

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

VOLUME VII, ISSUE I

2011-2012

February 26, 2011 saw the light of new Board of Officers and Directors of the Chapter being elected into office. A powerhouse cast indeed with the following: Bienvenido "Bong" I. Somera (Vice President), Carmine Eliza "Pixie" T. Serrano (Secretary), Gregorio "Greg" F. Fernandez (Treasurer), Roderick "Dicky" R.C. Salazar III (Auditor), Juan Orendain "Juor" P. Buted (Public Relations Officer), and the Directors – Arnold "Jake" M. Corporal, Anthony "Anton" W. Dee, Alfred Ramon Jose Ma. X. ("RJ") B. Nolasco, Maria Trinidad "Leny" P. Villareal and Gil Roberto ("Gbert") L. Zerrudo. At its first Board meeting, Vincent Patrick "Vince" R. Cruz and Rosario "Rosette" R. Ganitano, were elected as Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, respectively.



Newly-elected officers of IBP Makati taking their oath of office.

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Atty. Grace P. Quevedo-Panagsagan is the incumbent President of IBP Makati.

She is a partner at Platon Martinez Flores San Pedro Leaño Law Offices

IP Law Updates- Developments That Took Place in the Year 2011

Atty. Maria Trinidad P. Villareal

The year 2011 may be considered as a "banner year" for developments in the practice of intellectual property laws. Led by a pro-active Director General, in the person of Atty. Ricardo R. Blancaflor, the Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines (the "IPOPHL") was at the forefront of activities meant to strengthen IP protection in the country.

The IPOPHL at the start of 2011, rolled out to its employees and to the public, its "Roadmap 2011"- programs and projects geared towards supporting the IPOPHL's eight strategic goals, mission and its vision.

Some of the activities un-

dertaken and/or spearheaded by the IPOPHL in the year 2011 were:

1. The holding of the First Philippine Anti-Counterfeiting and Piracy Summit in celebration of the Intellectual Property Week (the "IP Summit") from October 24-28. The Summit was conducted in partnership with different government agencies and private IP organizations.



The IP Summit was a collaboration of three events, namely:

The World Intellectual Property Organization's (WIPO) Regional Workshop on the Dangers of Counterfeit Goods to Public Health; the International Trademark Association's (INTA) Anti-Counterfeiting Committee Roundtable on Combating Counterfeiting on the Internet and Landlord Liability Measures; and the IPR Business Partnership Workshop on Effective Control Measures.

2. The entry into of various Memoranda of Agreement with the Philippine Ports Authority, the Manila International Airport Authority, Securities and Exchange Commission, Philippine Economic...*Cont'd on p. 2*

REVISITING COURT-ISSUED HOLD-DEPARTURE ORDERS

Atty. Pancho G. Umali

Most Filipinos are at least vaguely familiar with the "hold-departure order", which restricts the subject from departing from or traveling outside of the Philippines. But very few are aware of the legal dimensions behind the hold-departure order.

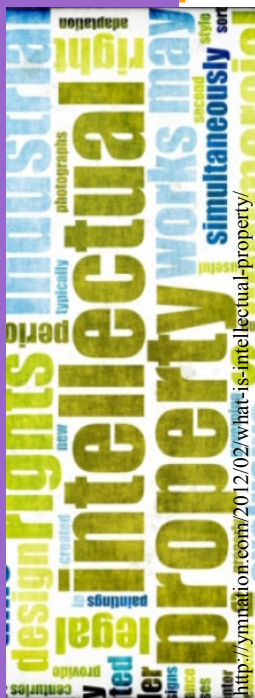
This column shall provide a general overview of these orders issued by trial courts

insofar as they affect Filipino citizens facing criminal cases before the courts. There are other facets to the hold-departure order that shall be tackled in subsequent columns.

A hold-departure order stands as an exception to the guarantee under the Bill of Rights of the Constitution that

"the right to travel [shall not] be impaired except in the interest of national security, public safety, or public health, as may be provided by law" (sf. Section 6, Article III.) In *Silverio vs. Court of Appeals*, 195 SCRA 760 (1991), the Supreme Court rejected the suggestion that under the 1987 Constitution,

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IP LAW UPDATES from p. 1 and the Optical Media Board, among others, to achieve better coordination among various government agencies for the effective enforcement of IP laws.

3. The institutionalization of mediation which is now mandatory in most cases filed before the IPOPHL's Bureau of Legal Affairs (BLA), as an alternative mode of dispute resolution, via the promulgation of the new Mediation Rules, as well as the launching of the IPOPHL's Arbitration Services in April 2011 in partnership with the Philippine Dispute Resolution Center, resulting in the IPOPHL being the only IP office in the Asia Pacific region to have a multi-door justice system comprising of a quasi-judicial function for adjudicating IP conflicts and two alternatives.

4. The laying down of six paths for an "IP Friendly Philippines", namely: (a) taking of a "holistic approach" to effective IP rights (IPR) enforcement; (b) heightening of public education and awareness to build an IP friendly constituency; (c) institution and capacity building of relevant government and private institutions toward an IPR regime; (d) promising to provide timely and quality-IPR adjudication and other forms of dispute resolution; (e) continuing policy, advocacy and legislative reforms; and (f) sustained international relations.

5. Amendments made to the IPOPHL's internal rules of procedures.

In connection with the foregoing, the IPOPHL, through the BLA, promulgated its Office Order No. 99, Series of 2011 (*the Amendments to the Inter Partes Rules*). A summary of the amendments to the Rules which took effect on July 17, 2011, is provided hereunder, to wit:

a. The ultimate period within which to file an Opposition (*subject to the timely filing of Motions for Extensions of Time to do so*), shall now be 90 days from date of posting on the IPO's E-Gazette of an application that will be the subject of an Opposition. The old Rules allowed for an ultimate period of 120 days from the IPOPHL's E-Gazette posting date (*Section 2, amended Rule 7, New Rules*) for submission of a Verified Notice of Opposition and its supporting documents. A like period of 90 days from receipt of verified Oppositions/Cancellation petitions is given, within which a respondent should file an Answer to an Opposition or a Cancellation Petition [*Section 9 (a) and (b), amended Rule 2*];

b. An opposer and a respondent to an Opposition/Cancellation action are still required to submit originals or certified copies of supporting documents to an Opposition/Cancellation Petition/Answers thereto. However, for the purpose of meeting an ultimate deadline for submission of an Opposition or an Answer, in lieu of originals or certified documents, photocopies thereof, and photographs of object evidence, may be submitted in the meantime [*Sections 7 (c) and 9 (c), amended Rule 2*]. A party that was unable to submit original documents or certified copies of documents on the ultimate deadline for submission thereof, will have until the date of a preliminary conference to do so. [*Section 13 (c), amended Rule 2*]. If the case is referred to mediation, a preliminary conference will only be conducted after the mediation has failed, but the final date for submission of original or certified copy documents will still be on the date that was originally set for a case's preliminary conference;

c. An opposer, petitioner in a cancellation case, or a respondent in Opposition and Cancellation cases, may be given a further period of 5 days from receipt of a BLA Order, to attach the originals or certified copy documents, which 5-day period may be further extended by another 5 days upon motion filed, based on meritorious grounds which must be explicitly stated in the motion, and upon payment of the applicable fees. [*Section 8 (c); Section 9 (c), amended Rule 2*];

d. The amended Rules now explicitly state that a Verification and Certification on Non-Forum Shopping page of either an Opposition, Cancellation Petition or Answer must be

The **IBP Makati Chapter** will be conducting a four-day **Mandatory Continuing Legal Education (MCLE)** Seminar on 06, 12, 19 and 26 October 2012 from 8 am to 6 pm at the A. Venue Hotel Suites located at 7829 Makati Avenue, Makati City.

The whole four (4) day program will entitle the participants to thirty-six (36) hours of MCLE credit units. Snacks and buffet lunch shall likewise be provided.

For further questions or inquiries, please contact any of the following:

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accompanied by documents showing the authority of the person signing the Verification/Certification page to have done so, and if these documents are executed and notarized (*outside of the Philippines*), these must be authenticated by the proper Philippine diplomatic or consular office. The new Rules further clarify that the execution and signing of these documents must be done before the filing of an Opposition, Cancellation, Petition or Answer. [Section 7 (b); Section 9 (a), amended Rule 2];

e. Section 14 of the amended Rule 2 now provides that a party, through the filing of an appropriate motion and payment of the applicable fees, may submit as documentary evidence, those which already form part of the records of other cases already filed with the BLA, regular courts or other tribunals. For these to be acceptable to the BLA, said documents must be secured from and certified by the appropriate personnel or official of the BLA, a court or tribunal in possession of the original documents filed;

f. The Rules no longer permit the filing of a Reply, Rejoinder and a Sur-Rejoinder (*Section 11, amended Rule 2*);

g. The holding of mediation proceedings in all *inter partes* cases is now mandatory, but the parties via a proper motion withdrawing the case, may manifest their preference to submit their dispute to arbitration (*Section 12, amended Rule 2*);

h. If a Motion for Extension of Time to Submit a Verified Notice of Opposition is filed, apart from paying the IPO fees therefor, the movant is also already required to pay the IPO fees for the filing of an Opposition and other applicable fees:

- (i) The filing of an unverified notice of opposition is no longer permitted; if such is filed, the same shall be treated and acted upon as a motion for extension of the period to file a notice of opposition;
- (ii) A party who filed an unverified notice of opposition or a motion for extension of time to file verified notice of opposition **prior to July 17, 2011 was allowed to utilize the old 120-day maximum period allowed under the old IPC Rules**, through the filing of appropriate motion(s) for extensions; and

i. The filing by a party of a notice of opposition, cancellation petition or an answer requires submission of proof of service of such pleading to the other party. If no proof of service is submitted, the concerned party shall be required to submit such proof. (*Cont'd on p. 6*).

The IPOPHL at the start of 2011, rolled out to its employees and to the public, its "Roadmap 2011"- programs and projects geared towards supporting the IPOPHL's eight strategic goals, mission and its vision.



<http://www.theintelli.com/intellectual->



"...the right to travel can be impaired by a hold-departure order only on the grounds of national security, public safety or public health."

...the right to travel can be impaired by a hold-departure order only on the grounds of national security, public safety or public health. Instead, the High Court affirmed what had been the traditional rule – that “a person facing criminal charges may be restrained by the [courts] from leaving the country.” The court explained: “Holding an accused in a criminal case within the reach of the courts by preventing his departure from the Philippines must be considered as a valid restriction to his right to travel so that he may be dealt with in accordance with law. The offended party in any criminal proceeding is the People of the Philippines. It is to their best interest that criminal prosecutions should run their course and proceed to finality without undue delay, with an accused holding himself amenable at all times to court orders and processes.

The above discussion of the Silverio case highlights one important aspect of

hold-departure orders. Except in special cases (such as for a child who is the subject of a custody battle before the courts), hold-departure orders may be issued only in relation to a criminal charge. They will not be issued in civil cases, such as in a collection case where the hold-departure order is sought to compel the debtor to remain in the Philippines. The restriction may be explained on account of the fact that notwithstanding their relative ubiquity, hold-departure orders still stand as an exception to the general constitutional right to travel, a right that may not be loosely trifled with. There is an integral relation between the hold-departure order and the bail bond issued for the provisional liberty of an accused. One of the conditions of a bail bond is that an accused must be made available at all times whenever the court requires his presence, and such condition operates as a valid restriction of his right to travel (cf. *Manotoc Jr. vs. Court of Appeals*, 142 SCRA 149 [1986]).

Revisiting from p. 1

The courts are authorized to issue hold-departure orders for criminal cases. An array of Supreme Court circulars has clarified for judges the parameters for the issuance of hold-departure orders. The most significant of these guidelines is Supreme Court Circular 39-97, which, as a general rule, restricts the issuance by the courts of hold-departure orders only in criminal cases within the exclusive jurisdiction of the regional trial courts. Consequently, judges of lower courts such as Metropolitan trial courts do not have the power or authority to issue hold-departure orders, and a judge who does so faces severe sanctions from the Supreme Court (cf. *Hugland vs. Lantin*, 326 SCRA 620 [2000]).

Supreme Court Circular 39-97 also requires that the regional trial courts issuing hold-departure orders to

PRESIDENT'S CORNER, from p. 7 ... number of lawyers from the different Makati and Taguig law offices to take part in the August 6, 2011 Metro Manila wide Free Legal Aid Clinic co-sponsored by the IBP National and Eagle Broadcasting Corp. Young lawyers from the following law offices took turns in interviewing and counseling indigents from the Manila area: CVC Law Office; Fortun, Narvasa and Salazar; Platon Martinez Flores San Pedro & Leño; and Sycip Salazar Hernandez & Gatmaitan.

During the National Legal Aid Week, the Chapter took active part in the various activities lined up that week. On September 11, 2011, a Sunday, more than twenty (20) IBP Makati members woke up earlier than their usual Sunday sleep-in to take part in the first-ever IBP Fun Run dubbed “KatupaRUNparasa OFW”. The run was part of the launching of the IBP’s advocacy programs for Overseas Filipino Workers, which include the establishment of help-desks for OFWs and their families. The Chapter also took part in the launching of the IBP OFW Legal Network and IBP Anti-Trafficking in Persons Action Team (ATIPAT) which was held at the National Office on September 12, 2012. *Turn to next page.*

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furnish the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Bureau of Immigration and the Department of Justice, with a copy of the order within 24 hours from issuance. The hold-departure order should contain the complete name, date and place of birth and place of last residence of the person against whom the order has been issued, the complete title and docket number of the case in which the hold-departure order was issued, the

specific nature of the case, and the date of the hold-departure order. The transmission of the hold-departure order to the Bureau of Immigration is perhaps the most significant means of effecting the hold-departure order, as it ensures the inclusion of the person against the whom the order was issued in the list relied upon by immigration officers in airports and other ports of exit. If your name appears on that list, you will be prevented at the airport from departing the Philippines.

A hold-departure order is by no means permanent. Its lifetime co-exists with the pendency of the criminal case that led to the issuance of the order. If the accused is acquitted or if the criminal charges have been dismissed, the judgment of acquittal or the order of dismissal shall include therein the cancellation of the hold-departure order that may have been issued.

The trial court is obligated to furnish the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Bureau of Immigration with a copy of each of the judgment of acquittal or the order of dismissal within 24 hours from promulgation.

It should be noted that in addition to those hold-departure orders issued by the courts in criminal cases, the Department of Justice (DOJ), through DOJ Circular 41 (issued May 25, 2010) has affirmed its own prerogative to issue hold-departure orders against those accused in criminal cases falling within the jurisdiction of courts below the Regional Trial Courts, i.e., those punishable with prison terms below six years. The applicability, scope and extent of DOJ Circular 41 will almost certainly be clarified in the future by the Supreme Court.

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IBP Makati's contribution to the observance of the National Legal Aid Week was its own Lex Aqua Underwater and Coastal and Clean-Up Drive held at Anilao, Batangas on September 17-18, 2012. Now on its third year, the Lex Aqua activity has attracted the participation of both members and non-members of the Chapters, lawyers and non-lawyers, committed to the protection of fragile marine environment.



The Joint Legal Aid Summit of the IBP Southern Luzon and Bicolandia Regions held on September 24, 2011 at the Villa Escudero in Tiaong, Quezon gave the IBP Makati Chapter a glimpse of the developmental legal aid projects launched by the National Center for Legal Aid, namely the IBP OFW Legal Network and IBP Anti-Trafficking in Persons Action Team (ATIPAT). However, more questions were raised during the open forum regarding the challenges that the IBP Chapters continue to face in their respective traditional legal aid work. There was a clamor for more reforms and especially for increased assistance to be given to the Chapters in the handling of legal aid cases.

On November 25, 2011, the Bench and Bar Committee headed by Vice President Bong Somera and Chairperson John Jericho Balisnomo organized a fellowship to welcome the new members of the Judiciary of Makati City. This was also the Chapter's opportunity to formally introduce the Board of Executive Officers and Directors to the Makati City judges, prosecutors and other court personnel. The same evening, the group trooped to the Bond Bar to welcome and induct the new members of the Chapter. The affair was graced by the presence of the Governor for IBP Southern Luzon Region, Atty. Vic Joyas, who came all the way from Lucena City, Quezon. It was also during this occasion that the Chapter celebrated its 20th year since its establishment as a separate IBP Chapter in 1991.

On its 21st year and beyond, the IBP Makati Chapter will continue to tackle the more arduous task of making its presence not only felt but also relevant to its members. Beyond providing its members with a venue to complete their fourth MCLE Compliance and possibly the Comprehensive Legal Aid Services (CLAS), beyond the issuance of certifications for notarial commissions, beyond being a place for the annual pilgrimage to settle IBP dues - IBP Makati aims to LEARN MORE, DO MORE AND BECOME MORE.

IP LAW UPDATES ... from p. 3. The IPOPHL, in February 2011, also issued an Office Order amending certain provisions of its IRR on administrative complaints for IPR Violations, or what is commonly referred to as the “IPV Rules”. Under this Order, the BLA Director may issue *ex-parte*, a 72-hour temporary restraining order (TRO) that may be granted on grounds of extreme urgency and that the applicant therefor will suffer grave injustice and irreparable injury. If the evidence warrants, the TRO may be extended up to 20 days. During this period, the application for the issuance of a writ of preliminary injunction may be heard, with said writ, if granted, being in place for the entire period of the proceedings, or until a case is decided. The amendments now explicitly allow the introduction of forensic evidence, which the IPOPHL envisions to modernize the adjudication process.

6. Efforts to Improve Existing Philippine IPR legislation/ Practice

The IPOPHL was also actively involved in lobbying for the approval on 3rd reading of House Bill No. 3481, amending the IP Code's provisions on copyright. The Bill which is now referred to as the Copyright Bill, if enacted into law, will create a Bureau of Copyright within the IPOPHL, which Bureau shall be responsible for, among others, regulating collective management entities and agents in behalf of artists; exempt non-profit reproduction of copyrighted works for the use of visually-impaired persons; treat as an aggravating circumstance to the offense of copyright infringement, acts considered as constituting circumvention of technological measures. The Bill is currently with the Senate (SBN 2842) and is awaiting passage into law.

Finally, the Supreme Court *En Banc* promulgated A.M. No. 10-3-10 SC or the Rules of Procedure for IPR Cases, that took effect on November 8, 2011. The Rules will govern both civil and criminal actions for IPR violations cases. The important features of the Rules are:

a. The designation of the Special Commercial Regional Trial Courts of Manila, Quezon City, Makati City and Pasig City to have the authority to hear applications for and issue search warrants in criminal complaints that may be implemented anywhere in the Philippines. Previously only the Manila and Quezon City courts had such authority with search warrants generally being issued on a per jurisdiction basis;

b. An explicit provision that allows IPR court judges to order or grant Motions for Destruction of Seized Infringing/Counterfeit Goods/Evidence for the Commission of Infringing Acts, even before trial on the merits of IPR violation cases has terminated, after a separate and summary hearing on said Motions are conducted if an Order for Destruction of Seized Goods is granted after the applicant therefor posts a bond, the courts will allow only samples of the infringing items retained to be presented as evidence in the main cases for infringement or unfair competition. The early destruction of the infringing items will address the problems of the huge costs incurred by the IP owners in the storage/warehousing of the items while protracted litigation of IPR cases is taking place, as well as preventing the possibility that said items may find their way back into the channels of trade;

c. The proceedings in IPR violations cases are generally summary in nature, in that the provisions of the Special Rules (a) require that the Affidavits of witnesses be in “Question and Answer” format already attached to the Complaint/Answer; (b) provide for specific periods for the parties to commence and terminate presentation of evidence in criminal and civil cases, as well as the periods within which Decisions on the Cases should be rendered; (c) except in instances when the courts will require clarificatory hearings, judgment on the cases will be rendered without trial being held, on the bases of position papers, affidavits, documentary and real evidence submitted by the parties; (d) that during the preliminary investigation stage for criminal complaints, unless there are pending motions to quash a search warrant or to suppress evidence, the investigating prosecutor may already dismiss a complaint, if on the bases of the complaint and witnesses’ affidavits/supporting submitted, it is shown that the complaint is patently without basis or merit; and (e) a court that issued a search warrant may lift the same and order the return of seized goods, upon motion of the party whose goods had been seized, where no criminal complaint is filed within 31 calendar days from date of issuance of the order

This new year, we will hopefully see more developments in the field of IPR protection.

President's Corner ... from p. 1

The Board buckled down to work as soon as their term of office took effect on April 1, 2011, organizing themselves into different committees while continuing the work of their predecessors in the Board. From April 6 to 9, 2011, the Board actively participated in the IBP National Convention in Subic Bay. The IBP Makati golfers took part in the golf competition that was held in Clark, which gave the IBP-Southern Luzon Region ("IBP-SLR") the championship. The Chapter was also ably represented by some members who gamely volunteered or "were volunteered" to take part in the IBP-Southern Luzon Region's colorful and lively dance presentation of the different Philippine fiestas. With all the time and effort that the different SLR Chapters put in, it came as no surprise that the IBP-SLR's presentation garnered the top prize. But more than the accolade, the participation of the Chapter's younger lawyers in the IBP National Convention gave them an opportunity to experience up-close and personal the organization that is the IBP, beyond the MCLE and the annual IBP dues that they pay.



IBP Makati during the SLR Meeting

A week after the IBP National Convention, the Board trooped to Padre Faura to formally take their oath of office before the then youngest member of the Supreme Court, the Honorable Associate Justice Maria Lourdes Aranal Sereno, who sat down with the Board for a few minutes after the oath-taking ceremonies to acquaint herself with the plans and projects of the Chapter.

From June 17-28, 2011, the Board sat down to revisit the plans and projects of the Chapter. By this time, the Chapter had already organized its Committees. The planning session paved the way for the following activities to be implemented during our term of office:

1. *Membership – updating and cleaning-up of membership list; afford wider participation of Chapter members in the Legal Aid Program and other advocacies of the Chapter; offer health, accident and death insurance coverage to members at a minimal premium contribution.*

2. *Legal Aid - expansion of the Chapter's Developmental Legal Aid Work to include Women's and Children's Rights Advocacy and pursue and expand existing Environmental Advocacy Programs; revision of Chapter legal aid guidelines to conform to A.M. No. 08-11-07; establish proper docketing and filing system for legal aid cases.*



During the Bench and Bar

3. *Special Projects/External Relations - Assist the local government of Makati in enhancing dispute resolution at the Barangay level through capability building and skills enhancement of members of the Lupong Tagapamayapa.*

4. *Bench and Bar - continue Bench and Bar dialogues on matters that will aid in the speedy and effective administration of justice; establish judicial excellence awards for deserving RTC and MTC Judges, prosecutors and court personnel.*

5. *Ways and Means – undertake fund-raising activities to support Chapter legal aid and other advocacies; rationalize utilization of Chapter funds.*

6. *Publication – upgrade Chapter website to make it more interactive and provide legal resources to lawyers; continue with publication of IBP Newsletter featuring relevant articles.*

7. *Sports Committee – provide venue to establish camaraderie and fellowship among Chapter members.*

8. *MCLE – offering of a complete 36-units seminar for the fourth compliance period.*

Legal aid being at the core of IBP's mandate, it was not difficult for IBP Makati to rally a

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IBP-MAKATI's LEX AQUA: WET WET WET!

Atty. Carmine Eliza T. Serrano

For the third year in a row, IBP-Makati has once more showed its proactive stance in expanding the awareness of its members and the legal community to the pressing concerns on the environment. As a way to show its continuous support to preserving the coastal waters, the Chapter has once more participated in the 2011 International Coastal Clean-Up Day held last 17 September 2011 at Bambu



Villa Resort, Mabini, Batangas.

This year's event was extra special because the Chapter joined forces with various groups in order to expand its drive towards creating a more informed and

discerning environmental advocates. The day started with the opening of the exhibit of various photos showcasing the beauty of the Philippines' coasts and seas, all courtesy of its friends from the Network of Underwater Digital Imagers (NUDI) through its Ms. Marie Lat and Mr. Boogs Rosales.

The Law of Nature Foundation, through the kindness and generosity of one of its directors, Ms. Raisa R. Oposa, provided informative posters and pictures of the currently deteriorating situation of some particular coastal regions in the country, as well as endangered endemic species all over the Philippines.

The need to chip in to save and preserve the coastal and underwater health was prevalent. Members of the Ateneo Law School's Environmental Law Society (ELSA) helped out clean the coastal area of Mabini. With so little time available, volunteers were surprised to see that domestic waste is a great contributor to coastal garbage. In keeping with tradition of International Coastal Clean-Up Day, with its friends from Divebros and

Scuba Enthusiasts and Aquatic Life Savers, the Chapter's certified scuba divers and other volunteers conducted underwater trash collection. Members collected underwater trash which consisted mainly of domestic waste. While gathering trash, the members still took time to have fun in each other's company as well as various marine animals. Not only were they able to once more appreciate the rich and diverse underwater marine environment that Anilao boasts to the world, but they were able to actively take part in preserving our pristine waters.

Thereafter, a night of fun and fellowship ensued, with raffle prizes given away to lucky Chapter members and friends.

All in all, *Lex Aqua* was, and still is, one of the Chapter's one-of-a-kind endeavors which all members who participated enjoyed. We look forward to another clean up next year and hope more members will troop to Batangas for another fun and fulfilling day in the sun!

Atty. Serrano is the incumbent Secretary of IBP Makati.

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