

**MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR  
NO. 4-08-88**

**SUBJECT: REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING CABLE  
TELEVISION SYSTEMS IN THE PHILIPPINES**

Whereas, Cable Television Systems or Community Antenna Television (CATV) have shown their ability to offer additional programming and to carry much improved broadcast signals in the remote areas, thereby enriching the lives of the rest of the population through the dissemination of social, economic, educational information and cultural programs;

Whereas, the national government supports the promotes the orderly growth of the Cable Television industry within the framework of a regulated fee enterprise, which is a hallmark of a democratic society;

Whereas, public interest so requires that monopolies in commercial mass media shall be regulated or prohibited, hence, to achieve the same, the cable TV industry is made part of the broadcast media;

Whereas, pursuant to Act 3846 as amended and Executive Order 205 granting the National Telecommunications Commission the authority to set down rules and regulations in order to protect the public and promote the general welfare, the National Telecommunications Commission hereby promulgates the following rules and regulations on Cable Television Systems;

**SECTION 1 PURPOSE**

1.1 To establish rules and regulations for the authorization, licensing, construction or installation, operation and maintenance of a cable television system in the Philippines.

1.2 To establish the technical standards and requirements for compliance by operators.

1.3 To provide guidelines for the carriage of television broadcast signals, program exclusivity, cablecasting, access channels and other relative matters; provided, that where the system carries another service falling under common carrier operations, and the like, the same shall be subjected to the issuance of the Certificate of Public Convenience (CPC) upon due notice and hearing.

**SECTION 2 DEFINITIONS**

2.1 Cable Television System or Community Antenna Television (CATV)

Any facility that, in whole or in part, receives directly or indirectly over the air, and amplifies or otherwise modifies (improves) the signals transmitting programs broadcast by one or more television, satellite or radio stations and distributes such signal by wire or

cable to subscribing members of the public who pay for such service(s), but such term shall not include (1) any such facility that serves fewer than 50 subscribers, or (2) any such facility that serves only the residents of one or more apartment dwellings under common ownership, control or management, and commercial establishments located on the premises of such an apartment house, which may be subject to other laws and regulations.

Each separate and distinct community or municipal entity constitutes a separate cable television system, even if there is a single head-end and identical ownership of facilities extending into several communities.

## 2.2 Certificate of Authority

The authority granted by the National Telecommunications Commission (NTC) pursuant to Executive Order 205 to a qualified applicant to install and operate a cable television system.

## 2.3 Television Station or Television Broadcast Stations

Any television broadcast station authorized to operate on a channel regularly allocated to a community.

## 2.4 Principal Community Contour

The signal contour that a television station is required to place over this entire principal community.

## 2.5 Grade A and Grade B

The field intensity contours are defined in Appendix B of these regulations.

## 2.6 Specified Zone of a Television Broadcast Station

The area extending 56 kilometers from the reference point in the community to which that station is licensed or authorized.

## 2.7 Substantially Duplicated

Regularly duplicated by the network programming of one or more stations in a week during the hours of 6 to 11 PM, local time, for a total of 14 or more hours.

## 2.8 Significantly Viewed

Viewed in other than one cable television household as follows: (1) for a full or partial network station a share of viewing hours of at least 3 percent (total week hours) and net weekly circulation of at least 25 percent; and (2) for an independent station a share of

viewing hours at least 2 percent (total week hours), and a net weekly circulation of at least 3 percent.

As used in this paragraph, "share of viewing hours" means the total hours that non-cable television households viewed the subject station during the week, expressed as percentage of the total hours these households viewed all stations during the period, and "net weekly circulation" means the total number of non-minutes or more during the entire week, expressed as a percentage of the total non-cable television households in the survey area.

#### 2.9 Full Network Station

A commercial television broadcast station that generally carries in weekly prime time hours eighty-five (85%) percent of the hours of programming offered by one of the major national television networks, with which it has primary affiliation.

#### 2.10 Partial Network Station

A commercial television broadcast station that generally carried in prime time more than ten (10) hours of programming per week offered by the major national television networks, but less than the amount specified in paragraph 2.8 of this section.

#### 2.11 Independent Station

A commercial television broadcast station that generally carries in prime time not more than ten (10) hours of programming per week offered by the major national television networks.

#### 2.12 Network Programming

The programming supplied by a national or regional television network, commercial or non-commercial.

#### 2.13 Syndicated Program

Any program sold, licensed, distributed, or offered to television licensee in more than one market within the Philippines for non-interconnected (i/e/. non-network) television broadcast exhibition, but not including live presentation.

#### 2.14 Series

A group of two or more works which are centered around, and dominated by the same individual, or which have the same cast of principal characters or a continuous theme of plot.

### 2.15 Off-Network

A series whose episodes have had no national network television exhibition in the Philippines or a regional network exhibition in the relevant market.

### 2.16 First-Run Series

A series whose episodes have had no national network television exhibitions in the Philippines and no regional network exhibition in the relevant market.

### 2.17 First-Run No-Series Programs

Programs, other than series, that have had no national network television exhibition in the Philippines and no regional network exhibition in the relevant market.

### 2.18 Prime Time

The five-hour period from 6:00 to 11:00 P.M. local time.

### 2.19 Cablecasting

Programming (exclusive of broadcast signals) carried on a cable television system over one or more channel and subject to the exclusive control of the cable operator.

### 2.20 Access Cablecasting

Services provided by a cable television system on its public, educational, local government or leased channels for cablecasting on specified time and or as maybe deemed necessary by the National Telecommunications Commission (NTC).

### 2.21 Class I Cable Television Channel

A signaling path provided by a cable television system to relay to subscriber terminals television broadcast programs that are received off-the-air or are obtained by microwave or by direct connection to a television broadcast station.

### 2.22 Class II Cable Television Channel

A signaling path provided by a cable television system to deliver to subscriber terminals television signals that are intended for reception by a television broadcast receiver without the use of an auxiliary decoding device and which signals are not involved in broadcast transmission path.

### 2.23 Class III Cable Television Channel

A signaling path provided by a cable television system to deliver to subscriber terminal signals that are intended for reception by equipment other than a television broadcast receiver only when used with auxiliary equipment.

#### 2.24 Class IV Cable Television Channel

A signaling path provided by a cable television system to transmit signals of any type from a subscriber terminal to another point in the cable television system.

#### 2.25 Channel Frequency Response

The relationship within a cable television channel between amplitude and frequency of a constant amplitude input signal as measured at a subscriber terminal.

#### 2.26 Subscriber Terminal

The cable television system terminal to which a subscriber equipment is connected. Separate terminals may be provided for delivery of signals of various classes.

#### 2.27 System Noise

That combination of undesired fluctuating disturbances within a cable television channel that degrades the transmission of the desired signal and that is due to modulation process of thermal or other noise-producing effects, but does not include hum and other undesired signals or discrete frequency. System noise is specified in terms of its RMS voltage or its mean power level as measured in the 4 MHz. bandwidth between 1.25 and 5.25 MHz. above the lower channel boundary of a cable television channel.

#### 2.28 Terminal Isolation

The attenuation, at any subscriber terminal, between that terminal and any other subscriber terminal in the cable television system.

#### 2.29 Visual Signal Level

The RMS voltage produced by the visual signal during the transmission of synchronizing pulses.

#### 2.30 Head-end

The electronic equipment located at the start of a cable system, usually including antennas, preamplifiers, frequency converters, demodulators, and related equipment.

#### 2.31 System Community Unit: Community Unit

A cable television system or portion of a cable television system, that operates or will operate within a separate and distinct community or municipal entity.

### 2.32 Cable TV Zone

The service area of a cable TV system or CATV. It maybe a chartered city or a municipality serviced by one or more community units.

Note: The cities and municipalities referred herein are those political subdivisions as appearing in the Department of Local Government Manual.

Please refer to Annex A for the definition of other terms commonly used in CATV system.

## **SECTION 3 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY**

No cable television system shall be constructed, installed, operated and maintained unless a Certificate of Authority has been granted by the National Telecommunications Commission. The Certificate of Authority shall specify the permits and licenses required to be secured after the issuance of said authority. v 3.1 Application, what it shall contain:

- a. The name, mailing address, and citizenship
- b. Service area already defined
- c. Television and radio broadcast stations signal to be carried
- d. The applicant's legal and financial capabilities
- e. Technical, to include schedule of construction and commencement of operation, financial and economic studies in support of application
- f. Such other data as the Commission may require

3.2 The certificate of authority shall have a maximum term of fifteen (15) years, renewable for another term.

3.3 A grantee shall maintain a local business office to attend to complaints on the quality, adequacy or other complaints of service, inimical to public interest and welfare.

## **SECTION 4 LICENSES AND PERMITS**

### 4.1 Cable TV Head-end Station

- a. Cable TV head-end station shall obtain the following from the Commission:
  - a permit to purchase and/or possess for locally acquired or imported equipment;
  - a construction permit prior to the construction and/or installation of a Cable TV head-end station; and
  - a station license, prior to the operation of a Cable TV head-end station.
- b. Any modification of station license shall require the approval of the Commission.

4.2 Electronics and Communications Engineer (ECE) required. The installation or construction of a cable TV head-end station shall be directly supervised by a registered Electronics and Communications Engineer (ECE), and no license for the operation of the station shall be issued unless a certification by an ECE to the effect that the station was constructed or installed in accordance with the approved specifications, and that the construction or installation thereof was under his direct supervision, is submitted and consequently duly verified by the NTC.

4.3 Terms of a cable TV head-end Construction Permit.

Construction permit shall be issued for a period of six months or for one year, extension will be granted only upon showing of substantial accomplishments during the term of the construction permit, unless the failure to accomplish substantial result in the construction was due to reasons or events beyond the control of the permittee.

For the purpose of this section, a construction permit shall refer only to the antenna and head-end portion of a cable television broadcast system.

4.4 Terms of a Cable TV Head-end Station License

A station license for cable TV Head-end shall be issued for a period of one (1) year or more as the National Telecommunications Commission may decide which in any case shall not exceed more than three years. Application to renew a station license shall be filed on prescribed forms thirty (30) days before the date of expiration.

## **SECTION 5 TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS**

A. Plans and/or design of a CATV system that shall be submitted for consideration of the Commission shall be signed and sealed by a duly registered Electronics and Communications Engineer (ECE).

B. The operation of a cable television system shall be in accordance with accepted CCIR and CCITT recommendations and with the NTC technical standards for CATV.

5.1 Proof of Performance Tests

5.1.1 The operator of each cable TV system shall be responsible for insuring that each system is designed, installed and operated in a manner that fully complies with the provisions of this section. Each system operator shall be prepared to show, on request by an authorized representative of the Commission that the system does in fact, comply with the rules.

5.1.2 The operator of each cable television system shall maintain its local office a current listing of the cable television channels which that system delivers to its subscribers and the station or stations where signals are delivered on each Class I cable television

channel, and shall specify for subscriber the minimum visual signal level it maintains on each class I cable television channel under normal operating conditions.

5.1.3 The operator of each cable television system shall conduct complete performance tests of the system at least once each calendar year at intervals not to exceed 14 months and shall maintain the resulting test dated on file at the system's local office for at least five (5) years. It shall be made available for inspection by the Commission on request. The performance tests shall be directed at determining the extent to which the system complies with all the technical standards set forth in this regulation. This shall be made on each Class I cable television channel specified pursuant to paragraph 5.1.2 of this section, and shall include measurements made at no less than three widely separated points in the system, at least one of which is representative of terminals most distant from the system input in terms of cable distance. The measurements may be taken at convenient monitoring points in the cable network: Provided, that the data shall be included to relate the measured performance to the terminal. A description of instruments and procedures and a statement of the qualifications of the person performing the test shall be included.

5.1.4 Successful completion of the proof of performance tests required by Paragraph 5.1.3 of this section does no relieve the system of the obligation to comply with all pertinent technical standards at all subscriber terminals. Additional tests, repeat tests, or tests involving specified subscriber terminals may be required by the regulating body in order to secure compliance with technical standards.

## 5.2 Technical Standards

The following requirements apply to the performance of a cable television system as measured at any subscriber terminal with a matched termination, and to each of the Class I cable television channels in the system:

5.2.1 The frequency boundaries of cable television channels delivered to subscriber terminals shall conform to those set forth in this section. Provided, however, that on special application including an adequate showing of public interest, other channel arrangements may be authorized.

5.2.2 The frequency of the visual carrier shall be maintained 1.25 MHz. + 25 kHz. above the boundary of the cable television channel, except that, in those systems that supply subscribers with a converter in order to facilitate delivery of cable television of cable television channels, the frequency of the visual carrier at the output of each such converter shall be maintained 1.25 MHz + 250 kHz. above the lower boundary of cable television channel.

5.2.3 The frequency of the aural carrier shall be 4.5 MHz. + 1 MHz. above the frequency of the visual carrier.



5.2.4 The visual signal level, across a terminating impedance which correctly matches the internal impedance of the cable system as viewed from the subscribers terminals, shall be not less than the following appropriate value:

Internal impedance

75 ohms  
300 ohms

Visual Signal Level

1 millivolt  
2 millivolt

(At other impedance values, the minimum visual signal level shall be  $0.133 z$  millivolts, where  $z$  is the appropriate impedance value.)

5.2.5 The visual signal level on each channel shall not vary more than 12 decibels within any 24 hours period and shall be maintained within:

- a. 3 decibels of the visual signal level any visual carrier within 6 MHz. nominal frequency separation,
- b. 12 decibels of the visual signal level on any other channel, and
- c. a maximum level such that signal degradation due to overload in the subscriber receiver does not occur.

5.2.6 The RMS voltage of the aural signal level shall be maintained between 13 and 17 decibels below the associated visual signal level.

5.2.7 The peak-to-peak variation visual signal level caused by undesired low frequency disturbances (hum or repetitive transients) generated within the system, or by inadequate low frequency response, shall not exceed five percent (5%) of the visual signal level.

5.2.8 The channel frequency response shall be within a range of 2 decibels for all frequencies within 1 MHz. + operating frequency of the visual carrier frequency.

5.2.9 The ratio of visual signal level to system noise, and of visual level to any undesired co-channel television signal operating on proper offset performance, shall not be less than 36 decibels. This requirement is applicable to:

- a. Each signal which is delivered by a cable television system to subscribers within the predicted Grade B contour for that signal, or
- b. Each signal which is first picked up within its predicted Grade B contour.

5.2.10 The ratio of visual signal level to the RMS amplitude of any coherent disturbances such as intermodulation products or discrete-frequency interfering signals not operating on proper offset assignments shall not be less than 46 decibels.

5.2.11 The terminals isolation provided each subscribers shall be not less than 28 decibels, but in any event, shall be sufficient to prevent reflections caused by open circuited or short-circuited subscriber terminals from reproduction visible picture impairments at any other subscribers terminal.

5.2.12 As an exception to the general provision requiring measurements to be made at subscribers terminals, and without regard to the class of cable television channel involved, radiation from a cable television system shall be measured in accordance with procedures outlined in paragraph 5.3.8.1 of the regulation shall be limited.

5.2.13 Cable television system distributing signals by using multiple cable techniques or specialized receiving devices, and which, because of their basic design, cannot comply with one or more of the technical standards set forth in paragraph (a) of this section, may be permitted to operate provided that an adequate showing is made which established that the public interests is benefited. In such instances the regulating body may prescribe special technical requirements to ensure that subscribers to such systems are provided with a good quality of service.

5.2.14 Receiver antennas should be cut to respective channel frequency for optimum reception, with a front-to-back ratio not less than 18 dB. Antenna stacking is recommended for increased gain and directivity.

Receiver antenna system should provide at least 150 uV signal input to the pre-amplifier.

Antenna must stand severe wind loading and must be capable of maintaining a good impedance match across the 6 MHz. TV channel for which it is designed.

Pre-amplifiers should be mounted as close as possible to the antenna so that the weak signals could be amplified before they begin to trip down the transmission line, or at least before they are so severely attenuated that the transient noise level is nearly equal to or greater than signal level.

5.2.15 Head End Processor as RF input/output terminal match should have 16 dB minimum loss.

Adjacent channel rejection must be at least 60 dB.

Noise figure at full gain should be 5 dB or better for sub and 10 band channels; 6 dB or better for mid, high, and super band channels; 9 dB or better for UHF channels.

Spurious frequency rejection must be 60 dB or better.

5.2.16 Video signal to noise ratio of modulator must be better than 36 dB.

Maximum envelop distortion must not exceed three percent (3%).

Sound section isolation should be 40 dB.

Audio drive should be not less than 50 uV (-6 dBmV) for a 25 kHz. deviation with an impedance of 600 ohms.

Audio signal to noise ratio must be 60 dB. Or better.

Harmonic distortion (aural) should not be more than 1% at 50 Hz. To 15 kHz. at +/- 25 kHz. deviation.

Aural pre-emphasis time constant is 75 microseconds.

Audio frequency response must be within  $\pm 1$  dB., 50 Hz. To 15 kHz.

Standard IF Sound Carried is 41.25 MHz.

Standard IF Video Carrier is 45.75 MHz.

RF output terminal match should be 16 dB. Min return loss within a VSWR equal to 1:1.38.

Vestigial sideband response should be - 20 dB. at channel edge and - 40 dB. rejection of adjacent audio/visual frequencies.

Sound carrier should be attenuated at least 13 to 17 dB. down from the next higher visual carrier to avoid interference and needless waste of overall amplifier power handling capabilities.

5.2.17 A constant voltage regulator must be provided to regulate the power supply of head-end equipment to within  $\pm 10\%$  of the supplied level. Adequate lightning and surge protection should also be installed.

To eliminate RF radiation, power line filters shall be installed. In designing a new head end, a power line filter should be installed at the point where every power cascade circuit connects to the AC power source.

In order to shield the equipment from strong RF fields, a metal building must be installed to completely enclose the equipment and provide effective RF shielding.

Ambient temperature within the head-end equipment facility must be maintained at room temperature within adequate air circulation and air exchange provided.

The pilot carrier provides a reference signal which will enable special trunk amplifiers within built-in pilot-carrier sensing circuits to compensate for signal level variations. The carrier is operated 15 dB. below the nearest video-carrier level.

5.2.18 The Main trunk level must be block tilt with the high-band VHF channel higher than the low-band VHF so that the signal arriving at the next trunk must be the same strength. This is due to cable attenuation characteristics.

5.2.19 Trunk amplifiers must maintain a flatness of response for a minimum bandwidth of 5.75 MHz to 216 MHz.

Maximum noise figure without equalizers must be 7.5 dB. at 54 MHz. and 9.5 dB at 330 MHz.

Cross modulation distortion for trunk amplifiers should not be less than 80 dB.

Terminal match should offer 16 dB. minimum at 75 ohms impedance.

5.2.20 Minimum gain (Channel 13) should be at least 22 dB. which is at the same as that of trunk amplifier.

Multi-channel overload level must be 55 dBmV.

Cascade ability of the distribution amplifiers system must have a maximum, of four (4) units.

5.2.21 AC power and CATV signals must be transported to each amplifiers by the same cable. The voltage must be 30 V AC or 60 V AC. Cable powering AC supply must be installed in the truck which feeds voltage in both direction from that point. Since each amplifier draws a specific amount of current, the total load must be considered in computing the line voltage drop.

Below are some important parameters set as standards of power supply for cable powering. Note that such must be AVR.

OUTPUT VOLTAGE	30Vrms	60Vrms
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Primary	110V, 220 V	110V, 220V
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Line Regulation	+/- 2%	+/_ 2%
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RF/AC Isolation	40 dB	40 dB
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### 5.3 Measurements

5.3.1 Measurements made to demonstrate conformity with the performance requirements set forth shall be made under conditions which reflects system performance during normal operations, including the effect of any microwave relay operated in the Cable

Television Relay (CAR) Service intervening between pick-up antenna and the cable distribution network. Amplifiers shall be operated at a normal gains, either by the insertion of appropriate signals or by manual adjustments. Special signs inserted in a cable television channel for measurement purposes should be operate at levels approximating those used for normal operation. Pilot tones, auxiliary or substitute signals, and non-television signals normally carried on the cable television system should be operated at normal levels to the extent possible. Some exemplary but not mandatory measurements procedures are set forth in this section.

5.3.2 When it be necessary to remove the television signal normally carried on a cable television channel in order to facilitate a performance measurement, it will be permissible to disconnect the antenna which serves the channel under measurement and to substitute therefore a matching resistance termination. Other antennas and inputs should remain connected and normal signal levels should be maintained on other channels.

5.3.3 As may be necessary to ensure satisfactory service to subscriber, the Commission may require additional tests to demonstrate system performance or may specify the use of different test procedures.

5.3.4 The frequency response of a cable television channel may be determined by one of the following methods, as appropriate:

- a. By using a sweep frequency generator or a mutually variable signal operator at the sending end and a calibrated attenuator and frequency selective voltmeter at the subscriber terminal; or
- b. By using a multiburst generator and modulator at the sending end and a demodulator and oscilloscope display at the subscriber terminal.

5.3.5 System noise may be measured using a frequency-selective voltmeter (field strength meter) which has been suitably calibrated to indicate RMS noise or an average power level and which has a known bandwidth. With the system operating at normal level and with a properly matched resistive termination substituted for the antenna, noise power indications at the subscriber terminal are taken in successive increments of frequency equal to the bandwidth of the frequency selective voltmeter, summing the power indications to obtain the total noise power present over a 4 MHz. band centered within the cable television channel. If it is established that the noise level is constant within the bandwidth, a single measurement may be taken which is corrected by an appropriate factor representing the ratio of appropriate factor representing the ratio of 4 MHz. to the noise bandwidth of the frequency-selective voltmeter. If an amplifier is inserted between the amplifier-selective voltmeter and the subscriber terminal in order to facilitate this measurement it should have a bandwidth of at least 4 MHz. and appropriate corrections must be made to account for its gain and noise figure.

5.3.6 The amplitude of discrete frequency interfering signals within a cable television channel may be determined with either spectrum analyzer or with a frequency-selective voltmeter (field strength meter), which instruments have been calibrated for adequate

accuracy. If calibration accuracy is in doubt, measurements may be referenced to a calibrated signal generator, or a calibrated variable attenuator, substituted at the point of measurement. If an amplifier is used between the subscriber terminal and the measuring instrument, appropriate corrections must be made to account for its gain.

5.3.7 The terminal isolation between any two terminals in the system may be measured by applying a signal of known amplitude to one and measuring the amplitude of that signal at the other terminal. The frequency of the signal should be close to the mid-frequency of the channel being tested.

5.3.8 Measurements to determine the field strength of radio frequency energy radiated by cable television systems shall be made in accordance with the standard engineering procedures. Measurements made on frequencies above 25 MHz shall include the following:

5.3.8.1 A field strength meter of adequate accuracy using a horizontal dipole antenna shall be employed.

5.3.8.2 Field strength shall be expressed in the terms of the RMS value of synchronizing peak for each cable television channel for which radiation can be measured.

5.3.8.3 The dipole antenna shall be placed 3.05 meters above the ground and positioned directly below the system components where such placements results is a separation of less than 5.795 meters between the center of the dipole antenna and the system components, the dipole antenna shall be repositioned to provide a separation of 3.05 meters.

5.3.8.4 The horizontal dipole antenna shall be rotated about a vertical axis and the maximum meter radiation shall be used.

5.3.8.5 Measurements shall be made where other conductors are 3.05 or more meters away from the measuring antenna.

#### 5.4 Interference from a Cable Television System

In the event that the operation of a cable television system causes harmful interference to reception of authorized radio station, the operator of the system shall immediately take whatever steps necessary to remedy the interference.

#### 5.5 Responsibility for Receiver-Generated Interference

Interference generated by a radio or television receiver shall be the responsibility of the receiver operator, provided, however, that the operator of a cable television system to which the receiver is connected shall be responsible for the suppression of receiver-generated interference that is distributed by the system when the interfering signals are introduced into the system at the receiver.

## **SECTION 6 CARRIAGE OF TELEVISION BROADCAST SIGNALS**

### **6.1 Major Television Markets**

For purposes of the cable television rules, the following is a list of the major television markets:

- a. Naga
- b. Legaspi
- c. Metro Manila
- d. Metro Cebu
- e. Bacolod
- f. Iloilo
- g. Davao
- h. Cagayan de Oro
- i. Zamboanga

### **6.2 Mandatory Coverage**

6.2.1 A cable TV system operating in a community which is within the Grade A or Grade B contours of an authorized TV broadcast station or stations must carry the TV signals of these stations.

### **6.3 Permissible Service**

6.3.1 A cable television system operating in a community may carry or upon request by a relevant station licensee or permittee shall carry the television broadcast signals from:

- a. Television broadcast stations within whose specified principal service area the system is located.
- b. Television broadcast station licensed to other communities but within whose Grade A contours the community of the system is located.
- c. Television translator licensed to service the community of the system.
- d. Non-commercial educational television broadcast station covering the community of the system by either its Grade A or Grade B contours.

6.3.2 In addition to the signals such cable TV system is required to carry, an access channel should be provided to be used by the following entities for free, as a public service feature of the television cable system:

- a. National and local government (including military)
- b. Health and welfare
- c. Educational, cultural and civic.

6.3.3 Any such cable TV system may carry sufficient additional signals aside from those it is required to carry, so that it can provide varieties of program that will suit the needs of the community to be served.

#### 6.4 Manner of Carriage

a. Where a television broadcast signal is required to be carried by a community unit, pursuant to the rules in this sub-part.

1. The signal shall be carried without material degradation in quality (within the limitations imposed by the technical state of the art), and where applicable, in accordance with the technical standards;

2. The signal shall, on request of the station licensee or permittee, be carried on the community unit on the channel number on which the station is transmitting, except where technically unfeasible;

3. The signal shall, on request of the station licensee or permittee, be carried on the community unit on no more than one channel: provided, however, that this provision shall not apply to a signal protected pursuant to stations entitled to network program non-duplication protection and notification requirements and extent of protection, during periods when network program non-duplication protection is provided.

b. Where a television broadcast signal is carried by a community unit, pursuant to the rules in the CATV standards the program broadcast shall be carried in full, without deletion or alternation of any except as required by this part.

c. A community unit, need not carry the signal of any TV translator station if (1) the community unit is carrying the signal of the originating station, or (2) the community of the community unit is located, in whole or in part, within the Grade B contour of a station carried on the community unit whose programming is substantially duplicated by the translator station.

d. If the community of a community unit is located, in whole or in part, within the Grade B contour of both a satellite and its parent television station, and if the community unit would otherwise be required to carry both of them pursuant to the rules in this sub-part, the community unit need carry only one of these signals, and may select between them.

#### 6.5 Provisions for Systems Operating in Communities Located Outside of all Major and Smaller Television Markets

A community unit operating in a community located wholly outside all major and smaller television markets, shall carry television broadcast signals in accordance with the following provisions:



a. Any such community unit may carry or, on request of the relevant station licensee or permittee, shall carry the signals of:

1. Television broadcast stations within whose Grade B contours the community of the community unit is located, in whole or in part;
2. Television translator stations with 100 watts or higher power serving the community of the community unit and non-commercial education translator stations with 5 watts or higher power serving the community of the community unit. In addition, any community unit may elect to carry the signal of any non-commercial educational translator station;
3. Non-commercial educational television broadcast stations within whose specified zone the community unit is located, in whole or in part.
4. Commercial television broadcast stations that are significantly viewed in the community of the community unit.

b. In addition to the television broadcast signals carried pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, such community unit may carry any additional television signals.

#### 6.6 Provisions for Smaller Television Markets

A community unit operating on a community located in whole or in part within a smaller television broadcast signals only in accordance with the following provisions:

a. Any such community unit may carry or, on request of the relevant station licensee or permittee shall carry the signals of:

1. Television broadcast stations within whose specified zone the community of the community unit is located, in whole or in part;
2. Non-commercial educational television broadcast stations within whose Grade B contours the community of the community unit is located, in whole or in part;
3. Commercial television broadcast stations licensed to communities in other smaller television markets, within whose Grade B contours the community of the community unit is located, in whole or in part;
4. Television broadcast stations licensed to other communities which are generally considered to be part of the same smaller television market;
5. Television translator stations with 100 watts or higher power serving the community of the community unit and non-commercial educational translator stations with 5 watts or higher power serving the community of the community unit. In addition, any community unit may elect to carry the signal of any non-commercial educational translator station;

6. Commercial television broadcast stations that are significantly viewed in the community unit.

b. In addition to the television broadcast signals carried pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, any such community unit may carry additional television signals.

c. Where the community is located wholly or partially within one of the major television markets listed in major television markets and wholly or partially within a smaller television market, the carriage provisions for the major markets shall apply.

#### 6.7 Provisions for the Major Television Markets

Where a system serves a community that is located in whole or in part within a major television market, that community unit shall carry television broadcast signals only in accordance with the following provisions:

a. Any such community unit may carry, for on request of the relevant station licensee or permittee, shall carry the signals of:

1. Television broadcast stations within whose specified zone the community the community unit is located, in whole or in part: provided, however, that where a community unit is located in the designated community of a major television market, it shall the signal of a television station licensed to a designated community in another major television market, unless the designated community in which the community unit is located is wholly within the specified zone of the station, except otherwise as provided in this section;

2. Non-commercial education television broadcast stations within whose Grade B contours the community of the community unit is located, on whole or in part;

3. Television translator stations with 100 watts or higher power serving the community of the community unit and non-commercial educational translator stations with 5 watts or higher power serving the community of the community unit. In addition, any community unit may elect to carry the signal of any commercial educational translator station;

4. Television broadcast stations licensed to other designated communities of the same major television market;

5. Commercial television broadcast stations that are significantly viewed in the community of the community unit.

b. In addition to the television broadcast signals carried pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, any such community unit may carry any additional television signals.

#### 6.8 Sports Broadcasts

a. No community unit locate in whole or in part within the specified zone of a television broadcast station licensed to a community in which a sports event is taking place, shall, on request of the holder of the broadcast rights to that event, or its agent, carry the live television broadcast of the event if the event is not available live on television broadcast signal carried by the community unit pursuant to the mandatory signal carriage rules of this part. For the purposes of this section, if there is no television station licensed to the community in which the sports event is taking place, the applicable specified zone shall be that of the television station licensed to the community with which the sports event or local team as not as identified with any particular community, the nearest community to which a television station is licensed.

b. Notification of the programming to be deleted pursuant to this section shall include the following information:

1. As to programming to be deleted from television broadcast signals regularly carried by the community unit;

a. The name and address of the party requesting the program deletion;

b. The date, time and expected duration of the sports event the television broadcast of which is to be deleted;

c. The call letters of the television broadcast station(s) from which the deletion is to be made.

2. As to programming to be deleted from television broadcast signals nor regularly carried by the community unit:

a. The name and address of the party requesting the program deletion;

b. The date, time and expected duration of the sports event the television broadcast of which is to be deleted;

c. Notification given pursuant to this section must be received, as to regularly scheduled events, no later than the Monday preceding the calendar week (Sunday-Saturday) during which the program deletion is to be made. Notification as to events not regularly scheduled and revision of notices previously submitted, must be received within twenty-four (24) hours after the time of the telecast to be deleted in known, but in any event no later then twenty-four (24) hours from the time the subject telecast is to take place;

d. Whenever, pursuant to this section, a community unit is required to delete a television program on a signal regularly carried by the community unit, such community unit may, consistent with the rules contained in non-duplication protection and syndicated exclusivity part, substitute a program from any other television broadcast station. A program substituted may be carried to its completion, and the community unit need not

return to its regularly carried signal unit it can do so without interrupting a program already in progress;

e. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any community unit having fewer than 1,000 subscribers.

## 6.9 Non-duplication Protection and Syndicated Exclusivity

### 6.9.1 Stations entitled to network program non-duplication protection

a. Any community unit which operates in a community located in whole or in part within the 56.315 kilometers specified zone of any commercial television broadcast station or within the secondary zone which extends 32.18 kilometers beyond the specified zone of a smaller market television broadcast station (88.495 kilometers altogether), and which carries the signal of such station shall, except as provided in paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section, delete, upon request of the station licensee or permittee, the duplicating network programming of lower priority signals in the manner and to the extent specified in 6.9.2 and 6.9.3

b. For purposes of this section, the order of non-duplicating priority of the television signals carried by a community unit is as follows:

1. First, all television broadcast stations within whose specified zone the community of the community unit is located, in whole or in part;
2. Second, all smaller market television broadcast stations within whose secondary zone the community of the community unit, in whole or in part.

c. For purposes of this section, all non-commercial education television broadcast stations licensed to a community located in whole or in part within a major television market as specified in 6.7 shall be treated in the same manner as major market commercial television broadcast station, and all non-commercial education television broadcast stations not licensed to a community located in whole or in part within a major television market shall be treated in the same manner as smaller market television broadcast station.

d. Any community unit operating in a community to which a 100 watts or higher power translator station is licensed, which translator is located within the predicted Grade B signal contour of the television broadcast station that the translator station re-transmits, and which translator is carried by the community unit shall, upon request of such translator station licensee or permittee, delete the duplicating network programming of any television broadcast station whose reference point is more than 88.495 kilometers from the community of the community unit.

e. Any community unit which operates in a community located in whole or in part within the secondary zone of a smaller market television broadcast station is not required to

delete the duplicating network programming of any 100 watt or higher power television translator station which is licensed to the community of the community unit.

f. Any community unit which operates in a community located in whole or in part within the secondary zone of a smaller market television broadcast station is not required to delete the duplicating network programming of any major market television broadcast station whose reference point is also within 88.495 kilometers of the community of the community unit.

g. A community unit is not required to delete the duplicating network programming of any television broadcast station which is significantly viewed in the cable television community pursuant to significantly viewed signals; method to be followed for special showings.

#### 6.9.2 Notification requirements and extend of protection

a. Where the network programming of a television station is entitled to non-duplication protection, a community unit shall, upon request of the station licensee or permittee, refrain from simultaneously duplicating any network program broadcast by such station only if the community unit has received the information required in paragraphs (a) of (1) and (2) of this section:

1. Notification of the date and time of the programming to be protected and date and time of the programming to be deleted must, at a minimum be received on a monthly basis. If the station licensee or permittee elects to provide such notification on a monthly basis, it must be submitted no later than six (6) days preceding the calendar month during which non-duplication is requested. If the station licensee or permittee elects to provide such notification on a weekly basis, notice shall be given no later than the Monday preceding the calendar week (Sunday-Saturday) during which non-duplication protection is sought.

2. A community unit need not delete reception of a network program which is scheduled by the network between the hours of 6 and 11 P.M., eastern time, but is broadcast by the station requesting deletion, in whole or in part, outside of the period which would normally be considered prime time for network programming in the time zone involved.

#### 6.9.3 Exceptions

a. Notwithstanding the requirements of 6.9.1 and 6.9.2, a community unit need not delete reception of any program which would be carried on the community unit in color but will be broadcast in black and white by the station requesting deletion.

b. The provisions of 6.9.1 and 6.9.2 shall not apply to a cable television system having fewer than 1,000 subscribers. Within 60 days following the provision of service of 1,000 subscribers, the operator of each such system shall file a notice to that effect with the Commission and shall send a copy thereof to all television broadcast and translator stations carried by the system.

c. Network non-duplication protection need not be extended to a higher priority station for one hour following the scheduled time of completion of the broadcast of a live sports event by that station or by a lower priority station against which a cable community unit would otherwise be required to provide non-duplication protection following the scheduled time of completion.

d. The Commission will give full effect to private agreements between operators of community units and local television stations which provide for a type or degree of network program non-duplication protection which differs from the requirements of 6.9.1 and 6.9.2. A copy of any such private agreement shall be filed with the Commission and a copy shall also be placed in the community unit's public inspection file and retained in such file for as long as the contract remains in force.

#### 6.9.4 Waiver Petitions

a. Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, where a petition for waiver of the provisions of 6.9.1 and 6.9.2 is filed within fifteen (15) days after a request for network program non-duplication protection is received from a television broadcast or translator station licensee or permittee by the operator of a community unit, such community unit need not provide non-duplication protection pending the Commission's ruling on the petition of temporary relief pending further proceedings.

b. The fifteen (15) days period specified in paragraph (a) of this section shall not commence until the television broadcast station requesting exclusivity has initiated service pursuant in program test authority as provided and until the community unit serves 1,000 or more subscribers.

### **SECTION 7 OPERATING REQUIREMENTS**

#### 7.1 Electronics and Communications Engineer (ECE) Required

The operation and maintenance of a cable TV system or CATV shall be under the effective and direct supervision of a duly registered Electronics and Communications Engineer (ECE).

#### 7.2 Commercial Radiotelephone Operator Required

The actual operation of a cable TV or head-end station shall be carried on only by a licensed commercial telephone operator.

#### 7.3 Posting of Station and Operator License Required

The cable TV head-end station license, the license of the Electronics and Communications Engineer (ECE) supervising the cable TV facility and the commercial radiotelephone certificate of the radio operator(s), should be posted in a conspicuous place where the head-end of the cable TV facility is located. In case where a station or

operator license are to be filed for renewal, certified xerox copy or true copy of the original license should be posted.

#### 7.4 Logging and Record Keeping Requirements

The ECE shall see to it that proper entries of the daily operation of the station should be recorded in a logbook by a licensed radio telephone operator in charge on duty and duly signed at the end of each daily tour of duty as supervised by an ECE. Logbooks shall be kept by the Grantee for a period of two years from the date of the last entry. No entries in a logbook shall be erased, proliferated, or willfully destroyed within the period of retention required by these rules. Any unnecessary correction made by the person originating the entry, shall be initiated by him indicating the date of correction.

#### 7.5 Copies of Rules for CATV to be kept by Licensee

The owner or operator of a cable television system shall have a current copy or amendment of the rules for cable television system and shall make the same available for his use and the operators in the station.

Copies may be obtained from the National Telecommunications Commission.

### **SECTION 8 CABLE TELEVISION RELAY SERVICE**

#### 8.1 Definition of Terms:

##### a. CABLE TELEVISION RELAY SERVICE (CARS) STATION

A fixed or mobile station used for the transmission of television and related audio signals, signals of standard and FM broadcast stations, signals of instructional television fixed stations and cablecasting from the point of reception to a terminal point from which the signals are derived are distributed to the public.

NOTE: Except where the rules contained in this section make separate provision, the term "Cable Television Relay Service" or "CARS" includes the term "Local Distribution Service" or "LDS", the term Cable Television Relay Service Studio to Headend Link or "SHL", and the term "Cable Television Relay Pick-up" as defined in paragraphs b, c, and d of this section.

##### b. LOCAL DISTRIBUTION SERVICE (LDS) STATION

A fixed CARS station used within a cable television system or systems for the transmission of television signals and related audio signals, signals of standard and FM

broadcast station, signals of instructional television fixed stations, and cablecasting from a local transmission point to one or more receiving points, from which the communications are distributed to the public. LDS stations may also engage in repeated operation upon prior authorization of the Commission.

c. CABLE TELEVISION RELAY SERVICE STUDIO TO HEADEND LINK (SHL) STATION

A fixed CARS station used for the transmission of television program material and related communications from a cable television studio to the headend of a cable television system.

d. CABLE TELEVISION RELAY SERVICE PICKUP STATION

A land mobile CARS station used for the transmission of television signals and related communications from the scenes of events occurring at points removed from the cable television studios or headends.

e. REMOTE CONTROL OPERATION

Operation of a station by a qualified operator on duty at a control position from which the transmitter is not visible but which control position is equipped with suitable control and telemetering circuits so that the essential functions that could be performed at the transmitter can also be performed from the control point.

f. ATTENDED OPERATION

Operation of a station by a qualified operator on duty at the place where the transmitting apparatus is located with the transmitter in plain view of the operator.

g. UNATTENDED OPERATION

Operation of a station by automatic means whereby the transmitter is turned on and off and performs its function without attention by a qualified operator.

h. AUTHORIZED BANDWIDTH

The maximum bandwidth authorized to be used by a station as specified in the station license.

## 8.2 Application and Licenses

a. CARS stations are authorized to relay broadcast and low power TV and related audio signals, the signals of AM and FM broadcast stations, signals of instructional TV fixed station, and cablecasting intended for use by one or more cable television systems. LDS stations are authorized to relay television broadcast and related audio signals, the signals



of AM and FM broadcast stations, signals of instructional television fixed stations, cablecasting and such other communications services as may be authorized by the Commission and subject to governing laws on franchising and CPC requirements. Relaying includes re-transmission of signals by intermediate relay stations in the system. CARS licensees may interconnect their facilities with those of other CARS, common carrier, or television auxiliary licensees, and may also re-transmit the signals of such CARS, common carrier, or television auxiliary stations, provided that the program material re-transmitted meets the requirements of this paragraph.

b. The transmitter of a CARS station using FM transmission may be multiplexed to provide additional communication channels for the transmission of standard and FM broadcast station programs and operational communication directly related to the technical operation of the relay system (including voice communications, telemetry signals, alerting signals, fault reporting signals and control signals). A CARS station will be authorized only where the principal use is the transmission of television broadcast program material or cablecasting. Provided, however, that this requirement shall not apply to LDS stations.

c. CARS station licenses may be issued to cable television owners or operators and to cooperative enterprises owned by cable television owners and operators. Television translator licensees may be members of such cooperative enterprises.

d. CARS systems shall supply program material to cable television systems and translator stations only in the following circumstances:

1. Where the licensee of the CARS station or system is owner or operator of the cable television systems supplied with the program materials; or

2. Where the licensee of the CARS station or system supplies program materials to cable television systems or television translator stations wither without charge or a non-profit, cost-sharing basis pursuant to a written contract between the parties involved which provides that CARS licensee shall have exclusive control over the operation of the CARS stations licensed to him and that contributions to capital and operating expenses are accepted only on a cost-sharing, non-profit basis, prorated on an equitable basis among all the cable television systems being supplied with program material in whole or in part. Records showing the cost of the service and its non-profit, cost-sharing nature shall be maintained by the CARS licensee and held available for inspection by the Commission.

e. A CARS Licensee shall file a notification with the Commission thirty (30) days prior to supplying program materials to any cable television system or any television translator that has not been specified in its notification to the Commission containing the following information:

1. A copy of the contract between the parties pursuant to which the program material will be supplied;
  2. Network and station origin of the signals to be transmitted or, if cablecasting, the intended source and general nature of the programming;
  3. Location of the point at which reception will be made;
  4. Location of intermediate relay stations in the system through which the signal will be transmitted;
  5. Location of the relay station that will supply the program material to the cable television system;
  6. Name of each community to be served by the cable television system;
  7. Current number of subscribers of the cable television system; and
  8. Identity of the owner or owners of the cable television system. The CARS licensee may institute the service described in such notification 30 days after filing unless the commission during that period notifies the licensee that the proposed service is not authorized under these rules and the licensee shall then have the right to amend or file another notification to remedy the inadequacy or defect and to institute the service 30 days thereafter, or at such earlier date as the Commission may set upon finding that the inadequacy or defect has been remedied.
- f. Each CARS licensee providing program material to a cable television system or translator station pursuant to (d) (2) of this section shall file an annual report with the Commission within 90 days of the close of its fiscal year containing:
1. A financial statement of such operations in sufficient detail to show compliance with the requirements of this section;
  2. The names of those who have shared the use of the licensed facilities;
  3. A brief statement as to the use of the facilities may by each person sharing the use and an estimate of the approximate percentage of use by each participant; and
  4. Any change in the items previously reported to the commission in the application for the license or in a notification under this section.
- g. The provisions of paragraph (d) of this section and 8.3 shall not apply to a licensee who has been licensed in the CARS service, except that paragraph (d) of this section shall apply with respect to facilities added or cable television system first served.

h. The license of CARS pickup station authorizes the transmission of program materials and related communications necessary to the accomplishment of such transmission, from the scene of events occurring in places other than a cable television cable, to the studio or headend of its associated cable television system, or to such other cable television systems as are carrying the same program material. CARS pickup stations may be used to provide temporary CARD Studio-to-Headend Links or CARS circuits consistent with this part without further authority of Commission: provided, however, that prior Commission authority shall be obtained if the transmitting antenna to be installed will increase the height of any natural formation or manmade structure by more than 20 feet and will be existence for a period of more than two consecutive days: and provided, further, that if the transmitting equipment is to be operated for more than one day outside of the area to which the CARS station has been licensed, the Commission, the Engineer in charge of the district in which the station is licensed to operate, and the Engineer in charge if the district in which the equipment will be temporarily operated shall be notified at least one day prior to such operation. If the decision to continue operation for more than one day is not made until the operation has begun, notice shall be given to the Commission and the relevant Engineers in charge within one day after such decision. In all instance, the Commission and the relevant Engineers in charge shall be notified when the transmitting equipment has been returned to its licensed area.

### 8.3 Eligibility for License

A license for a CARS station will be issued only to the owner of a cable television system or to a cooperative enterprise wholly owned by a cable television owners, or operators upon showing that applicant is qualified, that frequencies are available for the proposed operation, and that the public interest, convenience and necessity will be served by a grant thereof.

### 8.4 Contents of Applications

a. Applications for authorization in Cable Television Relay Service shall be submitted and shall contain the information requested therein.

b. An application for a CARS studio-to-headend links or LDS station construction permit shall contain a statement that the applicant has investigated the possibility of using cable rather than microwave and the reasons why it was decided to use microwave rather than cable.

c. CARS applicants for construction permits or modifications of construction permits must follow the procedures prescribed regarding the filing of environment impact narrative statements, unless Commission action authorizing construction of a CARS station would be a minor action.

### 8.5 Who May Sign Applications?

a. Applications, amendments thereto, and related statements of fact required by the Commission shall be personally signed by the applicant, if applicant is an individual; by one of the partners, if the applicant is a partnership; by an officer, if the applicant is a corporation; or by a member who is an officer, if the applicant is an unincorporated association. Applications, amendment, and related statements of fact filed on behalf of government entities shall be signed by such duly elected or appointed officials as may be competent to do so under the laws of the applicable jurisdiction.

b. Applications, amendments thereto, and related statements of fact required by the Commission may be signed by the applicant's attorney in case of the applicant's physical disability or of his absence from the Philippines. The attorney shall in that event separately set forth the reasons why the application is not signed by the applicant. In addition, if any matter is stated on the basis of the attorney's belief only (rather than his knowledge), he shall separately set forth his reasons for believing that such statements are true.

c. Only the original of applications, amendments, or related statements of fact need be signed copies may be conformed.

d. Application, amendments, and related statements of fact shall be under oath. Willful false statements made herein, however, are punishable by fine and imprisonment, and by appropriate administrative sanctions, including revocation of station license.

## 8.6 Amendment of Applications

Any applications may be amended as a matter of right prior to the adoption date of any final action taken by the Commission with respect to the application, merely by filing the appropriate number of copies of the amendment in question duly executed in accordance with 8.5. If a petition to deny has been filed, the amendment shall be served on the petitioner.

## 8.7 Frequency Assignments

a. The band of frequencies from 12.17 to 13.20 GHz. Is also allocated to the Cable Television Relay Service. This band is shared with the Fixed-Satellite Service (earth-to-space) from 12.17 to 12.75 GHz. And Television Auxiliary Broadcast Stations from 12.70 to 13.20 GHz.

b. Television Auxiliary Broadcast Service stations may be assigned channels in the band 12.70 and 13.20 GHz. Subject to the condition that no harmful interference is caused to fixed CARS stations authorized at the time of such grants. Translator Relay stations are assigned on a secondary basis. New CARS stations shall not cause harmful interference to television STL and intercity relay stations authorized at the time of such grants. Television pick-up stations and CARS pick-up stations will be assigned channels in the band on a co-equal basis subject to the conditions that they accept interference from and cause no interference to existing or subsequently authorized television STL, television

intercity relay, or fixed CARS stations. channels in the 13.150 to 13.200 GHz. Band will be assigned exclusively to television pick-up and CARS pick-up stations on a co-equal basis. A cable television system operator will normally limited in any one area to the assignment or not more than three channels for CARS pick-up use: provided, however, that additional channels may be assigned channels upon a satisfactory showing that additional channels are necessary and are available.

c. An application for a CARS station shall be specific with regard to the channel or channels requested. Channels shall be identified by the appropriate designations set forth in paragraphs (a) of this section.

d. Other frequency assignments not specified in this section may be assigned with approval by the Frequency Management Division (FMD) of the National Telecommunications Commission (NTC).

## **SECTION 9 FEES TO BE PAID**

### **9.1 Supervisory Fee**

Operators of CATV shall be required to pay supervision fee in the amount of fifty centavos for each one hundred pesos or fraction thereof, of the capital stock subscribed and paid for stock corporation, partnership or single proprietorship of the capital invested, or of the property and equipment, which is higher.

The fees hereof shall be paid on or before September thirtieth of each year with a penalty of fifty per centum in case of delinquency: Provided, further, that if fees or any balance thereof are not paid within sixty days from the said date, the penalty shall be increased by one per centum for every month thereafter of delinquency.

For an increase of capital stock, fifty centavos of each one hundred pesos or fraction thereof of the increase capital shall be paid.

### **9.2 Permits and License Fees**

#### **9.2.1 Per CATV HEAD-END station**

Application Fee - P 300.00  
Construction Permit Fee - 950.00  
Annual License Fee - 3,000.00  
Annual Inspection Fee - 300.00

#### **9.2.2 Various Permit Fee**

Authority to Import Cable Television Equipment, spare parts and accessories(not applicable to dealers/manufacturers) - P 100.00

Other fees (including fixed or mobile cable television relay service stations (CARS) - as approved by NTC

### **SECTION 10 VIOLATIONS**

Any violation or infraction of the telecommunications law and this circular by any person, corporation, entity or association, authorized operator/subscriber shall be cause for the suspension, cancellation, revocation of all authorization or a ground for administrative sanction by the Commission

### **SECTION 11 REPEALING CLAUSE**

Any circular or memorandum, rules and regulations which are in conflict with this Circular shall be deemed superceded, amended or repealed.

### **SECTION 12 EFFECTIVITY**

This Circular shall take effect immediately and may be revised, amended or repealed as the Commission deems fit.

Quezon City, Philippines \_\_\_\_\_

**(SGD) JOSE LUIS A. ALCUAZ**  
Commissioner

APPROVED:

**RAINERIO O. REYES (SGD.)**  
Secretary, DOTC