



PAGCOR Accreditation Framework for Data Streaming Providers (DSPs)

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1. What This Framework Does

PAGCOR's Accreditation Framework for Data Streaming Providers (DSPs) establishes a regulated pathway for entities that operate live-streaming gaming studios in the Philippines and deliver gameplay feeds to gaming operators licensed in foreign jurisdictions. The framework formalizes the live-dealer studio model that has served the offshore market and subjects it to PAGCOR oversight — covering accreditation, fees, performance security, equipment permits, and Filipino-employment requirements.

The DSP framework reflects the same regulatory logic as PAGCOR's Special Class BPO (SCBPO) regime. Both mandate a minimum 90% Filipino workforce, both confine the accredited entity to servicing licensed operators abroad rather than engaging end-users directly, and both place the entity under continuous PAGCOR scrutiny. The underlying policy is consistent: local talent, local facilities, foreign-licensed clients.

The DSP model should not be confused with the former POGO structure, under which foreign operators held PAGCOR licenses to conduct their own gaming operations from the Philippines. A DSP does not operate games or accept bets — it provides live-streaming infrastructure to operators licensed in foreign jurisdictions.

For the Philippines, the DSP framework represents another structured pathway for Filipino employment in the global gaming sector. Live-dealer studios employ game presenters, camera and production crews, IT and network engineers, compliance staff, and studio managers — roles that draw on creative and technical skills beyond the traditional BPO profile. PAGCOR Chairman Alejandro Tengco, speaking at the 10th anniversary of Entain's SCBPO operations in the Philippines, acknowledged this directly: Filipino professionals serve as "the vital backbone of amazing international operations," producing world-class outputs exported globally. The DSP regime extends that same principle into a more visibly creative



space — live studios where Filipino presenters, technicians, and production teams are the product.

The framework also positions the Philippines as an exporter of its own gaming content. Among the permitted service categories are “specialty games” — a classification that includes the Color Game, a traditional Filipino *perya* game in which players bet on the outcome of colored dice. Once confined to local fiestas and carnivals, the Color Game has been adapted into a live-streamed format now played internationally through PAGCOR-licensed platforms. It is a Philippine-created game with genuine global demand, and the DSP framework provides the regulated pathway for streaming it to licensed operators abroad.

Three elements define the framework: who it covers, what business it permits, and what operational standards it imposes.

Who it covers

The framework applies to Philippine-incorporated entities that host live-dealer studios (with physical tables, staff, and equipment on-site) and stream the resulting content to licensed foreign operators. It does not address the foreign operator's downstream players — that falls to the foreign regulator.

It does not apply to studios located outside the Philippines, to streaming aimed at the Philippine domestic market, or to any business that interacts directly with end-bettors. Those scenarios fall under different regulatory routes — most commonly PAGCOR's EGLD framework for local streaming, or a distributor arrangement for foreign principals serving the Philippine market.

What business it permits

An accredited DSP may produce and stream live-dealer content across five categories: live casino table games, live slot machine games, live bingo, live specialty games, and live marble games. The activity is strictly business-to-business — the DSP's customer is the foreign operator, not the individual bettor. The DSP must also deploy technical controls to prevent its infrastructure from being used to accept bets or process wagering transactions beyond its authorization.

What standards it imposes

The framework imposes a 90% Filipino workforce minimum across all positions. Foreign hires may be increased for highly specialized or proprietary functions but cannot exceed 25% of total workforce. The policy intent — stated in the framework and reinforced by PAGCOR



informally — is that the DSP regime exists to generate Filipino employment through local studios. This is a binding operating constraint.

In one sentence

If a client wants to run a live-dealer studio in the Philippines that streams to operators licensed abroad, this framework is the only legitimate pathway and full PAGCOR accreditation is required before any equipment is procured or operations begin.



2. Scope — and What Falls Outside It

Applicability turns on two factors: where the studio is physically located and where the operator-customer is licensed.

Studio location	Operator licensed in	Applicable regime
Philippines	Foreign jurisdiction	DSP framework (this document)
Philippines	Philippines	EGLD framework — not this one
Abroad	Philippines	EGLD route or exclusive-distributor model — no PH accreditation needed for the foreign studio itself

This framework regulates a specific business model: Philippine-based live studios serving foreign-licensed operators. If a client's circumstances do not fit that profile, DSP accreditation is not the correct pathway.

Practical orientation for clients

Before any application fee is paid, confirm three facts: (1) the studio (with tables and equipment) will physically operate in the Philippines, (2) the gaming operator-customer is licensed in a reputable foreign jurisdiction, and (3) the model is strictly B2B with no direct contact with end-bettors. If any of these is doubtful, the client may need a different pathway or a different structure altogether.



3. Who Qualifies

Accreditation requires meeting corporate, financial, and reputational standards. These should be treated as a pre-qualification screen — failure on any one effectively rules the applicant out before documentation work begins.

3.1 Corporate and capital tests

The applicant must be SEC-registered, of good financial standing, and have a satisfactory corporate structure. Authorized capital must be at least PHP 10,000,000 with paid-up capital of at least PHP 2,000,000. While these thresholds are lower than those under other PAGCOR regimes, they indicate that PAGCOR expects the applicant to be a substantive operating entity.

3.2 Reputational test

Directors and officers must be of good repute as to character, honesty, and integrity, and of good financial standing. They must also not be associated with any person of poor repute or unsatisfactory financial resources. Probity checks are conducted by PAGCOR's Anti-Money Laundering Supervision and Enforcement Department and should be expected to be thorough.

3.3 Counterparty test

The applicant must service a gaming operator licensed in a reputable foreign jurisdiction. PAGCOR evaluates the operator-customer alongside the applicant — an operator with weak credentials or a questionable jurisdiction will undermine the application regardless of the applicant's own qualifications. Clients should verify operator licensure and jurisdictional standing before proceeding.

3.4 The 90% Filipino workforce floor

Across all roles — managerial, supervisory, and rank-and-file — at least 90% of the workforce must be Filipino. Foreign hires above the 10% baseline are permitted only for highly specialized or proprietary functions, and total foreign personnel must remain at or below 25%. This requirement applies throughout the life of the accreditation.

3.5 What an accredited DSP may not do

Four absolute prohibitions apply:

- Accepting bets or handling payouts in any form.



- Engaging in any illegal activity.
- Providing services to unlicensed entities.
- Sharing, leasing, or sub-contracting the PAGCOR accreditation to any other person or entity.

Any of these is grounds for denial, suspension, or revocation, and may carry permanent consequences for the entity's incorporators, directors, and officers.

4. The Two Business Models

The framework requires every DSP to fall within one of two classes. The class selected determines fees, operator capacity, and onboarding obligations, and cannot be changed without PAGCOR approval.

4.1 Class 1 — Single-Client DSP

A Class 1 DSP services exactly one foreign-licensed operator. This is suited to captive arrangements — for example, a studio established by or for a particular foreign operator to serve only that operator's platform. No second customer is permitted under Class 1, and any expansion of the customer base requires migration to Class 2.

4.2 Class 2 — Third-Party DSP

A Class 2 DSP services multiple foreign-licensed operators, capped at five (extendable to ten on OGLD review). This is suited to independent live-studio operators selling capacity to several foreign operators. A Class 2 DSP must onboard at least two licensed operators within the validity period of its accreditation (or within the first year of a two-year accreditation). Failure to meet this obligation triggers a USD 50,000-per-year penalty.

What this means for client strategy

Clients should not select Class 2 on the assumption that a second operator can be secured later. The onboarding penalty applies regardless. Pursue Class 2 only with a credible second-operator pipeline already in place, or factor the penalty into the cost of entry.



5. The Application Path

The path from application to operating DSP comprises six stages. Each must be completed before the next can proceed, and the certificate of accreditation is not released — and operations may not begin — until the full sequence is complete.

Stage 1 — Letter of Intent

The applicant submits a Letter of Intent to the PAGCOR Chairman and CEO, identifying the company, the proposed operating address, the target foreign-licensed operator, and the jurisdiction of that operator's license. This is where the regulator's initial assessment begins, including review of corporate documents and the operator's license.

Stage 2 — Probity, fees, ocular inspection

On receipt of the LOI, OGLD issues the application form, payment instructions for the application fee, the probity check notification (with the data privacy consent form), and a request to inspect the proposed site. The application fee is non-refundable and non-transferable — it covers the cost of evaluation, not approval. The applicant has three months from these issuances to complete and lodge the application or the file lapses and fees are forfeited.

Stage 3 — Board consideration

If OGLD finds the file in order, the application is referred to the PAGCOR Board of Directors. Approval is not automatic. Where the Board approves, the applicant receives a notice and moves to pre-operational compliance. Where misrepresentation is detected at any stage, the application is denied and a perpetual ban is imposed — extending to the entity and its key officers.

Stage 4 — Pre-operational compliance

Board approval opens a build-out window, not a license to operate. Before the certificate is released, the DSP must post the Performance Cash Deposit, secure independent game-testing certification, register with AMLC and with SSS, Pag-IBIG, and PhilHealth, demonstrate ISP engagement and network topology, and pass a CMED-EG and ITD pre-operational walkthrough.



Stage 5 – Notice to Commence Operations

Only when the pre-operational checks are cleared does OGLD issue the Notice to Commence Operations (NCO). Operating without an NCO is a sanctionable offence. The monthly administrative fee accrues from the date the NCO is issued. The full administrative fee also becomes payable sixty days after grant of accreditation, regardless of whether commercial operations have commenced.

Stage 6 – Permit to Possess

A DSP intending to possess gaming tables, equipment, or paraphernalia must hold a Permit to Possess, site-specific and coterminous with the accreditation. Movement of tables to another site automatically voids the existing PTP, and a new PTP must be obtained for the new site. Once the accreditation expires or is cancelled, a grace period or PTP extension may be requested only for the purpose of decommissioning or disposing of the equipment.



6. Lifecycle After Grant

6.1 Renewal

Renewal is not guaranteed. The framework treats it as a fresh evaluation, gated by the same Board approval as the original grant. Three timing rules apply:

- Renewal LOI must be lodged at least 90 days before expiration.
- Full requirements must follow at least 60 days before expiration. Late filings (after the 60-day mark but before expiration) attract a USD 5,000 penalty.
- Filing on the date of expiration is not processed. The DSP must cease operations and apply afresh if it intends to resume.

A DSP whose accreditation has expired may continue to operate during renewal completion only on three combined conditions: the renewal application was lodged 90 days before expiration, an extension was requested before expiration and approved by the Board, and a USD 10,000 extension fee is paid on receipt of approval. All accrued penalties must be settled before renewal completes.

6.2 Voluntary suspension

A DSP may pause its accreditation, subject to strict conditions. Suspension is available only if there are no outstanding payables or penalties, may be invoked once per accreditation period (compelling reasons aside), is capped at 90 calendar days, and does not necessarily relieve the DSP of administrative fees during the suspension period. Continued non-operation past the approved period grounds either cancellation or re-imposition of the monthly administrative fee. Resumption of operations after suspension requires a fresh CMED-EG and ITD inspection and walkthrough.

6.3 Voluntary cancellation

A DSP may cancel voluntarily, but the exit process is prescriptive. The DSP must settle arrears in full, undertake post-operational activities within 30 days (decommissioning equipment, securing a certificate of non-operation from CMED-EG, surrendering the certificate of accreditation), and indemnify PAGCOR against any post-cancellation tax or third-party exposure. The full month's administrative fee is billed for the cancellation month regardless of the date.

Failure to complete post-operational activities within 30 days carries significant consequences. The incorporators, directors, and key officers of the cancelled DSP are then prohibited from applying for any new accreditation in any capacity, treated as persons of bad



reputation incapable of operating a DSP business, and disqualified for (or have revoked) any Gaming Employment License they may hold. The PCD is forfeited to cover any unsettled arrears or penalties.

7. The Headline Risk Triggers

Six risk triggers carry the most significant consequences under the framework:

- Misrepresentation in any submission — denial of the application; if discovered after grant, revocation. Perpetual ban attaches to the entity and its key officers.
- Operating without a Notice to Commence Operations — fines and/or suspension, irrespective of whether the underlying capability is in place.
- Sharing, leasing, or sub-contracting the accreditation — null and void; risks elevated to perpetual-ban territory.
- Class 2 onboarding shortfall — USD 50,000 per year per missing operator obligation.
- PCD drawdown without timely replenishment — five banking days to replenish; otherwise, suspension.
- Failure to return the accreditation certificate within five working days of expiration or cancellation — blocks issuance of any new certificate.

All suspensions and cancellations require Board approval, confirmation, or noting. Accreditations are non-assignable and non-transferable absent Board approval — any unapproved transfer is null and void and does not bind PAGCOR.

Disclaimer. This briefing summarizes PAGCOR's Accreditation Framework for Data Streaming Providers (OGLD-RF26002, Rev. 0, eff. 23 April 2026). It is provided for general guidance and is not a substitute for the official text or for tailored legal advice. The framework is subject to amendment by the PAGCOR Board of Directors at any time. Where this briefing references informal regulatory guidance obtained outside the official text, that guidance has been included only where it directly clarifies the scope or operation of the framework, and remains subject to confirmation by PAGCOR in writing.



ANNEX

Schedule of Fees and Financial Obligations

All fees are stated in U.S. dollars except where indicated. Amounts and methodology track the framework as in force at the effective date and are subject to amendment by the PAGCOR Board.

A. Application and Renewal Fees (per year)

Business model	Fee
Class 1 – Single-Client DSP	USD 100,000 per year
Class 2 – Third-Party DSP	USD 50,000 per operator, per year

Application and renewal fees are non-refundable and non-transferable. Submission and payment do not guarantee approval – they cover processing only.

B. Monthly Administrative Fees by Service Type

Service	Amount
Live Casino Games (Scalable Tables)	1–15 tables: USD 150,000 16–25 tables: USD 250,000 26–35 tables: USD 350,000 36–45 tables: USD 450,000 46–55 tables: USD 550,000 Each table in excess of 55: USD 10,000
Live Casino Games (Non-scalable Tables)	USD 3,000 per table
Live Slot Machine Games	USD 15,000 for the first 50 machines; USD 350 per machine in excess of 50
Live Bingo Games	USD 100,000 per type of bingo game
Live Specialty Games	USD 5,000 per machine or per equipment
Live Marble Games	USD 10,000 per track

Billing falls due on the 10th of each month with settlement required by the 15th. Protests may be filed only after settlement, with stated basis, and are not entertained after the 20th of the



same month. OGLD resolves protests within 15 working days of receipt of the protest letter and proof of payment.

C. Performance Cash Deposit (PCD)

Posted at the issuance of the Notice to Commence Operations at twice the applicable monthly administrative fee. Acts as security for unpaid administrative fees, penalties, and other obligations to PAGCOR.

- If the DSP fails to submit proof of payment by the 20th of the billing month, the billed amount is automatically forfeited from the PCD.
- After one month of non-settlement, OGLD issues a Notice of Delinquency. Continued non-payment triggers deduction from the PCD.
- Any drawdown must be replenished in full within 5 banking days. All transactions with PAGCOR are held in abeyance until replenishment.
- Failure to replenish in full warrants suspension of the accreditation.
- Refundable on expiration or cancellation, subject to settlement of all outstanding obligations and a 60-business-day processing window.

D. Site and Floor Movement Fees

As a general rule, a DSP must operate from a single building. Movements require Board approval.

Movement	Fee	Basis
Additional site, same building	USD 5,000 per floor	Per 3,000 sqm
Transfer to a different floor (same building)	USD 5,000 per floor	Per 3,000 sqm
Transfer to another building	USD 10,000 per floor	Per 3,000 sqm
Additional site in another building (multi-location DSP)	USD 15,000 per floor	Per 3,000 sqm

Each fee is inclusive of inspection and one certificate reprint.

E. Permit to Possess (PTP)

- Application fee: USD 25,000 per year, coterminous with the accreditation.
- Site-specific. Moving tables to a new site voids the existing PTP automatically; a new PTP must be obtained.



- Additional or transferred floors of the PTP follow the additional-floor and transfer-of-floor rates above.
- After accreditation expiry or cancellation, a grace period or PTP extension may be requested only to decommission or dispose of equipment.

F. Certified True Copies and Reprints

- Certified True Copy (CTC) of any certificate: USD 100 per document. The request must state the purpose.
- Reprint due to correction not caused by PAGCOR: USD 500.
- Reprint due to loss or damage of the original: USD 3,000, plus a notarized Affidavit of Loss and proof of newspaper publication once a week for three consecutive weeks.

G. Notable Penalties

- Late renewal submission (after 60-day mark but before expiration): USD 5,000.
- Renewal extension fee (after Board approval of extension): USD 10,000.
- Class 2 onboarding shortfall (failure to onboard a second operator within the prescribed period): USD 50,000 per year of accreditation.




Internet Gaming – Licensing and Regulation Group
Offshore Gaming Licensing Department

ACCREDITATION FRAMEWORK FOR DATA STREAMING PROVIDERS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Regulatory Framework for Data Streaming Providers (DSP) prescribes the policies, standards, and compliance requirements governing the accreditation, operation, and supervision of entities engaged in the provision of data streaming services to legitimate gaming operators licensed abroad.

The framework sets forth the eligibility and accreditation criteria, operational and technical standards, employee deployment and movement protocols, reporting and disclosure obligations, and the administrative, civil, and regulatory sanctions applicable in cases of non-compliance. It further defines the duties and responsibilities of DSPs in safeguarding data privacy and security, ensuring adherence to applicable labor, immigration, and employment laws, and fully cooperating with regulatory oversight, monitoring activities, and inspections conducted by PAGCOR.

Through the implementation of this framework, PAGCOR aims to enhance regulatory oversight of data streaming operations, mitigate risks associated with the misuse of streaming infrastructures for illegal or unauthorized activities, and uphold ethical conduct, transparency, and operational integrity within the gaming support services sector.

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REGULATION 1. DEFINITION OF TERMS

1. **Accreditation** is the authorization given by PAGCOR for the conduct of DSP functions.
2. **Application Fee** refers to the amount paid by applicants for the processing of their accreditation application. This fee is non-refundable and non-transferable.
3. **Betting** refers to the act of wagering money or something of value on the outcome of an event or game, with the expectation of winning a return based on the result. It typically involves predicting the outcome of events such as sports games, races, or other contests, and the bettor risks a stake to win a prize or payout.
4. **Data Streaming Provider** refers to entities that are servicing legitimately licensed gaming operators abroad through provision of live-streamed games. These entities are required to have at least 90% Filipino workforce.
5. **Legitimate Gaming Operators** refers to operators of gaming activities that are duly licensed in their respective jurisdictions. This includes both brick-and-mortar casinos and/or online gaming platforms.
6. **License** refers to the official authorization granted by a foreign government or regulatory body to an online gaming or gambling operator to conduct business legally within that jurisdiction.
7. **PAGCOR Monitoring Team (PMT)** refers to a group of PAGCOR personnel whose task is to monitor and enforce applicable regulations.
8. **Performance Cash Deposit (PCD)** - is a monetary requirement which shall guarantee completion and fulfillment of contract and obligations with PAGCOR.
9. **Permit to Possess** is a certificate issued by the PAGCOR to accredited providers authorizing them to possess gaming equipment and paraphernalia;



10. Service Agreement refers to the legal contract entered into by the DSP and the licensed gaming operator in their respective jurisdiction, in which the former commits to provide data streams in support of the latter’s gaming operations.

11. Workforce refers to the total number of employees directly employed by the company, including both foreign and Filipino staff, across all positions such as managerial, supervisory, and rank-and-file roles.


REGULATION 2. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. All DSPs shall operate strictly on a business-to-business (B2B) basis and shall not, under any circumstances, engage in business-to-consumer (B2C) gaming activities.
2. All DSPs shall implement and maintain measures and technical controls designed to prevent the acceptance of bets or wagering transactions through its systems, platforms, or infrastructure where the same is not authorized.
3. A DSP applicant may apply for a maximum period of two (2) years.
4. DSPs are required to maintain 90% Filipino workforce. Notwithstanding, DSPs requiring highly specialized or proprietary functions, may be allowed to engage foreign personnel in excess of the standard 10% threshold, but must not at any given time exceed 25% of the total workforce.
5. Should the Service Agreement between the applicant and the gaming operator abroad be shorter than the validity of the accreditation, the accreditation shall be terminated upon the end of the agreement;
6. The accreditation shall be evidenced by a certificate;
7. The accreditation certificate shall bear the following information:
 - a. Accreditation number;
 - b. Type of accreditation;
 - c. Complete name of the company;
 - d. Complete address of the company;
 - e. Date of issuance;



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- f. Period of validity; and
 - g. Complete name of the gaming operator to be serviced
8. The accreditation certificate must be signed by the PAGCOR Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (PAGCOR CCEO) and must contain the PAGCOR seal.
9. The accreditation certificate is site-specific and is not valid outside the exact address indicated therein.
10. The reproduction of the accreditation certificate by any means shall be considered a violation of these regulations. In case a duplicate is needed, the DSP should request for a certified true copy citing compelling reasons.
11. The accreditation certificate shall be released only upon the posting of performance cash deposit, settlement of applicable fees, if any and after the DSP has successfully completed the pre-operational requirements.
12. The contents of a DSP shall be evaluated and approved by the Offshore Gaming Licensing Department (OGLD). It is the duty of the DSP to secure approval of its games prior to official launch.
13. Accredited DSPs should comply with the conduct of the probity checking in accordance with the Probity Checking Framework issued by the PAGCOR Anti-Money Laundering Supervision and Enforcement Department.
14. Upon expiration of the accreditation, the certificate must be returned to the OGLD within five (5) working days. If the DSP has successfully applied for renewal, the return of the old certificate is a requisite for the DSP to claim its new certificate.
15. The accreditation is non-assignable and non-transferable, unless approved by the PAGCOR Board of Directors (BOD). Any transfer made without approval of the BOD is considered null and void and shall not bind PAGCOR in any manner.

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16. The accreditation is not a property of the provider, nor does it create any vested right or interest.
17. The suspension or cancellation of an accreditation must be approved, confirmed, or noted by the BOD.
18. Applicants that will provide data stream shall make sure that all equipment and paraphernalia are documented and procured with prior approval.
19. In cases of transfer or change of operating site requiring the issuance of an updated accreditation certificate, the previously issued certificate shall be surrendered to the OGLD prior to the release of the new certificate.

REGULATION 3. ACCREDITATION ELIGIBILITY


A. Qualifications

1. The applicant must be duly registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC);
2. The applicant must be of good financial standing and satisfactory corporate structure;
3. Directors and officers of the applicant must be of good repute, considering character, honesty and integrity, and must be of good financial standing;
4. Directors and officers of the applicant must not be associated with any person who is not of good repute or has undesirable or unsatisfactory financial resources;
5. The applicant shall be providing services to a gaming operator licensed under a reputable jurisdiction.

B. Authorized Acts

Provide data streaming services to licensed gaming operators abroad for the following contents:

1. Live Casino Table Games
2. Live Slot Machine Games
3. Live Bingo Games
4. Live Specialty Games
5. Live Marble Games

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C. Prohibited Acts

1. Accepting bets and handling payouts;
2. Engaging in illegal activities; and
3. Providing services to unlicensed entities
4. Sharing, leasing or sub-contracting the PAGCOR accreditation to any person or entity.

REGULATION 4. NEW APPLICATIONS

Section 1. Initiation of Application

- a. The applicant should submit a Letter of Intent (LOI) to apply for an accreditation addressed to the PAGCOR CCEO. The LOI must contain the following information:

1. Name of the company;
2. Intended address of operations;
3. Name of gaming operator to be serviced;
4. Details of the gaming operator's license and the licensing jurisdiction;
5. Contact person and contact details of the company; and
6. A statement that the applicant has read and understand the provisions of the Accreditation Framework for DSPs and an undertaking to comply with all regulations pertaining to DSPs.

Copies of the following must also be attached:

1. Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws of the applicant;
2. Latest General Information Sheet (GIS) including the beneficial ownership page;
3. Service Agreement with the licensed gaming operator abroad;
4. Registration documents of the gaming operator abroad;
5. Gaming operator's license; and
6. Floor Plan.

- b. Upon receipt of the LOI, OGLD shall issue the following:

1. Deposit Notice and Payment Form for the payment of the application fee;
2. Notification to undergo Probity Check and Data Privacy Consent Form;
3. Application Form; and
4. Request for Ocular Inspection of the address of the company.

The duly accomplished and notarized application form together with the documentary requirements (Annex A) must be submitted within three (3) months from the date of issuance of items in letter b.

Section 2. Application Fee

The applicant must submit a copy of the deposit slip or wire transfer receipt using the Remittance Form within five (5) working days from payment.

Classification based on Business Model	Application/ Renewal Fee
<u>Class 1</u> Single Client DSP	\$ 100,000.00 per year
<u>Class 2</u> Third Party DSP	\$ 50,000.00 per operator/ per year

Onboarding Requirement

A Class 2 DSP applicant shall be required to onboard at least two (2) licensed operators within the following periods:

- a. For a one (1)-year accreditation, within the validity period of the accreditation; and
- b. For a two (2)-year accreditation, within the first year of the accreditation's validity.

Penalty for Non-Compliance


Failure of a Class 2 DSP to onboard a second operator within the prescribed period shall subject the DSP to a penalty in the amount of Fifty Thousand U.S. Dollars (US\$50,000.00) per year of accreditation.

Service Limitation

A Class 2 DSP shall be permitted to service up to five (5) licensed operators abroad, this may be increased to a maximum of ten (10) subject to review of the OGLD.

Section 3. Procedures for Submission

- a. The applicant shall submit the application form with complete documentary requirements to:

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**Offshore Gaming Licensing Department
Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation**

MET Live Building, Central Business Park 1-A Macapagal Boulevard
corner EDSA Extension, Pasay City 1330

- b. The submitted requirements shall undergo initial evaluation and shall be returned to the applicant in case found to be incomplete or submitted beyond the three (3) month period. In case of the latter, the application shall be deemed denied and all fees paid are forfeited in favor of PAGCOR.
- c. Submission of the application form and payment of the application fee is not a guarantee of the approval of the application. The application fee is solely intended for the processing and evaluation of the application;
- d. The application fee is non-refundable and non-transferrable unless approved by the BOD for valid reasons.
- e. Additional documentary requirements may be required, as necessary.
- f. Any misrepresentation or false information in the submitted requirements shall result in the denial of the application and a perpetual ban from re-applying with PAGCOR. In case an accreditation is granted, and misrepresentation or false information is subsequently discovered, the accreditation shall be revoked upon approval of the BOD, and a perpetual ban on holding accreditation under these regulations shall be imposed.

Section 4. Processing of Applications

- a. Upon determination that the applicant has fully complied with the requirements for application, the same shall be recommended for consideration of the BOD
- b. The applicants shall be notified of the decision (approved or denied) through a notice.
- c. Upon notice of approval, the applicant must comply with the pre-operational requirements prior to commencement of operations.
- d. The DSP may not commence operations without the required Notice to Commence Operations (NCO). Operating without the requisite NCO shall result in the imposition of fines and/or suspension of the accreditation.


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Section 5. Pre-Operational Requirements

- a. Performance cash deposit;
- b. Certification from an Independent Game Testing Laboratory signifying the games guarantee fair gameplay.
- c. Certificate of Registration with the Anti-Money Laundering Council;
- d. Certificate of Registration with the Social Security System, Home Development Mutual Fund, and PhilHealth;
- e. Copy of engagement with an Internet Service Provider;
- f. Accomplished Manpower List Form (local and foreign using official form);
- g. Network Topology;
- h. Pre-operational Inspection and Walkthrough Report by the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Department – Electronic Games (CMED-EG) and Information and Technology Department (ITD); and
- i. NCO to be issued by OGLD

Section 6. Procedure for the Issuance of a Notice to Commence Operations

- a. The DSP should write a letter to the OGLD requesting for the issuance of an NCO, attached the requirements in the immediately preceding section and the proposed date of inspection and walkthrough;
- b. Upon receipt and verification of the requirements, the OGLD shall request the CMED-EG and ITD to conduct the pre-operational inspection and walkthrough;
- c. Upon receiving a satisfactory report of inspection/ walkthrough from CMED-EG and ITD, the OGLD shall issue the NCO;
- d. Upon issuance of an NCO, the DSP shall be imposed with the monthly administrative fee;
- e. Notwithstanding failure to commence commercial operations, the DSP shall be subject to imposition of the full amount of administrative fee sixty (60) days reckoned from the grant of the accreditation.

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REGULATION 5. RENEWAL OF ACCREDITATION

Section 1. Initiation of Application for Renewal

- a. The applicant should submit an LOI to renew accreditation addressed to the PAGCOR CCEO at least ninety (90) days prior to the expiration of the accreditation. The LOI must contain the following information:
 1. Name of the company;
 2. Address of operations;
 3. Name of gaming operator being serviced;
 4. Details of the gaming operator's license and the licensing jurisdiction;
 5. Contact Person and contact details of the Company; and
 6. A statement that the applicant has read and understood the provisions of the Accreditation Framework for DSPs.
- b. Upon receipt of the LOI, OGLD shall issue the following:
 1. Deposit Notice and Payment Form for the payment of the renewal fee;
 2. Notification to undergo Probity Check and Data Privacy Consent Form; and
 3. Application Form.
- c. The duly accomplished and notarized application form together with requirements must be submitted at least sixty (60) days prior to the expiration of the accreditation. Failure to submit the requirements prior to the expiration shall result in the imposition of a penalty in the amount of Five Thousand US Dollars (\$5,000.00).
- d. An application for renewal of accreditation filed on the date of expiration shall not be processed, in which case, the DSP shall cease to operate and must apply for a new accreditation if it intends to resume operations.
- e. An applicant for renewal should have no arrears in its administrative fees/penalties.
- f. A DSP whose accreditation has expired shall still be allowed to complete the renewal requirements and continue operating, subject to the fulfillment of the following requisites:
 1. The DSP has filed its application for accreditation renewal ninety (90) days



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prior to expiration.

2. The DSP filed a request for an extension of its renewal application before the expiration date of its accreditation, or approved extension period, if any.
 3. The extension is approved by the BOD;
 4. The DSP pays an extension fee of Ten Thousand US Dollars (\$10,000.00) upon receipt of approval.
- g. The penalty imposed on account of the late submission of requirements prior to expiration shall not form part of the extension fees and the accreditation shall not be renewed until all imposed penalties have been settled.

Section 2. Renewal Fee

The applicant must submit a copy of the deposit slip or wire transfer receipt using the Remittance Form within five (5) working days from payment.

Section 3. Procedures for Submission

- a. The applicant shall submit the requirements to:

**Offshore Gaming Licensing Department
Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation**

MET Live Building, Central Business Park 1-A
Macapagal Boulevard corner EDSA Extension,
Pasay City 1330

- b. The submitted requirements shall undergo initial evaluation and shall be returned to the applicant in case found to be incomplete.
- c. Submission of the application form and payment of renewal fee is not a guarantee of the approval of the renewal application.
- d. The renewal fee is non-refundable and non-transferrable.
- e. Additional documentary requirements may be required, as necessary.
- f. Any misrepresentation or false information in the submitted requirements shall result in the denial of the renewal application and a perpetual ban from re-applying with PAGCOR. In case an accreditation is granted, and misrepresentation or false information is subsequently discovered, the accreditation shall be immediately revoked, and a perpetual ban on holding accreditation under these regulations shall be imposed.



Section 4. Processing of Applications

- a. Upon determination that the applicant has fully complied with the requirements for renewal, the same shall be recommended for consideration of the BOD;
- b. The renewal applicant shall be notified of the decision through a notice; and
- c. Upon approval of the renewal application, a new certificate shall be issued to the DSP.

REGULATION 6. FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS AND REMITTANCE


Section 1. Administrative Fee

- a. The DSP shall be billed a monthly administrative fee in the following amount:

Services Provided	Amount	
Live Casino Games	Scalable Tables:	
	Number of Tables	Fee
	1-15	\$ 150,000.00
	16-25	\$ 250,000.00
	26-35	\$ 350,000.00
	36-45	\$ 450,000.00
	46-55	\$ 550,000.00
	\$10,000 per table in excess of 55	
Non-scalable Tables:		
\$3,000 per table		
Live Slot Machine Games	\$ 15,000.00 for the first 50 machines then \$ 350.00 per machine in excess of 50	
Live Bingo Games	\$ 100,000.00 per type of bingo game	
Live Specialty Games	\$ 5,000.00 per machine/ per equipment	
Live Marble Games	\$ 10,000.00 per track	

Section 2. Billing and Collection of Administrative Fee

- a. The DSP shall be billed a fixed amount of administrative fee every tenth (10th) day of the month and is given until every fifteenth (15th) day of the same month to settle the same;
- b. In case of protests on the billed administrative fee, the following shall apply:
- c. The accredited DSP must settle the billed amount prior to the filing of protest;

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- d. The letter of protest should state the reason and basis for the DSP's protest;
- e. Protests filed after the twentieth (20th) day of the same month shall no longer be considered; and
- f. OGLD shall resolve the protest within fifteen (15) working days from receipt of the letter of protest and proof of payment of the protested billing.

Section 3. Performance Cash Deposit

A PCD is a monetary requirement which shall guarantee completion and fulfillment of contract and obligations with PAGCOR.

An accredited DSP is required to post a PCD double the amount of the applicable administrative fee upon issuance of the NCO. Upon receipt of notification of the following:

- a. Forfeiture of the Performance Cash Deposit
 1. Failure of the DSP to submit the proof of payment before the twentieth (20th) day of the same month shall result in the forfeiture of the billed amount from its performance cash deposit.
 2. For cases when the accredited DSP fails to settle its administrative fee for one (1) month, the following shall apply:
 - a. OGLD shall issue a Notice of Delinquency (ND) to the concerned DSP.
 - b. If the DSP still fails to settle its financial obligations on the given deadline in the ND, the Accounting Department (AD) shall effect the deduction of the posted PCD, pursuant to the latter's internal rules and procedures.
 - c. AD shall inform the accredited DSP in writing of the application of the PCD as well as the requirement to replenish the same in full within five (5) banking days from forfeiture.
 - d. OGLD, in coordination with AD shall monitor compliance of the accredited DSP with the requirement to replenish the PCD in full within five (5) banking days from its forfeiture.
 - e. Pending replenishment of the PCD, all transactions of the concerned accredited DSP with PAGCOR shall be held in abeyance.

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f. Failure to replenish the PCD in full shall warrant the suspension of the accreditation.

b. Requirements for the Refund of Performance Cash Deposit

The PCD is refundable upon expiration or cancellation of the DSP accreditation, subject to the settlement of any outstanding obligation.

The accredited DSP shall submit the following documents for the processing of the refund of its performance cash deposit:

1. Duly accomplished request for refund of PCD form;
2. Notarized Board Resolution and/or Director's Certificate indicating the directors' resolution to request for the refund of the performance cash deposit, the name of the person authorized to process the refund, the bank details where the PCD shall be refunded; if issued abroad, the same must be apostilled;
3. Original copy of the official receipt issued by PAGCOR for the PCD;
4. Certificate of Tax Clearance from the Bureau of Internal Revenue;
5. Certificate of confirmation of non-operation from CMED-EG;
6. Certification of no outstanding balances with remaining performance cash deposit from the AD;
7. Certificate of no outstanding balances in administrative fee and demerits or cash penalties from OGLD;
8. Latest GIS with beneficial ownership page;
9. Original Certificate of Accreditation; and
10. Release, Waiver and Quitclaim.

c. Processing of the Request for Refund of Performance Cash Deposit

1. The OGLD shall receive the submitted documents and the same shall be endorsed for evaluation and processing by the Accounting and Fund Management Departments;
2. Only DSPs that are fully cleared of any financial obligations with PAGCOR shall be eligible for a refund;



3. All refund requests must undergo consideration of the BOD;
4. The refund of the PCD will be processed for a period of sixty (60) business days from receipt of the complete supporting documents, allowing for thorough review and compliance verification.
5. Upon approval, the accredited DSP shall be formally notified of the approval of its request for the refund of the PCD.

Section 4. Additional Site/Transfer of Site Fee

As a general rule, the operating sites of a DSP must be in only one (1) building. In case of a need for additional site in the same building or transfer of site to another building subject to approval by the BOD. Accordingly, the following fees shall apply:


Movement	Amount	Remarks
Additional Site in the same building	\$5,000.00 per floor for every 3,000 square meters of floor area.	Inclusive of inspection fee and printing of one (1) certificate
Transfer of Site to a different floor in the same building	\$5,000.00 per floor for every 3,000 square meters of floor area.	Inclusive of inspection fee and printing of one (1) certificate
Transfer of Site to another building	\$10,000.00 per floor for every 3,000 square meters of floor area.	Inclusive of inspection fee and printing of one (1) certificate

An accredited DSP may only have multiple locations if it could present proof that the same is necessary and indispensable for the proper and efficient conduct of its operations subject to approval by the BOD. Accordingly, the following fee shall apply:

Movement	Amount	Remarks
Additional Site in another building	\$15,000.00 per floor for every 3,000 square meters of floor area.	Inclusive of inspection fee and printing of one (1) certificate

Section 5. Certified True Copy of Certificates/ Reprinting

- a. Request for Certified True Copy (CTC) of certificates shall be One Hundred US dollars (\$100.00) per document.
- b. The request must contain the purpose/s for which the CTC shall be used.
- c. Reprinting due to correction of details through no fault of PAGCOR shall be Five Hundred US dollars (\$500.00).
- d. In case of loss or damage of the original certificate, reprinting shall be Three Thousand US dollars (\$3,000.00). Further. submission of Notarized Affidavit

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of Loss and proof of publication in newspaper of general circulation at least once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks.

Section 6. Permit to Possess

A DSP who intends to possess gaming tables, gaming equipment and gaming shall apply for a Permit to Possess (PTP).

This certificate is coterminous with the license and may be renewed thereafter. The PTP is site-specific and is issued for the operating site where the gaming tables, gaming equipment and/or gaming paraphernalia are located.

In cases when the gaming tables are transferred to another operating site, the PTP issued for the previous operating site will thus be considered null and void.

Accordingly, the DSP shall apply for a new PTP bearing the correct operating site address, subject to the rules on change of address or operating site.

- a. The application fee for the PTP is Twenty-Five Thousand US Dollars (\$25,000.00) valid for one (1) year and is coterminous with the accreditation.
- b. For other kinds of applications for PTP, the following shall apply:
 1. For the additional site/floor of PTP, the rates for additional floor fee shall apply
 2. For the transfer of site/floor of PTP, the rates for transfer of floor fee shall apply.
- c. Once the accreditation is expired or cancelled, the DSP may request for a grace period or an extension of the PTP only for the purpose of decommissioning and/or disposing of the gaming tables, equipment and/or paraphernalia.

REGULATION 7. VOLUNTARY SUSPENSION OF ACCREDITATION

The accredited DSP may request the temporary suspension of its accreditation, subject to the guidelines and procedures set forth herein:



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- a. The DSP may request for the voluntary suspension of its accreditation subject to the following:

Qualifications:

1. The DSP must have no outstanding payables or penalties.
2. The DSP may avail voluntary suspension only once for the duration of the validity of its accreditation, except for compelling reasons.

Conditions:

1. The duration of the proposed suspension must not exceed ninety (90) calendar days.
 2. The DSP may be liable for the payment of the Administrative Fee and/or other fees imposed by the BOD during the voluntary suspension period.
 3. Continuous non-operation after the approved period of suspension shall constitute sufficient ground for the cancellation of accreditation or imposition of the monthly Administrative Fee.
- b. Subject to full compliance with the above qualifications and conditions, the DSP shall notify the OGLD, at least fifteen (15) days prior to the intended effectivity, its request for the temporary suspension of its accreditation which shall include the following, in addition to such other information as may be required:
1. Letter-request indicating the reason/s for the suspension and intended date of effectivity.
 2. Duration of the proposed suspension.
 3. Board Resolution and/or Director's Certificate signifying the corporation's decision to request for voluntarily suspension of accreditation.
- c. A recommendation on the temporary suspension of the accreditation shall then be submitted to the BOD for approval/confirmation.


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- d. A written notice on the denial/approval of the temporary suspension of accreditation shall be issued by OGLD.
- e. The temporary suspension shall be lifted and/or terminated on the following instances:
 - 1. In case the DSP is found operational, the suspension shall be immediately revoked, and the DSP shall be liable for the regulatory, administrative, and other applicable fees for the entire period of suspension applied for, without prejudice to the imposition of demerits and/or administrative penalties or the cancellation of the accreditation.
 - 2. Upon the request of the DSP to pre-terminate the approved duration of voluntary suspension at least fifteen (15) days prior to intended lifting of the suspension.
 - 3. Expiration of the approved duration of voluntary suspension.
- f. A recommendation on the lifting or termination of the suspension of the accreditation shall then be submitted to the BOD for approval/confirmation.
- g. Once approved, the DSP shall be scheduled for pre-operational inspection and system walkthrough by CMED-EG and ITD prior to resumption of operations.

REGULATION 8. VOLUNTARY CANCELLATION OF ACCREDITATION


The DSP may voluntarily cancel its accreditation subject to the guidelines and procedures set forth herein:

- a. The DSP shall notify and communicate to OGLD its request for the cancellation of its accreditation and submission of complete requirements as follows:
 - 1. Letter-request indicating the reasons/s for the cancellation and the intended date of effectivity.
 - 2. Duly accomplished Cancellation Request Form No. 566.
 - 3. Board Resolution and/or Director's Certificate signifying

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the corporation's decision to request for voluntarily cancellation of accreditation.

4. Notarized declaration that the DSP holds PAGCOR free and not liable from any claim and/or liability from any tax obligation which may be imposed by any taxing authority on the fees or earnings due to cancellation of its accreditation and that they will be solely responsible for any action or suit brought about by any third party in relation to their accreditation.
 5. Proof of full settlement of any arrears and/or penalty/ies.
 6. Notarized undertaking to conduct post-operational activities thirty (30) days after the approval of the cancellation as stated in the succeeding section.
 7. Copy of the latest GIS.
 8. Surrender of the previously issued certificate of accreditation.
- b. In the event the DSP fails to fully settle its arrears and penalty/ies, the PCD of the DSP shall be forfeited in favor of PAGCOR to cover the said arrears and/or penalty/ies.
 - c. The DSP shall be scheduled for inspection on the intended date of effectivity of cancellation. An inspection report confirming the cessation of operations shall be submitted as a requirement for BOD's approval.
 - d. The DSP shall be billed the full-month's Administrative Fee for the month of their cancellation regardless of the date it was cancelled.
 - e. The voluntary cancellation of accreditation shall be effective on the intended date of effectivity as confirmed by the inspection report establishing that operations have already ceased.
 - f. A recommendation on the revocation of the accreditation shall then be submitted to the BOD for approval.
 - g. A written notice of the approval of the cancellation of accreditation shall be issued by OGLD.
 - h. Post-operational activities:
 1. Upon issuance of a Notice of Approval of the cancellation of accreditation,

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post-operational activities must be accomplished by the DSP within thirty (30) calendar days.

2. The DSP shall secure a certificate of non-operation from the CMED-EG.
 3. The DSP should surrender the Accreditation Certificate within five (5) days from notice of cancellation.
- i. The abovementioned post-operational activities shall be included in the requirements for the release of the DSP's performance cash deposit.
- j. Failure to fully comply with the post-operational activities on the prescribed period shall have the following effect on the incorporators, directors and all declared key officers of the cancelled DSP:
1. Prohibited to apply for a new accreditation in whatever capacity.
 2. Considered as a person of bad reputation and incapable of operating a DSP business.
 3. Disqualified for Gaming Employment License (GEL) application, or revocation of GEL, if any.

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REGULATION 9. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 1. Repeal

All prior rules, regulations, and guidelines which are inconsistent with the provisions of these Regulations are hereby repealed or deemed modified accordingly.

Section 2. Separability Clause

If, for any reason, any provision of these rules is declared unconstitutional or contrary to law, the other parts, or provisions hereof which are not affected thereby shall continue to be in full force and effect.

Section 3. Effectivity

These rules shall become effective upon approval by the PAGCOR BOD. Upon its effectivity, these rules shall be applied to all accredited entities to the extent that they are applicable.

Section 4. Amendment and Modification of the Framework

The BOD reserves the authority to amend, modify, revise, or supplement any provision of this Framework and its implementing guidelines. All such amendments shall take effect upon official approval and issuance by the BOD and shall automatically form part of this Framework, superseding any provisions that may be inconsistent with the approved changes.




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ANNEX A


List of Documentary Requirements for New Applications for DSP

- a. Duly accomplished and notarized application form;
- b. Certified true copy of the Certificate of Registration Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC);
- c. Certified true copy of the applicant's Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws. The authorized capital stock must be at least Ten Million Pesos (Php10,000,000.00) with a Paid-up Capital Stock of at least Two Million Pesos (Php2,000,000.00);
- d. Certified true copy of the Latest General Information Sheet (GIS) including the beneficial ownership page;
- e. Company Profile;
- f. Organizational Chart indicating name of person and position in the company with signature of the personnel who prepared the same;
- g. Business Plan/ Business Concept of the applicant including the necessary documents relative to the operations such as Manuals/ Guidelines;
- h. Duly accomplished and notarized Personal Disclosure Sheet (PDS) of all directors, officers, and the Authorized Representative of the corporation;
- i. Board resolution appointing the company's Authorized Representative/s to PAGCOR;
- j. Copy of the contract of lease for the operating site;
- k. Mayor's Permit/ Business Permit;
- l. BIR Certificate of Registration;
- m. Apostilled/ consularized copy of the following:
 1. Service Agreement with the licensed gaming operator abroad.
 2. Registration documents of the gaming operator abroad.
 3. Gaming operator's license.
- n. Notarized Undertaking that the company will not:
 1. Accept bets and handle payouts.
 2. Engage in illegal activities; and
 3. Provide services to unlicensed gaming operators

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- o. Probity Checker Final Report; and
- p. Proof of Payment of application fee.

Companies that will provide *streaming* are required to obtain a Permit to Possess Gaming Paraphernalia.


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ANNEX B

List of Documentary Requirements for Renewal Applications

- a. Duly accomplished and notarized application form;
- b. Certified true copy of the latest General Information Sheet (GIS) including the beneficial ownership page;
- c. Updated organizational chart indicating name of person and position in the company;
- d. Updated Business Plan/ Business Concept of the applicant including the necessary documents relative to the operations such as Manuals/ Guidelines;
- e. Updated Personal Disclosure Sheet (PDS) of all directors, officers, and Authorized Representative of the corporation;
- f. Updated board resolution appointing the company's Authorized Representative to PAGCOR;
- g. Copy of Contract of Lease for the operating site;
- h. Mayor's Permit/ Business Permit;
- i. Latest income tax return and proof of remittance;
- j. Latest proof of remittance to SSS, HDMF, and PhilHealth;
- k. Valid certificate of registration with AMLC;
- l. Apostilled/ consularized copy of the following:
 1. Service Agreement with the licensed gaming operator abroad;
 2. Registration documents of the gaming operator abroad;
 3. Gaming operator's license;
- m. Updated Notarized Undertaking that the company will not:
 1. Accept bets and handle payouts;
 2. Engage in illegal activities; and
 3. Provide services to unlicensed gaming operators
- n. Probity Checker Final Report; and
- o. Proof of Payment of renewal fee.


Companies that will provide *data stream* are required to obtain a Permit to Possess Gaming Paraphernalia.

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ANNEX C

List of Documentary Requirements for Additional Gaming Operators

- a. Duly accomplished and notarized application form;
- b. Apostilled/ consularized copy of the following:
 1. Service Agreement with the licensed gaming operator abroad;
 2. Registration documents of the gaming operator abroad;
 3. Gaming operator's license;
- c. Updated Notarized Undertaking that the company will not:
 1. Accept bets and handle payouts;
 2. Engage in illegal activities; and
- d. Letter of consent from all operators allowing the DSP to render service to other gaming operators; and
- e. Proof of payment of application fee.

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ANNEX D

List of Documentary Requirements for Permit to Possess Gaming

Paraphernalia

- a. Duly accomplished Permit to Possess registration form; and
- b. Proof of Payment of Permit to Possess