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WRITTEN BY		August 10, 2024	

REVISION HISTORY

NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

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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

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

1.3 192.guide/Geography (Philippines)

Geography (Philippines)
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Location:
 Southeast Asia, between Indonesia and China
 Map references:
 Asia, Oceania, Southeast Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World
 Area:
 total area: 300,000 km²
 land area:
 298,170 km²
 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)

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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)