

I. GOVERNMENT FINANCING CORPORATIONS

1. Central Bank of the Philippines

Established under Republic Act 265 of January 1949 to administer the monetary, banking and credit system of the Philippines. Departments and offices are consolidated in five sectors, each under a Deputy Governor: a) International Operations; b) Domestic Operations; c) Supervision and Examination; d) Research; and e) Administrative Management. Principal sources of funds are income from foreign exchange, foreign investments, domestic loans and advances, domestic investments and other miscellaneous sources.

2. Development Bank of the Philippines

Established primarily to provide credit facilities for rehabilitation, development and expansion of agriculture and industries, the broadening and diversification of the national economy, and to promote the establishment of private development banks in the provinces and cities. Established under RA 2081 approved on June 14, 1958, sources of funds are collections on loans and investments, collection on guarantee advances and networth increment.

3. Philippine National Bank

In operation since July 22, 1916. It has nine overseas offices, 72 metropolitan and provincial branches, 33 agencies, 23 sub-branches and 32 extension offices and units. Its corporate existence, with authorized capital stock of P1 billion, is provided for under RA 1300 as further amended by Presidential Decree No. 64 dated November 20, 1972 and Presidential Decree No. 171 dated April 10, 1973 otherwise known as the Revised Charter of the PNB. Has a leading role in the Masagana 99 rice program as financing channel and furnishing the services of its credit technicians.

4. Government Service Insurance System

A non-stock corporation with main office in Manila and 14 regional agency or extension offices. Primary objectives are to promote the efficiency and welfare of government employees and to replace the old pension system. Created under Commonwealth Act 186, it was approved on November 14, 1936, and started operation on May 31, 1937. The System administers 5 funds: Life Insurance Fund, Retirement Insurance Fund, Property Insurance Fund, Medicare Insurance Fund, and Pension Fund. GSIS has a massive low-cost housing program. It administers Medicare Funds for the welfare of members of the system. It pays dividends to members twice a year. It is governed by a Board of Trustees with 8 members.

5. Land Bank of the Philippines

Created under Republic Act 3844 otherwise known as the Agricultural Land Reform Code of 1963. Its purpose is to finance the acquisition by the government of landed estates for subdivision and resale to tenant farmers. Management is vested in the Board of Trustees composed of a chairman and four members.

6. Social Security System

The Social Security System establishes, develops, promotes and perfects a sound and viable tax-exempt social security service suitable to the needs of the people throughout the Philippines. It provides protection to covered employees and their families against disability, sickness, old age and death, with a view to promoting their well-being in the spirit of social justice. The System was created under RA 1161, the Social Security Act of 1954. Implementation of the Act was only on September 1, 1957, after it was amended by RA No. 1792, Presidential Decree No. 24 and 177.

II. GOVERNMENT PUBLIC UTILITY CORPORATIONS

7. National Power Corporation

Created under Commonwealth Act 120 on November 3, 1936, to undertake the development of hydro-electric power and production of electricity from nuclear, geothermal and other sources as well as the transmission of electric power on a nationwide basis for industrial development and rural electrification. Converted into a stock corporation in June 1962 under RA 2641 with initial capitalization of P100 million, increased to P250 million in May 1961, and to P300 million in May 1967.

8. Philippine National Railways

First known as Manila Railway Company Ltd., an English company, Philippine Government acquired ownership on January 8, 1917. Under Republic Act 4156 of June 20, 1964, PNR acquired all the assets and liabilities. Authorized capital stock was increased

to P250 million with P92.5 million government obligations converted to subscribed capital stock. RA No. 6366, enacted on August 20, 1971, further increased the authorized capital stock to P650 million.

9. Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System

Created under RA 6234 approved on June 19, 1971, which abolished the then National Waterworks and Sewerage Authority (NAWASA). The new law is pursuant to declared policy that the establishment, operation and maintenance of the water works system must be supervised by the state.

MWSS has jurisdiction, supervision and control over all waterworks and sewerage systems in the Greater Manila area.

10. Communications and Electricity Development Authority

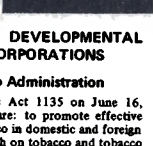
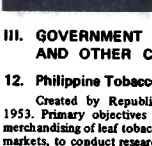
Established in 1957 under RA 2046 as amended by RA 2235 and 4186 with the major objective of full electrification of barrios and rural areas covered by its operation.

11. Manila Gas Corporation

Started operations on September 27, 1912, under a franchise granted by Act 2039 of the Philippine Legislature for a 50-year period beginning January 2, 1912. The MGC franchise was extended for another 50-year period by RA 2278 which took effect on June 19, 1959. It has since expanded its services to include distribution of bottled gas to places not reached by pipelines.



A glance at the gov't corp



III. GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENTAL AND OTHER CORPORATIONS

12. Philippine Tobacco Administration

Created by Republic Act 1135 on June 16, 1953. Primary objectives are: to promote effective merchandising of leaf tobacco in domestic and foreign markets, to conduct research on tobacco and tobacco products, to improve existing methods of manufacture, to insure permanent and balanced production of tobacco leaves, to create warehousing and marketing facilities, to supervise and control the classification and grading of leaf tobacco, and to improve the living and economic conditions of the laborers engaged in the tobacco industry.

13. National Grains Authority

Created under Presidential Decree No. 4 of Sept. 26, 1972, to encourage, among others, increased production of rice, corn and other grains, and to promote systems that will improve the quality and reduce the costs of production, processing and marketing of the grains to keep their prices within reach of the common masses.

14. Philippine Coconut Administration

Established under Republic Act 1145, PHILCOA aims to insure the steady and orderly development of the coconut industry; stabilize and strengthen its position in the world market; promote the effective merchandising of copra, coconut oil, coconut products and by-products in domestic and foreign markets; improve the relations between coconut proprietors and tenants; and encourage the invention of useful machinery that will hasten the development of the coconut industry.

15. Philippine Virginia Tobacco Administration

Organized in 1960 by RA 2265 to promote the effective merchandising of Philippine Virginia tobacco in domestic and foreign markets; to establish

and maintain balanced production and consumption of Virginia tobacco and its manufacturing products; and to improve the living and economic conditions of those engaged in the industry.

16. Fertilizer Industry Authority

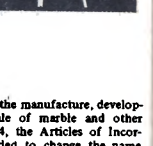
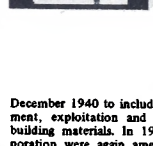
Created under Presidential Decree 135 which took effect on February 22, 1973, the Fertilizer Industry Authority helps the Masagana 99 program to procure fertilizer through equal distribution of fertilizer to the farmers, regulates the manufacture of fertilizer, controls prices and distribution channels through the manufacturers, and helps fertilizer manufacturers in the importation of raw materials.

17. Greater Manila Terminal Food Market, Inc.

GMTFM was formed on April 30, 1968 and was registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 3, 1968, with the Chairman, members of the Board and the Chief Legal Counsel of the Development Bank of the Philippines, in their individual capacities as incorporators, directors and subscribers of the Corporation. It aims to provide an outlet and distribution system for prime commodities in the country.

18. Cebu Portland Cement Company

Incorporated in 1922 by a Mr. Massey for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture, development, exploitation and sale of cement. The Philippine Government took over control and management in 1924. Articles of Incorporation were amended in



December 1940 to include the manufacture, development, exploitation and sale of marble and other building materials. In 1964, the Articles of Incorporation were again amended to change the name to CEPOC Industries, Inc. and to enable the corporation to engage in various activities, among which is coal mining.

19. Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation

Created June 22, 1963, by Republic Act 3591. This was amended by RA 6037, which compels all the country's banking institutions to insure their liabilities with the PDIC. Presidential Decree 120 issued January 29, 1973, increased the permanent insurance fund of the Corporation from P5 million to P20 million. Its two major objectives are: 1) to protect bank depositors against loss of their deposits; and 2) to instill public trust and confidence in the Philippine banking system.

20. Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office

Formally organized under Legislative Act 4130 enacted October 30, 1934, later amended by Republic Act 1169, which placed the direction and management of sweepstakes and lottery draws under PCSO with the objective of providing money for essential health and welfare activities.

21. Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila

Established as a government corporation under Republic Act 1965 approved June 19, 1964. Objectives are to advance human knowledge through basic study and research; to develop the Filipino intellect and public Filipino welfare; to give professional training in public affairs and in scientific, cultural, technological, industrial and vocational fields; and to introduce in its curricula studies which do not at present receive sufficient emphasis in existing institutions of higher learning in the country.

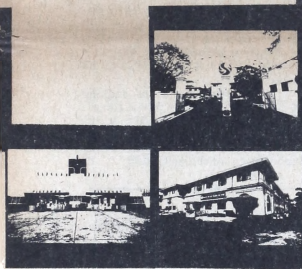
22. Philippine Normal College

Formerly Philippine Normal School, PNC was created under Act 74 of the Philippine Commission and formally opened on September 1, 1901. This Act underwent various amendments. The latest, Republic Act 6515, authorizes the College to offer advance degree programs. The major objectives are to train teachers as leaders in the community school movement, for field service, as instructors in regional and normal schools, as specialists in various fields, to render professional service, and to undertake researches and studies in various fields.

23. National Electrification Administration

Ultimate objective is to achieve total electrification of the country. Created by Republic Act 6038 which took effect August 4, 1969. It first started as the Electrification Administration (EA), which was repealed by the same act that replaced it with the NEA.

some of promote corporations



24. National Irrigation Administration

Created under Republic Act 3601 which abolished the Irrigation Division of the Bureau of Public Works. It became a separate entity from the Public Works Bureau on October 1, 1964. Major objectives are to survey, study, improve, construct and administer all national irrigation systems; to survey all possible water resources for irrigation purposes; and to collect from users of each irrigation system such fees as may be necessary to sustain its operation.

25. Laguna Lake Development Authority

Began operations on January 1, 1970, with authorized capital stock of P100 million divided into 700,000 common shares (noting) and 300,000 preferred shares (non-voting), of which 143,000 and 60,000 common shares are subscribed by Rizal and Laguna provinces respectively. The LLDA has led, promoted and accelerated the development and growth of the Laguna Lake Area and the surrounding provinces, cities and towns within the context of the national plans and policies for social and economic development. Also included in its development plan are: tourism, recreation, manpower, infrastructure, social development and land-use program.

26. Export Processing Zone Authority

Created under Presidential Decree 66, dated Nov. 20, 1972, converting the Foreign Trade Zone Authority created under RA 5490, into corporate organization under the direct supervision of the Office of the President. Its objectives are to encourage and promote foreign commerce as a means of making the Philippines a center of international trade.

27. Bicol Development Company

BIDECO was organized under RA 4690 starting operations on Sept. 29, 1966. Major objectives, among others, are: to implement the approved plans and programs of the National Economic Council (NEC) for the agro-industrial development of the Bicol Region; to formulate plans and programs for the region within the context of national policies and to implement other plans and programs.

28. San Fernando Port Authority

Created under Republic Act 4567 which took effect on June 19, 1965, to administer, develop, improve, coordinate and mobilize terminal facilities within the Port District of San Fernando, La Union.

29. Agricultural Credit Administration

Created under RA 3844 on Aug. 8, 1963, to align its activities with the requirements and objectives of agrarian reform. The agency was envisioned to assist small farmers in securing liberal credit and to promote the groupings of farmers into cooperative associations to enable them to market their products and ultimately improve their standard of living. It coordinates and cooperates with the Department of Agrarian Reform as its credit arm and devotes its resources to agrarian reforms. Formerly known as the Agricultural Credit Cooperative Financing Administration (ACCFA).

30. Central Luzon-Cagayan Valley Authority

Created under RA 3054 on June 17, 1961, to provide irrigation systems for agricultural lands in Central Luzon and Cagayan Valley; to provide electricity to home industry; to provide inland navigation and to control floods in these areas.



31. Cultural Center of the Philippines

First created under Executive Order 30, series of 1966, as a trust. Under Presidential Decree 15, dated October 5, 1972, the CCP was transferred to a non-municipal public corporation to promote, enhance and develop Philippine culture. The Center presents cultural shows in association with Geoth House, the British Council, embassies and various Philippine cultural and art groups. It aims to develop artistic talent by way of special assistance to younger artists particularly to enable them to work on art projects. A gallery and museum was put up to encourage artists to exhibit their works in groups or in one-man shows. The Center has likewise a library of its collection of books on art. The Center holds workshops and conferences and gives scholarships to promising artists.

IV. SELF-GOVERNING BOARDS, COMMISSIONS AND AGENCIES

32. National Cottage Industries Development Authority

NACIDA was created under Republic Act 3270, approved June 17, 1962, to encourage the growth and development of cottage industries. With regional institutes throughout the country, its marketing activities have taken account of the increased demands of foreign buyers for Philippine cottage products. It has participated in international trade fairs, mostly in continental Europe. Acceptance among foreign buyers of Philippine cottage products has been beyond expectations.

33. Board of Investments

Created under Republic Act No. 5186 approved on September 16, 1967, to administer and control investment and export incentive plans. BOI is headed by a five-member Board of Governors. It is under the Office of the President. Principal sources of funds are the National Government and a share in the Stabilization Tax on Exports.

34. Oil Industry Commission

Created on April 30, 1971, under RA 6173. Major objectives are, among others, to assure the country of adequate and continuous supply of crude oil and refined petroleum products; to assure the

public of reasonable prices, and to induce and effect the participation of Filipino capital, labor and management.

35. National Science Development Board

Set up by the Science Act of 1958 (RA 2067) it coordinates and promotes cooperation in the scientific research and development activities of government agencies and private enterprises, and establishes a system of priorities for scientific and technological projects. NSDB has three organic agencies: 1) NSDB proper; 2) National Institute of Science and Technology; and 3) Philippine Atomic Energy Commission. The Philippine Inventors Commission, the Philippine Coconut Research Institute, and the Forest Products Research and Industries Development Commission are attached to the NSDB.

36. Philippine Medical Care Commission

Created by Republic Act 6111 to extend medical care to all residents in an evolutionary way within the nation's economic means and capability, and to provide practical means of helping people to pay for adequate medical care. The Commission has three branches: Administration; Plans and Programs and Service Operations.

37. Philippine Inventors Commission

Established under Republic Act 3850, approved April 13, 1964, to provide technical, financial and legal assistance to Philippine inventors. Program includes the development of creativeness and the organization of inventors' clubs; publication and dissemination of creative and scientific information thru publication of magazines for the promotion of inventors; assistance to local fabrication of Philippine inventions, and annual celebration of a National Inventors' Week to encourage inventors to make known their inventions, and give awards for patented inventions.

38. National Water and Air Pollution Control Commission

Created by Republic Act 3931 to maintain reasonable standards of purity for the waters and air of the country to enhance their utilization for domestic, agricultural, industrial and other legitimate purposes.

39. Philippine Atomic Energy Commission

PAEC takes charge of the establishment of laboratories for nuclear research training. It conducts or encourages the performance of research and development relating to nuclear processes and techniques, processes, materials and other radio-active material for commercial, industrial, medical, biological, agricultural or other peaceful purposes. It has five divisions and research centers, and operates eight departments.

40. National Institute of Science and Technology

NIST, under the supervision of the National Science Development Board, was established primarily to implement and conduct scientific and technological research and development; to cooperate with private enterprise in research activities relating to scientific and technological problems of industry, agriculture, medicine, engineering, mathematics and the natural, biological and social sciences; and to conduct studies through its research centers on industrial, agricultural, medical, biological and related fields.

41. Metals Industry Research and Development Center

Established as a semi-government, semi-private organization under Republic Act 4724 on June 18, 1966. Republic Act 6428 on May 21, 1972, converted it into a government corporation. Its principal program is scientific and technological promotion, research and development.

42. Reparations Commission

Created under Republic Act 1789 to implement the Reparations' Agreement between the Philippines and Japan entered into on May 9, 1956. The Agreement provides for Japan to pay to the Philippines, by way of war damage reparations, a total of P550 million worth of Japanese goods and services.

43. Science Foundation of the Philippines

A public corporation created under Republic Act 770 which took effect June 20, 1952. Significant purposes are to initiate, promote, stimulate, solicit, encourage and support basic and applied scientific research in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineering and other sciences. It aims to promote science-consciousness among the youth and the general public.