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## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## H. No. 9054

BY REPRESENTATIVES ONG (H.), REVILLA, TEJADA, ORTEGA (P.), SIAO, BELARO, TAMBUNTING, SY-ALVARADO AND NIETO, PER COMMITTEE REPORT NO. 1211

## AN ACT

## PROVIDING FOR THE PROTECTION OF FINANCIAL CONSUMERS, REPEALING FOR THE PURPOSE ARTICLES 131 TO 147 OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 7394, KNOWN AS THE CONSUMER ACT OF THE PHILIPPINES

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 "Financial Consumer Protection Act".

- Sec. 2. Declaration of Policy. It is the policy of the State to ensure that appropriate mechanisms are in place to protect the interest of financial consumers under conditions of transparency, fair and sound market conduct, and just, reasonable and effective handling of financial consumer disputes that are aligned with global best practices. The State recognizes that these mechanisms reinforce confidence in the financial market and foster stability in the Philippine financial system.
  - Sec. 3. Definition of Terms. As used in this Act:
- a. Consumer refers to a person who is a purchaser, lessee, recipient or prospective purchaser, lessor or recipient of consumer products and services. A financial consumer refers to a natural person or micro, small or medium-sized enterprise with past, current, or prospective financial transactions with financial entities pertaining to financial products and services;
- b. Financial consumer complaint refers to an expression of dissatisfaction filed by a financial consumer against a financial provider relative to a financial product or service in which a response or resolution is expected;
- c. Financial education refers to the process by which financial consumers improve their understanding of financial products, concepts and risks; develop the skills and confidence to become more aware of financial risks and opportunities to make informed choices; and to take other effective actions to improve their financial well-being. This is



separate and independent from the financial information and advice given in a contractual relationship between the financial provider and financial consumers.

- d. Financial provider refers to a natural and juridical person that provides financial products and are supervised or regulated by any of the implementing government agencies enumerated in this Act. This term shall include investment advisers as defined under Section 7 of this Act.
- e. Financial literacy refers to a combination of financial awareness, knowledge, skills, attitude and behavior necessary to make sound financial decisions and ultimately achieve financial well-being.
- f. Financial products or services refer to products or services that are developed or marketed by a financial provider including savings, credit, insurance, investments, payments, remittances, pre-need plans, health maintenance, and similar products and services.
- g. Financial regulators refer to the implementing government agencies under this Act namely, the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Securities and Exchange Commission, Insurance Commission, and Cooperative Development Authority.
- h. Marketing refers to the act of communicating, offering, promoting, advertising
   or delivering of financial products and services by financial entities.
- i. Micro, small or medium-sized enterprise (MSME) refers to any business activity or enterprise engaged in industry, agri-business and/or services whether single proprietorship, cooperative, partnership, or corporation as defined under R.A. No. 9501, as amended, or the Magna Carta for Micro, Small or Medium-sized Enterprise. Such definition shall be subject to review and adjustment by the Magna Carta for Micro, Small or Medium-sized Enterprise (MSMED) Council.
- Sec. 4. Scope and Coverage. This Act applies to all financial products and services offered or marketed by any financial provider.
- Sec. 5. Financial Regulators. The Bangko Sentral Ng Pilipinas (SEC), Securities And Exchange Commission (SEC) and Insurance Commission (IC) shall enforce the provisions of this Act on all financial entities they supervise or regulate by virtue of their respective charters or pertinent laws. The Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) shall oversee the implementation of this Act by cooperatives offering financial services such as savings and credit: *Provided*, That the implementation by insurance cooperatives shall be overseen by the IC.
  - Sec. 6. Powers of the Financial Regulators. -

a. *Rulemaking.*—The implementing government agencies shall have the authority to formulate their own standards and rules applicable to a specific financial product within their jurisdiction. They may issue their respective rules of procedure to be observed in administrative actions arising from the implementation of this Act.

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- b. Surveillance and inspection. The implementing government agencies may conduct off-site surveillance and on-site examination on their respective supervised financial entities to ascertain that the provisions of this Act are complied with. The examination for financial consumer protection compliance may be conducted separately from the examination for prudential regulations compliance.
- c. Market monitoring. —The implementing government agencies may require supervised financial entities and their third party agents or service providers to submit reports or documents as needed. The implementing government agencies may also access relevant data about financial products, services, and markets from other government agencies in connection with market monitoring.
- d. Enforcement. –The implementing government agencies shall have the authority to impose enforcement actions on their respective supervised financial entities for noncompliance with this Act. Such enforcement actions may include the following:
  - Restriction on the ability of the supervised financial provider to collect fees
    or charges in cases where excessive fees or charges are imposed by the
    financial provider;
  - Disqualification of directors, officers or employees of the supervised financial provider responsible for violations of the provisions of this Act and its implementing rules and regulations;
  - Imposition of fines or penalties for non-compliance with or breach of this Act and its implementing rules and regulations;
  - 4. Issuance of a cease and desist order without the necessity of a prior hearing if, in the judgment of the implementing agency, the act or practice unless restrained may cause grave or irreparable injury or prejudice to the consumer or in itself constitutes fraud or a violation of the provisions of this Act and its implementing rules and regulations;
  - Suspension of operation of any supervised financial provider in relation to a particular consumer financial product or service when, based on findings and in the judgment of the financial regulator, such provider is operating in

violation of the provisions of this Act and its implementing rules and regulations.

e. The financial regulators may exercise such other powers as may be provided by law as well as those which may be implied from, or which are necessary or incidental to the carrying out of the express powers granted the financial regulators to achieve the objectives and purposes of this Act.

Sec. 7. Investment Adviser. – Investment advisers shall be subject to the rules and regulations to be issued by the SEC. The term "investment adviser" shall mean any person who, for compensation, engages in the business of advising others, either directly or through publications, as to the value of investment products or the advisability of investing in, purchasing, or selling investment products, or who, for compensation and as part of a regular business, renders analyses or reports concerning investment products, but does not include the following:

- 1. Trust Department /Unit of banks, insurance and pre-need companies;
- Lawyer, accountant, engineer, or teacher who customarily perform these services in the practice of their profession;
- Any investment banker or broker dealer, and insurance agent or insurance broker who performs these services in the ordinary course of business as such investment banker or broker dealer, and insurance agent or insurance broker without receiving special compensation for these services;
- 4. The publisher of any *bona fide* newspaper, news magazine, or business or financial publication of general and regular circulation;
- Such other persons as the SEC may designate by rules and regulations or order.

Sec. 8. Duties and responsibilities of Financial Providers. -

- a. Compliance Management System. To ensure conformity with this Act, the board of directors and senior management of every financial provider shall formulate, implement and oversee a Compliance Management System (CMS) which shall provide the means by which a financial provider may identify, measure, monitor, and control consumer protection risks inherent in its operations.
- b. Appropriate product design and delivery. The financial provider shall continuously evaluate their financial products and services to ensure that these are appropriately targeted to the needs, understanding, and capacity of their markets and clients.

c. Affordability and suitability assessments. —The financial provider shall adopt written procedures for determining whether a particular financial consumer product or service is suitable and affordable for a client. These include a determination of the affordability and profitability of investing in the financial product or service. For purposes of extending credit, this assessment shall include measures to prevent over-indebtedness.

d. Determination of a cooling-off period. — Upon a determination that a cooling-off period is necessary for a regulated product or service, the relevant financial regulator shall adopt a clear cooling-off policy to allow a client to consider the costs and risks of investing in the product or service, free of any pressure or interference from the financial provider, its employees or agents. The length of the cooling-off period shall be individually determined based on a reasonable expectation of the time required for a client to fully evaluate the terms and risks of the financial product or service and to confer with family members and business partners who may be affected by its terms and conditions, unless a period is fixed or stipulated in the contract of a financial provider. No cooling-off period may be required for a short period transaction or contract which condition shall be provided in the regulations issued by financial regulators.

During the cooling-off period, the financial consumer may cancel or return the contract without penalty: *Provided*, That the financial provider shall be allowed to recover the processing fees incurred. A financial provider is prohibited from engaging in practices that unreasonably burden the financial consumer in the event that the latter exercise the right of cancellation during the cooling-off period. If the financial product is a contract of insurance, the right of return cannot be exercised after the financial consumer has made a claim under the contract of insurance.

e. Transparency, disclosure and responsible pricing. — Financial providers must adopt disclosure principles in their communications with financial consumers using clear and concise language understood by their target clients. These include disclosure of updated and accurate information such as pricing or cost associated with the product or service. In order to facilitate comparison between similar financial products and services across the country, a standard disclosure statement shall be used by all financial providers in all anouncements, literature and advertisements.

Sufficient product disclosure must be provided prior to the contracting of the product or service to afford the client sufficient basis and opportunity for review. The client shall be notified of any change in the terms or conditions of a product or service.

In advertising their financial products or services, financial providers must disclose their regulated status and the identity of the relevant financial regulator.

Financial providers are legally responsible for all statements made in the marketing and sales materials used in relation to their products.

In addition to the requirements of Republic Act No. 3765, otherwise known as "The Truth In Lending Act", a financial provider is required to document the reasons for setting the price of each financial product or service. Where the pricing procedures of a financial provider are inadequate or the price set is unreasonably high, the concerned implementing government agency shall impose appropriate corrective actions thereon.

f. Fair and respectful treatment of clients. – Client selection and treatment shall not involve discrimination on the basis of personal characteristics or personal affiliations: Provided, That, financial entities are not precluded from instituting the necessary risk mitigating measures applicable to specific financial products and services.

Personal characteristics refer to race, ethnicity, origin, gender, disability and sexual orientation. Personal affiliation denotes religious affiliation or political affiliation.

g. *Privacy and protection of client data*. – Each financial provider must respect the privacy and protect the data of their clients. Consistent with the provisions of Republic Act No. 10173, otherwise known as the Data Privacy Act, financial regulators shall issue regulations for the disclosure of client data to a third party.

Clients have the right to review their client data to ensure that inaccurate or deficient data is corrected or amended.

h. Financial consumer protection assistance mechanism. – Each financial provider must establish a single consumer assistance unit to assist financial consumers on financial transactions concerns for free. This shall include the handling of complaints, inquiries, and requests.

Financial consumers, who are unsatisfied with the financial provider's handling of their complaints, inquiries and requests, may elevate their concerns to the financial regulator supervising the financial provider concerned.

Sec. 9. Prepayment of Loans and Other Credit Accommodation. – A borrower may, at any time prior to the agreed maturity date prepay, in whole or in part; Provided, That any cost or fees charged to the borrower for such pre-payment shall be disclosed as required under the preceding section.

Sec. 10. Bundling of Products. – When a borrower is obliged by the financial provider to purchase any product that includes an insurance policy as a pre-condition for obtaining a

loan from the financial provider, the borrower should be informed of the right to choose the insurance provider.

Sec. 11. Training of Personnel of Financial Providers. – Personnel of financial providers who deal directly with consumers are required to acquire adequate training suitable for the complexity of the products or services they sell.

Sec. 12. Alternative dispute resolution. – The redress mechanism of the financial regulator shall be mediatory in nature. If the financial consumer is unsatisfied with the result of the mediation conducted by the financial regulator, the financial consumer may bring the matter before an arbitrator accredited by the financial regulator concerned, if any, prior to the filing of the appropriate action in a court or tribunal, or quasi-judicial body.

Sec. 13. No waiver of rights. – No provision of a contract for a consumer financial product or service shall be lawful or enforceable if such provision waives or otherwise deprives a client of a legal right to sue the financial service provider, receive information, have their complaints addressed and resolved, have their non-public client data protected, or cancel the use of the consumer financial product or service without an unreasonable penalty.

Sec. 14. Non-exemption from compliance. – Notwithstanding any stipulation in a contract, financial providers shall not be exempted from compliance with the provisions of this Act, or deprive financial consumers of their rights under this Act.

Sec. 15. Liability of a Financial Provider for the Acts or Omissions of Authorized Representatives. – The financial provider shall be responsible for the acts or omissions of its directors, officers, employees or agents, in transacting with financial consumers and marketing of its financial products and services: Provided, That, the acts or omissions are not beyond the authority granted by the financial provider. The directors, officers, employees or agents shall be solely responsible for acts or omissions beyond the authority granted by the financial provider.

Sec. 16. Prescription. – All actions or claims accruing under the provisions of this Act and the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto shall prescribe within five (5) years from the time the financial consumer transaction was consummated, or within five (5) years from the discovery of deceit or non-disclosure of material facts. For insurance contracts, the prescriptive period for the commencement of action provided under the insurance code shall apply.

Sec. 17. Penalties. – Whenever a financial provider willfully violates any provision of this Act or any related rules, regulations, orders or instructions issued by the financial

1	regulators, the person or persons responsible for such violation shall be punished by
2	imprisonment of not less than one (1) year but not more than five (5) years, or by a fine of
3	not less than Fifty thousand (P50,000.) pesos but not more than Five hundred thousand
4	pesos (P500,000.), or both, at the discretion of the court. In addition, said violator shall be
5	subject to disgorgement of the amount obtained from the financial consumers/investors
6	plus interest.
7	A foreign national who violates any provision of this Act shall be deported without
8	further proceedings after service of sentence and/or payment of fine.
9	Sec. 18. Administrative Sanctions The provisions on administrative sanctions in
10	the respective charters of financial regulators shall be applied to any financial provider, its

Sec. 18. Administrative Sanctions. — The provisions on administrative sanctions in the respective charters of financial regulators shall be applied to any financial provider, its directors, officers, employees or agents, without prejudice to the enforcement actions provided under Section 6 (D) and the criminal sanctions provided under Section 16 for any willful violation of this Act or any related rules, regulations, orders or instructions of the financial regulators: *Provided*, That, in addition to the administrative sanctions that may be imposed, the authority of the financial provider to operate may be suspended or cancelled by the financial regulator which primarily regulates such financial person.

Sec. 19. Implementing Rules and Regulations. – The financial regulators shall issue the necessary rules and regulations to implement the provisions of this Act within one (1) year from its effectivity.

Sec. 20. Separability Clause. – If any section or part of this Act is held constitutional or invalid, the other sections or provisions not otherwise affected shall remain in full force and effect.

Sec. 21. Repealing Clause. – Articles 131 to 147 of Title IV of Republic Act No. 7394, otherwise known as the Consumer Act of the Philippines, are hereby repealed. All laws, executive orders, rules and regulations or parts thereof which are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed or amended accordingly.

Sec. 22. Effectivity. – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

30 Approved.

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