

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Undeniably, broadcast media has revolutionized its role in our daily lives. Its conspicuous presence pervades the intimacy of the Filipino home, with at least 5.7 million out of 12.7 million Filipino households owning a television set (as of 1994) and 28.5 million out of 50.4 million Filipinos aged 10 years old and over (approximately 3 out of 10) exposed to television. Teenagers spend at least 30 hours weekly in front of the television. Beyond merely asserting its presence in every living room, however, broadcast media influences young and old viewers alike, determines national issues, and shapes public opinion. We are, therefore, left with the sole option of acknowledging the power of broadcast media and exploring its societal uses.

Yet, it is equally true that the quality of Philippine programming has deteriorated over the years. Broadcast media is currently replete with highly commercialized entertainment programs. Until 1993, most locally produced programs were game shows and variety shows. Thus, the strong influence of these programs on our youth has caused increasing concern on its adverse effects on the already declining literacy of the Filipino people.

The proliferation of broadcast media and the breadth of its audience make it a desirable and effective tool of instruction. As the youth dominates broadcast media's audience, it is most opportune to develop broadcast media as a medium of learning. Recognizing the crucial role that broadcast media plays in the promotion of the intellectual and social well-being of our youth and the deleterious effects of the continuing decline of Philippine broadcast programming, it is time we promote public broadcasting having high educational, historical, and cultural value.

This bill aims to encourage the development, production, and broadcast of non-commercial and primarily educational, historical, and cultural television and radio programs that would directly contribute to the enrichment and enhancement of our youth's intelligence and social awareness. Mindful of the considerable expenses required for the production of such programs, the bill proposes to grant tax incentives to television and radio stations and cable television systems which develop, produce, and broadcast non-commercial and primarily educational, cultural, and historical programs and to donors to such programs. It is hoped that by granting these incentives, economically sustainable, high quality and non-commercial educational, historical, and cultural programs can be developed without unmanageable financial risk to broadcast media entities, thus impelling greater participation in public broadcasting. In view of advancing both the interests of broadcast media entities and the welfare of the audience especially the youth, passage of this bill is earnestly requested.

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FRANCIS N. PANGILINAN Senator

	BENATE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
	THIRTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC) OF THE PHILIPPINES) FIRST REGULAR SESSION)
	SENATE Senate Bill No. 1848 RECEIVED BY:
	Introduced By Senator Francis N. Pangilinan
	AN ACT PROMOTING QUALITY NON-COMMERCIAL AND PRIMARILY EDUCATIONAL, HISTORICAL, AND CULTURAL TELEVISION AND RADIO PROGRAMS BY PROVIDING TAX INCENTIVES TO TELEVISION AND RADIO STATIONS AND CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEMS WHICH DEVELOP, PRODUCE, AND BROADCAST SUCH PROGRAMS AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES
	Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:
1	SEC. 1. Title This Act shall be known as the "Public Broadcasting Tax
2	Incentives Act."
3	SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy It is the policy of the State to encourage
4	and advance high quality broadcasting with educational, historical, and cultural
5	value that would inform, enlighten, and educate the public as well as promote,
6	enrich, and enhance Philippine society and culture.
7	SEC. 3. Definition of terms As used in this Act, the following terms
8	shall mean or be interpreted and construed as hereunder defined:
9	(a) "Broadcasting" shall refer to an undertaking the object of which is to
10	transmit programs, either directly by radio waves or other means of
11	telecommunication, or indirectly through a distribution undertaking, for
12	reception by the public by means of broadcasting receiving apparatus, but shall
13	not include re-transmissions;
14	(b) "Re-transmission" shall refer to receiving and simultaneously
15	transmitting, irrespective of the technical means employed, complete and

17 services, transmitted by broadcasters for reception by the general public;

unchanged radio or television program services, or important parts of such

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(c) "Public broadcasting" shall refer to the production and broadcast of
 non-commercial and primarily educational, cultural, and historical television or
 radio programs;

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(d) "Program" shall refer to sounds or visual images, or a combination of
sounds and visual images, that are intended to inform, enlighten or entertain,
but does not include visual images, whether or not combined with sounds, that
consist predominantly of alphanumeric text;

8 (e) "Television Broadcasting" shall refer to public showing by 9 transmitting sound or images by television or similar equipment, including 10 cable television, and other limited audience distribution;

(f) "Television Station" or "Television Broadcast Station" shall refer to
any television broadcast station authorized to operate on a channel regularly
allocated to a community;

(g) "Radio Station" or "Radio Broadcast Station" shall refer to any radio
 broadcast station authorized to operate on a radio frequency regularly
 allocated to a community; and

(h) "Cable Television System" or "Community Antenna Television 17 (CATV)" shall refer to any facility that, in whole or in part, receives directly or 18 indirectly over the air, and amplifies or otherwise improves the signals 19 transmitting programs broadcast by one or more television, satellite or radio 20 stations and distributes such signal by wire or cable to subscribing members of 21 the public who pay for such service(s), but such term shall not include (i) any 22 such facility that serves fewer than 50 subscribers, or (ii) any such facility that 23 serves only the residents of one or more apartment dwellings under common 24 ownership, control or management, and commercial establishments located on 25 the premises of such an apartment house, which may be subject to other laws 26 and regulations. For purposes of this Act, entities having a single head-end and 27

identical ownership of facilities extending into several communities shall be
 considered as a single entity.

Pursuant to the thrusts of this Act, non-commercial and primarily educational, historical, and cultural programs shall refer to high-quality noncommercial broadcast media programs having particular emphasis on children's programming with high educational, historical, and cultural value.

SEC. 4. Tax Incentives. – In computing taxable income, a television 7 station, a radio station, and a cable television system, may, at its option, 8 deduct research and development expenditures paid or incurred in the 9 development and production of non-commercial and primarily educational, 10 11 cultural, and historical television or radio programs for public broadcasting during the taxable year, Provided that, the total amount deductible shall not 12 exceed twenty percent (20%) of the taxpayer's taxable income computed 13 without the benefit of any tax incentives under existing laws, Provided further, 14 that this shall not apply to expenditures for the acquisition or improvement of 15 property of a character which is subject to the allowance for depreciation 16 under the National Internal Revenue Code but the allowance for depreciation 17 thereon shall be treated as expenditures. The election by the taxpayer to 18 deduct the development and production expenditures is irrevocable and shall 19 be binding in succeeding taxable years. 20

21 SEC. 5. Tax Deduction or Exemption of Donations and Contributions.— Donations, contributions, gifts, or grants for the construction or operation of 22 non-commercial and primarily educational, cultural, and historical broadcast 23 stations or for the production, acquisition, distribution, or dissemination of 24 noncommercial and primarily educational, cultural, and historical television or 25 radio programs shall be exempt from donor's taxes and shall be deductible in 26 full from the gross income of the donor. The tax privilege may only be claimed 27 28 for the taxable year the donation was made.

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SEC. 6. *Repealing Clause*. – All telecommunications and broadcasting franchises and other provisions of laws, orders, decrees, including rules and regulations inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed and/or modified accordingly.

5 SEC. 7. Separability Clause. – If any part or provision of this Act shall be 6 held to be unconstitutional or invalid, other provisions hereof which are not 7 affected thereby shall continue to be in full force and effect.

8 SEC. 8. *Effectivity*. – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days 9 following its publication in one (1) national newspaper of general circulation.

10 Approved,

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