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# Chapter 1

## 192

### 1.1 192.guide

Texified version of data for Philippines.

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Philippines

### 1.2 192.guide/Philippines

Philippines  
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Geography (Philippines)  
 People (Philippines)  
 Government (Philippines)  
 Government (Philippines 2. usage)  
 Economy (Philippines)  
 Economy (Philippines 2. usage)  
 Communications (Philippines)  
 Defense Forces (Philippines)

### 1.3 192.guide/Geography (Philippines)

Geography (Philippines)

=====

Location:

Southeast Asia, between Indonesia and China

Map references:

Asia, Oceania, Southeast Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 300,000 km<sup>2</sup>

land area:

298,170 km<sup>2</sup>

comparative area:

slightly larger than Arizona

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

36,289 km

Maritime claims:

measured from claimed archipelagic baselines

continental shelf:

to depth of exploitation

exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

territorial sea:

irregular polygon extending up to 100 nm from coastline as defined by 1898 treaty; since late 1970s has also claimed polygonal-shaped area in South China Sea up to 285 nm in breadth

International disputes:

involved in a complex dispute over the Spratly Islands with China, Malaysia ↔

Taiwan, Vietnam, and possibly Brunei; claims Malaysian state of Sabah

Climate:

tropical marine; northeast monsoon (November to April); southwest monsoon (May to October)

Terrain:

mostly mountains with narrow to extensive coastal lowlands

Natural resources:

timber, petroleum, nickel, cobalt, silver, gold, salt, copper

Land use:

arable land:

26%  
 permanent crops:  
   11%  
 meadows and pastures:  
   4%  
 forest and woodland:  
   40%  
 other:  
   19%  
 Irrigated land:  
   16,200 km2 (1989 est.)  
 Environment:  
   astride typhoon belt, usually affected by 15 and struck by five to six  
   cyclonic storms per year; subject to landslides, active volcanoes,  
   destructive earthquakes, tsunami; deforestation; soil erosion; water  
   pollution

## 1.4 192.guide/People (Philippines)

People (Philippines)

=====

Population:  
   68,464,368 (July 1993 est.)  
 Population growth rate:  
   1.97% (1993 est.)  
 Birth rate:  
   27.9 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Death rate:  
   7.03 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Net migration rate:  
   -1.19 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Infant mortality rate:  
   51.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)  
 Life expectancy at birth:  
   total population:  
     65.13 years  
   male:  
     62.59 years  
   female:  
     67.79 years (1993 est.)  
 Total fertility rate:  
   3.45 children born/woman (1993 est.)  
 Nationality:  
   noun:  
     Filipino(s)  
   adjective:  
     Philippine  
 Ethnic divisions:  
   Christian Malay 91.5%, Muslim Malay 4%, Chinese 1.5%, other 3%  
 Religions:  
   Roman Catholic 83%, Protestant 9%, Muslim 5%, Buddhist and other 3%  
 Languages:

Pilipino (official; based on Tagalog), English (official)  
 Literacy:  
   age 15 and over can read and write (1990)  
 total population:  
   90%  
 male:  
   90%  
 female:  
   90%  
 Labor force:  
   24.12 million  
 by occupation:  
   agriculture 46%, industry and commerce 16%, services 18.5%, government 10%,  
   other 9.5% (1989)

## 1.5 192.guide/Government (Philippines)

Government (Philippines)

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Names:

conventional long form:  
 Republic of the Philippines

conventional short form:  
 Philippines

local long form:  
 Republika ng Pilipinas

local short form:  
 Pilipinas

Digraph: RP

Type:  
 republic

Capital:  
 Manila

Administrative divisions:

73 provinces and 61 chartered cities\*; Abra, Agusan del Norte, Agusan del, ←  
 Sur, Aklan, Albay,  
 Angeles\*, Antique, Aurora, Bacolod\*, Bago\*, Baguio\*,,, Bais\*, Basilan, ←  
 Basilan City\*, Bataan,,  
 Batanes, Batangas, Batangas City\*,,, Benguet, Bohol, Bukidnon, Bulacan, ←  
 Butuan\*, Cabanatuan\*,,,  
 Cadiz\*, Cagayan,, Cagayan de Oro\*, Calbayog\*, Caloocan\*, Camarines Norte, ←  
 Camarines Sur,,  
 Camiguin, Canlaon\*, Capiz, Catanduanes, Cavite, Cavite City\*, Cebu, Cebu, ←  
 City\*, Cotabato\*,,,  
 Dagupan\*, Danao\*, Dapitan\*, Davao City\* Davao, Davao del, Sur, Davao ←  
 Oriental, Dipolog\*,,,  
 Dumaguete\*, Eastern Samar, General Santos\*,,, Gingoog\*, Ifugao, Iligan\*, ←  
 Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur,,  
 Iloilo, Iloilo City\*,,, Iriga\*, Isabel, Kalinga-Apayao, La Carlota\*, Laguna ←  
 , Lanao del Norte,,  
 Lanao

del Sur, Laoag\*, Lapu-Lapu\*, La Union, Legaspi\*, Leyte, Lipa\*, Lucena\*,,, ←  
 Maguindanao, Mandaue\*,,  
 Manila\*, Marawi\*, Marinduque, Masbate, Mindoro, Occidental, Mindoro ←  
 Oriental, Misamis Occidental,  
 Misamis Oriental,  
 Mountain, Naga\*, Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, North Cotabato,, ←  
 Northern Samar, Nueva  
 Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Olongapo\*, Ormoc\*, Oroquieta\*,,, Ozamis\*, Pagadian\*, ←  
 Palawan, Palayan\*,,  
 Pampanga, Pangasinan, Pasay\*, Puerto, Princesa\*, Quezon, Quezon City\*, ←  
 Quirino, Rizal, Romblon,,  
 Roxas\*, Samar, San, Carlos\* (in Negros Occidental), San Carlos\* (in ←  
 Pangasinan), San Jose\*, San,  
 Pablo\*, Silay\*, Siquijor, Sorsogon, South Cotabato, Southern Leyte, Sultan, ←  
 Kudarat, Sulu,  
 Surigao\*, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur, Tacloban\*,,, Tagaytay\*, ←  
 Tagbilaran\*, Tangub\*,  
 Tarlac,, Tawitawi, Toledo\*, Trece Martires\*,,, Zambales, Zamboanga\*, ←  
 Zamboanga del Norte,  
 Zamboanga, del Sur  
 Independence:  
 4 July 1946 (from US)  
 Constitution:  
 2 February 1987, effective 11 February 1987  
 Legal system:  
 based on Spanish and Anglo-American law; accepts compulsory ICJ  
 jurisdiction, with reservations  
 National holiday:  
 Independence Day, 12 June (1898) (from Spain)  
 Political parties and leaders:  
 Democratic Filipino Struggle (Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipinas, Laban),  
 Edgardo ESPIRITU; People Power-National Union of Christian Democrats (Lakas  
 ng Edsa, NUCD and Partido Lakas Tao, Lakas/NUCD); Fidel V. RAMOS, President  
 of the Republic, Raul MANGLAPUS, Jose de VENECIA, secretary general;  
 Nationalist People's Coalition (NPC), Eduardo COJUANGCO; Liberal Party,  
 Jovito SALONGA; People's Reform Party (PRP), Miriam DEFENSOR-SANTIAGO; New  
 Society Movement (Kilusang Bagong Lipunan; KBL), Imelda MARCOS; Nacionalista  
 Party (NP), Salvador H. LAUREL, president  
 Suffrage:  
 15 years of age; universal

## 1.6 192.guide/Government (Philippines 2. usage)

Government (Philippines 2. usage)

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Elections:

President:

last held 11 May 1992 (next election to be held NA May 1998); results -  
 Fidel Valdes RAMOS won 23.6% of votes, a narrow plurality

Senate:

last held 11 May 1992 (next election to be held NA May 1995); results - LDP  
 66%, NPC 20%, Lakas-NUCD 8%, Liberal 6%; seats - (24 total) LDP 15, NPC 5,

Lakas-NUCD 2, Liberal 1, Independent 1

House of Representatives:  
 last held 11 May 1992 (next election to be held NA May 1995); results - LDP 43.5%; Lakas-NUCD 25%, NPC 23.5%, Liberal 5%, KBL 3%; seats - (200 total) LDP 87, NPC 45, Lakas-NUCD 41, Liberal 15, NP 6, KBL 3, Independent 3

Executive branch:  
 president, vice president, Cabinet

Legislative branch:  
 bicameral Congress (Kongreso) consists of an upper house or Senate (Senado) and a lower house or House of Representatives (Kapulungan Ng Mga Kinatawan)

Judicial branch:  
 Supreme Court

Leaders:  
 Chief of State and Head of Government:  
 President Fidel Valdes RAMOS (since 30 June 1992); Vice President Joseph Ejercito ESTRADA (since 30 June 1992)

Member of:  
 APEC, AsDB, ASEAN, CCC, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-24, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM (observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNTAC, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:  
 chief of mission:  
 Ambassador Raul RABE  
 chancery:  
 1617 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036  
 telephone:  
 (202) 483-1414  
 consulates general:  
 Agana (Guam), Chicago, Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, and Seattle

US diplomatic representation:  
 chief of mission:  
 (vacant); Charge d'affaires Donald WESTMORE  
 embassy:  
 1201 Roxas Boulevard, Manila  
 mailing address:  
 APO AP 96440  
 telephone:  
 [63] (2) 521-7116  
 FAX:  
 [63] (2) 522-4361  
 consulate general:  
 Cebu

Flag:  
 two equal horizontal bands of blue (top) and red with a white equilateral triangle based on the hoist side; in the center of the triangle is a yellow sun with eight primary rays (each containing three individual rays) and in each corner of the triangle is a small yellow five-pointed star

## 1.7 192.guide/Economy (Philippines)

Economy (Philippines)

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## Overview:

Domestic output in this primarily agricultural economy remained the same in 1992 as in 1991. Drought and power supply problems hampered production, while inadequate revenues prevented government pump priming. Despite a flat GDP performance, GNP mustered a small 0.6% expansion, attributable to inflows of workers' remittances combined with smaller foreign interest payments. A marked increase in capital goods imports, particularly power generations equipment, telecommunications equipment, and electronic data processors, contributed to a 20.5% import growth in 1992. Exports rose 11%, led by earnings from the Philippines' two leading manufactures - ←  
electronics  
and garments.

## National product:

GDP - exchange rate conversion - \$54.1 billion (1992 est.)

## National product real growth rate:

0.6% (1992 est.)

## National product per capita:

\$860 (1992 est.)

## Inflation rate (consumer prices):

8.9% (1992 est.)

## Unemployment rate:

9.8% (1992 est.)

## Budget:

\$11.0 billion; expenditures \$12.0 billion, including capital expenditures ←  
of  
\$NA (1992 est.)

## Exports:

\$9.8 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

## commodities:

electronics, textiles, coconut oil, copper

## partners:

US 39%, EC, Japan, ASEAN

## Imports:

\$14.5 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

## commodities:

raw materials 45%, capital goods 26%, petroleum products 18%

## partners:

US, Japan, Taiwan, Saudi Arabia

## External debt:

\$29.8 billion (1992)

## Industrial production:

growth rate -1% (1992 est.); accounts for 34% of GDP

## Electricity:

7,850,000 kW capacity; 28,000 million kWh produced, 420 kWh per capita (1992)

## Industries:

textiles, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, wood products, food processing, electronics assembly, petroleum refining, fishing

## Agriculture:

accounts for about one-third of GNP and about 45% of labor force; major crops - rice, coconuts, corn, sugarcane, bananas, pineapples, mangos; ←  
animal

products - pork, eggs, beef; net exporter of farm products; fish catch of 2 million metric tons annually

## Illicit drugs:

illicit producer of cannabis for the international drug trade; growers are producing more and better quality cannabis despite government eradication efforts

## 1.8 192.guide/Economy (Philippines 2. usage)

Economy (Philippines 2. usage)

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Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$3.6 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-88), \$7.9 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), \$5 million; Communist countries (1975-89), \$123 million

Currency:

1 Philippine peso (P) = 100 centavos

Exchange rates:

Philippine pesos (P) per US\$1 - 25.817 (April 1993), 25.512 (1992), 27.479 (1991), 24.311 (1990), 21.737 (1989), 21.095 (1988)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

## 1.9 192.guide/Communications (Philippines)

Communications (Philippines)

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Railroads:

378 km operable on Luzon, 34% government owned (1982)

Highways:

157,450 km total (1988); 22,400 km paved; 85,050 km gravel, crushed-stone, or stabilized-soil surface; 50,000 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways:

3,219 km; limited to shallow-draft (less than 1.5 m) vessels

Pipelines:

petroleum products 357 km

Ports:

Cagayan de Oro, Cebu, Davao, Guimaras, Iloilo, Legaspi, Manila, Subic Bay

Merchant marine:

562 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 8,282,936 GRT/13,772,023 DWT;

includes 1 passenger, 11 short-sea passenger, 13 passenger-cargo, 155 cargo ↔

27 refrigerated cargo, 25 vehicle carrier, 9 livestock carrier, 13 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 8 container, 38 oil tanker, 1 chemical tanker, 3 liquefied gas, 1 combination ore/oil, 249 bulk, 8 combination bulk; note - many Philippine flag ships are foreign owned and are on the register for ↔ the purpose of long-term bare-boat charter back to their original owners who ↔ are

principally in Japan and Germany

Airports:

- total: 270
- usable: 238
- with permanent-surface runways: 73
- with runways over 3,659 m: 0
- with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 9
- with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 57

Telecommunications:

good international radio and submarine cable services; domestic and interisland service adequate; 872,900 telephones; broadcast stations - 267 AM (including 6 US), 55 FM, 33 TV (including 4 US); submarine cables extended to Hong Kong, Guam, Singapore, Taiwan, and Japan; satellite earth stations - 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT, 2 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT, and 11 domestic

## 1.10 192.guide/Defense Forces (Philippines)

Defense Forces (Philippines)

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Branches:

Army, Navy (including Coast Guard and Marine Corps), Air Force

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 17,188,695; fit for military service 12,144,278; reach military age (20) annually 716,881 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$915 million, 1.9% of GNP (1991)