

A large blue rectangular area with a wavy, water-like texture serves as the background for the title. Overlaid on this are the words "2005 CHAIR'S REPORT" in large, bold, yellow, sans-serif capital letters.

**2005
CHAIR'S
REPORT**

Federation of International Cable TV Associations of the Philippines



We Believe in the Law

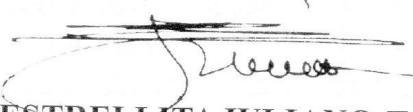
Our detractors might find this hard to digest, but we believe in the law. When the foreign-based Cable and Satellite Broadcasting Association of Asia or CASBAA "sampled" three FICAP stalwarts by instigating raids on their cable TV headends for alleged intellectual property violations, the FICAP leaders sought relief from the courts of law because they believe that the raids were illegal and their attorneys would prove that they have no basis in law. The raids were really meant to "persuade" concerned cable TV operators to get their premium shows only from sources authorized by CASBAA. Acting as one, FICAP members decided to assert their rights by creating a fund to get the best possible legal assistance. While awaiting the court decisions, your leadership at FICAP initiated a research on intellectual property rights as they apply on the CASBAA complaints. The result is an exhaustive study by no less than the respected University of the Philippines Law Center which is definitely in our favor, the side of the medium, small and micro cable TV operators forming the bulk of the nationwide industry. The study is now available at minimal cost to all attendees of the 7th FICAP Congress. It comes with simple legal instructions on what to do if you become the victim of a raid.

Contrary to the negative image our opponents and critics would paint of our organization, FICAP is not allergic to the law. Where there are loopholes, we want to perfect the law. And where there is no law, we have in fact provided inputs to legislation that would benefit all sectors of the industry directly or indirectly. About to pass in Congress is an act penalizing cable TV theft authored by a friend of the industry, Representative Simeon L. Kintanar of Cebu, the National Telecommunications Commission chief when cable TV was opened to small entrepreneurs. FICAP campaigned and with its inputs helped craft that bill. Also pending (we hope not for long) in the House are bills we have helped formulate through position papers and religious attendance in Congressional hearings: the bill regulating use of electric poles authored by Congressman Joseph Santiago and the Convergence Act introduced by Representative Imee Marcos.

As you can very well see, as it fulfills its mandate of promoting and protecting the interests of its members, some 900 micro, small and medium cable TV operators scattered in the cities and countryside, FICAP is committed to uphold and work within the law.

This is something to reflect on as we tackle our seventh year of continuous service.




ESTRELLITA JULIANO-TAMANO

National Chair

Federation of International Cable TV
Associations of the Philippines (FICAP)

FICAP Chair's Activities in 2005

DATE	ACTIVITIES	VENUE
January 28, 2005	NTC Meeting with Commissioner Ronald Solis	3 rd Floor, Main conference of the Commission on NTC Building
February 5, 2005	FICAP Board Meeting	Casino Español Salon de Manila T.M. Kalaw St., Manila
February 02, 2005	Meeting with Atty. Bolante, Engr. Saliwan and Engr. Puyo to prepare position paper regarding NTC Chat room.	FICAP Office Sunset View Tower, Roxas Boulevard Pasay City
February 11, 2005	NCCA Meeting	NCCA Building Intramuros, Manila
February 23, 2005	Urgent meeting for cable congress with Ed Paynor, Cecile Dy, Elmer Puyo and Tony Silloriquez	FICAP Office Sunset View Tower, Roxas Boulevard Pasay City
February 25, 2005	Technical Group Meeting, poles and cable theft with Atty. Bolante, Engr. Saliwan and Engr. Elmer Puyo	FICAP Office Sunset View Tower, Roxas Boulevard Pasay City
March 8, 2005	Congress Hearing, Committee on Public Information with Atty. Bolante regarding Cable Bill	Room V RV Mitra Hall, House of Representative, Quezon City (1:30 am)
March 10, 2005	Seminar with Smart Represented by Boy Cinco	6 th Floor Rufino Bldg. Ayala Avenue Makati City
March 11, 2005	Meeting with Digitel - Atty. Pamintuan	Digitel Building Libis. Pasig City

March 14, 2005	FICAP Board Meeting	Casino Español Salon de Manila T.M. Kalaw St., Manila
April 14 & 15, 2005	6 th International Cable Congress	Tagaytay Convention Center, Tagaytay City
April 21 & 22. 2005	Attended East Asia Sub Regional Launch UN Report on “ Unleashing Entrepreneurship Making Business Work for the Poor”	Shangrila, Makati City
May 22 & 23, 2005	Attended NCCA Summit	Manila Pavilion United Nations Ave. Manila
June 6, 2005	Congress Hearing regarding MTRCB with Cecilia M. Dy, Ed Paynor, Atty. Robert Jocom and Atty. Bolante	House of Representatives Batasan Pambansa Complex Quezon City
June 16, 2005	Launching of second Philippine Progress report of the CICT with Chairman Virgilio Peña and NTC Commissioner Ronald Olivar Solis	Centennial Hall Manila Hotel
June 23, 2005	Meeting with Bayani Text Card Ms. Jojette A. Yuhico	Room 22 B2 1322 Bldg., Roxas Blvd. Manila
June 24, 2005	Meeting with Digitel Mr. Danny Nepalinga, Estrelitta Juliano-Tamano and Cecilia M. Dy	Starbucks, Greenbelt Makati City
June 24, 2005	Meeting with Bayani Text Card Ms. Jojette A. Yuhico	Room 22 B2 1322 Bldg., Roxas Blvd. Manila

June 25, 2005	Attended Telecommunications Exhibit	World Trade Center Metro Manila
June 27, 2005	Meeting with NCAA	NCCA Building Intramuros Manila
June 30, 2005	FICAP Board Meeting with Hongkong Group and Zip Global Corp.	Wack Wack Golf and Country Club (sponsored by ZIP Global Corporation)
July 1, 2005	Meeting with Atty. Silvestre Garfin and Ed Paynor	NTC Office Quezon City
July 6, 2005	Meeting with Women Alliance regarding CICT	Balay Kalinaw UP Diliman Campus Quezon City
July 8, 2005	Signing of MOA with Bayani Text Card, CeciliaM. Dy, Ed Paynor, Engr. Ruben Cortez, Chito Bautista and Atty. Bolante	Golden Empire Tower 1322 Bldg., Manila (in front of US Embassy)
July 13, 2005	Meeting with MTRCB, Estrellita Juliano-Tamano, Atty. Bolante and Tony Silloriquez	#6 Floor President Tower 81 Timog Avenue Quezon City
July 21, 2005	Meeting with NTC Commissioner Ronald Olivar Solis, Portes and Sarmiento regarding CEO Breakfast Forum	4 th Floor Multi-Purpose NTC BIR Road East Triangle Diliman Quezon City

July 22, 2005	Meeting with Saidi Group	Tan Yan Kee Group at Saidi Formation Center, Tam-tam Road Brgy. Dela Paz Antipolo City
August 2, 2005	Hearing of Cable Operators regarding Cable Boss Case	NTC Conference Room BIR Road East Triangle Quezon City
August 19, 2005	Emergency meeting with Atty. Bolante, Estrellita Juliano- Tamano and Cecile Dy regarding MTRCB.	FICAP Office Sunset View Tower Roxas Boulevard Pasay City
September 2, 2005	Urgent meeting regarding MTRCB with Ms. Cecile Dy, Mr. Ed Paynor, Engr. Ruben Cortez and Mr. Joe Delmendo	FICAP Office Sunset View Tower Roxas Boulevard Pasay City
September 6, 2005	UNFPA United Nations Conference	New World Renaissance Hotel Grand Ballrooms Makati City
September 8, 2005	Signing of MOA with Zip Global Corporation	Wack-Wack Golf and Country Club Mandaluyong City
September 9, 2005	Attended conference on Philippine Summit Information Society	Grand Ballroom Manila Hotel
September 15, 2005	Launching of Bayani Card	Rizal Ballroom, Makati Shangri La Makati City

September 26, 2006	Lawyers meeting with Estrellite Juliano – Tamano, Cecile M. Dy, Ed Paynor, Armando Merilleno, Engr. Romy Zerrudo, Engr. Rubén Cortes and Rey Cinense – Regarding NBI raids.	FICAP Office Sunset View Tower Roxas Boulevard Pasay City
September 29, 2005	Meeting with IPR Lawyers regarding NBI raids.	7 th Floor Electra House Bldg., 115 Esteban St. Cor. Rufino Legaspi Village Back of Makati
September 30, 2005	Meeting with PECABAR Law Office with Estrellita Juliano-Tamano, Cecile M. Dy, Armando Merilleno and Ed Paynor	PECABAR Office Makati City
October 1, 2005	Meeting of Estrellita Juliano-Tamano, Ms. Cecile M. Dy and Atty. Romy dela Cruz regarding IPR.	Dela Cruz Law Office Makati City
October 4, 2005	Meeting with Lex group Atty. Alcantara , Judge Albano, Estrellita Juliano- Tamano, and Cecile M. Dy regarding IPR	Chinese Restaurant Roxas Boulevard Manila
October 5, 2005	Meeting with PCTA Pres. Tony Selda regarding programmers	Podium Coffee Shop Pasig City
October 7, 2005	FICAP Urgent Board Meeting regarding NBI raids of Cable Operators	Grand Ballroom, Casino Español T.M. Kalaw St., Manila
October 11, 2005	Meeting with Atty. Alcantara, Judge Abano, Atty. Mapili with Ed Paynor , Ms. Cecile Dy and Estrellita Juliano – Tamano – regarding NBI raids.	Seafood Restaurant Malate, Manila

October 11, 2005	Meeting with Mr. Balderama	PHILCOM Makati City
October 12, 2005	Congress Hearing regarding MTRCB	Mitra Hall Batasan Complex Quezon City
October 13, 2005	Congress Hearing regarding Cable TV Signal Theft	Conference Room 3 rd Floor RV Mitra Hall House of Representative Quezon City
October 15, 2005	NCCA Meeting with Estrellita Juliano-Tamano	NCCA Building Intramuros, Manila
October 20, 2005	Meeting with the UP Law Center Head Atty. Eduardo Labitag regarding IPR research and study	UP Law Center Diliman, Quezon City
November 8, 2005	Attended oath taking of Ched. Commissioner Ms. Nora Ricafort	Rizal Ceremonial Hall Malacañang Palace Manila
November 8, 2005	Meeting with the DOJ with Sec. Raul Gonzales and Undersec. Macabanguit – Lanto	Department of Justice Office Manila
November 11, 2005	Regional Meeting regarding IPR (regions IX, X, XI, XII, XIII and ARRM)	Grand Menseng Hotel-Magallanes Anda St., Davao City
November 19, 2005	Regional Meeting (regions I, II and III)	Hotel Contansia # 90 Upper Military Cut-Off Baguio City
November 26, 2005	Regional Meeting (Region V)	Naga Regent Hotel Ellias Angeles Street Naga City

December 2, 2005	Regional Meeting (Region VI, VII and VIII)	EUPEN Cable Plant Sitio Mahahayahay, Gabi Cordova Cebu
December 7, 2005	Meeting with National Commission on Culture and Arts	NCCA Building Intramuros Manila
December 13, 2005	FICAP Board Meeting	Casino Español T.M. Kalaw Street Manila
December 14, 2005	Regional Meeting (Region IV)	RSM Ihaw-Ihaw and Seafood National Highway Real Calamba, Laguna



**FEDERATION OF INTERNATIONAL CABLE TV
ASSOCIATIONS OF THE PHILIPPINES**



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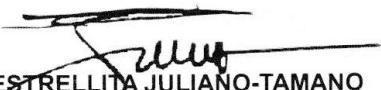
Certificate of Attendance

is hereby awarded to

for having attended the

7th INTERNATIONAL CABLE CONGRESS & EXHIBIT

Given this 28th day of April, 2006 at Philippine Plaza Hotel
Pasay City, Philippines


ESTRELLITA JULIANO-TAMANO
 National Chair - FICAP


CECILE DY
 Convention Chair

FICAP Position Paper on CASBAA and Intellectual Property Rights

To : Director General Adrian S. Cristobal, Intellectual Property Office (IPO), Philippines
From : Estrellita Juliano-Tamano, National Chairperson, Federation of International Cable TV Association of the Philippines (FICAP)
Regarding : FICAP's position as per CASBAA's recommendation to the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative that the Republic of the Philippines should be listed in the 'Special 301 Priority Watch List'

FICAP

The Federation of International Cable TV Association of the Philippines (FICAP) is composed of 800 small and medium sized cable TV operators based throughout the Philippines. FICAP was formed in order to address the issues facing the cable TV industry in the country, particularly promotion of affordable, educational, entertaining and culturally enriching programming as well as protection against discrimination, intimidation, harassment and monopolistic practices.

For the record, not one of the 800 members of FICAP has ever been convicted by final judgment of a competent court of any crime in relation to 'pay-TV piracy'. On the contrary, the resolution of intellectual property concerns through legal processes has been, is, and will always be a main thrust of FICAP. As a matter of fact, intellectual property concerns would be the pivotal topic of the upcoming FICAP National Convention to be held on April 27, 2006.

As a key player in the cable TV industry of the country, FICAP was asked by the Intellectual Property Office (IPO) to present its position regarding the recommendation of the Cable And Satellite Broadcasting Association of Asia (CASBAA) to the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. FICAP would like to express its appreciation for the opportunity to explain its side given by your kind Office, an act which indicates the fair, methodical and constructive approach that the IPO has taken with regards to the matter. Furthermore, FICAP would also like to express its support and cooperation in relation to the lawful resolution of this and future matters.

CASBAA's Allegations

CASBAA is alleged to be a trade association with activities in 15 Asian countries and regions, representing some 110 member companies. It has recommended to the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative that the Republic of the Philippines should be listed in the 'Special 301 Priority Watch List'. In the said recommendation the following allegations (rephrased for clarity) were made:

1. That CASBAA member companies have experienced losses in the Philippines due to 'pay-TV piracy'.
2. That CASBAA should be afforded protection by the relevant government agencies of the Philippines such as the National Telecommunications Commission (NTC).
3. That the government of the Philippines has denied adequate and fair protection of intellectual property rights.
4. That the protection of intellectual property rights given by the government of the Philippines has provided requires considerable effort, expense and time on the part of CASBAA member companies.
5. That there is no evidence that the government of the Philippines has done anything to improve the protection of intellectual property rights.
6. That the Philippines deserves to be listed in the 'Special 301 Priority Watch List'.

The Truth Behind CASBAA's Allegations

A point-by-point refutation of CASBAA's allegation, not only by indicating the inconsistencies and contradictions of CASBAA's own statements but also by stating the true facts:

- *That CASBAA member companies have experienced losses in the Philippines due to 'pay-TV piracy'.*

This allegation assumes three things: 1.) That CASBAA member companies have experienced losses in the Philippines. 2.) There is 'pay-TV piracy' in the Philippines and 3.) Losses are caused by the 'pay-TV-piracy'. In the absence of solid and compelling proof, the truth to the first claim cannot be established. Even if, for the sake of argument, the first claim is admitted to be true, such would not automatically mean that the second and third claims are also true. This as the losses of the CASBAA member companies may have resulted from other causes, such as poor business practices.

CASBAA does not dispute the fact that they charge such a high rate in the Philippines and for the longest time FICAP has been trying to negotiate for lower rates to no avail. Indeed, in 2002 there was a meeting between the key players of the cable TV industry in the Philippines, with NTC, CASBAA and FICAP in attendance. I as the undersigned requested for an explanation from the representative as well as from the legal counsel of CASBAA as to why the rates charged against the cable TV operators in the Philippines are so high. In return I was given the stern reply that their pricing is their 'business prerogative' and that effectively FICAP would have to take it or leave it. What is ironic is that it has been suggested that FICAP members should just increase their rates from affordable levels to steep rates, thus passing the burden to the subscriber. But this would clearly go against the principles of FICAP and as such would never be adapted by our association. Moreover, this clearly militates against the claim of CASBAA that a firm's pricing is its 'business prerogative' for they attempt to dictate the rates that FICAP members would be charging their subscribers.

CASBAA's allegation falls flat as it is evident that it is their flawed charging, exorbitant to the point of extortion, which is causing the losses. Thus the injury is self-inflicted. FICAP is appalled at CASBAA's nerve in asking for relief from our government when they abuse citizens of the Philippines. CASBAA acts no better than a pathetic schoolyard bully who, failing to extort lunch money, whimpers and cries foul.

- *That CASBAA should be afforded protection by the relevant government agencies of the Philippines such as the National Telecommunications Commission (NTC).*

This allegation contains two basic premises. The first is that the government must extend protection to all entities within the Philippines and the second is entitled to such protection. In the first place, rights can only accrue to entities who could properly be the subject of jurisdiction of Philippine courts and administrative tribunals. CASBAA or any of its members is neither incorporated in the Philippines nor registered to do business within the Philippines. It has no license to transact business in this country nor has it appointed any resident agent. It is not subject to the regulation of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Apparently, neither does the Bureau of Internal Revenue, for the latter is yet to collect a single centavo of taxes from these entities. The scenario is simple: **CASBAA and its members want to avail of the privilege of enforcing its rights in this jurisdiction but refuses to render itself amenable to the country's legal processes.**

In fact, CASBAA itself has stated that the NTC has no jurisdiction over it. This happened in a meeting in 2002. In the arguments I made regarding the allegations of CASBAA that the prices they charge are exorbitant; that only a few are capable of paying the rate, and fewer still who actually contract for the overpriced channels. One such cable operator who is ready and willing to pay is Destiny Cable. Curiously enough, it was refused a contract on the basis of the over-used excuse of 'business prerogative'. This prompted protests from FICAP. The NTC even asked CASBAA to at the very least try to negotiate the contracts the latter, however, strongly insisted that NTC had no jurisdiction over it.

- *That the government of the Philippines has denied adequate and fair protection of intellectual property rights.*

The proper body to actually utilize this standard is the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, and this office alone. Interested parties such as CASBAA can only file a submission relating their views regarding the matter, but such views are not to be taken as gospel truth by the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. Indeed just this February 13, 2006, the International Intellectual Property Organization (IIPA) submitted a recommendation to the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative regarding the status of intellectual property concerns in the Republic of the Philippines. Two days later, or on the 15th of February, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative concluded its Out-of-Cycle Review (OCR) of the Philippines, resulting in the upgrading of the rating of the acts, policies and practices of the Philippines regarding intellectual property. The upgrade meant that the Philippines is no longer listed in the 'Special 301 Priority Watch List' and, although the country is still listed in the 'Watch List', it is a recognition of the significant effort and progress that the Philippine government, including your kind Office, has made.

Moreover, CASBAA in its own submission to the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, refers to license revocation, cease and desist orders, search warrants, seizures as well as criminal charges. Obviously, these are all methods of protection provided by the government of the Philippines. It is thus startling that in the same submission they allege that the government denies protection, as though exhibiting apparent symptoms of short term memory loss.

- *That the protection of intellectual property rights that the government of the Philippines has provided requires considerable effort, expense and time on the part of CASBAA member companies.*

This allegation is actually contrary to the earlier allegation of CASBAA, as here it admits the existence of measures of protection provided by the government, though earlier it denied such. CASBAA's penchant for contradicting itself seems incurable. Now, their allegation is that before they could enjoy the protection that the government of the Philippines provides, member companies of CASBAA have to exert considerable effort, expense and time, CASBAA seems to consider '2-3' years to prosecute their case as too long a time to wait.

In truth, the '2-3' years that could be spent prosecuting their case would be worth every minute of it, as such is not only a realistic but also a proper manner of conducting the trial in order for **due process** to be observed. Indeed, the delay, if any, could only be blamed on CASBAA as it has repeatedly failed to file its complaint in a timely manner.

Another deficiency on the part of the member companies of CASBAA is their stubborn refusal to set up their own measures to protect their signals. The simple expedient of encrypting the signal would prevent leakages that actually create interference.

- *That there is no evidence that the government of the Philippines has done anything to improve the protection of intellectual property rights.*

This allegation has actually been refuted by the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative through their upgrading of the anti-piracy rating of the Philippines just this past February 15, 2006. The said upgrading was welcomed by the various interested parties including the IPO, which played a crucial part in the efforts to resolve intellectual property issues in the country. Notable is the fact that the NTC and IPO have both exerted efforts in order to resolve the issues plaguing the cable TV industry in the country.

FICAP lauds the upgrade as recognition of the progress attained by the key players in the cable TV and other intellectual property related industries. FICAP, therefore, takes exception to the unfounded and malicious allegations of CASBAA. The latter stubbornly insists that the acts, policies and practices of the government of the Philippines with regards to intellectual property have not improved in any material way despite the favorable indications that the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. It is without dispute that the latter is better situated than the former to assess the piracy rating in the Philippines. And assess it did, for aside from the yearly review that the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative conducts, it conducted a specialized, in-depth Out of Cycle Review (OCR) of the Philippines resulting in the upgrade. The latter is not really surprising considering the country's trend of improving acts, policies and practices regarding intellectual property piracy. Of considerable note is the fact that both the 2005 country report as well as the results of the OCR do not identify cable-TV piracy as a concern in the Philippines.

- *That the Philippines deserves to be listed in the 'Special 301 Priority Watch List'.*

As earlier pointed out, the CASBAA can only submit its recommendation to the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, and that their submission is not controlling. In the end, it is The Office of U.S. Trade Representative that can make the appropriate determination. In effect, the stubborn stance of CASBAA disputes the former's finding. It is also a sign of disrespect against our government as well as the domestic intellectual property related industries.

FICAP reiterates that it is ready to vouch for the efforts of the key players of the field of intellectual property in the Philippines. FICAP further reiterates that it is committed to the continued progress of the acts, policies and practices relating to intellectual property. It is important that the efforts have been recognized, yet it is also important that the gains would not be lost.

'Special 301' and its Repercussions to the Philippines

Section 301 is a key provision in the United States Trade Act of 1974. It is the principal statutory authority under which the United States government may impose trade sanctions against foreign countries that maintain acts, policies, and practices that violate or deny US right or benefits under trade agreements or are unjustifiable, unreasonable, discriminatory and either burden or restrict US commerce.

The CASBAA recommendation can thus be properly construed as a petition for a re-downgrading of the Philippines' status.

The re-inclusion of the Philippines in the priority watch list increases the country's exposure to an affirmative determination by the US Trade Representative, which could then result in the imposition of sanctions. Possible penalties include suspension and withdrawal of trade concessions, imposition of duties and other trade restrictions and

pressure in negotiations to eliminate or phase out the act, policy or practice or provide compensation for trade distortion.

The True State of Intellectual Property Concerns in the Philippines

Contrary to CASBAA's contentions that intellectual property rights do not receive protection in Philippine jurisdiction, Philippine law provides and jurisprudence proves, the availability of remedies against the infringement of intellectual property rights. The passage of the Intellectual Property Code was pursuant to the commitment of the Philippine government to the WIPO. The Philippines has ratified international commitments, particularly the WTO, and has acceded to existing IP treaties. The Philippine Judiciary has, in an en banc resolution, designated special courts to hear violations of intellectual property rights. Ample remedies exist, including searches and seizures for infringement of intellectual property.

While the US Trade Representative has consistently pushed for greater reforms in the protection of intellectual property rights in the Philippines, and has included cable TV piracy in its annual report for the years 2003 and 2004, the same has disappeared in its 2005 report. This has been succeeded by an upgrade of the Philippines status in February 2006.

FICAP's Position/Recommendations

A. The IPO office should manifest before the US Trade Representative the consistent efforts of the Philippine government in the protection of intellectual property rights.

As the primary government agency tasked with the implementation of intellectual property policies of the government, the IPO must manifest to the US Trade Representative the consistent efforts exerted by the Philippine government. From the experience of FICAP itself, the government has not been remiss in its campaign against piracy; sometimes it has even exceeded itself in such enforcement.

B. The IPO must emphasize that the determination of what constitutes piracy is lodged exclusively with the national legislature.

Intellectual property rights are primarily territorial in character. Thus, the determination what constitutes piracy, or what the CASBAA asserts as the use of pirated programming, is a prerogative of the sovereign itself as expressed through its legislature. Thus, CASBAA's position that small cable operators in the Philippines are using pirated programming is, to put matters bluntly, incredulous, for such an offense is non-existent within Philippine law. FICAP has always advocated that to encode or decode is a business option and that, vis-a-vis its targeted audience, it is the obligation of the satellite programmer to provide security for the intellectual property rights and encoded satellite program signals for their intended viewership. In the present context, the Philippine government may not be obligated to provide this level of protection to CASBAA, in view of the fact that it is not duly registered and licensed to do business in the Philippines.

C. The IPO must insist before the US Trade Representative that compliance with Philippine law is a requisite for the availment of remedies provided by Philippine law.

CASBAA's resort to the US Trade Representative, at a time when the latter has been convinced of the earnest efforts of the Philippine government to protect intellectual property rights, is ill-timed and altogether premature. CASBAA would have ample remedies at its disposal should it choose to register and acquire a license in this country. This the CASBAA has consistently refused to do, although FICAP has often seen its agents appearing before domestic tribunals and administrative agents, to the extent even of participating in the actual conduct of raids.

Should CASBAA ever opt to register with the Philippine government, it is recommended that the rates which they charge the cable operators be subjected to reasonable regulation, to the end that the prices imposed within the country be brought within the levels charged for the region as a whole.

At this point it would not be remiss on the part of FICAP to say that it finds it highly irregular and self-contradictory, to say the least, that CASBAA should refuse to submit to the requirements of Philippine law, ask for protection from the Philippine government, via its institutions and then, move to assail the very same government for failing to extend its aid.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF THE PHILIPPINES

04 April 2006

MS. ESTRELLITA TAMANO JULIANO
Chairwoman
Federation of International Cable TV
Association of the Philippines
Room 1206 Sunset View Tower
Roxas Blvd., Pasay City

Subject: House Bill Nos. 322 and 3308
Amending the Intellectual Property Code
of the Philippines

Dear Chairwoman Juliano:

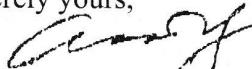
The Intellectual Property Code of the Philippines is now the subject of amendments contained in two bills filed before the House of Representatives: House Bill No. 322 introduced by Rep. Imee R. Marcos and House Bill No. 3308 introduced by Rep. Joey Sarte Salceda. These bills seek to introduce amendments to provisions concerning rights of authors, assignment of rights, limitations on and fair use of copyrights, infringement, digital and other emerging issues affecting copyright.

The bills have been referred to the Committee on Trade and Industry, chaired by Congressman Junie Cua. The Committee created a Technical Working Group (TWG) last December 2005 headed by Congressman Michael John Duavit and composed of representatives of government agencies and private entities. The TWG had only one meeting since December 2005. The Committee, however, has requested IP Philippines to suggest more stakeholders that can be invited to share their views concerning the proposed changes in the IP Code.

We have recommended that you and your organization participate actively in this legislative process to ensure that IP is not only protected, but also developed into an effective tool for national development.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,



ADRIAN S. CRISTOBAL, JR.
Director General

Complete text of the bill authored by Cebu Rep. Simeon L. Kintanar penalizing illegal cable TV connections which FICAP helped initiate and fully supports.

**Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City**

THIRTEENTH CONGRESS

Second Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 4665

Introduced by Rep. Simeon L. Kintanar

AN ACT

PROHIBITING AND PENALIZING THE PILFERAGE AND THEFT, UNAUTHORIZED USE, INTERCONNECTION, OR RECEPTION OF ANY SIGNAL OR SERVICE OFFERED OVER A CABLE TELEVISION (CATV) OR CABLE INTERNET SYSTEM AND/OR NETWORK OR THROUGH ANY UNAUTHORIZED INSTALLATION, ACCESS OR CONNECTION THERETO THROUGH THE USE OF CABLE OR OTHER EQUIPMENT, AND PRESCRIBING PENALTIES THEREFOR

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Recent developments have placed a serious threat to Cable Television providers with the high incidence and occurrence of Cable Television Theft. Cable Television Theft is defined as the illegal interception of cable programming services without the express authorization of, and or subscription to the service from cable television providers.

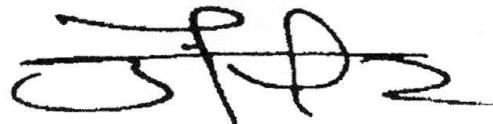
This has become a very serious issue that cable television providers are faced today. With their investments in place, time, resources and capital, cable television providers are aggrieved and resentful with the un-authorized tapping and reception of cable television services without their expressed permission and consent.

Cable Television theft has not only incurred huge operational losses of cable television providers but greatly affects the signal quality and standard of service cable television providers are required in their authority to provide excellent services to the public.

By illegally tapping into the cable systems of operators, signal quality is reduced and diminished to the disadvantage of paying customers. Unauthorized Cable Television tapping poses a grave and severe threat to the existence and survival of the Cable Television industry. Cable Television pilferage and theft is a grave and expensive dilemma both for Cable Television service providers and legitimate paying Cable Television subscribers. Cable pilferage and theft can cause frequent disturbances and interruptions of the service thus affecting the credibility of authorized cable television operators.

This humble representation has filed this bill to penalize illegal interception of cable television as a crime and provide penalties thereof. Such activities must be looked into at the soonest possible time if we want the industry to grow and continue the high-quality and standard of service it is required to provide the public.

For this reason, I earnestly request the early approval of said Bill.



REP. SIMEON L. KINTANAR
2ND District of Cebu

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

THIRTEENTH CONGRESS

Second Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 4665

Introduced by Rep. Simeon L. Kintanar

AN ACT

PROHIBITING AND PENALIZING THE PILFERAGE AND THEFT, UNAUTHORIZED USE, INTERCONNECTION, OR RECEIPTION OF ANY SIGNAL OR SERVICE OFFERED OVER A CABLE TELEVISION (CATV) OR CABLE INTERNET SYSTEM AND/OR NETWORK OR THROUGH ANY UNAUTHORIZED INSTALLATION, ACCESS OR CONNECTION THERETO THROUGH THE USE OF CABLE OR OTHER EQUIPMENT, AND PRESCRIBING PENALTIES THEREFOR

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

SECTION 1. Short Title. - This Act shall be referred to as "The Anti Cable Television and Cable Internet Pilferage Act of 2005".

SECTION 2. Declaration of Policy. - It shall be the policy of the State to protect the general public and legitimate operators of (a) cable television systems and/or networks that secure programming through the reception of local and foreign satellite, as well as other electromagnetic signals, and (b) cable internet services that provide access to the worldwide web through the CATV system/network, from unauthorized connection or tapping to existing facilities through the CATV system/network, from unauthorized connection or tapping to existing facilities through wire or electromagnetic means. Only subscribers duly authorized and/or registered with the CATV and/or cable internet service operator shall be allowed to receive any service or benefit offered and/or operated over a CATV or internet system/network.

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

Cable Television (CATV) System/Network refers to processes and facilities associated with the delivery of signals and programs provided for by broadcast television stations, local and foreign satellite program providers or CATV service operators, through origination, relay and reception of electronic or control signals of any design by wire, optical or other technological means for the purpose of providing multiple-channel CATV service to multiple subscribers within defined service areas.

The term shall also include electronic equipment such as digital or analog receiver-decoder boxes, set-top and converter boxes, as well as but not limited to master antennae television, satellite master antennae television, direct broadcast satellite, multi-point distribution service, a television receive-only satellite program distributor and other providers of video and audio programming, whatever the technology.

Cable Internet System/Network refers to processes, including electronic equipment such as modems, associated for the access of the worldwide web through the facilities of the CATV system/network.

Cable Television (CATV) Service Operator refers to any person, natural or juridical, public or private, granted a Certificate of Authority/Provisional Authority as provided under existing laws, rules and regulations, to install, operate and maintain a CATV system/network and service and is actually providing such service to its subscribers.

Cable Internet Service Operator refers to any person, natural or juridical, Public or private, which was issued a registration certificate as provided under existing laws, rules and regulations, to provide and facilitate access to the worldwide web through a CATV system/network and is actually providing such service to its subscribers.

SECTION 4. Prohibited Acts. - It is hereby declared unlawful for any person, whether natural or juridical, public or private, to:

- a) Intercept or receive, or assist in intercepting or receiving, any signal or service offered over CATV and cable internet systems/network by tapping, making or causing to be made any unauthorized connection to existing facilities with drop, feeder and/or trunk lines, or through the use of electronic equipment such as digital or analog receiver-decoder boxes, set-top or converter boxes, modems, or any equivalent circumvention devices or methods that allow for unauthorized access or decoding or unencrypted or encrypted satellite program signals or other electromagnetic signals, or unauthorized access into the

- system/network of the cable internet service operator, or by the recording, manufacture, distribution, importation or sale, of intercepted or received CATV signals and cable internet service;
- b) Engage in the unauthorized importation, sale, lease, distribution or possession of electronic equipment such as digital or analog receiver-decoder boxes, set-top and converter boxes, modem or any equivalent circumvention devices or methods that allow for unauthorized access or decoding of unencrypted or encrypted satellite program signals or other electromagnetic signals, whether local or foreign, or unauthorized access into the system/network of the cable internet service operator;
 - c) Knowingly use or receive any direct or indirect benefit from CATV and cable internet services through the commission of any of the preceding prohibited acts;
 - d) Wantonly, maliciously or willfully damage, destroy or remove CATV and/or cable internet facilities and accessories of authorized CATV and cable internet service operators resulting into system disruption or network degradation; and

SECTION 5. *Prima Facie Evidence.* The presence of any of the following circumstances shall constitute *prima facie* evidence of the illegal tapping, interconnection or reception into the CATV or cable internet system/network, by the person benefited thereby, and shall be the basis for (a) the immediate disconnection by the CATV or cable internet service operator to such person after due notice, (b) the holding of a preliminary investigation by the public prosecutor and the subsequent filing in court of the pertinent information, and (c) the lifting of any temporary restraining order or injunction which may have been issued against a CATV or cable internet service operator:

- (1) The presence of drop cable, feeder and/or trunk lines from the CATV or cable internet system/network to the structure and facilities of the unauthorized person which has been confirmed by the CATV or cable internet service operator as not being a duly registered subscriber.
- (2) The unauthorized tapping of drop cable, feeder and/or trunk lines into the CATV or cable internet system/network, and/or the unauthorized installation of electronic equipment such as digital or analog receiver-decoder boxes, set-top and converter boxes, or modems, by persons not duly authorized by the CATV or cable internet service operator.
- (3) The unauthorized possession and use of electronic equipment such as digital or analog receiver-decoder boxes, set-top and converter boxes, or modem used to intercept CATV signals or access the cable internet system/network and which equipment have not been duly registered with the CATV or cable internet service operator or have not been covered by the appropriate licenses and permits from the proper government regulatory agency or agencies in accordance with existing laws, rules and regulations.

SECTION 6. *Penalties.* any person who willfully violates any provision of this Act or commits any of the prohibited acts in Section 4 hereof shall be punished by an imprisonment term of not less than two (2) years but not more than five (5) years, or a fine ranging from Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000.00) to One Hundred Thousand Pesos (P100,000.00), or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 7. *Information Dissemination* The National Telecommunications Commission and the Cable Television Associations of the Philippines, shall in a collective effort undertake a vigorous campaign to inform the consuming public of the existence of this Act, within sixty (60) days from its effectiveness and at least once a year thereafter.

SECTION 8. *Rules and Regulations.* The National Telecommunications Commission, in consultation with the Cable Television Associations of the Philippines and other affected parties, shall within sixty (60) days after the conduct of due hearings which must commence within thirty (30) working days upon the effectiveness of this Act, issue the implementing rules and regulations to ensure the efficient and effective implementation of the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 9. *Recovery of Pilferage Losses.* Any duly authorized CATV or cable internet service operator may recover pilferage losses from such unauthorized persons found to have committed any of the prohibited acts in this Act in an amount equivalent to at least one (1) year basic subscription fees presently charged registered subscribers of such CATV or cable internet service operators.

SECTION 10. *Repealing Clause.* All other laws, decrees, ordinances, rules, regulations and other issuances or parts thereof, which are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SECTION 11. *Effectivity.* This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after the completion of its publication in the Official Gazette or in any two (2) national newspapers of general circulation.

Some Questions You've Always Wanted to Ask About FICAP

What does FICAP stand for?

If you mean the acronym, FICAP stands for Federation of International Cable TV Associations of the Philippines. Why "federation?" Why "international?" When the organization was being mulled in the late 1990s, most of its would-be members were already affiliated with some cable TV groups in Mindanao, Visayas and Luzon and these associations were "federated" into FICAP. The word "international" was added because FICAP wanted to reach out beyond Philippine shores for opportunities for business and friendship.

And if you mean the ideals FICAP espouses, these are enshrined in the 1999 FICAP Charter: (1) to provide a forum for cooperation and sharing, ultimately a sanctuary and refuge for members in need of help, (2) be a source of strength and comfort to its members by providing them help in the fields of programming, technology, financing, marketing and manpower development, (3) to help protect the members from threats and actual monopoly by big-time cable TV players, (4) to help reduce the costs of constructing and maintaining the members' cable systems and (5) to be able to wield a louder voice in dealing with the government and ultimately to serve as the government's partner in the propagation of development activities, projects and programs, reaching the remotest and most disadvantaged communities in the Philippines.

Briefly, can you tell us the story of FICAP?

The instinct to survive. This was exactly what gave birth to FICAP in 1999. As FICAP Chair Estrellita ("Just call me 'Neng'") would tell it, the National Telecommunications Commission under the administration of Pres. Fidel V. Ramos (1992-1998) initiated a policy that would give out cable TV franchises in every city and town in the Philippines. This encouraged local guys to use their lifetime savings or borrow money to set up small or medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in cable TV in their localities. Suddenly, there were hundreds of cable TV SMEs sprouting all over the archipelago limiting the expansion plans of the big early birds in the industry.

To gain the upperhand, giant cable TV players got together with the big premium program providers and agitated for the enactment by Congress of a bill regulating Philippine cable TV. As drafted, the original bill was seemingly designed to eliminate the small ones in the cable industry and generate funds for the big companies to take over. The first cable bill required every cable operator to secure a congressional franchise and shut down all sources of premium programs except the entrenched big and expensive providers. With the small operators dead or dying, the big players would take over by making use of the foreign investments envisioned in the bill.

By this time, Neng Tamano, who owns a cable TV system in Cotabato City, has already befriended some cable TV operators in Taiwan headed by Dr. Jimmy Hsieh. Dr. Hsieh warned that the passage of a cable regulatory bill would annihilate the SMEs in the Philippines as it did in Taiwan where the implementation of a cable law eventually reduced the number of cable operators from 400 to the surviving Big Four.

With the Taiwan experience in mind, Tamano initiated the formation of the Mindanao Cable TV Operators Cooperative (MCTOC) on December 13, 1997. Neng also held unity talks with cable operators from Luzon and the Visayas on October 24, 1998 (incidentally, the day when the United Nations was founded in 1945), cable operators from all over the Philippines met in Cebu and formed the Federation of International Cable TV Associations of the Philippines, FICAP for short. On November 16, a general membership meeting was held at Hotel Rembrandt in Quezon City where a new set of FICAP officers was elected. Led by Neng Tamano as national chair, the officers were inducted by Pres. Joseph Ejercito Estrada in Malacanang Palace on January 26, 1999.

From the very first day of its existence, FICAP has dedicated itself to fighting the "killer" cable bill.

So what happened to the "killer" cable bill?

Straight from their Malacanang induction, the FICAP leaders headed by Tamano went to work to stop the cable bill or at least tone down its oppressive provisions which they called anti-poor and anti-Filipino. In a number of public hearings, FICAP was able to have the provision for congressional franchising dropped for small operators but that was the best it could get. Despite FICAP's dogged efforts to block the bill, making noises in Congress and media, the cable bill was passed by the Twelfth Congress in 2001.

In the Senate, bill proponents just sat it out, knowing that Senator Ramon Magsaysay, Jr., a big cable operator, was himself sponsoring the bill. But Senator Francisco "Kit" Tatad, majority floor leader, took the side of the small operators and never calendared the bill until the Senate adjourned.

In the next Congress of 2002, the diehard supporters of the bill got no less than Speaker Jose de Venecia to sponsor the cable bill, now sporting the new name of "Subscribed TV Act." A pronouncement from Pres. Gloria Macapagal Arroyo that she would push for a comprehensive law on the convergence of information technologies, which Representative Imee Marcos subsequently introduced, and a declaration of the Dept. of Transportation and

Communications that with a convergence law, a cable bill would no longer be necessary, were positive developments for FICAP. Still the cable bill would not die and pretty soon, the FICAP voice was again heard in updated hearings for the billguarding its members' interests and its subscribers' general welfare.

Who are the current officers/directors of FICAP?

Estrellita Juliano-Tamano

(Maguindanao Skycable, Cotabato City)

National Chair

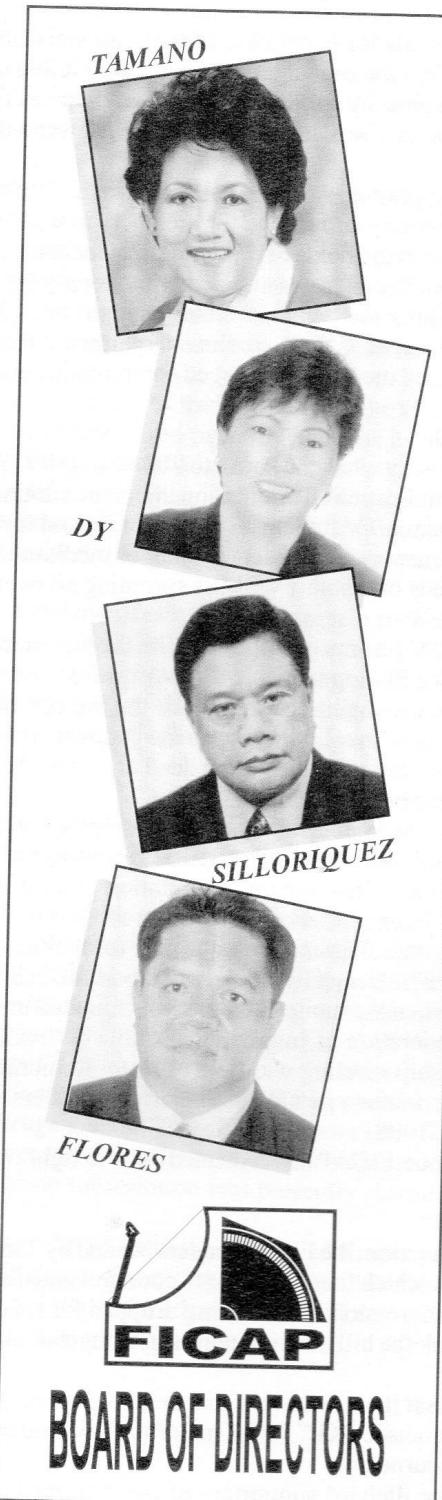
The daughter of a former mayor of Cotabato City, and widow of a late senator, Estrellita ("Call me 'Neng'") Juliano-Tamano is on her own an outstanding leader of men. A licensed pharmacist (Centro Escolar University), fine arts graduate (Philippine Women's University) and a former chamber and business management student at San Jose University in California, Neng has devoted her time to business and civic work. She is the chairperson of 21 corporations mostly engaged in financing, cable television and cold storage. As a member of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industries (PCCI), she was the president of the Cotabato Chamber of Commerce and Industries and awarded as PCCI's Most Outstanding Regional Governor. As president of the Cotabato Jaycees, she was honored as Most Outstanding Jaycee President of Mindanao. Neng founded the Mindanao Cable TV Operators Cooperative, the forerunner of FICAP which has, under her continuous leadership, united about 800 micro, small and medium cable operators in the cities and countryside.

Cecilia M. Dy, Ph.D

(North Star Cable Vision at Cauayan City in Isabela, CMD Cable Vision, Polaris Cable Vision)

Vice Chair Luzon

With a M.A./Ph.D. in Organization Development (Southeast Asia Inter-Disciplinary



Institute) a bachelor's degree in commerce, Cecile is a businesswoman and civic leader who is an organization development specialist and an appreciative inquiry resource person. Aside from her three cable TV companies, she is the chair of Global Organization and Leadership Development and Makati Pensioners Lending Corp. In civic work, she served the Philippine Jaycees as national treasurer, national executive vice president for Area I and national vice president of Cagayan Valley Jaycees International. She also held key positions in women's organizations like the National Council of Woman of the Philippines, ASEAN Confederation of Woman's Organizations and International Council of Women.

Antonio S. Silloriquez

(Buenavista Cable TV in San Jose, Antique and Cable Star in Iloilo City)
Vice Chair Visayas

Tony has bachelor degrees in education, commerce and law from Philippine Law School and University of Iloilo. He is the president of Buenavista Cable TV in San Jose, Antique and Cable Star in Iloilo City. He is a past president of the Rotary Club of Jaro.

Roland A. Flores

(Exsat Cable Network, Pikit, North Cotabato)

Vice Chair Mindanao

A licensed mechanical engineer from the Cebu Institute of Technology, Rolly is the president of Exsat Cable Network in Pikit, Cotabato and the

proprietor/manager of InkPro Ventures in Mandaue City, Cebu province.

Roberto Jocom, Jr.
(Vision Prime Cable, Iriga City)
Corporate Secretary

The legal and operations manager of Vision Prime Cable City with franchises in Iriga City and Ragay, Camarines Sur, Robert continues to practice law as the founding partner of Jocom and Vargas Law Office in Iriga City, and the legal counsel of Nato Water District in Bato, Camarines Sur. He finished a B.S. degree in biology at the University of Santo Tomas and bachelor of laws at San Beda College and Manuel L. Quezon University. The chair of the Committee on Legal Aid, Integrated Bar of the Philippines Camarines Sur chapter, he is also an active leader in several civic and religious organizations in Bicol.

Raquel A. Mamuric
(Mamuric Television Network Station, Solano and Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya)

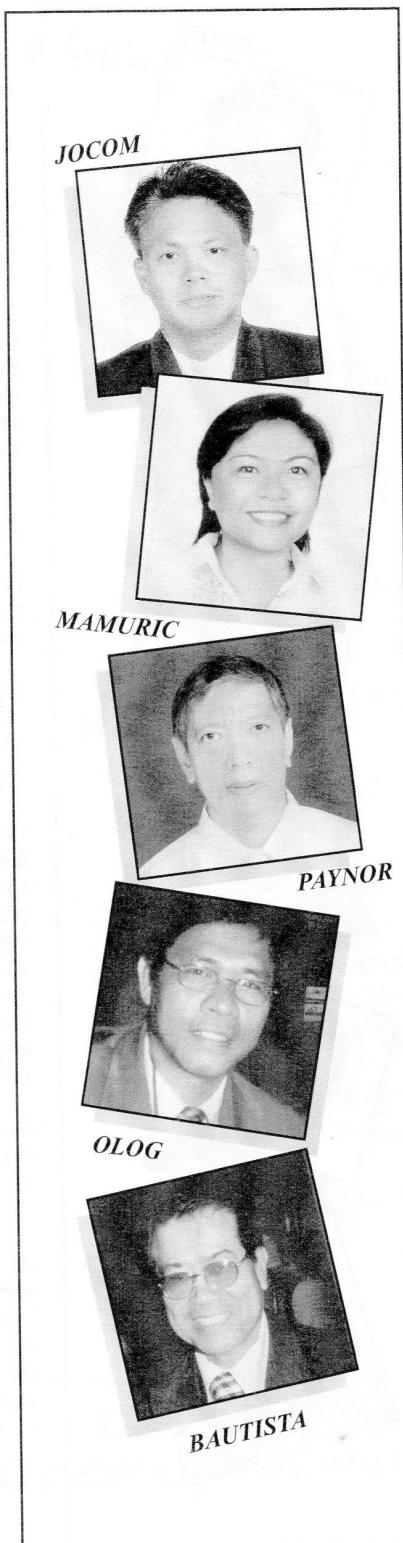
Asst. Secretary

Raquel finished her nursing degree, *cum laude*, at the University of Sto. Tomas and law at Arellano University. Her cable outfit serves the towns of Solano and Bayombong in her native Nueva Vizcaya.

Edgardo A. Paynor
(Telmarc Cable, Taytay, Rizal and San Pablo City)

Treasurer

Currently the chairman and chief executive officer of Telmarc Cable which operates cable TV systems in Taytay, Rizal and San Pablo City, Ed had worked as vice president of Integrated Microelectronics of the Ayala Group, general manager of Dynesem, factory manager of Philips Components and quality manager of Intel Philippines. He holds a master



in business administration degree from De La Salle and finished B.S. electrical engineering at UP Diliman.

Rolando R. Olog
(Reliance CATV, Borongan, Samar)
Auditor

Rolly is a certified public accountant, a graduate of bachelor of science in accountancy from Arellano University. Before establishing Reliance CATV in Borongan, Samar, he used to do accounting work for several companies including RG Meditron, Inc.

Felicito R. Bautista
(Broadable Communications,
Pampanga)
Public Relations Officer

Chito Bautista finished his Bachelor of Literature in Journalism degree, *magna cum laude*, from the University of Santo Tomas where he was the executive editor of *The Varsitarian*, the university publication. Before establishing Broadable Communications, the cable company serving the towns of Arayat, Magalang, Sta. Ana and Mexico in Pampanga, he was a practitioner of public relations and advertising. As a private entrepreneur, he produced and placed radio programs for PLDT for almost a decade. As a corporate executive, he held top advertising and production positions at Vicor Music Corp. and Blackgold Records and a major advertising agency where he handled public relations for PLDT, PAL, PAGCOR and Central Bank. He was an award-winning company publications editor, dabbled in political propaganda during the Marcos and Aquino years and even founded such beauty contests as Miss Asia and Mutya ng Pilipinas. He is the immediate past president of the Rotary Club of Clark Field.

Ruben M. Cortez

(Eagle Vision CATV System, Bantay, Ilocos Sur, etc.)

Member, Board of Directors and Vice Chair, Technical Committee

A graduate of B.S. in electronics and communications engineering (University of Santo Tomas), Ruben had worked for more than 10 years in Saudi Arabia as computer engineering manager of Jeraisy Computer Services and before that as a computer engineer at the National Computer Center in Camp Aguinaldo before launching his remarkable career as cable TV entrepreneur. Today, he is president/general manager/ consultant of six (and growing) cable companies: Eagle Vision CATV, Shama Cable Technologies, Excel CATV, Success CATV, Sinai Sky Cable and Northern Sky Cable. He is a member of the Rotary Club of Vigan.

Elmer A. Puyo

(Island Phils. CATV Network, Batangas)

Member, Board of Directors

A graduate of electronics and communications engineering (Mapua Institute of Technology), Elmer passed the engineering licensure examination with a grade of 87.4%. Previous to this, to prepare for a job at the National Telecommunications Commission, he gained his civil service eligibility with an average of 83%. He owns Island Phils. CATV which is interconnected with Mabini CATV and Maharlika Cable System, all in Batangas. He is a member of the Institute of Electronics and Communications Engineers of the Philippines and Batangas City Seals Swim Team, among others.

Agaton B. Bejerano

(ABB Bejerano Cable TV, Benguet)
Member, Board of Directors

A Bicolano who settled in Baguio, Aga is an A-one electronic technician - honing his



Innate talent at the Rizal Technical School, National Technical School (distance learning) and Philex Mining. He manages Your Cable and his own ABB Bejerano CATV.

Jose G. Delmendo

(Delmendo CATV, Pangasinan)

Member, Board of Directors

Joe Delmendo, a graduate of mechanical engineering, is every inch a self-made man.

From humble beginnings, he rose to establish successful enterprises in Delmendo Global Corp., Delmendo Cable TV Network in Pangasinan, Acsystems and Rancho Delmendo in Tarlac and J&J Apartments in Culver City, California. For several years now, he has headed the Delmendo Foundation, Pangasinan Association of CATV Operators and Asingan Association of Southern California.

Ricbenson M. Marasigan

(Tamaraw Vision Network, Oriental Mindoro)

Member, Board of Directors

The former president of the Rotary Club of Downtown Calapan and grand knight of the Knights of Columbus Council 7189, Ric is the president of the Oriental Mindoro Cable Association and is presently one of the top honchos of Tamaraw Vision Network, Laguna Bay Vision, Inc. and Starnet Cable in Teresa, Rizal. He is also the proprietor and general manager of VPR Marketing.

Samadar D. Bala

(Charles CATV System, Masbate City)
Member, Board of Directors

A graduate of commerce from Arellano University, Samadar is the president of Charles CATV System located in Masbate City. She is active in religious organizations like Couples for Christ (Handmaids of the Lord) and Mother Butlers-Mission Guilds.

FICAP Regional Chairs

Ruben Cortez

Region 1

Jose Delmendo

Region 1-A

Charles Ang

Cordillera Autonomous Region

Reynaldo Cinense

Region 2

Dindo Talplacido

Region 3

Michelle Edrada

Region 3-A

Jojie Cuyugan

Region 3-B

Romy Sarabia

Region 4

Ric Marasigan

Region 4-A

Richard Calleja

Region 5

Crisanto Asuncion

Region 6

Liezl Lim Gregorio

Region 7

Juanito Salazar

Region 8

Manuel Tan

Region 9

Dominator Estrada

Region 10

Cesar Paquingan

Region 11

Pio Domingo

Region 12

Elsie Fabella

Region 13

Luis Go

Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao

Armando Merilleno

National Capital Region

Basilio Bolante

Legal Counsel

Romy Zerrudo

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