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FOURTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES First Regular Session	) ) 7 JUL -3 P3:07
SENATE	HECEIVED BY
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### Introduced by Senator Ramon Bong Revilla, Jr.

#### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

The leaps and bounds in telecommunications technology have enabled transactions with banks and commercial establishments through the more efficient mode of electronic transfer. It has also given rise to the popular use of credit cards for obtaining credit from banks. Through this instrument, the cardholder makes use of electronic transfer to pay his bills and to avail of a revolving credit line to fund various purchases and transactions with accredited establishments. The welfare effects of this innovation is unquantifiable - convenience to consumers, savings on the use of currency, and the stimulus to economic activities through higher rates of transactions turnover.

As early as 1973, total outstanding credit for Bank Americard (now Visa) and Master Charge (now Mastercard) the two topmost cards in the US, was reported at no less than \$27 billion. In the Philippines, we have numerous credit card companies, including VISA, Diners' Club, Unicard, Mastercard, PCIBankard, and BPI Express. The widespread popularity of credit card usage has been accompanied by increasing incidence of fraud, abuses, errors, and other situations that are matters of public concern.

This bill seeks to establish the ground rules for the operation of credit card companies, defining the rights, duties and obligations of individuals and institutions in order to promote and safeguard public welfare. Among others, it provides for:

- (a) a more equitable and efficient way of resolving billing disputes and inquiries;
- (b) the regulation of billing practices;
- (c) the prohibition of anti-competitive practices between merchants and credit card companies; and
- (d) clearer legal rights of consumers and credit card users.

In view of the foregoing, early passage of this bill is strongly urged.

EVILLA, JR.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY ...

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# AN ACT

# ESTABLISHING A FAIR CREDIT BILLING SYSTEM, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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

- 1 SECTION 1. Short Title. This Act shall be known as the "Fair Credit
- 2 Billing Act of 2004."
- 3 SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy and Objectives. - It is hereby declared to be the policy of the State to protect the consumer against inaccurate and unfair 4 credit billing and' credit card practices. 5 Towards this end the State shall compliment, simplify and update existing 6 7 laws and statutes governing credit transactions; provide consumers with 8 remedies when confronted with billing problems; and regulate credit card 9 transaction and practices. SEC. 3. Definition of Terms. - For the purposes of this Act, the term: 10 11 (a) "Bank" means the Central Bank of the Philippines. 12 (b) "Billing Cycle" refers to the period given a cardholder to purchase 13 goods and services on credit for the purpose of summarizing all his billings in that 14 particular period in the form of a statement of account. 15 (c) "Credit Card" means any card, plate, coupon book or other credit devise existing for the purpose of obtaining money, property, labor or service on 16
- 17 credit.
- (d) ' "Cardholder" means any person issued a credit card and to whom
  credit is extended under an agreed credit plan.

1 (e) "Card Issuer" refers to any credit card company which acts as an 2 intermediary between the seller and the consumer. It pays the seller, at a 3 discounted price, the amount of goods and services purchased by the cardholder 4 and collects from the latter the undiscounted price therefor.

(f) "Creditor" refers to any person engaged in the regular business of
extending credit for which a finance charge is required whether in connection
with loans, sale or lease of property or services on time, credit or installment
basis, either as a principal or as agent.

9 (g) "Finance Charge" includes interest, fees, service charge discounts, 10 and such other charges incidents to the extension of credit as the Bank may by 11 regulations prescribe.

12 (h) "Free rid period" means the time period within which the consumer 13 may pay the full amount of the bill in order not to incur any finance charge.

(i) "Obligor" refers in general to a person who purchases on credit
 directly from creditor or indirectly by use of credit card, check or other device.

(j) "Open-end credit plan" means a consumer credit extended on an
 account pursuant to a plan under which:

18 1) The creditor may permit the person to make purchases or obtain 19 loans, from time to time, directly from the creditor or indirectly by use of credit 20 card, check or other device;

2) The person has the privilege of paying the balance in full or in
 installments; and

3) A finance charge may be computed by the creditor from time to
time on an outstanding unpaid balance.

25 SEC. 4. *Billing Error.* – As used in this Act a billing error shall consist of 26 any of the following:

(a) A reflection on a statement of an extension of credit which was not
 made to the obligor or, if made, was not in the amount reflected on such
 statement.

30 (b) A reflection on a statement of an extension of credit for which the
 31 obligor requests additional clarification including documentary evidence thereof.

1 (c) A reflection on a statement of goods or services not accepted by 2 the obligor or his assignee or not delivered to the obligor or his assignee with the 3 agreement made at the time of a transaction.

4 (d) The creditor's failure to reflect properly on a statement a payment
5 made by the obligor or a credit issued to the obligor.

6 (e) A computation error or similar error of an accounting nature of the 7 creditor on a statement.

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(f) Any other error described in the regulations of the Central Bank.

9 SEC. 5. *Written Acknowledgement.* – If a creditor, within sixty (60) days 10 after having transmitted to an obligor a statement of the latter's account in 11 connection with the extension of consumer credit, receives at the address 12 disclosed for the purpose of receiving billing inquiries a written notice referred to 13 in Section 7 hereof, the creditor, within thirty (30) days after the receipt of such 14 notice shall send a written acknowledgement to the obligor, unless the action 15 required in the next succeeding Section is taken within such thirty-day period.

16 SEC. 6. Correction of Billing Errors. – Under the circumstances 17 described in Section 5, and not later than two complete billing cycles which in no 18 event shall exceed ninety (90) days after the receipt of the notice and prior to 19 taking any action to collect the amount, or any part thereof, indicated by the 20 obligor under Section 7 (b) may take either of the following steps:

(a) Make appropriate corrections in the account of the obligor,
including the crediting of any finance charges on amounts erroneously billed, and
transmit to the obligor a notification of such corrections and the creditor's
explanation of any change in the amount indicated by the obligor under Section
7(b), and if any such change is made and the obligor so requests, copies of
documentary evidence of the obligor's indebtedness; or

(b) Send a written explanation or clarification to the obligor after having conducted an investigation, setting forth to the extent applicable reasons why the creditor believes the account of the obligor was correctly shown in the statement and, upon request of the obligor, provide copies of documentary evidence of the obligor's indebtedness. In the case of a billing error where the obligor alleges that the creditor's billing statement reflects goods not delivered to the obligor or his assignee in accordance with the agreement made at the time of the transaction, a creditor may not construe such amount to be correctly shown unless he determines that such goods were actually delivered, mailed or otherwise sent to the obligor and provides the obligor with a statement of such determination.

SEC. 7. Written Notice. - The creditor shall perform the act required of
him under Section 5 and 6 after receipt of a written notice from the obligor in
which the obligor:

(a) sets forth or otherwise enables the creditor to identify the name and
 account number, if any, of the obligor;

(b) indicates the obligor's belief that the statement contains a billing
error and the amount of such billing error; and

14 (c) sets forth the reasons for the obligor's belief that the statement15 contains a billing error.

SEC. 8. *Relief of Creditor.* – The creditor has no further responsibility if
the obligor:

(a) has agreed, after giving such written notice and before the
 expiration of the prescribed time limit, that the statement was indeed correct, or

(b) continues to make substantially the same allegation with respect to
an alleged billing error which the creditor has acted upon by complying with the
provisions of Section 5 and 6.

23 SEC. 9. Sending of Statements. – An action to collect an amount or any 24 part thereof, indicated by an obligor under Section 4 (b) does not include the 25 sending of statements of account to the obligor following written notice from the 26 obligor as specified under Section 7, if:

(1) the obligor's account is not restricted or closed because of the
failure of the obligor to pay the amount indicated under Section 7 (b), and

(2) the creditor indicates the payment of such amount is not required
 pending the creditor's compliance with the provisions of this Act. Nothing in this

Section shall be construed to prohibit any action by a creditor to collect any
 amount which has not been indicated by the obligor to contain a billing error.

SEC. 10. Prohibition Against Restriction or Closure. - Pursuant to the 3 regulations of the Board, a creditor operating an open-end consumer credit plan 4 may not, prior under Section 5 and 6 restrict or close an account with respect to 5 which the obligor has indicated pursuant to Section 7 that he believes such 6 account to contain a billing error solely because the obligor's failure to pay the 7 amount indicated to be in error. Nothing in this Section shall be deemed to 8 prohibit a creditor from applying against the credit limit on the obligor's account 9 the amount indicated to be in error. 10

11 SEC. 11. Forfeiture of Right to Collect. – Any creditor who fails to 12 comply with the requirements of Sections 4 to 10 and Section 12 forfeits any right 13 to collect from the obligor the amount indicated by the obligor under Section 7 14 (b), and any finance charges thereon, except that the amount required to be 15 forfeited under this Section may not exceed One thousand pesos (P1,000.00).

16 SEC. 12. Regulation of Credit Reports. - After receiving a notice from an 17 obligor as provided in Section 5 to 7, a creditor or his agent may not directly or 18 indirectly threaten to report to person adversely on the obligor's failure to pay the 19 amount indicated by the obligor under Section 7 (b) and such amount may not be 20 reported as delinquent to any third party until the creditor and met the 21 requirements of Sections 4 to 10 and has allowed the obligor the same number 22 of days, which shall not be less than ten (10) days, and thereafter to make payment as provided under the credit agreement with the obligor for the payment 23 24 of undisputed amounts.

If a creditor receives a further written notice from an obligor that an amount is still in dispute within the time allowed for payment under the next preceding paragraph, a creditor may not report to any third party the amount that the obligor is delinquent because the obligor has failed to pay an amount which he has indicated under Section 7 (b), unless the creditor also reports that the amount is in dispute and, at the same time, notifies the obligor of the name and address of each party to whom the creditor is reporting information concerning
 the delinquency.

A creditor shall report any subsequent resolution of any delinquencies reported pursuant to the immediately preceding paragraph to the parties to whom such delinquencies were initially reported.

6 SEC. 13. Length of Billing Period. – If an open-end credit plan provides 7 a time period which an obligor may repay any portion of the credit extended 8 without incurring an additional finance charge, such additional finance charge 9 may not be imposed unless statement which includes the amount upon which the 10 finance charge for the period is based was delivered at least fifteen (15) days 11 prior to the date specified in the statement by which payment must be made in 12 order to avoid imposition of that finance charge.

13 This Section does not apply in any case where a creditor has been 14 prevented, delayed, or hindered in making timely delivery of such periodic 15 statement within the time period specified in such subsection because of an act 16 of God, war, natural disaster, strike, or other excusable or justifiable cause, as 17 determined under the regulations of the Central Bank.

SEC. 14. *Prompt Crediting of Payments.* – Payments received by the creditor plan shall be posted promptly to the obligor's account as specified in the regulations of the Central Bank. Such regulations shall prevent a finance charge from being imposed on any obligor if the creditor has received the obligor's payment in readily identifiable form in the amount, manner, location, and time indicated by the creditor to avoid the imposition thereof.

SEC. 15. *Crediting Excess Payments.* – If an obligor transmits funds to a creditor in excess of the total balance due to an open-end consumer credit account, the creditor shall promptly inform the obligor of such excess payment and, upon request of the obligor, refund the amount of the overpayment. Otherwise, the creditor may credit such amount to the obligor's account.

SEC. 16. *Prompt Notification of Return.* – With respect to any sales transaction where a credit card has been used to obtain credit, where the seller is a person other than the card issuer, and when the seller accepts or allows a return of the goods or forgiveness of a debit for services which were the subjects of such sale, the seller shall promptly transmit to the credit card issuer, a credit statement with respect thereto and the credit card issuer shall credit the account of the obligor for the amount of transaction.

5 SEC. 17. Use of Cash Discounts. – With respect to credit cardholder 6 who may avail of cash discounts in sales transactions in which the seller is a 7 person other than the card issuer, the card issuer may not, by contract or 8 otherwise, prohibit such seller from offering a discount to a cardholder to induce 9 the cardholder to pay by cash, check or similar means rather than use a credit 10 card.

With respect to any sales transaction, any discount not in excess of five per centum (5%) offered by the seller for the purpose of inducing payment by cash, check or other means not involving the use of credit card shall not constitute a finance charge if such discount is offered to all prospective buyers clearly and conspicuously in accordance with regulations of the Central Bank.

16 SEC. 18. *Prohibition of Tie-in Services.* – Notwithstanding any 17 agreement to the contrary, a card issuer may not require a seller, as a condition 18 to participating in a credit card plan, to open an account or procure any other 19 service from the card issuer or its subsidiary or agent.

SEC. 19. Prohibition of Offsets. - A card issuer may not take any action 20 21 to offset a cardholder's indebtedness arising in connection with a consumer credit transaction under the relevant credit card plan against funds of the 22 23 cardholder held on deposit with the card issue unless such action was previously 24 authorized in accordance with a credit plan whereby the cardholder agrees 25 periodically to pay debts incurred in his open-end credit account by permitting the 26 card issuer periodically to deduct all or a portion of such debt from the cardholder's deposit account. 27

In the case of any credit account in existence on the effective date of this Section the previous written authorization shall not be required until after such effective date when such account is renewed but in no case later than one (1) year after such effective date. Such written authorization shall be deemed to exist if the card issuer has previously notified the cardholder that the use of his credit card account will subject any funds which the card issuer holds in deposit accounts of such cardholder to offset against any amounts due and payable on his credit card account which have not been paid in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the card issuer and the cardholder.

6 SEC. 20. Attachment of Levy. – Nothing in the next preceding Section 7 shall alter or effect the right under existing laws of a card issuer to attach or 8 otherwise levy upon funds of a cardholder held on deposit with the card issuer.

9 SEC. 21. *Rights of Credit Card Holders.* – Subject to the limitation 10 contained in Section 22, a card issuer who has issued a credit card to a 11 cardholder pursuant to an open-end consumer credit plan shall be subject to all 12 claims except tort claims, and defenses arising out of any transaction in which 13 the credit card is issued as a method of payment or extension of credit if:

(a) the obligor has made a good faith attempt to obtain satisfactory
resolution of a disagreement or problem relative to the transaction form the
person honoring the credit card;

(b) the amount of the initial transaction exceeds One thousand pesos(P1,000.00); and

19 (C) the place where the initial transaction occurred was in the same province or city as the mailing address previously provided by the cardholder: 20 Provided, That the limitations set forth in paragraphs (b) and (c) with respect to 21 22 an obligor's right to assert claims and defenses against a card issuer shall not be applicable to any transaction in which the person honoring the credit card (1) is 23 24 the same person as the card issuer, (2) is controlled by the card issuer; (3) is 25 under direct or indirect common control with the card issuer; (4) is a franchised 26 dealer in the card issuer's products or services a mail solicitation made by or 27 participated in by the card issuer in which the cardholder is solicited to enter into 28 such transaction by using the credit card issuer by the card issuer.

SEC. 22. Amount of Claims. – The amount of claims or defenses asserted by the cardholder may not exceed the amount of credit outstanding with respect to such transaction at the time the cardholder first notifies the card issuer or the person honoring the credit card of such claim or defense. For the purpose
of determining the amount of credit outstanding in the preceding sentence,
payments and credits to the cardholder's account are deemed to have been
applied, in the order indicated, to the payment of :

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(a) late charges in the order of their entry to the account;

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(b) finance charges in the order of their entry to the account;

7 (c) debits to the account other than those set forth above, in the order
8 in which each debit entry to the account was made.

9 SEC. 23. Charge for Exceeding Credit Limit. – If a cardholder makes 10 purchases through the use of the credit card but exceeds his credit limit due to 11 the frequent delays in billings, with the result that the cardholder may not recall 12 which "old" charges has not yet to be billed, the creditor shall not impose a tax 13 and penalty charge and shall honor the merchant or seller's charge slips that 14 exceed credit limits: *Provided, however,* That such excesses are infrequent and 15 there is no reason to suspect that the cardholder is in a financial difficulty.

A charge for exceeding a credit limit is not considered part of the finance
 charge: *Provided*, That

18 (1) The charge is not part of the regular credit plan;

(2) The consumer is not encouraged to exceed the credit limit and incurthe charge; and

21 (3) The excess giving rise to the charge are inadvertent and infrequent.

SEC. 24. Disclosure of Fair Credit Billing Rights. ~ Any creditor shall furnish to each person to whom credit is extended, prior to the consummation of the transaction, a statement in writing and in the form prescribed by regulations at the back of the protection provided by Sections 4 to 11 and 21 to 22 and the creditor's responsibilities under Section 12 and 21 to 22.

In the case of any existing account under an open-end consumer credit plan, the items described in the preceding sentence not previously disclosed, shall, after the effective date of this Act, be disclosed in a notice mailed or delivered to the obligor not later than the time of mailing the next statement of account. 1 SEC. 25. *Rules and Regulations.* – The Central Bank of the Philippines 2 shall prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary or proper to 3 carry out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 26. Separability Clause. – If for any reason any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstances shall be questioned in any court, and shall be held to be unconstitutional or invalid, other provision of this Act or the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

9 SEC. 27. *Repealing Clause*. – All acts, laws or parts of acts or laws, 10 decrees, rules and regulations inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are 11 hereby repealed and/or modified accordingly.

12 SEC. 28. *Effectivity*. – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its 13 publication in the Official Gazette or in at least two (2) newspapers of general 14 circulation whichever comes earlier.

Approved,