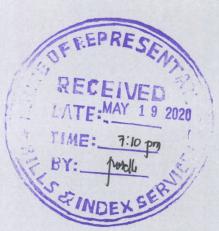


Republic of the Philippines HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Quezon City

Eighteenth Congress First Regular Session



COMMITTEE REPORT NO.

310

Submitted by the Committee on Banks and Financial Intermediaries on

MAY 1 9 2020

Re: House Bill No. 6768

Recommending its approval in substitution of House Bill Nos. 5976, 6143, 6299, 6416 and 6603

Sponsor: Representative Cua, Junie F.

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on Banks and Financial Intermediaries to which were referred House Bill No. 6143 introduced by Rep. Junie E. Cua, entitled:

"AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE PROTECTION OF FINANCIAL CONSUMERS AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

House Bill No. 5976 introduced by Rep. Joey Sarte Salceda, entitled:

"AN ACT

PROVIDING FOR A REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION, INSTITUTIONALIZING THE FINANCIAL CONSUMER PROTECTION DEPARTMENT, GRANTING FINANCIAL REGULATORY AGENCIES ENHANCED OVERSIGHT POWER, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

House Bill No. 6299 introduced by Rep. Ferdinand L. Hernandez, entitled:

"AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE PROTECTION OF FINANCIAL CONSUMERS AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

House Bill No. 6416 introduced by Rep. Luis Raymond Jr. "LRay" F. Villafuerte, entitled:

"AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE PROTECTION OF FINANCIAL CONSUMERS AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

and House Bill No. 6603 introduced by Rep. Loren Legarda, entitled:

Secreth

"AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE PROTECTION OF FINANCIAL CONSUMERS AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

has considered the same and hereby recommends the approval of House Bill No. 6768 entitled:

"AN ACT AFFORDING MORE PROTECTION TO CONSUMERS OF FINANCIAL PRODUCTS AND SERVICES"

in substitution of House Bill Nos. 5976, 6143, 6299, 6416 and 6603, with Representatives Junie E. Cua, Joey Sarte Salceda, Ferdinand L. Hernandez, Luis Raymond "LRay" F. Villafuerte Jr., Loren Legarda, John Reynald M. Tiangco, and "Kuya" Jose Antonio R. Sy-Alvarado, as authors thereof.

Respectfully submitted,

JUNIE E. CUA Chairperson

Committee on Banks & Financial Intermediaries

THE HONORABLE SPEAKER HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES QUEZON CITY

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Republic of the Philippines HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Quezon City

EIGHTEEN CONGRESS

First Regular Session

House Bill No. 6768

Introduced by Representatives Cua, Junie E., Salceda, Joey Sarte, Hernandez, Ferdinand L., Villafuerte Luis Raymond Jr. "LRay" F., Legarda, Loren, Tiangco, John Reynald M., and Sy-Alvarado, "Kuya" Jose Antonio R.

AN ACT AFFORDING MORE PROTECTION TO CONSUMERS OF FINANCIAL PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

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

Short Title — This Act shall be known as the "Financial Section 1. Products and Services 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 consumers of financial products and services under conditions of transparency, fair and sound market conduct, and fair, reasonable, and effective handling of financial consumer disputes. When aligned with international best practices, these mechanisms reinforce confidence in the financial market and foster the stability of the Philippine financial system. Towards this end, the State shall implement measures to protect the following rights of financial consumers: a. Right to equitable and fair treatment; b. Right to disclosure and transparency of Financial Products and Services; c. Right to protection of consumer assets against fraud and misuse; d. Right to data privacy and protection; and e. Right to timely handling and redress of complaints.

Sec. 3. Definition of Terms - As used in this Act:

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- b) *Financial consumer complaint* refers to an expression of dissatisfaction submitted by a financial consumer against a financial service provider relative to a financial product or service on which a response or resolution is expected;
- c) Financial product or service refers to financial products or services which are developed or marketed by a financial service provider which may include savings, credit, insurance, pre-need and health maintenance organization (HMO) products, investments, payments, remittances and other similar products and services. This also includes digital financial products and services which pertain to the broad range of financial services accessed and delivered through digital channels;
- d) Financial regulators refer to the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), Insurance Commission (IC), and the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA);
- e) *Financial service provider* refers to a person, natural or juridical, which provides financial products or services that are under the jurisdiction of financial regulators as defined in this Act. This term shall include investment advisers as defined under Section 7 of this Act;
- f) Investment fraud refers to any form of deceptive solicitation of investments from the public. This includes Ponzi schemes and such other schemes involving the promise or offer of profits or returns which are sourced from the investments or contributions made by the investors themselves, boiling room operations, and the offering or selling of investment schemes to the public without a license or permit from the SEC, unless such offering or selling involves exempt securities or exempt transactions as provided for under existing laws;
- g) Market conduct refers to the manner by which a financial service provider designs and delivers its financial products and services and manages its relationships with its clients and the public;
- Marketing refers to the act of communicating, offering, promoting, advertising, or delivering of financial products and services by financial service providers;
- i) Responsible pricing refers to the pricing, terms, and conditions of financial products and/or services that are set in a way that is both affordable to clients and sustainable for financial institutions by taking into account, among others, client needs and the pricing schemes of

competitors; (Note: if we use "competitive landscape", we'd have to define it; better be straight to the point)

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Sec. 4. Scope and Coverage – This Act applies to all financial products and services offered or marketed by any financial service provider.

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Sec. 5. Financial Regulators – The BSP, SEC, and IC shall enforce the provisions of this Act on all financial service providers under their jurisdiction by virtue of their respective charters, special laws and amendments thereto. The CDA shall be considered an implementing government agency of this Act only with respect to cooperatives offering financial products and services, such as savings and credit, except insurance cooperatives which shall be under the jurisdiction of the IC for purposes of this Act.

Sec. 6. Powers of the Financial Regulators. – Financial regulators under this Act shall have the following powers:

a) Rulemaking – Financial regulators shall have the authority to formulate their own standard and rules for the application of the provisions of this Act to the specific financial products or services within their jurisdiction guided by internationally accepted standards and practices. Financial regulators may also determine reasonableness of interest, charges or fees which a financial service provider may demand, collect, or receive for any service or product offered to consumer. Likewise, they may issue their respective rules of procedure concerning administrative actions arising from the implementation of this Act.

b) Market Conduct Surveillance and Examination – Financial regulators may conduct surveillance and examination, on-site or off-site, on their respective supervised financial service providers, consistent with their respective risk-based supervision policies, to ascertain that the provisions of this Act are complied with. The examination for financial consumer protection compliance may be conducted separately from examination of prudential regulations compliance. The provisions on the conduct of examination and surveillance provided in the respective charters of financial regulators, and pertinent special laws shall be made applicable in examination and surveillance activities authorized under this Act.

The department heads and the examiners of the financial regulators shall be authorized to administer oaths to any director, officer, or employee of the supervised financial service providers subject to the examination of their market conduct and compliance with this Act, and to compel the presentation of all books, documents, papers, or records in any form necessary in their judgment to ascertain compliance of financial service providers to this Act.

The supervised financial service provider shall afford to its financial regulator full opportunity to examine its records, and

review its systems and procedures at any time during business 1 hours when requested to do so by the financial regulator. 2 3 c) Market Monitoring - Financial regulators shall have the authority 4 to require their respective supervised financial service providers 5 and their third party agents/service providers to submit reports or 6 documents, as needed. 7 8 For purposes of market monitoring, the financial regulators may 9 obtain relevant data about financial products, services and markets 10 from other government agencies, which shall be duty-bound to 11 furnish the same. 12 13 d) Enforcement - Financial regulators shall have the authority to 14 impose enforcement actions on their respective supervised 15 financial service providers for non-compliance with this Act and 16 other existing laws pertinent to the jurisdiction and authority of the 17 respective financial regulators. Such enforcement actions may 18 include the following: 19 1) Restriction on the ability of the supervised financial service 20 provider to continue to collect excessive or unreasonable 21 interests, fees or charges including all other interests, fees 22 and charges covered under Republic Act No. 10870, 23 otherwise known as the "Philippine Credit Card Industry 24 Regulation Law"; 25 2) Disqualification and/or suspension of directors, trustees, 26 officers, or employees of the supervised financial service 27 provider responsible for violations of the provisions of this 28 Act, its implementing regulations, or orders of the financial 29 regulators; 30 3) Imposition of fines, suspension, or penalties for any non-31 compliance with or breach of this Act, its implementing rules 32 and regulations (IRR), or the orders of the financial 33 regulators; 34 4) Issuance of a cease and desist order to the financial service 35 provider without the necessity of a prior hearing if in the 36 financial service regulator's judgment, the act or practice, 37 unless restrained, amounts to fraud or a violation of the 38 provisions of this Act, or may unjustly cause grave or 39 irreparable injury or prejudice to financial consumers. The 40 financial service provider shall be afforded an opportunity to 41 defend its act or practice in a summary hearing before the 42 financial regulator or its designated body, upon request made 43 by the financial service provider within five (5) calendar days 44 from its receipt of the order. If no such hearing is requested 45 within the said period, the order shall be final. If a hearing is 46 requested by the financial service provider, the proceedings 47

shall be conducted summarily without adhering to the technical rules of evidence, and all issues shall be determined primarily on the basis of records, after which the financial regulator may either reconsider or finalize and execute its order;

- 5) Suspension of the operation of any supervised financial service provider in relation to a particular financial product or service when in the financial regulator's judgment based on findings, the financial service provider is operating in violation of the provisions of this Act and its implementing rules and regulations.
- 6) In any proceeding in which the financial regulators may impose a penalty for non-compliance with or breach of this Act and other existing laws under their jurisdiction, the financial regulators, in addition to the imposed fine, may enter an order requiring accounting and disgorgement of profits obtained, or losses avoided, as a result of a violation of this Act and other existing laws, including reasonable interest. The financial regulators are authorized to adopt rules, regulations, and orders concerning the creation and operation of a disgorgement fund, payments to financial consumers, rate of interest, period of accrual, and such other matters as deemed appropriate to implement this provision.

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- e) Consumer Redress or Complaints Handling Mechanism Financial regulators shall provide an efficient and effective consumer redress or complaints handling mechanism to address conflict/dissatisfaction from financial consumers arising from financial products or services. The financial consumer may avail of the mechanism prior to adjudication.
- f) Adjudication Financial regulators shall have the authority to adjudicate all actions as provided under existing laws.

The BSP and SEC shall have the authority to adjudicate actions arising from or in connection with financial transactions that are purely civil in nature, and the claim or relief prayed for by the financial consumer is solely for payment or reimbursement of a sum of money not exceeding the amount that may be prescribed by the concerned financial regulators. The decision of the financial regulators in the adjudication shall be final and executory, and may not be restrained or set aside by the court except on petition for certiorari on the ground of grave abuse of discretion, or lack or excess of jurisdiction of the financial regulators. The petition for certiorari may only be filed within ten (10) days from receipt by the aggrieved party of the decision: *Provided*, That in the case of BSP and SEC, the aggrieved party may file the petition with the Court of

Appeals. The adjudicatory power shall be exercised by the Head of the concerned financial regulator or a duly authorized officer or body: *Provided*, That in the case of BSP and SEC, the decision of the authorized officer or body is not appealable to the Monetary Board or the Commission *en banc*, respectively.

The BSP and SEC may order the payment or reimbursement of money which is subject of the action filed before them. In the exercise of their adjudicatory powers, they shall have the power to issue *subpoena duces tecum* and summon witnesses to appear in their proceedings and when appropriate, order the examination, search and seizure of all documents, and books of accounts of any entity or person under investigation as may be necessary for the proper disposition of the cases before them. Further, the BSP and SEC shall have the authority to punish for contempt, both directly and indirectly, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of and penalties prescribed by the Rules of Court.

g) Other Powers - Financial regulators may exercise such other powers as may be provided by their enabling laws or charters as well as those which may be implied from, or which are necessary or incidental to the carrying out of the express powers granted to the financial regulators to achieve the objectives and purposes of these laws.

Section 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 or writings, as to the value of investment products or as to the advisability of investing in, purchasing, or selling investment products, or who, for compensation and as part of a regular business, issues or promulgates analyses or reports concerning investment products; but does not include the following:

a) Trust Department/Unit of Banks;

b) Stand-alone Trust Entities;

 A lawyer, accountant, engineer, or teacher whose performance of such services is solely incidental to the practice of the profession;

d) An insurance agent whose performance of such services is solely incidental to the practice of profession;

e) Any investment banker or broker dealer whose performance of such services is solely incidental to the conduct of the business as such

investment banker or broker dealer, and who receives no special compensation therefor;

- f) The publisher of any *bona fide* newspaper, news magazine, or business or financial publication of general and regular circulation;
- g) Such other persons as the SEC may designate by rules and regulations, or appropriate order.

Sec. 8. Duties and Responsibilities of Financial Service Providers -

- a) Board and Senior Management Oversight The Board of Directors and the members of senior management of financial service providers shall ensure conformity with this Act and shall provide the means by which they shall identify, measure, monitor, control, and manage consumer protection risks inherent in their operations, in accordance with their respective rules and regulations of their financial regulators.
- b) Appropriate product design and delivery Financial service providers shall continuously evaluate their financial products and services to ensure that they are appropriately targeted to the needs, understanding and capacity of both their markets and their clients. This shall include, among others, the following:
 - 1. Affordability and suitability assessment Financial service providers should have written procedures for determining whether a particular financial product or service is suitable and affordable for their clients. This shall include the determination of whether or not the amount and terms of the offered financial product or service allow various clients to meet their respective obligations with a low probability of serious hardship, and that there is a reasonable prospect that the financial product or service will provide value to its client. For the purpose of extending credit, this assessment will include measures to prevent overindebtedness.
 - 2. Cooling-off period —Financial service providers are expected to adopt a clear cooling-off policy as may be prescribed by law or by rules and regulations issued by the relevant financial regulator upon its determination that a cooling-off period is necessary for a product that is subject to its regulation. Such policy should, among others, provide a cooling-off period that will allow a client to consider the costs and risks of a financial product or service, free from the pressure of the sales team of the financial service provider. The length of the cooling-off period should be individually determined by financial service providers based on reasonable expectation of the time required for a client to fully evaluate all the terms and risks of the financial products or service and contact concerned parties who may be affected by its terms and conditions, unless a minimum or fixed period is

prescribed by the financial regulator for the compliance of a financial service provider or when stipulated in the terms of the offer for such a financial product or service. Financial regulators may opt not to provide for a cooling-off period for short term transactions or contracts.

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During the cooling-off period, the financial consumer may cancel or return the contract without penalty; however, nothing herein shall prevent financial service providers from recovering the processing costs incurred, as may be approved by the financial regulators. Financial service providers are prohibited from engaging in practices that unreasonably burden the financial consumer in the exercise of the right of cancellation during the cooling-off period. If the financial product is a contract of insurance, a pre-need or a health maintenance organization (HMO) product, the right of return cannot be exercised after the financial consumer has made a claim.

3. Pre-payment of loans and other credit accommodations -A borrower may, at any time prior to the agreed maturity date, prepay a loan or other credit transactions in whole or in part: Provided, That costs or fees charged to the borrower for such pre-payment, if any, shall be disclosed to ensure transparency, disclosure, and responsible pricing as required under this Section.

c) Transparency, disclosure, and responsible pricing - Financial service providers must ensure that they adopt disclosure principles in their communications and their contracts with financial consumers including the use of clear and concise language to ensure that all information concerning the financial service is understood by target clients. This shall also include updated and accurate disclosure of information such as on pricing or any cost associated with the product or service, and should be made in a consistent manner to facilitate a comparison between similar financial products and services across the industry.

Sufficient product disclosure must be provided before the contracting of the product or service to give the client enough basis and time for review. Any change in the terms or conditions of a product or service shall be provided to the client.

In their advertising materials, financial service providers shall disclose the contact information of their consumer assistance unit providing consumer assistance and handling financial consumer complaints. Financial service providers shall also disclose that they are regulated and the advertising materials must identify the relevant financial regulator.

Financial service providers are legally responsible for all statements made in the marketing and sales materials that they produce relative to their products or services. Disclosure of information on financial products or services shall be made available to the public by the financial service

provider through printed materials, mass media, websites or digital 1 platforms. 2 3 Financial service providers must have internal policies and procedures on 4 setting prices for their products and services that take into consideration, 5 among others, the principle of responsible pricing. 6 7 d) Fair and respectful treatment of clients - Financial service providers shall 8 have the right to select their clients: Provided, That they shall not 9 discriminate against clients on the basis of race, age, financial capacity, 10 ethnicity, origin, gender, disability, health condition, sexual orientation, 11 religious affiliation, or political affiliation: Provided, further, That 12 financial service providers may provide distinction, as necessary, when 13 making a risk assessment on a specific financial product or service. 14 15 Financial service providers are prohibited from employing abusive 16 collection or debt recovery practices against their financial consumers. 17 18 e) Privacy and protection of client data - Each financial service provider 19 must respect the privacy and protect the data of their clients. Consistent 20 with the provisions of Republic Act No. 10173, otherwise known as the 21 Data Privacy Act, the financial regulators shall issue regulations in 22 coordination with the National Privacy Commission, governing the 23 disclosure of client data to a third party. 24 25 Clients shall have the right to review their data to ensure that inaccurate or 26 deficient data is corrected or amended. 27 28 Financial consumer protection assistance mechanism - Each financial 29 service provider must establish a single consumer assistance mechanism 30 for free assistance to financial consumers on financial transactions 31 concerns. This shall include handling of complaints, inquiries and requests. 32 33 Financial consumers who are unsatisfied with the financial service 34 provider's handling of their complaints, inquiries and requests, may 35 elevate their concerns to the financial regulator which has jurisdiction over 36 the financial service provider concerned. 37 38 Sec. 9. Bundling of Products - When a financial consumer is obliged by the 39 financial service provider to purchase any product, including an insurance policy, as a 40 pre-condition for availing a financial product or service, the financial consumer shall 41 have the option to choose the provider of such product subject to reasonable 42 standards set by the financial service provider, and this information shall be made 43 available to the financial consumer. 44

directly with financial consumers, including those who are involved in financial

consumer protection assistance mechanism, must receive adequate training suitable to

the complexity of the financial products or services they offer. Financial service

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Sec. 10. Training - Staff members of financial service providers who deal

providers must be qualified as appropriate for the complexity of the financial product or service they offer.

Sec. 11. *Investment Fraud*— It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to commit investment fraud as defined in this Act.

Sec. 12. No waiver of rights – No provision of a contract for a 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 financial product or service without an unreasonable penalty.

Sec. 13. Liability of a Financial Service Provider For Acts or Omissions of Its Authorized Representatives – The financial service provider shall be responsible for the acts or omissions of its directors, trustees, officers, employees, or agents, in marketing and transacting with financial consumers for its financial products and services.

Sec. 14. Prescription – All actions or claims accruing under the provisions of this Act, and the rules and regulations issued pursuant thereto, shall prescribe after five (5) years from the time the financial consumer transaction was consummated, or after five (5) years from the discovery of deceit or non-disclosure of material facts: Provided, That such actions shall, in any event, prescribe after ten (10) years from the commission of the violation: Provided, further, That for insurance contracts, the prescriptive period for the commencement of action provided under the Insurance Code shall apply.

Sec. 15. Penalties - Any person who willfully violates any provision of this Act or any related rules, regulations, orders, or instructions issued by financial regulators, shall be punished by imprisonment of not less than one (1) year, but not more than five(5) years, or by a fine of not less than Fifty thousand pesos (P50,000.00) but not more than Two million pesos (P2,000,000.00), or both at the discretion of the court: Provided, That if the violation is committed by a corporation or a juridical entity, the directors, officers, employees, or other officers who are directly responsible for such violation shall be held liable thereto.

Sec. 16. Administrative Sanctions — The administrative sanctions of the respective charters of the financial regulators shall be made applicable to financial service provider, its directors, trustees, officers, employees or agents without prejudice to the enforcement actions prescribed under Section 6(D) of this Act for willful violation of this Act or any related rules, regulations, orders or instructions of financial regulators: Provided, That in case profit is gained or loss is avoided as a result of the violation, a fine not more than three (3) times the profit gained or loss avoided may also be imposed by the Financial Regulator: Provided, further, That in addition to the administrative sanctions that may be imposed, the authority of the Financial Service Provider to operate in relation to a particular Financial Product or Service may be suspended or cancelled by the Financial Regulator.

 Sec. 17. Independent Civil Action — A financial regulator, consistent with public interest and the protection of financial consumers, is authorized to institute an independent civil action on behalf of aggrieved financial consumers for violations of this Act and its implementing rules and regulations.

If in any of these proceedings, the financial regulators obtain a civil penalty against any person or entity, or such person or entity agrees to settle such civil penalty, the amount of the penalty shall, upon the motion of the financial regulators, be added to and become part of a disgorgement fund or another fund established for the benefit of the aggrieved financial consumer.

Sec. 18. Transitory provision — The financial regulators shall prepare the necessary rules and regulations to implement the provisions of this Act within one (1) year from its effectivity.

Sec. 19. Separability Clause. — If any provision of this Act is held unconstitutional or invalid, all other provisions not affected thereby shall remain valid.

Sec. 20. Repealing Clause – All laws, executive orders, rules and regulations or parts thereof which are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed or amended accordingly. Articles 131 to 147 of Title IV of Republic Act No. 7394 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 20. Effectivity clause - This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a national newspaper of general circulation.

Approved.

FACT SHEET

HB 6768

House Bill Nos. 5976, 6143, 6299, 6416 and 6603

"AN ACT

AFFORDING MORE PROTECTION TO CONSUMERS OF FINANCIAL PRODUCTS AND SERVICES"

(As Approved by the Committee on Banks And Financial Intermediaries on 03 March 2020)

Introduced by: Representatives Cua, Junie E. (6143), Salceda, Joey Sarte (5976), Hernandez, Ferdinand L. (6299), Villafuerte Luis Raymond Jr. "LRay" F. (6416), Legarda, Loren (6603)

Committee Referral: Committee on Banks And Financial Intermediaries

Chairperson: Representative Junie E. Cua

OBJECTIVES:

 To ensure that the rights of financial consumers are duly protected within a legal and regulatory framework that fosters transparency, fair and sound market conduct, and a rational and effective approach to the settlement of consumer disputes, with the end-view of reinforcing consumer confidence in the financial market and promoting stability in the financial system

KEY PROVISIONS:

- Provides a framework for regulating financial products and services for purposes of financial consumer protection;
- Mandates the Bangko Sentral Ng Pilipinas (BSP), Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), Insurance Commission (IC), and Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) as the implementing agencies of this Act by virtue of the authority granted under their respective charters;
- Strengthens the rulemaking, surveillance and inspection, market monitoring and enforcement powers of government regulators;
- Mandates financial providers to install monitoring systems to ensure compliance with the law and to identify and manage risks inherent in their operations;

- Imposes on financial providers duties and obligations intended to inform, advise and enable financial consumers to assess and make intelligent decisions on their investment choices, such as but not limited to, the formulation of procedures to determine suitability and affordability of financial products, adoption of measures to prevent over-indebtedness, observance of a cooling-off period to allow consumers to evaluate investment risks, recognition of the financial consumer's right of prepayment; observance of transparency, disclosure and responsible pricing, and institutionalization of consumer assistance mechanisms in the handling of complaints;
- Penalizes investment fraud or any form of deceptive solicitation of investments from the public, including Ponzi schemes and similar schemes which pay out profits from investments sourced from investors themselves;
- Prohibits contractual stipulations on waiver of rights to sue, receive information, to seek recourse for complaints, to enforce data privacy, or to cancel a contract without incurring unreasonable penalty.

RELATED LAWS:

RA 7394 (Consumer Act of the Philippines)

RA 3765 (Truth In Lending Act)

RA 7653 (New Central Bank Act)

RA 8791 (General Banking Law of 2000)

RA 11232 (Revised Corporation Code)

PD 612 (Insurance Code)

RA 6939 (Cooperative Development Authority Act)