

APPENDIX 1

COUNTRY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Item	Fiscal Year								
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Average
A. Income and Growth									
1. GDP per Capita (\$, current)	1,054.9	1,153.0	1,166.8	911.7	1,044.9	1,009.0	977.7	1,033.7	
2. GDP Growth (%, in constant prices)	4.7	5.8	5.2	-0.6	3.4	4.4	3.0	4.4	3.8
Agriculture	0.9	3.8	3.1	-6.4	6.5	3.4	3.7	3.3	2.3
Industry	6.7	6.4	6.1	-2.1	0.9	4.9	0.9	3.7	3.4
Services	5.0	6.4	5.4	3.5	4.0	4.4	4.3	5.4	4.8
B. Saving and Investment (current and market prices) (percent of GNP)									
1. Growth Domestic Investment	21.8	23.1	23.8	19.3	17.8	19.9	19.4	18.1	20.4
2. Gross National Saving	17.5	18.5	18.7	21.6	26.1	27.2	21.1	23.1	21.7
C. Money and Inflation (annual percent change)									
1. Consumer Price Index	8.0	9.1	5.9	9.7	6.7	4.4	6.1	3.1	6.6
2. Domestic Liquidity (M3)	25.3	15.8	20.9	7.4	19.3	4.6	6.8	9.5	13.7
D. Government Finance (percent of GDP, current prices)									
1. Revenue and Grants	19.0	18.9	18.7	16.5	15.3	14.7	14.4	13.2	16.3
2. Expenditure and Onlending	18.4	18.6	18.6	18.3	18.8	18.6	18.1	18.1	18.4
E. Balance of Payments									
1. Merchandise Trade Balance (% of GDP)	-12.1	-13.7	-13	-0.05	6.2	4.8	-1.0	0.5	-3.5
2. Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	-4.4	-4.8	-6.3	1.6	9.0	7.8	1.7	5.1	1.2
3. Merchandise Import (\$) Growth (annual % change)	29.4	17.7	22.8	16.9	16.0	9.0	-16.2	10.1	13.2
4. Merchandise Import (\$) Growth (annual % change)	23.7	20.8	14.0	-18.8	-0.9	14.5	-14.5	6.2	7.0
F. External Payments Indicators									
1. Gross Official Reserves (including gold, \$ million)	7,762	11,745	8,767	10,806	15,107	15,024	15,658	16,180	
Months of current year's imports of good and services	2.6	3.2	2.0	3.1	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.8	
2. External Debt Service (% of exports of good and services)	15.8	12.7	11.6	11.7	14.1	12.4	15.8	16.4	
3. Total External Debt (% of GNP)	53.1	50.5	53.0	69.8	65.1	65.8	68.1	64.8	
G. Memorandum Items									
1. GNP (current prices, P billion)	1,906.0	2,171.9	2,426.7	2,665.1	2,976.9	3,308.3	3,673.7	4,022.7	
2. Exchange Rate (P/\$, average)	25.7	26.2	29.5	40.9	39.1	44.2	50.9	51.6	
3. Population (million)	70.3	71.9	73.5	75.2	76.8	78.4	78.6	80.4	

GDP = gross domestic product, GNP = gross national product
Annual percentage change (period average)

Sources: National Economic and Development Authority, National Statistics Office, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Bureau of the Treasury.

APPENDIX 2

Restrictions on Foreign Ownership of Enterprises

List A. Foreign Ownership Is Limited by Mandate of the Constitution and Specific Laws

1. No Foreign Equity

Mass Media except recording (Article XVI, Section II of the Constitution; Presidential Memorandum dated 4 May 1994)
2. Services involving the practice of licensed professionals save in cases prescribed by law
 - Engineering
 - Aeronautical Engineering
 - Agricultural Engineering
 - Chemical Engineering
 - Civil Engineering
 - Electrical Engineering
 - Electronics and Communication Engineering
 - Geodetic Engineering
 - Mechanical Engineering
 - Metallurgical Engineering
 - Mining Engineering
 - Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering
 - Sanitary Engineering
 - Medicine and Allied Professions
 - Medicine
 - Medical Technology
 - Dentistry
 - Midwifery
 - Nursing
 - Nutrition and Dietetics
 - Optometry
 - Pharmacy
 - Physical and Occupational Therapy
3. Radiology and X-ray Technology
Veterinary Medicine
Accountancy
Architecture
Criminology
Chemistry
Custom Brokerage
Environmental Planning
Forestry
Geology
Interior Design
Landscape Architecture
Law
Librarianship
Marine Deck Officers
Marine Engine Officers
Master Plumbing
Sugar Technology
Social Work
Teaching

(Article XIV, Section 14, of the Constitution; Section I of Republic Act No. 5181)
4. Retail Trade (Section I of RA No. 1180). This law was amended by RA No. 8762 otherwise known as the Retail Trade Liberalization Act of 2000, which opens large retail businesses to foreign ownership.
5. Cooperatives (Chapter III, Article 26, of RA No. 6938)
6. Private Security Agencies (Section 4 of RA No. 5487)

6. Small-scale Mining (Section 3 of RA No. 7076)
7. Utilization of Marine Resources in archipelagic waters, territorial sea, and exclusive economic zone (Article XII, Section 2, of the Constitution)
8. Ownership, operation, and management of cockpits (Section 5 of Presidential Decree No. 449)
9. Manufacture, repair, stockpiling, and/or distribution of nuclear weapons (Article II, Section 8 of the Constitution)
10. Manufacture, repair, stockpiling and/or distribution of biological, chemical and radiological weapons (various treaties to which the Philippines is a signatory and conventions supported by the Philippines)
11. Manufacture of firecrackers and other pyrotechnic devices (Section 5 of RA No. 7183)

Up to Twenty-Five Percent (25%) Foreign Equity

1. Private recruitment, whether for local or overseas employment (Article 27 of Presidential Decree No. 442)
2. Contracts for the construction and repair of locally funded public works except:
 - infrastructure/development projects covered in RA No. 7718; and
 - projects which are foreign funded or assisted and required to undergo international competitive bidding (Commonwealth Act No. 541; Presidential Decree No. 1594; Letter of Instruction No. 630; Section 2a of RA No. 7718)

Up to Thirty Percent (30%) Foreign Equity

1. Advertising (Article XVI, Section 11 of the Constitution)

Up to Forty Percent (40%) Foreign Equity

1. Exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources (Article XII, Section 2, of the Constitution)
2. Ownership of private lands (Article XII, Section 7, of the Constitution; Section 7 of the Constitution; Chapter 5, Section 22, of Commonwealth Act No. 141)
3. Operation and management of public utilities (Article XII, Section 11, of the Constitution; Section 16 of Commonwealth Act No. 146)
4. Ownership/establishment and administration of educational institutions (Article XIV, Section 2, of the Constitution)
5. Engaging in the rice and corn industry (Presidential Decree No. 194)
6. Contracts for the supply of materials, goods, and commodities to government-owned or controlled corporation, company, agency, or municipal corporation (Section 1 of RA No. 5183)
7. Project proponent and facility operator of a build-operate-transfer (BOT) project requiring a public utilities franchise (Article XII, Section 11, of the Constitution; Section 2a of RA No. 7718)
8. Operation of deep-sea commercial fishing vessels (Section 27 of RA No. 8550)
9. Adjustment Companies (Section 323 of Presidential Decree No. 612 as amended by Presidential Decree No. 1814)
10. Ownership of condominiums (Section 5 of RA No. 4726)

List B Foreign Ownership Is Limited for Reasons of Security, Defense, Risk to Health and Morals, and Protection of Small- and Medium-Scale Enterprises

Up to Sixty Percent (60%) Foreign Equity

1. Financing companies regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) (Section 6 of RA No. 5980 as amended by RA No. 8556)
2. Investment houses regulated by SEC (Presidential Decree No. 129 as amended by RA No. 8366)

Up to Forty Percent (40%) Foreign Equity

1. Manufacture, repair, storage, and/or distribution used in the manufacture thereof requiring Philippine National Police (PNP) clearance

Firearms (handguns or shotguns), parts of firearms and ammunition thereof, instruments used or intended to be used in the manufacture of firearms

Gunpowder

Dynamite

Blasting supplies

Ingredients used in making explosives:

Chlorates of potassium and sodium

Nitrates of ammonium, potassium, sodium barium, copper (11), lead (11), Calcium and cuprite

Nitric acid

Nitrocellulose

Perchlorate of ammonium, potassium, and sodium

Dinitrocellulose

Glycerol

Amorphous phosphorus

Hydrogen peroxide

Strontium nitrate powder

Toluene

Telescopic sights, sniperscope and other similar devices (RA No. 7042 as amended by RA No. 8179)

2. Manufacture, repair, storage and/or distribution of products requiring Department of National Defense (DND) clearance:

Guns and ammunitions for warfare
Military ordinance and parts thereof (e.g., torpedoes, mines, depth charges, bombs, grenades, missiles)

Gunnery, bombing, and fire-control systems and components

Guide missiles/missile systems and components

Tactical aircraft (fixed and rotary-winged), parts and components thereof

Space vehicles and component systems

Combat vehicles (air, land, and naval) and auxiliaries

Weapons repair and maintenance equipment

Military communication equipment

Night vision equipment

Simulated coherent radiation devices, components and accessories

Armament training devices

Others as may be determined by the DND Secretary (RA No. 7042 as amended by RA No. 8179)

3. Manufacture and distribution of dangerous drugs (RA No. 7042 as amended by RA No. 8179)
4. Sauna and steam bathhouses, massage clinics, and other like activities regulated by law because of risks they impose to public health and morals (RA No. 7042 as amended by RA No. 8179)
5. Other forms of gambling, e.g., race track operation (RA No. 7042 as amended by RA No. 8179) good and services)
6. Domestic market enterprises with paid-in equity capital of less than the equivalent of \$200,000 (RA No. 7042 as amended by RA No. 8179)
7. Domestic market enterprises that involve advanced technology or employ at least fifty (50) direct employees with paid-in equity capital of less than the equivalent of \$100,000 (RA No. 7042 as amended by RA No. 8179)

APPENDIX 3

Legislative and Executive Measures to Promote Competition¹

1. **The Revised Penal Code of 1930** (Republic Act [RA] No. 3815) describes the punishable acts, such as monopolies and combinations in restraints of trade, and the penalties for such acts.
 2. **RA 3247** (1961) prohibits monopolies and combinations in restraint of trade and provides for recovery of treble damages for civil liability arising from anticompetitive behavior.
 3. **RA 165 Patent Law** (1947) and **RA 166 Trademark Law** (1971) describe the appropriate civil action that can be resorted to, and the imposable penalties. **Presidential Decree 49 Copyright Law** (1972) penalizes copyright infringement. **RA 8293** (1997) prescribes the **Intellectual Property Code** and established the **Intellectual Property Office**. It consolidated the laws on intellectual property.
 4. **RA 386 Civil Code of the Philippines** (1949) stipulates the collection of damages arising from unfair competition. Article 28 allows the collection of damages arising from unfair competition in agricultural, commercial, or industrial enterprises. It enumerates the methods by which unfair competition can be committed: force, intimidation, deceit, machination, or any other unjust, oppressive, or high-handed method.
 5. **The Philippine Corporation Code, *Batas Pambansa Blg. 68*** (1980), provides for rules and procedures to approve all combinations, mergers and consolidations and the acquisition of all or substantially all the assets or shares of stock of corporations.
 6. **Chapter VII of the Securities Regulation Code** (RA No. 8799) prohibits fraud, manipulation and insider trading.
- Since 1986, executive and legislative initiatives that bear on competition—particularly in the fields of trade and investment liberalization, service industry deregulation, demonopolization of public utilities, privatization of state enterprises, taxation, monetary and fiscal reforms, and peace and order and administration of justice—have been enacted or promulgated.

1. Trade and Investment Liberalization¹

To liberalize trade and in compliance with international commitments, tariffs on numerous industrial and agricultural products have been reduced and/or modified through various laws.

- **RA No. 8178** (1996) replaced quantitative import restrictions on agricultural products (except rice) with tariffs and created the **Agricultural Competitiveness Enhancement Fund**.
- **RA 7650** (1993) repealed Section 1404 and amended Sections 1401 and 1403 of the **Tariff and Customs Code** relative to the physical examination of imported articles.

¹ This is adopted from Advento (2002) with some changes due to recent passage/issuance of new laws/regulations.

- **RA 8181** (1996) shifted the basis for the computation of duties from home consumption value to transaction value to address leakages in collections.
- **RA 7843** (1994), also known as the Anti-Dumping Act of 1994, rationalized and strengthened the provisions on antidumping in the Tariff and Customs Code.

A series of executive orders were issued, which modified the nomenclature and the rates of import duty on imported articles under Section 104 of the Tariff and Customs Code.

- **Executive Order No. 264** (1995), Executive Order No. 288 (1995)
- **Executive Order No. 313** (1996), Executive Order No. 328 (1996)
- **Executive Order No. 388** (1996), Executive Order No. 390 (1996)
- **Executive Order No. 287** (1995), to implement the 1996 Philippine Schedule of Tariff Reduction under the new time frame of the accelerated Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT) scheme for the ASEAN² Free Trade Area (AFTA)
- **Executive Order No. 365** (1996) modified the nomenclature and the rates of import duties on certain imported articles under RA Nos. 8180 and 8184.

2. Demonopolization/Deregulation of Public Utilities

a. Maritime Industry

Executive Order No. 185 (1994) was adopted to foster competition through more liberalized rules on the entry of new operators for existing routes, the deregulation of the entry of newly-acquired vessels into routes already served by

franchised operators, and vessel rerouting or amendment of authorized route and change in sailing schedules and frequency.

Executive Order No. 213 (1994) provided for the deregulation of domestic shipping rates in the following areas: a) first and second class passage rate for passenger-carrying domestic vessels, b) passage rates for vessels catering to tourism as certified by the Department of Tourism (DOT) or those serving DOT-certified tourist priority links/areas, c) freight rates for all commodities classified as Class “A” and “B” and “C”, except for non-containerized basic commodities, and where the route/link is still being serviced by only one operator.

b. Civil Aviation

Executive Order No. 219 (1995), under which international civil aviation was liberalized through the designation of at least two official carriers for the Philippines, and the possibility of designating other carriers as official carriers when the total frequency requirements of the Philippines under its various Air Services Agreement cannot be fully serviced by the first two designated official carriers. For domestic air transportation, a minimum of two operators in each route/link is encouraged, and for routes/links presently serviced by only one operator, additional operators are likewise encouraged to enter. Passage rates for routes/links serviced by more than one operator is no longer regulated but merely monitored by the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB). Passage rates for routes/links serviced by only one operator remains regulated by CAB.

c. Port Services

Executive Order No. 212 (1994) was issued to accelerate the demonopolization and privatization program for government ports. The said executive order encouraged competition through the provision of cargo handling and other port services. Under the demonopolization program, shipowners, operators, charterers or other users have the option to contract or engage the services of the Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) authorized handler or port service

² Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

contractor of their choice. Under the privatization program, private sector participation in the operation, maintenance, and development of government ports is encouraged through capital leases, cargo licenses, and service contracts to private companies to carry out cargo handling, dredging, port security, and other services. The PPA is directed to ensure that free access to the ports is allowed to all sectors of the industry and that there shall be no discrimination in the provision and avaiement of service contracts.

d. Telecommunications

Executive Order No. 59 (1993) required mandatory interconnection for other telecommunications firms with the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company (PLDT) backbone.

Executive Order No. 109 (1993) laid down the Government's policy to improve the Local Exchange Carrier Service. Authorized international gateway operators were required to provide local exchange service in served and unserved areas, including Metro Manila, within 3 years from the grant of authority from the National Telecommunication Commission. RA No. 7925 (1995), Telecommunications Law was enacted to provide a comprehensive guideline regulating the public telecommunications industry in the Philippines.

e. Energy

Executive Order No. 215 (1987) was issued to promote private sector participation in the business of generating electricity.

RA No. 8180 (1996), which provides for the deregulation of the oil industry, was also enacted, but was however declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. RA No. 8479 (1998) was enacted to take the place of R.A. No. 8180 minus the provisions that caused the latter's unconstitutionality.

Executive Order No. 377 (1996) provided the institutional framework for the administration of the deregulated local downstream oil industry.

To address the power crisis that was then debilitating the economy, RA 7648 was enacted granting then President Ramos emergency powers for one year to enter into negotiated contracts for the construction, repair, rehabilitation, improvement, or maintenance of power plants, projects, and facilities, to fix the rate of return on rate base of the National Power Corporation (NPC) to not more than 12%, and to reorganize the NPC. The law encouraged the entry of foreign power firms and the execution of various power contracts.

f. Water

A crisis in the water sector prompted the enactment of RA No. 8041 or the Water Crisis Act. The president was conferred emergency powers to enter into negotiated contracts for water supply and distribution projects under the BOT or related schemes. Although the law expired on 15 July 1996 without any such contract having been finalized, the same law provided for the privatization of the Metropolitan Waterworks & Sewerage System (MWSS).

Executive Order No. 311 (1996) was issued to encourage private sector participation in the operation and facilities of MWSS. The government engaged in its largest privatization effort to date with the sale of MWSS to the Manila Water Company and the Maynilad Water Services Inc., both private companies.

3. Service Industry Deregulation

a. Banking

RA No. 7653 (1993) reorganized the Central Bank of the Philippines into the *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas* (BSP). The BSP regulates the entry and decides on the closure of banks.

RA No. 7721 liberalized the entry of foreign banks into the Philippines by allowing foreign equity ownership of up to 60% of the voting stock of existing domestic banks or the incorporation of a new subsidiary in the Philippines, and the entry of foreign bank branches with full banking authority.

RA No. 8791 (2000) allows a foreign bank to acquire up to 100% of the voting stock of only one bank organized under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines within 7 years of the effectivity of the act.

b. Insurance

With the Department Of Finance Order No. 100-94 issued on 24 October 1994, several multinational insurance companies have already signified interest in penetrating the Philippine market.

c. Infrastructure and Development Projects

RA No. 6857 of the Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) Law allows the private sector to participate in infrastructure and development projects ordinarily undertaken exclusively by the Government.

Private sector participation was further enhanced with the enactment of RA No. 7718 by expanding the contractual arrangements that may be entered into by the government implementing agency and a private proponent.

d. Mining

RA No. 7942 (1995) or the Philippine Mining Act provides for the requirements and incentives for the exploration, development, utilization, and conservation of mineral resources.

4. Privatization of State Enterprises

Executive Order No. 298 (1996) was issued by the President to provide for alternative and/or intermediate modes of privatization through joint ventures, BOT schemes, management contracts, lease purchase arrangements, and securitization.

APPENDIX 4

Market Share of Group of Companies in Selected Industries, 1991-1997
(percent)

SUBSECTOR AND INDUSTRY	SHARE OF GROUPS		POINT DIFFERENCE	SHARE OF LEADING COMPANY		POINT DIFFERENCE
	1991	1997	1191-97	1991	1997	1991-97
FOOD & OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS SUBSECTOR						
Alcoholic, Beverages, Malt Liquor	94.1	89.5	-4.6	58.7	70.2	11.5
Chocolate, other Food Products	55.6	69.1	13.5	45.3	64.4	19.1
Meat & Vegetable Oil	57.1	56.4	-0.7	50.7	19.6	-31.1
Flour Milling & Animal Feeds	52.4	35.1	-17.3	52.4	19.6	-32.8
Milk & Dairy Products	38.0	51.8	13.8	32.1	19.8	-12.3
Coconut Oil	33.4	31.3	-2.1	25.5	34.3	8.8
Sub-Total (above industries)	72.2	64.5	-7.7	51.9	55.2	3.3
Sub-Total for the Subsector	67.3	63.0	-4.3	48.1	51.9	3.8
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUBSECTOR						
Gen. & distribution of electricity	44.8	38.7	-6.1	43.2	38.4	-4.8
Sub-Total for the Subsector	44.8	38.7	-6.1	43.2	38.4	-4.8
TRANS, STORAGE AND COMM. SUBSECTOR						
Telecommunication	85.0	80.3	-4.7	76.0	64.5	-11.5
Inter-island water transport	14.5	29.7	15.2	11.2	29.7	18.5
Pipelines	59.0	96.5	37.5	59.0	96.3	37.3
Sub-Total (above industries)	62.1	76.9	14.8	88.9	38.2	-50.7
Sub-Total for the Subsector	61.7	71.6	9.9	84.3	35.5	-48.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SUBSECTOR						
Retail Selling in Supermarkets	66.8	45.7	-21.1	31.1	21.5	-9.6
Passenger Motor Vehicle Retailing	47.0	45.6	-1.4	24.1	24.4	-2.7
Construction Materials	31.2	51.9	20.7	27.9	35.3	7.4
Medical, Pharmaceutical Prod.	55.3	13.5	-41.8	26.0	13.5	-12.5
Sub-Total (above industries)	57.6	41.5	-16.1	28.8	31.3	2.5
Sub-Total for the Subsector	37.6	26.8	-10.8	14.8	18.7	3.9
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION SUBSECTOR						
Fin. Holding & Investment Co.	52.7	65.4	12.7	27.3	24.9	-2.4
Financing Companies	6.6	15.2	8.6	2.7	23.2	20.5
Sub-Total (above industries)	18.2	61.7	43.5	8.8	42.8	34.0
Sub-Total for the Subsector	37.8	40.2	2.4	1.2	6.7	5.5
REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SECTOR						
Real Estate	60.4	41.3	-19.1	20.4	14.3	-6.1
Real Estate Renting	52.0	81.0	29.0	45.7	54.4	8.7
Architectural Eng'r Services	36.6	12.1	-24.5	36.6	12.1	-24.5
Sub-Total (above industries)	58.2	40.2	-18.0	25.2	16.7	-8.5
Sub-Total for the Subsector	56.9	45.4	-11.5	20.3	16.8	-3.5
MOTOR VEHICLES SUBSECTOR						
Motor Vehicles	29.4	47.9	18.5	29.4	25.0	-4.4
Motorcycles	24.4	31.2	6.8	24.4	31.2	6.8
Parts and Accessories	8.5	20.9	12.4	8.5	11.3	2.8
Shipbuilding	78.1	38.5	-39.6	78.1	38.5	-39.6
Sub-Total (above industries)	27.4	40.1	12.7	27.4	40.4	13.0
Sub-Total for the Subsector	28.0	39.0	11.0	25.6	39.8	14.2
CONSTRUCTION SUBSECTOR						
General Engineering	48.6	37.7	-10.9	20.8	17.8	-3.0
Sub-Total for the Subsector	48.6	35.1	-13.5	20.8	17.8	-3.0

**Market Share of Group of Companies in Selected Industries, 1991-97
(percent)**

SUBSECTOR AND INDUSTRY	% SHARE OF GROUPS		% POINT DIFFERENCE	% SHARE OF LEADING COMPANY		% POINT DIFFERENCE
	1991	1997	1991-97	1991	1997	1991-97
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS SUBSECTOR						
Cement	53.7	56.9	3.2	14.7	36.3	21.6
Glass Products	87.2	8.1	-79.1	87.2	57.3	-29.9
Ceramic & Other Concrete Prod.	15.7	13.8	-1.9	15.7	28.6	12.9
Sub-Total (above industries)	52.9	58.5	5.6	28.3	41.8	13.5
Sub-Total for the Subsector	24.5	31.6	7.1	12.3	21.2	8.9
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS SUBSECTOR						
Rest., Cafes, & Fast Food Centers	41.6	51.4	9.8	41.6	51.4	9.8
Sub-Total for the Subsector	28.8	11.3	-17.5	25.0	24.1	-0.9
MINING AND QUARRYING SUBSECTORS						
Gold Mining	83.2	97.7	14.5	53.5	64.6	11.1
Sub-Total for the Subsector	70.8	76.6	5.8	21.8	44.6	22.8
TEXTILE, WOOD & PAPER PRODUCTS SUBSECTOR						
Paper Products	9.7	15.8	6.1	7.3	64.6	57.3
Sub-Total for the Subsector	11.5	15.0	3.5	4.8	10.7	5.9
OTHER COM., SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERV. SUBSECTOR						
Radio and TV Broadcasting	49.6	57.8	8.2	49.6	57.8	8.2
Sub-Total for the Subsector	49.6	23.9	-25.7	49.6	23.9	-25.7
ELECTRICAL MATERIALS SUBSECTOR						
Insulated Wires & Cables	54.0	40.4	-13.6	54.0	40.4	-13.6
Electrical Transformers	98.8	78.9	-19.9	98.8	41.9	-56.9
Sub-Total (above industries)	30.0	11.9	-18.1	30.0	9.7	-20.3
Sub-Total for the Subsector	5.3	3.4	-1.9	4.2	3.3	-0.9
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY SUBSECTOR						
Hog Farming	64.5	52.1	-12.4	64.5	33.3	-31.2
Sub-Total for the Subsector	38.0	52.1	14.1	14.8	52.1	37.3
PETROCHEMICALS SUBSECTOR						
Organic Chemicals	6.2	32.4	26.2	6.2	23.5	17.3
Sub-Total for the Subsector	16.2	9.1	-7.1	0.8	0.7	-0.1
METAL PRODUCTS SUBSECTOR						
Forge, Packaging Oth. Fab. Metal	4.3	16.9	12.6	4.3	11.2	6.9
Sub-Total for the Subsector	2.6	6.0	3.4	2.6	0.1	-2.6
Aggregate Group for Subsectors A to Q	54.5	39.5	-15.0	39.6	32.0	-7.6
AGGREGATE GROUP OF COS. FOR ALL SUBSECTORS AND INDUSTRIES						
	41.1	31.9	-9.2	21.9	20.5	-1.4

a/ 37 groups in 1991

b/ 29 groups/ 1998 figures in place of 1991

Sources of basic data: SEC-Business World Annual Survey of Top 1000 Corporations (1991); PSE databank and Annual Reports of Companies; Saldana

APPENDIX 5

List of Government-Owned and/or Controlled Corporations (GOCCs) and Other Government Corporate Entities (OGCEs) Per Departmental Attachment (as of February 2005)

COMMISSION ON INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (CICT)

Philippine Postal Corporation^{a/}

- a. Philippine Postal Savings Bank, Inc.
- b. PHILPOST Leasing and Financing Corporation

BANGKO SENTRAL NG PILIPINAS

Philippine International Convention Center, Inc.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Human Settlements Development Corporation

- a. National Agri-Business Corporation
- b. Philippine Fruits and Vegetables

Industries, Inc.

- c. San Carlos Fruits Corporation

Livelihood Corporation

- a. Northern Foods Corporation

National Dairy Authority

National Food Authority

- a. Food Terminal, Inc.

National Irrigation Administration

- a. NIA Consult, Inc.

National Tobacco Administration

Philippine Coconut Authority

Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation

Philippine Fisheries Development Authority

Philippine Rice Research Institute

Quedan & Rural Credit Guarantee Corporation

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

National Electrification Administration

National Power Corporation

Philippine National Oil Company

- a. PNOC Development and Management Corporation
- b. PNOC Energy Development Corporation
- c. PNOC Exploration Corporation
- d. PNOC Petrochemical Development Corporation
- e. PNOC Shipping and Transport Corporation

Power Sector Assets and Liabilities Management Corporation

- a. National Transmission Corporation

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Laguna Lake Development Authority

Natural Resources Development Corporation

- a. Bukidnon Forest, Inc.

Natural Resources Mining and Development Corporation

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Development Bank of the Philippines

- a. DBP Data Center, Inc.
- b. DBP Management Corporation

Government Service Insurance System

- a. GSIS Family Bank (*Formerly Comsavings Bank*)

- b. GSIS Mutual Fund, Inc.
- c. GSIS Properties, Inc. ^{b/}
- d. Meat Packing Corporation of the Philippines

Land Bank of the Philippines

- a. Land Bank Countryside Development Foundation, Inc.
- b. LBP Financial Services SpA (Rome, Italy)
- c. LBP Insurance Brokerage, Inc.
- d. LBP Leasing Corporation
- e. LBP Realty Development Corporation
- f. LBP Remittance Company (USA)
- g. Masaganang Sakahan, Inc.
- h. People's Credit and Finance Corporation

Municipal Finance Corporation ^{c/}

Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation ^{d/}

(Transferred from Office of the President to Department of Finance pursuant to E. O. 330 dated 16 July 2004)

Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation

Philippine Reclamation Authority *(Formerly PEA)* ^{e/}

(Transferred from Office of the President to Department of Finance pursuant to E. O. 199 dated 21 April 2003)

Social Security System

Trade and Investment Development Corporation of the Philippines (PhilExim)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Lung Center of the Philippines
 National Kidney and Transplant Institute
 Philippine Children's Medical Center
 Philippine Health Insurance Corporation
 Philippine Heart Center
 Philippine Institute of Traditional and Alternative Health Care

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & EMPLOYMENT

Employees Compensation Commission

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Philippine Veterans Assistance Commission
 Philippine Veterans Investment Development Corporation

[Temporary suspension of operations per Executive Order (E. O.) 257 dated 28 June 2000]

- a. Panay Railways, Inc.
- b. PHIVIDEC Industrial Authority
 Phividec Panay Agro-Industrial Corporation

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS

Metropolitan Waterworks & Sewerage System

DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM

Nayong Pilipino Foundation, Inc.
(Not operational per E. O. 135 dated 21 October 2002)

Philippine Convention and Visitors Corporation

Philippine Tourism Authority

- a. Leyte Park Hotel
- b. Paskuhan Development, Inc.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Center for International Trade Expositions and Missions, Inc.

Cottage Industry Technology Center

National Development Company

- a. Batangas Land Company, Inc.
- b. First Cavite Industrial Estate, Inc.
- c. First Centennial Clark Corporation
- d. G.Y. Real Estate, Inc.
- e. Kamayan Realty Corporation
- f. PEA Tollway Corporation
(Transferred from PEA to NOC pursuant to E. O. 380 dated 26 November 2004)
- g. Philippine International Trading Corporation
- h. Pinagkaisa Realty Corporation

Philippine Economic Zone Authority

Philippine Leisure and Retirement Authority

Philippine National Construction Corporation ^{f/}

Small Business Guarantee and Finance Corporation

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Cebu Port Authority

Light Rail Transit Authority

- a. Metro Transit Organization, Inc.

Mactan-Cebu International Airport Authority
Manila International Airport Authority
a. Aviation Services and Training Institute
Philippine Aerospace Development Corporation
Philippine National Railways
Philippine Ports Authority

NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (NEDA)

Philippine Institute for Development Studies

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Al-Amanah Islamic Investment Bank of the Philippines
Bases Conversion Development Authority
a. Bataan Technological Park, Inc.
b. BCDA Management and Holdings, Inc.
c. Clark Development Corporation
d. Clark International Airport Corporation
e. John Hay Management Corporation
f. North Luzon Railway Corporation
g. Philippine Centennial Expo '98 Corporation (Formerly Expo Filipino)
h. Poro Point Management Corporation
Boy Scouts of the Philippines
Cagayan Economic Zone Authority
Central Bank - Board of Liquidators
Cultural Center of the Philippines
Development Academy of the Philippines
Home Development Mutual Fund
Home Guaranty Corporation
a. HGC Subic Corporation ^{b/}
Local Water Utilities Administration
a. Water Districts: 588 (446 - Operational; 142 - Not Operational)
National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation
a. Social Housing Financing Corporation ^{b/}

National Housing Authority
Partido Development Administration
Philippine Center for Economic Development
Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office
Philippine National Red Cross
Philippine Sugar Corporation
Southern Philippines Development Authority
(Deactivated per E. O. 149 dated 18 November 2002)
a. Integrated Feedmills Manufacturing Corporation
b. Marawi Resort Hotel, Inc.
Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority
a. Freeport Services, Inc.
Technology and Livelihood Resources Center
Zamboanga City Special Economic Zone Authority

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

People's Television Network, Inc.

PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION ON GOOD GOVERNANCE (PCGG)

Anchor Estate, Inc.
Banahaw Broadcasting Corporation
Chemfields, Inc.
Independent Realty Corporation
International Broadcasting Corporation (IBC-13)
Mid-Pasig Land Development Corporation
Performance Investment Corporation
Radio Philippines Network (RPN-9)

PRIVATIZATION COUNCIL (PrC)/ PRIVATIZATION MANAGEMENT OFFICE (PMO)

Satong Buhay Gold Mines, Inc.
Menzi Development Corporation
National Sugar Development Company
North Davao Mining Corporation

^{a/} Attached to CICT pursuant to Executive Order No. 259 dated 12 January 2004

^{b/} Not yet operational

^{c/} Yet to be organized but have SEC Registration, Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws

^{d/} Received letter from PAGCOR dated 03 February 2005 stating they are not under DOF.

^{e/} Transforms PEA to Phil. Reclamation Authority pursuant to E.O. 380 dated 26 November 2004.

^{f/} Attached to DTI pursuant to Executive Order No. 331 dated 18 July 2004.

Source: Presidential Committee on Effective Governance, an inter-agency committee composed of Department of Finance (DOF), Department of Budget and Management (DBM), Commission on Audit (COA), and Privatization Council (PrC)/ Privatization Management Office (PMO).

APPENDIX 6

Landmarks in Economic Liberalization

- June 1989 : Privatization of 30% equity in the Philippine National Bank
- June 1991 : Foreign Investment Act allowing 100% foreign equity ownership except in sectors where it is specifically restricted (to 25-40%) or banned
- August 1992 : Lifting of exchange controls on most current-account transactions
- February 1993 : Ending of telecommunications monopoly
- February–June 1994: Privatization of 60% equity in state-owned oil refinery
- May 1994 : Lifting of ban on entry of operating branches of foreign banks
- January 1995 : Opening up of aviation services; extension of land-lease period for foreigners from 50 to 75 years
- February 1995 : A total of 100% foreign equity allowed in mining under terms of financial and technical agreements
- March 1996 : Deletion of the negative list in the Foreign Investment Act relating to sectors where there is already adequate capacity to meet domestic demand
- January 1997 : Manila water system privatized through two 25-year franchises
- February 1997 : Downstream Oil Industry Deregulation Law ends administered pricing of petroleum products
- December 1999 : Congress lifts the ban on foreign investment in retail trade
- May 2000 : Amendment to the General Banking Law permits 100% ownership by a foreign bank of a local bank classified as distressed
- June 2001 : The power sector is liberalized with the passage of the Electricity Power Industry Reform Act, providing for the privatization of the state utility
- December 2002 : Special-purpose asset vehicle law passed, making it easier for banks to spin off bad loans to asset management companies—key policy change on the monetary side.

Source: *Economist Intelligence Unit*, Philippines Country Profile, 2003.

APPENDIX 7

ADB's and Other Donors' Assistance to Private Sector Development in the Philippines

ADB and other development partners' institutions utilize the capabilities of both their public and private sector operations to reinforce the private sector's role in helping reduce poverty in the Philippines. Most initiatives, especially on policy and finance and capacity building, use public sector instruments to provide a favorable business environment for private sector operations. On the other hand, development partners directly provide funding instruments to eligible private entities for infrastructure development and other projects using windows for private sector development.

Sector/Thematic Area	ADB's Strategies/Activities ³	Other Development Partners' Strategies/Activities
Agriculture and Rural Development	<p>Helps the Government modernize agriculture and accelerate rural development by supporting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agrarian reform communities development • irrigation systems improvement • upland agriculture productivity • rural infrastructure development, and • rural microfinance. 	<p>AusAID: Helps improve key livelihood areas of rural incomeBelgium: Supports agrarian reform communities CIDA: Supports sustainable agricultural enterprises development, through private sector participation DANIDA: Supports agri-industry EC: Supports area-based, sustainable rural development and agrarian reform GTZ: Supports land reform and rural development IFAD: Supports community-based agricultural resource management, rural microenterprise, livestock development, and irrigation JBIC: Supports agrarian reform, irrigation, and rural roads JICA: Funds agricultural research, development and extension network, rural infrastructure development and system management, and supports agrarian reform communities Netherlands: Supports agrarian reform and sustainable agriculture Spain: Helps ensure food security, supports microfinance, aquaculture and agroforestry, rural livelihood and irrigation USAID: Supports grains sector development and microfinance facilitation UNDP: Promotes asset reform, indigenous communities and microfinance WB: Promotes priority policy and market reforms in agriculture, rural credit, agrarian reform, and land administration</p>

Sector/Thematic Area	ADB's Strategies/Activities ³	Other Development Partners' Strategies/Activities
Environment	Supports environmental management by improving the environmental quality of urban centers, also continues to support improvements in managing solid and medical waste	CIDA: Supports watershed, lowland, and coastal resources management. Danida: Supports wastewater treatment.
Natural Resources Management	<p>Helps in the protection and management of natural resources by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supporting the use of a community-based, demand-driven participatory approach to prevent deforestation and degradation of forestland; and • Promoting sustainable and integrated management of coastal resources and related ecosystems. 	<p>GTZ: Supports environmental policy, protection and sustainable use of natural resources like coastal resources, fisheries, forestry, eco-industrial processing zone and watershed</p> <p>JBIC: Funds air quality improvement programs (in partnership with ADB); and supports community-based forestry management, fisheries, and coastal resources management</p> <p>JICA: Provides environmental management capacity building; supports mining, pollution prevention, solid waste management, and forest conservation</p> <p>KfW: Finances SME investments in pollution reduction, including improvement in occupational health and safety, waste minimization, and clean technology in industrial processes; will support community-based forestry management</p> <p>Netherlands: Supports biodiversity conservation, watershed and natural resources management, and climate change</p> <p>NZAID: Supports natural resource management at the community level including ecotourism and coastal resources</p> <p>Spain: Supports uphill agriculture, eco-tourism, water, and soil waste management</p> <p>Sida: Helps in ensuring sustainable use of natural resources, biological diversity conservation, waste management, and air and water pollution management</p> <p>USAID: Supports environmental waste management, strengthening air quality standards, forests, and coastal resource management</p> <p>UNDP: Helps in strengthening, rationalizing and implementing environment and natural resource policies, frameworks, and plans; supports streamlining environment and natural resources services, and strengthening sustainable development planning and implementation capacity</p> <p>WB: Supports community-based resource management, coastal marine biodiversity conservation, river basin management, Laguna de Bay institutional strengthening and community participation; and conducts country environmental analyses</p>

Sector/Thematic Area	ADB's Strategies/Activities ³	Other Development Partners' Strategies/Activities
Energy	<p>Supports in implementing the full restructuring and privatization of the power sector as prescribed in the Electric Power Industry Reform Act to create competitive power and support economic development with affordable electricity tariffs. Also supports the following activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting good governance in the restructured power sector; • priority power transmission reinforcement; • institutional strengthening on natural gas industry; and • pilot rehabilitation of renewable energy for rural electrification and livelihood development. 	<p>Danida: Promotes renewable energy JBIC: Funds electric power development, natural gas infrastructure, renewable energy (wind, geothermal), and transmission JICA: Supports sustainable energy resource development and rural electrification KfW: Supports special program for renewable energy Sida: Helps in energy conservation and promotes infrastructure projects in the energy sector Spain: Promotes renewable energy USDOE: Supports power sector restructuring and privatization and promotes renewable energy for rural electrification WB: Supports reforms and priority investments to improve rural electrification in partnership with private sector, and promotes renewable energy where cost effective</p>
Transport	<p>Assists in formulating policy frameworks and provide financing for the development of secondary national roads, provincial roads, and intermodal transport (ports and airports), with the overall objective of improving access to/in the Southern Philippines.</p>	<p>Danida: Supports the construction of seaports and airports JBIC: Transportation and road traffic infrastructure development such as mass rail transit, highways, seaports, and airports JICA: Helps in improvement of the national road network and rural roads; establishment of the national aviation network, port facilities and sea transportation network development; maritime traffic safety; and traffic alleviation in Metro Manila ECDF: Supports airports and railways Kuwait Fund: Supports the transportation sector Saudi Fund: Supports infrastructure development in the Southern Philippines WB: Supports institutional reforms and development/maintenance of the road sector; urban transport in Metro Manila Spain: Supports the establishment of mass transport, air and maritime safety, and airport and seaport maintenance and improvement Sida: Assists in the establishment of infrastructure projects in the transportation sector</p>

Sector/Thematic Area	ADB's Strategies/Activities ³	Other Development Partners' Strategies/Activities
Water Supply and Sanitation, Housing, and Urban Development	<p>Supports the preparation of water supply, sanitation, housing, and urban development projects through public and private sector infrastructure investments including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • urban and rural water supply and sanitation, • solid waste management, • housing for the poor, • public facilities for livelihood development, and • urban environment (air and water quality) improvement. <p>Provides assistance for development and capacity building of relevant institutions and agencies including but not limited to water utilities and regulatory bodies.</p>	<p>CIDA: Helps improve access of the poor to housing, water and sanitation Danida: Assists in water supply and wastewater treatment GTZ: Supports provision of drinking water, water management, sanitation and waste management, and institutionalization of water districts JBIC: Supports flood control, water supply, and solid waste management JICA: Supports improvement of rural water supply system, water resource development and management, urban development policy, and low-income housing development KfW: Supports rural water supply, water districts, drinking water, and solid waste management Spain: Helps in urban development planning, and urban and rural water supply WB: Assists water utilities; mobilizes private resources for water and sanitation; improves urban environment by investing in drainage, wastewater treatment, solid waste and air pollution reduction; helps build financial and institutional capacity of local government units (LGUs); supports community infrastructure upgrading, and development of national urban strategy</p>
Education	<p>Strengthens policy reforms, builds capacity and provides quality improvement in basic education, higher education, and skills training.</p>	<p>AusAID: Supports basic education, technical education and skills development, and human resources development through overseas study scholarships GTZ: Supports dual training and education JBIC: Helps in improving quality and access to primary and secondary education; provides cofinancing for ADB and WB secondary and elementary education projects JICA: Helps in improving primary and secondary education; supports physical infrastructure development such as school buildings, classrooms, and teaching equipment; supports science and mathematics education; and provides teaching materials/equipment KfW: Supports dual training and education and maritime education Republic of Korea: Supports manpower training</p>

Sector/Thematic Area	ADB's Strategies/Activities ³	Other Development Partners' Strategies/Activities
Health	Helps improve the provision of primary health care, including maternal and child health care; and supports the reforms and activities espoused in the Philippines' health sector reform agenda, particularly local health systems development	<p>NZAID: Provides post graduate study awards and short term training in New Zealand (including secondments and study tours, potentially in-country and regional study/training)</p> <p>Spain: Supports vocational training, and heritage conservation training</p> <p>UNDP: Supports sustainable human development</p> <p>WB: Supports basic education, non-formal education, early childhood development, and out-of-school youth; prepares education policy notes</p>
		<p>AusAID: Provides capacity building for effective health service delivery at the local level</p> <p>CIDA: Helps ensure access of the poor to health and nutrition services like nationwide tuberculosis eradication program, maternal and child health in the ARMM, health insurance through cooperatives, provision of relief and rehabilitation for evacuees in Mindanao, and improved reproductive health care programs and services</p> <p>EC: Supports reproductive health and population management programs</p> <p>GTZ: Supports family and reproductive health, social health insurance, pharmaceutical, and local health systems development</p> <p>JICA: Supports health and medical care administration, rural health promotion, and infectious disease control</p> <p>KfW: Supports immunization programs, social marketing, family planning and HIV/AIDS prevention; provides cold chain equipment, hospital equipment, and essential drugs</p> <p>Netherlands: Supports nutrition planning</p> <p>Spain: Supports the health sector reform, upgrading of health facilities, National Tuberculosis Program and Manila Eye Hospital</p> <p>UNAIDS: Supports HIV/AIDS prevention</p> <p>UNFPA: Supports family planning and reproductive health</p> <p>UNICEF: Helps in providing health nutrition for women and children</p>

Sector/Thematic Area	ADB's Strategies/Activities ³	Other Development Partners' Strategies/Activities
Private Sector and SME Development	<p>Supports private sector development by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increasing the private sector's participation and competitiveness; • improving the policy environment in which the private sector operates; and • enhancing infrastructure support <p>Also continues to promote development of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) as part of its private sector strategy</p>	<p>USAID: Supports family planning and tuberculosis control and expands the role of the private sector to support these services UNDP: Supports community-based approaches to HIV prevention WB: Supports the health sector reform agenda, early childhood development, women's health; and, conducts study of private provision of health services</p> <p>CIDA: Helps in building private sector capacity to create jobs, primarily by SMEs and cooperatives EC: Promotes trade and investment of Filipino/European businessmen/companies GTZ: Supports private sector development, SME development and industry training JICA: Supports SME development KfW: Provides financing for MSMEs USAID: Helps in improving competition policies in infrastructure; supports SME development WB: Helps in strengthening the business environment, improving domestic mobilization of long-term resources, and improving and improving the infrastructure needs</p>
Governance and Finance	<p>Provides advisory and capacity building assistance to national and local governments to ensure that operations are implemented with high degree of transparency and accountability. Will support the following activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthening of official development assistance monitoring and facilitation; • development of LGU financing mechanisms for development expenditures; • promoting good local governance in ARMM; and • setting up of local productivity and performance measurement system. <p>Supports the development of the financial/capital market, particularly the nonbank financial sector by</p>	<p>AusAID: Supports corporate governance reform, specifically reform of the Philippine Stock Exchange; public financial management; trade, policy and decentralization through capacity building for LGUs CIDA: Promotes effective, transparent, and accountable governance through national and local capacity building, support for the Judiciary, and fighting corruption EC: Promotes good governance and transparency in the management of public affairs; and focuses on efforts to create a business-friendly environment of law, tax, and public policy GTZ: Supports institutional strengthening of national agencies and LGUs JICA: Enhances economic management capabilities, focusing on customs administration; provides capacity building for central and local government administration; and supports improvement in police function The Netherlands: Assists in local government planning and child justice system NZAID: Supports activities that enhance quality and sustainability</p>

Sector/Thematic Area	ADB's Strategies/Activities ³	Other Development Partners' Strategies/Activities
<p>Gender and Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhancing market efficiency; • strengthening governance (e.g. anti-money laundering support); and • addressing weak and fragmented regulatory and supervisory framework for the nonbank sector. <p>Promotes gender concerns in most loan and technical assistance operations and will build projects with special design features and strategies to facilitate and ensure women's involvement and access to program/project benefits.</p>	<p>of governance; currently providing support for the Government's Program on Rationalizing and Improving Public Service Delivery; supports public sector reform and LGU capacity building; Sida: Promotes good governance; Spain: Supports trade unions</p> <p>USAID: Assists in combating money laundering and corruption in Government; supports reforms in the financial and fiscal sectors, trade, savings and securities, and openness and competition</p> <p>UNDP: Supports public sector reform; strengthens citizenship and citizens' oversight in governance; supports the mainstreaming of human rights, and gender and globalization concerns in governance; assists in poverty monitoring and coordination of antipoverty programs</p> <p>WB: Supports the strengthening of public finance/expenditure, procurement and financial management; provides LGU capacity building; supports judicial reform and civil service reform</p> <p>AusAID: Aids in participatory monitoring of gender projects</p> <p>CIDA: Supports the National Commission on the Role of Women and Global Environment Facility and microfinance services for rural women</p> <p>EU: Helps in fostering gender equality</p> <p>JICA: Supports social and economic empowerment of women</p> <p>NZAID: Supports the Department of Social Welfare and Development's National Family Violence Prevention Programme; ensures that gender considerations are built in for all projects</p> <p>Sida: Advocates human rights and democracy</p> <p>UNICEF: Helps in the prevention of violence against women; supports girl child education, health and nutrition, and protection</p> <p>UNIFEM: Supports the expansion of gender and development budget</p> <p>WB: Assists women's health programs, ensures gender dimension in projects, and conducts study on gender issues in Mindanao</p>

³ ADB activities use various instruments to promote private sector development: public and private sector loans, technical assistance, economic and sector work, cofinancing, partial credit/risk guarantees, equity investments, etc. Sources: 2002 and 2003 Consultative Group (CG) Meeting donors' statements, donors' websites, and country assistance strategies/programs.

Key to abbreviations and acronyms: AusAID=Australian Agency for International Development; CIDA=Canadian International Development Agency; Danida =Danish International Development Assistance; EC=European Commission; EDCF=Economic Development Cooperation Fund; EU=European Union; GTZ=Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit; JICA=Japan Bank for International Cooperation; JICA=Japan International Cooperation Agency; IFAD=International Fund for Agricultural Development; KfW=Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau; NZAID=New Zealand's International Aid and Development Agency; Saudi Fund=The Saudi Fund for Development; Sida=Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency; UNAIDS=The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; UNFPA=United Nations Population Fund; UNDP=United Nations Development Programme; UNICEF=United Nations Children's Fund; UNIFEM=United Nations Development Fund for Women; USAID=United States Agency for International Development; USDOE=United States Department of Energy; WB=The World Bank