

: List of all laws that protects against fraud, cyberstalking and abuse in the Philippines**FRAUD**

1. **Revised Penal Code (Act No. 3815):** Contains provisions that criminalize various forms of fraud, such as estafa (fraud or deceit) and falsification of documents.
2. **Access Devices Regulation Act of 1998 (Republic Act No. 8484):** Criminalizes the fraudulent use, possession, or trafficking of access devices (e.g., credit cards, debit cards) and provides penalties for related offenses.
3. **Philippine Competition Act (Republic Act No. 10667):** Prohibits various anti-competitive practices, including fraud in competition.
4. **Republic Act No. 10586, or the Anti-Drunk and Drugged Driving Act of 2013:** While primarily focused on preventing drunk and drugged driving, it also includes provisions related to insurance fraud.
5. **Republic Act No. 10951, or the Anti-Fake News Act of 2017:** Aims to prevent the spread of false information, which can be used to deceive or defraud the public.
6. **Securities Regulation Code (Republic Act No. 8799):** Contains provisions that protect against fraud in the securities market, such as insider trading and fraudulent transactions.
7. **Electronic Commerce Act of 2000 (Republic Act No. 8792):** Includes provisions related to electronic transactions, including measures to prevent fraud in electronic commerce.
8. **Republic Act No. 8484 - Access Devices Regulation Act of 1998 (Credit Card Fraud Act):** This law regulates access devices such as credit cards and prohibits various forms of credit card fraud, including unauthorized use, fraudulently obtaining credit cards, and credit card skimming.

CYBERSTALKING AND ABUSE

1. **Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012 (Republic Act No. 10175):** This law criminalizes various cyber-related offenses, including cyberstalking, cyberbullying, and online harassment.
2. **Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004 (Republic Act No. 9262):** This law protects women and children from all forms of abuse, including those perpetrated through electronic means such as cyberstalking and online harassment.
3. **Republic Act No. 9995, Anti-Photo and Video Voyeurism Act of 2009:** This law specifically addresses the unauthorized recording, sharing, and distribution of photos or videos showing the private areas of an individual without their consent, which can occur through cyber means.

4. **Republic Act No. 10627, Anti-Bullying Act of 2013:** While primarily focused on bullying in schools, this law also recognizes cyberbullying as a form of bullying and mandates schools to address cyberbullying incidents.
5. **Republic Act No. 9775, Anti-Child Pornography Act of 2009:** This law criminalizes the production, distribution, and possession of child pornography, including those disseminated through online platforms.
6. **Data Privacy Act of 2012 (Republic Act No. 10173):** While primarily focused on protecting the privacy of personal information, this law also addresses unauthorized access, processing, and disclosure of personal data, which can be relevant in cases of online stalking or harassment.
7. **Republic Act No. 8484, Access Devices Regulation Act of 1998:** This law addresses crimes involving access devices such as credit cards, debit cards, and other payment cards, including fraudulent transactions that may occur online.
8. **Republic Act No. 10175, Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012:** In addition to cyberstalking and cyberbullying, this law covers various cyber-related offenses, including computer-related identity theft and illegal access to computer systems.
9. **Philippine Child Online Protection Act (COPA):** Although not a specific law, COPA is a policy framework aimed at safeguarding children from online risks, including cyberbullying, exploitation, and exposure to harmful content.
10. **Republic Act No. 9775, Anti-Child Pornography Act of 2009:** This law criminalizes the production, distribution, and possession of child pornography, including those disseminated through online platforms.
11. **Republic Act No. 11188, Special Protection of Children in Situations of Armed Conflict Act:** While primarily focused on protecting children in situations of armed conflict, this law also includes provisions aimed at safeguarding children from various forms of abuse, including those that may occur online.
12. **Republic Act No. 10929, Free Internet Access in Public Places Act:** This law aims to provide free internet access in public places, but it also includes provisions for the protection of users, which may indirectly contribute to preventing cyberstalking and abuse by promoting safe internet usage.
13. **Republic Act No. 11313, or the Safe Spaces Act:** This law aims to prevent gender-based sexual harassment in public spaces, including online platforms. It provides mechanisms for reporting and addressing incidents of harassment, which can include cyberstalking and online abuse.
14. **Republic Act No. 11148, or the Kalusugan at Nutrisyon ng Magnanay Act:** While primarily focused on health and nutrition, this law includes provisions for the protection of children and families from various forms of abuse, which may extend to cyberstalking and online exploitation.
15. **Republic Act No. 10630, or the Act Establishing the Philippine National Health Research System:** This law includes provisions for protecting the privacy and confidentiality of health-related data, which is relevant in cases where cyberstalking or abuse involves the unauthorized access or disclosure of sensitive health information.