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Introduction

The momentum towards restoring freedom of expression, and the press freedom that Filipinos gained with the fall of Philippine strongman Ferdinand Marcos, is in limbo.

The dismissal of the Marcos government in the People Power I revolution of 1986 inspired the Philippine media. It saw the formerly alternative press go mainstream and the people's right to information strengthened by executive initiatives. Journalists pursued paper trails on corruption, news commentators relentlessly went after corrupt leaders and investigative reports became more frequent.

In 2003 to 2008, however, the Philippine media situation drastically changed. Executive actions that were seen as limiting press freedom became reminiscent of the dark years under Marcos.



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The Philippines was among the worst-ranked countries in the Worldwide Press Freedom Index of 2006, published by the international press freedom watchdog, Reporters Without Borders.¹ Although its ranking went up in the 2007 index, with arrests of people involved in the killing of journalists, the attacks on media people continued. More than 40 journalists have been named in defamation suits initiated by José Miguel Arroyo, husband of President Gloria Arroyo, a first in Philippines journalism history.

Other than for the internet, the actual threat of state repression on media has increased in the past five years. Threats on press freedom have grown in number and have worsened since Marcos was removed from office. With the Arroyo administration fighting for its survival, state repression has continued and poses a serious threat to the media.

Media Freedom

An executive order was issued by President Arroyo on September 26, 2005, banning her officials from appearing before congressional bodies investigating corruption, without her permission. A newspaper office was raided on February 25, 2006, as emergency rule was imposed after an alleged foiled coup.

The Center for Media Freedom and Responsibility reported that as of December 2007, some 70 Filipino journalists had been killed in the line of duty since democracy was restored in

1986. The National Union of Journalists of the Philippines gave a higher number at 90 killed, with 53 of the killings taking place under the administration of President Arroyo, as of June 2007. (Pabico 2007) Most of these killings happened in the provinces outside of metro Manila.

The Human Security Act of the Philippines was passed on March 6, 2007, as the Philippines' contribution to the fight against post-9/11 terrorism, but media groups were worried over its vague definition of terrorism. Television personnel were arrested and later released on November 29, 2007, at the end of a standoff between rebel soldiers and police at The Peninsula hotel in Manila. A curfew was imposed on the night of the standoff and on January 11, 2008, the media was issued with an advisory to stop "interfering" in police operations.

Journalists have asked the Supreme Court to stop government officials from arresting or threatening them. "We're asking the court to put a stop to all of these threats," said lawyer Jose Manuel Diokno, who filed the 2007 case at the Supreme Court on behalf of about 100 journalists. There is no specific law that regulates media coverage – what to cover and what not to cover. However, with these regulations, some sectors or groups of people like those who have been labeled by government as enemies of the state, stand to be deprived of media coverage.

Certain government offices have also imposed a ban on critical media

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In August 2006, Arroyo created the Melo Commission headed by former Supreme Court Justice Jose Melo, to investigate the killings. The findings of the Melo report said, "It appeared that the killings of media personnel are more or less attributable to reprisals for the victims' exposés or other media practices. In the media killings, local politicians, warlords, or big business interests are viewed as the parties responsible for the killings."

In the face of a state assault on the media, however, media groups are uniting in their defence of freedom of expression.

One victory for the Philippine media was a successful petition by groups of journalists to a local court, which granted a temporary order against government, restraining them from issuing and implementing threats against the media in political emergencies. (PCIJ 2007) However, with state and non-state repressions continuing, the general situation of Philippine media is that there is freedom of media but with major restrictions.

Based on interviews by e-mail with community journalists outside metro Manila, the major obstacles to free media coverage are an authoritarian government, the public's apathy towards attacks on the press, media ownership held by a few elite families, media

outlets. Journalists are prevented from entering government offices. If allowed inside government buildings, they are guided and prevented from moving around freely. This legalized censorship prevents free coverage of certain groups, issues and institutions. When President Arroyo issued Executive Order 464 on September 26, 2005, members of the executive branch were banned from appearing before congressional inquiries or hearings without her prior consent. (Sun.Star 2006)

Constitutional guarantees on free expression and press freedom have not changed but this series of incidents over the past five years has, in effect, threatened these freedoms. In the face of a state assault on the media, however, media groups are uniting in their defence of freedom of expression. This is a positive outcome of the changing landscape because the media is gaining support from the judiciary and the legislature.

The Supreme Court has issued guidelines to all judges to impose fines instead of imprisonment on journalists convicted of libel. The writs of amparo and habeas data have been clarified in light of the killing of journalists.

State authorities have been prosecuting attacks on journalists when a complaint is filed and there are witnesses to the crime. President Arroyo created Task Force Usig on May 13, 2006, to focus on the resolution of cases of harassment and killings of journalists and activists over the past five years.

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corruption, unskilled journalists, and lack of consensus on the role of media in a democracy. (Interviews 2008)²

Philippine press used to be the most free in Asia and freedom came with only minor restrictions but, over the past five years, the Human Security Act, executive orders designed to control information flow, arrests of reporters covering a siege, killing of journalists and the raid of a newspaper office, have all created major restrictions on media.

Today, radio maintains its dominance over all Philippine mass media, reaching 10 out of 12 million homes in 1999, or 85 to 90 percent of the population.

The drive to gain media freedom after Marcos, may be threatened or even lost by the actions of the Arroyo administration, but the momentum could be regained through developments in new media, the opening of new audiences, and the tempering of executive power by other branches of government.

Radio and Television

The 2006 Annual Report of the National Telecommunications Commission

showed that of the existing television and radio outlets, there were 233 TV stations, 1,504 CATV networks and 375 AM and 596 FM stations. (National Telecommunications Commission 2006)

Philippine media is mostly private-owned. Only some of the television and radio stations are owned by the state. The television stations owned by government are the Radio Philippines Network (RPN), the National Broadcasting Network (NBN), and the Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation (IBC), and their radio stations are heard throughout the country. Both the RPN and the IBC were sequestered by the government following the People Power I. The Philippine Broadcasting Service (PBS) is also a government owned radio network

Government uses state-owned television and radio networks as venues for the dissemination of government information. While their newsrooms are free to cover news events, the RPN and IBC, as sequestered agencies, take directions from the government.

Radio is a way of life for Filipinos. Millions tune in to listen to farming tips, music, news, commentaries, soap operas and opinion pieces. Local and foreign pop music is aired around the clock. Average radio listening time per person is estimated at two to three hours a day. Metropolitan Manila is the nerve centre of the broadcast media but radio listenership tends to be much higher in areas beyond it, especially in rural areas.

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Today, radio maintains its dominance over all Philippine mass media, reaching 10 out of 12 million homes in 1999, or 85 to 90 percent of the population. There are 25 million households with radios nationwide (while only 8.52 million have televisions).

Latest figures for television indicate there are 137 television stations nationwide: 63 are originating, 50 are relay, and 24 ultra high frequency (UHF) stations. Cable TV is technically not considered part of the broadcast TV industry. Metro Manila has 12 TV stations (all types), Luzon 53, Visayas 28, and Mindanao 44 TV stations.

Phenomenal growth has also been seen in wired and wireless information and communication technologies. In urban areas, mobile phones have become a fashion accessory.

TV stations are part of the five major TV networks — ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation, Associated Broadcasting Corporation, GMA Network, Inc., Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation (IBC), Radio Philippines Network (RPN), and People's Television Network, Inc. The biggest networks are ABS-CBN and GMA Network. ABS-CBN

has 11 originating stations, 14 TV relay stations, and eight affiliate TV stations. GMA Network has two originating, 40 relays, and seven affiliate stations.

New Media

One area of promise is in new media where technology has enabled the free flow of information despite state repression and vested interests of media owners.

Cable TV, videocassette recorders and players, computers and satellite television were introduced in the Philippines from the 1960s onwards. The introduction of satellite programming by TV networks, ABS-CBN and GMA, in 1991 spurred interest in cable television. Community antenna TV (CATV) systems in many parts of the country receive broadcast signals from stations originating in Manila. Metro Manila is well served by a number of major cable systems, the biggest being Skycable and Home Cable, which offer at least 60 channels.

Phenomenal growth has also been seen in wired and wireless information and communication technologies. In urban areas, mobile phones have become a fashion accessory.

Access to computers lags behind other new media growth, with only 1.53 million personal computers in the entire country, or about two PCs for every 100 Filipinos. (Lallana, 2004).

With the proliferation of internet cafés and low-cost prepaid internet cards,

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the number of internet users is rising. There has been an increase from about 3.4 million users in 2002, to 10 million today.

Through electronic media, newspaper organizations offer news in various platforms - on websites, blogs, e-newsletters and text message alerts.

As at April 2007, 15.4 percent of Filipinos use the internet. (Internet World Stats 2007) A NETScan survey report said that in 2002, an estimated six percent of the total urban population used the internet. The upper and middle socio-economic classes account for almost two out of three users. (Lallana 2003/2004)

The internet in the Philippines is regulated by the Electronic Commerce Act 2000, which controls operations and transactions but does not hinder access or restrict content. The industry is governed by the same laws as the general public, on intellectual property, libel and fraud.

Print and Online Media

The past five years have seen the widespread use of new technology in the media. The use of blogs by journalists

and the rise of the provincial press have been noticeable and the technology has created new opportunities for national and community media and the large numbers of Filipinos working in other countries.

Through electronic media, newspaper organizations offer news in various platforms - on websites, blogs, e-newsletters and text message alerts. The introduction of internet publications provides journalists with a venue for reporting the news immediately and independently. Newspaper organizations have developed websites like the www.inquirer.net of the Philippine Daily Inquirer and the www.sunstar.com.ph of the Cebu-based Sun.Star Publishing Inc

Of the independent internet publications, Newsbreak at www.newsbreak.com.ph runs news features and in-depth reports, the Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism (www.pcij.org) is known for investigative journalism. Blogs are also becoming popular and are not limited to Manila journalists. Among the journalism blogs outside of metro Manila are the “Leon Kilat: The Cybercafe Experiments” of Cebu journalist Max Limpag; “Peryodistang Pinay” of Isolde Amante of Cebu; and the “Mindanao Alerts” of Carol Arguillas.

English is now the mass media language of the comparatively better educated upper and middle classes who read broadsheets, own video recorders and players, and have internet access at home. On the other hand, native languages, particularly Filipino, are used by mass media (such as AM radio,

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tabloids and comics) patronized by the less educated classes.

Internet penetration in the Philippines or the number of Filipinos who connect to the Internet is at 15.4 percent of the population as of April 2007. (Internet World Stats 2007) A NETScan survey report said that, in 2002, an estimated six percent of the total urban population use the Internet. The upper and middle economic classes account for almost two out of three users. (Lallana 2003/2004)

Self-regulation

Adhering to tenets of social responsibility and in response to the scrutiny of civil society, the Philippine media has sought to exercise self-regulation to endorse and enforce professional standards. The Philippine Daily Inquirer has a resident ombudsman. The Inquirer and most major national and provincial newspapers and news magazines in the country are members of the Philippine Press Institute, founded in 1964 to promote ethical standards in the profession through training, to protect journalists' rights, and work for the welfare of journalists.

The broadcasting industry practices self-regulation through the Kapisanan ng mga Brodkaster sa Pilipinas (National Association of Broadcasters of the Philippines), or KBP, established in 1973. KBP has promulgated codes of ethics for radio and television and established guidelines for their practice. The codes set programme standards for news, public affairs and commentaries, political

broadcasts, children's programming, religious programming, television advertising, and the coverage of violence and other sensitive matters. Similar practices of self-regulation have been set in the film industry through the Movies and Television Review and Classification Board (MTRCB) and in the advertising industry through the Advertising Board of the Philippines (ADBOARD).

Endnotes

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National Statistics Office (2003): "Literacy Status of Filipinos."
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National Telecommunications Commission (2006): "Industry Profile"
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MAJOR MEDIA - Print

Business World

Published	:	Daily, since 1967
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	Nationwide
Market	:	Business sector
Address	:	95 Balete Drive Extension, New Manila, Quezon City 1112
Telephone/Fax	:	Direct +63 2 535 9919, Trunk line: +63 2 535 9901 +63 2 5359918
Email	:	editor@bworld.com.ph
Executive Editor	:	Arnold E. Belleza
Website	:	http://www.bworldonline.com
Membership	:	Philippine Press Institute, United Print Media Group

Business World is the reincarnation of Business Day, the country's first business daily, which closed down after a labour problem.

The Daily Tribune

Published	:	Daily, since 2000
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	Nationwide
Market	:	General readership
Address	:	The Penthouse Suites, GLC Building, T.M. Kalaw Corner, A. Mabini Streets, Ermita, Manila
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 521 5511/ +63 2 521 5522
Email	:	nco@tribune.net.ph
Website	:	http://www.tribune.net.ph
Email	:	webmaster@tribune.net.ph
Publisher	:	The Tribune Publishing Co. Inc.
Editor-in-chief	:	Ninez Cacho-Olivares

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Newspaper Malaya

Published	:	Daily, since 1981
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	Nationwide
Address	:	People's Independent Media, Inc., 371 Bonifacio Drive, Port Area, Manila 1018
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 339 3324, +63 2 339 3327
Website	:	http://www.malaya.com.ph
Publisher	:	Amado Macasaet
Executive Editor	:	Enrique Romualdez
Editor-in-chief	:	Joy Delos Reyes

Malaya means "free" in the Filipino language. Founded in 1981 as a Tagalog language newspaper by Jose Burgos Jr., Malaya shifted to the English language when its sister publication, We Forum, was closed down by the Marcos government in 1983. During the politically troubled Marcos years from 1983 to 1986, Malaya was at the forefront, giving readers a balanced perspective.

Manila Bulletin

Published	:	Daily, since 1900
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Muralla corner Recoletos, Intramuros, Manila 1002
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 527 8121 to 35/ +63 2 527 7510
Email	:	bulletin@mb.com.ph
Website	:	http://www.mb.com.ph
Publisher	:	Dr. Cris J. Icban Jr.
Editor-in-chief	:	Atty. Hermogenes P. Pobre

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Manila Times

Published	:	Daily, since 1898
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	Nationwide
Address	:	371 A. Bonifacio Drive, Port Area, Manila
Email	:	newsboy1@manilatimes.net
Website	:	http://www.manilatimes.net
Publisher	:	The Manila Times Publishing Corp.

Philippine Daily Inquirer

Published	:	Daily, since 1985
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	Nationwide
Address	:	Chino Roces Avenue corner Yague and Mascardo Streets, Makati City
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 897 8808 / +63 2 897 4793
Email	:	feedback@inquirer.com.ph
Website	:	http://www.inquirer.net
Publisher	:	Isagani Yambot
Editor-in-chief	:	Letty Jimenez-Magsanoc

The Inquirer began during the last days of the Marcos regime and gained credibility through its hard-hitting stories exposing the regime's abuses. After the overthrow of Marcos, the Inquirer grew to become one of the country's biggest mainstream newspapers. Its online version, www.inquirer.net, provides online news and wireless content for mobile phones (SMS and WAP) and personal digital assistants.

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The Philippine Star

Published	:	Daily, since 1986
Language	:	English
Circulation	:	Nationwide
Address	:	R. Oca Jr. and Railroad Streets, Port Area, Manila
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 527 7901 to 15
Email	:	feedback@philstar.net.ph
Website	:	http://www.philstar.com
Editor-in-chief	:	Isaac G. Belmonte
Online Editor	:	Jjun Bana

The Philippine Star is a leading English language broadsheet. Its other publications are the Pilipino STAR Ngayon, a tabloid published in the national language; The Freeman, Cebu's oldest English language newspaper; Banat, a tabloid published in Cebuano; and People Asia Magazine, which profiles personalities in the Philippines and the region.

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MAJOR MEDIA - Television

ABS-CBN Channel 2 (DWWX-TV)

On-Air since	:	1953
Language	:	English, Filipino
Address	:	Sgt. E.A. Esguerra Ave. cor. Quezon City
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 415 2272 / +63 2 431 9368
Email	:	web_feedback@abs-cbn.com
Website	:	http://www.abs-cbnnews.com
Ownership	:	ABS-CBN Corporation
Chairman&COO	:	Eugenio Lopez III
News Group Head	:	Maria Ressa Satellite Channel

ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation (known as “ABS-CBN” or the “Company”) is the largest integrated media and entertainment company in the Philippines. It is involved in television and radio broadcasting, as well as the production of television programming for domestic and international audiences.

The company’s Very High Frequency (“VHF”) television network (which consists of its flagship station in metro Manila, Channel 2, 23 other owned and operated television stations, and 10 affiliated stations) is the leading television network in the Philippines. The company also operates Studio 23, the leading Ultra High Frequency (“UHF”) television network, with 35 television stations.

It is also one of the leading radio broadcasting companies, owning 19 AM and FM radio stations and 10 affiliated radio stations throughout the country. Its anchor radio stations in Manila, DZMM and DWRR, are the highest-rated stations in metro Manila in the AM and FM bands, respectively.

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GMA Channel 7 (DZBB-TV)

On-Air since	:	October 29, 1961
Language	:	English, Filipino
Address	:	GMA Network Center, EDSA corner Timog Ave., Diliman, Quezon City 1101
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 982 7777 / +63 2 927 6210
Email	:	feedback@gmanews.tv
Website	:	http://www.gmanews.tv
Chairman	:	Atty. Felipe L. Gozon
Satellite Channel	:	Measat 2, Agila 2 (Dream Satellite TV)

The GMA Network Inc. has continually kept in touch with the preferences of its viewers, which it considers as “Kapuso Mo, Anumang Kulay ng Buhay,” (One in Heart, Regardless of the Colors of Life). GMA delights its viewers with rib-tickling comedies, heartwarming dramas, action-packed animated series, value-laden educational and feel good true story programs, and comprehensive, balanced news and public affairs reports. With constant innovation, GMA has set trends in the broadcast industry - viewers can participate in polls, interact with other viewers on-air, and send feedback through text messaging.

GMA has a network of 46 VHF stations. It can also be heard on 26 radio stations throughout the country, including dzBB-AM and dwLS-FM in Manila, and dySS-AM and dyRT-FM in Cebu.

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IBC Channel 13

On-Air since	:	February 1, 1975
Language	:	English, Filipino
Address	:	Broadcast City Complex, Capitol Hills, Diliman, Quezon City
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 925 4002
Email	:	info@ibc.com.ph
Ownership	:	Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation
President	:	Renato Bello
News Director	:	Amelita Rabadam
Satellite Channel	:	Agila 2, Agila 2 (Dream Satellite TV)

Roberto Benedicto, a Marcos friend, bought the rights to Channel 13 from another network in 1975. He owned the station until it was sequestered in 1986, following the overthrow of the Marcos regime. Up until then it was the top-rated station in the country. Airing Philippine Basketball Association games boosted the station's ratings from 1996 to 2002. Many of its primetime programs are canned shows from the US.

RPN Channel 9

On-Air since	:	June 29, 1960
Language	:	English, Filipino
Address	:	Broadcast City, Capitol Hills, Diliman, Quezon City
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 931 8645 / +63 2 931 8640
Email	:	tmm@rpn9.com
Ownership	:	Radio Philippines Network
President	:	Orlando Mercado
Satellite Channel	:	Agila 2, Agila 2 (Dream Satellite TV)

Roberto Benedicto owned the station until the government sequestered it in the aftermath of the overthrow of the Marcos regime in 1986. The station is known for sparking the craze for canned soap operas from Mexico ("telenovelas") when it aired the series "Marimar" in 1996. Many of its primetime programs are canned shows from the US.

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ABC Channel 5

On-Air since	:	June 19, 1960
Language	:	English, Filipino
Address	:	762 Quirino Highway, San Bartolome, Novaliches, Quezon City
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 936 2551 to 66/ +63 2 936 2502
Email	:	corpaf@abc5tv.com
Website	:	http://www.abc5tv.com
Ownership	:	Associated Broadcasting Company
CEO	:	Tonyboy Cojuangco

ABC Channel 5 began operating in 1960 as DZTM-TV. It belonged to the media conglomerate owned by the Roces family, publishers and owners of the daily Manila Times. It closed down on declaration of martial law on September 21, 1972, and re-opened in 1992 with its widely popular nightly newscast, "The Big News", resumed telecasting. ABC has 15 stations, 100-plus cable TV affiliates countrywide, and runs DWET-FM.

Net 25

On-Air since	:	July 27, 1999
Language	:	English, Filipino
Address	:	Maligaya Bldg. 2, 887 EDSA, Quezon City
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 981 1191 / +63 2 981 1192
Email	:	info@net-25.com
Ownership	:	Eagle Broadcasting Corporation
Satellite Channel	:	PAS 8, Agila 2 (Dream Satellite TV)

NET 25, a free TV channel, is the UHF TV station of Eagle Broadcasting Corporation (EBC). It is on Channel 25 on terrestrial TV and is carried by major cable operators led by Skycable (Channel 62 or 70), Home (Channel 55), and Destiny (Channel 41). It is aired by 416 cable operators nationwide, via the Mabuhay Aguila 2 satellite, and re-transmitted through the DTH system of Dream Broadcasting Corporation (Channel 18). Most local shows are produced by the religious group Iglesia ni Cristo. Most foreign shows are imported from TechTV, a US cable channel owner.

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Zoe 11 (DZOE-TV)

On-Air since	:	April 19, 1998
Language	:	English, Filipino
Address	:	22/F Strata 2000 Bldg., Emerald Ave., Ortigas Center, Pasig City
Telephone	:	+63 2 638 34 68
Ownership	:	Zoe Broadcasting Network
Chairman	:	Eddie Villanueva

Studio 23 (DWAC-TV)

On-Air since	:	October 12, 1996
Language	:	English, Filipino
Address	:	3/F Main Building, ABS-CBN Broadcast Center, Sgt. E.A. Esguerra Ave., Diliman, Quezon City 1103
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 415 2272, locals -2502, -5169
Email	:	studio23@abs.pinoycentral.com
Website	:	http://www.abs-cbn.com/studio23
Ownership	:	Studio 23 (a subsidiary of ABS-CBN)
News Director	:	Ricardo Puno Jr

Studio 23 sought to target an upmarket audience that its parent company, ABS-CBN, was no longer servicing. MTV was aired upon its launch and two days later, its first newscast, NEWS 23. Basketball has become one of the station's selling points.

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MAJOR MEDIA - Radio

AM Radio Stations - Manila

DZXL

On-Air since	:	Early 1960s (as DZHP, changed to DZXL in 1975)
Language	:	Filipino
Address	:	Guadalupe Commercial Building, EDSA Guadalupe, Makati City
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 671 35 58, +63 2 671 42 31
Email	:	rmnmanila@rmn.ph
Website	:	http://www.rmn.ph
Ownership	:	Radio Mindanao Network
President	:	Eric Canoy

DZBB (SuperRadyo)

On-Air since	:	June 14, 1950
Language	:	Filipino
Address	:	GMA Complex, Epifanio De Los Santos Ave., Cor. 11 th Jamboree St. Diliman, Quezon City 1103
Telephone	:	+632 924 3018
Email	:	rgma@gmanetwork.com
Website	:	http://www.gmanews.tv
Ownership	:	GMA Network Inc

Robert "Bob" Stewart sent the first signals of radio station DZBB from a makeshift studio in Escolta, Manila. This small station became noted for its pioneering programs and notable coverage such as that of the eruption of Mt. Hibok-Hibok in 1951 and the presidential election in 1953, which was won by Ramon Magsaysay.

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DZMM

On-Air since	:	Mid-1960s (forced to close down due to Martial Law in 1972; re-opened in 1986)
Language	:	Filipino
Address	:	ABS-CBN Broadcast Center, Sgt. E.A. Esguerra Ave., Diliman, Quezon City 1103
Telephone	:	+63 2 924 41 01, +63 2 415 22 72, +63 2 416 63 00
Website	:	http://www.tfc-na.com/tfc/radio/dzmm.asp
Ownership	:	ABS-CBN

Prior to its closure in 1972, upon the declaration of a state of martial law in the country, DZMM was an English AM music station. When the station re-opened in 1986, programming was dominated by news and commentary following the so-called "Radyo Patrol" format, which brought in live breaking news, news updates and opinions.

DZRH

On-Air since	:	July 15, 1939
Language	:	Filipino
Address	:	Star City Complex, Roxas Boulevard, Pasay City
Telephone	:	+63 2 832 6127
Ownership	:	Primax Broadcasting Network Inc

The station began airing as KZRH in 1939. "RH" stands for "Radio Heacock" named after H.E. Heacock, the station's original owner. It was the "Voice of Freedom" in the dark days of the siege of Corregidor. In 1972, it was shut down when former President Ferdinand E. Marcos declared Martial Law. In 1994, the DZRH Satellite Radio Network was launched, extending the station's coverage to 97 per cent of the country's communities.

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DZRV (Radio Veritas)

On-Air since : 1969
Language : Filipino
Address : 162 West Ave. cor. Epifanio De Los Santos Ave.,
Quezon City
Telephone : +63 2 925 7931
Email : dzrv846@info.com.ph

Radio Veritas is well remembered for airing Manila Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin's call that mobilized hundreds of thousands of people to join in the first People Power Revolt in February 1986.

AM Radio Stations - Cebu

DYHP

On-Air since : 1963
Language : Cebuano
Address : 2/F Gold Palace Building, 168 Osmeña Boulevard,
Cebu City 6000
Telephone/ : +63 32 256 1916

DYXR

Language : Cebuano
Address : 3/F Cinco Centrum, Fuente Osmeña, Cebu City
6000
Telephone : +63 32 254 7767

DYMF

Language : Cebuano
Address : 87-A Borromeo St., Cebu City 6000
Telephone : +63 32 256 0834

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DYSS

Language	:	Cebuano
Address	:	GMA Skyview Complex, Nievel Hills, Lahug, Cebu City 6000
Telephone	:	+63 32 231 4829
Ownership	:	GMA 7 Manila

DYAB

Address	:	ABS-CBN Broadcast Complex, North Road, Jagobiao, Mandaue City, Cebu 6014
Telephone	:	+63 32 422 1950
Email	:	dyab1512@gmail.com
Ownership	:	ABS-CBN

AM Radio Stations - Davao

DXMF

Language	:	Bisaya/ Cebuano
Address	:	CBS Development Corporation Building, San Pedro St., Davao City 8000
Telephone	:	+63 82 225 3726

DXDC

On-Air since	:	the late 1950s
Language	:	Bisaya/ Cebuano
Address	:	2/F San Vicente Building, cor. Anda and Bonifacio Sts., Davao City 8000
Telephone	:	+63 82 221 7285

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DXGO

Language	:	Bisaya/ Cebuano
Address	:	Pacific Building, Duterte Road, Brgy. Castillo, Agdao, Davao City 8000
Telephone	:	+63 82 227 1368
Ownership	:	GMA Manila

DXGM

Language	:	Bisaya/ Cebuano
Address	:	Amesco Building, Damaso Suazo St., Uyanguren, Davao City 8000
Telephone	:	+63 82 224 0680

DXAB

Language	:	Bisaya/ Cebuano
Address	:	ABS-CBN Broadcast Complex, Shrine Hills, Matina, Davao City 8000
Telephone	:	+63 82 296 1911 to 17, +63 82 300 1027, +63 82 297 6224
Email	:	kimhife@abs.pinoycentral.com

FM Radio Stations - Manila

DWAV (Wave 89.1)

On-Air since	:	March 2001
Language	:	English
Address	:	Unit 201, Strata 2000 Building, Emerald Ave., Ortigas Center, Pasig City
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 634 9283
Email	:	wave891@wave891.fm
Website	:	http://www.wave891.fm
Station Manager/ Director	:	Rolando Sulit

PHILIPPINES

DWTM (Magic 89.9)

On-Air since : 1986
Language : English
Address : Unit 907, Paragon Plaza, Epifanio De Los Santos Ave. cor. Reliance St., Mandaluyong City 1550
Telephone/Fax : +63 2 638 2513
Email : magic@magic899.fm
Website : <http://www.magic899.fm>
Station Manager/
Director : Nelson Capulso

DWRX

Language : English
Address : 17/F Strata 2000 Building, Emerald Ave., Ortigas Center, Pasig City
Telephone/Fax : +63 2 633 5414
Website : info@rx931.com
Email : <http://www.rx931.com>
Station Manager/
Director : Divine Dolina

DWYS (Yes FM)

Language : Tagalog
Address : Star City Complex, Pasay City
Telephone/Fax : +63 2 832 6127
Station Manager/
Director : Juan Elizalde

PHILIPPINES

DWRR

Language	:	English/ Tagalog
Address	:	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Center, Sgt.E.A.Esguerra Ave., Diliman, Quezon City 1103
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 924 4101, +63 2 924 2684
Website	:	http://www.tfc-na.com/tfc/radio/wrr.asp
Station Manager/ Director	:	Bombie Balquiedra

FM Radio Stations - Cebu

DYHR

Address	:	2/ F Cinco Centrum Building, Fuente Osmena, Cebu City 6000
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 32 231 2374
Station Manager/ Director	:	Allan Montecarlos

DYBN

Language	:	English
Address	:	Boy Scout Camp, Capitol Hills, Lahug, Cebu City 6000
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 32 254 1046
Website	:	http://www.killerbee.fm/subdomains/cebu
Station Manager/ Director	:	Jerome Calatrava

DYMX

Address	:	Development Corporation Building, 140 M. Veles St., Cebu City 6000
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 32 253 0317, +63 32 253 2204
Station Manager/ Director	:	Jose Ocampo III, Louie Espino

PHILIPPINES

DYLS

Address : ABS-CBN Broadcast Complex, North Road, Jagobiao,
Mandaue City, Cebu 6014
Telephone/Fax : +63 32 422 1950 to 59
Email : tatasy@abs.pinoycentral.com
Station Manager/
Director : Tata Sy

DYBU

Address : 2/F Cinco Centrum Building, Fuente Osmena, Cebu
City 6000
Telephone/Fax : +63 32 253 4859, +63 32 254 6171
Station Manager/
Director : Albert Tabanao

FM Radio Stations - Davao

DXDR

On-Air since : April 1996
Language : Cebuano, Tagalog
Address : 5/F State Investment Trust Building, CM Recto Ave.,
Davao City 8000
Telephone/Fax : +63 82 222 0206
Email : energyfmdavao@yahoo.com
Station Manager/
Director : Noel Amoroso

DXBM

Address : 6/F Aldevinco Building, CM Recto Ave., Davao City 8000
Telephone/Fax : +63 82 226 2020, +63 82 226 3856
Station Manager/
Director : Wilson Entrata

PHILIPPINES

DXKX

Address : #4, Jocar Complex II, Guerrero St., Davao City 8000
Telephone/Fax : +63 82 222 91 50
Station Manager/
Director : Jacky Marquez

DXFX

Address : Development Corporation Building, San Pedro St.,
Davao City 8000
Telephone/Fax : +63 82 222 5924
Station Manager/
Director : Roderick Cejes

DXRR

Address : ABS-CBN Broadcast Complex, Shrine Hills, Matina,
Davao City 8000
Telephone/Fax : +63 82 296 1911 to 17, +63 82 300 1027, +63 82
297 6224
Email : kimhife@abs.pinoycentral.com
Station Manager/
Director : Kim Hife

PHILIPPINES

OTHER MEDIA - Local Newspapers

The Freeman

Published	:	Daily, since 1919
Language	:	English
Address	:	Philippine Star Building, V. Gullas St., Cebu City 6000
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 32 255 4263 / +63 32 255 0927
Email	:	freeman@mozcom.com
Website	:	http://www.philstar.com
Editor-in-chief	:	Jerry Tundag
Distribution	:	Metro Cebu

Cebu Daily News

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	English
Address	:	18-15 Escario St., Cebu City 6000
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 32 232 7618 / +63 32 232 7615
Email	:	cdn@inquirerpublications.ph
Website	:	www.cdn.ph
Publisher	:	Eileen Mangubat
Distribution	:	Metro Cebu

Banat News

Published	:	Daily
Address	:	V. Gullas St. cor. D. Jakosalem St., Cebu City 6000
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 32 255 4263 / +63 32 255 0927
Email	:	banatnews@eudoraimail.com
Publisher	:	Juanito Jabat
Distribution	:	Metro Cebu

PHILIPPINES

Sun.Star Cebu

Published	:	Daily, since 1982
Language	:	English
Market	:	General readership
Address	:	Sun.Star Building, P. del Rosario St., Cebu City 6000
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 32 254 6100/ +63 32 253 7256
Email	:	centralnewsroom@sunstar.com.ph
Website	:	http://www.sunstar.com.ph/cebu
Publisher	:	Sun.Star Publishing Inc.
Editor-in-chief	:	Atty. Pachico Seares
Editor Online	:	Nini Cabaero
Distribution	:	Metro Cebu

Sun.Star Super Balita Cebu

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Cebuano
Address	:	Sun.Star Building, P. del Rosario St., Cebu City 6000
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 32 254 6100/ +63 32 253 7256
Email	:	superbalita@sunstar.com.ph
Publisher	:	Sun.Star Publishing Inc.
Editor-in-chief	:	Atty. Pachico Seares
Distribution	:	Metro Cebu

The Mindanao Daily Mirror

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	English
Address	:	270 Ramon Magsaysay Ave., Davao City 8000
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 82 227 5716, +63 82 224 2848 / +63 82 227 9347
Email	:	mirror2@skynet.net
Editor-in-chief	:	Marietta Siongco
Distribution	:	Metro Davao

PHILIPPINES

Mindanao Times

Published	:	Daily, since 1946
Language	:	English
Address	:	UMBN Broadcast Centre, P. Reyes St., Davao City 8000
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 82 221 3006/ +63 82 221 7824
Email	:	timesmen@mozcom.com
Website	:	http://www.mindanaotimes.com.ph
Distribution	:	Metro Davao

Sun.Star Davao

Published	:	English
Language	:	Granland Door 5 and 6, Warehouse and Business
Address	:	Center, R. Castillo St. Agdao, Davao City 8000
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 82 235 1004 to 09/ +63 82 235 1006
Email	:	ed_davao@sunstar.com.ph
Website	:	http://www.sunstar.com.ph/davao
Editor-in-chief	:	Stella Estremera
Distribution	:	Metro Davao

Sun.Star Super Balita Davao

Published	:	Daily
Language	:	Cebuano
Address	:	Granland Door 5 and 6, Warehouse and Business Center, R. Castillo St., Agdao, Davao City 8000
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 82 235 1004 to 09/ +63 82 235 1006
Distribution	:	Metro Davao

PHILIPPINES

MAJOR MEDIA - Magazines

Three publishing houses dominate magazine publication in the Philippines. The biggest of them is ABS-CBN Publishing, which was established in 1992 as Guide Publication Inc. with the acquisition of Metro, a publication of Guide and Metro. In 2000, the company changed its name to ABS-CBN Publishing Inc. It has launched a number of magazines such as Star Studio, Okatokat, Flames, Cool Hearts, Chalk, Metro Weddings, Metro Working Mom, The Best of Food Magazine Cookbook, Coffee Table Book, Pink, Step by Step Cookbook, Metro Home and Entertaining and Metro Shopping, Metro Active, The Buzz Magasin, The Buzz Reload, Teleserye Magazine, Questor and Metro Society. The other major publishing houses are Mega Magazines and Publishing Inc, and Summit Media.

ABS ABS-CBN Publishing

Address	:	4/F ELJ Communications Center, ABS-CBN Broadcast Center, Eugenio Lopez Ave., Diliman, Quezon City 1103
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 924 4101, +63 2 415 2272 / +63 2 415 1215, +63 2 415 2853
President	:	Ernesto Lopez

Mega Magazines and Publishing Inc.

Address	:	18/F Strata 100 Building, Emerald Ave., Ortigas Center, Pasig City 1605
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 631 4959, +63 2 631 2859/ +63 2 631 2862, +63 2 634 2616
President	:	Rosario Yap

Summit Media

Address	:	Level 1 Robinson's Galleria Mall, Epifanio De Los Santos Ave., cor. Ortigas Ave., Quezon City
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 631 8971/ +63 2 637 2206, +63 2 631 7748
President	:	Lisa Gokongwei

PHILIPPINES

Lifestyle and Fashion Magazines

Cosmopolitan Philippines

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	Summit
Editor-in-chief	:	Myrza Sison

FHM Philippines

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	Summit
Editor-in-chief	:	Eric Ramos

Food

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	ABS-CBN Publishing
Editor-in-chief	:	Norma Olizon-Chikiamco

Lifestyle Asia

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	Media

Mega Magazine

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	Mega
Editor-in-chief	:	Liza Ilarde

Metro

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	ABS-CBN Publishing
Editor-in-chief	:	Thelma Sioson-San Juan

PHILIPPINES

Metro Active

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	ABS-CBN Publishing
Editor-in-chief	:	Annie Alejo

Metro Home and Entertaining

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	ABS-CBN Publishing

Metro Shopping

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	ABS-CBN Publishing

My Home

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	Summit

Preview

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	Summit
Editor-in-chief	:	Pauline Suaco-Juan

Fun and Entertainment Magazines

Star Studio

Language	:	English (Tagalog edition)
Publisher	:	ABS-CBN Publishing
Editor-in-chief	:	Jerome Gomez

Buzz Magasin

Language	:	Tagalog
Publisher	:	ABS-CBN Publishing

PHILIPPINES

Yes!

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	Summit
Editor-in-chief	:	Joann Maglipon

Family/Home/Parenting/Health

Good Housekeeping Philippines

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	Summit
Editor-in-chief	:	Becky Kho

Metro Working Mom

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	ABS-CBN Publishing
Editor-in-chief	:	Gina Abuyuan-Llanes

Smart Parenting

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	Summit
Editor-in-chief	:	Karen Galarpe

Business

Entrepreneur

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	Summit
Editor-in-chief	:	Lyra Villafaña

PHILIPPINES

Men's Zone (BusinessWorld)

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	Summit
Editor-in-chief	:	Leticia M. Locsin
Editor-in-chief	:	Maggie Adan

Questor

Language	:	English
Publisher	:	ABS-CBN Publishing
Editor-in-chief	:	Bambi Eloriaga

Media Related Institutions

Center for Media Freedom and Responsibility (CMFR)

Address	:	2/F Ateneo Professional Schools-Salcedo, 130 HV Dela Costa St., Salcedo Village, Makati City 1227
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 894 1326, +63 2 840 0903/ +63 2 840 0889
Email	:	staff@cmfr-phil.org
Website	:	http://www.cmfr.com.ph
Executive Director	:	Melinda Quintos de Jesus

Kapisanan ng mga Brodkaster ng Pilipinas (KBP)

Address	:	6/F LTA Building, 118 Perea St., Legaspi Village, Makati City 1226
Telephone/Fax	:	+63 2 815 1990 to 92 / +63 2 815 1993
Email	:	info@kbp.org.ph
Website	:	http://www.kbp.org.ph
Chairman	:	Butch S. Canoy
President	:	Maloli Espinosa

PHILIPPINES

Konrad Adenauer Center for Journalism at the Ateneo de Manila University (CFJ)

Address : 2/F Department of Communication, Ateneo de Manila University, Loyola Heights, Quezon City 1108
Telephone/Fax : +63 2 926 3253, +63 2 426 6001 / +63 2 926 3254
Email : newsroom@admu.edu.ph
Website : <http://www.admu.edu.ph>
Executive Director : Violet B. Valdez, Ph.D.

Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism (PCIJ)

Address : 3/F Criselda Building, 107 Scout De Guia St., Diliman, Quezon City 1104
Telephone/Fax : +63 2 410 4768 / +63 2 929 3571
Email : pcij@pcij.org
Website : <http://www.pcij.org>
Executive Director : Malou Mangahas

Association of Accredited Advertising Agencies of the Philippines (4A's - P)

Address : Unit 442 Cityland Pasong Tamo Tower, 2210 Chino Roces Avenue, Makati
Telephone/Fax : +63 2 813 4397
Email : 4asp@skyinet.net
Website : <http://www.4asphils.com>
Executive Director : Vanne T. Tomada

Philippine Press Institute (PPI)

Address : 312, B.F. Condominium Building, A. Soriano Avenue, Intramuros, Manila
Telephone/Fax : +63 2 527 4478, +63 2 527 3351/ +63 2 527 3391
Email : ppi@pressinstitute.ph
Website : www.pressinstitute.ph
Chairman : Amado Macasaet
Executive Director : Jose L. Pavia