of 2000),
5	Republic Act No. 9160 (Anti-Money Laundering Law) and their amendatory
6	laws, nothing in this Act shall impair the secrecy of bank deposits and/or
7	client funds
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9	SECTION. 14. Annual Report The Monetary Board, shall
10	submit an annual report to Congress on the status of the implementation of
11	this Act.
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13	SECTION 15. Separability Clause Should any provision of this
14	Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance be held invalid,
15	the other provisions or sections of this Act shall not be affected thereby.
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17	SECTION 16. Repealing Clause This Act repeals
18	Presidential Decree No. 1941 in its entirety. All laws, decrees, executive
19	orders, rules and regulations or parts thereof which are inconsistent with this
20	Act are hereby repealed, amended or modified accordingly.
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22	SECTION. 17. Effectivity Clause This Act shall take effect
23	fifteen (15) days following its publication in the Official Gazette or in two
24	national newspapers of general circulation.
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26	Approved,