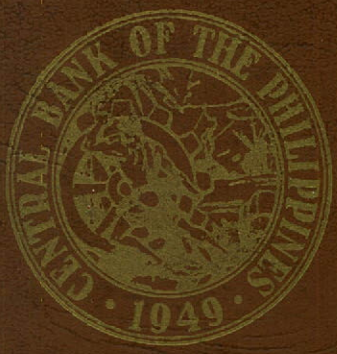
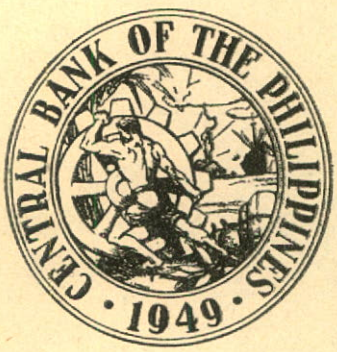
CENTRAL BANK
of the
PHILIPPINES



Fifth Annual Report
1953

CENTRAL BANK
of the
PHILIPPINES



Fifth Annual Report
1953

CACHO HERMANOS, INC.
MANILA
1954

RESPONSIBILITIES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE CENTRAL BANK

"It shall be the responsibility of the Central Bank of the Philippines to administer the monetary and banking system of the Republic.

"It shall be the duty of the Central Bank to use the powers granted to it under this Act to achieve the following objectives:

"(*a*) To maintain monetary stability in the Philippines;

"(*b*) To preserve the international value of the peso and the convertibility of the peso into other freely convertible currencies; and

"(*c*) To promote a rising level of production, employment and real income in the Philippines."—*Section 2, Article I, Republic Act No. 265.*

Central Bank of the Philippines

MANILA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

June 30, 1954

President Ramon Magsaysay
Malacañang, Manila

Dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to the provision of Section 37 of Republic Act 265 and the instructions of the Monetary Board, I have the honor to submit herewith the fifth Annual Report (1953) of the Central Bank of the Philippines.

Very respectfully,

M. CUADERNO, Sr.
Governor

Central Bank of the Philippines

MANILA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

June 30, 1954

The Honorable
The President of the Senate
Congress of the Philippines
Manila

S i r :

Pursuant to the provision of Section 37 of Republic Act 265 and the instructions of the Monetary Board, I have the honor to submit herewith the fifth Annual Report (1953) of the Central Bank of the Philippines.

Very respectfully,

M. CUADERNO, Sr.
Governor

Central Bank of the Philippines

MANILA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

June 30, 1954

The Honorable
The Speaker of the House of Representatives
Congress of the Philippines
Manila

S i r :

Pursuant to the provision of Section 37 of Republic Act 265 and the instructions of the Monetary Board, I have the honor to submit herewith the fifth Annual Report (1953) of the Central Bank of the Philippines.

Very respectfully,

M. CUADERNO, Sr.
Governor

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES

THE MONETARY BOARD

Hon. AURELIO MONTINOLA ..... Presiding Officer
Secretary of Finance

Hon. M. CUADERNO, SR. ..... Member
Governor, Central Bank of the Philippines

Hon. PIO PEDROSA ..... Member
President, Philippine National Bank

Hon. PLACIDO MAPA ..... Member
Chairman, Board of Governors Rehabilitation Finance Corporation

Hon. ANTONIO DE LAS ALAS ..... Member

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Hon. M. CUADERNO, SR.
Governor

Hon. ANDRES V. CASTILLO
Acting Deputy Governor

Department of Economic Research
HORACIO C. LAVA, *Director*

Department of Supervision and Examination
NICANOR TOMAS, *Superintendent of Banks*

Securities Market Department
AUGUSTO F. ESPIRITU, *Acting Director*

Loans and Credit Department
R. MARINO CORPUS, *Director*

Foreign Exchange Department
GONZALO L. RIALP, *Acting Director*

Exchange Control Department
CESAR M. LORENZO, *Acting Director*

Cash Department
DELFIN E. SILVERIO, *Cashier*

Accounting Department
JOSE CARMONA, *Chief Accountant*

Auditing Department
GREGORIO S. LICAROS, *Auditor*

Legal Department
NATALIO M. BALBOA, *Legal Counsel*

Fiscal Agency Department
FELIX LAZO, *Director*

Exchange Tax Administration
JOSE M. HILARIO, *In-Charge*

Import-Export Office
VIRGINIA YAPTINCHAY, *Acting Officer-In-Charge*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I

GENERAL REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS

	Page
GENERAL REVIEW	1
RECOMMENDATIONS	6

PART II

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

OVERALL TREND	9
COUNTRY BY COUNTRY REVIEW	10

PART III

DOMESTIC DEVELOPMENTS

ECONOMIC REVIEW	15
CHAPTER I—NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT	
A. The Flow of Production	15
1. Private Consumption	16
2. Government Current Expenditures	16
3. Gross Domestic Investment	16
4. Net Foreign Investment	17
B. The Flow of Income	18
1. National Income by Industries	18
2. Personal Income	20
CHAPTER II—PRODUCTION	
A. Agricultural Production	23
1. Domestic Food Products	23
a. Food Crops	23
b. Fish Production	25
c. Livestock and Poultry	25
2. Major Export Crops	27
B. Industrial Production	28
1. Manufacturing	28
a. Non-Durable Goods	28
b. Durable Goods	30
2. Mining	30
C. New Construction Activity	32
1. Public Construction	32
2. Private Construction	32
3. Real Estate Sales and Conveyances	33

Page

D. Public Utilities 34
1. Electric Power 34
2. Transportation 34

CHAPTER III—GROSS SALES AND INVENTORIES

A. Gross Sales 36
B. Inventories 38

CHAPTER IV—EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

A. Non-Agricultural Employment 39
B. Wages 41

CHAPTER V—BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

A. Current Transactions 46
1. Merchandise Trade 46
a. Exports 46
b. Imports 50
c. Terms of Trade 52
2. Invisibles 54
B. Capital Movement 55
C. Quarterly Movement 55
D. Regional Distribution 56

CHAPTER VI—PRICES

A. Retail Prices 66
B. Cost of Living 69
C. Wholesale Prices 69
1. Domestic Products 71
2. Export Products 71
3. Imported Products 72
D. Stock Prices 73

FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

CHAPTER VII—MONEY SUPPLY

A. Introduction 74
B. Movement in 1953 76
C. Composition 76
D. Currency Issue 77
E. Factors Responsible for Money Supply Movement 80
1. Foreign Sector 80
2. Domestic Sector 81
F. Reserves and Cash Positions of Banks 82
G. Ratio of International Reserve to Money Supply 83
H. Money Supply and National Income 85

CHAPTER VIII—CREDIT AND BANKING DEVELOPMENTS

A. Credit Policy 87
B. Domestic Credits 88
1. Central Bank Credits 89
2. Domestic Credits of Commercial Banks 90
a. Loans, Discounts and Overdrafts 91
b. Customers' Liability Acceptances 95
c. Domestic Securities 95

Page

C. Banking Developments 96
1. Expansion of Banking Facilities 96
2. Assets and Liabilities 96
3. Bank Earnings and Expenditures 98
D. Rehabilitation Finance Corporation 99
E. Postal Savings Bank 101
F. Agricultural Credit and Cooperative Financing Association 102
G. Rural Banks 103
H. Pawnshops 103
I. Building and Loan Associations 105

CHAPTER IX—EXCHANGE POLICY AND MANAGEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESERVE

A. Introduction 106
B. Movement of the International Reserve 107
C. Composition and Investment of the Central Bank International Reserve 108
1. Time Deposits 108
2. Demand Deposits 109
3. U. S. Treasury Bills 109
4. Gold 109
5. Foreign Currency 109
6. Open Account with Japan 109
D. Exchange Rates 110
E. Central Bank Purchases and Sales of Foreign Exchange 111
F. Foreign Receipts and Disbursements 111
G. Export Policy 112
H. Import Policies 113
I. Invisibles 114
J. Gold Policy 115

CHAPTER X—GOVERNMENT FINANCE

A. Introduction 117
B. Revenue and Expenditures of the National Government 118
1. General Fund 120
2. Special Fund 122
3. Bond Fund 124
C. Cash Position of the National Government 124
D. Public Debt 128

CHAPTER XI—THE CENTRAL BANK AS FISCAL AGENT AND BANKER OF THE GOVERNMENT

A. Sale of Government Securities and Administration of the Securities Stabilization Fund 131
1. Treasury Bills 131
2. Rehabilitation and Development Bonds 132
3. Administration of the Securities Stabilization Fund 132
B. Redemption and Servicing of Public Debt 133
1. Servicing 133
2. Redemption 134
C. Transactions with Foreign Institutions 134
1. Budgetary Loan from the U. S. Reconstruction Finance Corporation 134

Page

2. Loan under the Snyder-Romulo Agreement of Nov. 6, 1950.... 135
3. Loans of the Republic of the Philippines and the National Power Corporation from the Export-Import Bank..... 135
4. War Assets Administration Account 136

D. Fiscal Agency Services 137
1. Processing and Licensing of Applications 137
2. Status of Fiscal Agency Applications Filed with the Central Bank 137
3. Receipts and Disbursements 138

E. Collection of the Special Excise Tax on Foreign Exchange Sales .. 138
F. Administration of the Industrial Loan and Guarantee Fund..... 139
G. Depository of PHILCUSA-FOA Counterpart Fund 139
H. Priority Assistance Committee 140

CHAPTER XII—FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULT OF OPERATIONS

A. Assets 144
B. Liabilities 154
C. Capital and Profit 158
D. Trust and Other Accounts 159
E. Results of Operation 165
F. Inter Bank Clearing 167
G. Currency Accountability 168
H. Special Excise Tax on Sales of Foreign Exchange 169

CHARTS

I. Actual Area under Cultivation for Agricultural Crops 24
II. Agricultural Production of the Philippines 26
III. Gross Sales and/or Receipts of Leading Business Establishments in the Philippines 37
IV. Employment in Non-Agricultural Establishments in the Philippines .. 40
V. Wage Rates of Laborers in Industrial Establishments in Manila 43
VI. Foreign Receipts and Disbursements of the Philippines 45
VII. Foreign Trade of the Philippines 47
VIII. Direction of International Trade 48
IX. Ten Principal Exports of the Philippines 49
X. Ten Principal Imports of the Philippines 51
XI. Quantum, Price and Value Indices of Philippine Imports and Domestic Exports 53
XII. Cost of Living, Wholesale and Retail Prices 67
XIII. Retail Prices of Selected Commodities in Manila 68
XIV. Cost of Living of a Wage Earner's Family in Manila 70
XV. Money Supply 75
XVI. Money Supply and its Origin 78
XVII. Available, Required and Excess Reserves of Other Banks 84
XVIII. Loans, Discounts and Overdrafts Outstanding of Other Banks, Classified by Major Categories 92
XIX. Revenue and Expenditures of the National Government, General Fund.. 121
XX. Public Debt Outstanding Classified into Domestic and Foreign..... 129

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A—NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

	Page
Table 1—Total Available Means: Sources and Disposition, 1946-1953	172
Table 2—The National Accounts of the Philippines, 1946-1953	173
Table 3—National Income by Industrial Origin, 1946-1953	178
Table 4—Personal Income by Major Geographical Areas, 1946-1953	179
Table 5—Derivation of Private Income and National Income from Personal Income, 1946-1953	180
Table 6—Income Originating in Agriculture by Category of Production, 1946-1953	181
Table 7—Gross Domestic Investment by Major Categories, 1946-1953	182
Table 8—Durable Equipment by Type, 1946-1953	183
Table 9—Percentage Distribution of National Income by Sector of Origin, 1946-1953	185
Table 10—Percentage Distribution of Private Non-Agricultural Income by Industrial Origin, 1946-1953	186

APPENDIX B—PRODUCTION

Table 11—Index of the Physical Volume of Production, 1937-1953	187
Table 12—Agricultural Production, 1938; 1951-1953	188
Table 13—Copra Resecada Production, 1937-1953	189
Table 14—Centrifugal Sugar Production by District, 1946-1953	190
Table 15—Livestock Population, 1929-1953	191
Table 16—Dressed Weight of Slaughtered Cattle and Hogs in the City of Manila, 1939; 1946-1953	192
Table 17—Timber Production, 1948-1953	193
Table 18—Lumber Production, 1941; 1946-1953	194
Table 19—Volume of Production of Cigars and Cigarettes, 1941; 1945-1953	195
Table 20—Gold Production, 1941; 1946-1953	196
Table 21—Volume of Production of Base Metals, 1940; 1946-1953	197
Table 22—Permit Valuation of Building Construction, by Type of Construction, in the City of Manila, 1946-1953	199
Table 23—Real Estate Sales and Mortgages for Quezon City, Pasay City and Suburbs, 1948-1953	200
Table 24—Real Estate Sales and Conveyances in the City of Manila, 1937; 1947-1953	201
Table 25—Number of Passengers Carried and Total Receipts of Transportation of Passengers, M.R.R. Co. (By Rail of Main Line and Branches) by Kind and Fare, 1946-1953	202
Table 26—Total Net Tonnage and Gross Receipts for Freight and Express Handled by the Manila Railroad Company (Main Line and Branches), 1946-1953	203
Table 27—Operations of the Philippine Airlines, Inc., 1946-1953	204
Table 28—Volume of Production of the Manila Electric Company, 1947-1953	205

APPENDIX C—GROSS SALES AND INVENTORIES *Page*

Table 29—Gross Sales and/or Receipts of Leading Business Establishments, by Industry Division, 1952-1953 206
Table 30—Percent Change in Gross Sales and/or Receipts of Leading Business Establishments, by Industry Division and Group, 1951-1953 207
Table 31—Percent Change in Inventories of Leading Business Establishments Classified by Kind of Business, 1952-1953 211

APPENDIX D—EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

Table 32—Employment in Reporting Non-Agricultural Establishments, by Industry Division, 1950-1953 212
Table 33—Percent Change in Employment in Reporting Non-Agricultural Establishments by Industry Division and Group, 1951-1953 213
Table 34—Wage Rates of Laborers in Industrial Establishments in Manila, 1941; 1946-1953 215
Table 35—Wage Rates and Wage Indices of Agricultural Laborers, by Region, 1941; 1947-1953 216
Table 36—Average Monthly Earnings of Salaried Employees and Wage Earners in Selected Non-Agricultural Industries, by Industry Division, 1952-1953 217

APPENDIX E—PRICES

Table 37—Index Numbers of Retail Prices, Cost of Living, and Wholesale Prices in Manila, 1945-1953 218
Table 38—Retail Prices of Selected Commodities in Manila, 1945-1953..... 219
Table 39—Cost of Living Index of a Wage Earner's Family in Manila, 1945-1953 220
Table 40—Food Costs Indices in Manila, 1945-1953 221
Table 41—General Wholesale Price Index, 1950-1953 222
Table 42—Wholesale Prices of Domestic Products, 1950-1953 223
Table 43—Wholesale Prices of Export Products, 1950-1953 224
Table 44—Wholesale Prices of Locally-Produced Commodities for Home Consumption, 1950-1953 225
Table 45—Wholesale Prices of Imported Products, 1950-1953 226
Table 46—Wholesale Prices of Major Export Products, 1930-1953..... 227

APPENDIX F—BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND FOREIGN TRADE

Table 47—Foreign Exchange Receipts and Disbursements, 1952-1953..... 229
Table 48—Foreign Trade of the Philippines, 1941; 1946-1953 230
Table 49—Quantum, Price, and Value Indices of Domestic Exports, 1950-1953 231
Table 50—Quantum, Price, and Value Indices of Imports, 1950-1953 232
Table 51—Terms of Trade (All Countries), 1950-1953 233
Table 52—Terms of Trade With the United States, 1951-1953 234
Table 53—Terms of Trade With Japan, 1950-1953 235

Page

Table 54—Terms of Trade With the United Kingdom, 1950-1953 236
Table 55—Terms of Trade With Benelux, 1950-1953 237
Table 56—Direction of International Trade, 1949-1953 238
Table 57—Ten Principal Exports of the Philippines by Country of Destination, 1949; 1952-1953 243
Table 58—Philippine Exports by Commodity Group, 1949-1953 248
Table 59—Ten Principal Imports of the Philippines, by Country of Origin, 1952-1953 251
Table 60—Philippine Imports by Commodity Group, 1949; 1952-1953 255
Table 61—Philippine Exports to Japan, 1949-1953 257
Table 62—Philippine Imports from Japan, 1952-1953 259
Table 63—Unit Value of Selected Export Commodity Groups, 1950-1953 .. 260
Table 64—Unit Value of Selected Export Items, 1950-1953 261
Table 65—Unit Value of Imports by Commodity Groups, 1950-1953..... 263
Table 66—Unit Value of Selected Import Commodities, 1950-1953 265

APPENDIX G—MONEY AND BANKING

Table 67—Money Supply and Its Origin, 1949-1953 267
Table 68—Money Supply and Its Composition, 1949-1953 268
Table 69—International Reserve of the Central Bank and Other Banks, 1949-1953 269
Table 70—Domestic Credits of the Central Bank and Other Banks, 1949-1953 270
Table 71—Non-Money Supply Deposits and Balances, 1949-1953 271
Table 72—Miscellaneous Accounts of the Central Bank and Other Banks, 1949-1953 272
Table 73—Analysis of Money Supply Movement by Transactions, 1951-1953 273
Table 74—Comparative Statement of Money Supply Components, 1952-1953 274
Table 75—Statement of Net Change in the International Reserves, 1952-1953 275
Table 76—Summary Statement of Domestic Credit Operations, 1951-1953 276
Table 77—Summary Statement of Net Change in Non-Money Supply Balances, 1951-1953 277
Table 78—Summary Statement of Net Change in Miscellaneous Accounts, 1951-1953 278
Table 79—Ratio of Money Supply Components to Total, 1945-1953 279
Table 80—Ratio of International Reserve to Money Supply, 1945-1953 280
Table 81—Composition of the International Reserve of the Central Bank, 1949-1953 281
Table 82—Purchases and Sales of Foreign Exchange by the Central Bank, 1949-1953 282
Table 83—Foreign Exchange Assets and Liabilities of Other Banks, 1949-1953 283
Table 84—Comparative Statement of Condition of the Central Bank, 1949-1953 284
Table 85—Comparative Statement of Resources and Liabilities of Other Banks, 1949-1953 286

Page

Table 86—Comparative Statement of Earnings and Expenses of Other Banks, 1952-1953 287

Table 87—Other Banks' Earning Assets and Their Ratios to Total Resources and Deposit Liabilities, 1949-1953 288

Table 88—Loans Granted and Renewed by Other Banks, 1952-1953 289

Table 89—Outstanding Loans, Discounts and Overdrafts of Other Banks Classified as to Purpose, 1952-1953 290

Table 90—Unsecured and Secured Outstanding Loans, Discounts and Overdrafts of Other Banks Classified as to Purpose, 1952-1953.. 291

Table 91—Outstanding Loans, Discounts and Overdrafts of Other Banks Classified by Type of Security, 1952-1953 292

Table 92—Number of Loans, Discounts and Overdrafts Granted by Other Banks According to Size, 1949-1953 293

Table 93—Average Outstanding Loans, Discounts and Overdrafts of Other Banks Classified by Interest Rate, 1952-1953 294

Table 94—Letters of Credit Negotiated Through Banks, 1949-1953 295

Table 95—Available, Required, Excess and Potential Reserves of Other Banks, 1949-1953 296

Table 96—Business Transactions of Pawnshops in the City of Manila, 1945-1953 297

APPENDIX H—GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Table 97—Consolidated Statement of Revenue and Expenditures of the National Government, General, Special, and Bond Funds, Fiscal Years, 1952 and 1953 298

Table 98—Statement of Revenue and Expenditures of the National Government, General Fund, Fiscal Years 1952 and 1953 ... 301

Table 99—Statement of Revenue and Expenditures of the National Government, Special Fund, Fiscal Years 1952 and 1953 ... 304

Table 100—Statement of Revenue and Expenditures of the National Government, Bond Fund, Fiscal Years 1952 and 1953 307

Table 101—Public Debt Outstanding Classified by Levels of Government, As of December 31, 1952 and 1953 308

Table 102—Public Debt Outstanding Classified by Periods of Maturity, As of December 31, 1952 and 1953 310

Table 103—Public Debt Outstanding Classified Into Bonded and Non-Bonded, As of December 31, 1952 and 1953..... 313

Table 104—Public Debt Outstanding Classified Into Domestic and Foreign, As of December 31, 1952 and 1953 315

Table 105—Public Debt Outstanding Classified by Purpose of Issue (Budgetary and Developmental) As of December 31, 1952 and 1953 317

APPENDIX I—FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULT OF OPERATIONS

Table 106—Statement Showing Advances Made by the Central Bank Under Section 137 of R. A. No. 265 and the (Interim Bonds) 4% Loan of 1949 (Due 1959), 1950 (Due 1960), 1951 (Due 1961) Issued by the Republic of the Philippines, Under R. A. No. 266 as of December 31, 1953 319

APPENDIX "J"—MAJOR LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MONETARY BOARD DURING 1953

Page

Republic Act No. 868—An Act to Amend Section Three of Republic Act Numbered Six Hundred, Entitled "An Act to Prescribe a Graduated Scale for the Income Tax on Corporations by Amending Sections Twenty-Four and Fifty-Four of Commonwealth Act Numbered Four Hundred and Sixty-Six, Otherwise, Known as the National Internal Revenue Code, as Amended, and for Other Purposes" 327

Republic Act No. 871—An Act to Amend Sections One and Two of Republic Act Numbered Six Hundred and One, as Amended, Otherwise Known as the Exchange Tax Law 328

Republic Act No. 901—An Act to Revise Republic Act Numbered Thirty-Five Entitled "An Act Authorizing the Exemption of New and Necessary Industries from the Payment of the Internal Revenue Taxes" 330

Republic Act No. 909—An Act to Amend Sections Two Hundred and Forty-Two, Two Hundred and Forty-Three and to Repeal Section Two Hundred and Forty-Four of Commonwealth Act Numbered Four Hundred and Sixty-Six, Otherwise Known as the National Internal Revenue Code .. 334

Republic Act No. 911—An Act Creating a Tariff Commission, Defining Its Powers, and for Other Purposes 336

Executive Order No. 558—Authorizing Entry into the Philippines Without Import License of Embroidery Raw Materials Consigned Without Requiring Foreign Exchange, for Processing into Finished Embroidery Products and Return to the Country of Origin 342

Executive Order No. 603—Designating the Price Stabilization Corporation to Distribute and Allocate Flour to Flour Consumers 343

Administrative Order No. 219—Directing the Different Executive Departments, Bureaus, Offices, Agencies and Instrumentalities of the Government to Avoid Direct Imports of Non-Essential Goods, and for Other Purposes 344

Administrative Order No. 220—Creating the Philippine Committee on Economic Matters 345

Circular No. 23—The Central Bank of the Philippines, as Fiscal Agent of the Government, its Political Subdivisions and Instrumentalities 347

Circular No. 24—Amendment to Circular No. 23, dated December 21, 1950 349

Circular No. 40—Extension of the Trade and Financial Agreements between the Philippines and Japan for Another Four-Month Period Ended May 31, 1953 350

Circular No. 41—Further Amendment to Circular No. 23, dated December 31, 1950, as Amended by Circular No. 24, dated February 7, 1951 351

Circular No. 42—Definition of Foreign Exchange Transactions 353

Circular No. 43—Extension of the Trade and Financial Agreements between the Philippines and Japan for Another Four-Month Period Ended September 30, 1953 357

Page

Circular No. 44—Guiding Principles Governing the Licensing of Foreign Exchange for the Payment of Imports 358

Rules and Regulations Implementing Central Bank Circular No. 44—Regulation No. 1 362

Appendix A—Highly Essential Goods 374

Appendix B—Essential Producer Goods 375

Appendix C—Non-Essential Producer Goods 393

Appendix D—Essential Consumer Goods 399

Appendix E—Non-Essential Consumer Goods 404

Correction on Appendices to Regulation No. 1—Inclusion and Exclusion of Some Items to the Appendices 420

Regulation No. 2—Changes in the Appendices to Regulation No. 1 424

Regulation No. 3—Opening of Letters of Credit Against Valid Import Control Licenses Issued by the Import Control Commission Covering Importation of Flour for the Second Semester of 1953 425

Regulation No. 4—Additional Changes in the Appendices to Regulation No. 1 426

Regulation No. 5—Additional Changes in the Appendices to Regulation No. 1 427

Regulation No. 6—Amendments to Outstanding Letters of Credit Opened Against Valid ICC Licenses 428

Regulation No. 7—Remittances for Payment of Books for Personal Use and Individual Subscriptions to Foreign Magazines, Periodicals and Pamphlets 429

Regulation No. 8—Regulations Governing Applications for Foreign Exchange for Importations Under the Informational Media Guaranty Program Contemplated in the Bilateral Agreement of February 19, 1952 between the United States and the Philippines 430

Regulation No. 9—Maintenance, Repair and Operating Import Procedure (for "Dollar Producers") 433

Circular No. 45—Requiring License from the Monetary Board for Imports Not Needing Foreign Exchange 435

Circular No. 46—Further Extension of the Trade and Financial Agreements between the Philippines and Japan for Another Period of Four Months Ending January 31, 1954 438

Circular No. 47—Repeal of Circular No. 19. 439

Export Regulation No. 9—Requiring Export Shipments to Japan under the Philippines-Japan Barter Trade Agreement to be Paid for on C.I.F. Basis 440

Memorandum to Authorized Agent Banks No. 1—Requesting that Not More Than Three Principal or Ranking Senior Officers of Authorized Agent Banks be Empowered to Sign Release Certificates 441

Memorandum to Authorized Agent Banks No. 2—Permitting Authorized Agents to Open Until July 25, 1953 Letters of Credit With Expiry Dates Not Later Than August 5, 1953 Equivalent to Twenty-Two (22) Percent of the Respective Full Value of ICC Licenses Issued by the Former Import Control Commission for the Importation of Flour . 442

Page

Memorandum to Authorized Agent Banks No. 4—Answer to Inquiries Regarding the Opening of Letters of Credit Against Valid ICC Licenses Issued on or before June 30, 1953 443

Memorandum to Authorized Agent Banks No. 5—Procedure for the Filing of Applications for Export and Reports of Foreign Sales 444

Memorandum to Authorized Agent Banks No. 6—Issuance of Release Certificates for Imports with Dollar Cover 445

Memorandum to Authorized Agent Banks No. 9—Multi-wall Bags for Packing Desiccated Coconut 446

Memorandum to Authorized Agent Banks No. 10—Authority to Open Letters of Credit Applied for by Sugar Centrals for the Importation of Essential Supplies, Upon Presentation of a "Conditional Tax Certificate" 447

Memorandum to Authorized Agent Banks No. 12—Requesting Authorized Agent Banks to Forward to the Department of Economic Research the Schedule of Export Declarations for the Transactions Effected Beginning October 12, 1953 448

Memorandum to Authorized Agent Banks No. 14—Requiring All Releases of Reports of Foreign Sales, Export Declarations, and Release Certificates on Imports to Bear the Imprint of the Validating Machine, Showing the Number, Date and Amount 449

Memorandum to Authorized Agent Banks No. 15—Revision of the Computation of Quota Allocations for Specific Textile Items 450

Memorandum to Authorized Agent Banks No. 16—Guidance for the Screening of Pre-1953 New Importers to Determine Their Capability to Engage in the Importing Business 451

Memorandum to Authorized Agent Banks No. 17—Amendments to Paragraph 8, Circular No. 44 and Section 3, Part II of Regulation No. 1 .. 453

Memorandum to Authorized Agent Banks No. 18—Amendments to Sections 1 and 3, Article III, Part II of Regulation No. 1 454

Memorandum to Authorized Agent Banks No. 19—Authority for Immediate Opening of Letters of Credit covering Initial Wheat Flour Shipments for the First Half of 1954 455

Memorandum to Authorized Agent Banks No. 20—Dealing of the Import-Export Office with Authorized Agent Banks through their Authorized Representatives 456

Memorandum to Authorized Agent Banks No. 21—Amendment to Code No. 040601, Appendix D to Regulation No. 1 457

Memorandum to Authorized Agents—Calling Attention of Authorized Agents on ICC Officials Authorized to Sign Import Licenses 458

Memorandum to Authorized Agents—Permitting Authorized Agents to Accept from the U. S. Embassy in the Philippines Applications for Exchange License to Cover Payment of U. S. Income Tax Due from Philippine Resident American Citizens 460

Memorandum to All Authorized Agents and Shipping Companies — Procedure to be Followed by Foreign Vessels Desiring Entry into Non-Open Ports of Japan 461

Page

Memorandum to Authorized Agents—Reminder to Authorized Agents Not to Allow the Opening of Letters of Credit on Decontrolled Items Thirty Days after the Issuance of the Covering Import Licenses 464

Memorandum to Airline and Shipping Companies and Authorized Security Dealers — Issuance of Identification Cards to Designated Representative of Airline and Shipping Companies 465

Memorandum to Authorized Agents — Transmittal of Regulations to Authorized Agents on Filing and Follow-Up of Applications for License to Purchase Foreign Exchange 466

Memorandum to Authorized Agents — Issuance of Licenses to Cover the Unremitted Balance of 1949 Profits and Dividends of Foreign Stockholders and Investors and of Pre-December 9, 1949 Import Backlog Accounts 468

Memorandum to Authorized Agents — Licensing of Transactions, which Resident Aliens Normally Enter into with Respect to their Assets Maintained Abroad 469

Memorandum to Authorized Agents — Operation of Peso Bank Accounts of Non-Residents 470

Memorandum to Authorized Agents — Further Revisions of E. C. Form Nos. 303 (Revised), 304 (Revised), and 305 (Revised) 471

Memorandum to Authorized Agents — Requesting Authorized Agents to Refer to the Exchange Control Department All Applications for Purchase of Exchange for Travel Expenses of Philippine Residents Against Their U. S. Dollar Checks Payable Abroad 473

Memorandum to Authorized Agents — Permitting Authorized Agents to Accept from the U. S. Embassy in the Philippines Applications for Exchange License to Cover Payment of U. S. Federal Estate Tax due from Philippine Resident American Citizens 474

PART I

GENERAL REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS

GENERAL REVIEW

In its first five years of operations, the Central Bank of the Philippines had been confronted with many post-war problems that beset a newly independent country suffering from war devastations and struggling for survival under conditions of political, economic and financial instability. In such a difficult environment, the efficacy of a modern central bank operating in an underdeveloped country was severely put to a test. The continued maintenance of economic and monetary stability concurrent with the rapid expansion of banking facilities, the accelerated rate of development financing, and the steady growth in the national income point to the success of central banking in this country and amply justify the establishment of this institution, particularly the monetary policies adopted by the Monetary Board.

With hardly any practical experience in monetary management, the Central Bank of the Philippines was immediately called upon to tackle the postwar problems of inflation, balance of payments deficits and rehabilitation and development, solutions for which were oftentimes conflicting and self-cancelling. For instance, to improve the domestic value of the currency which in 1948 was worth only ₱0.27 of prewar, it was essential to increase the availability of consumer goods adequate supply of which, on account of the disruption in domestic production facilities could be assured only by importation. On the other hand, indiscriminate importation of consumer goods had been depleting the international reserve and endangering the external value of the peso. Attempts to rehabilitate and expand production facilities through Central Bank financing, in the face of the high money increases generated by U.S. war damage payments and other expenditures and the huge government budgetary deficits, tended to aggravate the inflation and to further worsen the external payments position of the economy; while fiscal remedies aimed at moderating inflationary pressures took a long time to adopt and still longer to achieve effective results.

Early attempts at controlling imports had been made but these were haphazard and ineffective. By the end of 1949 it was increasingly evident that only drastic measures could check the outward flow of dollars, and keep the external value of the currency

from tobogganing. In the face of a continued serious drain in the international reserve, a portion of which represented capital flight, it was felt that only by direct control over the flow of foreign exchange could the situation be saved for the short run. Consequently, on December 9, 1949, all transactions in gold and foreign exchange were subjected to prior licensing by the Central Bank.

Realizing, however, that exchange control was merely a palliative measure that will not provide a lasting remedy to the problem either of balance of payments disequilibrium or of domestic inflation, the Monetary Board adopted other measures aimed at correcting this disequilibrium by encouraging and providing facilities for the expansion of production and discouraging the granting of loans for non-essential and speculative purposes. To achieve these objectives, the Central Bank relied on qualitative credit controls. It made direct advances to the Government for investments in various income producing projects. While banks were enjoined through moral suasion to finance productive loans, a policy of restraint was practiced with regard to credit extension for unproductive purposes. Furthermore, in its capacity as financial adviser of the Government, the Monetary Board recommended the adoption of more stringent import controls as a complement to exchange control and urged the Government to follow sound fiscal policies to help check the inflationary pressures.

The adoption of trade and exchange controls immediately relieved the foreign exchange crisis. The international reserve which stood at $250.6 million when exchange control was instituted rose rapidly to reach $359.3 million in November, 1950. However, this spectacular improvement was not entirely the effect of the domestic controls but was also due in large measure to the considerable rise in export prices caused by the Korean War and the consequent increased international tension.

The rise in export prices towards the end of 1950 and early 1951, while contributing to the improvement of the international reserve of the country, sharply emphasized the inflationary pressure in the economy. Starting from the latter part of 1950, prices spiralled upwards and by the middle of 1951, the retail price index was up 9.7 percent and the workers' cost of living index by 4 percent from their levels at the beginning of the year. To combat such price movements the government, on the recommendation of the Monetary Board, liberalized import restrictions on certain kinds of merchandise, and instituted a tax reform program to balance the budget.

The relatively liberal policy on imports achieved its objective of checking the rising tide of inflation. However, it gave rise to a new set of related problems: overstocking of many items of merchan-

dise, over-extension of bank loans, and a resultant tight credit situation. To discourage the channeling of bank credit into speculative inventories of imported goods, the Central Bank restricted its advances to the banks for financing of imports but continued to grant substantial credit to enable them to finance the operations of sugar centrals and other industries. In addition, the Monetary Board required authorized agent banks to maintain a ratio of 70 percent between its foreign exchange holdings, cash in vaults, etc., and the letters of credit outstanding. These measures had been effective in checking undue speculative importation and helped the banks to maintain a greatly improved liquidity position.

By the end of 1952, there was no longer any question that the flexible trade and exchange restrictions, the selective credit policy and sound government finances had stabilized and strengthened the economy. The pattern of domestic production had improved. The gross national product continued to rise from ₱6.4 billion in 1948 to ₱7.9 billion in 1952. Index of cost of living declined from its level of 391.2 (1941=100) at the beginning of 1948 to 347.9 at the end of 1952. Production expanded by 43 percent over the 1948 level with agricultural output increasing by 42 percent; manufacturing, 29 percent; and mining 219 percent. The pattern of credit also showed considerable improvement. Of the total domestic credits, the percentage of loans for commercial purpose declined and those for agricultural and industrial projects increased.

All these advances in the economy were made without any further pressure on the external payments position of the country. The international reserve fluctuated within a narrow range at the $300 million mark which is considered sufficient to satisfy the essential requirements for consumer goods and for development, taking into account current trends in foreign receipts and payments as well as the improved pattern of the national product. Further indicating the growing stability of the economy, contractionist elements both in the domestic and the world economies, specifically the severe typhoons and plant diseases in the case of the former and the recession in prices in the case of the latter, did not give rise to damaging repercussions. The price recession imported from abroad which affected some export industries, particularly copra, was successfully offset by expansion in domestic activity in dollar saving industries as well as in other export industries.

The year 1953 may be considered the banner year in the Philippine economy when national income, investment, production and exports reached postwar peak levels. The gross national product increased by 31 percent over 1948 and by 5.4 percent over the previous year's level to reach ₱8.4 billion. Physical volume of production of

agriculture, mining and manufacturing was 7 percent above that of 1952. Employment as well as wage rates continued to show increases. Since 1949, the total credits made available by the banking system including the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation reached an aggregate of ₱2.7 billion, a large part of which was for development financing. A substantial proportion (29.6 percent) of this amount was granted in 1953. Exports increased to a post-war high of ₱781.1 million due to the mild rally in world prices of copra and other export products. The international reserve declined by $9.9 million but this slight decrease was largely the result of heavier importation of capital goods and industrial raw materials. Consumer prices continued to decline and inflation which was a long standing problem of the post-war years seemed to have been definitely checked.

Despite this relative improvement in the economy, the prospects for 1954 although promising are, nonetheless, dominated by the risk of a world recession. Towards the latter part of 1953 and early 1954, signs of downward tendencies were felt in some of the major countries. Fortunately, the monetary policies adopted in the past have placed the domestic economy in a sufficiently stable position to withstand minor recessive trends originating from abroad.

The Monetary Board, cognizant of the need for certain changes which were made feasible because of improved conditions, adopted several measures providing for a more liberal credit policy and eased up exchange controls. These included the repeal of Central Bank Circular 19 which required 80 percent margin on letters of credit for certain specified imports; the reduction of the required ratio of foreign exchange holdings, cash in vaults, etc., to letters of credit from 70 to 50 percent; the reduction in Central Bank interest rates from 2 to 1-1/2 percent; and the increase in the amount of dollar allocations for the importation of raw materials and machinery. These measures are aimed at stimulating borrowing on the part of industrial enterprises and increasing their productive capacity, at the same time, they are also intended to increase the lending capacity of banks.

The Monetary Board is closely watching developments in the major countries for any sign that may call for stronger countercyclical measures. It fully realized that adequate and timely action is important because of the cumulative nature of the forces operating in the business cycle. However, it should be recognized that any countercyclical monetary measure, if it is to be effective, must be accompanied by appropriate economic, trade and fiscal policies. The present economic atmosphere admits of public borrowing, provided that the proceeds of such borrowing are utilized not for

current budgetary expenditures but solely for carefully planned development projects that will increase the productive capacity of the country.

It must be emphasized that regardless of the stage of the business cycle, exchange and/or trade controls would continue to be vital instruments for the conservation of the international reserve and the maintenance of a high level of economic activity, until such time as more permanent and less objectionable measures, such as the revision of the Trade Agreement with the U.S. and the selective imposition of tariffs on U.S. products, can be adopted to replace the controls. In fact, a downswing in the business cycle, because of its possible adverse effect on export receipts, may require the imposition of more stringent controls, not only for the protection of our currency but also, as a countercyclical measure, for the survival of local industries.

The possibility of a downswing in the business cycle makes it imperative that economic and trade policies be made more highly selective and be so designated as to primarily encourage the establishment of those industries which contribute substantially to the conservation of foreign exchange resources and the expansion of national income and employment. In the enthusiasm to foster industrial development, this factor was too often overlooked with the result that a notable feature of the present Philippine industrial pattern is its heavy dependence upon imported raw materials. Only a few of the existing industries are utilizing any appreciable quantity of local materials and those few, unfortunately, are not the major industries. The more important local enterprises in textiles, medicines, chemicals, metals, iron and steel manufactures, soft-drink and rubber manufactures are primarily dependent upon imported raw materials.

It is a source of some concern to the Monetary Board that total imports in 1953 were almost as large as those in pre-control years. While this is partly explained by the rapid rate of industrial development actually taking place which increased the importation of producer goods, it is also an indication of a basic defect in the trend of development, the pattern of which is socially undesirable both from the point of view of maintaining equilibrium in the balance of payments, and of increasing permanently the level of living of the masses. As long as domestic industries are highly dependent on foreign sources of raw materials, the precarious dependence on external factors for maintaining the domestic activity will continue. The national income and employment generated by many new industries are still too negligible to ease the fundamental problem of underemployment in the rural areas. So far, the rural population has received very little benefit from the recent growth of

manufacturing enterprises which were centralized in a few urban centers. This unsatisfactory condition is not wholly the result of inefficiency in implementing the present policies but also of the lack of selectivity in the overall industrial program. It is evident that, if we are to expand national income and employment and maintain relative self-sufficiency and balance of payments equilibrium, the corner-stone of our development program should be one of industrialization based primarily on the utilization of local raw materials.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations given below are intended to accelerate economic development by changing its emphasis and direction primarily towards revolutionizing the major agricultural industries through fuller utilization of their by-products. It is felt that the masses, particularly those living in the barrios, will have little chance of participating widely in any future development program unless steps are taken to augment the uses of their primary products far beyond the present traditional demand for them. Industrialization, if it is to succeed in uplifting the masses instead of merely increasing the profits of a few, must be based on the utilization of the by-products of the coconut, sugar, abaca, rice, corn, timber, and other agricultural products which are abundant locally. The following measures are deemed essential conditions in redirecting the pattern of industrial development.

1. Shift of emphasis is recommended in government participation in the development program from direct investments to "climate producing" investments. Recognizing the past difficulties arising out of lack of administrative experience and skill, a re-examination of the government policy of direct investment in developmental projects seems to be in order. While it is not suggested that the Government should desist completely from making direct investments, it is proposed in the light of past experience that the government limit its direct investments to public service projects and give more attention to climate-creating devices. The resources of the government should be confined mainly to research and pilot plants, public works, irrigation and power, the social services and a few basic industries that will help accelerate or stimulate private investments.

2. Apropos of the "climate-producing" shift in emphasis is the establishment of an organization for applied research to make studies and conduct demonstration on the technical, economic and commercial feasibility of articles produced from local raw materials. This organization should include the following functions:

a. Conduct research programs of broad benefit to the entire country. These should include primarily studies for the development of industries utilizing local raw materials, particularly the by-products of the agricultural crops, forest products and minerals. Such programs should be adequately financed by the government.

b. Conduct confidential research programs for individual private companies, in which the company pays the cost and receives the exclusive rights to the results.

c. Provide at reasonable cost special technical advice and consulting services to aid in the modernization of industrial and agricultural processing enterprises.

d. Furnish impartial and expert analyses of the economic possibilities of proposed new development projects and processes.

e. Publish technical bulletins for the information of the industrialists and farmers.

f. Serve as center of industrial technology, to stimulate interest in improved production, research and development. This organization should also serve as a practical training ground for selected local technologists who may become interested in applied research as a career, offering them opportunity to work in this field in close association with experienced industrial research workers from other parts of the world.

3. Scientific surveys and studies must be encouraged by greater social recognition. Scientific studies do not offer lucrative remunerations in this country and a great many Filipinos who studied in established universities abroad do not find opportunity to use their knowledge to advantage. Aside from the organization of a research foundation, incentives should be given in the form of scholarship awards to worthy students, grant of substantial rewards to scientists who make significant contributions to industrial research, and ready employment in universities, government research centers, and private enterprises.

4. It should be stressed that there is a growing need not only for scientists and technologists but also for competent economists and statisticians. Economists and statisticians should play a vital role in the planning of the economic program, the assessment of its effects and the evaluation of future requirements. At present qualified economists and statisticians are few in number and are saddled with too much office work to fully study and assess the various problems of economic planning. This dearth could be filled by liberal grants of fellowships and scholarships abroad, as well as by improvement of local training facilities. Graduate studies abroad should include not only the core of economic courses but also the specialized studies on statistical sampling and forecasting, national in-

come accounts, input-output analysis, money flows, economic development policies and the new methodology of economic analysis. To make the profession more inviting to capable young people who have aptitudes in this kind of work, more government agencies should employ their services at adequate remunerations.

5. Additional incentives should be given to enterprises utilizing local raw materials, including tax concessions, technical direction and supervision. These incentives to new industries should be more selective in character by extending such privileges only to those enterprises that are consistent with the development objectives.

6. The national policy on foreign investments should be formulated and clarified so as to attract a greater volume of bona-fide foreign capital to industries that fit into the development program of the country. External financing is useful for development only when it is productively employed; if it is wasted in undesirable projects, the country's economic progress instead of being advanced is retarded by the burden of repayment. The introduction of foreign capital should not be inconsistent with the basic objectives of economic development and should not, therefore, be made in a manner or on conditions which are detrimental to the national interest. In the past, a large portion of private foreign investments was either in export or import enterprises which did not provide the necessary conditions for the improvement of the pattern of the economy. To eliminate such untoward developments, the national policy should be definite as to desirable projects for foreign financing.

To channel foreign investments to desirable productive industries that exploit local raw materials, all incentives, protection and priorities should be accorded them. Such foreign investments must be given reasonable confidence that they will not be treated unfairly, will be protected from dumping, and will be permitted liberal remittances of profits and amortizations of capital.

7. Determined steps should be taken towards revision of the Executive Trade Agreement with the United States. Unless this treaty is revised, the country cannot exercise its right of sovereignty over tariff policies. In the absence of tariff control, exchange and trade restrictions have to serve as temporary substitutes to conserve foreign exchange, push the rate of development and protect local infant industries. The temporary nature of these restrictions and the difficulties connected with their administration do not provide a firm basis for the long-range planning of a development program.

PART II

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

OVERALL TREND

Economic conditions in many parts of the world on the whole improved in 1953, but business activity showed a tendency to level off and in many countries to decline since mid-year and in the early months of 1954. An improvement in the external position of non-dollar countries, the expansion of production, and a slackening in the inflationary pressures are the primary features of this development.

The post-Korean inflationary pressures which had been generally halted by the end of 1952, eased up further in the following year and there were symptoms of a price recession, with wholesale prices in many instances experiencing slight declines. The important exceptions were Japan, Italy, France, and some of the Latin American countries, notably Brazil and Peru where inflation still constitutes the major problem. The movement towards stability resulted from the operation of such factors as the expansion of production facilities on the one hand and a fall in demand on the other. The latter may be attributed to the decline in defense expenditures brought about by the Korean truce and a relaxation in the cold war among the major powers.

Quite an important factor in the general restoration of stability was the use of the orthodox instruments of control such as fiscal and monetary policies as well as restrictions on imports. However, due to the improvement in the payments position of many countries and the halting of the inflationary spiral, a trend towards a moderate relaxation of restrictive policies has been evident in some countries where the problem has shifted from that of curbing inflation to one of preventing a recession.

The sterling area recorded an impressive improvement in its overall payments position, having converted its deficits in previous years to sizeable surpluses in 1952 and 1953 with consequent increases in international reserves that added strength to the sterling. The surplus in the United States balance of payments on current account, on the other hand, showed a substantial decline which helped to ease the problem of the "dollar gap." The total holdings of gold and dollars by the rest of the world increased by $2.5 billion, the largest share accruing to Western Europe.

The industrial countries of Europe, particularly Great Britain and Germany, benefited from an improvement in the terms of trade; on the other hand, the primary producing countries suffered a deterioration in the terms of trade owing to a sharp fall in the prices of their exports. In the international markets, prices of the principal commodities, with coconut products, wool, and coffee as exceptions, showed considerable declines during the year. Sharp falls took place in the prices of the non-ferrous metals, rubber, cocoa and maize. Commodity prices in 1953 generally were well below the peak levels of the Korean war period and were more in line with prices prevailing prior to the Korean outbreak. World production of the main primary commodities, particularly the minerals, has been increasing and the demand for raw materials for strategic stockpiling had been largely satisfied. Since April of 1953, there has been some uncertainty in the tone of world raw material markets.

Budgetary policies in several countries indicated a shift, especially in some of the industrially advanced countries. Notwithstanding increases in some items of expenditure, tax concessions and other incentives have been offered to stimulate private investments and in some cases consumption expenditures also. In the case of under-developed countries, the budgetary position has been rendered difficult on the one hand by decreasing revenues resulting from a sharp decline in the export prices of primary commodities and, on the other, by the need for increased development expenditures.

On the whole, the world prospect for 1954 is dominated by the risk of a business recession in the United States. Business activity in the United States so greatly influences conditions in the free world that even a minor readjustment in its economy tends to affect the economies of the other free nations.

COUNTRY BY COUNTRY REVIEW

United States and Canada

According to a report of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the total output of the U.S. economy in 1953 despite the declines in output and employment since mid-year, reached a new record level of $368 billion which was 5 percent above the previous record of $350 billion reached in 1952. The increase in 1953 output was attributed mainly to larger private spending as federal government expenditures for national security and rearmament began to taper off. Defense expenditures declined slightly in the third quarter of 1953 and are expected to fall further by mid-1954 if present Administration plans are realized. Employment in

industries other than agriculture declined by 2 million persons in January from the December figure as reported by the United States Labor Department. This drop was caused mostly by seasonal factors although the drop in manufacturing employment was appreciably larger than usual. The Federal Reserve Board's index of the output of the nation's mines and factories has declined every month since last July when it stood at 137 percent of the 1947-1949 average. The most recent figure published was for November when production was at 130 percent.

The year 1954 will witness a transition of the American economy toward greater reliance upon the private sectors and less upon defense-stimulated public activity. To induce private investments, a reversal of the tight money policy by the Federal Reserve Board was adopted. While downward adjustments in certain lines are expected for 1954, it is claimed that conditions which would bring on a major decline are not generally evident. However, should a real recession develop, the Eisenhower Administration has announced that it would use all available means within its power to prevent such catastrophe.

In Canada, business outlook are believed likely to remain stable according to its Minister of Trade. The gross national product for 1953 reached $24 billion (Canadian currency), an increase of 5 percent over 1952. Capital outlays are estimated at $5.6 billion or an increase of 9 percent. Since the beginning of 1953, when prices leveled off, wages and salaries have risen by 16 percent; while farm incomes have fallen below those of 1950 and 1951, they are still higher than in earlier years. Nevertheless, toward the end of 1953 signs of leveling off in economic activity appeared as unsold goods in stores and on farms and stocks of grains in commercial channels increased. Government expenditures edged up 2 percent in 1953, but the rise represented "a distinct leveling off," as compared with the 25 percent increase from 1951 to 1952 when defense expenditures were growing rapidly. Export prospects are less firm and a deficit in the trade with the United States was experienced in 1953.

Western Europe

For most of the nations of the Western Europe the year 1953 was a good one. The recession symptoms of 1952 vanished, production indices moved upward, employment rose and there was improvement in foreign payments balances. In Great Britain the overall economic result of 1953 was one of expanding economic freedom and a rise in general prosperity. According to the figures of the Board of Trade, exports for November rose by $34.4 million over those in October, to $671.7 million. However, for 1954, a battle for

export markets is expected and expansion in production may slow down. In the early months of 1954, Great Britain already has begun to feel the effects of economic readjustments in the United States. This downturn was one of the factors which caused a decrease of 10 percent in British exports to the United States in the fourth quarter of 1953 as compared with the third quarter. Chancellor of the Exchequer Butler said he foresees difficulties in 1954, with the sterling area unlikely to show again the trade surplus of $1.12 billion which it had in 1953.

Germany advanced spectacularly in 1953, enjoying a major boom. The overall improvement in Germany's current-account with all areas appears to be in the order of magnitude of $1.5 billion. From balance of payments deficit on current account of more than $1 billion equivalent in 1949, Germany worked up to a surplus in the aggregate of $500 million. While merchandise imports have more than doubled in value since 1949, exports have quadrupled. Her industrial production has increased by more than 140 percent since 1948 and the number of employed has risen from 13.5 million in 1949 to 16 million in 1953. However, with full employment nearly reached and with industrial capacity in many branches of industry approaching full utilization, the rate of expansion of output and exports are expected to slow down. In addition, Germany's export potential may well be reduced somewhat if upon the termination of the occupation regime she has to set aside part of her economic resources for defense purposes. It is also possible that payment difficulties on the part of the less developed countries or the limitations on Germany's own capital formation may obstruct a further increase in capital goods export.

In the Netherlands the year also witnessed a substantial improvement in its balance of payments position leading to more liquid conditions in the domestic money markets. This resulted in further relaxation of earlier restrictive measures and reductions of discount rates. Greece also forged ahead and Belgium maintained a level of prosperity unprecedented in its history. Denmark rose to higher levels of activity in most lines and Switzerland continued to ride the crest of a boom which has persisted for eight years.

The exceptions to the improvement trends in 1953 were France and Italy where price increases reflected continued inflation. Domestic economic problems, particularly wage rises, will be the major concern of France in 1954. Political unrest, strikes and continued high unemployment weakened the Italian economy. Socialist Governments in Sweden, Norway and Finland had difficulty with economic controls in 1953 and were forced to cope with domestic inflationary crisis.

Western Europe is viewing with alarm the prospect of continuing decline in America's economic activity. Three points in the United States business outlook worrying the European are: fear that the United States is over-estimating the possibilities of stimulating private investment during a downtrend in business activity; concern that consumer demand may not be able to compensate for the decrease of American defense expenditures; and emphasis that the recent gains in Europe's gold reserves, while expected to continue through 1954, are the result of temporary factors. This viewpoint is published by the Organization for European Economic Cooperation in its fifth annual report for 1953.

South America

A deterioration in the payments position of many Latin American countries was largely the result of the worldwide decline in prices. Of these countries, Guatemala, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Costa Rica have enjoyed relatively stable price indices and relatively constant export surpluses partly because their staple exports, such as sugar and fruit, have been less affected by the post-Korean developments than most primary commodities. On the other hand, Peru, Chile, Brazil and Argentina were in difficulties as a result of their inflationary fiscal and monetary policies and the decline in world prices of their principal export products. In the case of Brazil, however, where the price of her staple product coffee rose considerably, the main difficulties encountered resulted from the under-production of coffee and the past policy of financing all kinds of imports by credit.

ECAFE Countries

In the ECAFE region, while the local production of foodstuffs increased as a result of intensified development programs, the consequent drop in export prices, which on the whole was more significant than the fall in the volume of exports, made deep-inroads into export earnings and introduced a contractionist element in a number of economies in the region. Closely dependent on rubber and tin, the price declines of these commodities in the world market pulled down the wages of many Southeast Asian workers. In addition, many countries, particularly Malaya and Indonesia, were in financial straits because the bulk of Government revenue is dependent on rubber and tin taxes. Moreover, the peace and order in Malaya continued to be a big drain on the Government and Treasury. Indonesia also suffered from the price declines of rubber and tin with a consequent deficit shown in the 1953 balance of payments. Internally, budgetary deficits and an inflation of prices were ex-

perienced. Thailand and Burma, while relatively better off in 1953, also encountered slight export difficulties as a result of which their import restrictions were tightened. They have not been able to export much of their big cash crop (rice) as they had hoped. Declines in rubber prices also accounted for the contraction in export earnings. In Ceylon, while tea production and exports reached record levels in 1953, the decline in coconut production and in China's demand for her rubber pulled down export trade. A trade deficit of 42.15 million rupees was experienced in 1953.

In India there have been signs of a slowing down of industrial activity. The increase in output observed in industries during 1952 continued in 1953, but at a diminishing pace; and by early summer the rising curve of production had leveled off to a more or less horizontal course. The recent recessive tendencies in international trade, particularly in jute manufactures, have interrupted the growth of new industries. Preliminary data on India's external payments position in the first half of 1953 indicate that the earlier trend of surpluses has been reversed. A trade deficit of $83.8 million was recorded in contrast to the surplus of $39.1 million in 1952. India's position vis-a-vis Pakistan, the rest of the sterling area, and OEEC countries worsened this year while that with the dollar area and the rest of the world improved. Whereas in the second half of last year there was a surplus of $89.3 million with the sterling area, excluding Pakistan, in the first half of this year there was a deficit of $7.8 million. The surplus with the dollar area, however, rose from $17.6 million to $21.4 million.

Japan's industrial production continued to make great strides in 1953 but the inflationary conditions in the country and the decline in U.S. special procurements for Korea produced an unfavorable effect in her balance of payments. Trade deficit of $1.1 billion was experienced with a resulting overall balance of payments deficit of $190 million as reported by the Bank of Japan. To check the inflationary spiral and to improve the balance of payments position, the Japanese Government adopted a more stringent financial and monetary policy together with a retrenched but balanced budget program for 1954-55. The prospects for 1954, however, are not too bright as there is a substantial carry over of payments from the 1953-54 budget which would work against a balanced budget. It is estimated that an import surplus of $100 million will be experienced in 1954-55 fiscal year. Lower production costs are vital if Japan is to recapture the markets of Southeast Asia and at the same time bring down domestic prices which will help stabilize industrial wages.

PART III

DOMESTIC DEVELOPMENTS

A. ECONOMIC REVIEW

CHAPTER I

NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

The market value of the total output of goods and services produced during the year as measured by the gross national product, amounted to ₱8,356 million, a rise of 5.4 percent over the 1952 level of ₱7,925 million.

In view of the continued decline of prices, it is apparent that the increase in the current peso value of the total output was due to the increased productivity of nearly all industries. The combined index of the physical volume of production of agriculture, mining and manufacturing, which represent approximately 50.5 percent of the gross national product advanced 6.9 percent from 1952 to 1953, indicating that the increase in gross national product if reduced to real terms would be actually larger than the 5.4 percent rise in market value.

A. THE FLOW OF PRODUCTION

The conventional breakdown of the domestic demand for the gross national product showed the proportions of the total output purchased by persons, government, business and the rest of the world. The most notable change in the percentage distribution of the gross national product among the major economic sectors from 1952 to 1953 was the rise in the proportion of the national product which went to investment and a decline in the relative share of consumers and government in spite of moderate increases in their absolute levels. A decline in the share received by the rest of the world was also indicated.

***Gross National Product and its Percentage Distributions by Type of Expenditure,* 1952-1953**

(Million pesos)

Item	1952		1953	
	Amount	Percent distribution	Amount	Percent distribution
Gross National Product	7,925	100.0	8,356	100.0
Private consumption	6,858	86.5	7,123	85.2
Government current expenditure	593	7.5	606	7.3
Gross domestic investment	586	7.4	697	8.3
Net exports and investment income	−112	−1.4	−70	− .8

1. Private Consumption

Personal consumption expenditures amounted to ₱7,123 million in 1953 as compared with ₱6,858 million in 1952, up 3.9 percent. The advance in consumers' spending derived its chief impetus from the expanded income made possible by the continued buoyant trend in economic activity. With consumers' price comparatively stable, most of the pickup represented a gain in physical volume.

2. Government Current Expenditures

The combined national and local government purchases of goods and services were ₱13 million above the 1952 level of ₱593 million. Except for the moderate reduction in the defense outlays and the contraction of the economic development spending, all the other government purchases showed increases. The advance in purchases other than for national defense purposes was accounted principally by the increased outlays for education due to the opening of new classes and the upward revision in the salary rates of teachers. Expenditures for administration likewise showed a rise.

3. Gross Domestic Investment

Gross domestic investment in 1953 reached a high of ₱697 million, an increase of 19.1 percent over 1952. The advance in the value of total investment was reflected in all the major categories of investment, particularly in the private sector.

***Gross Domestic Investment by Major Categories,* 1952-1953**

(Million pesos)

Item	1952	1953[a]	Percent increase or decrease (-)
Gross fixed investment	485.7	570.7	17.5
Durable equipment	160.4	211.6	31.9
Construction	325.3	359.1	10.4
Residential	104.0	137.1	31.8
Non-residential	221.3	222.0	.3
Change in inventories	99.8	126.5	26.8
Livestock	86.4	98.0	
Sugar	- 1.2	4.6	
Mining	- 9.0	- .5	
Manufacturing[1]	23.6	24.4	
Trade	— —	— —	
TOTAL GROSS INVESTMENT	585.5	697.2	19.1
of which:			
Private	424.2	534.0	25.9
Government	161.3	163.2	1.2

[a] Preliminary.

[1] Limited to 1,067 firms.

The favorable investment climate afforded by exchange controls and the liberal foreign exchange allocations for capital goods appears to have provided the necessary impetus to the upturn. Exerting a basic driving force in accelerating the pace of economic activity was the upswing in expenditures for producers' durable equipment. Business purchases of new plant and equipment rose from ₱160 million in 1952 to ₱212 million in 1953.

***Durable Equipment by Type*, 1952-1953**

(Million pesos)

Item	1952	1953	Percent increase or decrease (-)
Total value	160.4	211.6	31.9
Agricultural machinery and implements	6.1	7.8	27.9
Electrical machinery and appliances	20.3	21.2	4.4
Other machinery	75.1	86.5	15.2
Vehicles	39.5	73.7	86.6
Other equipment	9.1	8.2	- 9.9
Miscellaneous metal manufactures	10.3	14.2	37.9

Vehicles registered the largest increase, both in peso value and percentagewise. Marked gains were also reported for the other types of machinery.

Total construction activity in 1953 amounted to ₱359 million, 10.4 percent more than in 1952 and was a bolstering influence in pulling up the national income level. New constructions put in place absorbed 4.3 percent of the 1953 gross national product as compared to 4.1 percent in 1952.

Although complete estimates of net inventory investment are not presently available because of the lack of primary data, the estimated inventory accumulation of the reporting sectors showed an advance which matched the relative increases in durable equipments and new construction outlays. The trend in the farm inventory accumulation based on the analysis of livestock and sugar inventory movement appeared to continue high. On the other hand, the moderate inventory advance in manufacturing was enough to offset the slight reduction in mining. On the assumption that the inventory held by trade was in line with the inventory position of 101 reporting firms, the change in inventories for trade in 1953 was minimal.

4. Net Foreign Investment

Net foreign investment which measures the change in the country's capacity to obtain foreign goods and services improved from a

negative ₱112 million in 1952 to a negative balance of ₱70 million. The change was attributable mainly to the rise in net export of services which slightly offset the increases in the balance of trade deficit and net payments in investment income.

B. THE FLOW OF INCOME

The national income which measures comprehensively the nation's output in terms of current income earned from production advanced from ₱6,952 million in 1952 to ₱7,375 million in 1953, an increase of 6.1 percent. In real terms, the rise in national income was about 7 percent.

1. National Income by Industries

National income by industries provides a measure of the net value added by labor and property in each branch of business activity to the total output. Compared to 1952, the percentage breakdown of income originating by industries into three major sectors showed some significant shifts, with agriculture declining slightly in relative importance and private non-agriculture sector advancing. The relative share contributed by the government remained unchanged.

Percentage Distribution of National Income by Sector of Origin, 1952-1953

(Million pesos)

Item	1952		1953[a]	
	Amount	Percent distribution	Amount	Percent distribution
National Income	6,952	100.0	7,375	100.0
Agriculture	2,800	40.3	2,926	39.7
Government	487	7.0	516	7.0
Private non-agricultural industries	3,665	52.7	3,933	53.3

[a] Preliminary.

The impact of the expansion of economic activity on the private non-agricultural segment of the economy was mirrored in the alteration of its distributive pattern. Manufacturing and construction rose in relative importance while the increase in other private non-agricultural industries lagged behind the overall average.

Percentage Distribution of Private Non-Agricultural Income by Industrial Origin, 1952-1953

(Million pesos)

Item	1952		1953[a]	
	Amount	Percent distribution	Amount	Percent distribution
Private non-agricultural industries	3,665	100.0	3,933	100.0
Mining	102	2.8	103	2.6
Manufacturing	952	26.0	1,187	30.2
Construction	236	6.4	260	6.6
Trade	831	22.7	802	20.4
Transportation and communication[1]	246	6.7	246	6.2
Personal services	310	8.5	313	8.0
All others	988	26.9	1,022	26.0
of which:				
Educational	107	2.9	105	2.7
Professional service	202	5.5	225	5.7
Recreation service	26	0.7	27	0.7
Others	653	17.8	665	16.9

[a] Preliminary.
[1] Includes electricity and all other public utilities.

Farm income derived from agriculture, livestock, fishing and forestry rose from an annual rate of ₱2,800 million in 1952, to ₱2,926 million in 1953, or an increase of 4.5 percent. The moderate upturn in farm income reflected increased volumes as average prices registered only fractional increases.

National Income by Industrial Origin, 1952-1953

(Million pesos)

Item	1952	1953[a]	Absolute change	Percentage change
All industries, total	6,952	7,375	423	6.1
Agriculture	2,800	2,926	126	4.5
Mining	102	103	1	1.0
Manufacturing	952	1,187	235	24.7
Construction	236	260	24	10.2
Trade	831	802	- 29	- 3.5
Transportation and communication[1]	246	246	— —	— —
Government	487	516	29	6.0
Personal services	310	313	3	1.0
All others	988	1,022	34	3.4
of which:				
Educational service	107	105	- 2	- 1.9
Professional service	202	225	23	11.4
Recreation service	26	27	1	3.8
Others	653	665	12	- 1.8

[a] Preliminary.
[1] Includes electricity and all other public utilities.

The net income in mining showed a relative rise of only one percent, reflecting the interaction of a small rise in output, reduced prices and a higher cost of production.

Manufacturing which accounted for 16.1 percent of the total output recorded the largest increase, both in absolute and relative values. The 24.7 percent advance in income originating from manufacturing over 1952 broadly reflected the direct effects of trade, exchange and credit policies relating to production and the intensified development effects of the government. Furthermore, the improved availability of raw materials in addition to increased outlays for producers' durable equipment had enabled manufacturers to proceed at an accelerated pace.

In line with the continued growth of industrial activity and the rising needs of an expanding population, income originating from construction displayed a 10.2 percent advance from the 1952 level.

Trade continued to run counter to the overall upward development in nearly all segments by origin, registering a 3.5 percent drop over 1952. That income from trade declined despite the expansion noted, particularly in agriculture and manufacturing, may be attributed to the remarkable shift which had taken place in the commodity pattern of the country's imports from consumer goods to capital goods. Considering the fact that the bulk of the country's trade activity consisted in large part of imported goods, the shift in the import pattern caused a decline in the volume of goods sold inasmuch as a large proportion of such durable goods did not pass through normal trade channels but were ordered direct by the producers.

The net value added by public utilities, however, remained unchanged as the increased output of electricity, gas and water services was able to stabilize the downward pressure exerted by the weakening of the transportation and communication sector.

There was an increase in the income originating from the government. Salaries and wages paid by the government increased by 6 percent, reflecting a growth in personnel and higher pay rates during the year.

Excepting for educational service, the income originating from the other private non-agricultural services also registered increases.

2. Personal Income

Personal income consisting of income receipts from all sources reached a total of ₱7,125 million in 1953, or 5.8 percent higher than the previous year's peak.

Percentage Distribution of Personal Income, 1952-1953

(Million pesos)

Item	1952		1953	
	Amount	Percent distribution	Amount	Percent distribution
Compensation of employees	2,493	37.0	2,649	37.2
Entrepreneurial and property income of persons	4,190	62.3	4,437	62.2
Transfer payments	34	.5	33	.5
Net donation from abroad	15	.2	6	.1
Total personal income	6,732	100.0	7,125	100.0

Compensation of employees and entrepreneurial earnings still formed the bulk of total personal income, representing 99.4 percent in 1953 compared to 99.3 percent in 1952. However, net donations from abroad declined to 0.1 percent in 1953 from 0.2 percent in the previous year. The proportion to total personal income contributed by transfer payments remained unchanged.

The increases in the compensation of employees and entrepreneurial earnings brought about by higher wages and higher income paid out by business accounted mainly for the rise, which could not be offset by the declines in net donations from abroad and lowered transfer payments. It is of interest to note that property incomes and entrepreneurial earnings rose correspondingly with the increase in employee's earnings, indicating that the improvement in wages and salaries did not on the whole entail undue sacrifices for property holders and entrepreneurs.

Personal Income, 1952-1953

(Million pesos)

Item	1952	1953	Percent increase or decrease (-)
Compensation of employees	2,493	2,649	6.3
Entrepreneurial and property income of persons	4,190	4,437	- 5.9
Transfer payments	34	33	- 2.9
Net donations from abroad	15	6	-60.0
Total: PERSONAL INCOME	6,732	7,125	5.8
Less: Direct taxes	157	153	- 2.5
Disposable personal income	6,575	6,972	6.0
Per capita disposable income[1]	321	335	4.4
Retail prices of selected commodities (1941 = 100)	297.6	289.7	- 2.7
Real per capita disposable personal income[1]	108	116	7.4

[1] In pesos only.

Disposable personal income—personal income net of direct taxes paid — advanced from ₱6,575 million in 1952 to ₱6,972 million in 1953, a rise of 6.0 percent. Likewise, per capita disposable income registered an increase of 4.0 percent as a result of the offsetting movement of an increase in population and a lighter tax burden. Because of the decline in consumer prices, real disposable income per capita rose by 7.4 percent, from ₱108 in 1952 to ₱116 in 1953.

CHAPTER II

PRODUCTION

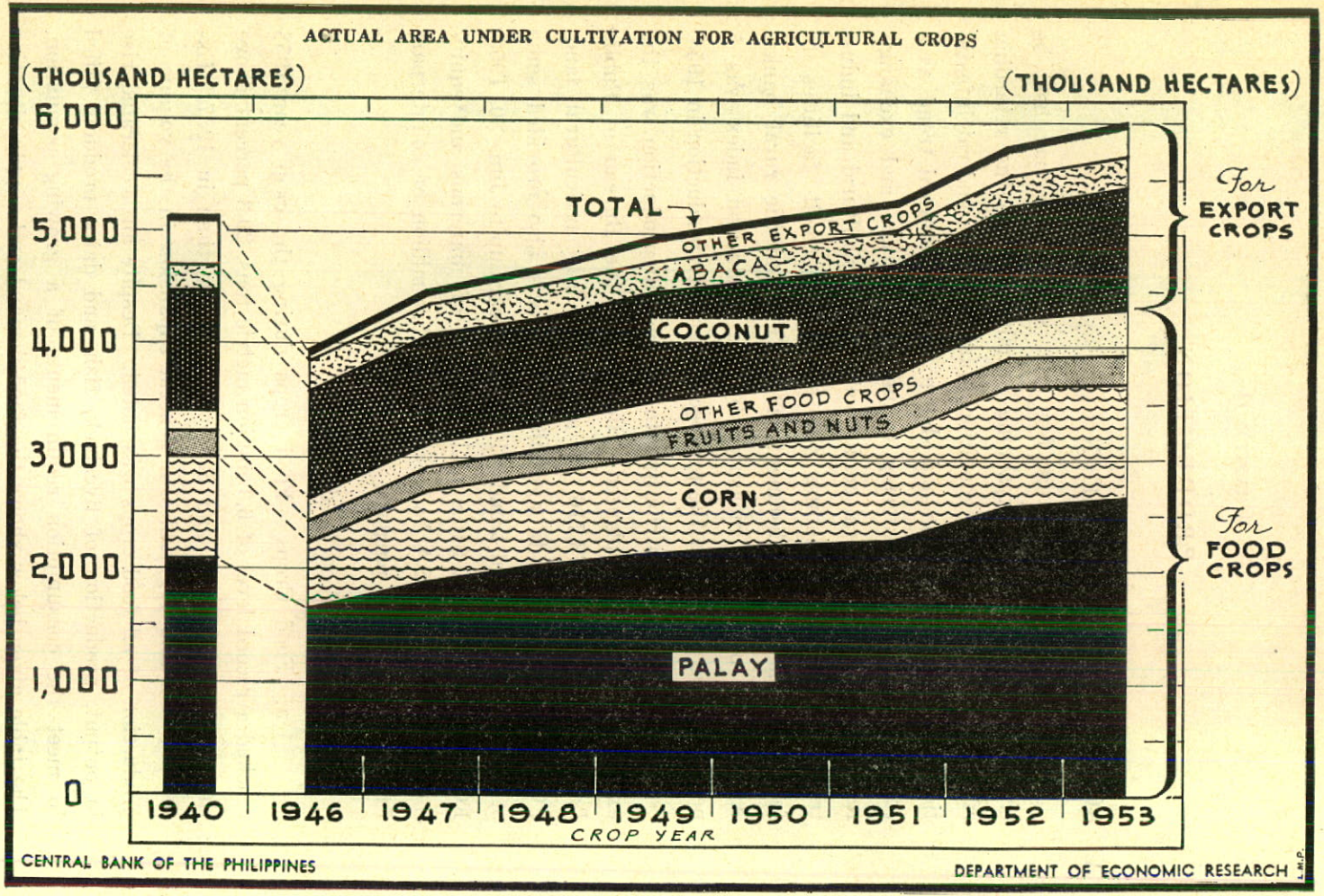
A. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The agricultural situation for 1953 as a whole may best be characterized as one of expanding output. Despite the retarding effects of adverse weather conditions, plant diseases and rat infestation, aggregate production had shown a strong upward trend as a consequence of the boostering influences of trade and exchange restrictions and the liberal credit policy for agricultural and industrial development, including the easing of credit facilities to farmers with the establishment of ACCFA and the rural banks. Agricultural output as measured by the production index was 5 percent above 1952 with the prospect of greater production in 1954.

Another factor contributing to the rise in production was the expansion in acreage planted. Since 1946, the Bureau of Public Lands had opened 873,716 hectares of public agricultural land. FOA-PHILCUSA aids to agricultural projects also provided some stimulus to the upward trend. For three years up to June 30, 1953, FOA had brought in $10.8 million worth of materials and equipment while PHILCUSA had expended ₱15.9 million of counterpart funds for the same purpose.

1. Domestic Food Products

a. Food Crops — Food crops during the crop year 1953 reached a record level of 6.3 million metric tons, 29.3 percent above the 1949-1952 average and 62.6 percent more than in 1937. Excepting fish and vegetables, a general expansion in the volume of production of all food crops was noted. Despite an accelerated rise in output, production of livestock, fish, and dairy products failed to meet the consumption requirements of a growing population. The table given below shows the food demand and supply situation for the period under review:


ACTUAL AREA UNDER CULTIVATION FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS
(THOUSAND HECTARES)
(THOUSAND HECTARES)
6,000
5,000
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,000
0
TOTAL
OTHER EXPORT CROPS
ABACA
COCONUT
OTHER FOOD CROPS
FRUITS AND NUTS
CORN
PALAY
For EXPORT CROPS
For FOOD CROPS
1940
1946
1947
1948
1949
1950
1951
1952
1953
CROP YEAR
CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Ratio of Staple Food Production to Consumption Requirements, 1953[a]

(Metric tons)

Commodity	Production	Consumption requirement	Ratio of sufficiency (Percent)
1. Palay (rough rice)	2,923,980[b]	2,847,847	102.7
2. Corn (grains)	896,911	713,500	125.7
3. Beans and vegetables	126,150	101,300	124.5
4. Coffee and cacao	6,848	14,500	47.2
5. Fruits and nuts	436,890	318,500	137.2
6. Peanuts (unshelled)	16,950	4,900	345.9
7. Root crops	1,135,380	816,900	139.0
8. Fish	289,905	532,500	54.4
9. Milk and dairy products	9,093	99,300	9.2
10. Livestock and poultry products	262,909	306,100	85.9

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of the Census and Statistics.
Bureau of Fisheries.
Philippine Economic Survey Mission Report.

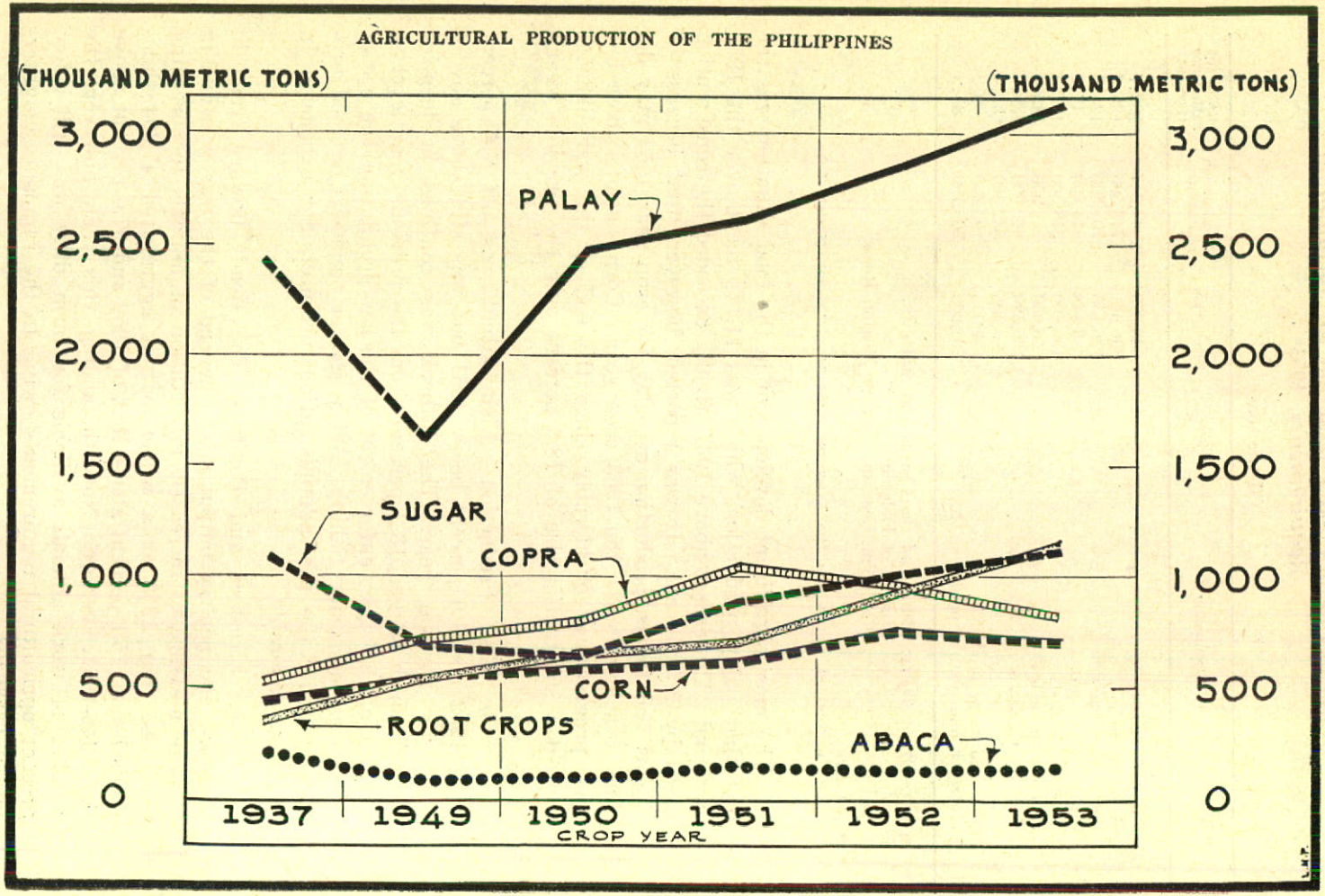
[a] Preliminary.

[b] Production of 3,144,064 metric tons less 7 percent allowance for seeds, wastes, etc.

The most significant development in the food situation was the fact that palay production, which was 11.1 percent over the 1952 level and 29.9 percent above 1937, finally exceeded the consumption needs by 2.7 percent. It was reported, however, that because of storms and floods, production of palay for crop year 1954 may decline to a level below the 1953 crop year. Corn output, which has been progressing considerably since the end of the war likewise showed a substantial rise of 18.3 percent over the previous year's level.

b. Fish Production — Fish output was off 7.4 percent from 1952 and 1.9 percent below 1951 but was still above any of the other postwar year. The cutback was confined in deep-sea fishing which sagged 13.2 percent from the previous year level as a result of the strict enforcement of the law prohibiting the use of dynamites in marine fishing. With greater emphasis on food production under the new administration, prospects for expansion in 1954 are favorable.

c. Livestock and Poultry — The steady upward trend in livestock and poultry output since the end of the war was due in a large measure to increased importation of animals for breeding purposes. For 1953 as a whole, output aggregated 47,694 thousands heads, 15.1 percent above that of 1952 and 97.0 percent above the 1946-1951 average. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the number of work animals available for farm duty was still below present agricultural requirements owing to the rampant slaughtering of carabaos.


AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF THE PHILIPPINES
(THOUSAND METRIC TONS)
(THOUSAND METRIC TONS)
3,000
2,500
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
0
PALAY
SUGAR
COPRA
CORN
ROOT CROPS
ABACA
1937
1949
1950
1951
1952
1953
CROP YEAR

Production of meat and poultry products moved in closer correspondence with livestock output. Likewise, dairy products showed an increase of 11.8 percent.

2. Major Export Crops

Production of major export crops which moved downward in 1952 remained firm in 1953. The index of physical volume of production of major export crops indicated a fractional increase over the 1952 level, with the curtailment in the output of copra, leaf tobacco, cordage and lumber largely offset by the increases in desiccated coconut, sugar, abaca and logs.

Despite improved world prices, copra output continued to taper off from the peak rate attained in 1951. Output recorded a sharp dip of 14.9 percent compared to the previous year's level, 21.6 percent below 1951, but was 4.1 percent above 1950 and 55.6 percent over 1937. Coconut oil was 2.9 percent short of last year's output with a corresponding decline in exports. On the other hand, desiccated coconut showed an 8.8 percent gain over the 1952 output. The picking of immature nuts when prices were high and the destruction of coconut trees by severe typhoons in recent years, were largely responsible for the downward adjustments in total output of coconut products.

Production of Major Export Products
***Crop Year* 1953[a]**

	Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Percent of		
				1937	1951	1952
1.	Copra[1]	M. ton	812,316	155.6	78.4	85.1
2.	Coconut oil	M. ton	141,254	66.3	104.0	97.1
3.	Copra meal or cake[2]	M. ton	82,958	53.8	104.0	97.1
4.	Desiccated coconut	M. ton	56,700	159.7	85.9	108.8
5.	Abaca, unmanufactured	M. ton	118,700	59.2	91.0	103.6
6.	Cordage, rope[3]	M. ton	3,967	53.2	70.7	83.8
7.	Tobacco, leaf	M. ton	22,270	61.4	74.6	83.5
8.	Sugar, centrifugal	M. ton	1,028,447	101.4	121.2	105.3
9.	Timber[4]	1000 Bd.Ft.	1,360,573	156.1	100.7	118.0
10.	Lumber	1000 Bd.Ft.	421,278	133.4	90.4	96.4

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of the Census and Statistics.
Bureau of Forestry.
Philippine Manufacturing Company.
Sugar Quota Office.

[a] Preliminary estimate.
[1] Inclusive of copra converted to coconut oil.
[2] By-product of coconut oil.
[3] Export figure.
[4] Inclusive of lumber.

Leaf tobacco registered a 16.5 percent decline in output with a corresponding 2.7 percent drop in export from the 1952 level. Late transplanting of seedlings and heavy rainfalls kept production at a low point.

Abaca output which levelled off in 1952 picked up again in 1953, with an increase of 3.6 percent. The government anti-mosaic drive started a few years ago may have contributed to this slight improvement. Cordage export, however, was still 46.6 percent short of the United States quota.

The upward trend in centrifugal sugar output continued although at a slackened rate. The 1953 crop recorded a 5.3 percent rise over the previous year level as against the 15.1 percent increase in 1952. Export from the 1953 crop was 68,346 long tons short of the United States quota of 850,000 long tons. Heavy rainfall followed by a drought accounted for the small rise in output.

Total timber output totalled 1,360,573 thousand board feet in 1953 which was 18.0 percent above the 1952 output and 0.7 percent over 1951. Lumber, however, was down 3.6 percent from 1952 and 9.6 percent below the 1951 figure. Strong demand in Japan for logs, more rapid turnover of working capital and less labor problems particularly when strikes and minimum wages are involved, were the major factors that caused the shifting tendency of sawmill owners from lumber to log marketing.

B. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1. Manufacturing

Manufacturing production continued at a high rate throughout 1953 with the output curve of both durable and non-durable goods moving upward. Total manufacturing output exceeded the 1952 level by 12.8 percent. The production performance was primarily the result of the combined influences of buoyant demand made possible by trade and exchange restrictions, and the favorable investment climate brought about by a more liberal foreign exchange allocations as well as easy credit facilities granted to producers.

a. Non-durable Goods — The production of non-durables continued unabated in 1953. Aggregate output was 10.6 percent higher than the 1952 level with the gains stemming from all industries within the group, excepting textiles and rubber products.

Output of manufactured food products remained fairly stable in the first half of 1953 and then advanced slightly in the latter half of the year. There were mild divergent trends among the various components, but as the demand continued strong the relative increases in meat packing, processed fruits and vegetables, processed fish products and confectioneries offset to a large extent the declines in the other subgroups, resulting in an increase of 3.7 percent at the end of the year.

Beverages which registered a 5.7 percent rise over 1952, showed a consistent uptrend during the first half, dropped sharply in the third quarter and recovered partially in the fourth quarter. Following a high first quarter, output of distilled spirits declined continuously in the remaining quarters. Excepting in the third quarter, output of wine showed above-average increases. Beer continued to expand but the rise tapered off in the second half of the year. Soft drinks output was slightly below that of 1952.

Tobacco products increased by 14.4 percent largely as a result of decreased importation of manufactured tobacco.

Textile output, excluding wearing apparel, moved downward during the first nine months of 1953 and then developed renewed strength in the fourth quarter.

After reaching a high point in the first quarter, rubber products declined steadily throughout the ensuing periods partially reflecting the shifting preference of the market from rubber to leather shoes. Footwear maintained a generally upward movement, resulting in a 28.6 percent increase over 1952. After increasing from the first to the third quarter of the year, activity along this line dropped to the second quarter level in subsequent months. Except for the downtrend experienced in the second quarter, wearing apparel also continued brisk.

Paper products registered a phenomenal advance of 69.1 percent over 1952, due to the increased number of sawmills which embarked in this industry in order to utilize the by-products of loggings.

Leather products, except footwear, progressed considerably in 1953. A similar upward trend was registered for chemical manufactures.

b. Durable Goods — Supported by a well-maintained demand and stimulated by the easy availability of raw materials as well as an expanded plant capacity, the production performance of durable goods in 1953 was 18.0 percent higher than the year before. Within the durable goods segment, all industries except furniture and fixtures and electrical appliances contributed to the rise in output.

Wood and cork manufactures registered a sizeable increase of 34.8 percent. The pronounced climb along this line resulted mainly from the fact that more and more sawmills are invading the field of plywood manufacturing in addition to turning out wallboard, pulp and paper products. Furniture and fixtures maintained a fairly smooth level of output from the first to the third quarter and then declined during the remainder of the year.

Stone, glass and glass products commenced with a low first quarter, declined further in the next, and then made a substantial recovery in the last two quarters to mark up an increase of 8.5 percent. Individual components within the groups, however, behaved erratically.

Activity in the metal works industries attained a new peak in 1953 as new plants and equipments were installed during the year. In contrast, electrical appliances declined by 4.4 percent.

2. Mining

The uptrend in mining activity continued in 1953 with gold production up 2.4 percent and base metals 3.5 percent. Notwithstanding the continued suspension of the Central Bank requirement on the sale of gold and the tax relief granted by the government, many gold mines continued to report big losses, allegedly on account of high operational costs. These losses, however, did not prevent mining companies from increasing their gold output during the year.

A general increase in production among base metals was noted with the exception of copper which dropped 4.0 percent. Lead showed the highest rate of increase of 5.8 percent, followed by manganese 4.3 percent, iron 4.1 percent and chromite 2.5 percent.

Index of Physical Volume of Manufacturing Production, 1953

(1952 = 100)

Item	1953	Quarterly 1953			
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Manufactures	112.8	108.5	112.5	112.2	118.5
Non-durable manufactures	110.6	105.0	110.1	109.4	118.1
Manufactured food products, except beverages	103.7	101.7	100.2	105.1	108.0
Meat packing	106.7	96.3	98.2	110.3	121.9
Dairy products	95.5	110.1	106.0	81.9	84.2
Processed fruits and vegetables	167.3	128.8	170.6	174.8	194.8
Processed fish products	112.0	99.2	113.9	106.7	128.4
Bakery products	84.5	96.9	82.6	89.0	69.3
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectioneries	113.4	108.7	113.5	118.7	112.5
Shortening	92.6	94.5	84.8	96.7	94.3
Edible oil	88.9	86.9	74.6	91.7	102.6
Miscellaneous	130.6	119.8	128.1	125.3	149.2
Beverages	105.7	105.1	114.5	93.9	109.2
Distilled spirits	76.4	116.9	78.6	55.2	54.9
Wines	136.1	136.1	147.7	109.6	151.3
Beer	109.0	111.1	120.4	101.3	103.3
Soft drinks	99.4	92.9	106.7	89.7	108.1
Tobacco products	114.4	103.0	116.9	110.3	127.2
Textiles[1]	95.9	95.9	91.7	83.7	110.7
Footwear and wearing apparel	116.3	112.3	111.3	119.9	121.7
Leather and wooden shoes	128.6	117.5	130.3	135.6	130.8
Wearing apparel	109.8	109.5	101.3	111.6	116.9
Paper products	169.1	148.4	153.1	188.9	185.8
Pulp, paper and paperboard	197.9	228.4	228.0	173.9	161.3
Mfd. articles and of paper and paperboard	158.7	119.6	126.1	194.3	194.6
Leather and products except footwear	141.6	138.6	147.2	165.6	115.0
Rubber products[2]	98.7	110.7	103.2	94.7	86.3
Chemicals[3]	111.1	99.9	110.8	114.2	119.6
Durable Manufactures	118.0	116.4	117.9	118.6	119.4
Wood and cork manufactures except furniture and fixtures	134.8	139.4	147.3	123.4	129.4
Furniture and fixtures	98.4	101.3	100.7	102.5	89.0
Stone, clay, cement and glass products	108.5	96.6	95.5	119.0	123.2
Clay and cement products	104.7	103.8	106.2	113.4	95.6
Glass products	144.9	105.3	111.3	166.7	196.4
Cement	90.7	93.2	87.8	94.6	87.5
Limestone	59.1	54.6	41.5	66.5	73.8
Metal products except machinery	151.6	158.7	148.2	156.6	143.0
Electrical appliances	95.6	96.9	94.6	91.2	99.8

[1] Includes floor covering
[2] Includes rubber shoes.
[3] Includes fertilizers.

Expanded markets for Philippine minerals were responsible for the steady rise in production. The demand for Philippine iron in Japan continued to be heavy. On the other hand, metallurgical chromite went mostly to the United States.

Mining Production, 1952-1953

Item	1953	1952	Percent increase or decrease (-)
Gold (fine ounces)	480,625	469,408	2.4
Base metals (m.t.)	1,811,611	1,750,032	3.5
Chromite	557,090	543,514	2.5
Manganese	21,508	20,627	4.3
Copper	12.715	13,241	-4.0
Iron	1,217,864	1,170,350	4.1
Lead	2,434	2,300	5.8

SOURCE OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of Mines.

C. NEW CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

New construction activity for the year as a whole progressed satisfactorily with both public and private construction contributing to the uptrend.

1. Public Construction

Public construction expenditure increased moderately from ₱161 million in 1952 to ₱163 million in 1953. The accelerated tempo of public works activity noted since 1949 in the construction of new and proposed highways, rural irrigation systems and other important public installations has not slowed down and may even be pushed faster by the industrial projects marked for completion. Among these projects are the dockyards at Bataan, the Maria Cristina hydro-electric and fertilizer plant in Mindanao now on a trial run, the Iligan steel mills and the Ambuklao hydro-electric project. As of June 30, 1953, the Government had expended the amount of ₱165 million for these and other projects from the ₱200 million cash advance made by the Central Bank under Section 137 of Republic Act No. 265.

2. Private Construction

In the absence of data on the overall private construction activity, the available current information in Manila and twenty-seven chartered cities is given to indicate the national trend in this

sector. Private outlays for new construction in Manila and the 27 chartered cities amounted to ₱95.1 million, 15.6 percent above the previous year level, while the number of units put in place declined by 29.5 percent. A shift in the composition of construction activity, with residential construction declining in relative importance and non-residential construction rising, was indicated during the year.

Divergent trends occurred in Manila and chartered cities representing the provinces. The total value of residential construction in Manila suffered a 5.4 percent drop while the non-residential component increased by 50 percent above the figure in 1952. In contrast, construction value of residential buildings put in place in the 27 chartered cities increased by 22.1 percent whereas non-residential slipped by 6.6 percent. On the whole, however, both residential and non-residential construction in Manila and the chartered cities rose at a rate of 10.1 percent and 22.3 percent, respectively, over 1952.

The mixed trend in the construction situation reflected many factors. The shortage of building materials such as lumber and cement, the tight credit condition brought about by the suspension of loans for home construction by the RFC during the middle of 1953, and the lesser need for this type of construction accounted mainly for the slow rate of expansion of residential construction. On the other hand, the strong upswing underlying business activity resulted in an increase of non-residential construction.

3. Real Estate Sales and Conveyances

Real estate sales and conveyances in Manila and suburbs amounted to ₱74.8 million in 1953, or a slight decrease of 0.5 percent from 1952. Mortgages in the suburban towns totalled ₱51.3 million, dropping a little more than one-third from the previous year's level of ₱79.7 million.

New Construction Activity in Manila and Chartered Cities[1], 1952-1953

Item	Percentage change 1952-1953						Percentage distribution			
	Manila		Chartered cities		Total		1952		1953	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Total.....	-13.4	21.4	-33.5	10.3	-29.5	15.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Residential.....	-22.8	- 5.4	-10.2	22.1	-13.2	10.1	66.1	55.5	81.4	52.9
Non-residential..	25.3	50.0	-72.4	- 6.6	-61.3	22.3	33.9	44.5	18.6	47.1

SOURCES: City Engineers' Office, Manila.
Bureau of the Census and Statistics.

[1] Composed of twenty-seven chartered cities; namely, Bacolod, Baguio, Basilan, Butuan, Cabanatuan, Cagayan de Oro, Calbayog, Cavite, Cebu, Dagupan, Dansalan, Davao, Dumaguete, Iligan, Iloilo, Legaspi, Lipa, Naga City, Ozamis, Ormoc, Pasay, Quezon, Roxas, San Pablo, Tagaytay, Zamboanga and Tacloban.

D. PUBLIC UTILITIES

1. Electric Power

Electric power production in Manila in 1953 received a tremendous boost with the expansion of the generating capacity of the Rockwell Steam Station and the Blaisdell Steam Station. Electric output for 1953 was 628,356,799 k.w.h., or 12.7 percent above 1952 and 247.2 percent higher than the 1941 level. Bigger output was also responsible for the reduction in rates which enabled residential consumers to save about ₱1.3 million annually and small commercial users about ₱650 thousand. Kilowatt hours sold in 1953 amounted to 485,194,972 k.w.h., or an increase of 14.7 percent over the previous year and 242 percent higher than the 1941 sales. Power needs all over the country are expected to grow with more intensified industrialization. To meet future big industrial loads, the Manila Electric Company plans to expand the present capacity of its system.

2. Transportation

The passengers accommodated by the Manila Railroad Company during 1953 numbered 6,743,623, or an increase of .04 percent from the preceding year. Total receipts increased by 5.4 percent. Freight and express activities showed an overall rise of 10.5 percent in registered tonnage with a corresponding gain in gross receipts of 11.6 percent. Net tonnages of freight and express advanced by 10.5 percent and 10.9 percent, respectively, while their corresponding gross receipts rose by 11.8 percent and 11.1 percent over that of 1952. The combined gross receipts from passengers and freight and express loadings amounted to ₱16.9 million representing an increase of 8.7 percent over the previous years' level.

In land transportation, the number of registered motor vehicles in the islands increased by an estimated 1.0 percent from 106,944 in 1952 to 108,000 this year.

The Philippine Air Lines reported an increase in its domestic and international flight operations for 1953 with all branches of service handling more business. Total number of passengers carried was 273,538, 4.3 percent higher than the 1952 record of 262,267. Total cargo manifested was 6,462,339 against 6,033,868 kgs. in 1952, or an increase of 7.1 percent. More passengers were flown

via the international route, the aggregate number of which was 30,643, or an increase of 22.3 percent compared with the preceding year. Cargo carried registered an increase of 17.5 percent. A similar trend was reported by the management in interisland air service as the number of passengers and the weight of cargo carried showed increases of 2.4 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively. The volume of mail carried over both routes increased by 41.4 percent.

More bottoms called at Philippine ports in 1953 with a total number of 1,597 as against 1,355 during the preceding year, or an increase of 17.9 percent. Net tonnage for arrivals was 17.4 percent higher. More ships were cleared at Philippine ports in 1953 with a total number of 1,537 compared with 1,394 in 1952, an increase of 10.3 percent. Net tonnage of departures increased by 10.3 percent.

CHAPTER III

GROSS SALES AND INVENTORIES

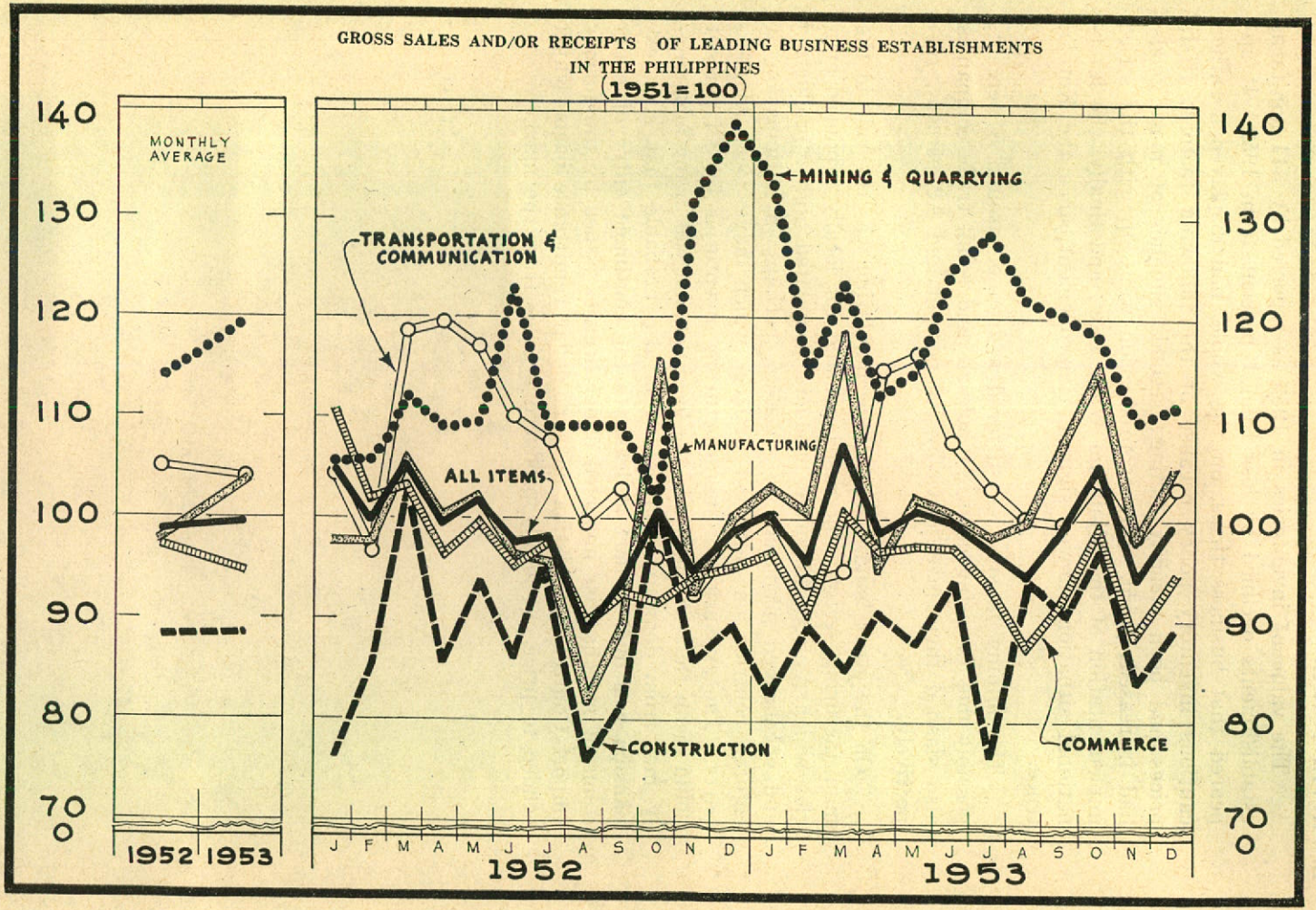
A. GROSS SALES

The gains made in the economy during 1953 as shown by the national income, production and other indicators were also mirrored by the gross sales reported by 1,174 cooperating business establishments in the country which appeared on the whole to be slightly higher than the level for 1952. From 98.6 in 1952 (1951=100), the gross sales and/or receipts index rose to 99.2 in 1953. The gains were marked in mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water services.

This slight improvement in the gross sales index, coinciding with lower prices, indicated a greater sales volume as a result of the strides made in the expansion of local production. The most consistent and the greatest sales increases were registered in mining and quarrying (4.3 percent); manufacturing (5.9 percent); and electricity, gas and water services (5.7 percent). It appeared that despite the employment reduction in mining and quarrying, the sales in this sector moved up to cushion the impact of increased operational costs occasioned by the strict enforcement of the Minimum Wage Law. Sales in wholesale and retail business failed to recover and showed a 2 percent and 7 percent decline, respectively. On the whole, the decreases in commerce and services were outweighed by gains in mining, manufacturing and public utilities except transportation and communication.

A significant feature of the rise in sales in the manufacturing sector was that nearly all major lines participated. The gains were made in the following: beverage (7 percent); textiles (13 percent); wearing apparel and other made-up textile goods (40 percent); footwear except rubber footwear (18 percent); wood and cork except furniture (17 percent); furniture and fixtures (5 percent); paper and paper products (18 percent); printing, publishing and allied industries (6 percent); leather products except footwear (23 percent); chemicals and chemical products (6 percent); metal products except machinery (20 percent); machinery except electrical (10 percent); transportation equipment (14 percent); and miscellaneous manufacturing industries (6 percent). While sales in 1953 were comparatively larger than in 1952, the year's output was even more as producers built up their inventories.

GROSS SALES AND/OR RECEIPTS OF LEADING BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS
IN THE PHILIPPINES
(1951=100)



B. INVENTORIES

The value of inventories in 1953 as reported by 344 non-farm establishments declined by less than 1 percent from 1952. It appeared that business firms, on the whole, had displayed a rather cautious inventory policy because of the following factors; first, prices had been steadily falling; second, supplies of most goods had increased; third, costs of production went up with the strict implementation of the Minimum Wage Law; and finally, the international situation showed signs of improvement since the Korean truce.

The mining inventories suffered a drop of around 5 percent, possibly due to rising costs. Wholesale and retail trade companies also slashed their inventories by 0.6 percent and 8.2 percent, respectively.

On the other hand, inventory accumulation was the rule in the manufacturing sector. Increased demand for locally produced articles which replaced imported products stimulated higher production and encouraged producers to stock-up, perhaps in anticipation of tighter controls on imported articles which have local counterparts. The expansion of manufacturing inventories by 3.4 percent could mean that on the whole the local demand was being adequately met from domestic sources. It is also probable that such expansion was due, in part at least, to the continued entry of many items of merchandise imported under licenses issued by the former Import Control Commission on a no-dollar remittance basis, which tended to price cut locally produced articles from the market.

CHAPTER IV

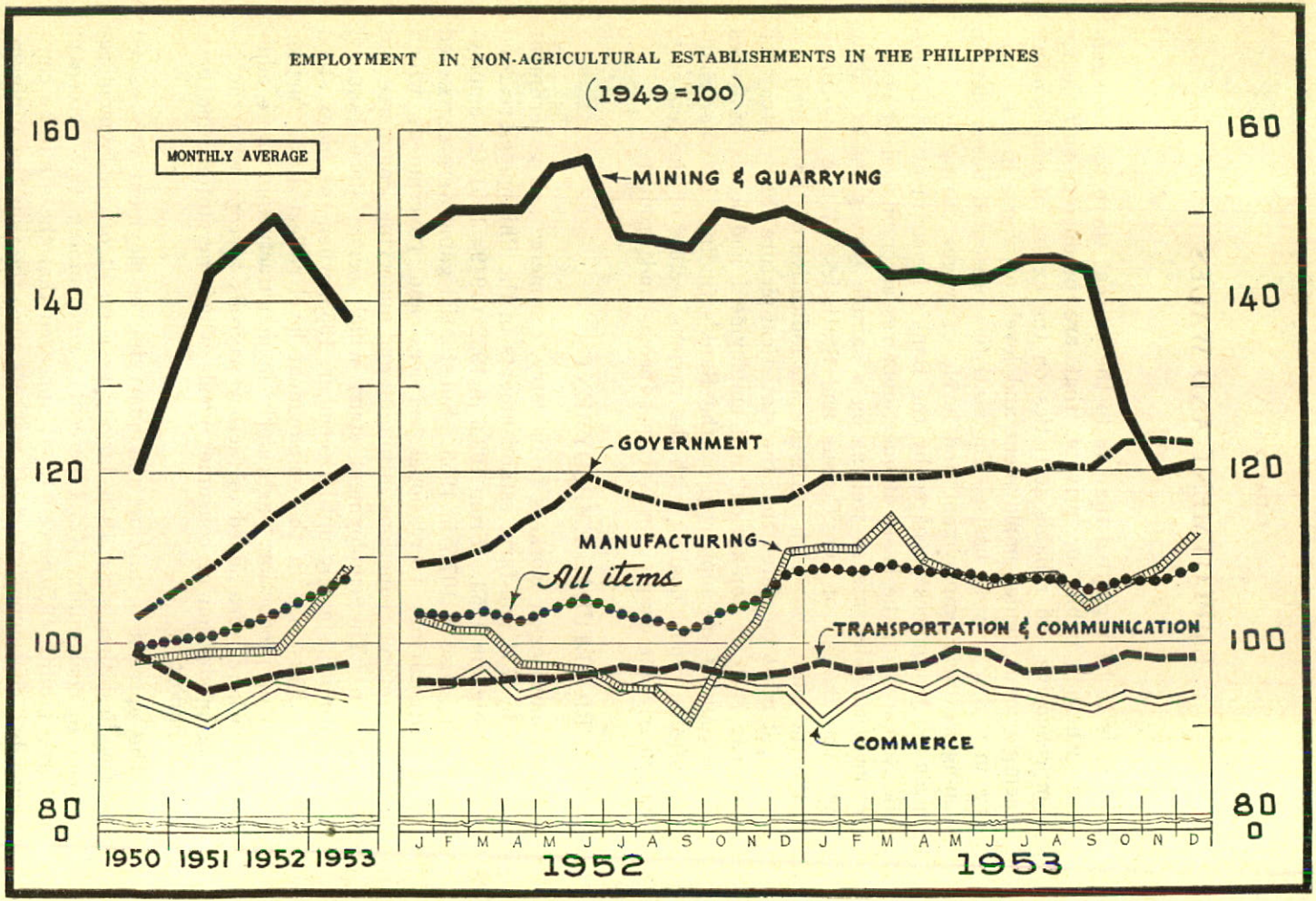
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

It is to be regretted that up to the present there are no agencies, whether public or private, that are producing sufficiently comprehensive and reliable statistics on the extent of employment, unemployment, under-employment and levels of wages in the country on a year to year basis. The statistics presented hereunder on non-agricultural employment and levels of wages during 1953 are measured by indices prepared by the Bank's Department of Economic Research on the basis of questionnaires accomplished by cooperating establishments as well as on a sample survey made jointly with the Bureau of the Census and Statistics. While the Bank makes no claim that such statistics are indicative of the overall situation, it must be stated that the statistical picture they portray for the year 1953 of non-agricultural employment and levels of wages in the country are supported by the Bank's findings in other chapters of this report dealing with the various sectors of the economy, particularly the chapter on National Income and Product.

A. NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

The number of workers in industry, commerce and government reported by 734 non-farm establishments in the Philippines reached a record high in 1953. From 103.6 in 1952 (1949=100) the employment index rose to 107.7 in 1953. Substantial gains were registered in manufacturing, recreational services and government which more than offset reductions in mining and quarrying, commerce and construction. The employment spurt which began since January, 1952 continued steadily until December, 1953, when the index stood at 108.4. This rise in the employment level reflected the further expansion of production, particularly in manufacturing where additional workers were added to factory payrolls to cope with the increasing production of consumer goods which heretofore had been totally imported.

The uptrend in mining and quarrying employment was halted for the first time since 1949, largely as a result of employment recession in coal mining (27.1 percent); gold mining (9.7 percent); and iron mining (9.5 percent). It appeared that these mining companies had continuously laid off workers since the time the Minimum Wage Law became operative in the provinces. In fact, three min-


EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES
(1949=100)
MONTHLY AVERAGE
MINING & QUARRYING
GOVERNMENT
MANUFACTURING
All items
TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATION
COMMERCE
160
140
120
100
80
1950
1951
1952
1953
J F M A M J J A S O N D
1952
1953

ing companies had since then stopped operations and some gold mining firms had threatened to close their business if no relief to the industry is extended by the Government.

Manufacturing emerged from the doldrums that developed between April and October, 1952, when the index oscillated from 97 to 98 (1949=100). Employment in this sector began to pick up in November, 1952 when the index was registered at 102.2. This rose continuously until it reached an all time high of 112.3 in December, 1953. Manufacturing employment was 10 percent higher in 1953 than 1952, as a result of the expansion of old industries and the establishment of new ones. Among other factors, the comparatively high profits from manufactured goods made possible by the protection afforded by import and exchange controls and in some cases the exemption from taxes served to encourage new investments in this field of economic activity.

Substantial employment gains were reported in almost all manufacturing groups particularly in food manufacturing (18.7 percent); wearing apparel and other made-up textile goods (9.0 percent); beverage (4.3 percent); wood and cork except furniture (7.8 percent); rubber products (11.9 percent); chemicals and chemical products (15.1 percent); non-metallic mineral products (8.3 percent); metal products (13.4 percent); and printing, publishing and allied industries (3.9 percent). Only small lay-offs were registered in furniture and fixtures, paper and paper products, transportation equipment and other miscellaneous industries.

The small but steady employment gain reported in transportation and communication in the previous year continued in 1953, but commercial employment dropped by 1.6 percent. With the exception of insurance firms which continued adding workers to their payrolls, retrenchment was the rule among establishments engaged in the wholesale and retail trade, banking and real estate.

There was no marked change in personal and recreational services but the uptrend in government employment continued in 1953.

B. WAGES

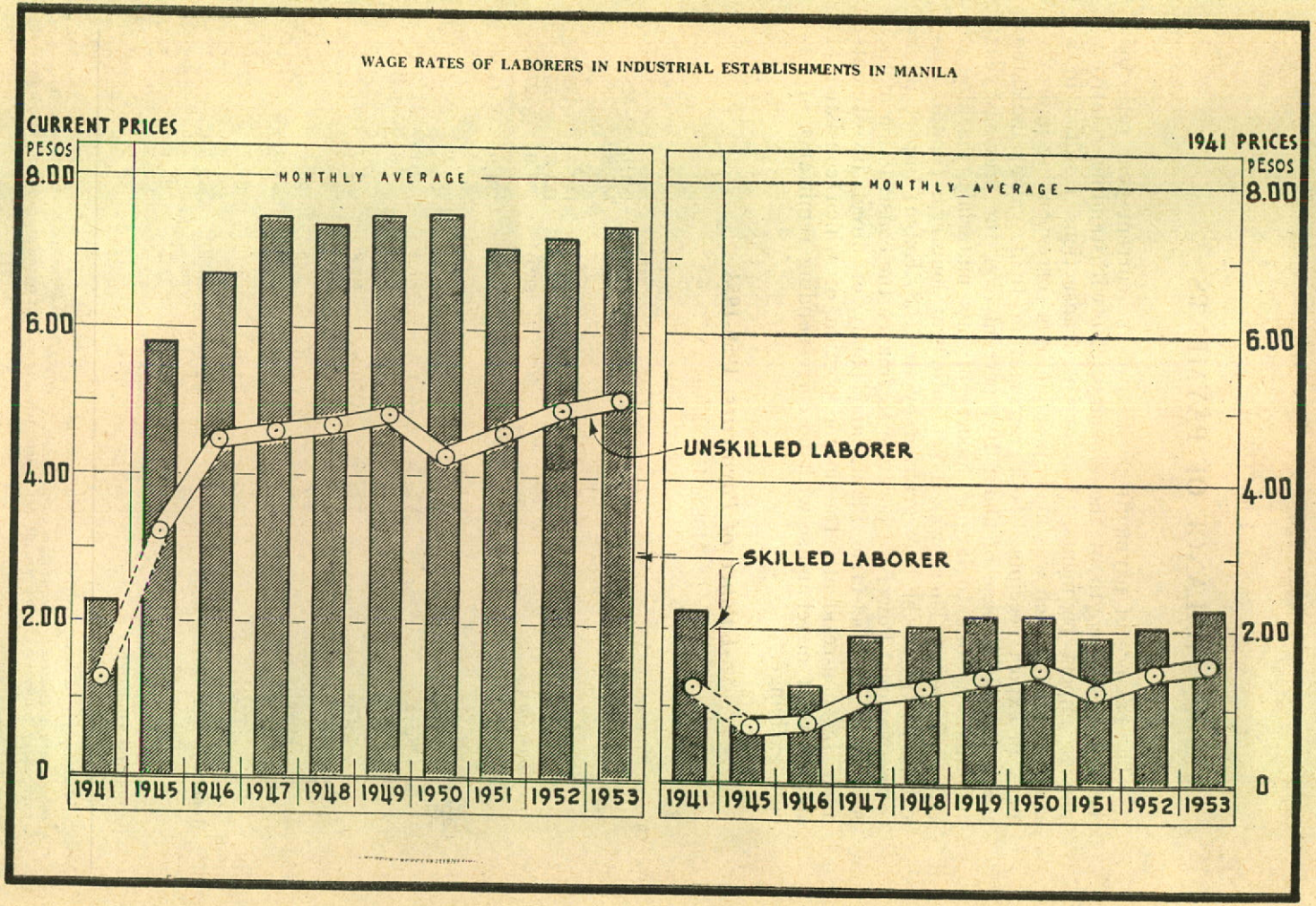
Central Bank sample survey of wage rates covering 69 industrial establishments in Manila employing some 7,500 production workers showed that the average daily wage rates of skilled and unskilled laborers for 1953 were higher respectively by about 2 percent and 3 percent than the corresponding levels for the same period in 1952. It appeared also that since August, 1951, when the Mini-

mum Wage Law took effect in Manila, there was an increase of about 6 percent and 7 percent in the wage rates of skilled and unskilled workers, respectively. The average daily wage rate for 1953 was ₱7.40 for skilled workers and ₱5.09 for unskilled workers.

From ₱2.10 a day in 1952, the real wage rate of skilled workers also rose to ₱2.27 a day in 1953, while those of unskilled laborers increased from ₱1.43 to ₱1.56. For the first time, the real income of skilled workers reached the level approximating the pre-war. It appeared that the real wage rate of unskilled labor had in comparison advanced much faster and since the early months of 1952 has been setting new records and is now at an all time high. The real income of unskilled laborers for 1953 was about 26 percent higher than pre-war.

A sample survey, conducted through the joint cooperation of the Bureau of the Census and Statistics and the Department of Economic Research of the Central Bank, covering 680 leading business establishments in the Philippines employing some 150,000 wage earners and salaried employees showed also that the average monthly cash earnings of wage earners increased from ₱130 in 1952 to ₱133 in 1953, and that of salaried employees from ₱210 to ₱221.

WAGE RATES OF LABORERS IN INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MANILA



CHAPTER V

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The balance of payments position of the current year reflected the growing strength of the economy. Notwithstanding relatively heavier import payments, the current transactions resulted in a smaller deficit which was made possible by a corresponding improvement in export receipts. Total importation (c.i.f. value) indicated a substantial increase of about 10.1 percent over the previous year but this was due to larger imports of raw materials, machinery, and equipment. There was a net inflow of longterm capital, consisting partly of the loan granted by the U.S. Export-Import Bank to the National Power Corporation to finance the construction of the Ambuklao Hydroelectric Plant; and partly of direct investments made by non-residents, the major portion of which consisted of shipments of merchandise with no corresponding remittance of foreign exchange.

Balance of Payments, 1950-1953

(Million U.S. dollars)

	1950[a]	*1951*[a]	*1952*[a]	*1953*[b]
A. Current Transactions[1]				
Imports (c.i.f.)	-377.4	-534.4	-480.1	-528.8
Exports (c.i.f.)	331.3	418.0	337.8	386.1
Trade balance	- 46.1	-116.4	-142.3	-142.7
U.S. Government expenditures	259.9	120.1	153.3	155.6
Invisibles (net)	- 40.7	- 36.0	- 30.9	- 27.7
Net balance	173.1	- 32.3	- 19.9	- 14.8
B. Capital Movement[2]				
Short-term:				
(a) Private	- 41.3	- 15.4	2.1	- 5.1
(b) Official	-129.5	55.8	.8	- 3.0
Total	-170.8	40.8	2.9	- 8.1
Long-term:				
(a) Private	2.6	- 1.3	32.6	31.7
(b) Official	32.0	- 3.7	- 7.9	10.4
Total	34.6	- 5.0	24.7	42.1
C. Monetary Gold Movement	- 2.0	- 3.3	- 2.5	- .2
	138.2	32.5	25.1	33.8
D. Errors and Omissions	34.9	.2	5.2	- 19.0

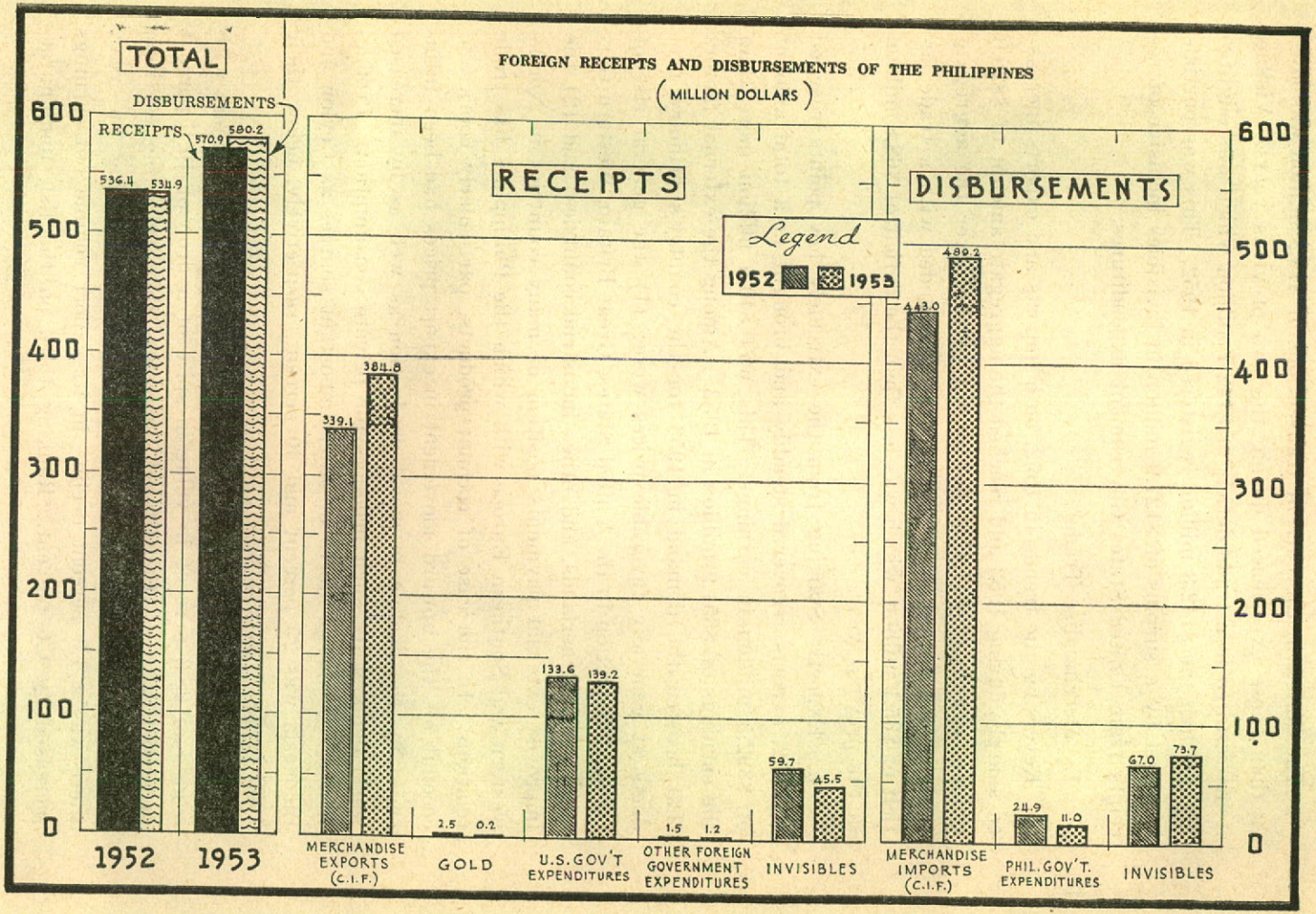
NOTE: Minus sign indicates debit; no sign, credit.

[1] A debit entry indicates a payment; a credit entry, a receipt.

[2] A debit entry indicates an increase in net assets (e.g., foreign investments abroad; withdrawal of foreign investment), a credit entry indicates a decrease in net assets (e.g., foreign investments coming in, obligations increased).

[a] Revised.

[b] Preliminary.


FOREIGN RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PHILIPPINES
(MILLION DOLLARS)
TOTAL
DISBURSEMENTS
RECEIPTS
570.9
580.2
536.4
531.9
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
1952
1953
RECEIPTS
DISBURSEMENTS
Legend
1952
1953
339.1
381.8
2.5
0.2
133.6
139.2
1.5
1.2
59.7
45.5
443.0
489.2
24.9
11.0
67.0
73.7
MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (C.I.F.)
GOLD
U.S. GOV'T EXPENDITURES
OTHER FOREIGN GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES
INVISIBLES
MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (C.I.F.)
PHIL. GOV'T. EXPENDITURES
INVISIBLES

A. CURRENT TRANSACTIONS

The deficit in the current transactions of $14.8 million was lower than those experienced during the two previous years. Visible items resulted in a trade deficit of $142.7 million which was slightly higher than the $142.3 million registered in 1952. This was partially offset by a surplus of $127.9 million in invisibles inclusive of receipts from United States Government expenditures.

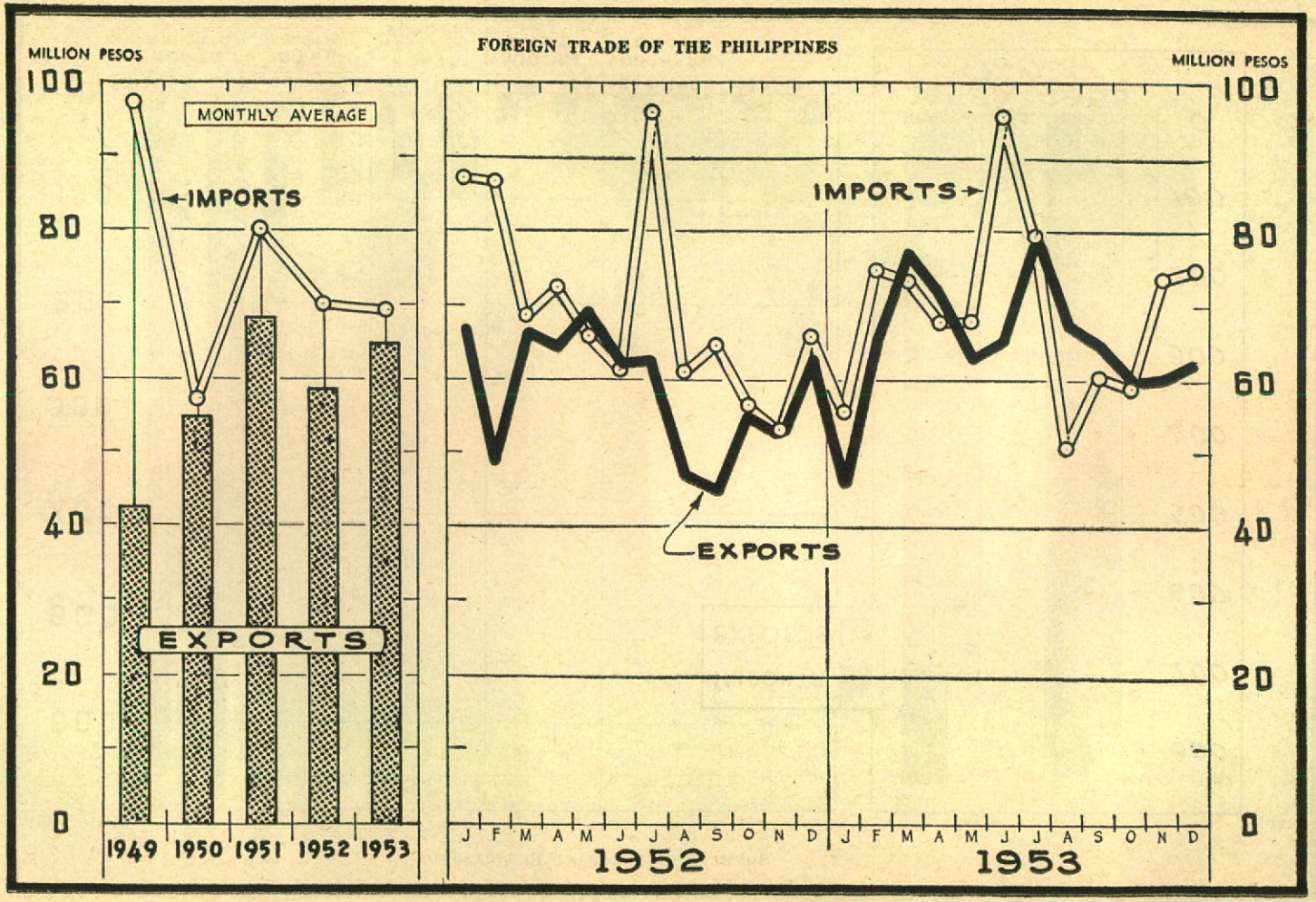
1. Merchandise Trade[1]

Reversing the trends in 1952, both imports and exports increased sharply during 1953 and reached the aggregate amount of $820.0 million, a gain of $47.4 million or 6.1 percent over the aggregate trade of $772.6 million in 1952. The year ended with a trade deficit of $35.1 million, which was less than the deficit of $68.8 million in the previous year.

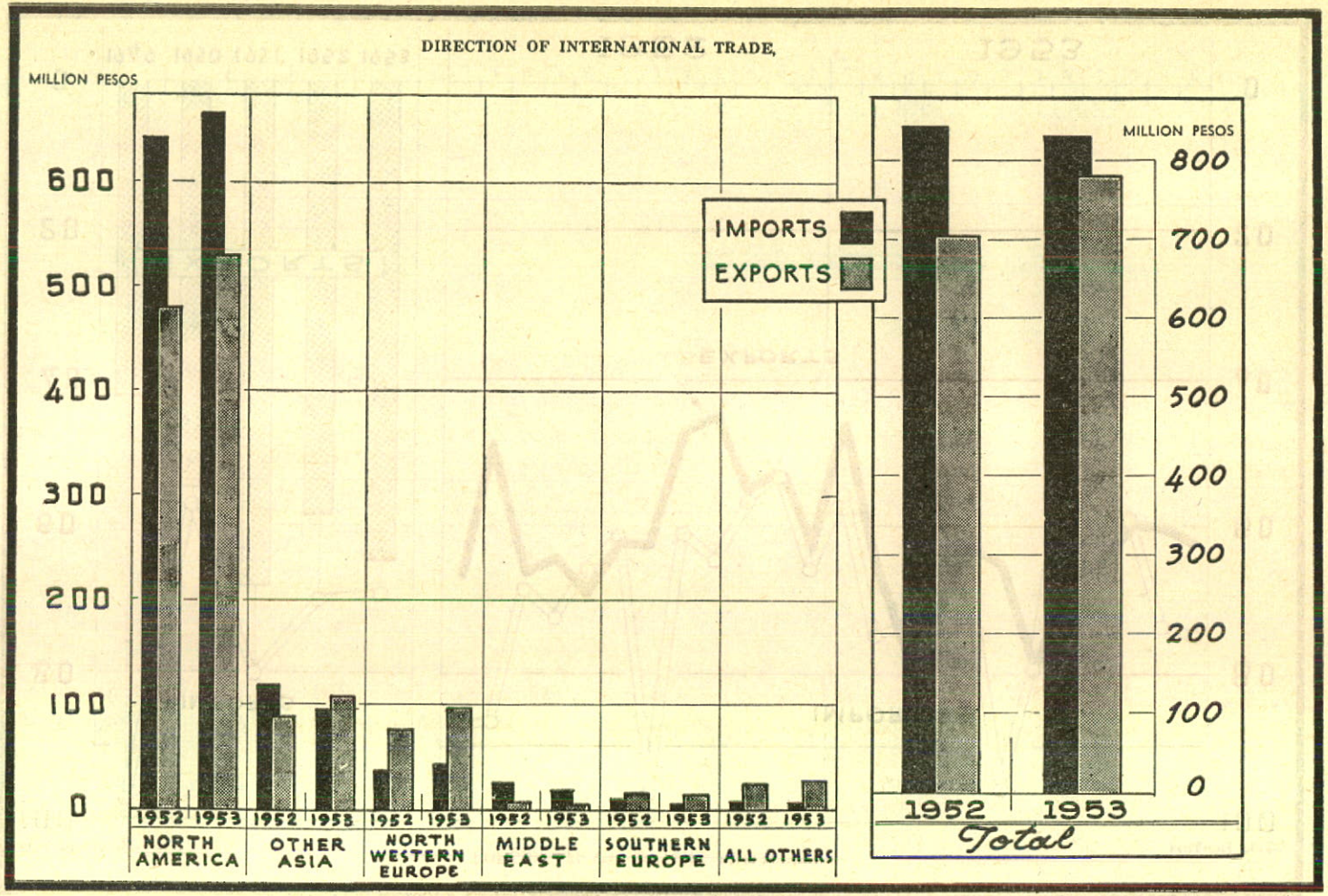
a. Exports—Starting from the extremely low points reached in 1952, exports recovered steadily and brought in a total amount of $392.5 million in earnings. This was $40.6 million more than the earnings of $351.9 million in 1952. Among the external factors that boosted the demand in 1953 for the country's primary products at generally favorable prices were: (1) the general rise of civilian production in the United States, Great Britain, Western Germany, the Netherlands, and other industrial countries; and (2) the improved external payments position of many countries in Northwestern and Southern Europe with which the Philippines has trade relations. In the case of coconut products, particularly copra and coconut oil, the upward movement in export prices had been influenced by the decline in world production as well as by increased world demand for such products for private consumption. Production of coconut products in other important sources as Ceylon and Indonesia was 25 percent and 40 percent, respectively, below their 1952 levels.

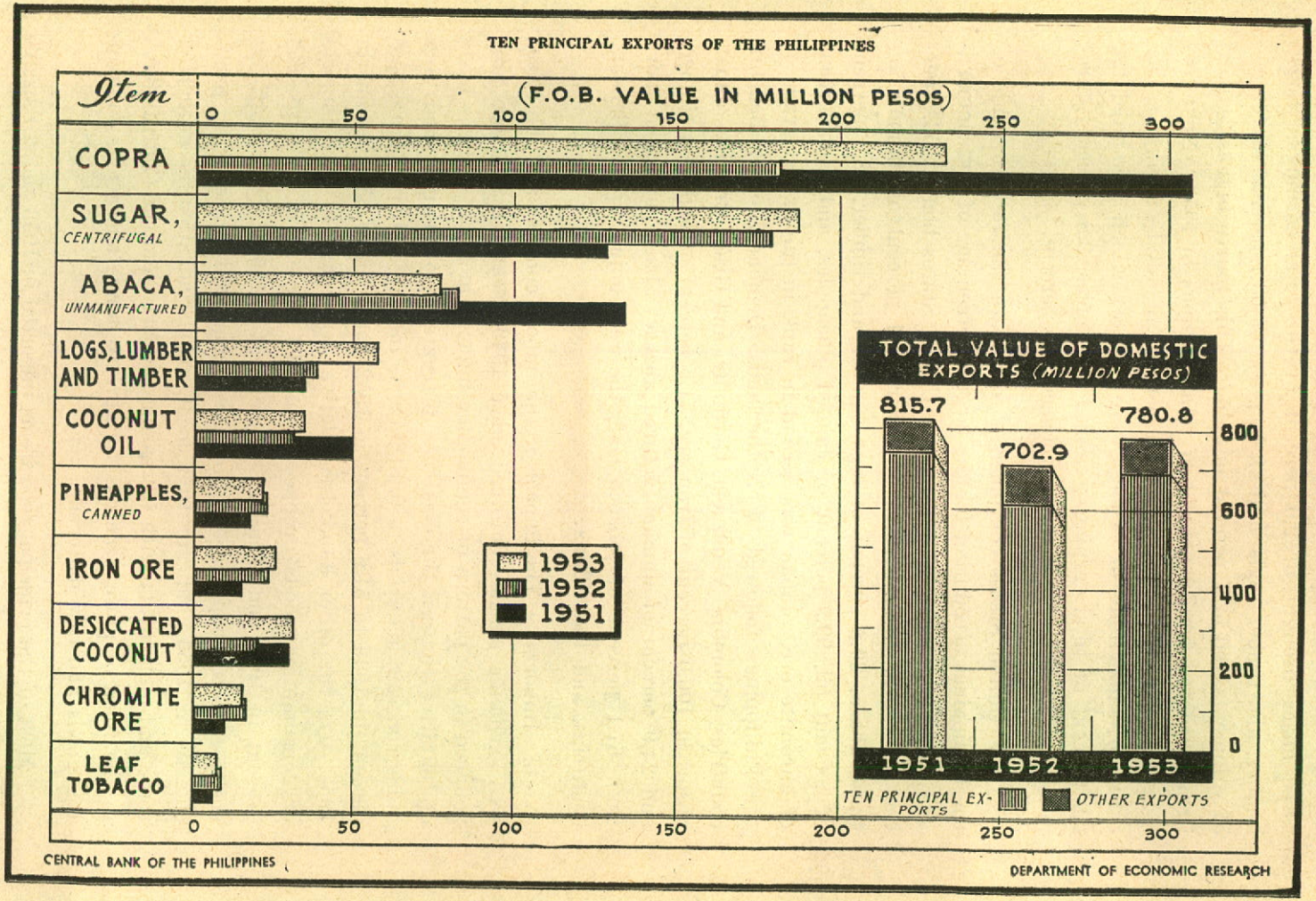
Of the ten principal export items, copra led all the others with a gain of 28.3 percent in value in spite of a drop of 10.1 percent in export volume. Centrifugal sugar was the second biggest item accounting for 24.4 percent of total earnings. During the year, there was a 1.3 percent decline in its export volume but earnings increased by 6.6 percent. Ranking third on the list, unmanufac-

[1] All figures used indicate f.o.b. values.


FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PHILIPPINES
MILLION PESOS
100
80
60
40
20
0
MONTHLY AVERAGE
IMPORTS
EXPORTS
1949 1950 1951 1952 1953
IMPORTS
EXPORTS
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1952
1953
MILLION PESOS

DIRECTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE,




TEN PRINCIPAL EXPORTS OF THE PHILIPPINES
Item
(F.O.B. VALUE IN MILLION PESOS)
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
COPRA
SUGAR, CENTRIFUGAL
ABACA, UNMANUFACTURED
LOGS, LUMBER AND TIMBER
COCONUT OIL
PINEAPPLES, CANNED
IRON ORE
DESICCATED COCONUT
CHROMITE ORE
LEAF TOBACCO
1953
1952
1951
TOTAL VALUE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS (MILLION PESOS)
815.7
702.9
780.8
800
600
400
200
0
1951
1952
1953
TEN PRINCIPAL EXPORTS
OTHER EXPORTS
CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

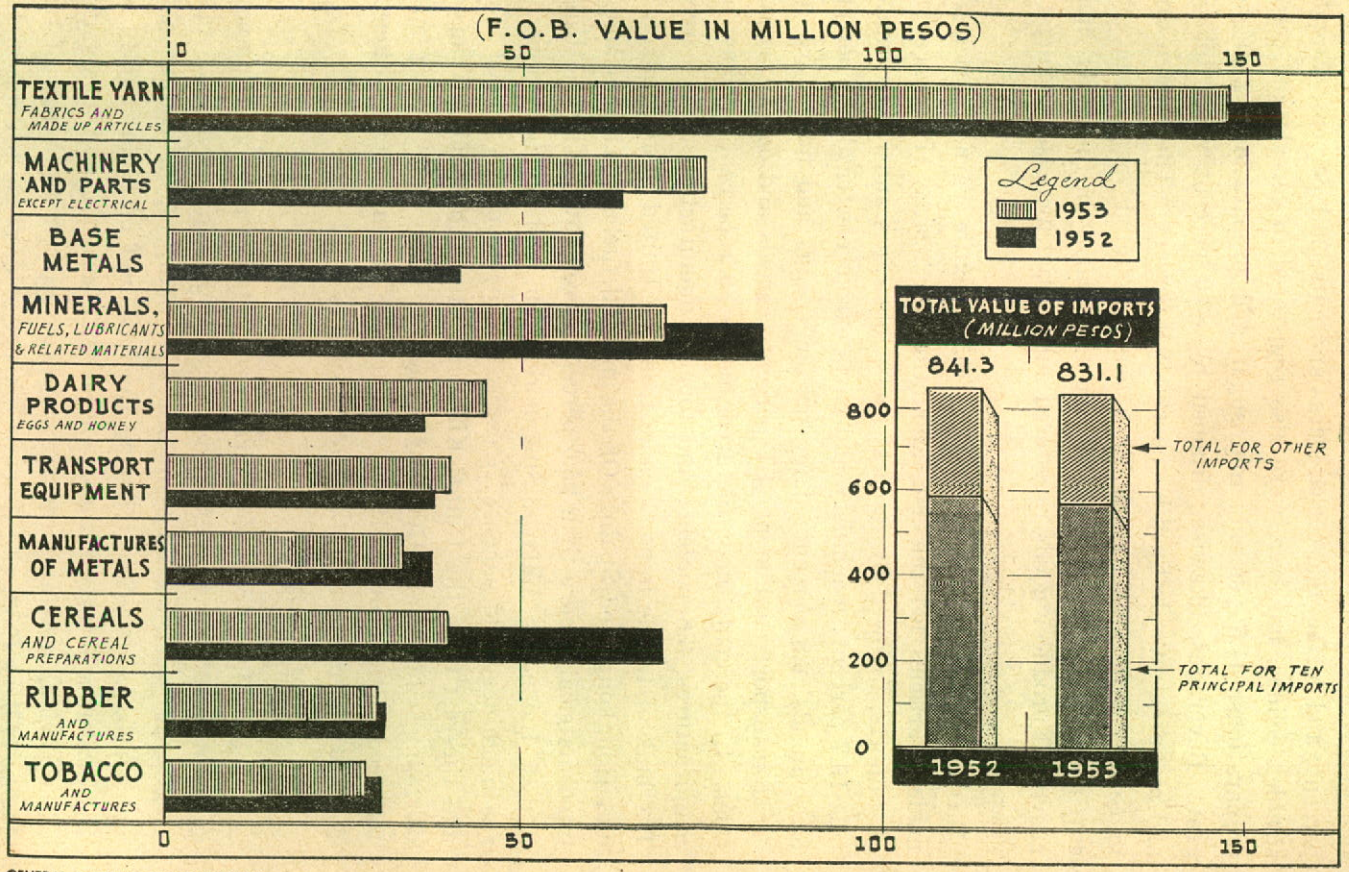
tured abaca brought in 9.9 percent of the total earnings. Logs, lumber, and timber registered an increase of 63.1 percent in volume of shipments and 52.7 percent in value. This fourth biggest export item accounted for 7.4 percent of total earnings in 1953. Next followed coconut oil bringing in 4.4 percent of total earnings. The other principal items of exports were iron ore which accounted for 2.9 percent of total earnings; canned pineapples, 2.8 percent; chromite ore, 2.5 percent; and leaf tobacco, 0.9 percent.

The United States continued to dominate the foreign trade of the Philippines accounting for the largest percentage of both imports and exports. During the year, the United States bought 53.2 percent of copra, 100.0 percent of sugar, 41.1 percent of unmanufactured abaca, 20.8 percent of logs, lumber and timber, 98.3 percent of coconut oil, 99.9 percent of canned pineapples, and 94.8 percent of chromite ore. Japan was second in rank in the export trade of the Philippines followed by Netherlands, Denmark, other Benelux countries, Colombia, Venezuela, Germany, and Great Britain. Japan absorbed 100.0 percent of iron ore, 71.9 percent of logs and timber, and 24.9 percent of unmanufactured abaca. Spain purchased more than 67.1 percent of tobacco leaf, the rest going to the Benelux countries, and Indo-China.

b. Imports — The impact of the import controls and the selective exchange policies enforced since 1949 became even more pronounced in the pattern of commodity imports in 1953. On the basis of tentative figures, the combined percentages of capital goods and industrial raw materials to total imports increased sharply from 35.6 percent in 1949 to 51.6 percent in 1952 and then to 65.2 percent in 1953. On the other hand, the relative percentage to total imports of consumption goods dropped from 64.4 percent in 1949 to 48.4 percent in 1952 and then to 34.8 percent in 1953. The significant shifts in relative proportions of these commodity categories, particularly in 1953, indicate that local industrialization is gathering force and momentum with increasing support from the Central Bank in the form of more generous foreign exchange allocations for capital goods and raw materials.

Most of the principal food items imported in 1953 showed sizable increases over the previous year, particularly meat and meat pre-

TEN PRINCIPAL IMPORTS OF THE PHILIPPINES



CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

parations, 21.6 percent; dairy products, eggs and honey, 23.2 percent; fish and fish preparations, 24.8 percent; fruits and vegetables, 32.0 percent; and coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and nuts, 26.1 percent. Equally sizable declines, however, were also registered in cereals and cereal preparations, 41.5 percent; and sugar and preparations, 28.0 percent. Beverages, likewise, dropped by 83.0 percent while tobacco and manufactures declined by nearly 19.9 percent. The sudden drop in cereals and cereal preparations was accounted for by the total cut in the importation of rice during the year. On the other hand, nearly all producer goods registered substantial increases during the year.

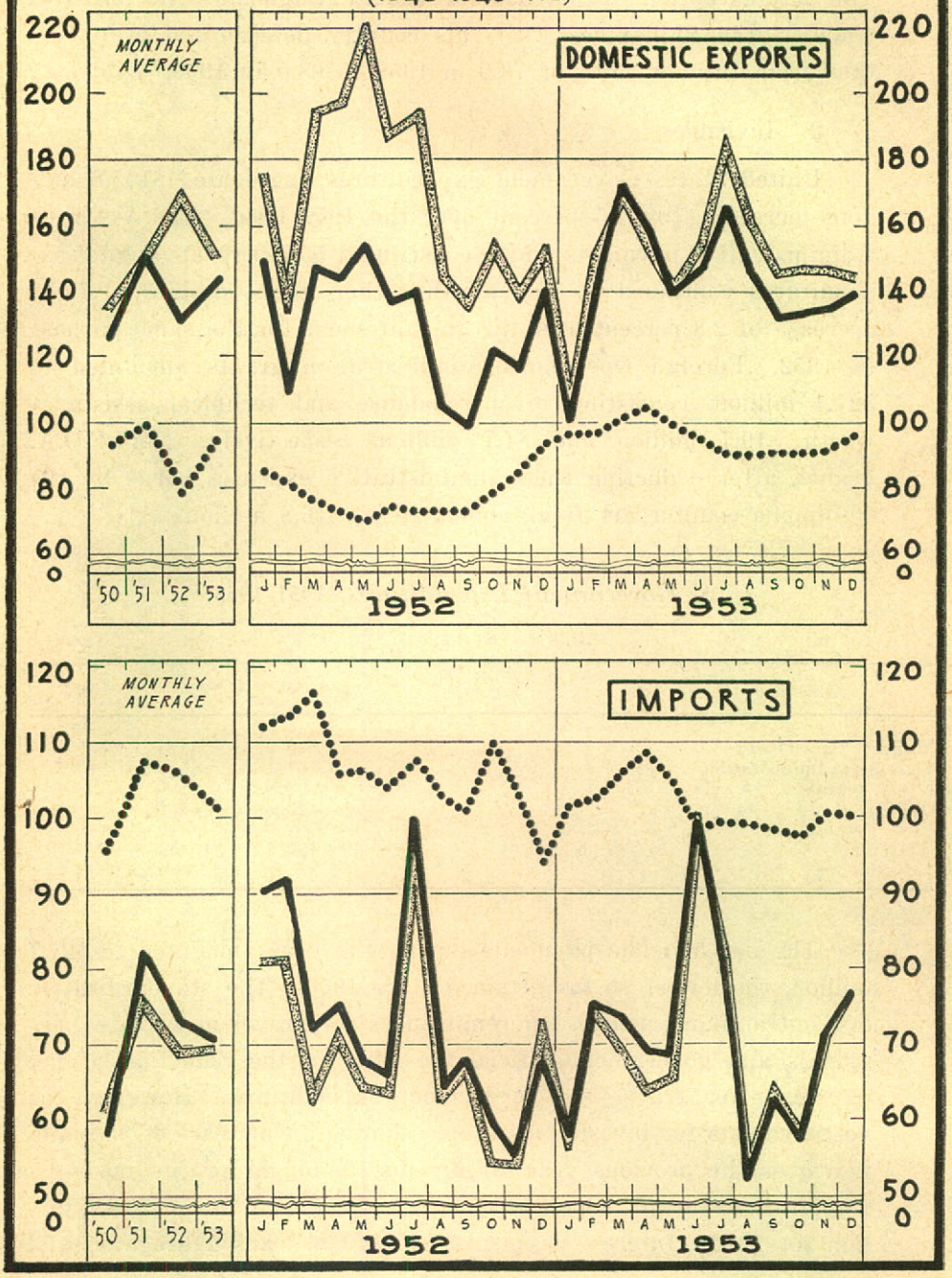
Of the ten principal items in 1953, textile yarn, fabrics and madeup articles led the list accounting for nearly 17.3 percent of all imports, followed by mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, 10.7 percent; machinery and parts except electrical, 8.9 percent; base metals, 6.8 percent; dairy products, eggs and honey, 5.3 percent; transport equipment, 4.7 percent; cereals and cereal preparations, 4.7 percent; manufactured metals, 3.9 percent; rubber and manufactures, 3.6 percent; and tobacco manufactures, 3.3 percent. The bulk of textile imports came from the United States, Japan, India, Hongkong, and Spain. Of the mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, more than 95.0 percent were provided by the United States, Indonesia, Malaya, Singapore, Iran, and Saudi Arabia. Of the machinery and parts, 87.7 percent, came from the United States and the rest from the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Japan, and Germany. Japan and Germany gained as heavy suppliers of manufactured metals during 1953. About 90.0 percent of the other imports were supplied by the United States.

c. Terms of Trade

The Philippine terms of trade in 1953 showed a great improvement over 1952, the index having advanced from 73.5 to 93.8 (1948-1949=100). The upsurge in prices of many of the country's primary products especially during the first half of 1953, coupled with the moderate drops in import prices that occurred also at about the same period, accounted for the favorable turn in the terms of trade. From 77.6 in 1952, the index of export prices rose to 95.0 in 1953; the index of import prices, on the other hand, dropped from 106.0 to 101.2 during the same period.

QUANTUM, PRICE AND VALUE INDICES OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS AND DOMESTIC EXPORTS

(1948-1949=100)



The improvement in the indices were dominated by the country's trade with the United States which, in turn, greatly influenced the favorable turn of the terms of trade with the rest of the world. The only exception to this was the United Kingdom. The terms of trade of the Philippines with this country deteriorated even further from the low level of 73.9 in 1952 to 68.0 in 1953.

2. Invisibles

United States Government expenditures aggregated $155.6 million, increasing by 1.5 percent over the 1952 level. The Veterans Administration payments which constituted 53.7 percent of total expenditures continued to lead all the other items, despite a slight decrease of 2.8 percent over the amount spent for the same purpose in 1952. Foreign Operations Administration grants amounted to $21.4 million, consisting of merchandise and technical assistance worth $19.7 million and $1.7 million, respectively. Net F.O.A. grants, after deducting their administrative expenses borne by the Philippine counterpart fund, amounted to $16.8 million.

***U. S. Government Expenditures*, 1951-1953**

(Million U.S. dollars)

Item	1951	1952	1953
Military Expenditures	29.9	30.0	48.3
Veterans Administration	64.1	86.1	83.7
F.O.A. Grants	2.8	21.5	16.8
Others	23.3	15.7	6.8
Total	120.1	153.3	155.6

The net invisible payments during the year amounted to $27.7 million, the lowest so far attained since 1950. The standardization of Central Bank policies on remittances for travel of private individuals and government officials resulted in the reduction of net payments for travel and government expenditures. However, the net payments for investment income showed an increase of $5.9 million over the previous year largely due to bigger profits made by foreign investments which have been estimated at about $38.3 million for 1953. Interest payments for official loans aggregated $1.4 million.

Invisible Movements, 1950-1953

(Million U.S. dollars)

Item	1950	1951	1952	1953
Non-monetary gold movement	11.7	13.7	16.4	16.8
Foreign travel	-13.1	-13.2	-11.0	-10.2
Insurance	- 5.2	- 5.9	- 5.2	- 3.3
Investment income	-15.1	-24.2	-28.7	-34.6
Government, not included elsewhere	- 4.1	- 1.6	- 8.2	- 4.3
Donations	11.3	8.1	7.4	3.0
Miscellaneous	-26.2	-12.9	- 1.6	4.9
Total	-40.7	-36.0	-30.9	-27.7

NOTE: Minus sign indicates a net payment; no sign, a net receipt.

B. CAPITAL MOVEMENT

During the year there was a net inflow of capital amounting to $33.8 million compared to $25.10 million in 1952, representing an increase of 34.7 percent. However, the short-term capital movement registered a net outflow of $8.1 million of which $5.1 million were accounted for by the private sector representing payments made for short-term obligations. Official short-term assets also made a net increase of $3.0 million, representing the difference between the decline in the international reserve of $9.9 million and the unexpended balance of the $20.0 million loan from the Export-Import Bank.

Private long-term capital inflow amounting to $31.7 million consisted mostly of imports without dollar remittances and an estimated unremitted earnings of foreign investors amounting to $12.5 million. On the other hand, the movement in the official sector represented the difference between the loan of $20.0 million from the Export-Import Bank previously mentioned and the amortization of the United States Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan and the Romulo-Snyder loan aggregating $9.6 million.

C. QUARTERLY MOVEMENT

The quarterly balance of payments registered divergent movements. Current transactions indicated deficits during the first two quarters and surpluses for the last two quarters.

Balance of Payments, by Quarters, 1953

(Million U.S. dollars)

Item	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Total
A. Current Transactions[1]					
Imports (c.i.f.)	−130.8	−143.4	−130.1	−124.5	−528.8
Exports (c.i.f.)	92.3	96.6	101.8	95.4	386.1
Trade balance	− 38.5	− 46.8	− 28.3	− 29.1	−142.7
U.S. Gov't. expenditures	40.9	39.9	35.4	39.4	155.6
Invisible movements	− 4.8	− 7.5	− 7.0	− 8.4	− 27.7
Net balance	− 2.4	− 14.4	.1	1.9	− 14.8
B. Capital Movements[2]					
Short-term:					
(a) Private	− .4	− 1.2	− 1.6	− 1.9	− 5.1
(b) Official	− 13.2	+ 19.1	− 7.1	− 1.8	− 3.0
Total	− 13.6	+ 17.9	− 8.7	− 3.7	− 8.1
Long-term:					
(a) Private	+ 7.0	+ 12.8	+ 7.8	+ 4.1	+ 31.7
(b) Official	+ 7.5	− 3.5	+ .2	+ 6.2	+ 10.4
Total	+ 14.5	+ 9.3	+ 8.0	+ 10.3	+ 42.1
C. Monetary Gold Movement	− .1	− .1	——	——	− .2
Total movement of capital and monetary gold	.8	27.1	− .7	6.6	33.8
D. Errors and Omissions	− 1.6	12.7	− .6	8.5	19.0

NOTE: Minus sign indicates debit; no sign, credit.

[1] A debit entry indicates a payment; a credit entry, a receipt.

[2] A debit entry indicates an increase in net assets (e.g., foreign investments abroad, withdrawal of foreign investment); a credit entry indicates a decrease in net assets (e.g., foreign investment coming in, obligations increased).

A significant feature of the quarterly movement was the sudden spurt in imports during the second quarter largely brought about by abnormally heavy import negotiations during May and June in anticipation of a more stringent control after the expiration of the Import Control Law (Republic Act 650), resulting in a decline of $15.4 million in the international reserve. During the same period, there was an unusually heavy arrival of no-dollar imports which resulted in an inward movement of capital of $18.1 million. During the third quarter, there was also an unusual rise in exports arising from the exportation of 53,000 piculs of "C" sugar accumulated from 1949 to 1952 and to the marked increase in the volume of copra exported during the period.

D. REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

A big portion of the current transactions of the different areas of the world arose out of trade transactions except those with the

United States where services, donations, income remittances and other invisible items also figured prominently and the EPU countries which received about 50 percent of the total freights paid for imports. The balances of current transactions with the different areas showed two significant changes compared to that of the previous year.

***Current Transactions, by Region,* 1952-1953**

(Million U.S. dollars)

Region	1953	1952
United States	- 41.2	17.7
Canada	- 5.7	- 11.3
Latin American Republics	8.3	2.3
Sterling Area[1]	- 15.7	- 27.1
E.P.U. Area[2]	4.3	- 12.0
Middle East	- 4.2	- 9.3
Far East	29.1	12.2
Other countries not elsewhere specified	10.3[a]	7.6[a]
Total	- 14.8	- 19.9

[1] Sterling Area: In Europe—Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Iceland and the Republic of Ireland. U.K. Overseas Territories: Aden (Colony and Protectorate), Bazutoland, Singapore and Malayan Federation, Borneo, etc. Other: Australia, New Zealand, India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Burma, etc.

[2] Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg, Denmark, West Germany, France, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Trieste, and Turkey and territories of the above countries.

[a] Includes non-monetary gold movement.

Reversing the favorable balance of $17.7 million in 1952, this year's transactions with the United States resulted in a deficit of $41.2 million primarily accounted for by a much heavier trade deficit. Imports made a gain of 30.3 percent primarily due to the liberal allocation of foreign exchange made by the Central Bank as well as the apparent shifting of the direction of importation from European countries to the United States as shown by a bigger percentage proportion of total imports from the United States compared to that of 1952. On the other hand, exports to that country made a gain of 15.8 percent. Invisible items registered declines both in receipts and payments.

The second significant reversal was the change of the deficit of the EPU area amounting to $12 million in 1952 to a surplus of $4.3 million, particularly due to an appreciable increase of exports to Denmark, Netherlands and Germany. All other areas maintained the same status as in the previous year. However, the favorable balance with the Far East showed a big increase of about $15 million arising from the expansion of exports to Japan by about $23.1 million. Similarly, the surplus with the Latin American Republic increased from $2.3 million to $8.3 million due to higher exports to Venezuela and Colombia.

(Preliminary)

TABLE I.—*Balance of Payments Summary*

A. Current Transactions

(Million U.S. dollars)

Reporting Country: Philippines
Currency: Peso Unit: Peso

Period Covered: 1953
Exchange Rate: U.S. $.50 per P1.00

Item	Credit (Receipts)	Debit (Payments)	Net credit or debit (—)
1. Merchandise (1.1 plus 1.2)	385.9	484.2	(98.3)
1.1 Exports and imports (both f.o.b.)	385.9	484.2	(98.3)
1.2 Other	— —	— —	— —
2. Non-monetary gold movement (net)	16.8	— —	16.8
3. Foreign travel	.9	11.1	(10.2)
4. Transportation (4.1 plus 4.2)	.2	43.2	(43.0)
4.1 Gross freight	.2	43.2	(43.0)
4.2 Other	— —	— —	— —
5. Insurance	2.3	7.0	(4.7)
6. Investment income (6.1 through 6.3)	5.1	39.7	(34.6)
6.1 Direct investment	5.1	38.3	(33.2)
6.2 Other interest	— —	1.4	(1.4)
6.3 Other equity	— —	— —	— —
7. Government, not included elsewhere (7.1 plus 7.2)	139.7	5.5	134.2
7.1 Military expenditures, and surplus property	132.0	— —	132.0
7.2 Other	7.7	5.5	2.2
8. Miscellaneous	20.5	15.6	4.9
9. Donations (9.1 through 9.4)	24.0	3.9	20.1
9.1 Personal and institutional remittances	2.9	2.6	.3
9.2 Other private transfers	4.0	1.3	2.7
9.3 Reparations	— —	— —	— —
9.4 Official grants	17.1	— —	17.1
10. Total current transactions (1 through 9)	595.4	610.2	(14.8)
ERRORS AND OMISSIONS (16 minus 10)	— —	— —	(19.0)

TABLE I.—*Balance of Payments Summary*

B. Movement of Capital and Monetary Gold

Reporting Country: Philippines — Period Covered: 1953
Currency: Peso Unit: Peso — Exchange Rate: U.S. $.50 per ₱1.00

Item	Net movement increasing (+) or decreasing (—)		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net assets
PRIVATE (Excluding banking institutions)			
11. Long-term capital (11.1 through 11.6)	- .4	+31.3	-31.7
11.1 Direct investment	- .4	+10.2	-10.6
11.2 Portfolio securities: bonds	— —	— —	— —
11.3 Portfolio securities: shares	— —	— —	— —
11.4 Amortization	— —	— —	— —
11.5 Other contractual repayments	— —	— —	— —
11.6 Other	— —	+21.1	-21.1
12. Short-term capital (12.1 plus 12.2)	- 2.8	- 7.9	+ 5.1
12.1 Currency, deposits, Government obligations	— —	— —	— —
12.2 Other	- 2.8	- 7.9	+ 5.1
OFFICIAL AND BANKING INSTITUTIONS			
13. Long-term capital (13.1 through 13.6)	— —	+10.4	-10.4
13.1 Official loans	— —	+20.0	-20.0
13.2 Bank loans	— —	— —	— —
13.3 Portfolio securities	— —	— —	— —
13.4 Amortization	— —	- 9.6	+ 9.6
13.5 Other contractual repayments	— —	— —	— —
13.6 Other	— —	— —	— —
14. Short-term capital (14.1 through 14.4)	+ 3.2	+ .2	+ 3.0
14.1 Payments and clearing agreements	+ 1.2	— —	+ 1.2
14.2 Liabilities to IMF and IBRD	— —	— —	— —
14.3 Other liabilities to official and banking institutions.	— —	+ .2	- .2
14.4 Other	+ 2.0	— —	+ 2.0
15. Monetary Gold	+ .2	— —	+ .2
16. Total movement of capital and monetary gold (11 through 15)	+ .2	+34.0	-33.8

NOTES TO TABLE I

Table I shows the international transactions of the Philippines for the year ended December 31, 1953, and are based on exchange control statistics, supplemented by data from other transactions which were not covered in the exchange control records.

To convert the data into U.S. dollars, the rate of U.S. $0.50 per ₱1.00 (the par value) has been used.

1. Merchandise

Both exports (credit) and imports (debit) are f.o.b. and are estimates based on data from the Exchange Control department. To arrive at the f.o.b. value, percentages based on c.i.f. values per Bureau of Customs manifests were used. Adjustments have been made to include exports without dollar proceeds, F. O. A. commodity arrivals, and imports without dollar remittances.

2. Non-monetary gold movement

The entry represents estimated gold production amounting to 480,625 fine ounces valued at $35.00 per ounce.

3. Foreign travel

The credit entry represents receipts of foreign exchange due to sale of pesos to incoming travelers for tourism and personal expenses.

The debit entry refers to sales of foreign exchange to Philippine tourists, businessmen and students for subsistence and other expenses abroad.

4. Transportation

The entries are estimates based on data from the Exchange Control department. The data as per Bureau of Customs manifests were used to estimate the percentage of total freight accruing to local companies for exports and those paid to foreign companies for imports.

5. Insurance

Both credit and debit entries refer to insurance on merchandise, (computed on the same basis as freight receipts and payments) and other insurance premium receipts and payments as per Exchange Control Department records.

6. Investment income

The credit entries cover remittances of earnings, profits and dividends and include interest earned on time deposits abroad of the Central Bank.

The debit entry represents outward remittances of earnings, profits, and dividends and has been adjusted to include estimated investment income accruing to foreigners, which have been re-invested in the Philippines.

7. Government, not included elsewhere

The credit entry covers U.S. government and other foreign government expenditures in the Philippines; the debit entry refers to Philippine diplomatic expenditures abroad and fiscal agency disbursements.

8. Miscellaneous

The data refer to services and other miscellaneous items. The debit entry is inclusive of services under the F.O.A. grants and payments for services made by the National Power Corporation through the Export-Import Bank loan.

9. Donations

(9.1 & 9.2) The entries represent institutional remittances and other private transfers.

(9.4) Official grants include F. O. A. grants and charges against the Veterans Hospital Project fund.

MOVEMENT OF CAPITAL AND MONETARY GOLD

PRIVATE

11. Long-term capital

The decrease in assets of $.4 million refers to the excess of Philippine investments withdrawn from abroad over new Philippine investments abroad.

The increase in liabilities is accounted for by an inflow of capital amounting to $31.7 million in the form of imports without dollar remittances and other inward investment remittances. Data also include estimated re-invested earnings for the year.

12. Short-term capital

The entries represent receipts and payments arising from settlement of obligations on the assumption that they refer to merchandise transactions.

13. Long-term capital

(13.3) The increase in liabilities of $20.0 million is due to the four percent loan of the National Power Corporation from the Export-Import Bank due January 16, 1975, which shall be payable in forty (40) equal semi-annual installments, the first installment to be paid on July 16, 1955, and the remaining installments to be paid every January 16 and July 16 thereafter.

The decrease in liabilities of $9.6 million represents payments of $6.0 million on the U.S. RFC loan and $3.5 million on the Romulo-Snyder loan, and $.1 million on the U.S. War Assets Administration notes.

14. Short-term capital

(14.1) The debit entry of $1.2 million refers to the increase in the Open Account balance against Japan.

(14.3) The increase in liabilities of $.2 million covers the increase in the foreign exchange liabilities of the banking system.

(14.4) The entry covers a net increase in other short-term assets of $2.0 million arising from the decrease in the international reserve of the Central Bank and in the foreign exchange holdings of other banks amounting to $11.0 million, which was offset by increases due to the money order fund of $.2 million, the unused balance of the National Power Corporation loan from the Export-Import Bank of $12.3 million; and the increase in the Fiscal Agency Fund balance of $.5 million.

15. Monetary gold

The entry represents the amount of gold purchased by the Central Bank for the year.

TABLE A.—*Uniform Area Classification of Balance of Payments*
(Revised April 1953)
A. *Current Transactions and Adjustment Items*

(Million U.S. Dollars)

Reporting Country: Philippines
Currency: Peso Unit: Peso

Period Covered: *1953—Preliminary*
Exchange Rate: U.S. $.50 per ₱1.00

Item	Western Hemisphere[1]						Sterling Area						Other EPU Area						Soviet Bloc		Other Europe		Other Middle East[2]		Other Far East[3]		Unallocated		Total		
	United States		Canada		Latin American Republics		In Europe		U. K. Overseas Territories		Other		In Europe		Associated Monetary Areas: Of reporting country		Associated Monetary Areas: Of other countries														
	Credit (1)	Debit (2)	Credit (3)	Debit (4)	Credit (5)	Debit (6)	Credit (7)	Debit (8)	Credit (9)	Debit (10)	Credit (11)	Debit (12)	Credit (13)	Debit (14)	Credit (15)	Debit (16)	Credit (17)	Debit (18)	Credit (19)	Debit (20)	Credit (21)	Debit (22)	Credit (23)	Debit (24)	Credit (25)	Debit (26)	Credit (27)	Debit (28)	Credit (29)	Debit (30)	Net Credit (31)
CURRENT TRANSACTIONS																															
1. Merchandise (1.1 through 1.4)	262.3	412.3	2.1	7.5	10.4	.6	4.8	3.0	2.0	10.1	1.7	3.1	43.7	12.0			.7	5.8			2.5	.7	2.1	6.1	53.5	23.0	.1		385.9	484.2	(98.3)
1.1 "General" trade	262.3	412.3	2.1	7.5	10.4	.6	4.8	3.0	2.0	10.1	1.7	3.1	43.7	12.0			.7	5.8			2.5	.7	2.1	6.1	53.5	23.0	.1		385.9	484.2	(98.3)
1.2 Merchandise transactions abroad																															
1.3 Coverage, valuation, stocks adjustments																															
1.4 Adjustments to purchase—sales basis																															
2. Non-monetary gold movement (net)																													16.8		16.8
3. Foreign travel	.6	6.1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	.1	— —	.3	— —	.2	— —	.3			— —	.1	— —	— —	.8	.1	— —	.4	.3	2.7	.9	11.1	(10.2)
4. Transportation (4.1 plus 4.2)		14.4				1.2		4.5						21.5									— —	1.1	.2	.5	.2	43.2	(43.0)
4.1 Gross freight		14.4				1.2		4.5						21.5									— —	1.1	.2	.5	.2	43.2	(43.0)
4.2 Other																															
5. Investment income (5.1 plus 5.2)	4.4	34.6	— —	— —		— —	.2	.6	— —	.3	.1	.1	.3	.7			— —	— —			.8	.1	— —	— —	.1	2.5	5.1	39.7	(34.6)
5.1 Direct investment	4.4	33.1	— —	— —		— —	.2	.6	— —	.3	.1	.1	.3	.7			— —	— —			.8	.1	— —	— —	.1	2.5	5.1	38.2	(33.1)
5.2 Other		1.5																												1.5	(1.5)
6. Government, not included elsewhere	139.7	5.5																											139.7	5.5	134.2
7. Miscellaneous (including Insurance)	19.0	16.2	.1	.3	— —	.3	.7	1.7	.3	.9	.1	.2	.8	.9			.1	— —		— —		.1	— —	— —	.2	.1	1.5	1.9	22.8	22.6	.2
8. Donations (8.1 through 8.3)	23.8	1.9	— —	.1	— —	— —	— —	.5	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —			— —			— —				— —	— —	.2	1.4	24.0	3.9	20.1
8.1 Private transfers	6.7	1.9	— —	.1	— —	— —	— —	.5	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —			— —			— —				— —	— —	.2	1.4	6.9	3.9	3.0
8.2 Reparations																															
8.3 Official grants	17.1																												17.1		17.1
9. Total (1 through 8)	449.8	491.0	2.2	7.9	10.4	2.1	5.7	10.4	2.3	11.6	1.9	3.6	44.8	35.4			.8	5.9			2.5	2.4	2.1	6.3	53.7	24.6	2.4	9.0	595.4	610.2	(14.8)
10. Net credit (item 9: credit minus debit)	(41.2)		(5.7)		8.3		(4.7)		(9.3)		(1.7)		9.4				(5.1)				.1		(4.2)		29.1		(6.6)				
ADJUSTMENT ITEMS																															
11. International gold transactions	16.8																												16.8		16.8
12. Multilateral settlements (12.1 plus 12.2)	9.6		5.7		8.3		4.7		9.3		1.7			9.4			5.1					.1	4.2			29.1	6.6		46.9	46.9	
12.1 In claims (12.1.1 through 12.1.3)	9.6		5.7		8.3		4.7		9.3		1.7			9.4			5.1					.1	4.2			29.1	6.6		46.9	46.9	
12.1.1 On U.S. (mostly dollars)																															
12.1.2 On U.K. (mostly sterling)																															
12.1.3 On other foreign countries																															
12.2 In liabilities to foreigners																															
13. Total (11 plus 12)	26.4		5.7		8.3		4.7		9.3		1.7			9.4			5.1					.1	4.2			29.1	6.6				26.4
14. Net credit (item 13: credit minus debit)	26.4																														
ERRORS AND OMISSIONS,																															
(21 minus 14 minus 10)	(19.0)																														

[1] Excluding monetary areas of European countries.
[2] Excluding sterling area.
[3] Excluding Mainland of China and monetary areas of European countries.

TABLE A.—*Cont'd. Uniform Area Classification of Balance of Payments*
(Revised April 1953)

B. *Movement of Capital and Monetary Gold*

Reporting Country: Philippines.
Currency: Peso. Unit: Peso.

Period Covered: *1953 Preliminary.*
Exchange Rate: U.S. $.50 per ₱1.00.

Item	Western Hemisphere[1]						Sterling Area						Other EPU Area						Soviet Bloc		Other Europe		Other Middle East[2]		Other Far East[3]		Unallocated		Total		
	United States		Canada		Latin American Republics		In Europe		U. K. Overseas Territories		Other		In Europe		Associated Monetary Areas: Of reporting country		Associated Monetary Areas: Of other countries														
	Assets (1)	Liabs. (2)	Assets (3)	Liabs. (4)	Assets (5)	Liabs. (6)	Assets (7)	Liabs. (8)	Assets (9)	Liabs. (10)	Assets (11)	Liabs. (12)	Assets (13)	Liabs. (14)	Assets (15)	Liabs. (16)	Assets (17)	Liabs. (18)	Assets (19)	Liabs. (20)	Assets (21)	Liabs. (22)	Assets (23)	Liabs. (24)	Assets (25)	Liabs. (26)	Assets (27)	Liabs. (28)	Assets (29)	Liabs. (30)	Net Assets (31)
MOVEMENT OF CAPITAL AND MONETARY GOLD							NET MOVEMENT INCREASING OR DECREASING (–) OR ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ABROAD																									
PRIVATE (excluding banks)																														
15. Long-term capital (15.1 through 15.3)	– .4	+31.3																										– .4	+31.3	–31.7
15.1 Direct investment	– .4	+10.2																										– .4	+10.2	–10.6
15.2 Contractual repayments																														
15.3 Other		+21.1																											+21.1	–21.1
16. Short-term capital (16.1 plus 16.2)	– 2.8	– 7.9																										– 2.8	– 7.9	+ 5.1
16.1 Currency, deposits, Government obligations																														
16.2 Other	– 2.8	– 7.9																										– 2.8	– 7.9	+ 5.1
OFFICIAL AND BANKING INSTITUTIONS																														
17. Long-term capital (17.1 through 17.4)		+10.4																											+10.4	–10.4
17.1 Official loans		+20.0																											+20.0	–20.0
17.2 Bank loans																														
17.3 Contractual repayments																														
17.4 Other		– 9.6																											– 9.6	+ 9.6
18. Short-term capital (item 26)	+ 2.0	+ .2																						+10.1	+ 8.9			+12.1	+ 9.1	+ 3.0
19. Monetary gold movement																												+ .2		+ .2
20. Total movement (15 through 19)	– 1.2	+34.0																						+10.1	+ 8.9			+ 9.1	+42.9	
21. Net assets (item 20: assets minus liabilities)	–35.2																							+ 1.2						–33.8
COMPUTATION OF ITEM 18																														
SHORT-TERM OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS							OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ABROAD																									
22. End of period (22.1 through 22.3)	301.5	11.2																						10.1						
22.1 Payments agreements balances																								10.1						
22.2 Liabilities to official and banking institutions		11.2																												
22.3 Other	301.5																													
23. Beginning of period (23.1 through 23.3)	298.7	11.0																						8.9						
23.1 Payments agreements balances																								8.9						
23.2 Liabilities to official and banking institutions		11.0																												
23.3 Other	298.7																													
24. Change (22 minus 23)	2.8	.2																						10.1	8.9					
25. Valuation correction																														
26. Corrected change (24 plus 25)	2.8	.2																						10.1	8.9					

[1] Excluding monetary areas of European countries.
[2] Excluding sterling area.
[3] Excluding Mainland of China and monetary areas of European countries.

International Transactions[1], 1953

(Million U.S. dollars)

A. Goods and Services	
Exports, f.o.b.	385.9
Imports, f.o.b.	-484.2
Trade balance	- 98.3
Non-monetary gold movement	16.8
Foreign travel	- 10.2
Transportation and insurance	- 47.7
Investment income	- 34.6
Government, not included elsewhere	134.2
Other sources	4.9
Total	- 34.9
B. Private Donations and Capital Movements	
Remittances	3.0
Direct investment	31.7
Bank liabilities to foreigners	.2
Other short-term capital	- 5.1
Total	29.8
C. Special Official Financing	
U.S. grants and credits	17.1
Payment of U.S. RFC loan	- 6.0
Payment of Romulo-Snyder loan	- 3.5
Payment of U.S. War Assets Administration loan	- .1
Export-Import Bank loan of the National Power Corporation	20.0
Total	27.5
D. Net Errors and Omissions	- 19.0
E. Surplus or Deficit	3.4
F. Compensatory Official Financing	
Short-term capital	- 3.2
Monetary gold increase	- .2
	- 3.4

[1] No sign indicates credit, minus sign indicates debit.

CHAPTER VI

PRICES

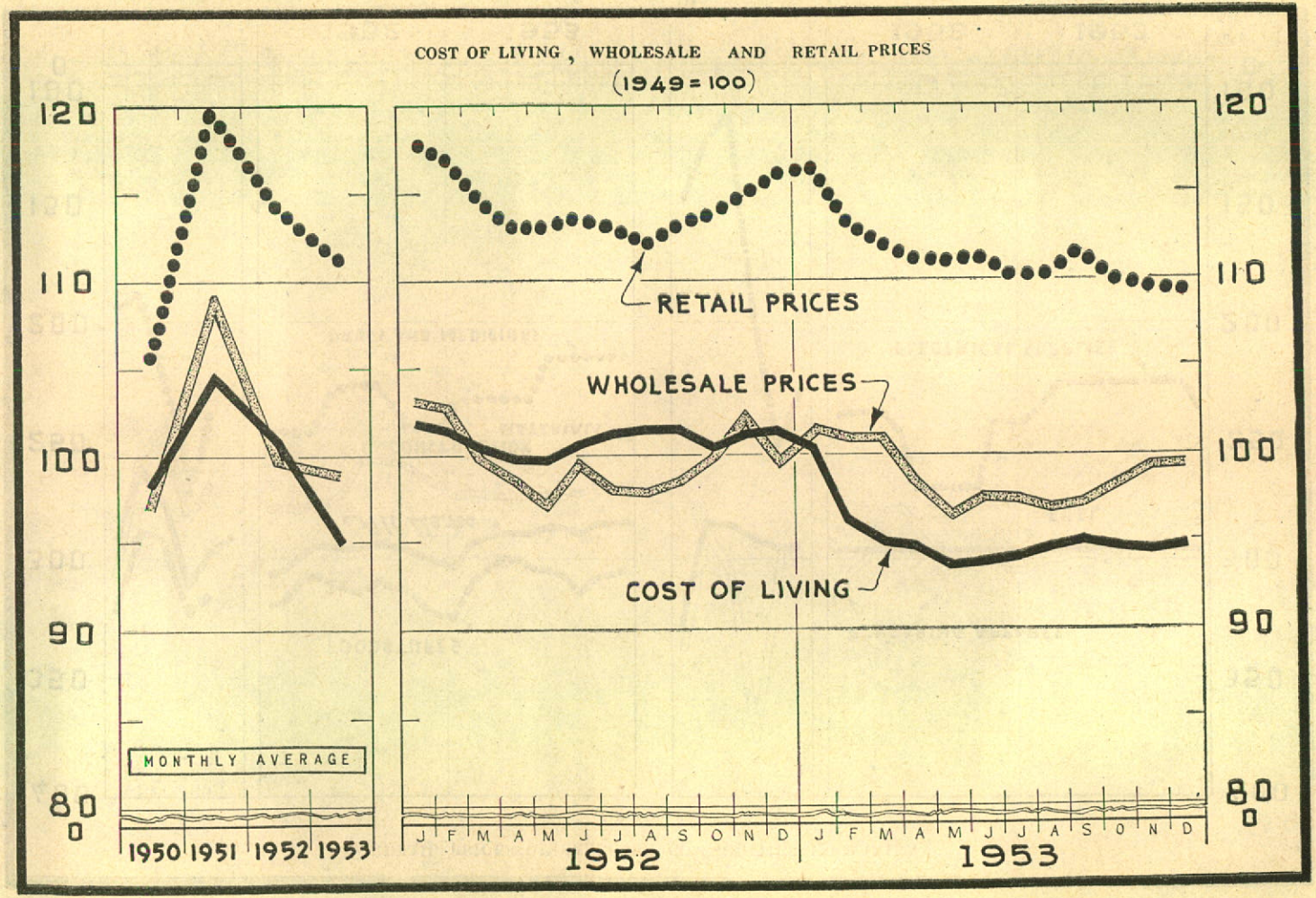
Cost of living and retail prices in Manila continued to decline in 1953 giving added firmness to the purchasing power of the peso. This was the result of continued expansion in local production of foodstuffs and manufactured goods and the increase in the volume of imports due to the relaxation of the exchange policy. The readjustments in the economy of the United States also contributed to the lowering of the domestic prices.

In contrast to the drop in prices of commodities for domestic consumption, the wholesale prices of Philippine export products, particularly coconut products and sugar, reported advances which increased personal incomes and helped maintain the high level of activity of the economy. The prices of export products were boosted up by the heavy European demand as their international reserves improved and liberal exchange allocations were released to civilian sectors with the slowing down of their defense requirements. Some markets, moreover, were influenced by large-scale Soviet purchases, which improved their payments position and their ability to make purchases in dollar areas. Furthermore, stocks of some raw materials and basic foodstuffs in the United States needed restocking, accounting for relatively heavy purchases of copra and sugar during the year.

The pattern of price movements during the year showed successive declines from January to May followed by fluctuations within a narrow range with a tendency to firm up at the close of the period.

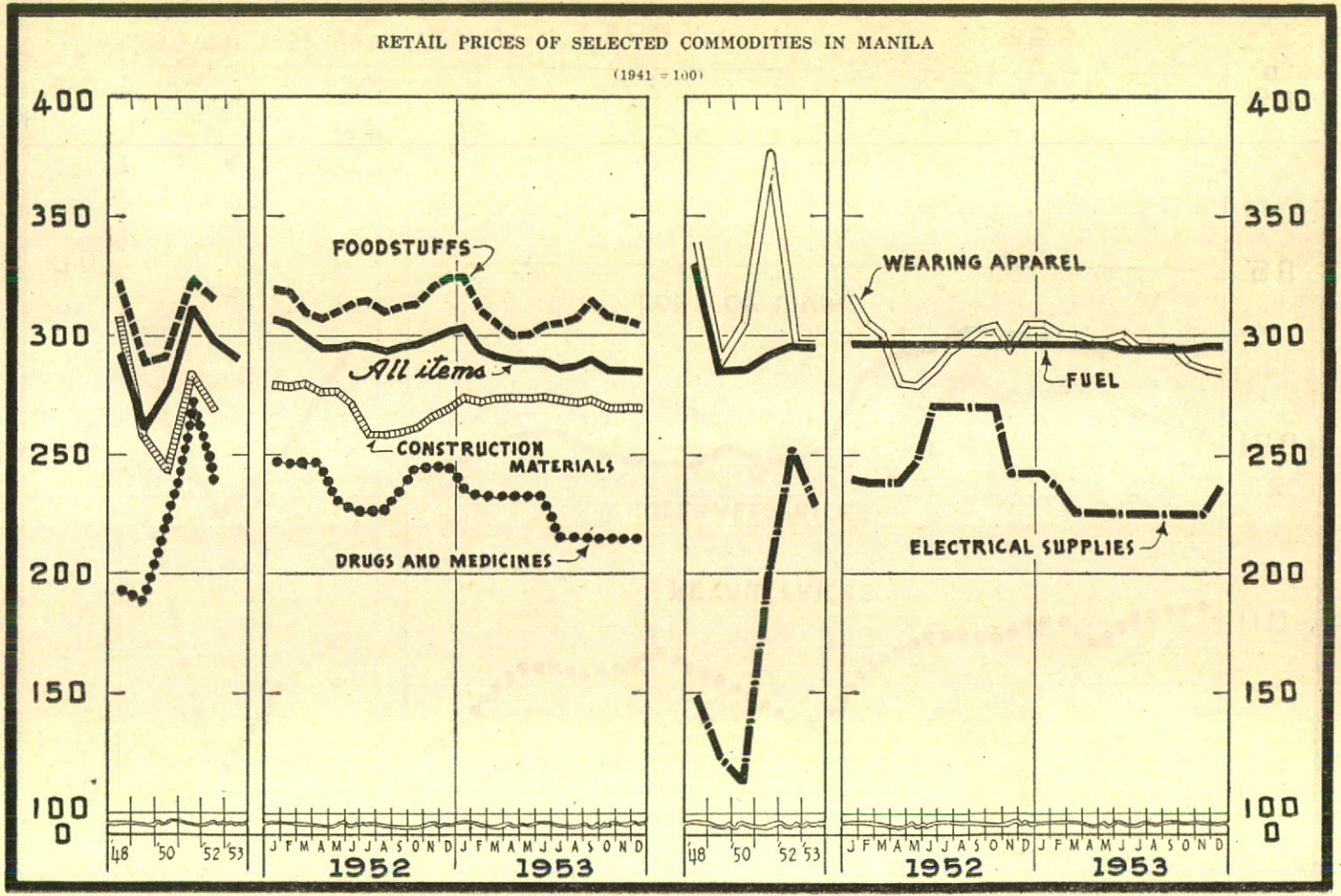
A. RETAIL PRICES

The average retail prices of selected commodities in Manila recovered slightly by 0.1 percent in June after a monthly decline of 1.2 percent since January. During the second half, the index rose to 290.6 in September and declined to a steady level of 285.0 for the last two months. In December, the index was 6.1 percent below that of January. Retail prices in 1953 declined at an average rate of


COST OF LIVING, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES
(1949 = 100)
120
110
100
90
80
RETAIL PRICES
WHOLESALE PRICES
COST OF LIVING
MONTHLY AVERAGE
1950 1951 1952 1953
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1952
1953

RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES IN MANILA

(1941 = 100)



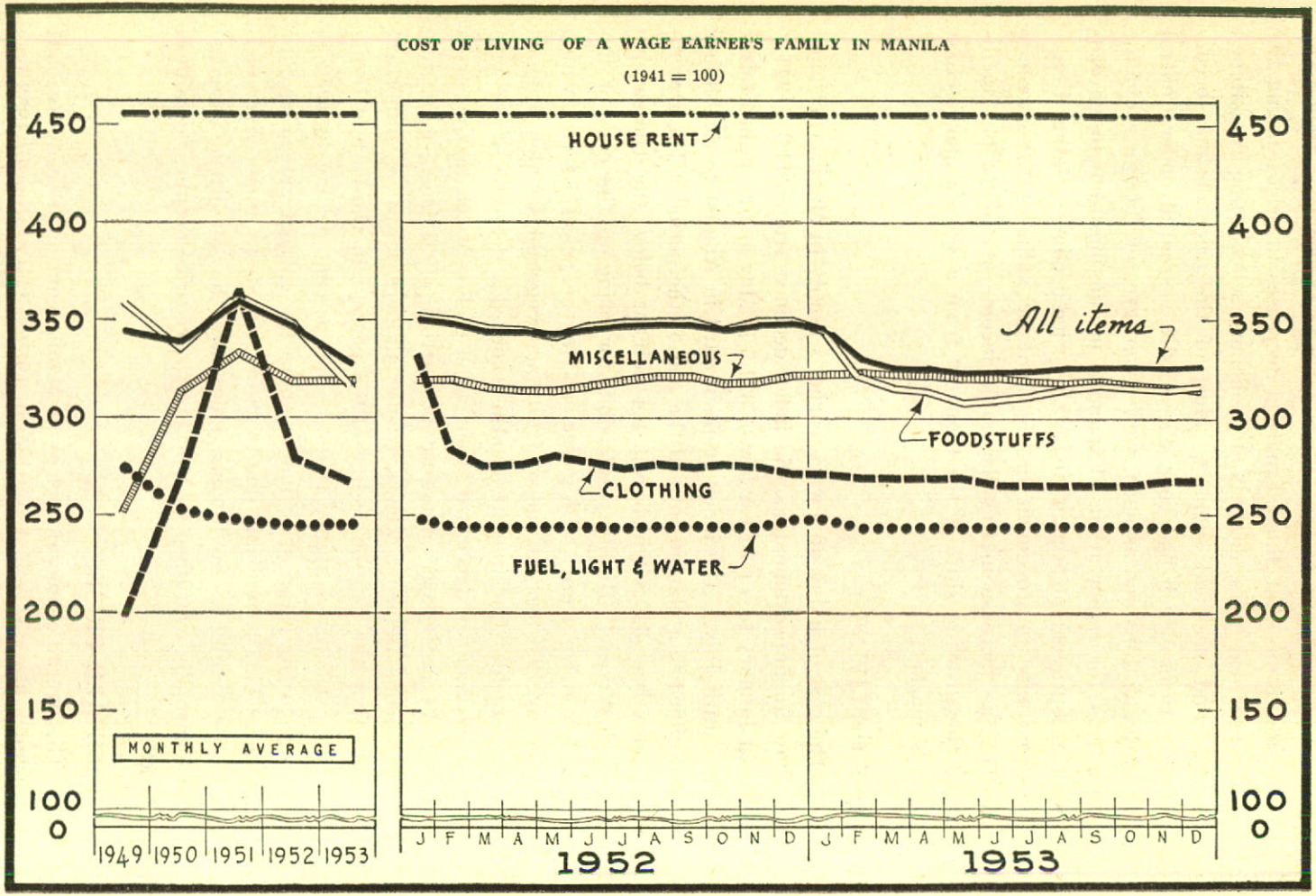
2.7 percent compared to the 4.6 percent rate of decline in 1952. The important items that showed marked decreases in prices during the year were foodstuffs, drugs and medicines, school supplies, kitchen utensils and electrical supplies. Most of the price declines occurred in articles which had been classified as essential under Central Bank Regulations and as such, were given greater foreign exchange allocations for importation. Expanded productions due to government encouragement accounted for the price declines of other items. The continued improvement in the domestic value of the currency despite the increase in the disposable income of the people, facilitated the growing shift of the economy from a seller's market to a buyer's market.

B. COST OF LIVING

The cost of living of a wage earner's family in Manila continued to show an improvement as the index declined from 344.3 (1941= 100) in January to a postwar low of 321.3 in May and remained fairly steady until July. The index crept upward in August to September and declined to a plateau toward the end of the period. The December index was 325.5 which was 6.4 percent below the comparable figure last year. Highly responsible for bringing the cost of living index down were the big declines in the prices of rice which dropped by 19.8 percent and of fruits and vegetables which dropped by 12 percent. Clothing items also recorded a decrease of 4.8 percent as a result of increased importation of low-priced textiles from Japan and accelerated domestic production of finished garments. Miscellaneous items showed a fractional increase. It is important to note that the rate of decline of 5.8 percent in the cost of living index for 1953 was higher than the 3.6 percent decline in 1952 in contrast to the retail price index where the current rate of decline is lower. This is probably due to the fact that the items given considerable weight in the former index are the low-priced essential items normally consumed by workers where price declines have been marked.

C. WHOLESALE PRICES

The overall wholesale prices in Manila continued to decline but at a much lower rate in 1953 than in 1952. The decline in 1953 was only 1.0 percent as compared to last year's decline of 8.5 percent.


COST OF LIVING OF A WAGE EARNER'S FAMILY IN MANILA
(1941 = 100)
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
0
HOUSE RENT
All items
MISCELLANEOUS
FOODSTUFFS
CLOTHING
FUEL, LIGHT & WATER
MONTHLY AVERAGE
1949
1950
1951
1952
1953
J F M A M J J A S O N D
1952
1953

This lower rate of decrease was primarily due to the substantial improvement in the prices of the export component of the overall index. Crude materials, mostly coconut products, moved considerably upwards and partially offset the declines in the prices of food items, mineral fuels, chemicals, manufactured goods and machinery. From 101.5 (1949=100) in January, the index moved down by a monthly average of 1.2 percent to a trough of 96.5 in May. The recovery in June and the fractional declines in the succeeding months placed the index still above the May figure. A monthly average increase of 0.6 percent during the closing months raised the index to 99.4 in December, or 2.1 percent below the level in January.

1. Domestic Products

The upsurge of prices in the export component which outweighed the decrease in the home-consumed group, raised the wholesale prices of domestic goods by 0.2 percent in 1953. This movement is in contrast to last year's when both groups contributed to the decline of 7.3 percent.

From a peak of 96.2 (1949=100) in January, the index dropped fractionally to a stationary level in two months and continued downward by a monthly average of 2.7 percent in the succeeding months to a trough of 90.7 in May. In June, the index rose and remained steady during the third quarter and was definitely on the uptrend in the last quarter. The December index of 94.7 was 1.6 percent below that of January. The home-consumed goods showed a decline of 1.3 percent in 1953 as compared to the decline of 6.7 percent in 1952. Meat, dairy products, fish, rice, tobacco manufactures, crude minerals and non-metallic manufactures showed marked decreases while fruits and vegetables, beverages and coal showed slight price advances.

2. Export Products

The export component of the domestic products showed an increase of 22.6 percent in its 1953 prices compared to its decline of 20.4 percent in 1952. The monthly levels of prices of export products in 1953 were significantly above their corresponding levels in 1952.

The sharp rise in the prices of exports which began in September 1952 continued through the first quarter of 1953, with the index

of 115.4 (1949=100) in January reaching a peak of 126.0 in March. This abrupt rise was checked by an equally sudden drop during the next five months which brought the index down to a trough of 98.6 in August. From September to December, prices veered sharply upward with a trend parallel to that of the corresponding period in 1952. The reasons for such fluctuations could be traced to the Korean boom which continued up to March 1953 then ran its course after the truce in mid-year. It was only in the latter part of the year when private demands began to fill the gap left by the decreased military requirements.

The boost in the prices of coconut products, timber, leaf tobacco, centrifugal sugar, vegetable shortening, and margarine was responsible for the enormous gains in the wholesale price index of export products. The improvement in the payments position and domestic economies of most countries in Western Europe had made possible heavy European purchases for many of the Philippine products used principally for industrial purposes and for consumption. In addition, private consumption in the United States also increased thus bolstering the prices of Philippine coconut products and sugar. On the other hand, abaca and cordage which are used mostly for military purposes suffered slight price cuts as a result of the reductions in the defense requirements and stockpiling.

3. Imported Products

Wholesale prices of imported products, on the other hand, declined by 5.2 percent primarily on account of the continued recession in world prices and also of the greater domestic allocations of foreign exchange for essential items. However, on the average, wholesale prices of imported goods were more stable with a lower rate of decline this year than in 1952. The slow rate of decline could be traced to the fact that essential items which constituted the bulk of imports this year have inelastic demands and, therefore, subjected to less fluctuations in prices. Furthermore, the importers' margins had already been cut in the previous year that further substantial reductions during 1953 could not be reasonably expected. The largest declines were in the prices of chemicals and mineral fuels whose world prices were greatly affected by the slackening military demands.

The wholesale price index of imported items dropped gradually from 131.5 (1949=100) in January to a stationary level in the last quarter. The index stood at 126.8 in December or 3.6 percent lower than the level in January. Substantial price reductions in a large number of items particularly in canned meat, dairy products, alcoholic beverages, mineral fuels, machinery and manufactured goods exceeded the advances in prices of fresh meat, wheat flour, tobacco and non-metallic manufactures.

D. STOCK PRICES

Trading in stocks was not as active in 1953 as in 1952. A total of 109,993,593 shares worth ₱22,151,373 were traded during the year as compared to a turnover of 115,078,638 shares valued at ₱27,512,419 in 1952.

The average stock prices declined by 15.8 percent with the index for all establishments at 84.2 (1952=100). From the beginning of the year, the index of all groups of establishments (90.6) moved steadily downward reaching its lowest level in October (77.9) from which it recovered to 81.4 in December. Only the banks group was able to maintain the 1952 level as the monthly movement showed a steady recovery from January to December, notwithstanding the mild interruption in September. This cautious trading in stocks was influenced partly by apprehensions of downward adjustments in international economic activities.

Mining showed a rapid decline during the first ten months of the year. Slight recovery was observed in the last two months when possibilities of government assistance to the gold mining industry were explored. The levels for various establishments showed a general downswing with insurance dropping 8.0 percent; commercial and industrial, 15.2 percent; mining, 16.7 percent; and sugar, 12.8 percent.

FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

CHAPTER VII

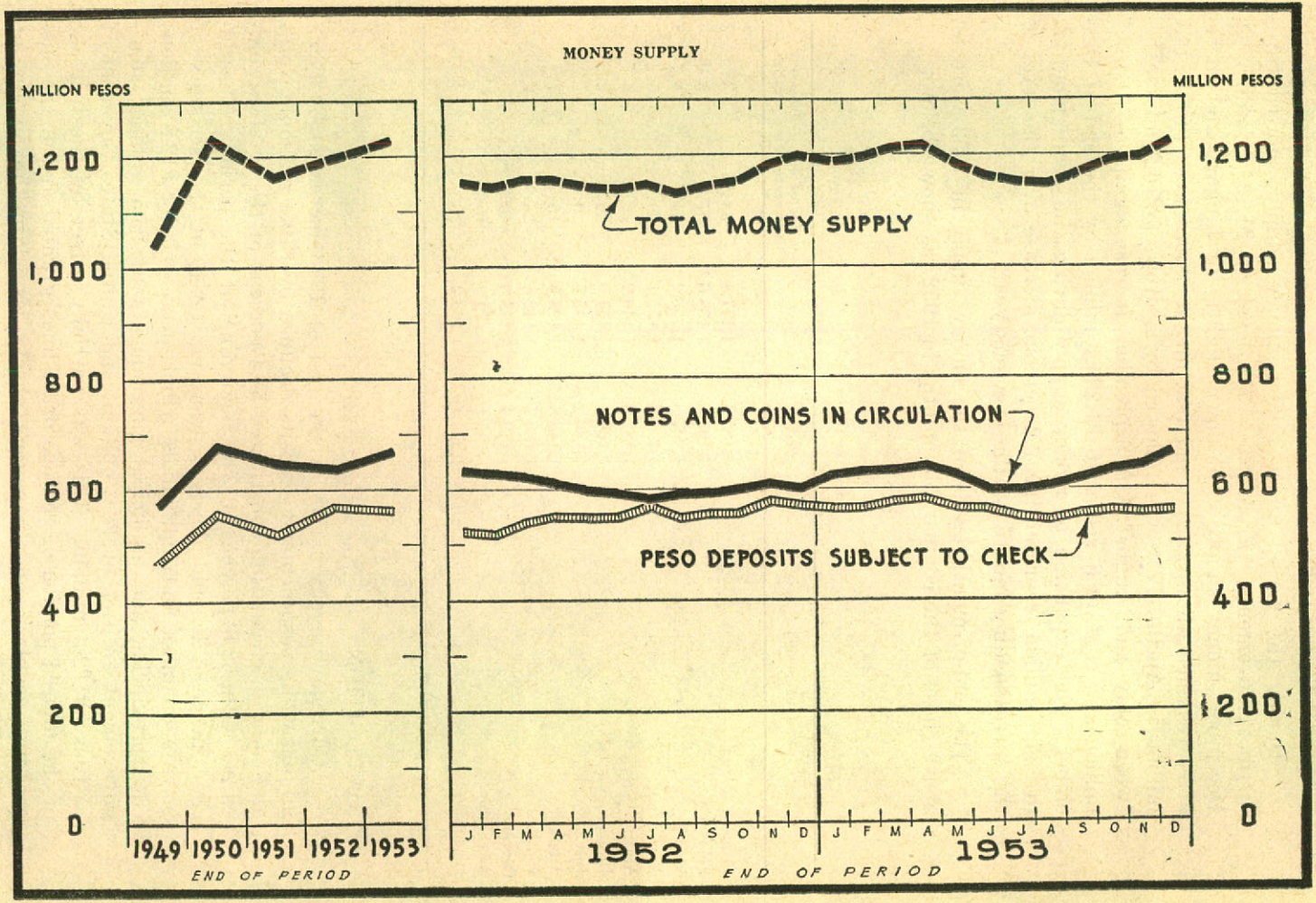
MONEY SUPPLY

A. INTRODUCTION

During the five-year period from 1949 to 1953, money supply fluctuated around the billion level, with only a net expansion of about ₱30 million, or less than 3 percent for the entire period. In the meantime, the national income had been expanding at an average annual rate of about 6 percent, reaching the level of ₱7.4 billion in 1953 from ₱5.4 billion in 1949. The growth in the national income, not accompanied by a corresponding increase in money supply, may be considered an indication of the mopping-up of the inflation of the early post-war years. On the other hand, these same trends have been used to support the opinion held in certain quarters that the current level of money supply is inadequate to meet the needs of the economy and must be raised proportionately to the expansion in national income. One explanation for this impression might have been the existence of a considerable amount of cash hoarding in this country which immobilized part of the currency in circulation.

It is to be regretted that available deflation indexes are not sufficiently reliable to permit valid comparisons of the ratios of money supply to real incomes, which would be of more significance in ascertaining the relative work load of money in the economy. With the cost of living index as a rough deflator, the pre-war ratio of money supply to real goods and services was only 22 percent, while the corresponding ratios for the years 1949 to 1953 were 56, 60, 54, 52, and 48 percent, respectively. It is thus obvious that while the work load for the money supply increased between 1949 and 1953, the current volume of money in relation to its work load is still large if compared to the pre-war.

These ratios should not be taken to mean that no expansion in money supply is feasible or desirable. On the contrary, the Monetary Board has consistently taken the position that increases in money supply which are induced by actual productive transactions are necessary for a growing economy but it continues to entertain serious objections to indiscriminate expansion which would lead to uncontrollable inflation.


MONEY SUPPLY
MILLION PESOS
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
1949
1950
1951
1952
1953
END OF PERIOD
TOTAL MONEY SUPPLY
NOTES AND COINS IN CIRCULATION
PESO DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1952
1953
END OF PERIOD
MILLION PESOS
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0

B. MOVEMENT IN 1953

During the period under review money supply showed three distinct movements. From the 1952 level of ₱1,198.2 million in December, money supply went down slightly in January and thereafter resumed an upward trend reaching a record high of ₱1,214.7 million in April. This was followed by a drop of ₱70.9 million between May and August. In September it rose again to ₱1,166.7 million and continued rising to ₱1,224.1 million by the end of December. Net expansion of money supply during the year amounted to ₱25.9 million, representing 2.2 percent increase over the level of the corresponding month of the previous year.

The end-of-month levels of the money supply in 1953 were all above those of the comparable months in 1952, as shown below:

(Million pesos)

End of period	1953	1952	Increase (decrease)	Percent change
January	1,185.5	1,147.4	38.1	3.3
February	1,195.6	1,138.6	57.0	5.0
March	1,207.9	1,153.2	54.7	4.7
April	1,214.7	1,155.1	59.6	5.2
May	1,182.4	1,140.2	42.2	3.7
June	1,160.8	1,134.6	26.2	2.3
July	1,146.2	1,145.7	0.5	— —
August	1,143.8	1,128.5	15.3	1.4
September	1,166.7	1,142.8	23.9	2.1
October	1,189.4	1,148.6	40.8	3.6
November	1,195.1	1,179.9	15.2	1.3
December	1,224.1	1,198.2	25.9	2.2

C. COMPOSITION

Currency in circulation at the end of 1953 increased by ₱36.3 million while peso demand deposits declined by ₱10.4 million. Notes and coins in circulation constituted 54.4 percent of the total as compared with 52.6 percent at the beginning of the period. The decline in peso demand deposits was registered in the accounts of private business and individuals which decreased by ₱12.8 million; city, provincial, and municipal governments by ₱5.5 million; semi-government entities by ₱2.9 million; and United States Government entities by ₱2.3 million. This was partially offset by the increase of the unused portion of the overdraft lines granted and of the outstanding cashier's and manager's checks issued in the amount of ₱4.0 million.

D. CURRENCY ISSUE

The monthly currency issue of the Central Bank fluctuated with the rise and fall in the money supply except during the month of August when an increase in currency issue was accompanied by a decline in total money supply.

***Changes in Currency Issue and Money Supply,* 1952-1953**

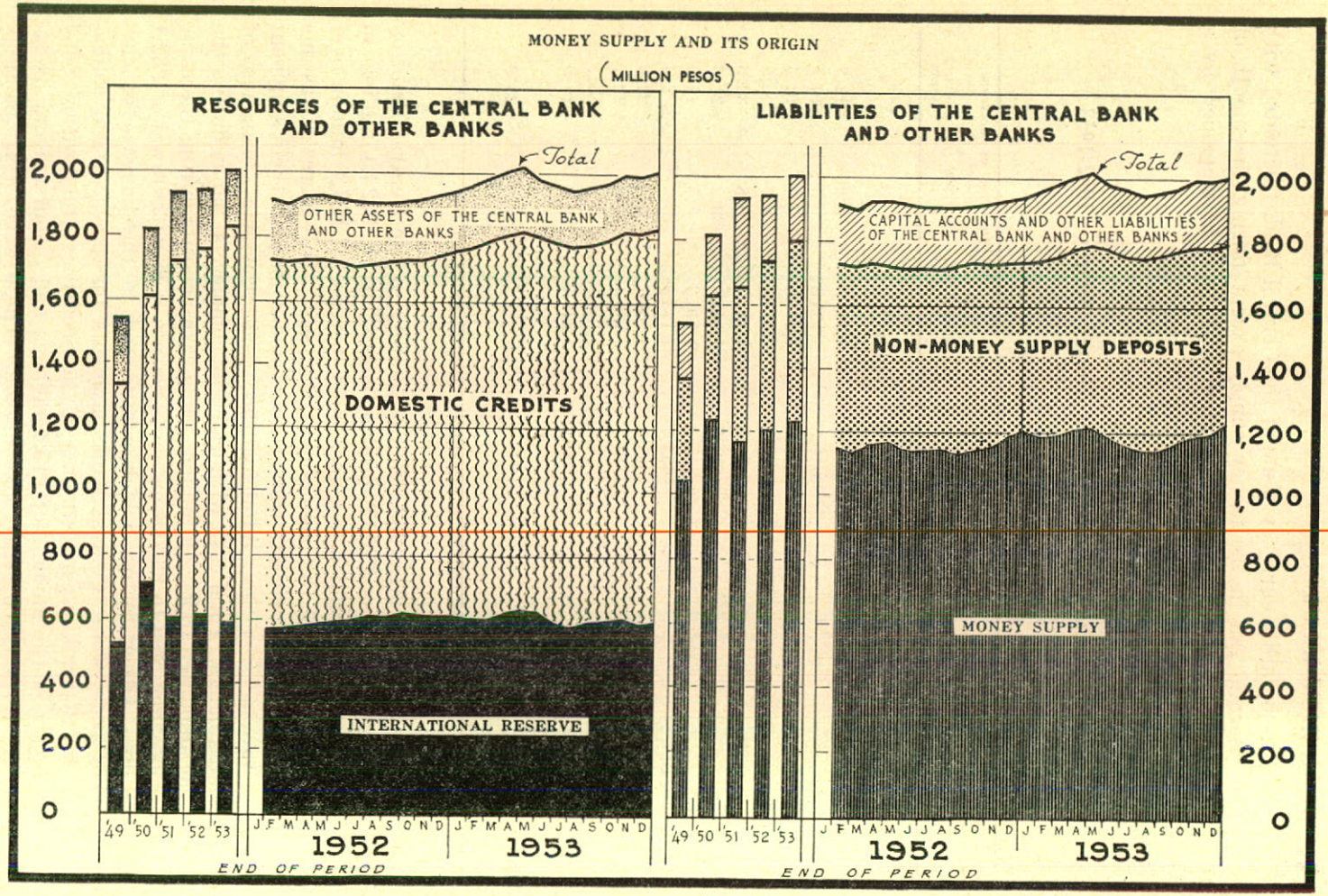
(Million pesos)

End of period	Currency issue	Money supply	Increase or decrease (-)	
			Currency issue	Money supply
1952	681.8	1,198.2		
1953—January	671.6	1,185.5	-10.2	-12.7
February	681.0	1,195.6	9.4	10.1
March	684.0	1,207.9	3.0	12.3
April	686.7	1,214.7	2.7	6.8
May	670.9	1,182.4	-15.8	-32.3
June	650.7	1,160.8	-20.2	-21.6
July	645.2	1,146.2	- 5.5	-14.6
August	655.7	1,143.8	10.5	- 2.4
September	665.3	1,166.7	9.6	22.9
October	670.1	1,189.4	4.8	22.7
November	676.0	1,195.1	5.9	5.7
December	709.2	1,224.1	33.2	29.0
Total			27.4	25.9

On December 31, 1953, the net liability of the Central Bank on currency issue was ₱709.2 million, consisting of ₱624.4 million in notes and ₱84.8 million in coins, or an increase of ₱27.4 million over the net liability at the beginning of the year. This increase was due mainly to heavy withdrawals of notes and coins and their shipment to provinces, cities, municipalities, and provincial branches of Manila banks. Total cash withdrawn by commercial banks during the year amounted to ₱422.9 million, while cash deposits during the same period amounted to ₱390.8 million, or a net cash withdrawal of ₱32.1 million. Other factors which contributed to the increase of currency issue were: Central Bank payments for expenses and obligations, ₱10.0 million; investments of the Securities Stabilization Fund in bonds in the amount of ₱15.4 million; and disbursements in exchange for U.S. currency, ₱0.6 million. These were offset partially by bank deposits, receipts from incomes and receivables, and mis-

MONEY SUPPLY AND ITS ORIGIN

(MILLION PESOS)



cellaneous sources including sales of bonds, U.S. currency, and salvaged coins.

The monthly movement of the currency issue of the Central Bank in 1953 is summarized below:

(Million pesos)

End of period	Notes issued	Coins issued	Currency issued	Increase or decrease (—)
1952	591.9	89.9	681.8	
1953—January	582.2	89.4	671.6	–10.2
February	592.0	89.0	681.0	9.4
March	595.4	88.6	684.0	3.0
April	598.4	88.3	686.7	2.7
May	583.1	87.8	670.9	–15.8
June	563.3	87.3	650.6	–20.3
July	558.8	86.4	645.2	– 5.4
August	569.6	86.1	655.7	10.5
September	579.6	85.7	665.3	9.6
October	584.8	85.3	670.1	4.8
November	581.1	84.9	676.0	5.9
December	624.4	84.8	709.2	33.2

The main factors responsible for the expansion of currency issue during the period were the decline in deposit liabilities in the amount of ₱54.3 million and the net gain realized in the foreign exchange transactions of ₱8.4 million. These were partially counteracted by the decline of the outstanding balance of loans and advances to banks and the minor decline in other transactions.

Factors Influencing the Monthly Movement of Currency Issue, 1953

(Million pesos)

End of period	Exchange transactions	Credit operations	Deposit liabilities	Other transactions	Total
January	– 3.6	– 0.2	–13.4	7.0	–10.2
February	21.2	– 0.1	–10.0	– 1.7	9.4
March	4.6	– 6.3	5.4	– 0.7	3.0
April	5.4	– 4.1	2.3	– 0.9	2.7
May	1.2	– 8.2	– 7.2	– 1.6	–15.8
June	15.6	– 2.6	1.4	– 3.5	–20.3
July	– 8.1	– 7.7	11.7	– 1.3	– 5.4
August	18.0	–18.9	11.6	– 0.2	10.5
September	– 9.3	– 4.1	23.7	– 0.7	9.6
October	– 1.0	6.9	– 1.5	0.4	4.8
November	– 8.2	1.7	12.1	0.3	5.9
December	3.8	13.4	18.2	– 2.2	33.2
Total	8.4	–30.2	54.3	– 5.1	27.4

E. FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR MONEY SUPPLY MOVEMENT

The growth in the money supply of ₱25.9 million during 1953 was primarily due to the expansion of domestic credits which accounted for ₱106.9 million and the movement in the international reserve which contributed ₱15.5 million. Increases in the non-money supply deposits and in miscellaneous accounts contributed ₱67.9 million and ₱28.6 million, respectively, to counteract the expansion. The factors affecting the money supply movement during 1953 are presented in the following table:

Factors Affecting Money Supply Movement, December 31, 1952 to December 31, 1953

(Million pesos)

Item	December 31, 1953	December 31, 1952	Increase or decrease (—)	Net effect on money supply
Money Supply	1,224.1	1,198.2	25.0	25.9
International Reserve [1]	592.0	611.8	– 18.5	15.5[a]
Domestic Credits [2]	1,239.5	1,142.2	97.3	106.9[b]
Non-Money Supply Deposits [3]	572.2	539.6	32.6	–67.9
National Government Balance	144.1	162.9	–18.8	–16.5
Other Deposits	428.1	376.7	51.4	–51.4
Miscellaneous Accounts [4]	34.3	12.9	21.4	–28.6[c]

[1] **International reserve** is composed of the dollar reserves of Central Bank inclusive of balances from the Philippines-Japan Open Account plus the net foreign exchange holdings of other banks.

[2] **Domestic credits** include Central Bank credits other than advances to other banks plus domestic credits of other banks including unused overdraft lines.

[3] **Non-Money supply deposits** are the summation of the general and special funds of the National Government held in deposit with the Central Bank and other banks, cash of the National Treasurer, savings, time, marginal deposits on letters of credit, and other deposits which are not considered in the calculation of money supply.

[4] **Miscellaneous accounts** represent the net difference between assets on the one hand and other liabilities and capital accounts on the other. Net debit balances are indicated by parenthesis.

[a] The foreign sector actually caused an increase in money supply by ₱15.5 million, due to the exclusion of ₱34.0 million representing National Government disbursements abroad which did not generate money supply. Likewise, this amount was included in the National Government balance, thus, fiscal operation actually caused a negative effect of ₱16.5 million in money supply.

[b] Includes ₱9.6 million representing net redemption of government securities held by banks which were excluded from government disbursements inasmuch as this amount was actually contributed by credit operations.

[c] Includes contributions of the 1952 profits to the Securities Stabilization Fund which amounted to ₱8.3 million, inasmuch as the negative effect on money supply was caused by miscellaneous accounts. Excludes recording lag.

1. Foreign Sector:

In 1953, the total foreign exchange transactions resulted in a net deficit of ₱18.5 million with receipts of ₱1,141.9 million and disbursements of ₱1,160.4 million. Both import payments and export receipts increased by ₱92.3 million and ₱90.5 million, respectively.

United States Government expenditures aggregated ₱137.5 million, representing a decline of ₱11.7 million over the level in 1952. Net foreign exchange holdings of other banks declined by ₱28.4 million, while Central Bank holdings increased by ₱8.6 million or a net decrease of ₱19.8 million.[1] However, the foreign sector actually contributed ₱15.5 million to the rise of the money supply inasmuch as National Government disbursements abroad amounting to ₱34.0 million did not contribute to its expansion.

2. Domestic Sector

Banking System: The credit operations of the banking system and the net redemption of its government security holdings exerted a positive effect on money supply to the extent of ₱106.9 million. Domestic credits of commercial banks expanded by ₱102.2 million, while credit operations of the Central Bank contracted by ₱4.9 million. Net redemption of government securities held by banks accounted for ₱9.6 million of the expansion in money supply.

The decline in money supply due to Central Bank operations was accounted for by the redemption of treasury notes in July and August aggregating ₱5.5 million and the sale of R & D bonds amounting to ₱7.4 million. These were partially offset by the purchase of RFC Rehabilitation bonds from the Philippine National Bank in the amount of ₱8.0 million. The credit expansion of commercial banks was reflected in increases of loans and discounts (₱33.4 million), overdrafts (₱28.9 million), customers' liability acceptances (₱28.5 million), and investments in bonds and securities (₱11.4 million). These increases may be attributed to the large demand for bank credit due to the expansion of imports and the growth of industrial and agricultural loans.

Bank deposits not counted as money supply, including savings and time, marginal, and foreign currency deposits exerted a negative effect of ₱51.4 million on money supply. Savings and time deposits experienced a gradual monthly increase throughout the year. On December 31, 1953, the total stood at ₱366.6 million, an increase of ₱57.7 million or 18.7 percent from the level existing at the beginning of the year. Marginal deposits on letters of credit declined from ₱65.7 million at the beginning to ₱52.0 million at the end of the year, due primarily to the repeal of Central Bank Circular No. 19 requiring 80 percent margin on specified imports. Together with foreign currency deposits which increased by ₱8 million, all non-money supply deposits excluding government deposits accounted for the contraction of ₱51.4 million in money supply.

---

[1] Inter-Bank recording lag at the end of 1953 amounted to ₱1.3 million.

Miscellaneous accounts, consisting of various assets, liabilities and capital accounts which were not included under any of the categories discussed above, accounted for a reduction of ₱28.6 million in money supply. Most important of these were: decrease in other assets of commercial banks by ₱19.8 million; transfer of undivided profits of Central Bank to Securities Stabilization Fund account in the amount of ₱8.3 million; and increase in the capital account of the Central Bank by ₱3.6 million. This contraction was minimized by the decreases in capital accounts and other liabilities of commercial banks of ₱1.3 million and ₱0.7 million, respectively.

National Government Balance: From a total of ₱162.9 million at the end of 1952, the government balance gradually improved each month up to August, but resumed a downward trend until it reached the level of ₱144.1 million in December. The decline was reflected in National Government deposits with the Central Bank, ₱42.7 million; and cash in treasury vaults, ₱2.1 million, which was partially offset by the increase of treasury deposits with the Philippine National Bank by ₱36.0 million. The continuous improvement of the national government balances during the first eight months may be attributed to the increased collection of taxes, while the decline during the last four months was the result of heavy disbursements from the War Damage and other Trust Funds, the Securities Stabilization Fund, and the accounts pertaining to advances made by the Central Bank for the financing of income-producing projects.

Because of the government expenditures abroad amounting to ₱34.0 million and the net redemption of government securities held by banks in the amount of ₱9.6 million which did not generate money supply, fiscal operations actually contributed ₱16.5 million to its contraction.

(Million pesos)

Decrease in National Government balances		18.8
Add: Portion of the 1952 Central Bank profits contributed to the Securities Stabilization Fund		8.3
Total		27.1
Deduct:		
Net Government disbursements abroad	34.0	
Net redemption of Government securities held by banks	9.6	43.6
Amount withdrawn from money supply due to fiscal operations		16.5

F. RESERVES AND CASH POSITIONS OF BANKS

The cash position of banks which stood at ₱136.8 million at the end of 1953, showed a slight decline in comparison with the 1952

balance. This decline was largely brought about by the expansion of bank credit accompanied by an increase in investments in national and semi-government bonds. Bank loans, discounts, overdrafts, and investments increased by ₱73.4 million during the year, slightly exceeding the growth in peso demand, savings and time deposits. Banks did not wholly rely on the Central Bank credit facilities to support the expansion in credit, but instead made use of their liquid resources and reserves. Although available reserves showed no marked change from those of the previous year, excess reserves at the end of 1953 were still lower by 13.4 percent than the comparable period of 1952. This low level was attributable to the considerable growth of savings and time deposits. Likewise, the level of potential reserves moved down by 16 percent, primarily due to heavier net foreign exchange disbursements.

The quarterly level of bank reserves as compared to previous periods is indicated in the table below:

***Available, Required, Excess and Potential Reserves of Other Banks*, 1949-1953**

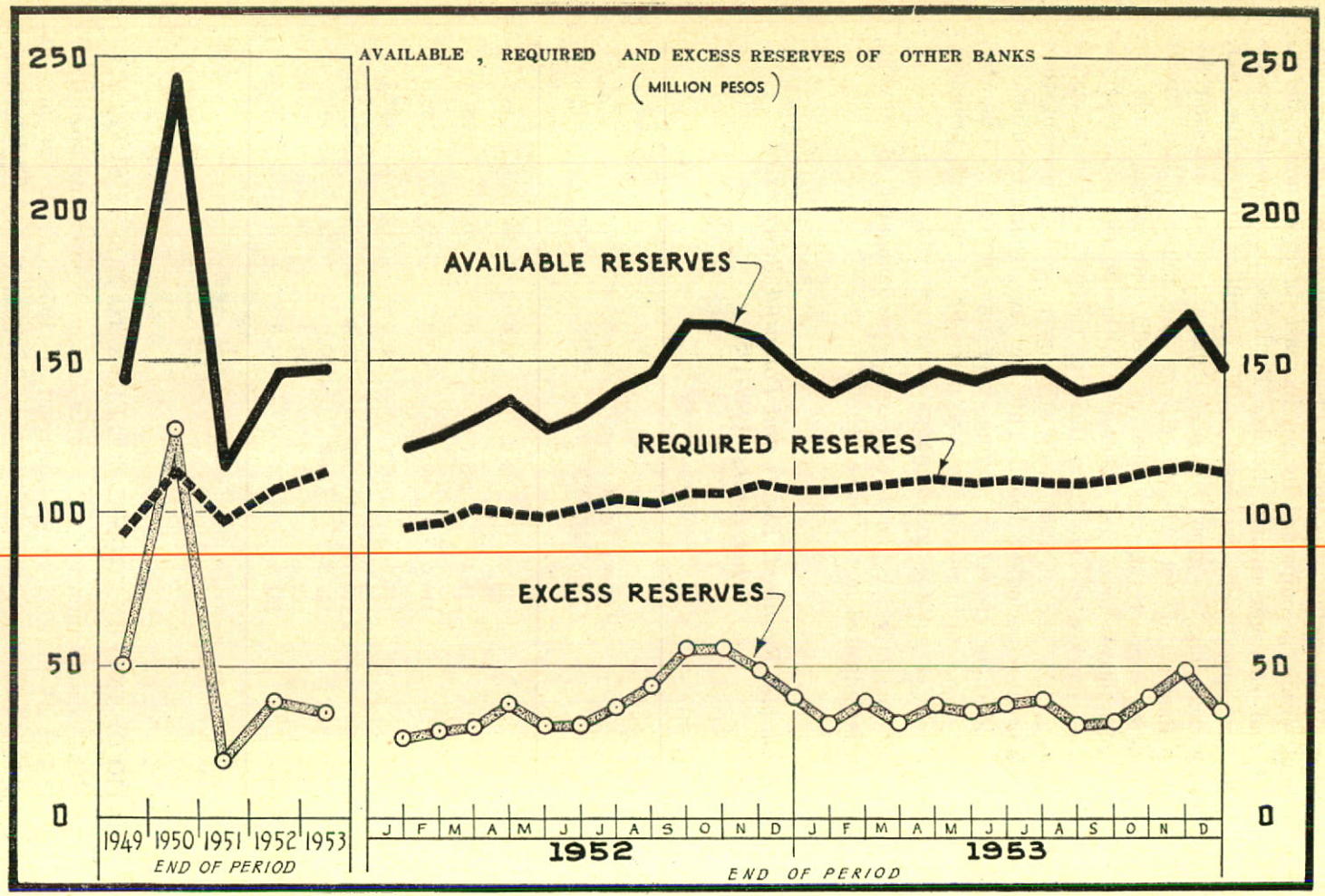
(Million pesos)

End of period	Available reserves [1]	Required reserves	Excess reserves	Potential reserves	
				Cash in bank vaults	Eligible foreign bal., P.I. & U.S. securities
1949	143.8	93.2	50.6	53.4	100.1
1950	244.3	115.7	128.6	50.0	120.4
1951	116.0	96.3	19.3	25.8	121.0
1952	147.5	107.8	39.7	32.6	132.7
1953—March	140.5	109.7	30.8	28.9	115.7
June	147.3	110.3	37.0	32.2	101.3
September	142.4	111.0	31.4	30.1	113.6
December	147.8	113.5	34.3	33.2	105.6

[1] Consist of deposits with the Central Bank, eligible Philippine securities, eligible foreign balances and eligible U. S. securities.

G. RATIO OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVE TO MONEY SUPPLY

The ratio of international reserve to money supply dropped from 51.1 percent in 1952 to 48.4 percent in 1953. From January to August, the ratio oscillated between 50.8 percent and 52.2 percent. It gradually went down to 51.4 in September, 50.9 in October, 49.3


AVAILABLE , REQUIRED AND EXCESS RESERVES OF OTHER BANKS
(MILLION PESOS)
250
200
150
100
50
0
AVAILABLE RESERVES
REQUIRED RESERES
EXCESS RESERVES
1949 1950 1951 1952 1953
END OF PERIOD
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1952
1953
END OF PERIOD

in November and 48.4 in December. In spite of the drop, the December ratio remained one of the highest among the nations of the world.

Ratio of International Reserve to Money Supply of Selected Countries
As of dates indicated

(Million U.S. dollars)

Country	1953	International reserve	Money supply	Ratio (Percent)
Philippines	(Dec.)	296.0	612.1	48.36
Australia	(Nov.)	1,102.0	3,407.0	32.35
Brazil	(July)	593.0	6,065.0	9.77
Canada	(Nov.)	1,813.0	5,024.0	36.09
Ceylon	(Dec.)	137.0	173.5	78.96
Chile	(Aug.)	103.8	386.1	26.88
Dominican Republic	(Nov.)	34.4	64.6	53.25
Guatemala	(Nov.)	37.1	70.2	52.85
Japan	(Oct.)	1,043.0	3,489.0	29.89
Sweden	(Nov.)	596.0	1,966.0	30.32
United Kingdom	(Nov.)	2,561.0	14,952.0	17.12
United States	(Nov.)	22,112.0	128,100.0	17.26

H. MONEY SUPPLY AND NATIONAL INCOME

A comparison of the growth of money supply and of national income showed that from 1949 to 1953, money supply expanded from ₱1,194.0 million to only ₱1,224.1 million or by 2.5 percent, while national income rose from ₱5.7 billion to ₱7.4 billion or an increase of ₱1.7 billion or 30 percent. This trend is a further indication that the inflation of the early post-war period was mopped up in succeeding years. On the other hand, the ratios of money supply to real goods and services (gross national product deflated by the cost of living index) indicated that compared to pre-war, the current volume of money in relation to its work load is still high.

Comparative Ratios of Money Supply to Gross National Product
1938; 1949-1953

Period	Money supply (Million pesos)	Gross national product at current prices (Million pesos)	Ratio (Percent)	Gross national product deflated by cost of living index (Million pesos)	Ratio (Percent)
1938	278.7[a]	1,163	24.0	1,258.7	22.1
1949	1,035.4	6,339	16.3	1,844.3	56.1
1950	1,229.0	6,875	17.9	2,037.0	60.3
1951	1,160.4	7,702	15.1	2,143.0	54.1
1952	1,198.2	7,925	15.1	2,287.8	52.4
1953	1,224.1	8,356	14.6	2,560.0	47.8

[a] As of December 31, 1940

It is of interest to note that the ratio of money supply to national income in this country was about the same as in other under-developed countries like Thailand, Burma, Colombia, Greece and Mexico. On the other hand, comparable ratios in industrially developed countries such as the United States, United Kingdom and Switzerland were more than double those of under-developed countries. This could be probably explained by the fact that in under-developed countries, a large sector of the economy is non-monetary. Japan may be considered an exception among the industrially developed countries, where the ratio of money supply to national income is comparable to under-developed areas. This is perhaps due to the structure of the Japanese economy in which a subsistence sector exists side by side with a highly developed industrial system.

Ratio of Money Supply to National Income of Selected Countries
1949-1953

Country	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Philippines	18.3	19.9	17.0	17.2	16.5[a]
Burma	20.6	20.1	19.0	18.0	[b]
Colombia	19.7	17.3	[b]	[b]	[b]
Greece	16.2	15.6	17.1	18.1	[b]
Mexico	13.9	15.8	[b]	[b]	[b]
United States	51.4	48.9	44.7	44.7	41.2[a]
United Kingdom	50.4	49.5	47.1	[b]	[b]
Switzerland	60.9	60.6	57.6	56.7	[b]
Japan	23.5	21.4	23.1	23.9	[b]

[a] Tentative.
[b] Not available.

CHAPTER VIII

CREDIT AND BANKING DEVELOPMENTS

A. CREDIT POLICY

The improvement in the credit situation during the past five years has proved the wisdom of the establishment of a central bank in this country. Through the sound management of the Monetary Board, the availability of money was expanded to meet the peso requirements of development without generating undue inflationary pressures and without endangering the international payments position of the country. Furthermore, by making the banks less vulnerable to financial panics, their lending capacity had been considerably increased, enabling them to contribute more fully to the growth of agriculture, trade and industry. This credit expansion could not have been made possible under the old inflexible 100 percent reserve currency system.

Throughout the period the Central Bank consistently pursued a qualitative credit policy the aim of which was to restrain the flow of money and credit for certain uses and to expand its flow for economic development. Such objective guided the adoption of the various instruments of credit regulation. Among them were the Central Bank Circular No. 19 which required 80 percent margin on letters of credit for the importation of specified non-essential commodities; the conditions imposed on the grants of direct advances to commercial banks, the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation (R.F.C.)[1], the National Government and other government entities; and the exercise of moral suasion on banks to divert more of their facilities to the financing of productive enterprises.

The ₱400 million advances, including renewals, extended by the Central Bank since 1949 to commercial banks enabled them to expand their credit capacity for development financing without a radical dislocation in their normal operations. The Government was able to finance many of its income-producing projects through the extension by the Central Bank of ₱200 million advances, of which ₱125 million was granted directly to government projects and ₱75 million indirectly through the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation.

[1] This corporation will be referred to as R.F.C. in the following pages.

As a whole, total credits granted during the five-year period by the banking system including the R.F.C. is estimated at ₱2.7 billion. The limited financial resources available for development was augmented when the Central Bank arranged a credit line with the Export-Import Bank to finance through local banks the dollar requirements of small enterprises; and with the Chase National Bank of New York to finance through the Philippine National Bank sugar mill operations and exports of sugar. In addition, more credits were placed within the reach of small farmers as well as small merchants when the Central Bank initiated and gave active support to the rural banks.

During the latter part of 1953, when recessionary trends began to appear in some major countries and a considerable amount of local cash hoarding was observed, creating an impression of a general tight money situation, the Monetary Board liberalized some of its restrictions. Central Bank Circular No. 19 requiring a marginal deposit of 80 percent for letters of credit covering importation of certain non-essential and luxury goods was revoked to activate funds immobilized under the circular. This requirement was rendered unnecessary when the Central Bank took over the function of exchange licensing of import payments. The reduction in the ratio required between the cash, foreign exchange holding, and specified securities to letters of credit from 70 to 50 percent increased the capacity of commercial banks to finance business and productive enterprises. To achieve similar objective, the rediscount rate on bank loans was reduced from 2 to 1-1/2 percent during the early part of 1954. This was aimed at stimulating more rediscounting in the Central Bank, and in turn encouraging more credit extensions by banks.

B. DOMESTIC CREDITS

Domestic credits reached a record peak of ₱1,239.5 million on December 31, 1953, an increase of ₱583.5 million or 88.9 percent over the 1948 level. The growth was reflected in the credits granted by the Central Bank with an outstanding amount of ₱260.2[a] million at the end of 1953, and the increase in the domestic credits of other banks of ₱323.3 million.

The expansion during 1953 amounted to ₱97.3 million or 8.5 percent. A comparison of 1952 and 1953 month-end levels of domestic credits is shown in the table below:

[a] Excludes Central Bank loans to Other Banks, which cancel out in the consolidation of accounts.

Domestic Credits, 1952-1953

(Million pesos)

End of period	1952	1953	Increase or (decrease)	
			Amount	Percent
January	1,157.0	1,164.7	7.7	0.7
February	1,141.7	1,189.1	47.4	4.2
March	1,143.0	1,185.9	42.9	3.8
April	1,139.5	1,185.9	46.4	4.1
May	1,125.1	1,178.1	53.0	4.7
June	1,092.9	1,195.1	102.2	9.4
July	1,105.5	1,195.7	90.2	8.2
August	1,116.6	1,187.6	71.0	6.4
September	1,113.9	1,197.6	83.7	7.5
October	1,118.3	1,213.5	95.2	8.5
November	1,127.4	1,227.5	100.1	8.9
December	1,142.2	1,239.5	97.3	8.5

1. Central Bank Credits

In 1953, the domestic credits of the Central Bank stood at ₱260.2 million, a decline of ₱4.9 million or 1.8 percent over the 1952 level. This decline was due to the redemption of Treasury Notes of ₱5.5 million and the sale of Rehabilitation and Development bonds of ₱7.4 million which were partially offset by the purchase of Rehabilitation Finance Corporation bonds amounting to ₱8.0 million. The Central Bank credit portfolio at the end of the year consisted of the following:

(Million pesos)

Item	Amount
Rehabilitation and Development bonds	178.2
Rehabilitation Finance Corporation bonds	52.0
Treasury Certificate Account	21.4
Advances to Other Banks	19.4
Advances to Rehabilitation Finance Corporation	8.0
Advances to city and provincial governments	0.3
Insular, city and provincial government bonds	0.3
Total	279.6

The Central Bank extended new loans to other banks for the account of the private sector amounting to ₱72.1 million. Because of payments on advances in the amount of ₱99.1 million, the out-

standing loans to other banks was reduced to ₱19.0 million at the end of 1953 from the level of ₱46.0 million at the beginning of the year.

2. Domestic Credits of Commercial Banks

The domestic credits of commercial banks increased to ₱979.3 million, or by ₱102.2 million (11.7 percent) over the level in 1952. The government sector accounted for ₱133.2 million or 13.6 percent of the total domestic credits, of which 46.5 percent were for the national government and 53.5 percent for semi-government entities. Credits extended to semi-government entities which were mostly for development projects increased from ₱54.3 million in 1952 to ₱71.3 million in 1953, while those extended to the national government increased by only ₱1.1 million.

The credits extended by other banks for the account of private businesses and individuals accounted for ₱846.1 million or 86.4 percent of the total domestic credits. This represented an increase of ₱84.1 million or 11.0 percent over the 1952 level. The table on outstanding domestic credits of commercial banks shown below, classified as to purpose, indicates a slight shift from commercial, real estate and consumption loans to agricultural loans. The slight decline in loans for industrial purposes may not have any particular significance, but the trend bears watching for any possible indication of weakening in this sector.

(Million pesos)

Purpose	1953		1952	
	Amount	Percent distribution	Amount	Percent distribution
Total	979.3	100.0	877.1	100.0
Commercial	339.1	34.6	313.1	35.7
Agricultural	307.0	31.3	240.3	27.4
Industrial	57.4	5.9	64.0	7.3
Real Estate	56.4	5.8	57.9	6.6
National and Local Government Obligations	64.1	6.6	60.5	6.9
Personal Consumption	23.4	2.4	28.1	3.2
Public Utility	25.9	2.6	25.5	2.9
RFC Obligations	20.4	2.1	10.5	1.2
Miscellaneous	85.6	8.7	77.2	8.8

The credit portfolio of commercial banks in 1953 and 1952 is shown below:

(Million pesos)

Item	December 31, 1953	December 31, 1952	Increase or (decrease)	
			Amount	Percent
Total	979.3	877.1	102.2	11.7
Loans and discounts	407.4	374.0	33.4	8.9
Overdrafts[1]	342.7	313.8	28.9	9.2
Domestic Securities	91.8	80.4	11.4	14.2
Customers' Liability Acceptances	137.4	108.9	28.5	26.2

[1] Includes unused overdraft lines.

a. Loans, Discounts and Overdrafts

Since 1949, the total loans, discounts and overdrafts granted by commercial banks amounted to ₱2,042.3 million of which ₱321.8 million was granted during 1949; ₱331.0 million during 1950; ₱344.4 million during 1951; ₱481.6 million during 1952; and ₱583.5 million during 1953.

As of December 31, 1953, loans, discounts, and overdrafts outstanding including unused overdraft balances showed a substantial increase of ₱62.3 million or 8.3 percent over the level of a year ago. Advances for the account of the private sector increased by ₱51.6 million while advances for the account of the government sector including those for national, city, provincial, and semi-government entities dropped by ₱1.1 million.

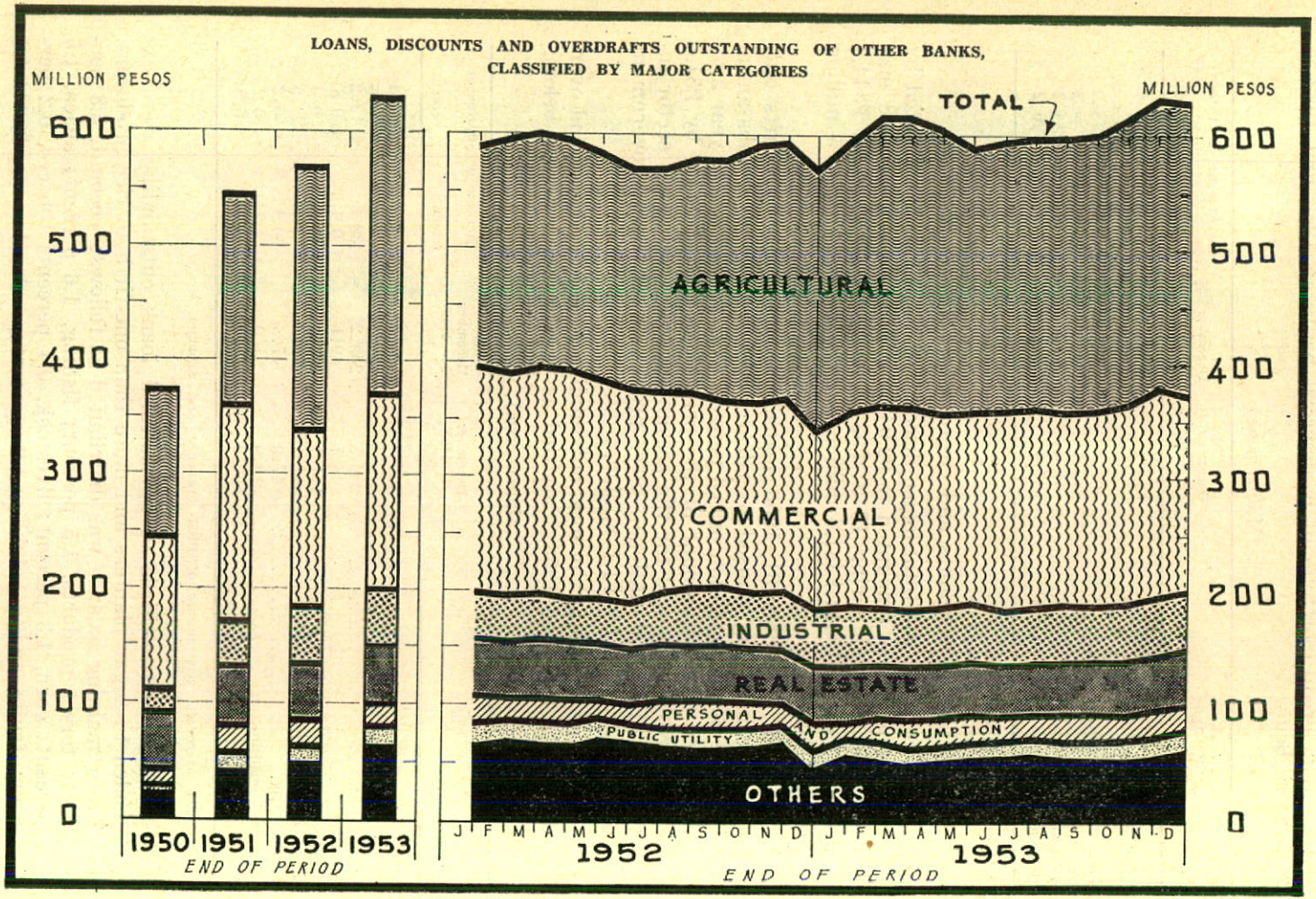
A comparison of the total outstanding loans, discounts, and overdrafts[1] in 1952 and 1953, classified as to purpose, is shown below:

(Million pesos)

Item	December 31, 1953	December 31, 1952	Increase or (decrease)	
			Amount	Percent
Total	627.4	584.3	43.1	7.4
Agricultural	260.5	230.2	30.3	13.2
Industrial	48.7	49.1	(0.4)	(0.8)
Commercial	171.1	156.5	14.6	9.3
Public Utility	17.1	13.2	3.9	29.5
Real Estate	47.9	47.8	0.1	0.2
Personal Consumption	19.9	21.0	(1.1)	(5.2)
Others	62.2	66.5	(4.3)	(6.5)

[1] Excludes overdrafts outstanding of PNB branches and agencies.

Almost two-thirds of agricultural loans outstanding were extended to sugar planters and more than one-fifth to rice producers. The remaining balance was distributed as follows: coconut, 3.8 percent; forest products, 1.5 percent; fishing, 1.6 percent; abaca, 1.5 percent; corn, 1.3 percent; livestock, 0.4 percent; tobacco, 0.2 percent; fruits and vegetables, 1.2 percent; and other products, 1.5 percent.


LOANS, DISCOUNTS AND OVERDRAFTS OUTSTANDING OF OTHER BANKS,
CLASSIFIED BY MAJOR CATEGORIES
MILLION PESOS
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
1950
1951
1952
1953
END OF PERIOD
TOTAL
MILLION PESOS
AGRICULTURAL
COMMERCIAL
INDUSTRIAL
REAL ESTATE
PERSONAL AND CONSUMPTION
PUBLIC UTILITY
OTHERS
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1952
1953
END OF PERIOD

Of the total commercial loans outstanding, 42 percent was extended to importers and 58 percent to exporters. Loans for financing importation of essential capital goods excluding import credits in the form of customers' liability acceptances amounted to ₱55.8 million or 78.6 percent and for non-essential goods, ₱15.2 million or 21.4 percent. Of the loans to exporters, ₱26.5 million or 15.5 percent was for exportation of coconut products; ₱24.3 million or 14.2 percent for sugar; ₱2.1 million or 1.2 percent for fiber and fiber products; ₱1.5 million or 0.9 percent for tobacco and tobacco products; ₱6.2 million or 3.6 percent for lumber and lumber products; and ₱39.6 million or 23.1 percent for miscellaneous products.

Loans to manufacturing concerns accounted for 91.1 percent of all industrial loans outstanding amounting to ₱48.7 million. These included: tobacco and cigarette factories, ₱5.9 million (13.3 percent); sugar refineries, ₱4.5 million (10.1 percent); textile mills, ₱1.5 million (3.4 percent); leather goods manufacturers, ₱2.1 million (4.7 percent); cement factories, ₱1.8 million (4.2 percent); and the remainder (64.3 percent) to various manufacturing firms.

Outstanding loans for real estate purposes amounting to ₱47.9 million were distributed as follows: 48.1 percent was used for construction; 28.7 percent for purchase of real estate; 7.1 percent for reconstruction purposes; 6.3 percent for brokerage companies; and 9.8 percent for other real estate activities.

Of the ₱17.1 million loans for public utility companies, 73.6 percent was for the transportation business, 17.9 percent for electric and gas services, and 8.5 percent for other public utilities.

Interest Rates: The following table shows the interest rates on the loans, discounts, and overdrafts granted by commercial banks[1]:

(Million pesos)

Interest rate (Percent)	December 31, 1953		December 31, 1952	
	Amount	Percent distribution	Amount	Percent distribution
0	1.3	0.3	2.6	0.7
1	— —	— —	0.3	0.1
2	2.3	0.6	2.7	0.7
4	4.7	1.2	4.5	1.2
5	89.4	22.6	91.6	25.0
6	141.8	35.8	125.4	34.3
7	87.5	22.1	82.8	22.6
8	38.4	9.7	32.4	8.9
9	21.9	5.6	17.4	4.8
10	3.7	0.9	2.3	0.6
12	4.7	1.2	3.9	1.1
Total	395.7	100.0	365.9	100.0

[1] Excludes PNB Branches and Agencies.

The weighted average interest rate increased from 6.07 percent in the fourth quarter of 1952 to 6.37 percent in the corresponding quarter of 1953. During the first, second, and third quarters of 1953, the weighted average interest rates were 6.24 percent, 6.28 percent and 6.35 percent, respectively, which were also comparatively higher than the rates of 5.82 percent, 5.86 percent and 5.96 percent of the corresponding period of 1952. The increase in demand for as well as the slight scarcity of loanable funds was probably responsible for the steady rise in the interest rates throughout 1953.

Security Requirements: As of December 31, 1953, secured loans, discounts, and overdrafts outstanding amounted to ₱294.2 million or an increase of ₱15.5 million over the year-end level of 1952. Unsecured loans, discounts, and overdrafts outstanding increased by ₱14.3 million. The ratio of secured loans to total loans was 74.4 percent compared with 76.2 percent in 1952.

The percentage distribution of secured and unsecured loans, discounts and overdrafts outstanding among various purposes is given below:

Purpose	Percent distribution
Secured Loans	100.0
Commercial	33.8
Real Estate	15.6
Agricultural	13.5
Industrial	11.0
Public Utility	4.6
Unspecified	21.5
Unsecured Loans	100.0
Commercial	58.7
Industrial	14.4
Agricultural	8.1
Public Utility	3.5
Real Estate	1.6
Unspecified	13.7

The secured loans, discounts, and overdrafts outstanding had the following collateral:

Item	Percent distribution
Real Estate	46.4
Stocks and bonds	12.8
Merchandise	10.6
Endorsed and co-makers	3.2
Plant and equipment	2.3
Cash margin	1.4
Other collaterals	23.3
Total	100.0

b. Customers' Liability Acceptances

Customers' liability acceptances of commercial banks during 1953 amounted to ₱137.4 million or an increase of ₱28.5 million over that of 1952. The expansion in this type of credit could be attributed to the increased importation of producer goods, including machinery and raw materials. The table below shows the monthly average of customers' liability acceptances in the four quarters of 1953 compared to the average monthly import payments:

(Million pesos)

Period	Customers' liab. acceptances		Import payments	
	Monthly average	Rate of increase (Percent)	Monthly average	Rate of increase (Percent)
1952—4th Quarter	106.7		66.3	
1953—1st Quarter	111.0	3.1	75.9	14.5
2nd Quarter	119.2	7.4	80.4	5.9
3rd Quarter	129.6	8.7	84.3	4.9
4th Quarter	133.7	3.2	74.2	(12.0)

It will be noted that there is a wide discrepancy between the customers' liability acceptances and import payments. This could be taken as an indication that the bulk of imports was financed by bank credits and that a number of customers' liability acceptances were extended long after the arrival of the imported goods.

c. Domestic Securities

During 1953, investment of commercial banks in domestic bonds and securities showed an increase of ₱11.4 million or 14.2 percent over the 1952 level. Domestic security holdings of government securities increased by ₱13.2 million which was partially offset by a decrease of ₱1.8 million in private securities.

As of December 31, 1953, commercial bank investments in domestic securities consisted of the following:

(Million pesos)

Item	Amount
Treasury Bills and Notes	15.0
Rehabilitation and Development Bonds	8.0
Backpay Certificates	34.0
Pre-war Government Bonds	0.5
City Government Bonds	2.8
Rehabilitation Finance Corporation Bonds	20.4
National Power Corporation Bonds	3.3
Metropolitan Water District Bonds	1.5
Manila Railroad Company Bonds	3.4
Manila Electric Company Debentures	1.0
Bonds of Private Issue	1.9
Total	91.8

C. BANKING DEVELOPMENTS

1. Expansion of Banking Facilities

Under the stimulus of rising national income and increased savings, four commercial banks and two savings and mortgage banks were added to the banking structure of the country since the beginning of 1949, bringing the total number of banks in actual operation as of December 1953 to nineteen. Of these banks, fifteen were commercial banks (eleven domestically incorporated and four branches of foreign banks) and four were savings and mortgage banks. City and provincial branches and agencies also increased from eighty-six (86) to one hundred twenty-four (124) or an expansion of around 45 percent in five years. The greater part of this expansion was in rural areas in line with the national policy of making more credit available to the masses.

During the year under review, the Republic Savings Bank which started operation in January, established eleven extension offices in the suburbs of Manila. The Philippine National Bank opened fourteen new provincial branches and agencies, seven of which are located in Luzon, four in the Visayas and three in Mindanao. The Philippine Bank of Commerce also expanded its facilities when its Ilaya branch in Manila was opened on December 21, 1953.

2. Assets and Liabilities

From ₱1,168.0 million on January 3, 1949, the assets of the banking system expanded to ₱1,260.6 million as of December 31, 1953, an increase of ₱92.6 million or 7.9 percent during the five-year period. The expansion was mostly reflected in the earning assets which rose from ₱645.5 million at the end of 1948 to ₱893.9 million at the close of 1953. Remarkable increases were likewise noted in savings and time deposits during the five-year period. However, the total deposit liabilities dropped from ₱1,029.9 million at the end of 1948 to ₱1,017.5 million in December 1953, as a result of the decrease in demand deposits.

The following comparative table shows the combined statements of the resources and liabilities of banks operating in the Philippines as of December 31, 1948, 1952, and 1953:

(Million pesos)

Item	December 31, 1948	December 31, 1952	December 31, 1953	Increase or decrease (—) 1953 over 1948	Increase or decrease (—) 1953 over 1952
Liquid Assets	452.3	341.6	336.0	-116.3	- 5.6
Earning Assets	645.5	805.2	893.9	248.4	88.8
Other Assets	70.2	50.7	30.7	- 39.5	- 20.1
Total Assets	1,168.0	1,197.5	1,260.6	92.6	63.1
Deposit Liabilities	1,029.9	901.1	1,017.5	- 12.4	116.4
Other Liabilities	71.1	179.9	127.9	56.8	- 52.0
Capital and Surplus	67.0	116.5	115.2	48.2	- 1.3
Total Liabilities	1,168.0	1,197.5	1,260.6	92.6	63.1

NOTE: **Liquid assets** are composed of due from banks, due from the Central Bank of the Philippines, due from head office, branches and agencies, cash in banks' vaults and domestic checks and other cash items.

Earning assets are composed of loans and discounts, overdrafts, customers' liability acceptances under letters of credit and trust receipts and investments in stocks, bonds and other securities.

Other assets are composed of banking house furniture and fixture, other real and chattel property owned and other assets.

Deposit liabilities are composed of demand, savings, and time deposits, due to banks, due to head office, branches and agencies and outstanding managers' and certified checks.

Other liabilities are composed of bills and dividends payable, guarantee accounts and miscellaneous liabilities.

Capital and surplus include reserves and undivided profits.

More than two-thirds of the expansion in assets took place during the year under review. The aggregate assets of banks at the end of December 1953 showed an increase of ₱63.1 million or 5.3 percent over the total at the end of 1952. Earning assets increased by ₱88.8 million or 11.0 percent. Of these, loans and discounts registered the highest increase amounting to ₱33 million; followed by customers' liability acceptances which rose by ₱29 million; overdrafts by ₱17 million; and investments in stocks, bonds, and other securities, by ₱11 million. Unmatured export bills, which declined by ₱2 million, partially offset this expansion in the earning assets. The greatest offsetting factors in the increase in the aggregate assets of banks, however, were the decrease in the liquid assets which was partly due to cash withdrawals made by commercial banks from their deposit accounts with the Central Bank; and the contraction by ₱23 million in other assets.

The aggregate of the demand, savings, and time deposits of commercial banks rose from ₱832.7 million as of December 31, 1952 to ₱908.3 million at the end of 1953, or an increase of ₱75.7 million during the year. This expansion was mainly reflected in the savings and time deposits. The increase in fixed deposits was primarily due to government entities, whose deposit rose from ₱1.0 million at the beginning of the year to more than ₱23 million on December 31, 1953; while the increase in savings deposit may be attributed

to the opening of more branches and agencies in the rural areas. There was no substantial change in the over-all total of checking deposits which stood at practically the same level as on December 31, 1952. However, there was a shift in the class of depositors on account of the increase in the National Government deposits of ₱34.0 million which was wholly offset by the decline in the deposits of other government entities and private business and individuals.

The banks' paid-in capital continued to grow. During the year, the Equitable Banking Corporation increased its paid-up capital by ₱2.3 million, representing the unpaid balance of the authorized ₱5 million capital of the corporation.

3. Bank Earnings and Expenditures

The net earnings of commercial and savings and mortgage banks during the period under review aggregated ₱18.5 million, a decline of ₱2.1 million compared to the net earnings in 1952. The gain in the gross earnings of ₱2.8 million was more than offset by the increase in the aggregate expenses of banks.

Almost 63 percent of the year's total earnings came from interest and discounts on loans. This was ₱3.4 million or 9.3 percent larger than the previous year. Income on foreign exchange and commission likewise went up, sharing 13 percent each of the gross earnings. Salaries and wages, on the other hand, represented almost 32 percent of the total expenses. Interest paid on savings and time deposits during the year amounted to ₱5.9 million.

The table below shows a comparative statement of bank earnings and expenses in 1953 and 1952:

Earnings and Expenses of Other Banks

(Thousand pesos)

Item	1952		1953	
	Amount	Percent distribution	Amount	Percent distribution
A. *Gross Earnings:*				
1. Interest and discount on loans	36,230	59.8	39,602	62.5
2. Interest and dividends on investments	2,326	3.8	2,413	3.8
3. Interest on balances with other banks	482	.8	623	1.0
4. Domestic exchange and collection charges	1,040	1.7	717	1.1
5. Income on foreign exchange	7,745	12.8	8,218	13.0
6. Commissions	7,817	12.9	8,087	12.8
7. Trust department earnings	644	1.1	936	1.5
8. Profits on assets sold or exchanged	50	.1	7	— —
9. Recoveries on charge-off assets	— —	— —	201	.3
10. Other earnings	4,275	7.0	2,569	4.0
Total Gross Earnings	60,609	100.0	63,373	100.0

(Thousand pesos)

Item	1952		1953	
	Amount	Percent distribution	Amount	Percent distribution
B. *Expenses:*				
1. Salaries and wages	12,688	31.7	14,181	31.6
2. Interest on savings deposits	3,669	9.2	4,688	10.4
3. Interest on time certificate deposits	959	2.4	1,218	2.7
4. Interest on demand deposits	173	.4	52	.1
5. Interest on deposits of other banks	267	.7	257	.6
6. Interest and discount on money borrowed	1,093	2.7	591	1.3
7. Taxes	8,496	21.2	8,108	18.1
8. Insurance	335	.8	430	1.0
9. Depreciation and losses on banking house, furniture and fixtures	382	.9	430	1.0
10. Losses and charge-off on loans, discounts and other assets	1,505	3.8	3,282	7.3
11. Other expenses	10,481	26.2	11,633	25.9
Total Expenses	40,048	100.0	44,870	100.0
C. Net Earnings	20,561		18,503	

D. REHABILITATION FINANCE CORPORATION

During its first seven years of operation from 1947 to 1953, the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, with a paid-up capital of only ₱100 million, granted a total of 35,221 loans having an aggregate value of ₱666.1 million. These loans were made possible by the use of government trust funds placed under its administration, the issuance of bonds, borrowings from the Central Bank, collection on loans, and reinvestments of profits. A comparison of the loans granted by the R.F.C. for different periods, classified according to purpose, is shown in the table below:

Loans Granted by the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation Classified According to Purpose, 1947-1953

(Million pesos)

Purpose	January 2, 1947—December 31, 1953		Calendar Year 1953		Calendar Year 1952	
	Amount	Percent distribution	Amount	Percent distribution	Amount	Percent distribution
Agricultural	118.0	17.7	25.8	22.6	24.6	16.9
Industrial	231.8	34.8	41.8	36.5	51.8	35.6
Real Estate	291.7	43.8	40.8	35.6	64.2	44.1
Government	23.7	3.6	5.1	4.5	5.0	3.4
Subscription to Capital Stock of Rural Banks	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.8	— —	— —
Total	666.1	100.0	114.5	100.0	145.6	100.0

The changing pattern of the RFC loans has been greatly influenced by the policy of channelling a greater portion of loans to productive enterprises. This is reflected in the growing percentage of the loans granted to agricultural and industrial projects and the declining percentage given for real estate purposes.

About 53 percent of the loans were in amounts not exceeding ₱100,000 and about 47 percent were granted in amounts over ₱100,000. Small loans (i.e., loans of ₱20,000 and below) accounted for 31.8 percent of total outstanding loans; medium sized loans (over ₱20,000 to ₱100,000), 20.9 percent; and big loans (over ₱100,000), 47.3 percent.

Loans Granted by the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation Classified According to Size and Purpose of Loans, January 2, 1947 to December 31, 1953

(Million pesos)

Size of loans	Purpose						Percent distribution
	Agricultural	Industrial	Real estate	Government	Subscription to capital stock, rural banks	Total	
₱ 5,000 and below	23.7	0.3	11.4	a	— —	35.4	5.3
5,001 to 10,000	13.9	1.0	52.2	a	— —	67.1	10.1
10,001 to 20,000	19.2	2.1	87.5	0.4	— —	109.2	16.4
20,001 to 50,000	21.0	7.8	62.4	2.3	0.3	93.8	14.1
50,001 to 100,000	13.2	9.6	18.0	4.0	0.4	45.2	6.8
Over ₱100,000	27.0	211.0	60.2	17.0	0.2	315.4	47.3
Total	118.0	231.8	291.7	23.7	0.9	666.1	100.0

[a] Less than ₱500 thousand.

The following shows the geographical distribution of these loans:

Geographical Location of Loans Granted by the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, January 2, 1947 to December 31, 1953

(Million pesos)

Geographical location	Purpose						Percent distribution
	Agricultural	Industrial	Real estate	Government	Subscription to capital stock, rural banks	Total	
Manila and Quezon City	0.2	73.3	160.8	1.5	— —	235.8	35.4
Northern Luzon	3.4	14.3	7.1	1.6	a	26.4	4.0
Central Luzon	23.8	14.6	12.5	3.0	0.1	54.0	8.1
Southern Luzon	14.9	42.3	56.9	5.0	0.4	119.5	17.9
Bicol Region	7.4	7.0	2.8	0.8	— —	18.0	2.7
East Visayas	6.0	17.1	19.3	6.9	0.1	49.4	7.4
West Visayas	41.9	55.9	22.6	2.0	0.2	122.6	18.4
Mindanao to Sulu	20.4	7.3	9.7	2.9	0.1	40.4	6.1
Total	118.0	231.8	291.7	23.7	0.9	666.1	100.0

[a] Less than ₱500 thousand.

E. POSTAL SAVINGS BANK

Overall activity of the Postal Savings Bank showed appreciable increase during the year. This development was largely due to a more intensive thrift campaign conducted by the Bureau of Posts, with the cooperation of public and private schools as well as other government offices. An important feature of this campaign was the sales of thrift stamps and home savings boxes. Additional branches were opened during the year and by December there were 1,157 branch offices in actual operation. New savings accounts totalling 45,600 with aggregate deposits of ₱4.3 million were opened; on the other hand, only 7,265 savings accounts involving ₱1.1 million were closed. At the end of 1953, there were 312,668 depositors holding deposits with an aggregate value of ₱33.1 million, compared to 271,657 depositors with deposits of ₱30.5 million in 1952, an increase of 15 percent in number and 9 percent in the amount of deposits outstanding.

Mixed trends were noted in the portfolio of the Postal Savings Bank under the administration of the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation. Investments in real estate mortgages and backpay certificates recorded increases while investments in bonds, loans to local governments and to toll bridges, cash and due from banks registered slight declines. Aggregate resources which amounted to ₱36.9 million at the close of 1953, showed an increase of ₱1.6 million or 4.5 percent from the amount outstanding at the end of 1952. The table below indicates the composition of the assets of the Bank and the yearly changes since December, 1951.

Resources of the Postal Savings Bank Under the Administration of the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation
As of December 31, 1953

(Million pesos)

Item	December 31, 1953	Percent distribution	Increase or decrease (—) since	
			December 31, 1952	December 31, 1951
Investments in real estate mortgages	25.9	70.2	3.5	9.7
Loans on toll bridges	2.3	6.2	- 0.3	- 0.4
Loans to local governments	1.2	3.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
Investments in bonds	1.1	3.0	- 1.5	- 5.5
Investment in backpay certificates	1.1	3.0	0.1	0.1
Cash on hand and due from banks	— —	— —	- 0.2	- 1.7
Suspense and war-item adjustment accounts	4.6	12.5	— —	— —
Other assets	0.7	1.9	0.1	— —
Total	36.9	100.0	1.6	2.0

During the period under review, net profits realized by the trust funds administered by the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation amounted to ₱1.2 million, increasing the net worth to ₱36.0 million at the close of the year.

F. AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AND COOPERATIVE FINANCING ASSOCIATION

In 1953, the Agricultural Credit and Cooperative Association granted loans aggregating ₱3.5 million to 66 farmers' cooperative associations, with total membership of 18,995 individual farmers residing in 1,099 barrios of 65 towns and 15 provinces. A large portion of the loans went to the rice producing provinces of Central Luzon, mostly in the form of crop loans.

Loans Granted by the Agricultural Credit and Cooperative Financing Association, Classified According to Type of Loans During the Year, 1953

(Thousand pesos)

Type of loans	Amount	Percent distribution
Crop loans	2,520	72.8
Farm Improvement loans	503	14.5
Commodity loans	145	4.2
Facility loans	293	8.5
Total	3,461	100.0

The ACCFA loans were made available without the customary security requirements in order to make credit available to small farmers. These loans were issued on the basis of the productive capacity of the farmer-members. In addition to the extension of credit facilities, the ACCFA initiated the organization of 121 farmers' cooperative marketing associations with an authorized capital of ₱5.3 million.

On December 31, 1953, the accumulated funds of the ACCFA amounted to ₱4.6 million. The sources of these funds were the balance of the National Cooperative Fund (₱2.4 million), contributions by the FOA-PHILCUSA for administrative expenses (₱0.2 million), and advances by the FOA-PHILCUSA for loaning purposes (₱2.0 million). Of this amount, ₱2.8 million had been released as

loans to member-associations and ₱0.5 million were used to defray administration expenses. Cash on hand at the close of the year amounted to ₱1.3 million.

G. RURAL BANKS

During 1953, 18 rural banks with a combined authorized capital of ₱9.7 million had commenced operation, bringing to a total of 19 the number of rural banks actually in operation as of the end of the year. Nearly one million pesos (₱914 thousand) of the paid-up capital of these banks were subscribed by the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation. The geographical locations of the banks are: 1 in Northern Luzon; 4 in Central Luzon; 9 in Southern Tagalog provinces; 4 in Visayan Islands; and 1 in Mindanao. Credit operations of the rural banks showed that 8,279 loans in the aggregate sum of ₱27.8 million, or an average of ₱338.00 per loan, had been granted during the year under review. Of these credits, agricultural loans for crops, livestocks, poultry, fish and others represented 66.3 percent; commercial loans, 28.6 percent; industrial loans, 4.1 percent; and personal loans, 1 percent. The number and amount of the loans granted classified according to purpose are indicated in the table below:

Loans Granted by* 19 *Operating Rural Banks
***For the Year ended December* 31, 1953**

(Thousand pesos)

Purpose	Number	Amount
Agricultural	5,559	1,855
Commercial	2,102	798
Industrial	406	116
Personal	212	27
Total	8,279	2,796

During the same period, technical training had been extended by the Central Bank to 54 rural bank personnel, or an average of 3 trainees for each of the 19 operating banks.

H. PAWNSHOPS

Pawnshop operations in the City of Manila in 1953 continued to expand both in number as well as volume of loans granted. At the close of the year, there were thirty two (32) pawnshops in opera-

tion to twenty seven (27) in the previous year. These pawnshops accommodated 423,782 borrowers in the aggregate amount of ₱15.1 million, an increase of ₱2.1 million or 12.8 percent over 1952. Of the total loans granted, 53.6 percent were extended to borrowers of less than ₱100.00. Total loan collections in 1953 amounted to ₱14.2 million and the total loans foreclosed to ₱0.2 million, representing less than 2 percent of the total granted during the year. The total loans outstanding as of the end of December, 1953 of all pawnshops amounted to ₱6.5 million, or an increase of ₱0.8 million over the balance outstanding at the beginning of the period. Of this total, 82 percent were still unmatured; 14 percent were less than 3 months overdue; and 4 percent were more than 3 months past due. The expansion both in number and volume of loans granted by pawnshops during the year indicates a strong and growing demand for small loans to meet consumption and other personal expenditures.

***Business Transactions of Pawnshops in the City of Manila,* 1945-1953**

(Thousand pesos)

Period	No. of pawnshops operating during the period	Loans granted during the period	Loans paid[1] during the period	Loans outstanding at end of the period
GRAND TOTAL		56,248	49,764	
1945[a]	2	53	26	27
1946	3	488	273	242
1947	5	1,519	1,294	467
1948	8	2,881	2,687	661
1949	15	3,362	2,964	1,059
1950	20	9,479	7,462	3,076
1951	19	10,289	9,170	4,195
1952	27	13,055	11,531	5,719
1953	32	15,122	14,357	6,484
January	27	1,300	987	6,032
February	27	1,031	1,037	6,026
March	27	1,216	1,257	5,985
April	29	1,165	1,167	5,983
May	29	1,214	1,151	6,046
June	30	1,363	1,144	6,265
July	31	1,328	1,187	6,406
August	31	1,197	1,136	6,467
September	32	1,337	1,266	6,538
October	32	1,362	1,307	6,593
November	32	1,219	1,134	6,678
December	32	1,390	1,584	6,484

SOURCE OF BASIC DATA: Pawnshop Reports

[1] Include foreclosures.

[a] June to December.

I. BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

The building and loan associations operating in the Philippines increased their number to seven during the year when the Davao Building and Loan Association opened for business on March 1, 1953. The combined assets of these credit institutions amounted to ₱9.92 million at the close of the year, or by ₱.85 million or 9.5 percent over the previous year's total of ₱9.07 million. Of the aggregate increase, 79.0 percent was reflected in the loans and mortgages which rose from ₱6.53 million in 1952 to ₱7.21 million at the end of 1953. Of this amount, ₱6.79 million was secured by unencumbered real estate and ₱.42 million by pledged shares of stock.

The capital accounts which are mostly the accumulations of regular, equal, and periodic payments on subscribed shares of stock, showed an increase of ₱.43 million in 1953 over the total of ₱6.35 million in 1952. This was largely due to the expansion in the capital of three of the seven associations as well as the inclusion of ₱167 thousand paid-up capital of the Davao Building and Loan Association.

CHAPTER IX

EXCHANGE POLICY AND MANAGEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESERVE

A. INTRODUCTION

Dictated primarily by the necessity of deploying the limited foreign exchange resources of the country to uses that will accelerate economic development without endangering the external stability of the peso, the Central Bank followed an exchange policy along the same principles as its qualitative credit policy. With respect to exchange allocations for imports which formed the bulk of the country's foreign exchange payments, the following guiding principles were adopted by the Monetary Board:

1. Encourage the industrial development of the country without cutting down imports of essential consumer goods;

2. Promote increasing Filipino participation in the import business; and

3. Simplify the mechanics and administrative procedure involved in the licensing of exchange for import payments so as to avoid disruption in the movement of legitimate trade.

With these guiding principles in mind, the Central Bank gave substantial foreign exchange allocations for producer goods and for essential consumer items, while those for commodities locally produced in adequate quantities as well as non-essentials were reduced. To promote greater Filipino participation in the import trade, regulations providing that only Filipino citizens or Filipino-owned or controlled business enterprises can qualify as new importers and allocating additional quotas to new importers were issued. When the Monetary Board took over the responsibilities of the former Import Control Commission on June 30, 1953, the system of exchange allocation for foreign payments was simplified. The system set up included provisions for automatic approval or disapproval of allocations on the basis of pre-determined standards. As conditions warranted, amendments were introduced which not only facilitated import transactions but also corrected inequities. It may be pointed out that while the system is still in a fluid state and has some defects which are not so easy to remedy, the simplified procedure has worked out with a reasonable degree of efficiency.

Rules and regulations regarding invisibles were standardized effecting substantial savings in the remittances for travel and education. Foreign investments were given further incentive when the remittances on backlog applications for pre-1949 dividends and profits were allowed.

B. MOVEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESERVE

Despite the relatively liberal foreign exchange allocation made by the Central Bank during the second half of the year, the international reserve suffered a loss of only $9.90 million during 1953. At year-end the reserve stood at $295.98 million. Although slightly below the $300 million mark considered as minimum level by the Monetary Board, the reserve at the end of the year is believed to be fully adequate to meet all essential requirements, taking into account the current trends in foreign receipts and payments and the changing pattern of the national product.

***International Reserve of the Philippines*, 1949-1953**

(Million U.S. dollars)

End of period	International reserve of the Central Bank	Net exchange holdings of other banks	Total
December 8, 1949	225.76	24.86	250.62
December 31, 1949	230.70	29.39	260.09
December 31, 1950	295.61	60.30	355.91
December 31, 1951	244.42	59.45	303.87
December 31, 1952	236.06	69.82	305.88
December 31, 1953	240.38	55.60	295.98

Following a general uptrend during the first four months, the international reserve reached a record level of $316.18 million in April, the highest attained during the last two years. From this point the reserve started to decline under pressure of heavy import negotiations during the last weeks of the Import Control Commission. By June 30, it settled down at the low level of $294.63 million. The second half of the year indicated mixed trends. The reserve recovered slightly during the third quarter but again declined towards the year-end on account of the liberal allocations for import payments, particularly for capital goods and raw materials.

International Reserve Quarterly Movement, 1953

(Million U.S. dollars)

Item	December 31, 1952	March 31, 1953	June 30, 1953	September 30, 1953	December 31, 1953
International Reserve of the Central Bank	227.08	238.51	233.42	230.21	230.24
Net foreign exchange holdings of Other Banks	69.82	62.75	51.91	56.67	55.60
Open Account with Japan	8.98	8.73	9.30	12.85	10.14
Total	305.88	309.99	294.63	299.73	295.98

C. COMPOSITION AND INVESTMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK INTERNATIONAL RESERVE

The decline in the international reserve during the year was reflected in the foreign exchange holdings of commercial banks. In contrast, the international reserve of the Central Bank registered a gain of $4.32 million.

International Reserve of the Central Bank

(Million U.S. dollars)

Item	December 31, 1953	December 31, 1952	Increase or decrease (—)
Time Deposits	206.00	206.00	— —
Demand Deposits	10.90	7.17	3.73
United States Treasury Bills	2.99	3.98	- .99
Gold	9.41	9.21	.20
Foreign Currency	.21	.13	.08
Accrued Interest on T/D	.73	.59	.14
Philippine–Japan Open Account	10.14	8.98	1.16
Total	240.38	236.06	4.32

1. Time Deposits

Time deposits of the Central Bank with foreign depositories amounted to $206 million as of December 31, 1953, representing 86 percent of the total international reserve. Although withdrawals were made during the year to meet occasional heavy demands for foreign exchange, the year-end level was the same as that of 1952. The number of depositories for fixed accounts was increased from seven to thirteen in 1953 and the interest rate was raised from 1-5/8 percent to 1-3/4 percent in the second semester which, however, was lowered to 1-1/2 percent early in 1954.

2. **Demand Deposits**

Demand deposits increased from $7.17 million in 1952 to $10.90 million at the end of 1953. Month-end balances fluctuated during the year and reached the lowest level since the imposition of exchange controls in November when it went down to $3.37 million. The Central Bank opened accounts with six new depositories in the United States, bringing the total depository banks to fifteen at the end of the year.

3. **United States Treasury Bills**

At the start of the year, investments in United States Treasury Bills amounted to $4 million. Upon their maturities, these bills were sold and re-invested in new issues. Sales of U.S. Treasury Bills during the year resulted in a net profit of $108,655.92 for the Central Bank. Purchase discounts ranged from 1.6 percent to 2,412 percent, and sales discounts from 1.93 percent to 1.99 percent. As of December 31, 1953, Treasury Bills held by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the account of the Central Bank amounted to $2.99 million.

4. **Gold**

Due to the continued temporary suspension of the regulation providing for the sale to the Central Bank of 25 percent of the gold output of mining companies, gold holdings of the Bank increased by only $.20 million during the year under review. This represented sales made by the Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company to meet their 1952 deficiency, and the forfeitures made by the Bureau of Customs. At the end of the year, gold holdings amounted to $9.41 million, of which $1.70 million were deposited in the vaults of the Central Bank, $.79 million with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and $6.92 million with the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

5. **Foreign Currency**

Foreign currency held by the Central Bank at year-end amounted to $205,241.89 which consisted of $174,888.00 in notes, $20,353.89 in silver coins, and $10,000.00 in gold coins, all in U.S. currency. United States currency surrendered by tourists and travellers amounting to $67,807.93 and gold coins confiscated by the Bureau of Customs valued at $10,000.00 accounted for the increase in foreign currency holdings of the Central Bank.

6. **Open Account with Japan**

The Open Account balance against Japan stood at $10.14 million by the end of 1953. Exports during the year reached a new high of $51.52 million, and imports at $22.83 million, with a net

favorable balance of $28.69 million. Despite the partial payments made by the Bank of Japan of $27.53 million, the initial balance of $8.98 million was added by $1.16 million.

The agreement between the Philippines and Japan was extended twice in 1953. From January 31, it was extended to May 31 and subsequently to September 30. At the time of writing of this report, further extensions to January 31, 1954 and subsequently to March 17, 1954 were made.

The total transactions under the Trade and Financial Agreements between the Philippines and Japan from the date of its inception on July 1, 1950 to December 31, 1953 are indicated hereunder:

***Barter Trade with Japan July* 1, 1950 — *December* 31, 1953**

Total Exports to Japan	$134,864,404.54
Total Imports from Japan	80,382,983.13
Trade Balance	$ 54,481,421.41
Minus—	
Payments made by the Bank of Japan	$ 44,339,411.71
Balance due against Japan, December 31, 1953	$ 10,142,009.70

D. EXCHANGE RATES

The following exchange rates for transactions of not less than $500 remained unchanged during 1953:

Item	Minimum buying rate per $100	Maximum selling rate per $100
Central Bank:		
Telegraphic transfers	₱200.75	₱200.81
Sight drafts	200.70	200.80
Other Banks:		
Telegraphic transfers and sight drafts	200.375	201.50
30-day date drafts	200.00	201.00
30-day sight drafts	199.875	200.875
60-day date drafts	199.50	200.50
60-day sight drafts	199.375	200.375

However, the foregoing selling rates do not include the 17 percent foreign exchange tax levied by the Government on all remittances except items which were specifically exempted by law. Including the tax on foreign exchange, the official selling rate of telegraphic transfers and sight drafts of other banks was actually ₱235.76 (₱201.50 plus ₱34.26 representing the foreign exchange tax).

E. CENTRAL BANK PURCHASES AND SALES OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

An increase in the overall international transactions brought about higher purchases and sales of foreign exchange. Sales during the year amounted to $538.7 million of which $523.2 million or 97.1 percent were sold to commercial banks and the rest to government agencies and other institutions. Purchases aggregated $510.0 million during the year, $508.2 million of which were bought from commercial banks and the rest from other institutions. This year's purchases were $41.2 million or 8.8 percent more than that of 1952. Similarly, sales increased by $34.5 million or 6.8 percent over the sales of the previous year.

F. FOREIGN RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Reversing the favorable balance during the previous year, the foreign exchange receipts and disbursements during 1953 resulted in a deficit of $9.26 million. While both sides registered comparatively higher levels, the increase in disbursements exceeded that of receipts.

***Foreign Exchange Receipts and Disbursements*, 1952-1953**

(Million U.S. dollars)

Item	1953	1952	Increase or decrease (—)
RECEIPTS			
Merchandise exports (cif)[1]	384.84	339.09	45.75
Gold	.19	2.50	– 2.31
U. S. Government expenditures	139.20	134.01	5.19
Miscellaneous invisibles	46.69	60.73	– 14.04
Total	570.92	536.33	34.59
DISBURSEMENTS			
Merchandise imports (cif)[1]	489.18	443.05	46.13
Philippine Government expenditures	17.26	24.89	– 7.63
Miscellaneous invisibles	73.74	66.90	6.84
Total	580.18	534.84	45.34
NET RECEIPTS (DISBURSEMENTS)	(9.26)	1.49	– 10.75

[1] Inclusive of Philippine-Japan Trade Accounts.

Despite the slight decline in the volume of shipments, the higher prices offered in the world market particularly for copra and other coconut products resulted in an increase of $45.75 million in export receipts. There was a corresponding increase of $46.13 mil-

lion in import payments due to a more liberal exchange policy particularly for the importation of producer goods. The net import payment of $104.34 million which was about the same as that of the previous year was more than offset by U.S. government expenditures which registered an increase of $5.19 million. The gain made by this item was almost wholly accounted for by increased payments made by the U.S. Veterans Administration.

Gold receipts amounted to only $.19 million as a result of the 25 percent gold sales requirement. Miscellaneous invisible receipts also suffered a substantial loss of $14.04 million which was due partly to the decrease of donations to residents coming in through money order remittances. The absence of certain non-recurring items this year which were present in 1952, such as the sale of U.S. Government and Philippine Island bonds, also contributed to the decline in receipts from invisibles. Invisible payments, particularly for profit and dividend remittances, increased which gave rise to a wider spread between invisible receipts and payments. This unfavorable movement was partly offset by smaller Philippine Government expenditures abroad which was due to the fact that three installments were paid on the U.S. Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan in 1952 compared to only two installments this year.

G. EXPORT POLICY

Two new regulations aimed at maximizing foreign exchange receipts from exports were issued in 1953 which, however, did not affect the fundamental policies made previously.

To give an opportunity to Philippine vessels and Philippine insurance firms to participate extensively in the barter trade with Japan, Export Regulation No. 19 which provided that export shipments to that country must be paid on a c.i.f. basis was issued on June 24, 1953. In cases where Philippine bottoms were not available, a settlement must be made on a. c. & i. basis. This regulation increased the total export receipts from Japan as in addition to proceeds from the sale of commodities, the country also earned insurance premiums as well as freight charges.

On August 3, 1953, Memorandum to Authorized Agent Banks No. 5 was released which provided for an improvement of the procedure followed in filing applications for exports and the corresponding reports of foreign sales. An important innovation introduced on the forms to be accomplished by exporters was the indication of an expiry date for the reports of foreign sales. This would help assure greater accuracy in the price quotations for export shipments and the proper accounting of foreign exchange receipts from exports.

H. IMPORT POLICIES

In view of the need to conserve foreign exchange to ensure an adequate flow of machinery and raw materials for local industries and for essential consumer goods without endangering the external stability of the peso, the Monetary Board upon the expiration of the Import Control Law on June 30, 1953, decided to continue the controls through its power over the disposition of foreign exchange. Circular No. 44 and Regulation No. 1 were issued setting forth the fundamental principles and procedure to be followed in the granting of dollar quotas for the payment of imports.

The Monetary Board made available $222.4 million for the second semester of 1953. Subsequently an additional allocation of $3 million for producer items was made, resulting in an aggregate certification of $225.4 million. This was $10.6 million higher than the allocation for the preceding semester and $27.1 million more than the amount certified for the corresponding semester of the previous year. Of the total allocation, 47.87 percent were for producer goods; 11.45 percent for highly essential goods; 22.58 percent for consumer items; and 18.10 percent for contingency items primarily for the use of producers.

On December 29, 1953 Regulation No. 9 was issued which gave producers qualifying as "dollar producers" a blanket authority for one year to import all their essential requirements within the framework of their estimated budget for 1954. Similarly, in order to insure an adequate supply of machinery and spare parts, Memorandum No. 23 was issued during the first week of January, 1954 which authorized the restoration to the current quotas of importers letters of credit negotiated against PRISCO licenses and MSA credits during 1953 and the revalidation of unused balance of letters of credit outstanding as of June 30, 1953 covering machinery and spare parts.

Cognizant of the need to effectively balance supply and demand particularly of essential items, Regulation No. 6 was issued on July 21, 1953 permitting the utilization of foreign exchange allocation for a specific commodity, for that commodity or any other commodity embraced within the same division, in accordance with the commodity classification enumerated in Appendices A, B, C, D, and E of Regulation No. 1. This was further amended by the issuance of Memorandum to Authorized Agent Banks No. 18, dated December 1, 1953 which permitted the utilization of foreign exchange for a specific commodity, for that commodity or for any other commodity, under the same category. In addition, this memorandum provided that allocations for items under the non-essential category may be utilized for any commodity classified under the highly es-

sential or essential categories but not vice-versa. Excluded from this provision were the exchange allocations for flour, leaf tobacco and medicine. This amendment made the transfer from one category to another more flexible. Whenever the need for it arose, the list of items included in the Appendix of Regulation No. 1 was also amended.

Regulation No. 1 which provided that only Filipino merchants can qualify as importers, and later, amended to place Americans on the same status as Filipinos, was intended to promote an increasing participation of Filipinos in the import trade. Subsequently, realizing that many Filipino enterprises could not qualify because the volume of their business did not meet the minimum requirement of a quarterly sales amounting to ₱50,000, the Monetary Board approved Memorandum to Authorized Agent Banks No. 16 on November 23, 1953 which made it possible for Filipino cooperatives to qualify as importers in cases where individual members cannot meet the condition imposed by the Central Bank. To further encourage new importers, Memorandum to Authorized Agent Banks No. 32 was approved during the early part of 1954, increasing their quotas for the first semester of 1954 by 20 percent compared to that of the second half of 1953.

In order to facilitate negotiations by importers and to avoid unnecessary delays, Regulation No. 1 gave authorized agent banks the authority to automatically open letters of credit for old importers and producers who had records of having opened letters of credit in 1952. During the semester the Monetary Board also increased the powers granted to agent banks whenever there was a need of simplifying the procedure. To give the same facilities to old and pre-1953 new importers, Memorandum to Authorized Agent Bank No. 16 was issued on October 22, 1953, which provided that instead of the Bankers' Committee acting on the applications of pre-1953 new importers, Authorized Agent Banks were given the authority to approve them. On December 1, 1953, Memorandum No. 18 was passed which permitted Agent Banks to extend letters of credit established in 1953 inclusive of those opened on the basis of licenses issued by the Import Control Commission. The same Memorandum authorized Agent Banks to permit the utilization of the second semester, 1953 quota up to January 20, 1954 in order to make up for the delay in opening letters of credit.

I. INVISIBLES

The Central Bank was able to reduce its regular budget for invisibles through the standardization of policies particularly those affecting travel and educational remittances for private individuals and government personnel.

The Monetary Board approved Resolution No. 630, dated August 8, 1953, providing for a standardization of the amount of funds that could be allowed to government personnel on official business abroad. On September 24, 1953, Resolution No. 814 was likewise approved by the Monetary Board fixing a schedule to be followed in granting foreign exchange remittance for the maintenance and living expenses of the children of resident aliens who were sent to their home country to study. The same resolution provided that in cases where any form of scholarship was granted to the student, the value thereof should be deducted from the stipulated allowances.

In order to fulfill a previous commitment made by the Central Bank as well as to provide an incentive to foreign capital, a special budget of $15.95 million was appropriated by the Monetary Board to pay for pre-December 9, 1949 backlog, out of which $13.125 million have been actually remitted. However, for the purpose of spreading the pressure on the international reserve caused by remittances of profits, dividends, earnings and services, a policy of distributing them in monthly installments was adopted.

J. GOLD POLICY

In the Annual Report of 1952 the Monetary Board recommended the granting of tax relief to mining companies in order to enable them to continue operations and if possible to expand production. In line with this proposal, Republic Act No. 909 was approved which provided for a uniform rate of 1-1/2 percent ad valorem production tax on gold output in place of the graduated rates previously levied.

Despite this aid, however, marginal mining companies found it difficult to continue operations due allegedly to the minimum wage law which raised the cost structure of the industry, as well as the continued decline in prices of gold in the domestic and world markets. Because of these new developments the Monetary Board refrained from reimposing its temporarily suspended regulation requiring gold producers to sell 25 percent of their output to the Central Bank.

To remedy the plight of the industry, two proposals have been advanced by marginal gold producers: (1) the issuance by the Central Bank of gold certificates in exchange for gold to be delivered to it, such certificates to serve as permits to purchase foreign exchange for the importation of merchandise and for the payment of invisibles; and (2) direct subsidy.

It is claimed that the issuance of gold certificates will be an improvement over the present system inasmuch as under this proposed scheme, gold produced by the mining companies will be turned

over to the Central Bank and will thus form part of the international reserve. However, the increase in the foreign exchange holdings of the Central Bank would only be temporary since the utilization of the gold certificates will automatically cancel off any increase arising from the sale of gold to the Central Bank. Furthermore, the scheme, if it is to benefit gold mining companies, would require the Central Bank to manipulate its foreign exchange availabilities in such a manner as to raise the peso price of dollars in the free market. In other words, for the benefit of marginal gold producers, the external value of the currency will be depreciated, at least for certain uses. Obviously the multiplicity of exchange rates that will result from this scheme would make it difficult to plan the operations of business enterprises, and will give rise to the closing down of many of them. It may also be mentioned that the International Monetary Fund as well as the U.S. Government are in principle opposed to multiple exchange practices and are likely to disapprove this plan.

A second proposal is the granting of direct subsidy to mining companies in consideration for the sale to the Central Bank of their total gold output at the official price of ₱70 per fine ounce. This would need an additional appropriation and might entail administrative difficulties. It might also set a precedent so that other industries may press for similar privileges from the Government. However, it should be pointed out that gold belongs to a distinct category inasmuch as it is the basis on which the value of our currency is expressed and is the only commodity which has an official price. Furthermore, some advantages would be derived under this arrangement, in terms of an increase in the international reserve and the elimination of this source of blackmarket dollars.

Obviously, both proposals have drawbacks. However, in the event that it becomes necessary to extend some sort of a relief to the mining companies, it is felt that the granting of direct subsidy on a temporary basis not exceeding one year might be subject to less serious objections than the dollar certificate plan. In order that the subsidy will not be in conflict with the provisions of Article IV, Section 2 of the Fund Agreements, and will not constitute a devaluation of the currency, it should not be in the form of a fixed increase in the gold price, but should be based on production cost similar to that of the Canadian system.

CHAPTER X

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

A. INTRODUCTION

Unlike the operation in the preceding fiscal year when a surplus of ₱73.4 million was realized, or in earlier postwar periods when sizeable deficits were persistently incurred, the National Government maintained a balanced budget during fiscal year 1953. Despite the slackening in tax collection performance, it was nonetheless able to finance its current expenditures wholly through ordinary sources of revenue. For the period under review, the consolidated revenue and expenditures of the general, special and bond funds amounted to ₱630.8 million and ₱631.1 million, respectively. The overall revenue of these funds declined by ₱78.0 million and the aggregate expenditures by ₱4.3 million as compared with the revenue and expenditures in fiscal year 1952. Considerable reductions were registered in collections from excise tax, license and business tax and import duties. On the expenditure side, defense and economic development outlays were greatly curtailed in favor of increases for education, social welfare and administration.

While the revenue and expenditures of the National Government in fiscal year 1953 came to a close balance, the cash resources of the general, special and bond funds actually went up by ₱49.2 million. This was, however, matched by an increase of ₱49.5 million in the net payables of these funds. Moreover, it was offset and exceeded by the depletion of the cash balances of the fiduciary and trust funds. Exclusive of cash in the hands of collecting and disbursing officers, the overall cash position as of June 30, 1953 of all national funds inclusive of fiduciary and trust funds was ₱37.2 million below that obtaining at the beginning of fiscal year 1953. In the second semester of calendar year 1953, there was a further deterioration in the cash position in the amount of ₱67.9 million due to the seasonal decline in revenue collections and the relatively heavy disbursements during this period. For the calendar year 1953, the cash balance of all national funds suffered an aggregate contraction of ₱34.5 million. In this regard it should be pointed out that this diminution did not necessarily cause an expansion in the money supply. On the contrary, the fiscal operations of the National Government in calendar year 1953 resulted in a net withdrawal of ₱16.5 million from the money supply, after taking into account the amount of Government disbursements abroad and the redemptions of Government obligations held by the banking system.

As of December 31, 1953, the gross public debt of the national and local governments including those of government corporations stood at ₱1,103.6 million, representing an increase of ₱313.5 million

over the outstanding obligation of ₱790.2 million a year ago. The tremendous growth in the public debt during the year was accounted for by the grant of supplementary backpay to army veterans under Republic Act No. 897 estimated at ₱250.0 million, the National Power Corporation loan of ₱40.0 million which was obtained from the Export-Import Bank and the additional issue of Rehabilitation Finance Corporation bonds worth ₱51.7 million.

B. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

The National Government incurred a slight deficit of ₱0.3 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 in contrast to a surplus of ₱73.4 million realized in the preceding fiscal year. The consolidated statement of the operations of the general, special and bond funds for these two fiscal years compares as follows:

General, Special and Bond Funds

(Million pesos)

Item	Fiscal year 1953	Fiscal year 1952	Increase or decrease (—)
Total Revenue and Transfers	630.8	708.8	– 78.0
Taxation (net)	526.3	599.0	– 72.7
Incidental revenue	7.9	8.7	– 0.8
Earnings and other credits	91.2	96.8	– 5.5
Repayment of advances	5.2	4.3	0.9
Interfund transfers	0.1	——	0.1
Total Expenditures and Transfers	631.1	635.4	– 4.3
Education	167.4	152.9	14.5
Defense	169.6	185.7	– 16.2
Economic development	151.0	167.8	– 16.8
Social welfare	47.6	43.2	4.4
Administration	55.9	50.5	5.3
Public debt	37.4	34.7	2.8
Aids and transfers	2.2	0.6	1.6
Surplus or deficit (–)	– 0.3	73.4	– 73.7

It will be noted that in fiscal year 1953 total revenue declined by ₱78.0 million while aggregate expenditures dropped by ₱4.3 million. Another significant feature was the notable change in the pattern of government expenditures.

Tax receipts comprising about 83 percent of aggregate revenue suffered a heavy reduction in the amount of ₱72.7 million. This was reflected mainly in the collection of excise tax, license and business tax and import duties. Accounting for 87.6 percent of tax receipts, these sources of revenue registered a combined decrement of ₱58.6 million.

The special excise tax on foreign exchange which provided the government with about 25 percent of its tax receipts since its imposition on March 28, 1951 yielded only ₱115.1 million or ₱40.2 million less than that derived from this source in the previous fiscal year. The reduction in the proceeds from the exchange tax was due largely to the amendments in Republic Act No. 601 which permitted the exemption of additional items, the shifting of the pattern of imports towards the tax exempt items, and the refund of taxes collected on exempted items in the previous year. Receipts from excise taxes on imported merchandise, particularly on cigarettes, also recorded a decline but this was partly offset by the rise in the collection of specific taxes on locally manufactured products.

License and business tax collections contracted by a total of ₱22.6 million, ₱17.8 million of which amount was reflected in advance sales taxes collected by the Bureau of Customs. Percentage taxes collected on sales covered by Section 186 of the National Internal Revenue Code likewise decreased by ₱3.7 million. In addition, other declines were reflected in documentary stamp tax (₱0.9 million), residence tax (₱0.7 million or 14.3 percent), immigration tax (₱0.6 million or 17.2 percent), inheritance tax (₱0.4 million), franchise tax (₱0.2 million) and war profits tax (₱0.1 million). On the other hand, the revenue from income tax was bolstered by ₱8.3 million. The proceeds from the corporate income tax rose by a total of ₱12.1 million although this amount was partly offset by the drop of ₱3.9 million in the personal income tax and withholding tax on salaries and wages. There were minor increases in wharfage fees and tonnage dues amounting to ₱0.7 million and ₱0.1 million, respectively.

The decline of ₱0.8 million in incidental revenue may be traced to the fall in revenues from public forests and lesser sales of public domain while the reduction of ₱5.5 million in earnings and other credits was accounted for mainly by the decrement of ₱16.7 million in prior year credits. These partly offset the boost of ₱14.2 million in income incidental to functional activities and that emanating from the operation of commercial and industrial units as well as interest on investments. Although interest receipts, exchange charges and contributions to sinking funds of the local governments and the Metropolitan Water District bonds were reduced, repayment of advances increased by ₱0.9 million owing to the repayment of the principal on interim bonds.

Of the aggregate expenditures totalling ₱631.1 million, those incurred for defense remained the largest, constituting 26.9 percent, notwithstanding a substantial reduction of ₱16.2 million for fiscal year 1953. Expenditures for education and for economic development ranked next with shares of 26.5 percent and 23.9 percent, respectively.

The reduction in defense spending may be attributed partly to the elimination of continuing appropriations for specific projects of the Department of National Defense. Significantly, there was a

10.0 percent curtailment in the economic development spending. Provisions for capital outlays and investment dwindled from ₱55.6 million in fiscal year 1952 to only ₱12.3 million in fiscal year 1953. All other items related to this particular governmental function showed increases, the most notable of which were reflected in the development of commerce (₱6.3 million), PHILCUSA Counterpart Fund (₱5.2 million), development of plant industry (₱5.2 million), conservation and development of natural resources (₱3.5 million), postal and communication services (₱3.3 million), and operations of commercial and industrial units (₱2.1 million).

Expenditures for education which shared 26.5 percent of the total outlay in fiscal year 1953 was ₱14.5 million or 9.5 percent above those of the previous fiscal period. This was brought about by the opening of additional classes and the standardization of the basic salaries of teachers. On account of the supplementary allotments for public health and sanitation, social welfare spending went up by ₱4.4 million. Expenditures for administration likewise rose by ₱5.3 million as a consequence of the increase in expenditures for executive direction and control. Increases were also shown in servicing of the public debt (₱2.8 million) and in aids and transfers to local governments (₱1.6 million).

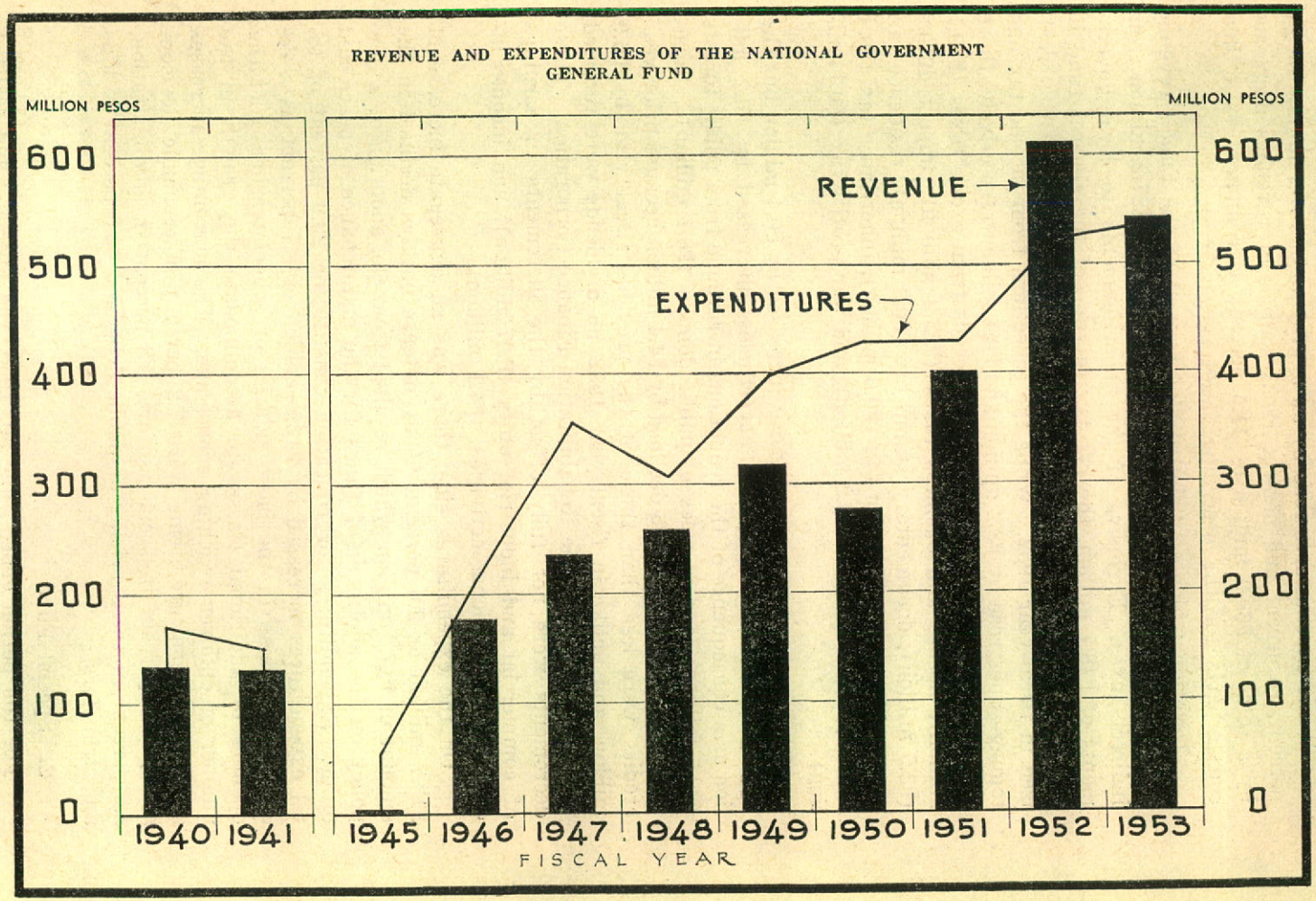
1. General Fund

In fiscal year 1953, the General Fund realized a total revenue of ₱539.7 million including transfers and incurred expenditures of ₱534.9 million, thus netting a surplus of ₱4.7 million. This surplus was ₱83.6 million less than that realized in fiscal year 1952. A comparison of the Fund's revenue and expenditures in fiscal years 1953 and 1952 is shown below:

General Fund

(Million pesos)

Item	Fiscal year 1953	Fiscal year 1952	Increase or decrease (—)
Total Revenue and Transfers	539.7	609.5	- 69.9
Taxation (net)	482.5	545.2	- 62.7
Incidental revenue	6.1	6.2	- 0.2
Earnings and other credits	49.6	54.0	- 4.3
Repayment of advances	1.1	3.6	- 2.5
Interfund transfers	0.3	0.5	- 0.2
Total Expenditures and Transfers	534.9	521.2	13.7
Education	160.1	147.3	12.8
Defense	164.1	181.7	- 17.6
Economic development	69.7	65.0	4.7
Social welfare	46.9	42.7	4.2
Administration	49.4	45.0	4.4
Public debt	37.2	34.3	2.9
Aids and transfers	7.5	5.2	2.2
Surplus or deficit (–)	4.7	88.3	- 83.6


REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT
GENERAL FUND
MILLION PESOS
MILLION PESOS
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
REVENUE
EXPENDITURES
1940
1941
1945
1946
1947
1948
1949
1950
1951
1952
1953
FISCAL YEAR

While expenditures rose by an aggregate of ₱13.7 million or 2.6 percent, recurrent and non-recurrent sources of revenues decreased by a total of ₱69.9 million or 11.5 percent as compared with their counterparts for the preceding fiscal period.

Taxation which contributed 89.4 percent of the Fund's revenue consisted of ₱355.3 million from direct taxes and ₱127.2 million from indirect taxes. Exclusive of the apportionments to local governments of ₱48.7 million, the net tax revenue of the general fund in fiscal year 1953 was ₱62.7 million or 11.5 percent short of that realized in fiscal year 1952. While the collections from income tax and tonnage dues rose by ₱8.2 million and ₱0.1 million respectively, there were significant reductions in the proceeds from excise taxes (₱29.1 million), license and business taxes (₱23.2 million), import duties (₱3.9 million), documentary stamp tax (₱0.9 million), residence tax (₱0.7 million), immigration tax (₱0.6 million), inheritance tax (₱0.4 million), franchise tax (₱0.2 million), and war profits tax (₱0.1 million).

Fines, penalties and forfeitures increased by ₱0.4 million but the aggregate incidental revenue nevertheless decreased by ₱0.2 million as a consequence of the reductions in revenue from public forests (₱0.5 million), and in sales of public domain (₱0.1 million). Earnings and other credits also declined by ₱4.4 million because prior year credits were less than those of the previous fiscal year by ₱6.9 million, and unlike in fiscal year 1952 no dividends were received from investments in the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation. These decrements were not fully offset by the increments in earnings of commercial and industrial units (₱.07 million), and income incidental to functional activities (₱4.1 million).

On the expenditures side, there was an aggregate increase of ₱13.7 million or 2.6 percent. Only defense outlays declined in the amount of ₱17.6 million which resulted from the adoption of a new policy on the allotment of funds for the maintenance of peace and order. Expenditures for education constituting 29.9 percent of total expenditures increased by ₱12.8 million or 8.7 percent as a result of the raise in the basic salaries of school teachers and the opening of additional classes to accommodate the growth in the number of children reaching school age. The percentage increases in other expenditure items were 7.2 percent in economic development, 10.0 percent in social welfare, 9.8 percent in administration, 8.6 percent in the servicing of public debt, and 42.9 percent in aids and transfers.

2. Special Fund

For the period ended June 30, 1953, the Special Fund realized a surplus of ₱1.8 million. This compares unfavorably with the ₱33.6

million surplus netted in fiscal year 1952. Revenue and transfers from other funds fell by ₱10.6 million whereas expenditures and transfers to other funds exceeded those of last fiscal year by ₱21.1 million. A comparison of the revenue and expenditures of the Special Fund in fiscal years 1952 and 1953 is presented below:

Special Fund

(Million pesos)

Item	Fiscal year 1953	Fiscal year 1952	Increase or decrease (—)
Total Revenue and Transfers	93.1	103.7	– 10.6
Net tax receipts	43.8	53.8	– 10.0
Incidental revenue	1.8	2.5	– 0.6
Earnings and other credits	41.5	42.7	– 1.2
Repayment of advances	0.2	0.2	— —
Interfund appropriations	5.8	4.6	1.2
Total Expenditures and Transfers	91.2	70.1	21.1
Education	7.3	5.6	1.7
Defense	5.4	4.0	1.4
Economic development	70.5	54.0	16.5
Social welfare	0.6	0.5	0.2
Administration	6.3	5.2	1.1
Public debt	0.2	0.3	– 0.2
Aids and transfers	0.9	0.5	0.4
Surplus or deficit (–)	1.8	33.6	– 31.8

With the exception of interfund appropriations, all the principal sources of the Fund's revenue deteriorated, to wit: net tax receipts by 18.6 percent, incidental revenue by 25.6 percent, and earnings and other credits by 2.9 percent. Although the allotments of motor fuel receipts to local governments was raised by ₱7.7 million over that of the previous period, gross revenue from the excise tax on motor fuel declined by ₱3.1 million, thereby sizeably reducing the net tax receipts of the Fund to a large extent. Incidental revenue also declined due to the decrease in the revenue from public forests (₱0.2 million) and the sales of public domain (₱0.4 million). Interest from loans and investments rose by ₱8.5 million but the Fund's earnings and other credits were nevertheless reduced inasmuch as the collection of prior year credits was ₱9.8 million less than that of fiscal year 1952.

All expenditure items of the Special Fund other than public debt servicing increased. Outlays for economic development registered an increment of ₱16.5 million, a large portion of which went to the development of plant industry (₱8.0 million), and the development of commerce (₱6.0 million). Expenditures for educa-

tion, defense, administration, aids and transfers, and social welfare also increased in the amount of ₱1.7 million, ₱1.4 million, ₱0.4 million and ₱0.2 million, respectively.

3. Bond Fund

During fiscal year 1953, the Bond Fund incurred a deficit of ₱6.8 million which was ₱41.7 million less than that incurred in fiscal year 1952. Total revenue and transfers amounted to ₱4.2 million as against expenditures of ₱11.0 million. The revenue and expenditures of this Fund for the fiscal years 1953 and 1952 are compared below:

Bond Fund

(Million pesos)

Item	Fiscal year 1953	Fiscal year 1952	Increase or decrease (—)
Total Revenue and Transfers	4.2	0.6	3.6
Earnings and other credits	0.2	0.1	0.1
Repayment of advances	3.9	0.5	3.4
Interfund transfers	0.1	— —	0.1
Expenditures	11.0	49.1	- 38.1
Economic development	10.8	48.8	- 38.0
Administration	0.2	0.3	- 0.1
Surplus or deficit (-)	- 6.8	- 48.5	41.7

The Fund's revenue from the repayment of advances on interim bonds under Republic Act No. 266 exceeded that derived in fiscal year 1952 by ₱3.5 million. Likewise, a minor increase of ₱0.1 million was noted in income incidental to functional activities, prior year's credits and sales of fixed assets. Unlike in the preceding fiscal year when there were no interfund transfers, a sum of ₱0.1 million was received from the Treasury Miscellaneous Fiduciary Fund.

The bulk of the Fund's expenditures during the fiscal year under review was made up of ₱10.8 million for economic development which was ₱38.0 million short of that incurred for the same purpose in the previous fiscal year. Of this amount, ₱9.3 million represented outlays and investments. Expenditures for the development of plant industry absorbed ₱1.3 million and ₱0.2 million went to administration expenses such as executive direction and control and the protection of life and property from force majeure.

C. CASH POSITION OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Including all national funds, the cash position of the National Government deteriorated in fiscal year 1953 and it was further depleted during the period from July 1 to December 31, 1953. Excepting those of the general fund, cash resources of the special, bond, fiduciary and trust funds continuously declined throughout the period. The biggest decline was reflected in the fiduciary and trust funds.

Exclusive of the fiduciary and trust funds, the combined cash resources (general, special and bond funds) attained a level of ₱597.9 million as of June 30, 1953 from ₱548.7 million at the beginning of the fiscal year. The movement and distribution of these balances may be seen in the following comparative statements:

(Million pesos)

Item	June 30, 1953	June 30, 1952	Increase or decrease (—)
By Holder			
Cash in Treasury vault and depositories	136.6	125.0	11.6
Cash with Collecting Officers	45.8	21.4	24.4
Cash with Disbursing Officers	415.5	402.3	13.2
Total	597.9	548.7	49.2
By Fund			
General Fund	452.1	377.8	74.3
Special Fund	123.8	133.6	– 9.7
Bond Fund	22.0	37.3	– 15.4
Total	597.9	548.7	49.2

While the cash balances of the special and bond funds were depleted to the extent of ₱25.1 million, that of the general fund improved in the sum of ₱74.3 million, thereby netting an increment of ₱49.2 million. Of this amount, ₱11.6 million was reflected in cash in Treasury vaults and depositories, and ₱37.6 million in cash held by collecting and disbursing officers.

Notwithstanding that the general, special and bond funds incurred a slight deficit of ₱0.3 million, their combined cash position improved as there was an accompanying rise in the accounts payable of these funds, as follows:

	(Million pesos)	
I. Cash Receipts	605.9	
Cash Disbursements	556.7	
Net increase in Cash Balance		49.2
Add:		
Deficit	0.3	
Redemption of Public Debt	23.5	23.8
Difference		73.0
II. Payables as at June 30, 1953	740.3	
Payables as at July 1, 1952	642.3	98.0
Deduct:		
Receivables as at June 30, 1953	267.9	
Receivables as at July 1, 1952	242.9	25.0
Net Increase in Payables		73.0

In this connection, it should be pointed out that the accounts payable shown above included unexpended appropriations for the period under review. Moreover, part of these payables constitutes actual disbursements made by the disbursing officers during the period but which still remained unliquidated for one reason or another. In effect, the major portion of the cash recorded to be in the hands of disbursing officers would no longer be available for current appropriations.

Exclusive of cash in the hands of collecting and disbursing officers, the overall balances in all national funds including those in the fiduciary and trust funds as of the dates indicated were as follows:

(Million pesos)

Item	December 31, 1953	June 30, 1953	December 31, 1952	June 30, 1952
Treasury vaults	4.6	3.5	6.7	3.8
Philippine National Bank	60.9	44.4	40.6	42.3
Current Account "A"	2.0	12.2	14.1	5.9
Current Account "B"	1.6	2.2	1.5	10.4
Fixed Deposit	12.0	— —	— —	— —
Special and Other Accounts	19.3	5.0	— —	— —
Branches and Agencies	26.0	25.0	25.0	26.0
Central Bank of the Philippines	44.9	130.3	97.6	169.4
Treasurer of the Philippines	0.6	20.4	2.2	4.0
Advances from the Central Bank	[a]	21.2	22.7	30.9
Securities Stabilization Fund	5.1	18.2	12.2	12.2
Veterans' Hospital Project No. 1 a/c.	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Veterans' Hospital Project No. 2 a/c.	— —	— —	— —	— —
War Damage and Other Trust Funds	7.6	38.5	38.1	91.1
Bond Sinking Fund	[a]	[a]	[a]	— —
MSA Counterpart Fund	23.3	19.5	11.4	21.4
Industrial Guaranty and Loan Fund.	5.1	5.0	10.0	— —
Agricultural Credit and Cooperative Finance Administration	[a]	1.9	— —	— —
Rural Banks Trust Fund	1.1	1.7	— —	— —
Fiscal Agency Fund	1.1	3.9	0.8	9.6
Total	110.4	178.3	144.9	215.5

[a] Less than ₱50.000.

In the first half of fiscal year 1953, the depletion of the cash resources of the National Government amounted to ₱70.6 million. This was partially restored in the second half of the period when it rose by ₱33.4 million, thus resulting in a net decline of only ₱37.2 million for the fiscal year. Cash in Treasury vaults and deposit balances in the Philippine National Bank were maintained at almost the same levels throughout the period, although there was a slight change in the composition of the latter. The decline was wholly reflected in the deposit accounts with the Central Bank, particularly those of the Trust Funds, proceeds from Central Bank advances and Fiscal Agency Fund.

The withdrawals of ₱53.0 million in the trust funds during the first half of the fiscal year were taken largely from the accounts of the Motor Vehicle and Highway Special Funds and the Sinking Fund. Releases to Ambuklao Hydro-electric Project and National Shipyard and Steel Mills from the unutilized balance of Central Bank advances to the National Government under Section 137 of Republic Act No. 265 aggregated ₱9.7 million for the period. Cash advances to various government bureaus and agencies, and transfers to the demand deposits of the National Treasurer reduced the working balance of the Fiscal Agency Fund by ₱5.7 million. On the other hand, the deposits of the National Treasurer, Securities Stabilization Fund, Industrial Loan and Guaranty Fund, Agricultural Credit and Cooperative Financing Administration and Rural Bank Trust Fund accumulated by net amounts of ₱16.4 million, ₱5.9 million, ₱5.0 million, ₱1.9 million and ₱1.7 million, respectively.

In the subsequent period from July 1 to December 31, 1953, the overall cash balance of the National Government was further depleted in the amount of ₱67.9 million due to the seasonal decline in revenue collections and the particularly heavy disbursements during the semester. Government deposits in the Philippine National Bank gained by ₱16.4 million but this was exceeded by the drop of ₱19.8 million in the demand deposits of the National Treasurer in the Central Bank. The remaining portion of the extraordinary advances from the Central Bank was entirely released to development projects, ₱20.3 million of which went to the hydro-electric power projects of the National Power Corporation. Out of the Securities Stabilization Fund, an additional ₱13.1 million was invested in development bonds in the months of October and November, 1953. Furthermore, an aggregate amount of ₱31.0 million was gradually withdrawn from the trust funds and transferred to the current account of the National Treasurer for the financing of ordinary expenditures.

D. PUBLIC DEBT

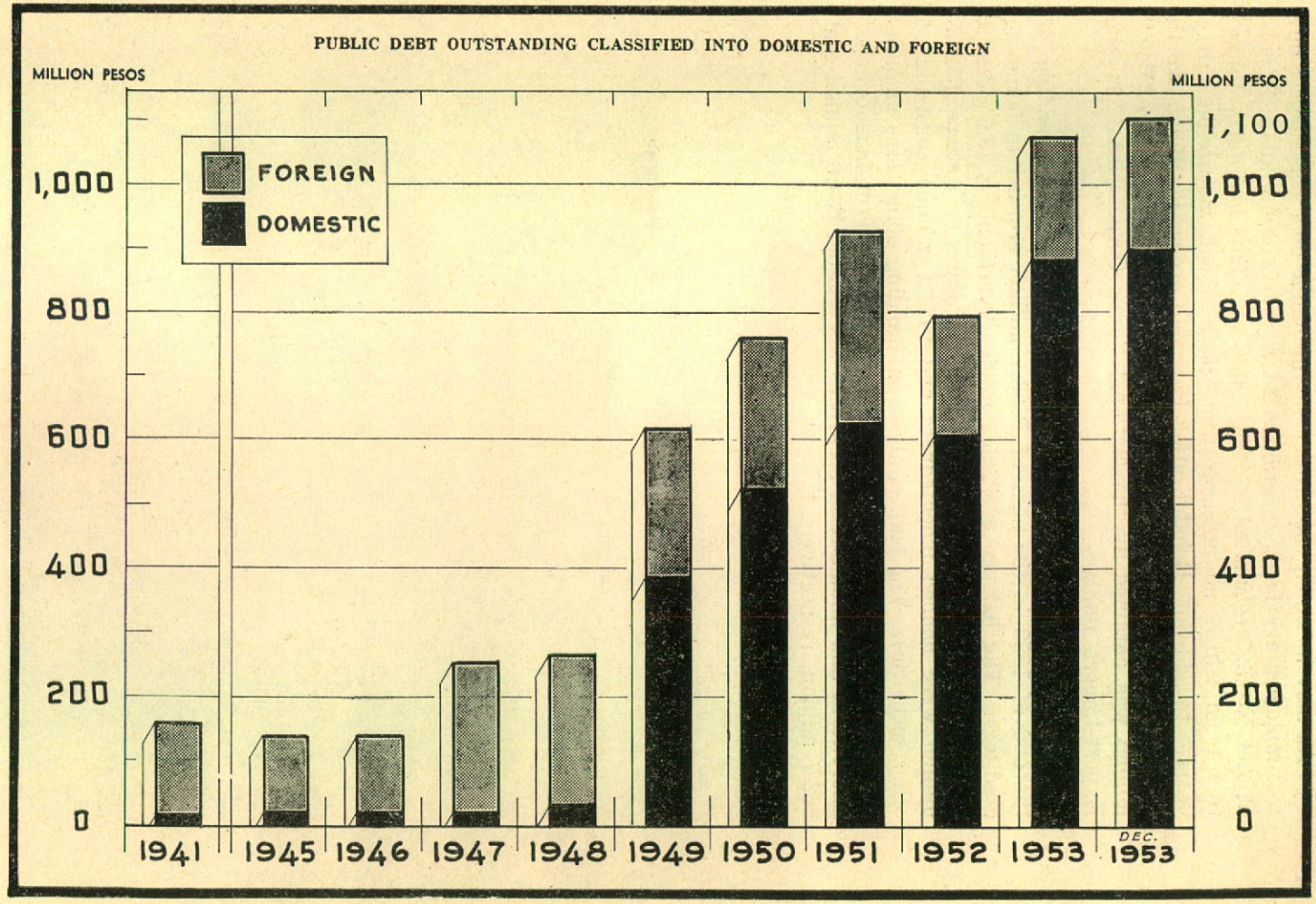
As of December 31, 1953, the gross public debt of the national and local governments including government corporations stood at ₱1,103.6 million. Of this amount, ₱734.4 million was incurred to meet budgetary needs and ₱369.2 million was contracted for the financing of development projects. A comparative resumé of the gross public debt at the end of 1953 and 1952 classified by purpose and by political subdivision, is shown below:

(Million pesos)

Item	December 31, 1953	December 31, 1952	Increase or decrease (—)
Total Public Debt	1,103.6	790.2	313.5
Budgetary Obligations	734.4	512.5	221.9
National Government	650.1	428.4	221.7
Provincial Government	35.2	35.1	0.1
Municipal Government	18.0	18.0	— —
City Government	10.1	10.0	0.1
Government Corporations	21.0	21.0	— —
Development Debts	369.2	277.6	91.6
National Government	204.8	204.9	- 0.1
Provincial Government	0.7	0.7	— —
City Government	4.2	4.2	— —
Government Corporations	159.5	67.8	91.7

The outstanding public debt at the close of calendar year 1953 represents an increase of ₱313.5 million over the one-year period, ₱221.9 million of which increment pertain to budgetary obligations and ₱91.6 million for developmental purposes, accounted as follows:

	(Million pesos)	
Public Debt Outstanding, December 31, 1952		790.2
Add:		
Additional certificates of indebtedness released to holders of emergency currency	0.6	
Backpay obligation to veterans of World War II	250.0	
Loan of the Province of Leyte from the Central Bank of the Philippines	0.1	
Loan of the City of Baguio from the Central Bank of the Philippines	0.1	
New issues of Rehabilitation Finance Corporation Bonds	51.7	
National Power Corporation loan from the Export-Import Bank	40.0	342.5
Less:		
Amortization on loan from the U. S. Government	7.0	
Redemption of treasury notes	9.9	
Installments on budgetary loan from the U. S. Reconstruction Finance Corporation	12.0	
Installment on loan from the U. S. War Assets Administration	0.2	(29.1)
Public debt outstanding, December 31, 1953		1,103.6


PUBLIC DEBT OUTSTANDING CLASSIFIED INTO DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN
MILLION PESOS
MILLION PESOS
FOREIGN
DOMESTIC
1,100
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
1941
1945
1946
1947
1948
1949
1950
1951
1952
1953
DEC. 1953

As may be noted the growth in the public debt was largely due to supplementary backpay granted to Army veterans under Republic Act No. 897 estimated at ₱250.0 million. This long-term obligation from which no proceeds were realized will mature in thirty years. In addition, Rehabilitation Finance Corporation Bonds worth ₱51.7 million were sold to financial institutions and a loan of ₱40.0 million was obtained by the National Power Corporation from the Export-Import Bank.

More than four-fifths of the gross public debt outstanding at the end of 1953 in the sum of ₱898.1 million accrued to domestic creditors. The balance of ₱205.5 million representing 18.6 percent of the total consisted of foreign debts. Of these obligations, ₱327.5 million were bonded indebtedness and ₱776.1 million consisted of other securities. The bulk of these outstanding obligations amounting to ₱1,006.3 million were in the form of long-term indebtedness. Short-term and middle-term securities aggregated ₱34.6 million and ₱62.7 million, respectively.

CHAPTER XI

THE CENTRAL BANK AS FISCAL AGENT AND BANKER OF THE GOVERNMENT

This chapter describes the activities of the Central Bank in its role as fiscal agent, banker, and financial adviser of the Philippine Government. These include the marketing of government securities and administration of the Securities Stabilization Fund, the servicing of the public debt, transactions with foreign institutions in behalf of the Government, fiscal agency service, the collection of the tax on foreign exchange, the administration of the Industrial Loan and Guaranty Fund and the PHILCUSA-FOA Counterpart Fund, and the operation of the Priority Assistance Committee.

A. SALE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE SECURITIES STABILIZATION FUND

The Central Bank, through the Securities Market Department, sold government obligations for the account of the National Government amounting to ₱22,437,450 in 1953, as follows:

Treasury Bills, 2-1/8 percent with nine-month maturity	₱15,000,000.00
Rehabilitation and Development Bonds (Definitive)	7,437,450.00
Total	₱22,437,450.00

During the five-year period from 1949, the aggregate of government securities sold amounted to ₱124.46 million, consisting of Rehabilitation and Development bonds, ₱39.73 million; Treasury bills, ₱62.80 million; Treasury Notes, ₱14.89 million; and Certificates of Indebtedness, ₱7.04 million.

1. Treasury Bills

The ₱15 million treasury bills outstanding on December 31, 1952 were fully redeemed on April 5, 1953. Another issue of ₱15 million discounted at 2-1/8 percent, to mature on January 6, 1954, was sold exclusively to banks on April 6, 1953.

The Secretary of Finance on December 29, 1953 issued an invitation for tenders by public notices and through press releases for ₱15 million of one-year treasury bills. The proceeds from this new

set of treasury bills would in effect be a refunding of the present issue outstanding as of December 31, 1953, with a total face amount of ₱15 million. The bid was scheduled for January 4, 1954.

2. Rehabilitation and Development Bonds

Total sales of Rehabilitation and Development Bonds during the year amounted to ₱7,437,450, which were ₱146,010 less than the preceding year. Sales to private banks and government entities accounted for 90 percent of the total for the period. Sales to banks rose to ₱3,834,440 compared to ₱202,300 in 1952, while purchases by government entities dropped from ₱6,594,510 to ₱2,814,500. Bonds worth ₱1,243,090 were acquired from the RFC by the Central Bank for the account of the Securities Stabilization Fund. The cessation of the RFC purchases of Rehabilitation and Development Bonds was responsible for the contraction in sale to government entities. A healthy trend in the ownership of Rehabilitation and Development Bonds was the steady increase in purchases by individuals.

3. Administration of the Securities Stabilization Fund

Although selling transactions were also authorized under Section 125 of the Central Bank Act, there was no sale of the securities held by this fund except when the facilities of the fund were used to effect necessary adjustments in the holdings of the bond sinking funds. The Securities Stabilization Fund, in special instances, was used as a clearing fund to make interfund transfers of investments among and between sinking funds practicable. Otherwise, the transactions were limited to the purchases of eligible securities, the major portion of which were RFC certificates acquired from the Philippine National Bank.

Securities Stabilization Fund Status Report
As of December 31, 1953

Cash due from the Central Bank			₱ 5,075,763.78	
Investments:				
R and D Bonds—				
Coupon	₱	10,699.94		
Registered		2,178,860.50	2,189,560.44	
Other Bonds			13,199,050.00	
Accrued Interest Purchased			143,159.52	
Accrued Interest Receivable:				
R and D Bonds			7,454.56	
Other Bonds			74,482.01	
Deferred Credits				
Interest on R and D Bonds				₱ 7,454.56
Due to Trust				
Republic of the Philippines				20,682,015.75
Total			₱20,689,470.31	₱20,689,470.31

During the year, total purchases of bonds issued and fully guaranteed by the Philippine Government amounted to ₱15,388,680.00. Of this, ₱2,189,630 were Rehabilitation and Development bonds bought from the following: corporations and business firms, ₱4,000; individuals, ₱27,040; and government entities, ₱2,158,590. Purchases of other bonds reached ₱13,199,050, of which purchases from individual holders amounted to ₱15,900 and from government entities, ₱13,183,150. Rehabilitation and Development bonds transferred to the bond sinking fund totalled ₱956,910 during the period. However, ₱915,500 worth of the same bonds were transferred back from the bond sinking fund to the Securities Stabilization Fund.

B. REDEMPTION AND SERVICING OF PUBLIC DEBT

Interest payments for the calendar year amounted to ₱9.57 million compared to ₱13.71 million of the preceding period, or a decline of ₱4.14 million. Redemption of government obligations, on the other hand, increased to ₱24.89 million from ₱23.84 million in 1952. A comparative statement of servicing and redemption of public debt for 1952 and 1953 is shown below:

Item	Interest payments	
	1953	1952
Servicing:		
Peso Bonds		
Rehabilitation and Development Bonds	₱ 8,017,531.22	₱11,772,217.44
Other	1,002,458.98	1,127,588.25
Dollar Bonds	34,897.50	166,610.00
Treasury Bills	239,100.00	296,297.82
Treasury Notes	277,579.50	278,298.08
Certificates of Indebtedness	— —	73,077.00
Total	₱ 9,571,567.20	₱13,714,088.59
Redemption:		
Treasury Bills	₱15,000,000.00	₱16,800,000.00
Treasury Notes	9,893,000.00	— —
Certificates of Indebtedness	— —	7,037,700.00
Total	₱24,893,000.00	₱23,837,700.00

1. Servicing

Peso Bond: Interests on peso bonds were promptly serviced on due dates. Interests paid amounted to ₱9.02 million of which ₱8.90 million was paid on registered bonds and ₱0.12 million on coupon bonds. Of the total interests paid, ₱8.02 million were on Rehabilitation and Development Bonds, and the remainder of ₱1.00 million

on other bonds. A total of 1,069 holders of registered peso bonds were serviced during the year and 41,611 pieces of interest peso coupons from 209 bearers were paid upon surrender.

Dollar Bonds: Interest payments on dollar bonds made to Philippine holders amounted to ₱34,897.50, of which ₱9,180.00 represented a payment made upon surrender of 198 pieces of interest dollar coupons. The balance of ₱25,717.50 represented interest paid on bonds held in sinking funds and other funds deposited abroad.

All payments for dollar coupons surrendered to the Central Bank were certified to the U. S. Treasury Department for reimbursement. As of December 31, 1953, only ₱5,096.25 has not been reimbursed.

Intermediate Term Securities: At the beginning of the year, 2-3/4 percent treasury notes amounting to ₱10,093,800 were outstanding. During the year, treasury notes worth ₱9,893,000 were redeemed, leaving ₱200,000 still outstanding at the end of the period. Interest paid on treasury notes during the twelve-month period amounted to ₱277,579.50.

Accounts Payable: Accounts payable arising from unclaimed interest amounted to ₱84,591.30 at the end of the year. This was ₱46,554.77 less than the outstanding balance of ₱131,146.07 a year ago. From time to time, items carried under this account were reviewed and whenever possible payments were made. There were, however, few exceptional items which had to be carried indefinitely as payables, as in the case of bondholders whose present addresses are unknown.

2. Redemption

Treasury Bills: Treasury bills amounting to ₱15,000,000 due April 5, 1953 were redeemed on time and a refunding issue of equal amount was floated on April 6, 1953 for a period of nine months at a discount rate of 2-1/8 percent per annum, or ₱98.406 per ₱100.00.

Treasury Notes: A total of ₱9,893,800 of 2-3/4 percent treasury notes were redeemed during July and August. As of December 31, 1953, the total outstanding treasury notes amounted to ₱200,000.00 as compared to ₱10,093,800 in 1952.

C. TRANSACTIONS WITH FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS

1. Budgetary Loan from the U. S. Reconstruction Finance Corporation

Of the Philippine Government budgetary loan from the U. S. Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a balance of $51.00 million was outstanding at the beginning of the year. The fourth and fifth

semi-annual installments of $3.00 million each were paid on June 30, 1953 and December 31, 1953, thereby leaving a balance of $45.00 million at the end of the period. Semi-annual interests of $632,260.27 and $604,931.51 were also paid.

2. Loan under the Snyder-Romulo Agreement of November 6, 1950

In accordance with the Agreement signed by the representatives of the governments of the Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America, this loan was tentatively fixed at $35.00 million until the result of the final audit of the residual balance of the amount due from the Philippine Army could be determined. The third annual installment of $3.50 million and interest of $700,000.00 were paid on May 31, 1953, leaving a balance of $24.50 million at the end of the year compared to $28.00 million as of January 1, 1953.

3. Loans of the Republic of the Philippines and the National Power Corporation from the Export-Import Bank

On February 20, 1953, the Republic of the Philippines and the National Power Corporation entered into an agreement with the Export-Import Bank, whereby the latter agreed to establish in favor of the National Power Corporation a credit line not to exceed $20.00 million. This will be used to finance the purchase of machinery, equipment, materials, supplies and services for the Ambuklao Hydroelectric project.

In accordance with this Agreement the following four promissory notes were executed by the National Power Corporation during the year:

Promissory Note No.	Date executed	Amount
1	2–20–53	$ 9,500,000.00
2	2–23–53	1,100,000.00
3	8–10–53	3,200,000.00
4	10–26–53	6,200,000.00
	Total	$20,000,000.00

Promissory Notes Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are each payable in 40 semi-annual installments of $237,500.00, $27,500.00 and $80,000.00, respectively, commencing on July 16, 1955. Promissory Note No. 4 is payable in 38 semi-annual installments, the first of which amounting to $163,158.07 falls due on July 16, 1956. The succeeding 37 installments will be payable in equal amounts of $163,157.89.

Cash advances made by the Export-Import Bank aggregated $7,828,629.84 during the year, leaving a balance of $12,171,370.16 not yet received by the National Power Corporation.

Interest for the period from March 26, 1953 to July 15, 1953 in the amount of $41,503.74, computed at 4 percent per annum on the cash advances during the period, was paid by the National Power Corporation out of its deposit with the Chase National Bank of the City of New York. Accrued interest for the second half of the year amounted to $126,970.76, which together with the amount of $14,584.11 corresponding to the period from January 1 to 17, 1954, inclusive, will be due and payable on January 18, 1954, according to the bills of the Export-Import Bank already received. The remittances of this loan will be serviced by the Central Bank through its Fiscal Agency Department.

4. War Assets Administration Account

Promissory Note No. 1: The unpaid balance as of December 31, 1952 of Promissory Note No. 1, originally amounting to $914,942.00 on January 15, 1948, was $762,451.60. The third annual installment of $76,245.16 was paid on December 31, 1953, leaving an outstanding balance of $686,206.44. Semi-annual interests of $11,436.78 on the unpaid principal were paid on June 30 and December 31, 1953. Payments for the note were advanced out of the funds requisitioned by the Central Bank from the Treasurer of the Philippines to be reimbursed by the following beneficiary offices:

Beneficiary office	Principal	Interest	Total	Rate of allocation
Manila Railroad Company.....	$35,269.15	$10,580.74	$45,849.89	46.26%
Bureau of Public Works.....	40,976,01	12,292.82	53,268.83	53.74%
Total.....	$76,245.16	$22,873.56	$99,118.72	100.00%

Promissory Note No. 2: This is another loan from the War Assets Administration originally issued for $101,542.52 on July 15, 1948, bearing an interest rate of 3 percent per annum payable semi-annually, beginning January 1, 1949. The unpaid balance of this note at the beginning of the year under review was $58,277.10. The fourth annual installment of $5,827.71 was paid on December 31, 1953, thereby leaving a balance of $52,449.39. Semi-annual interests of $874.16 on the unpaid principal were paid on June 30, 1953 and on December 31, 1953. As in the case of Note No. 1, payments were advanced out of the funds requisitioned by the Central Bank from the Treasurer of the Philippines. Reimbursements of the beneficiary offices will be made by the following:

Beneficiary office	Principal	Interest	Total	Rate of allocation
National Development Co.	$4,540.45	$1,362.12	$5,902.57	77.91%
Philippine Air Force.....	1,287.26	386.20	1,673.46	22.09%
Total.....	$5,827.71	$1,748.32	$7,576.03	100.00%

D. FISCAL AGENCY SERVICES

1. Processing and Licensing of Applications

Upon the expiration of the Import Control Law on June 30, 1953, and the subsequent transfer of the functions of the Import Control Commission to the Central Bank, all applications for fiscal agency service for the payment of government imports were referred to the Import-Export Office of the Central Bank for processing. This procedure was subsequently amended by Resolution No. 944, dated October 20, 1953, by the Monetary Board requiring that applications covering government purchases in excess of $500.00 be coursed through the Philippine National Bank, Manila.

Fiscal Agency applications of government offices licensed by the Exchange Control Department during the year, including those covering payments for imports before the Import-Export Office was established, required a total foreign exchange of $4,620,187.99. Fiscal Agency applications of government offices for imports received by the Import-Export Office amounted to $1,777,260.17. Of this amount, $1,261,322.10 was charged against the allocation of $1,350,140.00 granted by the Monetary Board in its Resolution No. 297, dated July 16, 1953, leaving a balance of $88,817.90 at the end of the year. Payments for imports of the Department of Public Works and Communications, which were transacted through the Philippine National Bank, Manila, amounted to $515,938.07.

2. Status of Fiscal Agency Applications Filed with the Central Bank

At the beginning of the year, 60 applications for fiscal agency service were pending consideration. In addition, 1,491 applications were received during the year. The action taken on these applications as compared with those of the preceding year was as follows:

Item	1953	1952	Increase or decrease (—)
Approved.....	1,423	1,627	–204
Disapproved.....	6	6	— —
Cancelled or withdrawn.....	38	10	28
Pending at the end of the year.....	84	60	24
Total.....	1,551	1,703	–152

3. Receipts and Disbursements

A summary of the transactions covering fiscal agency operations of the New York Agency, Philippine National Bank, is presented below:

Cash Balance, December 31, 1952	₱ 4,571,349.60	
Add: Receipts from January 1, 1953 to December 31, 1953	31,236,400.66	
Total cash handled		₱35,807,750.26
Deduct: Disbursements from January 1, 1953 to December 31, 1953		30,685,486.02
Cash Balance, December 31, 1953		₱ 5,122,264.24

The balance of the fiscal agency fund in Manila at the end of the year amounted to ₱1,141,335.41, making a total balance of the working fund for fiscal agency of ₱6,263,599.65.

E. COLLECTION OF THE SPECIAL EXCISE TAX ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE SALES

Republic Act No. 814, which amended Republic Act No. 601, was further amended by Republic Act No. 871 approved on June 16, 1953. The last amendment restored the rate of tax to be levied from 12-1/2 percent to the original rate of 17 percent.

Gross receipts collected during the year amounted to ₱139.03 million, ₱11.49 million less than the collections in 1952. However, refunds amounted to only ₱10.09 million compared to ₱35.07 million in the previous year, increasing the net credit to the Philippine Government from ₱114.95 million in 1952 to ₱128.94 million in 1953.

End of period	Amount collected	Amount credited to Treasurer of Philippines	Amount refunded
1953—			
January	₱ 12,118,260.32	₱ 11,383,967.70	₱ 734,292.62
February	11,597,283.00	10,752,010.45	845,272.55
March	11,849,162.73	11,230,321.77	618,840.96
April	10,204,019.79	9,763,279.33	440,740.46
May	10,545,633.67	9,753,836.39	791,797.28
June	14,953,024.56	13,757,203.88	1,195,820.68
July	13,933,479.29	12,970,809.64	962,669.65
August	9,494,138.33	8,588,613.26	905,525.07
September	11,741,539.85	10,997,711.20	743,828.65
October	10,903,580.01	10,041,878.73	861,701.28
November	10,428,800.64	9,487,890.31	940,910.33
December	11,256,494.29	10,213,466.98	1,043,027.31
Total	₱139,025,416.48	₱128,940,989.64	₱ 10,084,426.84

F. ADMINISTRATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL LOAN AND GUARANTEE FUND

The Industrial Loan and Guarantee Fund is a ₱10 million fund set up by the Philippine Council for United States Aid (PHILCUSA) and the Foreign Operations Administration (FOA) to be used to guarantee eligible loans made by financial institutions to enterprises which cannot meet normal security requirements. The guarantee extends up to 80 percent of the principal and interest on the loan. The fund was set up to help expand industrial enterprises and encourage investment in new enterprises that are essential to the country's economic development.

The Monetary Board, through the joint recommendation of the PHILCUSA and the FOA, approved on March 19, 1953 the subscription of ₱5 million of the Fund in RFC bonds. This investment was deemed necessary to provide the RFC with funds to implement the loan guaranty program. On August 20, 1953, the Monetary Board again approved the additional purchase of ₱3 million National Power Corporation bonds to finance the purchase of machinery to be used in the construction of a second unit of 25,000 kilowatts of the Maria Cristina Falls Hydroelectric Project.

During the year there were six applications filed with the RFC for the guarantee of industrial loans aggregating ₱7,174,000.00. Two applications having a total value of ₱900,000.00 were approved. while one in the amount of ₱2,000,000 was disapproved. Three applications were still pending action as of the end of the year.

G. DEPOSITORY OF PHILCUSA-FOA COUNTERPART FUND

The Counterpart Fund on deposit with the Central Bank amounted to ₱21,988,424.67 at the end of 1953. Aggregate receipts totalled ₱49.18 million, of which ₱42 million was provided by the Philippine Government, ₱7.15 million were proceeds from the sale of general commodities including fertilizers, ₱0.02 million were income of Counterpart projects, and ₱0.01 million were from miscellaneous deposits.

Disbursements during the year amounted to ₱38.58 million. Of this, releases to counterpart projects amounted to ₱33.4 million and for technical assistance ₱1.8 million, the two representing 91 percent of total disbursements. Among the projects which got big allotments during the year were the public works programs, ₱10.05 million; the Bureau of Public Schools, ₱2.52 million; the University of the Philippines, ₱1.53 million; and both the Rural Bank Trust Fund and Agricultural Credit and Cooperative Financing Administration (ACCFA),

₱2 million each. The combined expenses of the Joint United States Military Advisory Group and the FOA/STEM administrative expenditures accounted for the remaining 9 percent of the year's disbursements.

Statement of Philcusa-Foa Counterpart Fund, 1953

Receipts:			
Treasury of the Philippines			₱42,000,000.00
Proceeds from General Commodities including fertilizer		₱ 7,351,786.61	
Less Refunds:			
Commission erroneously credited and paid	₱116,985.36		
Ocean freight	81,789.88		
Storage charges	721.78		
Peso equivalent of dollars paid to Treasurer of United States	5,713.92	205,210.94	7,146,575.67
Income of Counterpart Projects			22,501.53
Other deposits			12,867.48
Total Receipts			₱49,181,944.68
Withdrawals:			
Releases to Counterpart Projects		₱33,372,005.66	
Releases for Technical assistance		1,764,077.70	₱35,136,083.36
FOA/STEM Administrative Expenses			1,573,272.69
Special Philippine Program			
Total Amount Advanced		₱ 2,700,000.00	
Less Refunds		832,435.36	1,867,564.64
Total Disbursements			₱38,576,920.69
Excess of Receipts over Disbursements			₱10,605,023.99
Add: Balance as of December 31, 1952			11,383,400.68
Balance, December 31, 1953			₱21,988,424.67

H. PRIORITY ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

During the early part of the year, the Priority Assistance Committee allocated sulphur and nickel to various local companies. For the first quarter the Philippines was allocated 3,800 long tons of sulphur; 2,300 long tons from the United States and 1,500 long tons

from the International Materials Conference. Almost 91 percent of the total sulphur was reallocated to the National Power Corporation and the remaining 9 percent was shared by the Chemical Industries of the Philippines, Marcelo Tire and Rubber Corporation, Pan Oriental Match and the Insular Rubber Company. The 441 pounds of nickel allocated to the Philippines by the International Materials Conference for the first quarter of 1953 were distributed at 147 pounds each to El Varadero de Manila, Uy Hoo & Company, and Wonder Mechanical Engineering Corporation.

Subsequent to the termination of hostilities in Korea, the International Materials Conference, the National Production Authority, the Office of International Trade, and other organizations in the United States in charge of controlling the exports of scarce materials lifted the control of these commodities. As a result, the Committee received no application for priority assistance from September up to the end of the year. Neither did it receive requests for allocation of materials or commodities which were previously considered in short supply. The lifting of export control in the United States for many scarce materials resulted in the channelling of these resources from war production to normal peace-time activities.

CHAPTER XII

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULT OF OPERATIONS[1]

Total resources of the Central Bank decreased from ₱922,979,-256.10 on December 31, 1952 to ₱900,036,867.93 on December 31, 1953 or a net decline of ₱22,942,388.17. The decreases in the loans and advances and domestic securities by ₱26.83 million and ₱4.92 million, respectively, more than offset the increases in the International Reserve of ₱6.4 million and in the net claim against the Bank of Japan in the amount of ₱2.6 million.

The total liabilities likewise declined from ₱893,842,421.87 at the beginning of 1953 to ₱867,363,356.60 at the end of the year or a net decrease of ₱36.5 million. This was reflected in the drop in demand deposits by ₱54.23 million and in the Securities Stabilization Fund by ₱7.15 million, partly offset by the increase in currency issue by ₱34.6 million.

The movements of capital, surplus and undivided profits are summarized below:

Comparative Statement of Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits As of December 31, 1952 *and* 1953

Item	December 31, 1953	December 31, 1952	Increase or decrease (—)
Capital	₱10,000,000.00	₱10,000,000.00	₱ — —
Surplus	10,133,131.41	7,131,897.13	3,001,234.28
Undivided Profits	12,540,379.92	12,004,937.10	535,442.82
Total	₱32,673,511.33	₱29,136,834.23	₱3,536,677.10

The increment of ₱3,001,234.28 in the surplus account represents 25 percent of the ₱12,004,937.10 profits made during 1952, the remaining portion of which was transferred to the Securities Stabilization Fund in the amount of ₱8,311,629.67 and to the Monetary Adjustment Account in the amount of ₱692,073.15. The undivided profits of ₱12,540,379.92 as of December 31, 1953 represent the net profit from operation for the current year.

[1] Abstract from the auditor's report.

The comparative statement of assets and liabilities of the Central Bank for the years ended 1952 and 1953 is as follows:

Item	December 31, 1953	December 31, 1952	+Increase —decrease
ASSETS			
International Reserve ($230,265,580.66)..	₱460,531,161.32	₱454,156,580.97	+ ₱ 6,374,580.35
Due from Foreign Banks—Japan.....	20,585,078.45	17,959,909.57	+ 2,625,168.88
Contribution to International Monetary Fund.....	30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	— —
Domestic Securities.....	230,517,920.00	235,438,070.00	— 4,920,150.00
Loans and Advances.....	27,334,000.00	54,165,000.00	— 26,831,000.00
Account to Secure the Coinage.....	106,940,483.91	106,940,483.91	— —
Other Assets.....	24,128,224.25	24,319,211.65	— 190,987.40
Total.....	₱900,036,867.93	₱922,979,256.10	— ₱22,942,388.17
LIABILITIES			
Currency Issue.....	₱704,108,792.24	₱669,480,051.04	+ ₱34,628,741.20
Demand Deposits.....	151,716,216.73	205,949,062.90	— 54,232,846.17
International Monetary Fund.....	496,413.30	496,483.30	— 70.00
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.....	2,376,583.85	2,382,889.85	— 6,306.00
Securities Stabilization Fund.....	5,075,763.78	12,233,447.00	— 7,157,683.22
Other Liabilities.....	2,982,208.83	2,732,700.30	+ 249,508.53
Deferred Credits.....	607,377.87	567,787.48	+ 39,590.39
Capital.....	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	— —
Surplus.....	10,133,131.41	7,131,897.13	+ 3,001,234.28
Undivided Profits.....	12,540,379.92	12,004,937.10	+ 535,442.82
Total.....	₱900,036,867.93	₱922,979,256.10	— ₱22,942,388.17
TRUST AND OTHER ACCOUNTS			
Fiscal Agency.....	₱ 45,425,445.33	₱ 46,590,512.08	— ₱ 1,165,066.75
Securities Stabilization Fund.....	20,689,470.31	12,233,447.00	+ 8,456,023.31
Bonds Sinking Funds.....	18,326,465.47	— —	+ 18,326,465.47
Note for Account of IMF	22,000,000.00	22,000,000.00	— —
Notes for Account of IBRD.....	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	— —
Industrial Guarantee and Loan Fund...	10,035,359.12	10,000,000.00	+ 35,359.12
Securities Held to Secure Trust Funds....	2,113,750.00	2,240,008.05	— 126,258.05
Securities Held as Part of Legal Reserve.	276,258.05	— —	+ 276,258.05
Bonds Held for Safekeeping.....	2,000.00	— —	+ 2,000.00
Items Confiscated Held Overnight.....	16,055.50	— —	+ 16,055.50
Bills on Hand for Collection.....	— —	2,827.26	— 2,827.26
Total.....	₱121,884,803.78	₱ 96,066,794.39	+ ₱ 25,818,009.39

A. ASSETS

International Reserve—₱460,531,161.32.

This account includes gold, due from U. S. Depositories, U. S. securities and foreign currency on hand, but does not include the Open Account due from the Bank of Japan which although actually part of the international reserve has been treated separately.

Gold ($9,406,702.57)—₱18,813,405.14.

The 268,762.9305 fine ounces of gold carried on December 31, 1953, by the Central Bank in this account, are located as follows:

Item	Weight (In fine ounces)	Value (At ₱70 per ounce .999 fine)
Central Bank Vault	48,526.2965	₱ 3,396,840.76
Federal Reserve Bank of New York City	22,338.167	1,563,671.69
Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco	197,898.467	13,852,892.69
Total	268,762.9305	₱18,813,405.14

The above-stated quantity of gold has been independently confirmed with the Federal Reserve Banks of New York City and of San Francisco, in terms of fine ounces; and in the case of the gold in the vaults of the Central Bank, by count of bars bearing mill—indicated weight and fineness.

A total of 225,594.7662 fine ounces of this gold valued at ₱15,791,633.64 were acquired by the Bank under its Circular No. 21, dated January 10, 1950, which requires "all persons engaged in the Philippines in extracting gold and/or gold bearing metals" to "sell to the Central Bank at least 25 percent of the gold content of all gold and/or gold bearing metals extracted."

On October 15, 1952, said Circular No. 21, was amended that "effective August 4, 1952 and until further notice, all persons engaged in the Philippines in extracting gold and/or gold bearing metals are hereby released from the requirement to sell 25 percent of their gold output to the Central Bank at a fixed price of ₱70 per fine ounce."

The balance of 43,168.1643 fine ounces valued at ₱3,021,771.50 consists of the following:

Item	Weight (In fine ounces)	Value (At ₱70 per ounce .999 fine)
Ninety-six (96) Gold bars[1] transferred from the U.S. Mint of San Francisco to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, as agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York	39,034.386	₱2,732,407.02
Twenty-nine (29) Gold bars confiscated by Bureau of Customs for attempted exportation in violation of Central Bank Circular No. 20, dated December 9, 1949	4,133.7783	289,364.48
Total	43,168.1643	₱3,021,771.50

[1] Including gold bars, part of assets of former Exchange Standard Fund.

Due from U.S. Depositories ($217,665,722.20)—₱435,331,444.40.

The total time deposits of the Central Bank at the end of 1953 aggregated $206.0 million deposited in thirteen (13) banks located in the different parts of the United States earning interest from 1-1/2 to 1-7/8 percent per annum. Accrued interest on time deposits at the end of the year amounted to $733,444.24. Demand deposits aggregating ₱10,932,277.96 are with fifteen (15) depository banks in the United States.

The corresponding exchange transactions in the United States dollar time and demand deposits during the year 1953 are summarized hereunder:

U. S. Dollar Acquisitions:			
U.S. Dollars Purchased			$509,987,256.24
Partial Payment received on Philippines-Japan Trade and Financial Agreements			27,532,723.78
P.N.B., New York Agency collections			12,123.53
Confiscated dollar checks and money orders			55,466.70
Income from U.S. Treasury Bills			108,655.96
Interest on Time Deposits			3,509,309.895
Credits to Veterans' Hospital Project Fund (Rogers Act)			371,788.87
Sale of U.S. Treasury Bills			993,778.94
Other Credit items			93,355.87
Total Acquisitions			$542,664,459.785
U. S. Dollar Dispositions:			
U.S. Dollars sold:			
Local Banks		$523,197,257.45	
Treasurer of the Philippines–Fiscal Agency Fund	$ 4,000,000.00		
Other payments	11,543,886.51	15,543,886.51	$538,741,143.96
Returned U.S. dollar checks and treasury warrants			2,137.13
Central Bank charges			10,924.62
Total Dispositions			$538,754,205.71
Excess of Acquisitions over Dispositions			$ 3,910,254.075

U.S. Government Securities ($2,987,914.00)—₱5,975,828.00.

This represents the investment made by the Bank in U.S. Treasury Bills, through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, as follows:

Discount Rate	*Face Value*	*Cost*	*Due Date*
1.60%	$1,000,000	$ 995,996.00	March 4, 1954
1.616%	2,000,000	1,991,918.00	March 11, 1954
Total	$3,000,000	$ 2,987,914.00	

Foreign Currency (U.S. $205,241.89)—₱410,483.78.

This consists of U.S. Currency holdings in bank vaults on December 31, 1953, as follows:

Particulars	*Amount*
Bills	$174,888.00
Coins	30,353.89
Total	$205,241.89

Due from Foreign Banks — Japan ($10,142,009.70) — ₱20,-585,078.45.

This represents the net amount due from the Bank of Japan under the Philippines-Japan Open Account for the period from July 18, 1950 to December 31, 1953. Total exports of ($134,864,404.54) ₱270,815,694.95 were debited in the books of the Central Bank against the account of the Bank of America, N.T. & S.A. and the Bank of Japan, which acted as principal financial agent banks of Japan, in accordance with the Philippines-SCAP Trade and Financial Agreements of May 18, 1950. The Agreements were extended up to January 31, 1954, unless otherwise terminated at an earlier date by mutual agreement. The amount of drafts negotiated through designated Sub-Agents of the Central Bank, under the agreement, are listed hereunder:

Agency	Amount of Export Drafts	Value of Imports Covered by Drafts	Difference
Bank of America, N.T. and S.A.	$ 36,958,484.07	$ 3,457,531.25	$33,500,952.82
Bank of the Philippine Islands	2,552,465.50	1,748,376.22	804,089.28
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	22,444,330.15	2,418,644.18	20,025,685.97
China Banking Corporation	7,232,177.39	20,809,181.33	(13,577,003.94)
Equitable Banking Corporation	797,183.53	4,561,433.91	(3,764,250.38)
Peoples' Bank and Trust Company	17,593,647.84	953,270.35	16,640,377.49
Philippine Bank of Communications	3,295,846.65	7,458,649.33	(4,162,802.68)
Philippine National Bank	8,181,276.45	15,088,118.23	(6,906,841.78)
Philippine Trust Company	560,239.26	1,638,267.67	(1,078,028.41)
Prudential Bank and Trust Company	336,490.56	1,824,014.45	(1,487,523.89)
Security Bank and Trust Company	312,848.93	3,131,116.13	(2,818,267.20)
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	15,050,100.26	6,646,214.75	8,403,885.51
The National City Bank of New York	19,327,096.32	8,134,603.76	11,192,492.56
The Philippine Bank of Commerce	222,217.63	2,457,423.32	(2,235,205.69)
Cebu Portland Cement Company	— —	11,983.11	(11,983.11)
National Development Company	— —	44,155.14	(44,155.14)
Total	$134,864,404.54	$80,382,983.13	$54,481,421.41
Less: Payments received			$44,339,411.71
Balance due from foreign banks—Japan			$10,142,009.70

Contribution to the International Monetary Fund — ₱30,000,-000.00.

This was the original subscription paid for by the former Commonwealth Government of the Philippines to the International Monetary Fund, which formed part of the assets transferred by the Treasurer of the Philippines to the Central Bank pursuant to the provisions of Section 135 of Republic Act No. 265.

As of April 30, 1953, this investment of ₱30,000,000.00 ($15,-000,000.00) represents .171 percent of the total authorized subscriptions of members (per established quotas) of $8,736,500,000.[1]

[1] Per Annual Report of IMF for fiscal year ended April 30, 1953.

Domestic Securities — ₱230,517,920.00

This item includes the following direct advances made by the Central Bank to the National Government and evidences of indebtedness acquired by the Bank in connection with open market operations:

Item	Direct Advances Under Sec. 137[1]	Evidences of Indebtedness Acquired		
		Under Sec. 97 (a)[1]	Under Sec. 97 (b)[1]	Total
R and D Interim Bonds 4% Loans of 1949 (Due 1959), 1950 (Due 1960), and 1951 (Due 1961).....	₱200,000,000			₱200,000,000
Deduct: R and D Bonds Sold and/or Reacquired by Central Bank—				
(a) Sold and Held by Others—				
Registered. ₱12,308,040				
Coupon... 744,590				
₱13,052,630				
(b) Held by Central Bank for account of:				
Bonds Sinking Funds—				
Registered... ₱ 6,493,250				
Coupon..... 9,770				
₱ 6,503,020				
Securities Stabilization Fund—				
Registered. ₱ 2,178,910				
Coupon... 10,720				
₱ 2,189,630				
Total of (a) and (b).....				21,745,280
(c) Reacquired by Central Bank—				
Registered. ₱11,098,890				
Coupon... 32,690				
₱11,131,580		₱11,131,580		
Total.....	32,876,860			
	₱167,123,140	₱11,131,580	——	₱178,254,720
National, Provincial and Municipal Government Bonds.....	——	263,200	——	263,200
R.F.C. Rehabilitation Bonds.....	——	——	52,000,000	52,000,000
Total.....	₱167,123,140	₱11,394,780	₱52,000,000	₱230,517,920

[1] Republic Act No. 265.

The total direct advances made by the Central Bank to the Government until June 30, 1951, pursuant to the provisions of Section 137, Republic Act No. 265 and Republic Act No. 266 "for productive and income producing projects" amount to ₱200,000,000.00, which are summarized hereunder:

Project	Authorized and released
A. *National Development Company*	
Ocean-going vessels..... Construction of three (3) ocean-going vessels in Japan for NDC.	₱14,514,938.93
Reimbursement to National Development Company..... To cover advances made on the following projects: (a) Pulp and Paper Mills[1] (b) Engineer Island Shops[2] (c) Nail Plant[3] (d) Malangas Coal Mines[1]	2,500,000.00
Subscriptions to Shares of Stock..... ₱375,000.00 on balance of subscription to Philippine Electrical Manufacturing Company; ₱1,500,000.00 for additional investments in Philippine Airlines, Inc.	1,875,000.00
Textile Project..... Ilocos Textile Mills at Narvacan, Ilocos Sur.	2,538,750.00
Paper and Bag Projects[1]..... Kraft paper and bag making.	891,050.00
Total for National Development Company.....	₱22,319,738.93
B. *National Power Corporation*	
Lumot River Diversion Project.....	₱ 5,000,000.00
Ambuklao Hydro-electric Project..... Construction of hydro-electric plant.	61,000,090.27
Maria Cristina Falls Combined Hydro-electric and Ammonium Sulphate Fertilizer Plant Projects..... Construction of hydro-electric and fertilizer plants at Lanao.	16,000,000.00
Total for National Power Corporation.....	₱82,000,090.27
C. *Land Settlement and Development Corporation*	
Rice and Corn Project..... To finance mechanized production of rice and corn.	₱16,500,000.00[4]
D. *National Shipyards and Steel Corporation*	
Bataan National Shipyards.....	14,177,600.00
Iligan Steel Mill Project.....	7,500,000.00
Total for National Shipyards and Steel Corporation.....	₱21,677,600.00

[1] Transferred to Cebu Portland Cement Company.

[2] Transferred to National Shipyards and Steel Corporation, Executive Order No. 356, dated October 23, 1950.

[3] Sold to private enterprise (Marcelo Rubber and Latex Products, Inc.)

[4] Inclusive of ₱1.5 million out of ₱2 million which RFC returned to the Treasury and reallocated to LASEDECO.

Project	Authorized and released
E. *Manila Railroad Company*	
Purchase of ten (10) New Locomotives, Types (2-8-2) and spare parts from Japan	₱ 1,984,400.00
F. *National Abaca and Other Fibers Corporation*	
Davao Abaca Project	₱ 1,843,170.80
G. *Rehabilitation Finance Corporation*	
Advances for Agricultural and Industrial Projects	₱38,160,000.00
H. *Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources*	
Irrigation Pump Administration	₱ 2,000,000.00
Commercial Fertilizers Project	1,000,000.00
Abaca Mosaic Disease Project	500,000.00
Purchase of Kaladian Farm	500,000.00
Subdivision of Kaladian Farm	15,000.00
Total for Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources	₱ 4,015,000.00
I. *Bureau of Public Works*	
Irrigation Projects	₱11,500,000.00
GRAND TOTAL	₱200,000,000.00

The Rehabilitation and Development Bonds involving a total of ₱200,000,000.00, were on December 31, 1953, held by the following:

Central Bank of the Philippines:		
Registered	₱ 11,098,890.00	
Coupon	32,690.00	
Interim	167,123,140.00	₱178,254,720.00
Held by Central Bank for account of:		
Bonds Sinking Funds—		
Registered	₱ 6,493,250.00	
Coupon	9,770.00	6,503,020.00
Securities Stabilization Fund—		
Registered	₱ 2,178,910.00	
Coupon	10,720.00	₱ 2,189,630.00
Banks		5,865,640.00
Government Entities		3,861,990.00
Insurance Companies		2,264,180.00
Corporations, Firms and Associations		588,730.00
Individuals		472,090.00
Total		₱200,000,000.00
Loans and Advances—₱27,334,000.00		
Philippine National Bank		₱ 19,000,000.00
Rehabilitation Finance Corporation		8,000,000.00
Square Deal Banking Corporation		40,000.00
City of Baguio		100,000.00
Province of Leyte		194,000.00
Total		₱ 27,334,000.00

The advance to the Philippine National Bank of ₱19,000,000.00 authorized by the Monetary Board under Section 87 (c) of Republic Act No. 265, is covered by various promissory notes bearing interest of 2% per annum for a period of 180 days, by assignment of utilized portions of Manila overdraft lines and secured by mortgages on real estate and subject to call on demand.

Under Monetary Board Resolution No. 495, dated July 16, 1953, the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation was granted a renewal of its loan of ₱8,000,000.00 for another year to expire July 11, 1954, with interest of 2 percent per annum, as authorized in Section 88 of Republic Act No. 265.

The Square Deal Banking Corporation was granted a loan of ₱80,000.00 under Monetary Board Resolution No. 352 dated May 28, 1953, payable in 180 days at 2 percent interest per annum secured by eligible papers consisting of various promissory notes covering loans to its customers aggregating ₱102,037.00. On November 23, 1953, the Square Deal Banking Corporation paid ₱40,000.00 leaving a balance of ₱40,000.00 as of December 31, 1953. As per Monetary Board Resolution No. 1066 dated November 24, 1953, payment of this balance was extended for another six (6) months to mature on June 13, 1954.

Under Monetary Board Resolution No. 699 dated September 3, 1953, the City of Baguio was granted a budgetary loan of ₱100,000.00 at 2 percent per annum on October 14, 1953, payable on or before September 30, 1954 (Section 95 of Republic Act No. 265).

Monetary Board Resolution No. 700 dated September 3, 1953, granted a budgetary loan of ₱194,000.00 to the Province of Leyte at 2 percent per annum payable on or before September 30, 1954. (Section 95 of Republic Act No. 265).

Account to Secure the Coinage — ₱106,940,483.91

This account, which was authorized to be set up on the books of the Bank under the provisions of Section 136 of Republic Act No. 265, is the contra item against the liability that was assumed for the face value of the total Philippine Treasury coin issue. There was no change during the year 1953 in this account.

Other Assets — ₱24,128,224.25

The other assets of the Bank consisted of the following:

Item	December 31, 1953	December 31, 1952	+ Increase — Decrease
Due from Government—			
Government Note, Treasury Certificate Account	₱21,417,489.65	₱21,534,422.50	—₱116,932.85
Current Assets—			
Due from U.S. Depositories—			
Veterans' Hospital Project Fund	₱ 1,026,422.68	₱ 154,513.95	+₱ 871,908.73
Cash Advances	115,102.01	79,344.98	+ 35,757.03
Accounts Receivable	57,400.61	65,200.87	— 7,800.26
Mint Materials	285,034.55	285,034.55	— —
Accrued Interest Receivable	1,143,882.01	1,477,137.88	— 333,255.87
Exchange Items for Clearing	941.89	26.40	+ 915.49
Prepaid Interest—			
RFC Bonds	53,442.62	— —	+ 53,442.62
	₱ 2,682,226.37	₱ 2,061,258.63	+ ₱620,967.74
Deferred Charges—			
Monetary Adjustment Account	₱ — —	₱ 692,073.15	— ₱692,073.15
CB Lunchroom Account	17,789.23	20,983.39	— 3,194.16
	₱ 17,789.23	₱ 713,056.54	— ₱695,267.31
Fixed Assets—			
Building	₱ 1.00	₱ 1.00	₱ — —
Furniture and Equipment	5,430.00	4,739.00	+ 691.00
Motor Vehicles	6.00	4,250.68	— 4,244.68
Books	1,542.00	1,483.30	+ 58.70
Equipment in Transit	3,740.00	— —	+ 3,740.00
	₱ 10,719.00	₱ 10,473.98	+ ₱ 245.02
Total	₱24,128,224.25	₱24,319,211.65	— ₱190,987.40

Government Note, Treasury Certificate Account—₱21,417,489.65

This account represents the deficiency in the net assets of the Treasury Certificate Fund and Exchange Standard Fund [1] against the liability assumed by the Central Bank for all outstanding treasury certificates on January 3, 1949 (Section 135, Republic Act No. 265).

[1] After deducting ₱10,000,000 00 for the capital of the Bank and ₱2,000,000.00 for the Securities Stabilization Fund.

The balance of ₱21,534,422.50 at the beginning of the year was reduced to ₱21,417,489.65 at December 31, 1953, as indicated hereunder:

Balance, December 31, 1952		₱21,534,422.50
Add:		
For reimbursement of amount of ₱5,269.22 advanced by Philippine Trust Company and for payment of ₱585.47 to the Rainbow Mine, Inc., on gold bar No. 17 shipped in 1941 and deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.	₱ 5,854.69	
Expenses of Central Bank in connection with salvage of coins from Manila Bay	6,877.65	12,732.34
Total		₱21,547,154.84
Deduct:		
Proceeds of Philippine silver coins retrieved from Manila Bay	₱129,640.21	
Remittance of premium in the Office of the Resident Commissioner received from the Department of Foreign Affairs	24.98	129,665.19
Balance, December 31, 1953		₱21,417,489.65

Due from U. S. Depositories (Veterans' Hospital Project Fund) — ₱1,026,422.68

This is the unexpended balance at December 31, 1953 of the Veterans' Hospital Project Fund on deposit with the following banks in the United States:

Banks	U.S. Currency	In Philippine Currency
The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, N.Y.	$ 31,977.16	₱ 64,177.78
The National City Bank of New York, N.Y.	478,839.29	962,244.90
Total	$510,816.45	₱1,026,422.68

This Fund is being used for the construction and equipment of a veterans' hospital at Quezon City, as authorized under the Rogers Act of July 1, 1948 (Public Law 865, 80th Congress of the United States), and in accordance with an agreement between the governments of the United States and of the Republic of the Philippines.

Cash Advances — ₱115,102.01; Accounts Receivable — ₱57,400.61; Mint Materials — ₱285,034.55

A large part of the cash advances are for official travel of officials and employees of the Bank. The mint materials, in silver, nickel, copper, tin, zinc, etc., are located as follows: In U. S. Mint, Denver, Colorado ₱115,453.53, and in Vault (Manila) — ₱169,581.02.

Accrued Interest Receivable — ₱1,143,882.01

At the close of the year, interest on loans and domestic securities, earned but not yet collected, including RFC bonds are:

Rehabilitation and Development bonds, 4% Loans of 1949 (Due 1959), 1950 (Due 1960) and 1951 (Due 1961):		
Interim	₱569,457.12	
Reacquired by Central Bank:		
Registered	37,809.46	
Coupon	111.29	₱ 607,377.87
National, Provincial and Municipal Government Bonds		9,260.73
Rehabilitation Finance Corporation Bonds		404,979.55
Loans		122,263.86
Total		₱1,143,882.01

Exchange Items for Clearing—₱941.89

This represents local checks received by the Central Bank on December 29, 1953, but held overnight for next clearing.

Prepaid Interest—RFC Bonds — ₱53,442.62

This represents the interest accrual from June 30 to December 10, 1953, paid for by the Central Bank upon purchase of the ₱3,000,000 worth of RFC Rehabilitation Bonds from the Philippine National Bank, which was approved under Monetary Board Resolution No. 1112, dated December 10, 1953.

Due from C. B. Lunchroom — ₱17,789.23

This is the net investment of the Bank in the CB Lunchroom as of December 31, 1953, after charging off the net loss of ₱77,313.42 incurred during the period from January 22, 1950 to November 30, 1953.

Building — ₱1.00; Furniture and Equipment — ₱5,430.00; Motor Vehicles — ₱6,00; Books — ₱1,542.00

In accordance with accepted accounting practice in central banks, the carrying value of building, furniture, equipment, motor vehicles and books was written down to ₱1.00 per unit, and those of lesser value to ₱0.50 per unit.

The cost and nominal value of furniture and equipment at the close of the fiscal year are summarized, to wit:

Item	Furniture		Equipment		Total	
	Cost	Nominal value	Cost	Nominal value	Cost	Nominal value
Balance, December 31, 1952.	₱221,070.24	₱1,697.00	₱460,905.19	₱3,042.00	₱681,975.43	₱4,739.00
Add: Purchases during 1953	18,960.86	250.00	93,962.31	441.00	112,923.17	691.00
Total	₱240,031.10	₱1,947.00	₱554,867.50	₱3,483.00	₱794,898.60	₱5,430.00

Equipment in Transit — ₱3,740.00

This represents the value of one electric perforator already purchased abroad by the Bank, but not yet received at the close of the year.

B. LIABILITIES

Currency Issue—₱704,108,792.24

A condensed comparative statement of the liability of the Bank on currency issue is given below:

Item	December 31, 1953	December 31, 1952	+ Increase — Decrease
Outstanding	₱788,974,314.84	₱779,895,965.35	+₱ 9,078,349.49
Less: Holdings	84,865,522.60	110,415,914.31	— 25,550,391.71
Net Liability	₱704,108,792.24	₱669,480,051.04	+₱34,628,741.20

The cash disbursements of the Bank, which increased the currency in circulation, and the cash receipts, which decreased the circulation, during the year, are summarized in the following statement:

Cash Disbursements on account of:		
Withdrawals from Demand Deposits		₱422,952,203.29
Central Bank Payments for—		
Central Bank Expense Checks Cashed	₱ 458,002.21	
Expenses	3,124,600.47	
Accounts Payable	6,696,564.07	
Cash Advances	11,615.80	
Lunchroom Account— Salaries	19,504.91	
Building Account	8,360.84	
Expenses for Salvaging Coins	6,877.65	
Accounts Receivable	1,189.08	
Refund of Income Tax Withheld	131.33	10,326,846.36
MacArthur Coins Sold		350.50
U. S. Currency Exchanged with Pesos		589,415.86
MacArthur Coins Shipped to PNB., N.Y.		1,500.00
Miscellaneous		689.16
Total disbursements		₱433,871,005.17

Cash Receipts on account of:		
Demand Deposits		₱390,733,176.71
Central Bank Receipts for—		
Mutilated Currency for Redemption	₱5,451,762.39	
Credits to Accounts Payable[1]	1,973,394.96	
Accounts Receivable	200,877.91	
Refund of Cash Advances	9,336.12	
Income Tax Withheld	20,581.41	
Expenses Reverted to Accounts Payable	114,954.91	
Lunchroom Account—		
Sales	64,838.45	
Customers' Deposits	1,355.98	
Sales of MacArthur Coins	876.25	
Tellers' Overage	357.80	
Excise Tax	306.00	
Miscellaneous Income	3,205.59	7,861,847.77
Coins Salvaged		195,183.50
U. S. Currency Sold		433,800.00
Proceeds from Sales of Bonds		34,895.55
Fiscal Agency Service		1,961.64
Sales of Foreign Exchange		16.80
Miscellaneous		1,382.00
Total receipts		₱399,242,263.97
Net Increase		₱ 34,628,741.20

Demand Deposits—₱151,716,216.73

The demand deposits held by the Central Bank on December 31, 1953, under the provisions of Section 100, Republic Act No. 265, on legal reserve requirements, and under Section 118, designating the Central Bank as official depository of the government are presented hereunder:

Banks	December 31, 1953	December 31, 1952	+ Increase — Decrease
Bank of America, N.T. and S.A.	₱ 6,976,970.77	₱ 4,271,197.14	+ ₱2,705,773.63
Bank of Calape, Bohol	— —	2,000.00	— 2,000.00
Bank of the Philippine Islands	4,406,018.27	4,892,797.32	— 486,779.05
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	2,769,206.37	4,273,299.78	— 1,504,093.41
China Banking Corporation	8,332,122.86	13,276,017.41	— 4,943,894.55
Equitable Banking Corporation	8,028,684.45	7,873,907.54	+ 154,776.91
People's Bank and Trust Company	2,299,043.93	1,818,515.19	+ 480,528.74
Philippine Bank of Communications	3,947,681.20	3,415,289.64	+ 532,391.56
Philippine National Bank	27,946,284.23	33,846,686.00	— 5,900,401.77
Philippine Trust Company	6,042,882.94	6,506,485.56	— 463,602.62
Prudential Bank and Trust Co.	3,380,017.80	3,015,137.70	+ 364,880.10
Security Bank and Trust Co.	3,595,167.07	2,332,301.04	+ 1,262,866.03
Square Deal Banking Corporation	1,000.00	1,000.00	— —
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	3,021,151.98	4,015,148.46	— 993,996.48
The National City Bank of New York	21,305,600.92	18,357,573.73	+ 2,948,027.19
The Philippine Bank of Commerce	1,831,796.75	5,793,251.76	— 3,961,455.01
Total	₱103,883,629.54	₱113,690,608.27	— ₱9,806,978.73

[1] Consists largely of mutilated currency received for replacement, paid with CB checks.

Government	December 31, 1953	December 31, 1952	+ Increase — Decrease
Treasurer of the Philippines—			
Demand Deposit	₱ 608,653.54	₱ 2,223,084.18	—₱ 1,614,430.64
War Damage and Other Trust Funds	7,564,823.50	38,064,823.50	— 30,500,000.00
Advances for National Government Projects	15,000.00	22,692,090.27	— 22,677,090.27
Sinking Fund	285.80	15.10	+ 270.70
City of Manila—			
No. 1 Account	1,589,022.09	1,559,568.80	+ 29,453.29
No. 3 Account	7,547,448.24	6,121,124.80	+ 1,426,323.44
Philcusa-FOA-Counterpart Fund	23,320,849.67	11,439,025.68	+ 11,881,823.99
Industrial Guarantee and Loan Fund	5,035,359.12	10,000,000.00	— 4,964,640.88
Rural Bank Trust Funds	1,109,670.00	— —	+ 1,109,670.00
ACCFA Trust Funds	10.98	— —	+ 10.98
Veterans' Hospital Project—			
Rogers Act—			
No. 1 Account	1,025,882.44	158,722.30	+ 867,160.14
No. 2 Account	15,581.81	— —	+ 15,581.81
	₱ 47,832,587.19	₱ 92,258,454.53	—₱44,425,867.44
Total Demand Deposits	₱151,716,216.73	₱205,949,062.90	—₱54,232,846.17

The balances on December 31, 1953, of these deposit accounts have been confirmed with the banks and the government.

International Monetary Fund—₱496,413.30.

The Philippine-peso holdings of the International Monetary Fund on deposit with the Central Bank, pursuant to Section 2(a), Article XIII, of the Articles of Agreement of the IMF, were reduced by ₱70.00 due to net expenses of the fund charged to Account No. 2, as indicated hereunder:

Item	December 31, 1953	December 31, 1952	+ Increase — Decrease
Account No. 1	₱494,902.42	₱494,902.42	— —
Account No. 2	1,510.88	1,580.88	-₱ 70.00
Total	₱496,413.30	₱496,483.30	-₱ 70.00

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—₱2,376,583.85.

This account, representing the peso holdings of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development on deposit with the Central Bank, was reduced by ₱6,306.00 during the year 1953 due to encashments made of IBRD checks.

Securities Stabilization Fund—₱5,075,763.78.

This is the cash balance of this Fund on deposit with the Central Bank of the Philippines.

Other Liabilities—₱2,982,208.83.

The other liabilities of the Bank on December 31, 1953, consisted of:

Item	December 31, 1953	December 31, 1952	+ Increase — Decrease
Fiscal Agency Fund (Due to Treasurer of the Philippines)	₱1,141,335.41	₱ 768,136.60	+₱373,198.81
Trust Deposit	— —	150,000.00	— 150,000.00
Accounts Payable	203,459.56	481,757.81	— 278,298.25
Expense Checks Outstanding	590,871.70	282,062.33	+ 308,809.37
Income Tax Withheld	2,378.26	8,322.40	— 5,944.14
Special Excise Tax on Sales of Foreign Exchange Withheld	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	— —
Suspense Account	44,163.90	42,421.16	+ 1,742.74
Total	₱2,982,208.83	₱2,732,700.30	+₱249,508.53

Fiscal Agency Fund (Due to Treasurer of the Philippines)—₱1,141,335.41.

On December 31, 1953, the balance due the Treasurer of the Philippines representing net proceeds of collections on fiscal agency service, amounted to ₱1,141,335.41, arrived at as follows:

Receipts

Balance, December 31, 1952		₱ 768,136.60
Add: Collections, January 2 to December 31, 1953		9,384,608.67
		₱10,152,745.27

Disbursements

Cash Advances:			
Various government bureaus and offices		₱3,919,216.89	
Government-owned or controlled corporations:			
Central Bank of the Philippines	₱ 14.94		
Government Service Insurance System	2,195.03		
Land Settlement and Development Corporation	5,000.00		
Manila Railroad Company	421.42		
Metropolitan Water District	1,726.86		
National Power Corporation	59,221.33		
People's Homesite and Housing Corporation	5,074.70		
Philippine Sugar Institute	8,131.43		
Price Stabilization Corporation	2,356.34		
University of the Philippines	8,050.92	92,192.97	
Transferred to Demand Deposit—Treasurer of the Philippines		5,000,000.00	9,011,409.86
Balance, December 31, 1953			₱1,141,335.41

Accounts Payable—₱203,459.56; Expense Checks Outstanding—₱590,871.70.

At December 31, 1953, the unpaid obligations, and outstanding checks of the Bank incurred in the course of regular operations amounted to ₱203,459.56 and ₱590,871.70, respectively.

Income Tax Withheld—₱2,378.26; Special Excise Tax on Sales of Foreign Exchange Withheld—₱1,000,000.00; Suspense Account—₱44,163.90.

The amount of ₱2,378.26 represents income tax withheld from salaries and wages of officials and employees of the Bank as of December 31, 1953, for remittance to the Collector of Internal Revenue, pursuant to the provisions of Section 338 of the National Internal Revenue Code and of Supplement A to Title II, of the same Code.

The Bank is withholding the amount of ₱1,000,000.00 for the payment of whatever refund that may need to be made of special excise tax collected on foreign exchange sold, under the provisions of Republic Act No. 601, as amended by Republic Act No. 814.

The Suspense Account of ₱44,163.90 represents various items scheduled for adjustment upon receipt of advice regarding the particulars thereof.

Deferred Credits—₱607,377.87.

This credit item corresponds to the accrued interest receivable on Rehabilitation and Development Bonds held by the Central Bank pertaining to the period from December 2 to 31, 1953.

C. CAPITAL AND PROFIT

Capital—₱10,000,000.00.

This was the capital of the Central Bank appropriated from the assets of the former Exchange Standard Fund, in accordance with the provisions of Sections 1 and 134 of Republic Act No. 265.

Surplus—₱10,133,131.41.

This is the twenty-five per cent (25%) portion carried to surplus, pursuant to the provisions of Section 41 (a), Republic Act No. 265, of the net profits of the Bank during the fiscal years ended December 31, 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952, to wit:

Period	Net profit	25% of Net profit transferred to surplus
1949	₱ 6,464,183.34	₱ 1,616,045.83
1950	8,293,553.92	2,073,388.48
1951	13,769,851.29	3,442,462.82
1952	12,004,937.10	3,001,234.28
Total	₱40,532,525.65	₱10,133,131.41

The remaining seventy-five per cent (75%) of the total net profits of the Bank of ₱40,532,525.65, or ₱30,399,394.34, was distributed as follows:

To increase the resources of the Securities Stabilization Fund	₱18,545,076.67
To liquidate the balance of the Monetary Adjustment Account	6,117,931.63
To reduce the Account to Secure the Coinage	5,736,385.94
Total	₱30,399,394.24

Undivided Profits—₱12,540,379.92.

This represents the net profit of the Bank during the fiscal year 1953.

D. TRUST AND OTHER ACCOUNTS

Fiscal Agency—₱45,425,445.33.

The Central Bank, as Fiscal Agent of the Republic of the Philippines under Section 115 of Republic Act No. 265, continued during the year 1953 the liquidation of the "General Purpose Fund"[1], and carried on government fiscal operations abroad under the Fiscal Agency Fund. The balances[2] of these accounts at the beginning of fiscal year 1953 were:

***Balances of Accounts, January* 1, 1953**

Trust assets	General purpose fund	Fiscal agency fund	Total
Due from Central Bank of the Philippines	₱ 18,554.40	₱ 749,582.20	₱ 768,136.60
Cash Disbursing Officer, PNB, New York Agency	— —	5,176,002.62	5,176,002.62
Unliquidated Advances	877,503.86	— —	877,503.86
Accounts Receivable:			
National Bureaus and Offices	3,952,062.87	35,796,650.54	39,748,713.41
Provinces, Cities and Municipalities	— —	9,607.12	9,607.12
Backpay Certificates	10,237.71	— —	10,237.71
Miscellaneous	310.76	— —	310.76
Total	₱ 4,858,669.60	₱41,731,842.48	₱46,590,512.08

[1] Fiscal Operations abroad of former Commonwealth Government and of Republic of the Philippines until designation of PNB in 1947, as fiscal agent, were carried under this account.

[2] As of October 31, 1952.

Trust liabilities	General purpose fund	Fiscal agency fund	Total
Accounts Payable:			
National Bureaus and Offices	₱ 18,065.40	₱ 4,460.00	₱ 22,525.40
Philippine Consulate, General New York	— —	234.68	234.68
Provinces, Cities and Municipalities	— —	6.11	6.11
Miscellaneous	2,795.24	— —	2,795.24
Undistributed Collections	4,165.84	95,678.19	99,844.03
Due to Trust—Republic of the Philippines	4,833,643.12	41,631,463.50	46,465,106.62
Total	₱ 4,858,669.60	₱41,731,842.48	₱46,590,512.08

The receipts and disbursements of the Philippine National Bank, New York Agency, covering fiscal agency operations from November 1, 1952 to November 30, 1953, including an analysis of "Due to Trust — Republic of the Philippines", are summarized as follows:

Receipts and Disbursements, 1953

Cash Balance, November 1, 1952		₱ 5,176,002.62
Add: Receipts—		
Redemption of Philippine Government Bonds	₱ 2,000.00	
Interest on Philippine Government Loans	19,395.00	
Sales of MacArthur Coins	2,940.90	
Reimbursements of postage	76.50	
Refunds of cash advances	131,854.32	
Cash received as working fund	31,241,468.06	31,397,734.78
Total Cash Handled		₱36,573,737.40
Deduct: Disbursements—		
For National Bureaus and Offices	₱30,628,324.60	
For Provinces, Cities and Municipalities	11,916.96	
Expenses for postage in mailing MacArthur Coins	76.50	
Remittances to the Philippine Consulate General, New York	532.62	
Remittances to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, to the credit of the Central Bank of the Philippines	24,335.90	30,665,186.58
Cash Balance, November 30, 1953		₱ 5,908,550.82[a]

[a] Reflected in the books of the Fiscal Agency Department, Central Bank of the Philippines as of December 31, 1953.

Analysis of "Due to Trust—Republic of the Philippines"

Item	General purpose fund	Fiscal agency fund	Total
Balance, December 31, 1952	₱ 4,833,643.12	₱41,631,463.50	₱46,465,106.62
Receipts from Treasurer of the Philippines—			
Remitted to Fiscal Agent, PNB, New York Agency	— —	38,640,098.70	38,640,098.70
Applied to premium charges	— —	156,492.40	156,492.40
Adjustments—			
Premium charges reimbursed to Central Bank	— —	(156,492.40)	(156,492.40)
Other adjustments	— —	(13.25)	(13.25)
Total	₱ 4,833,643.12	₱80,271,548.95	₱85,105,192.07
Deduct:			
Amount transferred to Demand Deposit (Treasurer of the Philippines)	— —	40,043,424.66	40,043,424.66
Balance, December 31, 1953	₱ 4,833,643.12	₱40,228,124.29	₱45,061,767.41

The balances of trust assets, liabilities, and due to trust of the General Purpose Fund and Fiscal Agency Fund on December 31, 1953, are as follows:

Account	General Purpose Fund	Fiscal Agency Fund	Total
Trust Assets			
Due from Central Bank of the Philippines	₱ 91,051.24	₱ 1,050,284.17	₱ 1,141,335.41
Cash, Disbursing Officer, PNB, New York Agency	— —	5,908,550.82	5,908,550.82
Cash, Advances, PNB, New York Agency	— —	7,398,630.64	7,398,630.64
Unliquidated Advances	877,503.86	— —	877,503.86
Accounts Receivables:			
National Bureaus and Offices	3,879,566.03	26,200,526.31	30,080,092.34
Provinces, Cities and Municipalities	— —	8,783.79	8,783.79
Backpay Certificates	10,237.71	— —	10,237.71
Miscellaneous	310.76	— —	310.76
Total	₱ 4,858,669.60	₱40,566,775.73	₱45,425,445.33
Trust Liabilities			
Accounts Payable:			
National Bureaus and Offices	₱ 18,065.40	₱ 18,165.88	₱ 36,231.28
Miscellaneous	2,795.24	— —	2,795.24
Advance Deposits	4,165.84	320,485.56	324,651.40
Due to Trust—Republic of the Philippines	4,833,643.12	40,228,124.29	45,061,767.41
Total	₱ 4,858,669.60	₱40,566,775.73	₱45,425,445.33

As stated in last year's report on audit, the Bank is meeting considerable difficulty in the liquidation of the "General Purpose Fund" because of lack of vouchers and other records of transactions as far back as 1945, 1946, etc., which were reportedly lost either in transit or in the various government offices where the accounts of this Fund were previously handled.

Securities Stabilization Fund—₱20,689,470.31

This fund is being administered by the Central Bank for the account of the Government pursuant to Section 125, Republic Act No. 265.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 41 (b) of the same Act, the amount of ₱8,311,629.67 was transferred to this fund during the year 1953 from distribution of net profits of the Bank in 1952 (Monetary Board Resolution No. 38, dated January 15, 1953). The status of the Securities Stabilization Fund as of December 31, 1953, is as follows:

Trust Assets

Cash, Due from the Central Bank		₱ 5,075,763.78
Investments:		
R and D Bonds	₱ 2,189,560.44	
Other Development Bonds	13,199,050.00	15,388,610.44
Accrued Interest Receivable		225,096.09
Total		₱20,689,470.31

Trust Liabilities

Deferred Credits—Interest on R and D Bonds	₱ 7,454.56
Due to Trust—Republic of the Philippines	20,682,015.75
Total	₱20,689,470.31

Bonds Sinking Funds—₱18,326,465.47

Pursuant to Republic Act No. 713, approved on June 6, 1952, "transferring the custody and the function of investing funds for the retirement of bonds issued by the government of the Philippines, provinces, municipalities, and cities to the Central Bank of the Philippines" from the Treasurer of the Philippines, the Central Bank assumed on October 3, 1952, the administration of the Bonds Sinking Funds.

The financial status of the Bonds Sinking Funds as of December 31, 1953, is as follows:

Trust Assets

Cash, Due from the Central Bank	₱ 285.80
Investments:	
R and D Bonds	6,503,020.00
Other Government Bonds	11,823,100.00
Accrued Interest Purchased	59.67
Total	₱18,326,465.47

Trust Liabilities

Due to Trust—Republic of the Philippines	₱18,326,465.47
Total	₱18,326,465.47

Note for Account of IMF—₱22,000,000.00.

This represents the non-negotiable, non-interest bearing note payable after five years from September 29, 1950, executed in favor of the IMF by the Secretary of Finance, Republic of the Philippines covering the loan of ₱22,000,000.00 granted to the government of the Republic of the Philippines under Section 5, Article III of the IMF Articles of Agreement.

Note for Account of IBRD—₱3,000,000.00.

This item originally consisted of two (2) non-negotiable, non-interest bearing promissory notes of the Republic of the Philippines in favor of the IBRD, for ₱1,500,000.00 each, or ₱3,000,000.00, dated February 21, 1947 and May 14, 1947, respectively, held by the Central Bank for the account of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, pursuant to Section 11(a), Article 5 of the Agreement on the IBRD. On June 12, 1952, these were substituted with a promissory note for ₱3,000,000.00 under the same terms and conditions.

Industrial Guarantee and Loan Fund—₱10,035,359.12.

This Fund was set up by the Philippine Council for United States Aid (PHILCUSA) and the Foreign Operations Administration (FOA) with an initial amount of ₱10,000,000.00 out of the Special Account-Counterpart Fund (Republic Act No. 604) "for the purpose of encouraging the establishment and/or expansion in the Philippines of economically sound industrial, mining, and other enterprises" which may be essential to the development of Philippine economy. In accordance with the Master Agreement entered into by and between the Central Bank and the PHILCUSA on July 15, 1952, the Central Bank was appointed to administer the program and take charge of the Fund, and to execute the guarantees on loans on application by lending institutions duly authorized to make such loans in the Philippines.

The Monetary Board, in its Resolution No. 194, dated March 19, 1953, upon the joint recommendation of the PHILCUSA and the FOA, approved the investment of ₱5 million of this fund in Rehabilitation Finance Corporation bonds. The investment was made in order to provide the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation with funds with which to grant loans under the industrial guarantee loan program.

As of December 31, 1953, the assets and liabilities of this Fund are as follows:

Assets

Due from Central Bank	₱ 5,035,359.12
Investments:	
Rehabilitation Finance Corporation Bonds (Interim Certificate No. 19, 4% 5-year bond maturing January 2, 1958)	5,000,000.00
Total	₱10,035,359.12

Liabilities

Due to Trust—PHILCUSA-MSA (FOA) Counterpart Fund	10,000,000.00
Income from Investments	35,359.12
Total	₱10,035,359.12

Securities Held to Secure Trust Funds—₱2,113,750.00

These government securities, which are held by the Central Bank to secure trust funds under Section 65, Republic Act No. 337, are shown in detail as follows:

		Amount
Bank of the Philippine Islands:		
Certificate of Indebtedness, Serial No. 86, issued by the Treasurer of the Philippines on March 24, 1950, payable within 20 years, without interest, as authorized under Sec. 7, Republic Act No. 369, at ₱526,258.05[1]		₱ 250,000.00
China Banking Corporation:		
Rehabilitation and Development Bonds, 4% Loan of 1949 (due 1959), 1st Series		250,000.00
Equitable Banking Corporation:		
Rehabilitation and Development Bonds, 4% Loan of 1949 (due 1959), 1st Series		250,000.00
People's Bank and Trust Company:		
The National Power Corporation, 4½% Loan of 1939 (due 1969), 1st Series	₱20,000.00	
The National Power Corporation, 4½% Loan of 1940 (due 1970), 3rd Series	100,000.00	120,000.00

[1] The balance ₱276.258.05 is used as part of the bank's reserves against its deposit liabilities.

The Philippine Bank of Commerce:		
RFC Rehabilitation Bonds, at staggered interest rates from 1% to 3% (due November 1, 1957), 1st Series		₱ 318,000.00
Philippine National Bank:		
City of Manila, Permanent Improvement Bonds, 4½% Loan of 1941 (due 1971), 4th Series		175,750.00
Philippine Trust Company:		
City of Manila, Permanent Improvement Bonds, 4½% Loan of 1940 (due 1970), 3rd Series	₱50,000.00	
City of Manila, Permanent Improvement Bonds, 4½% Loan of 1941 (due 1971), 6th Series	100,000.00	
Philippine Islands, 5% Collateral Loan of 1933 (due 1963), Occidental Negros	100,000.00	250,000.00
Security Bank and Trust Company:		
Rehabilitation and Development Bonds, 4% Loan of 1949 (due 1959), 1st Series		250,000.00
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation:		
Rehabilitation and Development Bonds, 4% Loan of 1949 (due 1959), 1st Series		250,000.00
Total		₱ 2,113,750.00

Securities Held as Part of Legal Reserve—₱276,258.05.

This represents a portion of ₱526,258.05 which is the face value of Certificate of Indebtedness, Serial No. 86, issued by the Treasurer of the Philippines on March 24, 1950, payable within 20 years, without interest, as authorized under Section 7, Republic Act No. 369, deposited with the Central Bank by the Bank of the Philippine Islands pursuant to the provisions of Section 26, Republic Act No. 337, and in accordance with the requirements contained in Section 1(a) of Central Bank Circular No. 2, dated January 3, 1949.

Bonds Held for Safekeeping—₱2,000.00.

This represents the face value of Rehabilitation and Development Bonds, 4% loan of 1949, (due 1959) which were deposited for safekeeping on April 13, 1953 with the Central Bank by the Bank of Calape, in the Municipality of Calape, Province of Bohol.

Items Confiscated Held Overnight—₱16,055.50.

These are various foreign exchange items turned over by the Bureau of Customs to the Central Bank on November 7, 1952, which were confiscated for violation of exchange control regulations.

E. RESULT OF OPERATION

The income of the Bank during fiscal year ended December 31, 1953, was ₱17,477,672.85 against total expenses of ₱4,937,292.93. Net profit for the year was ₱12,540,379.92.

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenses

Item	1953 Amount	%	1952 Amount	%	+ Increase — Decrease
INCOME:					
Interest on—					
Time Deposits	₱ 7,018,619.79	40%	₱ 6,390,386.55	39%	+₱628,233.24
Domestic Securities	8,667,820.45	50%	8,063,898.08	49%	+ 603,922.37
Loans and Advances	595,714.98	3%	1,163,774.58	7%	— 568,059.60
Discount Earnings	86,220.26	1%	186,859.85	1%	— 100,639.59
Examination Fees	395,632.70	2%	275,369.03	2%	+ 120,263.67
Foreign Income	217,311.84	1%	73,140.94	— —	+ 144,170.90
Exchange Profit	447,756.57	3%	360,207.10	2%	+ 87,549.47
Miscellaneous	48,596.26	— —	57,444.31	— —	— 8,848.05
Total	₱17,477,672.85	100%	₱16,571,080.44	100%	+₱906,592.41
EXPENSES:					
Salaries and Wages	₱ 2,874,093.24	58%	₱ 2,464,484.02	54%	+₱409,609.22
Monetary Board Fees and Expenses	18,571.39	1%	13,531.08	— —	+ 5,040.31
Technical Services	67.98	— —	— —	— —	+ 67.98
Overtime Allowances	90,670.25	2%	70,993.89	2%	+ 19,676.36
Traveling Expenses	220,021.91	4%	169,154.10	4%	+ 50,867.81
Shipment of Currency	434,626.39	9%	273,703.58	6%	+ 160,922.81
Printing and Binding	77,185.51	2%	88,060.50	2%	— 10,874.99
Stationery and Supplies	141,334.89	3%	135,806.65	3%	+ 5,528.24
Postage and Expressage	15,911.12	— —	13,956.25	— —	+ 1,954.87
Telephone, Telegram, Cable and Radio Service	38,067.59	1%	28,795.52	1%	+ 9,272.07
Light, Power and Water	14,880.91	— —	14,189.20	— —	+ 691.71
Furniture and Equipment	184,187.38	4%	103,655.31	2%	+ 80,532.07
Rental of Building	44,288.00	1%	25,356.00	— —	+ 18,932.00
Repairs and Alterations—Buildings and Grounds	7,983.11	— —	5,155.33	— —	+ 2,827.78
Reconstruction — Intendencia Building	17,136.22	— —	484,249.91	11%	— 467,113.69
Books and Subscriptions	7,584.80	— —	7,112.70	— —	+ 472.10
Advertising	111,712.49	2%	87,688.51	2%	+ 24,023.98
Currency Retirement Committee Expenses	141,508.19	3%	72,464.78	2%	+ 69,043.41
Currency Stock Committee Expenses	— —	— —	3,632.10	— —	— 3,632.10
Insurance	301,897.53	6%	186,171.65	4%	+ 115,725.88
Entertainment	3,973.56	— —	2,740.20	— —	+ 1,233.36
Contribution to Charitable Institutions	1,200.00	— —	— —	— —	+ 1,200.00
Gratuity and Bonus	17,714.79	1%	46,775.01	1%	— 29,060.22
Pensionado	42,796.45	1%	42,518.12	1%	+ 278.33
Medical Expenses	10,089.30	— —	— —	— —	+ 10,089.30
Miscellaneous	102,864.31	2%	44,293.53	1%	+ 58,570.78
Other Charges—Lunchroom Operation	16,925.62	— —	60,387.80	1%	— 43,462.18
Refining and Handling Charges—Gold and Silver	— —	— —	31,431.60	1%	— 31,431.60
Shrinkage in Value of Silver Coins with U.S. Mint	— —	— —	89,836.00	2%	— 89,836.00
Total	₱ 4,937,282.93	100%	₱ 4,566,143.34	100%	+₱371,149.59
NET PROFIT	₱12,540,379.92		₱12,004,937.10		+₱535,442.82

F. INTER-BANK CLEARING

The inter-bank clearing and settlements during the year 1953, compared with that of 1952, are summarized as follows:

End of period	Amount of Checks Cleared		+ Increase — Decrease
	1953	1952	
January	₱ 509,451,466.33	₱ 527,090,156.21	—₱ 17,638,689.88
February	472,275,828.14	460,354,740.50	+ 11,921,087.64
March	545,904,176.75	485,534,954.05	+ 60,369,222.70
April	506,326,685.80	484,553,903.24	+ 21,772,782.56
May	522,372,898.07	523,137,386.60	— 764,488.53
June	527,004,440.30	484,317,382.19	+ 42,687,058.11
July	540,833,496.84	540,906,275.49	— 72,778.65
August	508,227,377.05	426,634,122.73	+ 81,593,254.32
September	521,300,550.54	442,952,217.58	+ 78,348,332.96
October	529,296,660.46	486,014,726.25	+ 43,281,934.21
November	484,355,595.34	420,020,299.10	+ 64,335,296.24
December	570,960,980.43	476,130,924.70	+ 94,830,055.73
Total	₱6,238,310,156.05	₱5,757,647,088.64	+₱480,663,067.41

End of period	Number of Checks Cleared		+ Increase — Decrease
	1953	1952	
January	346,607	302,236	+ 44,371
February	298,722	264,801	+ 33,921
March	357,316	272,435	+ 84,881
April	318,332	258,243	+ 60,089
May	317,566	263,711	+ 53,855
June	368,817	280,212	+ 88,605
July	379,209	307,677	+ 71,532
August	352,483	267,803	+ 84,680
September	364,347	314,720	+ 49,627
October	382,207	318,305	+ 63,902
November	411,421	282,417	+ 129,004
December	489,569	330,053	+ 159.516
Total	4,386,596	3,462,613	+ 923,983

The following table shows the volume of exchanges cleared by local banks through the Central Bank, during the period, January 2 to December 31, 1953:

Banks	Exchanges	
	Incoming	Outgoing
	Total Debit	Total Credit
Central Bank of the Philippines	₱ 100,110,751.01	₱ 697,666,573.12
Bank of America, N.T. and S.A.	375,673,663.93	261,930,243.45
Bank of the Philippine Islands	320,557,690.15	265,898,449.17
Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	347,418,881.32	242,167,092.07
China Banking Corporation	718,641,388.95	615,964,734.57
Equitable Banking Corporation	267,292,129.06	288,468,241.71
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	464,674,888.79	260,251,843.66
The National City Bank of New York	826,393,870.18	793,826,278.77
People's Bank and Trust Company	133,677,813.65	116,258,064.67
The Philippine Bank of Commerce	149,692,669.87	121,631,715.42
Philippine Bank of Communications	404,845,056.33	383,717,115.57
Philippine National Bank	995,740,823.77	1,150,515,281.30
Philippine Trust Company	203,726,901.07	176,347,486.96
Prudential Bank and Trust Company	98,418,547.67	102,211,056.37
Security Bank and Trust Company	186,615,242.92	158,672,654.11
Treasurer of the Philippines	644,829,837.38	602,783,325.13
Total	₱6,238,310,156.05	₱6,238,310,156.05

G. CURRENCY ACCOUNTABILITY

On December 31, 1953, the outstanding gross liability of the Central Bank on currency issue, both notes and coins, aggregated ₱788,974,314.84 against ₱779,895,965.35[a] on January 1, 1953, or an increase of ₱9,078,349.49 during the year:

Item	December 31		+ Increase — Decrease
	1953	1952	
Treasury Certificates:			
Victory Series	₱377,059,444.00	₱386,329,344.00	—₱ 9,269,900.00
Pre-War Issue	9,202,796.00	9,275,593.00	— 72,797.00
Treasury Certificates, Overprinted "Central Bank of the Philippines"	173,569,244.00	164,247,957.00	+ 9,321,287.00
Central Bank Notes	122,180,462.85	107,366,201.50	+ 14,814,261.35
	₱682,011,946.85	₱667,219,095.50	+₱14,792,851.35
Coins:			
Treasury Coins	₱106,762,367.99	₱112,476,869.85	—₱ 5,714,501.86
MacArthur Coins	200,000.00	200,000.00	— —
	₱106,962,367.99	₱112,676,869.85	—₱ 5,714,501.86
Total	₱788,974,314.84	₱779,895,965.35	+₱ 9,078,349.49

[a] December 31, 1952 balance brought forward.

The treasury certificates of pre-war issue consist of those which were not presented, until December 31, 1948, to the Treasury of the Philippines and/or designated agents for exchange with treasury certificates of the Victory Series, as required in Republic Act No. 199, approved on March 29, 1948, and, therefore, ceased to be legal tender (Section 5, same Act) since December 31, 1948; they are, nevertheless, still obligations of the Central Bank.

As of December 31, 1953, total cash held by the Cash Department aggregated ₱62,799,382.21 which was ₱17,137,583.69 less compared to the cash holdings at the beginning of the year. Of this amount, ₱14,165,147.00 were Victory Treasury Certificates; ₱5,031,597.00, Treasury Certificates over-printed with the Central Bank of the Philippines; ₱3,583,564.00, Central Bank Notes; ₱890.00, Pre-war Treasury Certificates; ₱19,452,819.60, Central Bank Notes in small denominations; ₱410,483.78, U.S. Currency; ₱21,989,651.33, Philippine coins; and ₱165,229.50, MacArthur souvenir coins.

Shipments of currency made by the Central Bank to various banks and entities in the provinces during the year aggregated ₱46,512,747.98. Freight, insurance and other charges incident to the shipments of currency were for the account of the Central Bank. Total expenses during the year amounted to ₱434,626.39.

Mutilated notes retired from circulation and destroyed amounted to ₱49,676,595.60 and coins salvaged in Manila Bay amounted to ₱195,183.50.

SPECIAL EXCISE TAX ON SALES OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Republic Act No. 601, approved on March 28, 1951, as amended by Republic Act No. 814, approved on July 14, 1952, and later by Republic Act No. 871, approved on June 1, 1953, provides that:

> "SECTION 1. Except as herein otherwise provided, there shall be assessed, collected, and paid a special excise tax of *seventeen per centum* on the value in Philippine peso of foreign exchange sold and/or authorized to be sold by the Central Bank of the Philippines or any of its agents until *June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fifty-four.*" (Italics supplied.)

As provided in Section 5 of Republic Act No. 601, as amended by Republic Acts Nos. 814 and 871, "the tax imposed under section one hereof shall be paid to the Central Bank of the Philippines by the purchaser of the foreign exchange, and the Central Bank of the Philippines and/or its agents shall not sell any foreign exchange without the payment of the said tax. The monies collected shall accrue to the General Fund in the National Treasury."

The collections and refunds of the bank on the Special Excise Tax on Foreign Exchange during the year 1953 are summarized hereunder:

End of period	Gross Collection	Refund	Balance
January	₱ 11,447,657.03	₱ 734,292.62	₱ 10,713,364.41
February	12,139,619.39	845,272.55	11,294,346.84
March	11,890,022.21	618,840.96	11,271,181.25
April	10,054,519.70	440,740.46	9,613,779.24
May	10,635,205.18	791,797.28	9,843,407.90
June	14,974,058.86	1,195,820.68	13,778,238.18
July	13,712,952.13	962,669.65	12,750,282.48
August	9,568,047.53	905,525.07	8,662,522.46
September	12,206,082.50	743,828.65	11,462,253.85
October	10,965,364.92	861,701.28	10,103,663.64
November	11,188,742.47	940,910.33	10,247,832.14
December	10,255,849.10	1,043,027.31	9,212,821.79
Total	₱139,038,121.02	₱ 10,084,426.84	₱128,953,694.18

In the year 1953, the Central Bank credited the account of the Treasurer of the Philippines a total of ₱128,940,989.64, arrived at as follows:

Balance, per above	₱128,953,694.18
Add: Collections, December 29, 1952 taken up on January 2, 1953	750,173.40
	₱129,703,867.58
Less: Collections, December 29, 1953 taken up on January 4, 1954	762,877.94
Total Amount Credited to the Treasurer of the Philippines	₱128,940,989.64

The breakdown by categories, of the refunds during the year 1953, amounting to ₱10,084,426.84, is shown below:

Importations under R. A. No. 35 (New and Necessary Industries)	₱ 2,155,277.53
Drugs and Medicines	1,728,627.30
Articles and Containers in the Manufacture or Preparation of Local Products for Export abroad	1,687,300.18
Stabilizer and Flavor	1,634,666.44
Agricultural Machinery and Implements	500,027.20
Newsprint	440,904.61
Fertilizer	344,383.42
Canned Fish	272,417.07
Chocolate	259,869.14
Textbooks, Reference books and Supplementary Readers	180,607.23
Educational Expenses of Students Studying Abroad	124,770.55
Cattle and Beef	114,321.76
Rice	93,575.62
Soya Beans	91,680.34

Armed Forces and CAA Importations	₱ 71,675.28
Cancelled Licenses	66,463.87
Poultry Feeds	59,498.16
Industrial and Agricultural Machinery (L/C's opened prior to January 1, 1951)	43,386.33
Dental Supplies	40,699.05
Book Paper, Book Cloth and Chipboard	32,835.47
Flour	23,200.24
Agreement between U. S. Bureau of Public Roads and Republic of the Philippines	21,265.01
Canned Milk	18,262.59
Importations under R.A. 909 (Gold Mining Companies)	17,364.45
Airplane and Vessel Parts	14,666.14
Erroneous Double Collection of Exchange Tax	9,675.20
USAF Importations	9,309.15
Marine Insurance	7,729.97
Government Funds	7,634.51
Industrial Starch	4,842.14
Tapioca	3,570.74
Premiums on Life Insurance Policies Issued before December 9, 1949	3,098.65
X-Ray Films	492.53
UNESCO Funds	157.28
Consular Funds	137.38
Cancelled Sale of Foreign Exchange (No Exchange License)	34.31
Total	₱10,084,426.84

A condensed comparative statement of the collections and refunds on account of the 17% Special Excise Tax on Foreign Exchange is given hereunder:

Item	1953	1952	+ Increase — Decrease
Collections	₱139,038,121.02	₱149,147,110.74	—₱10,108,989.72
Refunds	10,084,426.84	35,068,420.09	— 24,983,993.25
Balance	₱128,953,694.18	₱114,078,690.65	+₱14,875,093.53

The decrease in the total amount of collections of the Special Excise Tax on Foreign Exchange is due, among other things, to the increase in the number of exempt items granted under Republic Act No. 814 and Republic Act No. 871. Likewise, the total amount of refunds during 1953 has dropped down from that of 1952 in view of the fact that a great majority of the importers are availing themselves of the benefit of outright tax exemption before liquidating their accounts with the bank.

APPENDIX A
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

TABLE 1.—*Total Available Means: Sources and Disposition,* 1946-1953

(Amount in million pesos)

Period	Sources			Total available means	Disposition			
	Gross national product	Net borrowing from abroad	Net donations from abroad		Domestic consumption		Gross domestic investment	
					Private	Government	Private	Government
1946	4,815	105	52	4,972	4,229	359	370	14
1947	6,139	184	216	6,539	5,436	405	645	53
1948	6,369	- 103	300	6,566	5,423	402	631	110
1949	6,339	137	437	6,913	5,802	448	468	195
1950	6,875	- 378	331	6,828	5,763	473	381	211
1951	7,702	62	41	7,805	6,713	536	398	158
1952	7,925	40	72	8,037	6,858	593	424	162
1953[a]	8,356	30	40	8,426	7,123	606	534	163
				(Percent distribution)				
1946	96.8	2.1	1.1	100.0	85.1	7.2	7.4	.3
1947	93.9	2.8	3.3	100.0	83.1	6.2	9.9	.8
1948	97.0	- 1.6	4.6	100 0	82.6	6.1	9.6	1.7
1949	91.7	2.0	6.3	100.0	83.9	6.5	6.8	2.8
1950	100.7	- 5.5	4.8	100 0	84.4	6.9	5.6	3.1
1951	98.7	.8	.5	100.0	86.0	6.9	5.1	2.0
1952	98.6	.5	.9	100.0	85.3	7.4	5.3	2.0
1953[a]	99.2	.3	.5	100.0	84.6	7.2	6.3	1.9

[a] Preliminary.

TABLE 2.—*The National Accounts of the Philippines*, 1946-1953

1. National Incomes and Product Account

(Million pesos)

	Item	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953[a]
(1)	Compensation of employees (15)	1,570	1,997	2,059	2,065	2,257	2,471	2,493	2,649
	(a) Agricultural	562	683	665	643	698	773	784	819
	(i) Cash	450	546	532	514	558	618	627	655
	(ii) In kind	112	137	133	129	140	155	157	164
	(b) Other	1,008	1,314	1,394	1,422	1,559	1,698	1,709	1,830
(2)	Entrepreneurial and property income of persons (16)	2,727	3,430	3,486	3,465	3,778	4,146	4,190	4,437
	(a) Agricultural	1,444	1,757	1,711	1,655	1,794	1,986	2,016	2,107
	(i) Cash	1,083	1,318	1,283	1,241	1,345	1,489	1,512	1,580
	(ii) In kind	361	439	428	414	449	497	504	527
	(b) Other	1,283	1,673	1,775	1,810	1,984	2,160	2,174	2,330
(3)	Other private income (20)	68	131	146	118	100	160	240	262
(4)	Property income of government (26)	12	21	22	20	34	39	29	27
(5)	Total: NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST	4,377	5,579	5,713	5,668	6,169	6,816	6,952	7,375
(6)	Depreciation (32)	265	290	315	325	335	370	390	432
(7)	Indirect taxes less subsidies (24)	173	270	341	346	371	516	583	549
	Total: GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	4,815	6,139	6,369	6,339	6,875	7,702	7,925	8,356
(8)	Private consumption (12)	4,229	5,436	5,423	5,802	5,763	6,713	6,858	7,123
(9)	Government current expenditures (21)	359	405	402	448	473	536	593	606
(10)	Gross domestic investment (28)	384	698	741	663	592	556	586	697
	(a) Private	370	645	631	468	381	398	424	534
	(b) Government	14	53	110	195	211	158	162	163
(11)	Net exports and investment income (– 35)	– 157	– 400	– 197	– 574	47	– 103	– 112	– 70
	Total: GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE AT MARKET PRICES	4,815	6,139	6,369	6,339	6,875	7,702	7,925	8,356

[a] Preliminary.

TABLE 2.—*The National Accounts of the Philippines*, 1946-1953

2. Private Appropriation Account

(Million pesos)

	Item	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953[a]
(12)	Private consumption (8)	4,229	5,436	5,423	5,802	5,763	6,713	6,858	7,123
(13)	Direct taxes (25)	23	45	65	75	99	141	157	153
	(a) Personal	18	35	50	60	81	103	89	86
	(b) Corporate	5	10	15	15	18	38	68	67
(14)	Private saving (30)	113	136	446	156	597	– 25	– 43	111
	Total: PRIVATE OUTLAY	4,365	5,617	5,934	6,033	6,459	6,829	6,972	7,387
(15)	Compensation of employees (1)	1,570	1,997	2,059	2,065	2,257	2,471	2,493	2,649
(16)	Entrepreneurial and property income of persons (2)	2,727	3,430	3,486	3,465	3,778	4,146	4,190	4,437
(17)	Transfer payments (22)	21	19	26	30	34	36	34	33
(18)	Net donations from abroad (33b)	– 21	40	217	355	290	16	15	6
(19)	Total: PERSONAL INCOME	4,297	5,486	5,788	5,915	6,359	6,669	6,732	7,125
(20)	Other private income (3)	68	131	146	118	100	160	240	262
	Total: PRIVATE INCOME	4,365	5,617	5,934	6,033	6,459	6,829	6,972	7,387

[a] Preliminary.

TABLE 2.—*The National Accounts of the Philippines*, 1946-1953

3. Government Appropriation Account

(Million pesos)

	Item	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953[a]
(21)	Government current expenditure (9)	359	405	402	448	473	536	593	606
(22)	Transfer payments (17)	21	19	26	30	34	36	34	33
(23)	Government saving (31)	– 99	88	83	45	38	149	199	124
	Total	281	512	511	523	545	721	826	763
(24)	Indirect taxes less subsidies (7)	173	270	341	346	371	516	583	549
(25)	Direct taxes (13)	23	45	65	75	99	141	157	153
(26)	Property income of government (4)	12	21	22	20	34	39	29	27
(27)	Net donations from abroad (33_a)	73	176	83	82	41	25	57	34
	Total	281	512	511	523	545	721	826	763

[a] Preliminary.

TABLE 2.—*The National Accounts of the Philippines*, 1946-1953

4. Combined Capital Account

(Million pesos)

	Item	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953[a]
(28)	Gross domestic investment (10)	384	698	741	663	592	556	586	697
(29)	Net lending abroad (-34)	- 105	- 184	103	- 137	378	- 62	- 40	- 30
	Total	279	514	844	526	970	494	546	667
(30)	Private saving (14)	113	136	446	156	597	- 25	- 43	111
(31)	Government saving (23)	- 99	88	83	45	38	149	199	124
(32)	Depreciation (6)	265	290	315	325	335	370	390	432
	Total	279	514	844	526	970	494	546	667

[a] Preliminary.

TABLE 2.—*The National Accounts of the Philippines*, 1946-1953

5. Rest of the World Account

(Million pesos)

Item	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953[a]
(33) Net donations to Philippines	52	216	300	437	331	41	72	40
(a) To government (27)	73	176	83	82	41	25	57	34
(b) To private sector (18)	– 21	40	217	355	290	16	15	6
(34) Net lending to Philippines (– 29)	105	184	– 103	137	– 378	62	40	30
Total	157	400	197	574	– 47	103	112	70
(35) Net exports to and investment income from Philippines (– 11)	157	400	197	574	– 47	103	112	70
(a) Net exports of goods and services	154	360	143	514	– 77	55	55	1
(b) Net investment income	3	40	54	60	30	48	57	69
Total	157	400	197	574	– 47	103	112	70

[a] Preliminary.

TABLE 3.—*National Income by Industrial Origin*, 1946-1953

(Million pesos)

Item	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 [a]
Agriculture	2,006	2,440	2,376	2,298	2,492	2,759	2,800	2,926
Mining	3	11	21	32	46	82	102	103
Manufacturing	492	636	656	656	748	938	952	1,187
Construction	140	259	307	291	271	250	236	260
Trade	558	702	716	702	745	852	831	802
Transportation and communication	152	191	195	191	203	232	246	246
Government	185	252	321	377	386	431	487	516
Personal services	180	233	240	240	274	343	310	313
Others	661	855	881	881	1,004	929	988	1,022
Recreation services	17	22	22	22	23	26	26	27
Educational services	b	b	115	b	b	98	107	105
Professional services	b	b	156	b	b	161	202	225
Miscellaneous	644[c]	833[c]	588	859[c]	981[c]	644	653	665
National Income at Factor Cost	4,377	5,579	5,713	5,668	6,169	6,816	6,952	7,375

[a] Preliminary.
[b] No breakdown available.
[c] Inclusive of professional and educational services for which no breakdowns were available.

TABLE 4.—*Personal Income by Major Geographical Areas,* 1946-1953[1]

(Million pesos)

Region	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953[a]
Luzon	2,535	3,237	3,415	3,490	3,752	3,908	3,945	4,175
Visayas	1,160	1,481	1,563	1,597	1,717	1,807	1,824	1,931
Mindanao	602	768	810	828	890	954	963	1,019
Personal Income	4,297	5,486	5,788	5,915	6,359	6,669	6,732	7,125

[1] Figures for all years are based on the actual percentage distribution of 1948.
[a] Preliminary.

TABLE 5.—*Derivation of Private Income and National Income from Personal Income,* 1946-1953

(Million pesos)

Item	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 [a]
Personal Income	4,297	5,486	5,788	5,915	6,359	6,669	6,732	7,125
Plus:								
Other private income								
Undistributed corporate profits)								
Corporate profits taxes)	68	131	146	118	100	160	240	262
Equals: Private income	4,365	5,617	5,934	6,033	6,459	6,829	6,972	7,387
Plus:								
Property income of government	12	21	22	20	34	39	29	27
Less:								
Transfer payments by government	21	19	26	30	34	36	34	33
Net donations from abroad	– 21	40	217	355	290	16	15	6
Equals: National income at factor cost	4,377	5,579	5,713	5,668	6,169	6,816	6,952	7,375

[a] Preliminary.

TABLE 6.—*Income Originating in Agriculture by Category of Production*, 1946-1953

(Million pesos)

Item	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 [a]
Total, before depreciation	2,061	2,507	2,441	2,361	2,560	2,834	2,877	3,006
Crops [1]	1,084	1,266	1,328	1,275	1,413	1,560	1,541	1,573
Livestock, including poultry	824	729	784	625	771	763	851	950
Farm marketing's and direct consumption	713	576	680	570	703	713	765	852
Value of increase in livestock	111	153	104	55	68	50	86	98
Fishing	88	356	148	276	197	262	276	259
Forestry	65	156	181	185	179	249	209	224
Less: Depreciation allowance	55	67	65	63	68	75	77	80
Equals: Net income originating	2,006	2,440	2,376	2,298	2,492	2,759	2,800	2,926

[a] Preliminary.

[1] Converted from crop to calendar year basis; the 1953 figure is for the crop year 1952-53.

TABLE 7.—*Gross Domestic Investment by Major Categories*, 1946-1953

(Million pesos)

Item	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 [a]
Durable equipment	64.6	173.1	193.5	193.6	133.2	142.4	160.4	211.6
Construction	193.4	357.6	424.2	402.8	374.4	345.1	325.3	359.1
Residential	117.0	204.2	211.1	141.6	107.9	118.5	104.0	137.1
Non-residential	76.4	153.4	213.1	261.2	266.5	226.6	221.3	222.0
Total gross fixed investment	258.0	530.7	617.7	596.4	507.6	487.5	485.7	570.7
Change in inventories [1]	125.9	166.8	123.4	66.5	84.4	68.0	99.8	126.5
Livestock	111.0	153.0	104.0	55.0	68.0	50.0	86.4	98.0
Sugar	3.0	- 1.0	5.0	- 2.0	2.0	2.0	- 1.2	4.6
Mining	- .3	- 1.0	- 1.9	- 2.8	- 4.1	- 7.2	- 9.0	- .5
Manufacturing [2]	12.2	15.8	16.3	16.3	18.5	23.2	23.6	24.4
Total gross investment	383.9	697.5	741.1	662.9	592.0	555.5	585.5	697.2
Private	370.4	644.6	630.8	468.1	381.0	397.7	424.2	534.0
Government	13.5	52.9	110.3	194.8	211.0	157.8	161.3	163.2

[1] In the absence of any data, changes in inventories for mining and manufacturing for the years 1946-1951 were assumed to have moved in line with their income originating trends.

[2] Limited to 1,037 establishments.

[a] Preliminary.

TABLE 8.—*Durable Equipment by Type*, 1946-1953

(Million pesos)

Item	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Total durable equipment	64.6	173.1	193.5	193.6	133.2	142.4	160.4	211.6
Machinery, except electrical and agricultural	13.7	61.1	72.6	79.5	58.4	71.1	75.1	86.5
Office machines	2.0	5.8	6.2	5.2	3.1	2.2	4.9	3.2
Printing and bookbinding machines	1.1	3.2	5.2	3.9	2.9	1.9	3.1	2.8
Power generating equipment	2.4	9.6	11.5	15.9	12.2	10.5	8.9	20.4
Construction and conveying machines	.3	1.9	2.6	3.3	1.8	1.3	5.4	14.9
Other	7.9	40.6	47.1	51.2	38.4	55.2	52.8	45.2
Agricultural machinery and implements	3.0	10.8	5.8	11.0	9.7	9.2	6.1	7.8
Plows, cultivators, harrows	.2	4.4	1.6	3.8	3.0	3.4	1.4	1.3
Rice hullers and cleaners	.3	.8	.5	1.1	.6	.6	.2	.2
Rice threshers	.1	.4	.3	.9	.9	.4	.4	.3
Other	2.4	5.2	3.4	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.1	6.0
Electrical machinery and appliances	8.1	20.6	20.7	22.3	20.4	13.1	20.3	21.2
Wiring fixtures	2.5	3.6	3.8	4.2	2.0	2.3	1.0	1.0
Transformers	.7	2.0	3.5	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.6
Dynamos and generators	.3	1.2	1.8	1.1	8.0	1.2	3.3	3.0
Meters	.1	.8	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1
Air conditioning equipment	.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	.5	1.0	1.0	.9
Motors	.3	.9	1.0	.9	.6	.9	2.4	1.4
Welding equipment	.4	1.0	.8	.9	.2	.1	.1	.6
Radio transmitters and related parts	.8	.9	.7	1.3	.4	.2	.3	4.0
Other	2.9	9.0	6.8	7.3	5.0	3.6	8.6	6.6

TABLE 8.—*Durable Equipment by Type, 1946-1953—Continued*

(Million pesos)

Item	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Vehicles	26.7	52.3	67.4	53.0	24.6	29.3	39.5	73.7
Trucks	16.0	27.9	32.3	21.2	10.5	13.2	19.9	23.5
Automobiles for business use	6.8	17.0	24.2	16.8	3.6	3.0	2.7	3.7
Airplanes	1.2	.6	3.3	3.9	1.7	2.3	3.7	3.6
Tractors	.8	2.9	3.0	7.2	6.0	8.8	10.3	13.4
Wagons and trailers	.3	.4	.3	.3	.1	.1	.4	.3
Other	1.6	3.5	4.3	3.6	2.7	1.9	2.5	29.2
Miscellaneous metal manufactures	6.2	17.5	17.4	18.2	12.4	9.0	10.3	14.2
Tools	2.0	4.1	5.4	4.9	2.9	4.0	2.8	4.4
Scientific and laboratory equipment	1.3	3.6	2.9	3.5	2.2	.6	3.3	5.0
Meters, non-electrical	.5	1.4	2.0	1.5	.4	.2	.4	.3
Filing cabinets	.3	2.5	1.2	1.6	.6	.2	.6	.3
Office furniture	.4	1.0	.8	.6	.6	.5	.5	1.4
Tackles	.1	.3	.5	.4	.2	.3	.2	.2
Other	1.6	4.6	4.6	5.7	5.5	3.2	2.5	2.6
Other equipment	6.9	10.8	9.6	9.6	7.7	10.7	9.1	8.2

TABLE 9.—*Percentage Distribution of National Income by Sector of Origin, 1946-1953*

Item	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 [a]
National Income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	45.8	43.7	41.6	40.5	40.4	40.5	40.3	39.7
Government	4.2	4.5	5.6	6.7	6.3	6.3	7.0	7.0
Private non-agricultural industries	50.0	51.8	52.8	52.8	53.3	53.2	52.7	53.3

[a] Preliminary.

TABLE 10.—*Percentage Distribution of Private Non-Agricultural Income by Industrial Origin, 1946-1953*

Item	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 [a]
Private Non-agricultural Industries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	.1	.4	.7	1.1	1.4	2.3	2.8	2.6
Manufacturing	22.5	22.0	21.7	21.9	22.7	25.9	26.0	30.2
Construction	6.4	9.0	10.2	9.7	8.2	6.9	6.4	6.6
Trade	25.5	24.3	23.7	23.5	22.7	23.5	22.7	20.4
Transportation and communication	7.0	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.2
Personal services	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.3	9.4	8.5	8.0
All others	30.3	29.6	29.2	29.4	30.5	25.6	26.9	26.0

[a] Preliminary.

APPENDIX B

PRODUCTION

TABLE 11.—*Index of the Physical Volume of Production* [1]

(1952 = 100)

Period	Agriculture [2]	Mining	Manufacturing [3]
1937	72	104	...
1948	74	32	...
1949	80	51	...
1950	83	66	...
1951	97	81	...
1952	100	100	100
1953[a]	105	102	113

[1] Revised.
[2] Includes agricultural crops, livestock, forestry and fishing.
[3] Data for years prior to 1952 are unavailable.
[a] Preliminary.

TABLE 12.—*Agricultural Production*, 1938; 1951-1953

Crop	1938		1951		1952 [a]		1953 [b]	
	Area planted (Has.)	Production (M. tons)	Area planted (Has.)	Production (M. tons)	Area planted (Has.)	Production (M. tons)	Area planted (Has.)	Production (M. tons)
TOTAL	4,509,900	5,555,964	5,271,289	6,683,152	5,838,240	7,459,257	5,987,300	8,087,179
Rice, rough (palay)	1,912,050	2,303,189	2,251,800	2,616,390	2,585,300	2,829,920	2,665,000	3,144,150
Corn	702,530	500,598	953,170	603,190	1,070,400	758,010	1,002,000	896,911
Coconut products	643,110	— —	987,000	— —	1,054,900	— —	1,073,800	— —
Copra	— —	697,776	— —	1,036,634	— —	954,142	— —	812,316
Desiccated coconut	— —	35,510	— —	66,040	— —	52,100	— —	56,700
Home made oil	— —	2,954	— —	2,840	— —	4,650	— —	5,000
Foodnuts	— —	83,300	— —	78,230	— —	139,510	— —	151,700
Sugar cane products	227,930	— —	168,920	— —	200,650	— —	241,300	— —
Sugar	— —	956,755	— —	848,398	— —	976,487	— —	1,028,447
Molasses [1]	— —	115,100	— —	195,600	— —	248,210	— —	375,292
Muscovado and panocha	— —	55,287	— —	36,700	— —	41,678	— —	58,285
Abaca	508,340	164,917	305,280	130,400	254,950	114,590	285,000	118,700
Tobacco	74,800	39,069	50,820	29,870	43,380	26,670	38,700	22,270
Beans and vegetables	34,806	38,983	63,214	92,140	99,080	143,430	87,100	126,150
Cacao, dry beans	1,588	888	4,150	760	6,300	1,260	7,700	1,530
Coffee, dry beans	1,557	954	10,200	4,640	12,400	4,970	13,600	5,470
Fruits and nuts	201,440	256,338	218,494	355,450	226,160	406,550	237,400	436,890
Kapok	7,669	1,452	3,680	1,210	3,850	1,600	4,300	1,800
Maguey	38,800	17,699	7,230	2,790	3,800	1,040	4,500	1,430
Peanuts, unshelled	6,420	3,815	22,266	16,100	24,900	15,400	27,400	16,950
Ramie	180	190	385	40	300	20	500	30
Root crops	117,850	335,088	188,500	698,580	214,660	923,230	259,500	1,135,380
Rubber, raw	3,845	815	5,400	1,550	5,200	1,760	6,000	1,980
All other crops	26,985	60,387	30,780	61,200	32,010	62,240	33,500	65,090

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of the Census and Statistics.
Bureau of Agricultural Extension.

[a] Revised.
[b] Preliminary.
[1] Excluded in total.

TABLE 13.—*Copra Resecada Production*, 1937-1953

Crop year	Quantity	
	Metric tons	1949 = 100
1937	521,885	74.8
1938	697,776	99.9
1939	504,392	72.2
1940	738,474	105.8
1941-45	— —	— —
1946	203,806	29.2
1947	998,140	143.0
1948	882,780	126.4
1949	698,120	100.0
1950	780,110	111.7
1951	1,036,634	148.5
1952	954,142	136.7
1953	812,316	116.4

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of the Census and Statistics.
Philippine Manufacturing Company.

TABLE 14.—*Centrifugal Sugar Production by District*, 1946-1953

(Production in short tons)

Crop year	Total		Luzon District		Visayan District	
	Number of centrals	Production	Number of centrals	Production	Number of centrals	Production
1946	5	12,914	5	12,914	...	...
1947	17	84,068	9	42,485	8	42,123
1948	23	398,113	10	85,542	13	312,571
1949	28	729,538	11	131,491	17	598,047
1950	28	684,667	11	129,254	17	555,413
1951	27	935,199	10	206,952	17	728,247
1952	27	1,076,392	10	301,990	17	774,402
1953[a]	25	1,133,669	9	847,329	16	286,340

SOURCE: Sugar Quota Office.

[a] Tentative.

TABLE 15.—*Livestock Population*, 1929-1953

(1949 = 100)

Period	Carabao		Cattle		Horses		Hogs		Goats		Sheep	
	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index
1929	1,953,964	99.0	1,145,921	162.5	341,169	157.5	2,454,286	73.3	452,249	142.8	124,844	397.6
1930	2,031,301	103.0	1,217,928	172.7	344,448	159.0	2,774,758	82.9	445,700	140.7	128,020	407.7
1931	2,149,652	109.0	1,282,381	181.8	319,421	147.5	2,491,245	74.4	394,367	124.5	111,670	355.6
1932	2,192,904	111.2	1,320,980	187.3	337,669	155.9	2,594,620	77.5	433,287	136.8	120,476	383.7
1933	2,224,580	112.8	1,391,700	197.3	361,920	167.1	2,742,120	81.9	456,050	144.0	127,490	406.0
1934	2,245,580	113.8	1,407,742	199.6	381,297	176.0	2,880,029	86.0	495,771	156.5	130,014	414.1
1935	2,272,319	115.2	1,483,260	210.3	400,250	184.8	3,018,758	90.1	518,813	163.8	140,041	446.0
1936	2,301,329	116.6	1,534,781	217.6	420,904	194.3	3,126,272	93.4	540,537	170.6	151,515	482.5
1937	2,349,311	119.1	1,549,486	219.7	435,712	201.1	3,183,039	95.0	545,265	172.1	151,814	483.5
1938	2,607,836	132.2	1,721,600	244.1	504,967	233.1	3,558,274	106.3	619,082	195.4	169,346	539.3
1939	2,918,750	147.9	1,349,264	191.3	340,433	157.2	3,348,515	100.0	402,173	126.9	37,653	119.6
1940	3,015,400	152.8	1,396,260	198.0	343,500	158.6	4,446,790	132.8	...	...	...	...
1941–1944	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1945	1,317,130	66.8	559,970	79.4	170,010	78.5	1,983,720	59.2	196,640	62.1	19,350	61.6
1946	1,388,870	70.4	443,530	62.9	151,260	69.8	1,460,780	43.6	182,730	57.7	19,030	60.6
1947	1,504,450	76.3	485,620	68.9	157,390	72.7	1,752,930	52.3	210,780	66.5	20,620	65.7
1948	1,715,530	87.0	613,270	87.0	183,290	84.6	2,636,820	78.7	277,900	87.7	25,950	82.6
1949	1,972,859	100.0	705,260	100.0	216,616	100.0	3,348,861	100.0	316,806	100.0	31,399	100.0
1950	1,902,920	96.5	698,060	99.0	206,140	95.2	3,899,130	116.4	355,430	112.2	26,350	83.9
1951	2,342,540	118.7	715,450	101.4	206,600	95.4	4,158,630	124.2	376,960	119.0	21,150	67.4
1952[a]	2,439,070	123.6	738,990	104.8	213,580	98.6	4,442,540	132.7	384,000	121.2	21,760	69.3
1953[b]	2,698,100	136.8	767,890	108.9	220,310	101.7	4,795,280	143.2	399,510	126.1	18,500	58.9

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of the Census and Statistics,
Bureau of Animal Industry.

[a] Revised.
[b] Preliminary.

TABLE 16.—*Dressed Weight of Slaughtered Cattle and Hogs in the City of Manila,* 1939; 1946-1953

Period	Quantity of Cattle		Quantity of Hogs	
	Kilograms	1949 = 100	Kilograms	1949 = 100
1939 monthly average[1]	260,814	231.7	571,831	107.0
1946 monthly average	188,818	167.8	572,174	107.0
1947 monthly average	169,532	150.6	550,296	102.9
1948 monthly average	132,545	117.8	609,319	114.0
1949 monthly average	112,554	100.0	534,483	100.0
1950 monthly average	121,867	108.3	621,401	116.2
1951 monthly average	134,796	119.8	839,684	157.1
1952 monthly average	139,496	123.9	1,011,067	189.2
1953 monthly average	160,137	142.3	984,104	184.1
1951—January	130,738	116.2	761,642	142.5
February	111,462	99.0	707,628	132.4
March	126,907	112.8	787,032	147.3
April	128,167	113.9	756,308	141.5
May	131,843	117.1	828,592	155.0
June	136,860	121.6	851,748	159.3
July	135,964	120.8	885,434	165.7
August	147,936	131.4	910,710	170.4
September	140,892	125.2	875,475	163.8
October	141,507	125.7	904,950	169.3
November	128,667	114.3	828,892	155.1
December	156,614	139.1	977,796	182.9
1952—January	131,389	116.7	905,921	169.5
February	126,853	112.7	868,155	162.4
March	129,829	115.3	907,527	169.8
April	125,561	111.6	794,359	148.6
May	133,564	118.7	955,912	178.8
June	124,624	110.7	973,760	182.2
July	135,424	120.3	1,040,864	194.7
August	138,812	123.3	1,002,382	187.5
September	139,919	124.3	972,218	181.9
October	148,431	131.9	1,700,157	318.1
November	153,791	136.6	946,399	177.1
December	185,751	165.0	1,065,156	199.3
1953—January	158,656	141.0	992,449	185.7
February	134,912	120.0	934,135	174.8
March	150,829	134.0	970,650	181.6
April	146,134	129.8	872,643	163.3
May	158,902	141.2	972,428	181.9
June	153,365	136.3	984,412	184.2
July	167,053	148.4	1,018,915	190.6
August	162,195	144.1	985,005	184.3
September	156,320	138.9	961,501	179.9
October	176,620	156.9	1,011,137	189.2
November	157,893	140.3	968,357	181.2
December	198,768	176.6	1,137,621	212.8

SOURCE OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of Animal Industry.

[1] January to June only.

TABLE 17.—*Timber Production*, 1948-1953

Period	Quantity	
	Board feet	1949 = 100
1948 monthly average	77,039,911	87.6
1949 monthly average	87,939,981	100.0
1950 monthly average	94,494,708	107.5
1951 monthly average	112,613,260	128.1
1952 monthly average	96,075,275	109.2
1953 monthly average	113,381,116	128.9
1951—January	106,358,288	120.9
February	110,350,066	125.5
March	94,628,943	107.6
April	107,504,288	122.2
May	126,545,531	144.0
June	132,179,604	150.3
July	112,322,213	127.7
August	117,319,999	133.4
September	114,133,405	129.8
October	100,201,974	113.9
November	114,035,258	129.7
December	115,779,547	131.7
1952—January	76,476,384	87.0
February	95,045,714	108.1
March	82,701,878	94.0
April	94,279,881	107.2
May	117,083,352	133.1
June	105,185,890	119.6
July	102,882,710	117.0
August	99,679,665	113.3
September	117,992,348	134.2
October	92,136,531	104.8
November	103,685,621	117.9
December	65,753,331	74.8
1953—January	113,083,849	128.6
February	75,796,763	86.2
March	55,464,932	63.1
April	108,408,070	123.3
May	128,958,044	146.6
June	142,264,254	161.8
July	102,022,901	116.0
August	141,446,361	160.8
September	140,730,442	160.0
October	123,495,253	140.4
November	128,387,590	146.0
December	100,514,928	114.3

SOURCE OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of Forestry.

TABLE 18.—*Lumber Production*, 1941; 1946-1953

Period	Quantity	
	Thousand bd. ft.	1949 = 100
1941 monthly average[1]	27,334	64.3
1946 monthly average	9,356	22.0
1947 monthly average	21,358	50.3
1948 monthly average	34,539	81.3
1949 monthly average	42,499	100.0
1950 monthly average	42,342	99.6
1951 monthly average	38,816	91.3
1952 monthly average	36,414	85.7
1953 monthly average	34,904	82.1
1951—January	37,246	87.6
February	33,665	79.2
March	37,168	87.5
April	41,868	98.5
May	39,611	93.2
June	43,992	103.5
July	44,842	105.5
August	43,162	101.6
September	41,381	97.4
October	42,298	99.5
November	32,958	77.6
December	27,603	64.9
1952—January	42,009	98.8
February	42,064	99.0
March	47,442	111.6
April	44,619	105.0
May	41,220	97.0
June	36,054	84.8
July	36,905	86.8
August	32,065	75.4
September	34,558	81.3
October	29,356	69.1
November	27,856	65.5
December	22,820	53.7
1953—January	35,626	83.8
February	36,822	86.6
March	47,860	112.6
April	41,304	97.2
May	36,468	85.8
June	33,830	79.6
July	33,535	78.9
August	31,368	73.8
September	32,247	75.9
October	32,218	75.8
November[2]	30,923	72.8
December[2]	26,648	62.7

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of the Census and Statistics.
Bureau of Forestry.

[1] Based on eleven months only.
[2] Estimate.

TABLE 19.—*Volume of Production of Cigars and Cigarettes, 1941; 1945-1953*

Period	Quantity of cigars		Quantity of cigarettes	
	Thousand pieces	1949 = 100	Thousand pieces	1949 = 100
1941 monthly average	23,470	294.1	221,542	132.2
1945 monthly average	1,740[a]	21.8	27,881[b]	16.6
1946 monthly average	4,062	50.9	94,866	56.6
1947 monthly average	4,751	59.5	148,225	88.5
1948 monthly average	7,303	91.5	151,309	90.3
1949 monthly average	7,979	100.0	167,540	100.0
1950 monthly average	7,667	96.1	594,048	354.6
1951 monthly average	7,591	95.1	751,146	448.3
1952 monthly average	7,084	88.8	930,330	555.3
1953 monthly average	8,019	100.5	1,101,344	657.4
1951—January	6,144	77.0	1,880,346	1122.3
February	8,646	108.4	481,591	287.4
March	8,287	103.9	412,389	246.1
April	8,708	109.1	430,144	256.7
May	8,079	101.3	599,089	357.6
June	7,658	96.0	597,778	356.8
July	6,977	87.4	676,078	403.5
August	6,729	84.3	766,655	457.6
September	7,942	99.5	771,239	460.3
October	8,360	104.8	835,731	498.8
November	6,631	83.1	758,466	452.7
December	6,927	86.8	804,246	480.0
1952—January	4,612	57.8	683,989	408.3
February	8,233	103.2	965,499	576.3
March	8,896	111.5	915,570	546.5
April	7,046	88.3	941,703	562.1
May	7,932	99.4	1,064,367	635.3
June	6,623	83.0	881,125	525.9
July	7,212	90.4	1,185,541	707.6
August	5,777	72.4	719,435	429.4
September	7,041	88.2	919,654	534.4
October	7,008	87.8	1,070,353	638.9
November	7,544	94.5	910,685	543.6
December	7,157	89.7	783,145	467.4
1953—January	7,328	91.8	1,274,998	761.0
February	9,731	122.0	1,096,431	654.4
March	9,068	113.6	1,102,374	658.0
April	8,142	102.0	1,071,988	639.8
May	8,192	102.7	1,068,302	637.6
June	7,477	93.7	1,141,917	681.6
July	7,186	90.1	774,871	426.5
August	7,650	95.9	1,185,870	707.8
September	8,692	108.9	1,138,268	679.4
October	8,256	103.5	1,137,295	678.8
November	7,162	89.8	1,151,689	687.4
December	7,349	92.1	1,072,132	639.9

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of the Census and Statistics.
Bureau of Internal Revenue.

[a] Eight months only.
[b] Nine months only.

TABLE 20.—*Gold Production*, 1941; 1946-1953

Period	Quantity	
	Thousand fine ounces	1949 = 100
1941 monthly average[1]	105.4	439.2
1946 monthly average	.1	.4
1947 monthly average	5.5	22.9
1948 monthly average	17.4	72.5
1949 monthly average	24.0	100.0
1950 monthly average	27.8	115.8
1951 monthly average	32.8	136.7
1952 monthly average	39.1	162.9
1953 monthly average	40.0	166.7
1951—January	32.7	136.2
February	29.7	123.7
March	31.8	132.5
April	31.7	132.1
May	33.8	140.8
June	31.2	130.0
July	32.9	137.1
August	33.7	140.4
September	31.5	131.2
October	35.3	147.1
November	33.6	140.0
December	35.7	148.7
1952—January	34.7	144.6
February	34.4	143.3
March	37.4	155.8
April	36.2	150.8
May	38.2	159.2
June	39.5	164.6
July	41.9	174.6
August	43.2	180.0
September	40.9	170.4
October	40.3	167.9
November	40.2	167.5
December	42.3	176.2
1953—January	42.5	177.1
February	38.8	161.7
March	41.5	172.9
April	40.2	167.5
May	38.9	162.1
June	39.6	165.0
July	41.5	172.9
August	44.7	186.3
September	37.5	156.3
October	37.5	156.3
November	38.8	161.7
December	38.7	161.3

SOURCE OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of Mines.

[1] Based on ten months only.

TABLE 21.—*Volume of Production of Base Metals*, 1940; 1946-1953

(Quantity in metric tons)

(1949 = 100)

Period	Chromite		Manganese		Copper		Lead		Iron	
	Quantity	Index	Quantity	Index	Quantity	Index	Quantity	Index	Quantity	Index
1940 monthly average.....	16,080	78.2	4,067	139.2	758	129.8	79	415.8	103,389	335.2
1946 monthly average[1]....	9,667	47.0	— —	— —	— —	— —	4[e]	21.1	— —	— —
1947 monthly average.....	16,259	79.1	956[a]	32.7	1,450[d]	248.3	2[f]	10.5	— —	— —
1948 monthly average.....	21,405	104.1	3,196[b]	109.4	984	168.5	6	31.6	18,289[g]	59.3
1949 monthly average.....	20,562	100.0	2,921[c]	100.0	584	100.0	19	100.0	30,848	100.0
1950 monthly average.....	20,876	101.5	2,489	85.2	865	148.1	73	364.2	49,925	161.8
1951 monthly average.....	27,881	135.6	2,482	85.0	1,059	181.3	48	252.6	75,274	244.0
1952 monthly average.....	45,293	220.3	2,578	88.3	1,103	188.9	192	1,010.5	97,529	316.2
1953 monthly average.....	46,424	225.4	1,794	61.3	1,060	181.5	203	1,068.4	101,489	329.0
1952—January.....	28,800	140.1	4,840	165.7	1,201	205.7	35	184.2	63,596	206.2
February.....	30,100	146.4	1,000	34.2	1,174	201.0	147	773.7	92,450	299.7
March.....	36,125	175.7	4,137	141.6	1,204	206.2	48	252.6	112,545	364.8
April.....	31,156	151.5	— —	— —	1,054	180.5	68	357.9	114,785	372.1
May.....	41,556	202.1	— —	— —	1,049	179.6	214	1,126.3	122,613	397.5
June.....	56,740	275.9	1,757	60.2	1,048	179.5	266	1,400.0	113,805	368.9
July.....	52,341	254.6	2,800	95.9	1,118	191.4	340	1,789.5	101,064	327.6
August.....	56,313	273.9	2,372	81.2	1,115	190.9	216	1,136.8	92,812	300.9
September.....	51,123	248.6	— —	— —	1,028	176.0	313	1,647.4	94,961	307.8
October.....	56,034	272.5	— —	— —	1,037	177.6	214	1,126.3	81,244	263.4
November.....	55,126	268.1	2,300	78.7	1,066	182.5	239	1,257.9	94,887	307.6
December.....	48,100	233.9	1,421	48.6	1,147	196.4	200	1,052.6	85,588	277.5

TABLE 21.—*Volume of Production of Base Metals*, 1940; 1946-1953—*Continued*

(Quantity in metric tons)

(1949 = 100)

Period	Chromite		Manganese		Copper		Lead		Iron	
	Quantity	Index	Quantity	Index	Quantity	Index	Quantity	Index	Quantity	Index
1953—January	43,159	209.9	3,293	112.9	1,076	184.2	244	1,284.2	98,175	318.3
February	41,737	203.0	1,830	62.6	948	162.3	265	1,394.7	87,310	283.0
March	45,331	220.5	828	28.3	965	165.2	205	1,078.9	98,637	319.8
April	43,183	210.0	1,000	34.2	923	158.0	152	800.0	103,746	336.3
May	41,763	203.1	1,041	35.6	888	152.1	183	963.2	117,546	381.0
June	52,373	254.7	4,293	147.0	1,050	179.8	226	1,189.5	103,793	336.5
July	47,631	236.6	1,399	47.9	1,181	202.2	229	1,205.3	111,823	362.5
August	52,646	256.3	1,719	58.8	1,198	205.1	177	931.6	113,764	368.8
September	41,543	202.0	1,040	35.6	1,087	186.1	167	878.9	117,373	380.5
October	61,235	287.7	1,943	66.5	1,232	211.0	187	984.2	97,726	316.8
November	36,429	177.2	417	14.3	1,067	182.7	210	1,105.3	88,380	286.5
December	50,060	243.5	2,700	92.4	1,100	188.4	189	994.7	79,591	258.0

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of Mines.
Yearbook of Philippine Statistics, 1940, p. 152.

1 Six months only.
a Four months only.
b Eight months only.
c Nine months only.
d Seven months only.
e One month only.
f Three months only.

TABLE 22.—*Permit Valuation of Building Construction, by Type of Construction, in the City of Manila, 1946-1953*

(Value in pesos)

Period	Total		New residential		New non-residential		Addition, alteration and repair	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
1946	5,466	48,441,015	3,739	22,610,095	399	20,250,690	1,328	5,580,230
1947	6,747	85,590,270	4,245	45,315,750	464	30,093,540	2,038	10,180,980
1948	6,833	80,687,296	3,864	42,463,154	483	28,444,100	2,486	9,780,042
1949	5,222	59,120,070	2,452	28,967,650	335	21,724,250	2,435	8,428,170
1950	4,954	46,017,343	1,494	17,766,050	357	18,210,580	3,103	10,040,713
1951	5,685	53,122,790	1,495	20,225,580	398	23,297,550	3,792	9,599,660
1952	5,806	47,661,160	1,875	19,948,600	459	18,709,410	3,472	9,003,150
1953	5,269	55,766,255	1,447	18,873,500	575	28,072,650	3,247	8,820,105
1952—January	479	4,936,070	210	1,736,800	32	2,634,100	237	565,170
February	527	4,126,040	244	1,785,350	34	1,586,000	249	754,690
March	552	3,485,780	282	1,881,950	20	680,000	250	923,830
April	435	3,705,260	115	1,648,600	29	1,314,000	291	742,660
May	569	6,992,820	162	1,791,900	78	4,480,100	329	720,820
June	508	3,379,950	147	1,734,400	44	914,400	317	731,150
July	536	3,705,360	152	2,004,300	48	970,860	336	730,200
August	376	3,057,730	99	1,217,050	25	947,500	252	893,180
September	509	4,570,760	150	1,878,100	39	1,844,200	320	848,460
October	530	4,236,650	136	1,937,700	45	1,520,100	349	778,850
November	432	2,850,570	92	1,172,650	33	951,450	307	726,470
December	353	2,614,170	86	1,159,800	32	866,700	235	587,670
1953—January	463	3,837,420	131	1,697,500	49	1,535,050	283	604,870
February	553	4,476,250	157	2,183,600	65	1,598,000	331	694,650
March	507	5,327,180	189	2,308,500	75	2,301,400	243	717,280
April	514	4,123,620	155	1,782,400	46	1,536,400	313	804,820
May	538	7,392,500	164	2,558,500	45	3,759,150	329	1,074,850
June	468	5,474,990	143	1,762,400	44	3,073,200	281	639,390
July	389	7,062,915	99	1,713,500	36	3,993,400	254	1,356,015
August	251	2,978,360	73	876,400	32	1,679,100	146	422,860
September	439	5,415,220	88	940,900	62	3,720,500	289	753,820
October	454	3,522,295	94	827,600	54	1,969,550	306	725,145
November	358	3,716,480	76	1,143,400	36	2,130,700	246	442,380
December	335	2,439,025	78	1,078,800	31	776,200	226	584,025

SOURCE OF BASIC DATA: Compiled directly from the Record Book for Approved Building Permits, Vols. I to V of the Department of Engineering and Public Works, City Engineer's Office, Manila.

TABLE 23.—*Real Estate Sales and Mortgages for Quezon City, Pasay City and Suburbs*, 1948-1953

(Pesos)

Period	Quezon City		Pasay City and Suburbs [1]	
	Sales	Mortgages	Sales	Mortgages
1948	8,951,217	12,076,559	7,410,691	8,806,662
1949	16,682,626	16,280,864	4,270,834	5,823,260
1950	13,769,383	11,770,188	22,710,160	23,912,610
1951	20,206,442	24,720,339	23,295,073	28,364,898
1952	15,839,173	39,153,637	22,847,936	40,502,885
1953	16,456,318	20,369,023	23,791,592	30,899,710
1951—January	1,276,690	490,457	2,196,610	1,323,846
February	2,775,341	1,106,498	2,121,371	1,591,890
March	1,698,970	1,373,880	2,460,403	2,216,387
April	1,178,036	902,932	2,226,608	1,246,676
May	1,394,514	1,150,614	2,325,664	1,603,842
June	1,435,895	5,184,350	2,372,349	2,400,594
July	1,066,942	1,188,026	2,194,699	2,275,247
August	1,986,826	1,926,098	1,444,450	3,928,710
September	946,647	2,860,320	991,981	2,943,720
October	1,325,274	3,342,480	1,969,787	3,483,115
November	1,438,478	1,606,980	1,424,116	2,923,729
December	3,682,829	3,587,704	1,567,035	2,427,142
1952—January	1,592,939	4,245,805	1,483,285	4,199,644
February	1,052,519	1,424,431	2,340,331	3,097,114
March	1,809,583	1,607,573	1,793,619	2,420,603
April	1,249,898	1,989,774	1,591,622	3,571,525
May	1,277,309	2,898,379	2,033,564	4,328,070
June	1,598,090	13,757,050	2,788,882	3,463,233
July	1,235,423	2,107,155	2,084,170	3,384,670
August	1,191,815	2,506,703	947,857	3,051,775
September	1,339,775	2,183,513	1,541,513	4,458,351
October	1,052,776	2,794,591	2,429,242	3,477,839
November	1,180,509	2,180,278	2,120,890	2,422,759
December	1,258,537	1,458,385	1,692,961	2,627,302
1953—January	1,477,332	1,377,690	4,355,232	2,262,117
February	1,286,414	2,196,329	2,051,129	3,643,780
March	1,653,140	2,419,165	2,330,394	2,057,742
April	1,322,975	1,973,705	2,161,215	2,161,173
May	1,657,605	2,026,850	1,418,659	3,864,832
June	1,066,751	2,062,071	1,572,927	2,553,738
July	1,546,079	1,395,078	1,811,661	2,206,550
August	1,186,969	961,540	1,488,875	1,826,739
September	1,273,306	1,233,274	2,190,037	1,728,219
October	1,403,475	1,400,650	1,420,619	2,685,517
November	1,157,829	1,567,821	1,468,053	2,673,412
December	1,424,443	1,754,850	1,522,791	3,235,891

SOURCE OF BASIC DATA: C. M. Hoskins & Co., Inc., Realtors.

[1] Suburbs include Makati, Malabon, Caloocan, Mandaluyong, Parañaque and San Juan.

TABLE 24.—*Real Estate Sales and Conveyances in the City of Manila*, 1937; 1947-1953

(Pesos)

Period	Real estate sales and conveyances	
	Value	1949 = 100
1937 monthly average	1,721,295	34.9
1947 monthly average	5,688,342	155.4
1948 monthly average	4,816,510	132.0
1949 monthly average	3,647,520	100.0
1950 monthly average	3,651,572	100.1
1951 monthly average	3,219,065	88.3
1952 monthly average	3,039,994	83.3
1953 monthly average	2,880,983	79.0
1951—January	4,466,475	122.5
February	3,549,050	97.3
March	4,562,104	125.1
April	5,272,052	144.5
May	2,586,055	70.9
June	2,793,341	76.6
July	2,839,423	77.8
August	1,890,113	51.8
September	3,879,750	106.4
October	2,021,905	55.4
November	2,146,210	58.8
December	2,622,303	71.9
1952—January	6,085,610	166.8
February	2,629,939	72.1
March	3,757,283	103.0
April	2,216,532	60.8
May	2,978,391	81.7
June	2,388,796	65.5
July	2,127,614	58.3
August	1,902,420	52.2
September	2,441,728	66.9
October	3,859,574	105.8
November	3,360,520	92.1
December	2,731,519	74.9
1953—January	1,499,139	41.1
February	3,460,932	94.9
March	3,775,675	103.5
April	3,481,727	95.5
May	2,980,713	81.7
June	3,200,302	87.7
July	3,744,881	102.7
August	1,840,321	50.5
September	2,851,451	78.2
October	2,417,066	66.3
November	2,111,717	57.9
December	3,207,870	87.9

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of the Census and Statistics.
C. M. Hoskins & Co., Inc., Realtors.

TABLE 25.—*Number of Passengers Carried and Total Receipts of Transportation of Passengers, M. R. R. Co. (By Rail of Main Line and Branches) by Kind and Fare,* 1946-1953

Period	Total		First class		Third class	
	Number of persons	Receipt of transportation of passengers (*Pesos*)	Number of persons	Receipt of transportation of passengers (*Pesos*)	Number of persons	Receipt of transportation of passengers (*Pesos*)
1946	3,217,142	5,606,692.02	...	...	3,217,142	5,606,692.02
1947	3,464,276	6,122,778.26	4,167	53,244.22	3,460,109	6,069,554.04
1948	5,805,973	6,755,833.01	25,290	202,847.61	5,780,683	6,552,985.40
1949	6,205,076	7,288,067.64	30,217	263,293.44	6,174,859	7,024,774.20
1950	6,430,013	7,025,646.35	20,680	180,591.98	6,409,333	6,845,054.37
1951	6,450,608	7,397,481.29	29,127	269,102.47	6,421,481	7,128,378.82
1952	6,740,654	7,396,865.63	29,649	275,297.35	6,711,005	7,121,568.28
1953	6,743,623	7,794,284.96	24,885	219,059.14	6,718,738	7,575,225.82
1952—January	609,700	694,297.43	2,321	21,665.34	607,379	672,632.09
February	551,074	554,926.53	2,251	21,224.19	548,823	533,702.34
March	564,126	589,944.04	2,927	27,571.38	561,199	562,372.66
April	598,807	743,468.30	4,707	41,804.49	594,100	701,663.81
May	635,140	769,668.19	3,685	33,240.22	631,455	736,427.97
June	581,740	753,179.82	2,820	29,290.09	578,920	723,889.73
July	508,708	548,749.73	2,055	19,016.08	506,653	529,733.65
August	470,535	471,596.13	1,613	15,112.23	468,922	456,483.90
September	519,025	532,769.09	2,045	20,101.29	516,930	512,667.80
October	515,014	489,035.46	1,634	15,489.75	513,320	473,545.71
November	547,777	537,481.54	1,633	14,502.71	546,114	522,978.83
December	639,008	711,749.37	1,868	16,279.58	637,140	695,469.79
1953—January	632,821	681,349.61	1,630	15,261.34	631,191	666,088.27
February	573,165	573,255.24	1,784	16,444.87	571,381	556,810.37
March	610,777	667,885.90	2,807	24,277.69	607,970	643,608.21
April	616,718	826,007.28	4,237	37,404.48	612,481	788,602.80
May	606,199	796,395.70	2,964	24,577.38	603,235	771,818.32
June	512,200	702,779.87	1,685	15,033.13	510,515	687,746.74
July	464,414	497,928.02	1,398	11,906.47	463,016	486,021.55
August	471,636	498,360.97	1,240	11,151.56	470,396	487,209.41
September	515,236	538,921.51	1,650	15,355.28	513,586	523,566.23
October	546,337	580,902.43	1,796	15,933.87	544,541	564,968.56
November[1]	549,649	629,364.20	1,775	15,230.82	547,874	614,133.38
December[1]	644,471	801,134.23	1,919	16,482.25	642,552	784,651.98

SOURCE: Manila Railroad Company.

[1] Estimate.

TABLE 26.—*Total Net Tonnage and Gross Receipts for Freight and Express Handled by the Manila Railroad Company (Main Line and Branches), 1946-1953*

Period	Total		Freight		Express	
	Net tonnage (Metric tons)	Gross receipts for freight and express handled (*Pesos*)	Net tonnage (Metric tons)	Gross receipts for freight handled (*Pesos*)	Net tonnage (Metric tons)	Gross receipts for express handled (*Pesos*)
1946	537,881	3,714,996.59	528,448	3,404,734.25	9,433	310,262.34
1947	823,551	6,722,536.64	794,918	5,725,500.17	28,633	997,036.47
1948	1,006,699	9,043,703.14	960,964	7,441,822.88	45,735	1,631,880.26
1949	863,416	8,727,971.01	816,758	6,996,536.79	46,658	1,731,434.22
1950	831,487	8,486,634.86	787,176	6,812,025.60	44,311	1,674,609.26
1951	838,064	8,174,254.81	785,861	6,316,249.89	52,193	1,858,004.92
1952	962,637	8,209,401.55	913,410	6,392,790.00	49,227	1,816,611.55
1953	1,063,886	9,164,296.79	1,009,275	7,145,300.72	54,611	2,018,996.07
1952—January	131,676	863,673.77	126,915	693,944.62	4,761	169,729.15
February	143,740	930,780.39	139,433	775,325.08	4,307	155,455.31
March	126,856	886,570.00	122,596	721,939.04	4,260	164,630.96
April	75,041	694,778.89	70,923	544,886.24	4,118	149,892.65
May	65,411	743,223.82	60,800	567,856.70	4,611	175,367.12
June	61,905	567,569.13	58,258	425,289.00	3,647	142,280.13
July	51,624	604,590.96	47,739	461,539.36	3,885	143,051.60
August	45,614	563,670.88	42,037	421,310.62	3,577	142,360.26
September	44,979	556,810.19	41,074	410,647.21	3,905	146,162.98
October	45,664	480,322.69	42,296	361,241.12	3,368	119,081.57
November	64,959	564,710.12	60,688	419,246.48	4,271	145,463.64
December	105,163	752,700.71	100,651	589,564.53	4,517	163,136.18
1953—January	152,354	896,285.70	147,816	737,012.23	4,538	159,273.47
February	150,808	922,349.19	146,610	771,154.45	4,198	151,194.74
March	142,379	941,873.63	137,500	768,312.87	4,879	173,560.76
April	80,425	720,709.24	76,076	558,124.16	4,349	162,585.08
May	62,986	686,959.58	58,407	516,614.73	4,579	170,344.85
June	51,103	623,462.15	47,250	478,955.60	3,853	144,506.55
July	51,136	640,305.52	47,050	481,455.60	4,086	158,849.92
August	55,024	647,656.52	50,883	491,839.63	4,141	155,816.89
September	55,072	644,185.80	50,577	476,611.55	4,495	167,574.25
October	58,700	692,162.92	54,189	522,383.62	4,511	169,779.30
November[1]	80,058	777,449.58	74,685	582,976.67	5,373	194,472.91
December[1]	123,841	970,896.96	118,232	759,859.61	5,609	211,037.35

SOURCE: Manila Railroad Company.

[1] Estimate.

TABLE 27.—*Operations of the Philippine Airlines, Inc.*, 1946-1953

Period and type of operation	Combined	International (Overseas)	Interisland
Total seat kilometers operated—			
1946	95,427,554	27,297,337	68,130,217
1947	278,548,733	123,746,459	154,802,275
1948	311,778,689	155,382,031	156,396,658
1949	344,588,456	197,003,592	147,548,864
1950	383,676,348	250,829,710	132,846,638
1951	388,667,368	244,525,648	144,141,720
1952	427,923,566	280,405,627	147,517,939
1953	493,277,035	332,853,367	160,423,668
Revenue passenger kilometers—			
1946	60,089,303	21,665,109	38,424,194
1947	129,692,565	46,025,542	83,667,023
1948	166,105,399	70,459,714	95,645,685
1949	163,824,757	86,891,125	76,933,632
1950	187,436,877	110,267,171	77,169,706
1951	209,585,148	117,560,182	92,024,966
1952	213,325,963	131,794,683	81,531,280
1953	227,728,082	139,683,146	88,044,936
Passengers carried—			
1946	124,350	2,143	122,207
1947	171,231	8,683	262,548
1948	310,978	10,930	300,048
1949	260,910	20,819	240,091
1950	250,928	20,216	230,712
1951	298,759	20,399	278,360
1952	262,267	25,051	237,216
1953	273,538	30,643	242,895
Total revenue kilometers flown—			
1946	4,013,654	837,248	3,176,406
1947	10,505,368	3,601,085	6,904,283
1948	11,204,344	3,972,008	7,232,336
1949	11,858,841	4,629,725	7,229,116
1950	11,424,917	5,046,923	6,377,994
1951	11,520,773	4,995,654	6,525,119
1952	12,155,623	5,725,760	6,429,863
1953	13,407,928	6,582,063	6,825,865
Total cargo carried (kilograms)—			
1946	2,411,621	34,473	2,377,148
1947	4,885,492	303,768	4,581,724
1948	5,318,655	451,437	4,867,218
1949	6,157,469	490,656	5,666,813
1950	6,200,454	569,608	5,630,846
1951	6,702,908	746,961	5,955,947
1952	6,033,868	762,630	5,271,238
1953	6,462,339	895,791	5,566,548
Mail carried (kilograms)—			
1946	55,525	261	55,264
1947	269,463	34,927	234,536
1948	235,036	42,201	192,835
1949	318,632	52,162	266,470
1950	239,680	67,084	172,596
1951	272,089	71,206	200,883
1952	338,673	100,385	238,288
1953	478,845	138,569	340,276

SOURCE: Philippine Air Lines, Inc.

TABLE 28.—*Volume of Production of the Manila Electric Company, 1947-1953*

Period	Quantity	
	Kilowatt hours	1949 = 100
1947 monthly average	21,331,665	60.9
1948 monthly average	30,125,909	86.0
1949 monthly average	35,040,928	100.0
1950 monthly average	38,214,668	109.1
1951 monthly average	41,435,183	118.2
1952 monthly average	46,454,874	132.6
1953 monthly average	52,363,067	149.4
1951—January	40,713,279	116.2
February	37,066,330	105.8
March	40,116,749	114.4
April	39,197,787	111.9
May	40,404,650	115.3
June	40,712,251	116.2
July	42,041,334	120.0
August	42,817,435	122.2
September	41,852,102	119.4
October	44,017,297	125.6
November	42,627,895	121.7
December	45,655,082	130.3
1952—January	45,151,629	128.9
February	42,449,562	121.1
March	45,127,553	128.8
April	42,798,127	122.1
May	45,580,433	130.1
June	45,222,962	129.1
July	47,541,763	135.7
August	47,988,353	136.9
September	47,216,626	134.7
October	50,072,814	143.0
November	47,652,673	136.0
December	50,655,994	144.6
1953—January	50,107,197	143.0
February	45,500,502	129.8
March	50,789,155	144.9
April	49,159,000	140.3
May	52,042,000	148.5
June	51,303,586	146.4
July	53,876,525	153.8
August	54,275,347	155.0
September	53,635,847	153.1
October	55,943,147	160.0
November	53,756,147	153.4
December	57,968,346	165.4

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Manila Electric Company.
American Chamber of Commerce Journal, Vol. XXIX, No. 7.

APPENDIX C
GROSS SALES AND INVENTORIES

TABLE 29.—*Gross Sales and/or Receipts of Leading Business Establishments*[1], *by Industry Division*, 1952-1953

(1951 = 100)
(Unadjusted for price changes)

Period	All items	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electricity, gas, heat, water and sanitary services	Commerce	Transport, storage and communication	Services
1952	98.6	113.5	97.8	88.1	109.9	97.1	105.0	95.9
January	104.8	105.2	97.6	75.9	106.7	110.8	104.3	86.4
February	99.8	105.7	97.4	85.4	104.8	101.4	96.4	103.8
March	105.4	111.8	105.9	102.5	118.5	103.1	118.5	99.4
April	99.6	108.9	100.2	85.5	106.4	96.2	119.6	88.2
May	101.6	109.3	101.9	93.5	105.7	99.4	116.8	85.0
June	97.8	122.7	96.3	85.8	106.8	95.2	110.1	99.4
July	98.1	108.8	95.6	96.3	110.0	97.2	107.5	96.7
August	88.7	109.0	81.6	74.5	112.2	89.1	99.3	101.7
September	93.2	109.0	89.1	81.0	117.4	92.8	102.7	94.3
October	100.7	101.1	115.4	101.4	114.3	91.3	95.9	106.1
November	94.5	131.6	92.7	85.7	114.1	93.9	92.1	86.6
December	98.5	139.3	100.0	89.3	113.7	94.9	97.5	104.0
1953	99.2	119.3	103.6	88.3	116.3	94.4	103.7	93.6
January	100.3	133.3	102.9	82.2	116.9	96.4	99.8	97.8
February	95.6	114.4	100.6	89.2	114.0	90.7	93.3	95.2
March	107.3	123.3	118.1	85.1	114.8	100.7	104.6	85.2
April	98.2	111.7	95.3	91.0	117.5	96.6	114.9	86.3
May	100.7	114.4	101.8	87.8	113.6	97.1	116.3	89.1
June	99.7	124.9	100.6	93.6	115.1	97.2	107.4	86.2
July	96.9	128.5	98.0	76.3	115.3	93.3	102.9	93.4
August	94.0	121.2	99.5	94.0	116.7	87.1	100.3	97.2
September	98.7	120.3	107.7	90.8	116.2	91.5	99.6	92.9
October	105.6	118.1	115.4	97.3	117.2	99.4	103.6	95.1
November	93.7	109.7	98.0	83.5	118.6	88.2	98.3	101.1
December	99.6	111.3	104.9	89.1	119.2	94.3	103.0	103.5

[1] Compiled directly from data furnished by 1,174 cooperating establishments. Revised.

TABLE 30.—*Percent Change in Gross Sales and/or Receipts of Leading Business Establishments*[1], *by Industry Division and Group,* 1951-1953

Industry division and group	Number of reporting establishments	Percent change from the preceding year	
		1952	1953
ALL ITEMS	1,174	— 1.4	+ .6
MINING AND QUARRYING	17	+ 13.5	+ 4.3
Coal mining	2	+ 21.2	— 22.6
Metal mining	11	+ 13.8	+ 4.5
Iron mining	1	+ 45.1	+ 16.9
Chromite mining	2	+166.7	+ 86.0
Copper mining	1	+ 5.3	— 14.2
Gold mining	7	+ 7.2	+ 5.0
Crude petroleum and natural gas			
Oil development companies	1	— 29.5	— 93.4
Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits	3	+ 1.3	+ 50.0
Stone quarries except marble	1	— 20.1	— 34.4
Gravel and sand extracting	2	+ 14.4	+ 86.2
MANUFACTURING	468	— 2.2	+ 5.9
Food manufacturing industries (except beverages)	104	+ 17.7	+ .1
Slaughtering, preparation and preserving of meat	5	— 35.0	+ 8.0
Manufacture of dairy products	9	— 2.2	— 5.7
Manufacture of grain mill products	25	+ 5.5	— 13.3
Manufacture of bakery products	31	+ .3	+ 3.7
Sugar factories and refineries	17	+ 30.1	— 5.1
Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectioneries	8	— 11.0	+ 6.1
Manufacture of miscellaneous food preparations	9	— 13.9	+ 54.5
Apa, hopia and ampao manufacturing	3	— 8.5	+ 15.8
Desiccated coconut factories	4	— 15.4	+ 58.3
Other food products manufacture	2	+ 17.1	+ 9.9
Beverage industries	28	— .7	+ 7.0
Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits	11	— .3	+ 2.4
Wine industries	2	— 18.9	— 22.7
Breweries and manufacture of malt	1	— 5.4	+ 7.6
Soft drinks and carbonated water industries	14	+ 2.5	+ 8.5
Tobacco manufacture			
Cigar and cigarette and chewing tobacco manufacture	13	+ 6.6	— 1.0
Manufacture of textiles	8	— 38.4	+ 13.0
Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles other than knitting	2	+151.1	— 2.9
Knitting mills	1	+ 86.1	+ 27.0
Cordage, rope and twines	3	— 40.4	— 4.0
Textile mills not elsewhere classified	2	— 47.5	+ 79.9
Manufacture of wearing apparel and other made-up textile goods	15	+ 66.5	+ 39.8
Men's and boys' shirts and pants manufacture	14	+ 67.1	+ 40.1
Tailor shops and men's clothing	1	+ 3.3	— 4.4

TABLE 30.—*Percent Change in Gross Sales and/or Receipts of Leading Business Establishments*[1], *by Industry Division and Group, 1951-1953—Continued*

Industry division and group	Number of reporting establishments	Percent change from the preceding year	
		1952	1953
Manufacture of footwear, except rubber footwear			
Shoe manufacture	13	+ .2	+ 17.8
Manufacture of made-up textile goods except wearing apparel			
Embroidery establishments	14	— 28.9	— 16.1
Fishing net and braid manufacture	1	— 20.1	— 2.0
Manufacture of wood and cork except manufacture of furniture	94	— 8.9	+ 17.3
Sawmills and planning mills	90	— 9.1	+ 18.0
Veneer factory and plywood factory	1	+ .2	— 9.4
Creosoting plant, sash and door factories	3	— 3.8	— 3.8
Manufacture of furniture and fixtures	24	+ 3.7	+ 4.9
Rattan furniture	3	— 3.3	+ 14.5
Wood furniture manufacture	10	— 7.7	+ 16.9
Venetian blinds manufacture	5	— 16.3	+ 14.1
Metal furniture manufacture	4	+ 32.4	+ 33.8
Furniture and fixtures, not elsewhere classified	2	+ 2.4	— 27.7
Manufacture of paper and paper products	8	+ 5.5	+ 18.0
Pulp, paper and paper board mills	2	+ 9.1	+ 18.9
Manufacture of articles of pulp, paper and paper board	4	— 19.5	+ 7.3
Paper and paper products, not elsewhere classified	2	+ 19.8	+ 24.8
Printing, publishing and allied industries	26	+ 2.1	+ 5.8
Newspaper and periodicals publishing	11	+ 1.2	+ 10.4
Commercial printing and publishing	15	+ 4.2	— 5.8
Manufacture of leather products except footwear			
Tanneries and leather products except footwear	6	— .3	+ 23.3
Manufacture of rubber products	9	— 5.1	+ .1
Rubber shoe manufacture	7	— 5.0	+ 1.0
Rubber products, not elsewhere classified	2	— 8.2	— 17.3
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	23	— 3.7	+ 6.0
Chemical laboratories	5	+ 15.4	+ 9.6
Match factories	1	+ 3.0	+ 8.5
Chemicals and products manufacture, not elsewhere classified	17	— 6.3	+ 5.1
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	15	+ 6.1	+ 2.0
Manufacture of structural clay products	6	+ 4.6	+ 11.5
Manufacture of glass and glass products	8	+ 25.2	+ 27.7
Manufacture of cement (hydraulics)	1	+ 1.6	— 6.5
Basic metal industries	14	+ 5.1	— 9.7
Iron and steel foundries	3	+ 8.7	+ 26.1
Other basic metal industries, not elsewhere classified	11	+ 4.1	— 20.1

TABLE 30.—*Percent Change in Gross Sales and/or Receipts of Leading Business Establishments*[1], *by Industry Division and Group, 1951-1953—Continued*

Industry division and group	Number of reporting establishments	Percent change from the preceding year	
		1952	1953
Manufacture of metal products except machinery and transportation equipment			
Tin and tinware manufacture	2	+ 17.6	+ 20.0
Manufacture of machinery except electrical machinery	13	+ 23.7	+ 9.7
General industrial machinery, equipment and parts	3	+ 14.9	— 5.6
Other machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	10	+ 37.9	+ 30.2
Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies			
Other electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	1	+ 82.4	+ 70.3
Manufacture of transportation equipment			
Repair of motor vehicles and cycles	5	— 24.3	+ 14.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	32	— 14.4	+ 6.1
Manufacture of jewelry	1	— 6.3	+ 6.6
Miscellaneous manufacture, not elsewhere classified	31	— 14.4	+ 6.1
CONSTRUCTION	21	— 11.9	+ .3
Construction			
Building construction	10	— 37.8	+ 20.3
Special trade contracts	7	— 22.9	— 5.0
Construction, not elsewhere classified	4	+ 6.2	— 6.4
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND HEAT, WATER AND SANITARY SERVICES	21	+ 9.9	+ 5.7
Electricity, gas and steam	20	+ 10.3	+ 7.2
Electric light and power	14	+ 11.2	+ 8.0
Gas manufacture and distribution	6	+ .8	— 2.3
Water and sanitary services			
Water supply	1	+ 8.0	— 1.6
COMMERCE	479	— 2.9	— 2.8
Wholesale trade	243	— 5.1	— 1.8
General merchants	20	— 3.1	— 12.3
Importer and exporter	210	— .4	— 4.0
Manufacturer's agent	5	— 41.1	— 14.7
Petroleum and other mineral oil distributors	4	+ 11.8	+ 1.3
Abaca, maguey, ramie and other fibers	1	— 41.4	— 11.3
Coconut and other products	3	— 65.9	+ 28.4
Retail trade	157	+ 4.5	— 6.8
Building materials and farm equipment	37	+ 6.5	— 9.0
General merchandise	30	— 12.0	— 8.7
Automotive dealers and gasoline service stations	25	+ 15.0	— 6.1
Apparel and accessories	5	+ 23.7	— 34.1
Furniture, home furnishing and equipment	11	— 3.1	— 11.2
Rice dealers	10	+ 2.7	— 15.0
Miscellaneous retail stores, not elsewhere classified	39	— 2.7	+ 3.1

TABLE 30.—*Percent Change in Gross Sales and/or Receipts of Leading Business Establishments*[1], *by Industry Division and Group, 1951-1953—Concluded*

Industry division and group	Number of reporting establishments	Percent change from the preceding year	
		1952	1953
Finance	11	— 21.1	— 5.8
Building and loan associations	5	+ 28.8	+ 23.5
Financing institutions	4	+ 10.7	+ 25.4
Stock exchange and brokerage	2	— 44.2	— 49.5
Insurance	50	+ 13.4	— 7.2
Insurance companies	45	+ 13.8	— 7.2
Insurance agents and brokers	5	— 2.5	— 11.2
Real estate			
Real estate agents and brokers	18	+ 2.0	+ 6.5
TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION	75	+ 5.0	— 1.3
Transport	67	+ 5.2	— 2.4
Railway transport	2	+ 1.0	+ 1.5
Road transportation, not elsewhere classified	28	+ 3.0	— 1.7
Water transport	22	+ 8.0	— 8.1
Air transport	3	+ 5.1	+ 7.9
Services incidental to transportation	12	+ .6	— 7.3
Storage and warehousing			
Bonded warehouses	1	+ 9.3	+347.0
Communication	7	+ 1.8	+ 9.9
Radio, except radio broadcasting	5	— 13.0	— .8
Telegraph	1	— 15.1	+ 54.2
Telephone	1	+ 17.7	+ 16.3
SERVICES	93	— 4.1	— 2.5
Government services			
Government services, not elsewhere classified	1	— 5.6	— 25.0
Recreation services	39	— .3	+ 4.5
Motion picture production, distribution and projection	10	+ 2.0	+ 13.9
Theaters and related services	24	+ .4	— .2
Recreation services, except theaters and motion pictures	5	— 7.2	+ 1.7
Personal services	53	— 12.3	+ .5
Restaurants, cafes, taverns and other drinking and eating places	15	— 17.5	+ 5.1
Hotels, rooming houses, camps and lodging houses	16	— 13.7	— 5.0
Laundries and laundry services, cleaning and dyeing	6	+ 3.0	+ .6
Barber shops and beauty saloons	5	— 7.3	— 9.1
Portrait and commercial photographic studios	9	— 6.0	+ 12.0
Personal services, not elsewhere classified	2	— 8.8	+ 4.2

[1] Compiled directly from data furnished by 1,174 cooperating establishments. Revised.

TABLE 31.—*Percent Change in Inventories of Leading Business Establishments*[1] *Classified by Kind of Business* 1952-1953

(Pesos)

Kind of business	Number of reporting establishments	Value of inventories		Percent increase (+) or decrease (-)
		1952	1953	
TOTAL	344	134,219,197	133,330,579	— 0.7
Mining	10	4,877,500	4,651,761	— 4.6
Manufacturing	186	32,435,020	33,532,725	+ 3.4
Trade:	148	96,906,677	95,146,093	— 1.8
Wholesale	113	81,337,433	80,851,271	— 0.6
General merchants	10	6,118,111	6,073,198	— 0.7
Importers and exporters	99	36,734,825	41,741,334	+ 13.6
Petroleum and other minerals, etc.	4	38,484,497	33,036,739	— 14.2
Retail	35	15,569,244	14,294,822	— 8.2
Building materials and farm equipment	4	937,119	960,726	+ 2.5
General merchandise (Department stores)	10	2,343,288	2,545,820	+ 8.6
Automotive dealers, etc.	10	11,585,475	10,066,371	— 13.1
Furniture, home furnishings, etc.	3	169,929	225,491	+ 32.7
Miscellaneous retail stores	8	533,433	496,414	— 6.9

[1] Compiled directly from data furnished by 344 leading business establishments in the Philippines.

APPENDIX D
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

TABLE 32.—*Employment in Reporting Non-Agricultural Establishments* [1], *by Industry Division*, 1950-1953

(1949 = 100)

Period	Total	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Transportation and communication	Commerce	Construction	Personal services	Recreational services [2]	Government [3]
1950	99.5	120.2	97.9	99.1	93.4	69.7	98.5	99.0	102.8
1951	100.8	143.3	98.9	94.3	90.5	43.9	101.3	93.3	108.5
1952	103.6	150.1	99.1	96.3	95.1	50.9	89.8	84.1	115.0
January	103.2	147.4	103.2	95.4	94.5	45.1	93.6	87.8	109.2
February	103.0	150.5	101.6	95.5	95.2	43.9	91.7	86.7	109.8
March	103.4	150.5	101.5	95.6	97.6	41.7	92.6	85.9	110.8
April	102.3	150.5	97.6	96.0	93.6	40.3	90.6	84.7	113.9
May	103.8	155.5	97.3	95.9	94.8	58.5	90.0	85.2	116.2
June	105.0	156.4	97.0	96.5	96.7	63.1	89.9	83.9	119.8
July	103.1	147.4	95.0	97.3	94.3	60.1	88.0	86.1	117.9
August	102.5	146.9	94.5	96.9	95.3	59.0	87.3	84.2	116.8
September	101.1	146.1	90.9	97.4	95.0	61.0	87.6	82.4	115.9
October	103.5	150.2	98.0	96.6	95.6	48.9	88.7	81.0	116.4
November	104.7	149.6	102.2	96.2	94.5	44.3	88.3	81.4	116.7
December	107.9	150.7	110.6	96.4	94.5	45.2	89.6	80.0	116.8
1953	107.7	138.7	109.0	97.6	93.6	46.5	90.5	87.5	120.6
January	108.6	148.4	111.1	97.6	90.8	54.7	91.2	74.3	119.4
February	108.2	146.5	110.9	96.6	93.7	43.9	90.5	76.3	119.4
March	109.0	142.4	114.1	97.0	95.3	38.9	90.6	74.6	119.2
April	108.1	143.1	109.6	97.3	94.1	40.1	92.7	91.0	119.4
May	107.8	142.0	108.0	99.3	96.6	40.5	92.2	90.7	119.7
June	107.4	142.4	107.0	98.8	94.3	40.6	91.8	90.9	120.7
July	107.4	144.5	107.4	96.9	93.9	53.5	90.6	91.7	119.4
August	107.4	144.8	107.7	96.8	92.9	45.5	89.8	90.9	120.5
September	106.0	143.1	104.2	97.0	92.0	49.0	89.4	91.6	120.0
October	107.1	127.1	106.9	98.4	93.7	49.8	89.0	91.8	123.2
November	107.0	119.8	108.4	97.9	92.8	50.4	89.0	93.5	123.3
December	108.4	120.4	112.3	98.1	93.5	51.0	89.1	93.0	123.0

[1] Compiled directly from data furnished by 734 cooperating establishments in the Philippines.
[2] Actors, actresses and other players in motion picture studios, not included.
[3] Covering reports from only 74 bureaus and offices.

TABLE 33.—*Percent Change in Employment in Reporting Non-Agricultural Establishments*[1] *by Industry Division and Group*, 1951-1953

Industry division and group	Number of reporting establishments	Percent increase (+) or decrease (-) in employment from the preceding year	
		1952	1953
TOTAL	734	+ 2.8	+ 3.9
MINING AND QUARRYING	14	+ 4.8	— 7.7
Coal mining	2	— 28.6	— 27.1
Chromite mining	2	+ 33.0	+ 27.3
Gold mining	3	+ 0.2	— 9.7
Copper mining	1	+ 5.3	+ 0.4
Iron ore mining	1	+ 28.9	— 9.5
Crude petroleum and natural gas	1	— 19.4	— 93.1
Non-metallic mining and quarrying	4	— 22.4	+ 5.0
MANUFACTURING	302	+ 0.2	+ 10.0
Food manufacturing industries except beverage industries	67	+ 5.1	+ 18.7
Beverage industries	25	+ 5.6	+ 4.3
Tobacco manufactures	14	— 1.7	+ 2.1
Manufacture of textiles	1	+ 0.6	— 7.5
Manufacture of wearing apparel and other made-up textile goods	31	— 8.5	+ 9.0
Manufacture of wood and cork except manufacture of furniture	18	— 5.7	+ 7.8
Manufacture of furniture and fixtures	16	— 15.4	— 4.5
Manufacture of paper and paper products	6	+ 6.5	— 1.3
Manufacture of rubber products	8	— 10.9	+ 11.9
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	21	— 5.3	+ 15.1
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	28	+ 1.4	+ 8.3
Manufacture of metal products	17	+ 0.1	+ 13.4
Manufacture of transportation equipment (ship and boat building and repairing)	3	— 9.1	— 3.4
Manufacturing industries not elsewhere classified	23	— 0.7	— 2.9
Printing, publishing and allied industries	24	+ 4.0	+ 3.9
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION	68	+ 2.1	+ 1.5
Railroad transportation	1	— 4.5	— 1.7
Other land transportation	22	+ 11.5	+ 0.7
Water transportation	20	+ 3.1	+ 3.8
Air transportation	5	+ 8.2	+ 9.5
Services incidental to transportation	4	+ 8.9	— 18.5
Communication	9	+ 2.3	+ 3.8
Other public utilities	7	— 3.9	+ 1.1
COMMERCE	172	+ 5.1	— 1.6
Wholesale and retail trade	116	+ 2.7	— 1.5
Banks and other financial institutions	17	+ 4.2	— 2.9
Insurance	25	+ 15.3	+ 8.7
Real estate	14	+ 24.7	— 20.2

TABLE 33.—*Percent Change in Employment in Reporting Non-Agricultural Establishments*[1] *by Industry Division and Group,* 1951-1953—*Continued*

Industry division and group	Number of reporting establishments	Percent increase (+) or decrease (-) in employment from the preceding year	
		1952	1953
CONSTRUCTION	15	+ 15.9	— 8.7
PERSONAL SERVICES	54	— 11.3	+ 0.7
Restaurants, cafes and other drinking and eating places	15	— 15.2	— 0.7
Hotels and lodging houses	6	— 12.7	— 1.3
Laundering, cleaning and dyeing	3	— 1.3	+ 2.7
Barber shops and beauty parlors	9	— 29.4	— —
Portrait and commercial photographic studios	12	+ 1.1	+ 6.4
Personal services not elsewhere classified	9	— 11.8	+ 1.9
RECREATIONAL SERVICES	35	— 9.8	+ 4.0
Motion picture production and distribution[2]	14	— 20.3	— 12.0
Theaters	17	+ 1.3	— 12.7
Other recreational services	4	— 7.8	+ 24.2
GOVERNMENT	74	+ 6.0	+ 4.8

[1] Compiled directly from data furnished by 734 cooperating establishments in the Philippines.
[2] Actors, actresses and other players in motion picture studios, not included.

TABLE 34.—*Wage Rates of Laborers in Industrial Establishments in Manila*, 1941; 1946-1953

Period	Wage rates				Real wage rates in pesos	
	Pesos		1941=100			
	Skilled laborers	Unskilled laborers	Skilled laborers	Unskilled laborers	Skilled laborers	Unskilled laborers
1941	2.29	1.24	100.0	100.0	2.29	1.24
1946	6.73	4.53	293.9	365.3	1.29	0.87
1947	7.54	4.66	329.2	375.8	1.94	1.20
1948	7.47	4.69	326.2	378.2	2.05	1.28
1949	7.61	4.90	332.3	395.2	2.19	1.41
1950	7.60	4.29	331.9	346.0	2.25	1.27
1951	7.13	4.63	311.4	373.4	1.98	1.29
January	7.24	4.53	316.2	365.3	2.04	1.28
February	7.20	4.50	314.4	362.9	2.01	1.26
March	7.23	4.50	315.7	362.9	2.05	1.28
April	7.14	4.48	311.8	361.3	1.98	1.24
May	7.13	4.52	311.4	364.5	1.95	1.24
June	7.08	4.50	309.2	362.9	1.92	1.22
July	6.95	4.55	303.5	366.9	1.90	1.24
August	7.01	4.74	306.1	382.3	1.92	1.30
September	7.12	4.78	310.9	385.5	1.96	1.32
October	7.08	4.74	309.2	382.3	1.98	1.32
November	7.15	4.84	312.2	390.3	2.04	1.38
December	7.20	4.88	314.4	393.5	2.06	1.40
1952	7.25	4.95	316.8	399.0	2.10	1.43
January	7.20	4.91	314.4	396.0	2.06	1.40
February	7.23	4.92	315.7	396.8	2.08	1.41
March	7.27	4.90	317.5	395.2	2.11	1.42
April	7.19	4.93	314.0	397.6	2.10	1.44
May	7.17	4.89	313.1	394.4	2.10	1.43
June	7.19	4.94	314.0	398.4	2.08	1.43
July	7.22	4.94	315.3	398.4	2.08	1.42
August	7.23	4.97	315.7	400.8	2.08	1.43
September	7.28	4.98	317.9	401.6	2.09	1.43
October	7.30	4.98	318.8	401.6	2.12	1.45
November	7.35	5.00	321.0	403.2	2.12	1.44
December	7.42	5.01	324.0	404.0	2.13	1.44
1953	7.40	5.09	323.2	410.4	2.27	1.56
January	7.37	5.09	321.8	410.5	2.14	1.48
February	7.44	5.08	324.9	409.7	2.25	1.54
March	7.39	5.08	322.7	409.7	2.27	1.56
April	7.38	5.06	322.3	408.1	2.27	1.56
May	7.40	5.09	323.1	410.5	2.30	1.58
June	7.41	5.08	323.6	409.7	2.30	1.58
July	7.36	5.08	321.4	409.7	2.28	1.57
August	7.41	5.10	323.6	411.3	2.28	1.57
September	7.43	5.09	324.5	410.5	2.28	1.56
October	7.39	5.12	322.7	412.9	2.27	1.57
November	7.38	5.10	322.3	411.3	2.27	1.57
December	7.46	5.09	325.8	410.5	2.29	1.56

SOURCES: Bureau of the Census and Statistics, prior to 1951.
Private firms.

TABLE 35.—*Wage Rates*[1] *and Wage Indices of Agricultural Laborers, by Region*, 1941, 1947-1953

(Wage rate in pesos)
(1941 = 100)

Region	1941	1947		1948		1949		1950		1951		1952		1953	
	Wage rate	Wage rate	Index	Wage rate	Index	Wage rate	Index	Wage rate	Index	Wage rate	Index	Wage rate	Index	Wage rate	Index
PHILIPPINES	0.56	2.05	366.1	1.66	296.4	1.73	308.9	1.70	303.6	1.71	305.4	1.94	346.4	2.07	369.6
Luzon: Ilocos, including Mountain Region	0.53	2.06	388.7	1.40	264.2	1.67	315.1	1.63	307.5	1.80	339.6	2.11	398.1	2.08	392.5
Luzon: Cagayan Valley, including Batanes	0.60	1.44	240.0	1.42	236.7	1.76	293.3	1.62	270.0	1.54	256.7	2.27	378.3	2.10	350.0
Central Luzon: including Zambales	0.67	3.00	447.8	2.35	350.7	2.04	304.5	2.10	313.4	1.95	291.0	2.13	317.9	2.56	382.1
Southern Luzon: including Marinduque and Mindoro	0.66	3.06	463.6	1.92	290.9	2.02	306.1	2.18	330.3	2.16	327.3	2.45	371.2	2.55	386.4
Southern Luzon: Bicol	0.52	2.05	394.2	1.42	273.1	1.51	290.4	1.43	275.0	1.51	290.4	1.82	350.0	1.69	325.0
East Visayan	0.37	1.49	402.7	1.25	337.8	1.27	343.2	1.41	381.1	1.43	386.5	1.84	497.3	1.84	497.3
West Visayan	0.47	1.38	293.6	1.13	240.4	1.37	291.5	1.27	270.2	1.31	278.7	1.70	361.7	1.92	408.5
Mindanao: including Sulu	0.60	1.80	300.0	1.76	293.3	1.86	310.0	1.77	295.0	1.78	296.7	1.90	316.7	2.10	350.0

SOURCE OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of the Census and Statistics

[1] Revised. Wage rates are averages of daily money wage rates. Aside from this wage, agricultural laborers are furnished with two free meals.

TABLE 36.—*Average Monthly Earnings*[1] *of Salaried Employees and Wage Earners in Selected Non-Agricultural Industries, by Industry Division,* 1952-1953

(Pesos)

Period	Number of reporting establishments	All workers		Mining		Manufacturing		Electricity, gas and heat, water and sanitary services		Commerce		Transport and communication	
		Salaried employees	Wage earners	Salaried employees	Wage earners	Salaried employees	Wage earners	Salaried employees	Wage earners	Salaried employees	Wage earners	Salaried employees	Wage earners
1952	661	210	130	216	94	195	107	216	162	231	133	190	152
January	661	203	132	197	90	180	107	209	160	232	129	197	175
February	661	201	132	198	91	179	110	210	172	234	128	184	161
March	661	209	128	218	91	196	106	216	163	229	129	187	152
April	661	209	124	222	90	195	97	213	152	228	128	188	152
May	661	211	129	230	93	199	105	212	158	229	138	186	150
June	661	205	126	215	93	185	100	210	156	230	137	186	145
July	661	206	129	221	97	196	105	211	156	213	138	191	148
August	661	210	128	217	100	199	105	213	161	230	131	190	145
September	661	207	132	202	92	201	112	215	166	228	140	189	151
October	661	212	129	208	94	201	110	226	165	231	126	194	149
November	661	217	130	226	98	200	109	226	161	241	136	193	147
December	661	223	133	233	99	205	114	232	176	249	132	197	146
1953	680	221	133	231	102	208	114	229	159	233	139	206	149
January	680	228	135	248	106	208	110	231	170	252	146	203	142
February	680	222	132	231	102	207	111	227	156	244	140	199	153
March	680	223	131	233	101	202	113	236	155	246	137	199	151
April	680	224	129	246	97	205	112	231	141	222	139	214	155
May	680	221	131	236	104	206	114	226	156	220	133	216	150
June	680	216	135	215	103	207	116	223	164	222	138	214	152
July	680	224	131	221	101	214	116	240	159	240	141	207	140
August	680	223	132	232	102	208	113	224	163	228	137	221	145
September	680	218	134	221	102	208	118	225	160	233	140	201	152
October	680	218	134	227	100	211	118	226	162	222	139	204	152
November	680	220	130	225	99	207	109	225	157	218	135	206	148
December	680	219	136	239	102	210	119	230	164	227	143	188	150

Compiled directly from data furnished by reporting establishments employing 20 persons and over, through the joint cooperation of the Bureau of the Census and Statistics and the Central Bank.

[1] Exclude privileges such as food ration, lodging, recreation, etc; but include money wage, overtime pay, bonuses, and pay for sick leave, holidays and vacations taken during pay period reported, before taxes.

APPENDIX E
PRICES

TABLE 37.—*Index Numbers of Retail Prices, Cost of Living, and Wholesale Prices in Manila,* 1945-1953

Period	Retail Prices 1941 = 100	Cost of Living[1] 1941 = 100	Wholesale Prices[2] 1949 = 100
1945	875.7	683.4	...
1946	507.2	521.6	...
1947	305.9	387.1	...
1948	292.3	365.8	...
1949	260.6	343.7	100.0
1950	274.4	337.5	97.0
1951	312.1	359.4	109.0
1952	297.6	346.4	99.7
January	306.6	350.0	103.1
February	304.3	348.0	102.7
March	298.4	344.3	99.7
April	294.6	342.7	98.5
May	294.5	342.2	97.1
June	295.8	345.4	99.5
July	294.3	347.6	98.0
August	292.2	347.9	97.9
September	294.6	348.3	98.5
October	295.8	344.5	99.9
November	298.8	347.5	102.2
December	302.0	347.9	99.6
1953	289.7	326.4	98.7
January	303.0	344.3	101.5
February	294.5	330.1	100.9
March	291.6	325.7	100.9
April	289.4	324.7	98.4
May	289.0	321.3	96.5
June	289.4	322.1	97.5
July	286.6	322.9	97.4
August	287.0	324.9	96.9
September	290.6	326.0	97.2
October	285.9	325.1	98.3
November	285.2	324.5	99.3
December	284.6	325.5	99.4

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of Commerce.
Bureau of the Census and Statistics.
Bureau of Fisheries.
Private firms.

[1] Computed by the Bureau of Census and Statistics. Since June 1953, the index has been computed by the Central Bank of the Philippines on a basis consistent to that of previous periods.
[2] New series.

TABLE 38.—*Retail Prices*[1] *of Selected Commodities in Manila,* 1945-1953

(1941 = 100)

Period	All items	Food-stuffs	Wearing apparel	Construc-tion materials	Fuel	Drugs and medicines	School supplies	Cigars and cigarettes	Liquor	Kitchen utensils	Starch and oils	Soap	Electrical supplies
1945	875.7	1,012.3	...	820.8	1,222.8	...	...	...	...	...	208.0	373.4	...
1946	507.2	567.0	606.7	488.0	400.2	415.2	...	387.8	...	...	331.4	236.2	...
1947	305.9	320.1	313.4	339.6	360.8	251.6	292.1	201.9	138.1	272.8	536.4	241.3	220.1
1948	292.3	322.3	338.7	306.5	329.8	192.9	257.2	203.6	180.8	275.7	288.2	207.1	148.7
1949	260.6	287.8	289.7	257.2	282.7	187.9	252.8	215.8	177.0	231.8	216.7	241.4	123.2
1950	274.4	290.9	305.2	244.4	284.6	223.2	277.7	316.3	221.6	311.7	290.6	240.1	112.8
1951	312.1	323.2	376.9	282.5	291.7	271.9	330.6	327.2	278.2	455.3	329.0	252.2	198.6
1952	297.6	314.0	296.3	269.1	296.2	238.4	380.8	297.0	231.6	315.5	275.8	245.8	252.7
January	306.6	320.5	316.6	279.9	296.2	247.5	370.9	302.2	242.4	474.3	300.0	223.6	239.5
February	304.3	317.9	304.3	278.0	296.2	246.7	381.2	302.2	242.4	474.3	298.3	223.6	237.8
March	298.4	307.9	299.9	280.6	296.2	246.7	381.2	300.4	242.4	474.3	261.4	223.6	237.8
April	294.6	306.2	280.2	276.0	296.2	246.7	381.2	291.1	242.4	474.3	248.2	219.1	237.8
May	294.5	309.6	278.6	276.5	296.2	229.7	386.6	288.2	242.4	324.0	245.0	264.6	246.5
June	295.8	312.8	284.1	271.2	296.2	226.4	382.7	287.3	242.4	273.9	261.0	273.9	270.5
July	294.3	314.6	292.3	257.3	296.2	226.4	381.1	291.0	221.3	273.9	257.9	255.0	270.5
August	292.2	308.9	296.1	257.6	296.2	226.4	381.1	305.8	221.3	273.9	251.5	255.0	270.5
September	294.6	311.7	302.8	258.4	296.2	234.8	381.1	300.0	221.3	273.9	260.5	255.0	270.5
October	295.8	313.4	304.2	260.6	296.2	244.1	381.1	296.1	221.3	234.5	284.4	255.0	270.5
November	298.8	320.8	293.7	265.5	296.2	244.1	381.1	298.0	221.3	212.1	329.1	255.0	242.8
December	302.0	324.2	304.6	269.4	296.2	244.1	381.1	302.9	221.3	212.1	330.5	255.0	242.8
1953	289.7	307.4	295.5	272.3	295.3	223.1	328.6	304.3	208.0	218.6	337.0	255.0	228.8
January	303.0	325.0	304.4	274.1	296.2	233.7	381.1	307.5	215.5	212.1	353.3	255.0	242.8
February	294.5	309.8	301.8	271.9	296.2	231.8	381.1	312.0	207.0	212.1	346.4	255.0	236.2
March	291.6	304.4	300.6	272.8	296.2	231.8	381.1	312.0	207.0	208.5	360.7	255.0	225.5
April	289.4	299.8	298.7	273.0	296.2	231.8	381.1	312.0	207.0	205.0	379.7	255.0	225.5
May	289.0	300.0	299.0	273.0	296.2	231.8	419.8	312.0	207.0	205.0	357.6	255.0	225.5
June	289.4	304.4	300.3	274.4	294.7	231.8	333.4	313.2	210.6	209.4	322.7	255.0	225.5
July	286.6	305.2	295.8	273.0	294.2	214.1	288.8	303.8	207.0	222.5	313.3	255.0	225.5
August	287.0	307.6	293.3	272.4	294.2	214.1	288.8	294.5	207.0	222.5	308.8	255.0	225.5
September	290.6	314.4	294.2	272.9	294.2	214.1	288.8	296.1	207.0	222.5	313.3	255.0	225.5
October	285.9	307.5	288.1	270.0	294.2	214.1	271.2	296.1	207.0	222.5	327.7	255.0	225.5
November	285.2	306.7	285.9	269.8	295.5	214.1	264.3	296.1	207.0	222.5	335.3	255.0	225.5
December	284.6	303.4	284.0	269.8	295.5	214.1	264.3	296.1	207.0	258.1	325.3	255.0	236.8

SOURCE OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of Commerce.

[1] Unweighted geometric mean of price relatives.

TABLE 39.—*Cost of Living Index*[1] *of a Wage Earner's Family in Manila,* 1945-1953

(1941 = 100)

Period	All items	Food-stuffs	House rent	Clothing	Fuel-light-water	Miscel-laneous
1945	683.4	834.3	120.5	1,448.4	379.1	650.9
1946	521.6	643.6	236.4	649.9	348.2	383.2
1947	387.1	415.2	453.9	256.8	310.0	271.2
1948	365.8	386.0	453.9	208.4	288.8	259.2
1949	343.7	357.9	453.9	198.4	272.9	251.1
1950	337.5	333.8	453.9	270.8	252.0	313.4
1951	359.4	361.5	453.9	365.3	248.0	331.5
1952	346.4	347.4	453.9	280.6	244.1	317.7
January	350.0	350.9	453.9	330.8	247.5	318.3
February	348.0	349.8	453.9	282.9	243.4	318.3
March	344.3	345.1	453.9	273.7	243.4	315.0
April	342.7	342.7	453.9	276.1	243.4	313.8
May	342.2	341.8	453.9	279.9	243.4	313.8
June	345.4	346.3	453.9	277.1	243.4	316.3
July	347.6	349.5	453.9	273.6	243.4	318.3
August	347.9	349.4	453.9	276.1	243.4	320.4
September	348.3	350.0	453.9	274.8	243.4	320.5
October	344.5	344.6	453.9	276.2	243.4	317.8
November	347.5	349.3	453.9	274.7	243.4	318.3
December	347.9	348.9	453.9	271.5	247.5	321.2
1953	326.4	316.2	453.9	267.2	243.7	318.8
January	344.3	343.2	453.9	271.0	247.5	321.4
February	330.1	321.1	453.9	268.8	243.4	322.3
March	325.7	314.3	453.9	268.8	243.4	321.6
April	324.7	312.8	453.9	268.4	243.4	321.3
May	321.3	307.8	453.9	268.2	243.4	320.0
June	322.1	309.2	453.9	265.3	243.4	320.0
July	322.9	310.9	453.9	265.3	243.4	317.9
August	324.9	314.3	453.9	265.3	243.4	317.3
September	326.0	315.8	453.9	265.3	243.4	318.0
October	325.1	314.8	453.9	265.5	243.4	316.0
November	324.5	314.1	453.9	267.3	243.4	315.1
December	325.5	315.6	453.9	267.3	243.4	315.1

SOURCE OF DATA: Bureau of the Census and Statistics.

[1] The index is weighted. Since June 1953, the index has been computed by the Central Bank of the Philippines on a basis consistent with that of the previous periods.

TABLE 40.—*Food Costs Indices*[1] *in Manila,* 1945-1953

(1941 = 100)

Period	All food-stuffs	Rice	Fish	Meat	Poultry	Eggs	Vege-tables	Fruits	Miscel-laneous
1945	834.3	465.7	707.5	1,058.9	1,054.8	1,273.4	1,918.3	1,301.4	852.4
1946	643.6	582.3	628.4	1,078.9	640.2	836.6	564.3	825.9	630.7
1947	415.2	422.4	336.5	590.8	420.2	425.0	416.9	475.1	336.8
1948	386.0	441.8	308.9	523.9	348.1	327.6	322.1	442.7	275.5
1949	357.9	420.1	276.1	511.7	359.1	312.6	194.7	424.2	272.3
1950	333.8	353.2	246.6	481.7	340.0	363.0	227.0	433.7	323.4
1951	361.5	393.6	264.7	465.5	383.4	379.7	254.9	446.5	375.4
1952	347.4	371.7	245.1	463.5	406.8	360.6	288.0	447.3	332.6
January	350.9	367.2	257.8	464.5	406.8	354.1	257.0	499.3	360.7
February	349.8	368.0	259.9	464.5	406.8	346.2	266.1	483.9	345.3
March	345.1	370.5	252.5	464.5	406.8	332.6	251.2	447.6	339.6
April	342.7	370.5	246.4	464.5	406.8	313.3	256.4	446.4	332.2
May	341.8	370.5	237.8	464.5	406.8	324.2	275.8	435.8	326.9
June	346.3	377.8	244.0	464.5	406.8	339.8	283.7	425.0	324.7
July	349.5	380.3	241.8	464.5	406.8	357.4	298.1	429.6	331.4
August	349.4	380.3	246.9	464.5	406.8	369.0	285.1	429.6	327.9
September	350.0	380.3	241.8	464.5	406.8	374.7	290.4	461.2	323.6
October	344.6	371.3	235.0	462.1	406.8	404.0	290.4	429.6	325.1
November	349.3	366.6	241.1	459.7	406.8	406.1	340.4	449.8	325.1
December	348.9	357.4	236.0	459.7	406.8	405.5	391.2	429.6	329.0
1953	316.2	298.1	240.2	459.8	391.1	362.2	266.0	393.7	354.0
January	343.2	353.4	232.2	459.7	393.4	404.9	353.4	429.6	332.7
February	321.1	305.8	235.8	459.8	393.4	357.0	282.3	434.5	351.9
March	314.3	291.8	238.4	457.8	393.4	339.6	263.5	434.5	352.6
April	312.8	291.8	241.2	457.8	393.4	332.0	242.4	434.2	352.4
May	307.8	291.8	233.3	457.8	393.4	331.5	231.9	383.0	352.4
June	309.2	291.8	240.5	457.8	389.1	335.0	231.1	383.0	352.4
July	310.9	291.8	236.0	457.8	389.1	366.3	245.5	382.0	356.3
August	314.3	291.8	240.7	457.8	389.1	379.4	265.4	384.0	357.1
September	315.8	291.8	244.0	457.8	389.1	391.4	276.7	371.7	357.1
October	314.8	291.8	246.1	457.8	389.1	380.2	264.5	358.6	361.9
November	314.1	291.8	245.2	457.8	389.1	361.1	265.3	361.6	361.0
December	315.6	291.8	248.4	457.8	391.7	368.4	270.0	367.2	360.1

SOURCE OF DATA: Bureau of the Census and Statistics.

[1] Since June 1953, the indices have been computed by the Central Bank of the Philippines on a basis consistent with that of the previous periods.

TABLE 41.—*General Wholesale Price Index*[1], 1950-1953

(1949=100)

Period	All items	Food	Beverages & tobacco	Crude materials	Mineral fuels	Chemicals	Manufactured goods	Machinery & trans. equip.	Miscellaneous
1950	97.0	88.8	116.0	107.8	99.7	101.4	119.1	110.9	106.1
1951	109.0	98.5	122.6	113.1	107.1	129.6	156.2	143.9	134.3
January	103.0	89.8	121.8	120.8	99.3	126.0	138.5	127.6	130.4
February	105.0	90.1	121.4	129.1	99.3	129.2	141.6	128.9	135.5
March	108.1	91.2	121.1	133.2	99.3	133.3	159.7	135.2	135.5
April	112.7	98.7	121.7	126.5	107.8	132.2	169.0	151.1	135.7
May	112.4	100.4	123.3	117.5	107.8	130.3	172.1	143.4	140.7
June	110.6	101.5	127.7	106.6	107.8	128.1	163.2	143.6	141.5
July	111.6	103.5	128.2	104.5	108.9	129.1	164.9	146.7	137.0
August	112.5	105.1	120.9	107.4	109.4	126.5	161.5	148.3	135.3
September	113.4	106.7	120.6	105.9	110.2	131.2	163.2	148.3	130.3
October	109.7	102.0	121.5	106.4	110.2	129.6	151.7	154.1	130.2
November	105.5	97.6	121.3	100.3	112.4	129.6	147.5	149.7	129.1
December	103.3	95.4	121.1	98.5	112.4	129.9	141.4	150.0	130.2
1952	99.7	95.4	114.6	90.5	113.4	110.6	124.6	153.4	128.9
January	103.1	96.8	120.2	96.0	112.4	114.9	138.6	150.9	132.2
February	102.7	97.6	120.2	93.4	112.4	113.4	134.1	151.1	132.3
March	99.7	95.9	115.9	86.0	112.8	114.1	128.1	149.5	127.2
April	98.5	95.0	114.0	81.5	113.8	110.6	128.4	174.8	128.8
May	97.1	93.8	112.7	81.9	113.8	110.3	121.9	168.9	130.3
June	99.5	96.8	113.0	86.5	113.8	108.6	121.2	155.0	128.2
July	98.0	96.3	111.6	82.1	113.8	108.2	117.4	150.4	128.0
August	97.9	96.3	111.5	81.3	113.8	109.0	118.3	150.4	128.0
September	98.5	95.9	112.3	84.5	113.8	109.8	121.4	148.4	128.0
October	99.9	94.7	113.1	95.8	113.8	109.5	122.3	147.0	128.0
November	102.2	94.9	114.8	107.9	113.8	109.3	121.8	145.7	128.0
December	99.6	90.5	115.4	108.8	112.7	109.0	121.5	144.9	128.0
1953	98.7	89.5	115.1	111.5	108.5	107.9	114.4	137.2	129.3
January	101.5	91.8	113.9	116.3	112.7	113.4	117.7	114.6	129.2
February	100.9	90.9	114.0	116.8	111.7	111.5	117.2	141.0	129.5
March	100.9	89.0	114.0	124.4	110.6	111.8	116.2	139.5	129.5
April	98.4	87.0	113.7	118.7	110.6	109.6	114.5	138.5	129.5
May	96.5	86.6	113.8	109.0	110.4	109.6	114.9	137.4	128.8
June	97.5	89.7	117.6	103.4	107.0	109.7	115.2	137.8	129.8
July	97.4	89.7	115.6	104.6	107.0	106.0	113.1	136.8	129.4
August	96.9	89.5	114.3	102.9	107.0	105.1	113.4	135.5	128.9
September	97.2	89.3	115.2	105.9	107.0	104.6	112.2	134.5	129.3
October	98.3	89.9	116.1	109.2	106.5	104.4	113.1	134.4	129.3
November	99.3	90.5	116.7	113.3	105.6	104.4	112.8	133.5	129.3
December	99.4	90.5	116.3	113.8	105.6	104.4	112.9	133.5	129.3

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of Commerce.
Bureau of Fisheries.
Private firms.

[1] For Manila only.

TABLE 42.—*Wholesale Prices of Domestic Products*[1], 1950-1953

(1949 = 100)

Period	All items	Food	Beverages & tobacco	Crude materials	Mineral fuels	Chemicals	Manufactured goods	Miscellaneous
1950.....	92.8	87.2	104.8	107.8	100.4	90.2	94.2	99.2
1951.....	100.7	95.5	107.8	113.1	100.3	112.4	101.0	106.8
January....	96.5	87.8	108.2	120.9	100.3	106.8	94.5	105.0
February...	98.4	81.1	107.4	129.3	100.3	106.9	94.5	105.1
March.....	100.2	89.3	108.0	133.3	100.3	114.5	96.0	105.1
April.....	104.1	96.9	108.0	126.6	100.3	114.5	97.5	105.1
May.....	103.6	98.9	108.7	117.6	100.3	114.6	99.0	107.4
June.....	101.9	99.7	108.1	106.6	100.3	114.6	103.3	107.4
July.....	97.0	92.9	108.7	104.4	100.3	114.8	113.6	107.7
August.....	105.2	104.1	108.5	107.4	100.3	112.5	112.3	108.7
September..	105.9	105.6	108.0	105.9	100.3	112.5	109.9	108.4
October....	102.1	100.3	106.9	106.5	100.3	112.5	97.4	108.4
November..	97.9	96.0	106.7	100.3	100.3	112.5	97.1	106.5
December..	95.9	93.7	106.4	98.5	100.3	112.5	96.8	106.5
1952.....	93.3	93.3	102.9	90.0	100.3	90.2	97.1	102.4
January....	96.0	95.1	106.4	96.0	100.3	94.8	97.7	104.7
February...	95.9	95.7	106.3	93.4	100.3	92.6	97.7	104.8
March.....	93.2	94.3	102.1	85.9	100.3	94.8	97.8	104.9
April.....	91.4	93.3	102.1	81.4	100.3	88.9	96.7	104.9
May.....	90.6	92.0	101.7	81.8	100.3	88.9	94.0	104.9
June.....	93.7	95.1	101.6	86.4	100.3	88.9	96.7	103.0
July.....	92.1	94.2	101.4	82.0	100.3	88.9	97.7	100.7
August.....	89.9	92.8	101.3	76.4	100.3	88.9	97.7	100.2
September..	92.3	93.7	102.1	84.5	100.3	88.9	96.8	100.2
October....	94.2	93.0	103.3	95.8	100.3	88.9	97.4	100.2
November..	96.6	92.7	103.3	107.9	100.3	88.9	97.6	100.2
December..	93.6	88.1	103.3	108.8	100.3	88.9	97.4	100.2
1953.....	93.5	87.2	101.6	111.5	99.4	91.1	94.6	100.1
January....	96.2	89.5	101.7	116.3	100.3	98.2	97.4	100.2
February...	95.6	88.5	101.7	116.9	100.3	95.5	97.4	100.4
March.....	95.8	86.5	101.7	124.5	100.3	95.5	94.5	100.4
April.....	93.0	84.4	100.9	118.7	100.3	91.6	94.5	100.4
May.....	90.7	84.0	101.0	109.0	99.8	91.6	94.5	100.4
June.....	91.9	87.3	102.8	103.4	99.8	91.6	94.5	100.4
July.....	92.2	87.6	101.2	104.6	99.8	88.2	94.5	99.9
August.....	91.5	87.2	100.4	102.9	99.8	88.2	94.5	99.6
September..	92.1	87.1	101.3	105.8	99.8	88.2	93.2	99.9
October....	93.3	87.7	102.2	109.2	98.8	88.2	93.2	99.9
November..	94.6	88.4	102.3	113.3	96.6	88.2	93.2	99.9
December..	94.7	88.4	102.3	113.9	96.6	88.2	93.2	99.9

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of Commerce.
Bureau of Fisheries.
Private firms.

[1] For Manila only.

TABLE 43.—*Wholesale Prices of Export Products*[1] 1950-1953

(1949 =100)

Period	All items	Food	Beverages & tobacco	Crude materials	Miscellaneous
1950	109.6	103.3	139.9	112.6	100.0
1951	113.0	101.9	127.5	118.6	100.0
January	123.8	100.7	151.5	135.4	100.0
February	133.5	104.3	151.0	148.6	100.0
March	136.2	102.4	152.5	153.6	100.0
April	126.4	99.5	153.3	140.0	100.0
May	117.2	103.7	134.1	124.1	100.0
June	104.5	104.6	120.8	104.2	100.0
July	100.6	101.8	121.1	99.6	100.0
August	104.2	101.0	117.6	105.7	100.0
September	104.3	101.6	114.3	105.5	100.0
October	106.1	100.6	107.9	109.0	100.0
November	100.8	101.8	105.6	100.2	100.0
December	98.4	100.5	100.5	97.3	100.0
1952	89.9	103.2	80.5	83.2	98.0
January	95.7	101.9	97.3	92.5	100.1
February	91.5	101.6	95.4	86.1	100.1
March	83.5	98.5	93.1	75.5	100.1
April	82.1	102.9	93.1	71.0	100.1
May	80.9	99.6	86.4	71.0	100.1
June	87.4	103.4	82.4	79.2	100.1
July	82.9	102.7	71.0	72.8	96.6
August	81.3	102.0	69.2	70.8	95.7
September	85.0	103.7	69.4	75.5	95.7
October	96.2	105.8	69.4	91.7	95.7
November	105.6	106.2	69.7	106.0	95.7
December	106.6	109.5	69.7	105.8	95.7
1953	110.2	111.1	88.0	110.3	95.7
January	115.4	112.7	69.7	117.7	95.7
February	117.7	116.3	69.7	119.5	95.7
March	126.0	119.3	69.7	130.7	95.7
April	119.8	118.1	69.7	121.8	95.7
May	108.5	113.0	72.9	106.9	95.7
June	102.3	112.1	76.9	97.8	95.7
July	102.8	111.9	77.1	98.7	95.7
August	98.6	104.7	90.3	95.6	95.7
September	103.0	107.5	105.9	100.7	95.7
October	107.0	106.9	120.2	107.0	95.7
November	110.4	104.8	119.5	113.3	95.7
December	111.3	106.0	114.1	114.1	95.7

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of Commerce.
Private firms.

[1] For Manila only.

TABLE 44.—*Wholesale Prices of Locally-Produced Commodities for Home Consumption,* 1950-1953[1]

(1949 = 100)

Period	All Items	Foods	Beverages & tobacco	Crude materials inedible	Mineral fuels	Chemicals	Manufactured goods	Miscellaneous
1950	91.6	87.0	108.3	105.8	100.3	90.2	96.2	98.1
1951	100.7	97.5	109.3	111.1	100.3	112.4	100.6	116.1
January	94.4	88.0	110.6	115.7	100.3	106.8	96.3	112.1
February	95.6	88.2	109.5	122.2	100.3	106.9	96.3	112.1
March	97.6	89.6	112.4	126.0	100.3	114.5	97.3	112.1
April	102.6	97.5	110.0	121.7	100.3	114.5	98.3	112.1
May	103.0	99.7	107.5	115.2	100.3	114.6	99.4	117.6
June	103.1	101.3	109.9	107.5	100.3	114.8	102.3	117.6
July	104.4	103.3	110.2	106.0	100.3	114.8	108.9	118.2
August	105.7	104.7	110.0	107.9	100.3	112.5	108.1	120.6
September	106.5	106.3	109.1	106.0	100.3	112.5	106.6	120.0
October	102.1	100.8	107.6	105.4	100.3	112.5	98.3	120.0
November	97.9	96.3	107.5	100.1	100.3	112.5	98.1	115.4
December	95.9	93.9	107.3	99.0	100.3	112.5	97.9	115.4
1952	94.0	93.6	104.4	92.9	100.3	90.2	97.3	108.7
January	96.7	95.9	107.3	97.0	100.3	94.8	98.5	111.1
February	96.9	96.5	107.3	95.8	100.3	92.6	98.5	111.4
March	87.5	85.2	103.8	89.6	100.3	94.8	98.6	111.6
April	93.1	94.1	103.8	85.0	100.3	88.9	97.8	111.6
May	92.2	92.9	103.5	85.5	100.3	88.9	96.0	111.6
June	95.3	96.3	103.3	88.9	100.3	88.9	97.8	107.2
July	93.8	95.2	103.1	85.2	100.3	88.9	97.2	106.6
August	93.7	95.2	103.0	84.8	100.3	88.9	96.9	106.6
September	93.8	94.6	103.8	87.4	100.3	88.9	96.3	106.6
October	95.6	94.8	104.9	97.1	100.3	88.9	96.7	106.6
November	96.5	93.4	104.8	108.3	100.3	88.9	96.9	106.6
December	93.2	88.6	104.8	109.7	100.3	88.9	96.8	106.6
1953	92.8	87.6	102.2	111.9	99.4	91.1	94.9	106.1
January	95.3	89.8	102.3	115.8	100.3	98.2	96.8	106.6
February	94.6	88.9	102.3	116.0	100.3	95.5	96.8	107.2
March	94.0	86.7	101.5	122.2	100.3	95.5	94.9	107.2
April	91.4	84.4	101.6	117.5	100.3	91.7	94.9	107.2
May	89.8	84.0	101.7	109.7	99.8	91.7	94.9	107.2
June	91.9	87.9	103.3	105.3	99.8	91.7	94.9	102.4
July	92.3	88.3	101.8	106.7	99.8	88.2	94.9	106.0
August	91.9	88.0	101.4	105.4	99.8	88.2	94.9	105.1
September	91.9	87.5	102.0	107.6	99.8	88.2	94.0	106.0
October	92.8	88.1	102.8	109.8	98.8	88.2	94.0	106.0
November	93.6	88.5	102.8	113.1	96.6	88.2	94.0	106.0
December	93.8	88.7	102.6	113.6	96.6	88.2	94.0	106.0

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of Commerce.
Bureau of Fisheries.
Private Firms.

[1] For Manila only.

TABLE 45.—*Wholesale Prices of Imported Products* [1] 1950-1953

(1949 = 100)

Period	All items	Food	Beverages & tobacco	Mineral fuels	Chemicals	Manufactured goods	Machinery & trans. equip.	Miscellaneous
1950.....	121.5	116.9	174.0	99.3	118.4	126.7	110.7	112.8
1951.....	152.8	123.3	202.5	111.9	156.0	174.7	143.2	148.2
January....	139.8	120.5	197.5	98.6	155.6	152.6	127.0	144.3
February...	143.2	122.5	199.0	98.6	163.2	156.8	128.3	153.7
March. ...	153.4	122.8	194.2	98.6	161.9	180.4	134.3	153.7
April.....	162.5	127.6	198.0	113.2	162.1	192.5	150.3	154.1
May	162.6	124.7	204.9	113.2	154.3	196.2	142.8	158.4
June.....	157.3	122.3	223.7	113.2	148.4	183.6	143.1	159.9
July.	157.1	120.2	223.7	115.1	151.0	183.6	146.1	151.4
August.....	153.8	121.6	190.4	115.9	147.9	179.2	147.6	146.6
September..	156.1	123.4	190.4	117.3	159.9	182.4	147.6	138.3
October ...	153.0	128.6	203.2	117.3	155.9	169.4	153.2	138.1
November..	149.0	122.7	202.7	121.0	155.7	163.9	149.0	139.8
December..	145.8	123.0	202.7	121.0	156.5	155.8	149.3	139.8
1952.....	135.6	125.9	179.2	122.8	141.7	133.6	151.2	145.0
January....	143.7	123.1	197.7	121.0	145.5	151.9	150.2	149.3
February...	139.8	122.9	197.6	121.0	145.1	145.8	136.9	149.3
March.....	137.1	121.9	192.3	121.8	143.8	138.9	148.9	139.5
April.....	138.9	122.3	180.0	123.5	143.8	138.4	173.2	142.3
May.....	134.8	122.2	173.9	123.5	142.9	130.4	167.5	144.9
June.....	133.3	124.7	176.6	123.5	138.7	128.7	154.1	144.9
July.	131.2	127.7	168.2	123.5	137.9	123.9	149.7	144.7
August.....	131.9	127.8	168.2	123.5	139.6	125.2	149.7	144.9
September..	134.3	130.5	168.2	123.5	141.8	129.5	147.8	144.9
October....	134.4	129.7	167.7	123.5	141.1	130.6	146.4	144.9
November..	134.3	129.3	178.3	123.5	140.3	130.0	145.2	144.9
December..	134.0	129.1	182.0	121.6	139.8	129.6	144.4	144.9
1953.....	128.6	126.9	189.8	115.0	133.5	120.8	137.0	147.4
January....	131.5	128.1	182.6	121.6	136.6	124.5	144.1	147.1
February ..	130.7	128.3	182.0	119.8	136.0	123.7	140.6	147.1
March. ...	130.2	128.4	182.0	118.0	136.8	123.0	139.1	147.1
April.....	129.4	128.6	184.8	118.0	137.0	120.9	138.2	147.1
May	129.5	128.5	184.8	118.0	137.2	121.4	137.1	145.9
June.....	129.7	127.7	199.2	112.1	137.2	121.8	137.5	147.8
July.....	127.7	126.3	195.6	112.1	133.3	119.0	136.6	147.8
August.....	127.5	126.8	191.2	112.1	131.0	119.4	135.4	147.8
September..	126.6	126.1	192.0	112.1	129.6	118.1	134.4	147.8
October....	126.8	124.9	193.2	112.1	129.3	119.3	134.3	147.8
November..	126.7	124.3	196.8	112.1	129.2	119.0	133.4	147.8
December ..	126.8	125.2	193.9	112.1	129.1	119.0	133.4	147.8

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of Commerce.
Private firms.

[1] For Manila only.

TABLE 46.—*Wholesale Prices of Major Export Products,* 1930-1953

(Pesos)

Period	Copra Resecada (100 kg.)	Sugar [1] centrifugal (picul)	Abaca unmftd. (picul)	Coconut oil (kg.)	Lumber (1000 bd. ft.)	Logs (1000 bd. ft.)	Leaf tobacco (115 kg.)	Desiccated coconut (kg.)	Pineapple, canned (kg.)	Copra meal (kg.)	Cordage (kg.)
1930	13.59	7.99	11.46	.27	95.48	39.71	16.48	.30	...	.04	.49
1931	7.77	7.77	7.34	.18	87.81	34.87	18.53	.22	...	.03	.38
1932	6.44	6.72	5.30	.14	61.72	29.81	14.95	.20	.23	.03	.45
1933	5.01	7.36	5.17	.11	55.18	21.46	13.28	.19	.19	.02	.31
1934	4.27	6.48	5.58	.10	56.16	26.34	10.23	.19	.27	.02	.32
1935	8.89	7.28	8.28	.18	58.94	28.04	11.35	.23	.26	.03	.29
1936	10.83	8.36	13.17	.20	59.02	28.52	14.43	.26	.26	.03	.36
1937	12.99	7.53	14.73	.25	75.18	36.94	15.13	.31	.31	.05	.38
1938	6.00	6.70	7.06	.13	65.18	31.10	11.98	.22	.24	.04	.34
1939	5.86	6.58	6.76	.12	63.15	29.03	9.68	.21	.24	.04	.33
1940	3.88	5.49	6.22	.09	62.93	27.08	14.10	.18	.27	.03	.33
1941	6.17	4.81	8.09	.14	66.38	31.21	15.02	.21	.21	.02	.37
1942–45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1946	23.37	...	32.72	.57	381.01	196.08	82.50	.88	— —	.11	1.50
1947	35.03	13.15	41.00	.80	310.72	168.74	81.72	.90	— —	.16	1.25
1948	51.49	12.40	52.94	.98	250.69	152.01	94.08	.94	.55	.14	1.04
1949	31.15	13.35	53.54	.62	215.12	141.41	91.52	.68	.37	.09	1.12
1950	35.98	14.14	53.24	.68	221.60	141.75	132.33	.66	.30	.11	.98
1951	36.16	13.59	62.66	.70	229.56	147.14	104.00	.67	.33	.12	1.13
January	43.27	13.79	68.29	.83	215.47	139.21	127.25	.68	.28	.09	1.04
February	49.97	13.64	65.74	.92	210.78	139.26	126.72	.78	.28	.10	1.15
March	50.63	13.10	73.13	.93	216.19	140.94	127.75	.80	.27	.10	1.12
April	43.66	13.04	72.35	.87	234.20	149.45	128.33	.73	.31	.10	1.03
May	37.13	14.28	69.60	.78	239.36	151.97	110.36	.68	.29	.10	1.09
June	29.79	14.95	64.01	.62	245.77	157.44	98.14	.63	.27	.10	1.24
July	27.98	14.31	62.03	.57	249.90	160.69	98.34	.62	.38	.12	1.24
August	29.90	13.38	63.60	.58	247.55	158.42	95.02	.61	.39	.14	1.19
September	30.73	13.44	60.66	.59	236.15	148.95	91.58	.61	.37	.14	1.09
October	33.11	13.18	52.52	.62	223.28	141.36	85.26	.62	.37	.15	1.18
November	29.46	13.08	50.59	.58	218.93	138.83	83.00	.63	.37	.17	1.08
December	28.32	12.94	49.34	.55	217.15	139.16	76.25	.60	.40	.18	1.07

TABLE 46.—*Wholesale Prices of Major Export Products*, 1930-1953

(Pesos)

Period	Copra resecada (100 kg.)	Sugar [1] centrifugal (picul)	Abaca unmftd. (picul)	Coconut oil (kilogram)	Lumber (1000 bd. ft.)	Logs (1000 bd. ft.)	Leaf tobacco (115 kg.)	Desiccated coconut (kilogram)	Pineapple, canned (kilogram)	Copra meal (kilogram)	Cordage (kilogram)
1952	24.63	14.25	38.74	.46	212.76	139.54	61.22	.53	.40	.15	.97
January	27.06	13.22	47.80	.52	212.66	139.43	76.18	.59	.39	.18	1.07
February	23.73	13.15	48.32	.46	222.18	148.89	74.30	.59	.39	.18	1.07
March	19.85	13.60	47.06	.40	217.96	147.19	73.00	.49	.39	.15	.93
April	18.49	14.38	43.92	.37	202.72	140.69	72.92	.50	.41	.15	.99
May	19.58	14.48	36.90	.38	203.43	137.13	66.18	.42	.40	.14	.98
June	23.44	14.94	34.52	.44	203.12	132.22	62.78	.46	.41	.14	.99
July	20.80	14.94	34.04	.40	202.98	130.49	53.09	.45	.40	.14	1.03
August	20.90	14.75	29.43	.39	202.94	130.49	51.25	.44	.40	.15	.99
September	23.24	14.76	30.91	.42	202.94	130.49	51.25	.47	.42	.15	.88
October	28.99	14.65	35.83	.52	211.30	138.86	51.25	.54	.42	.15	.91
November	34.99	13.82	35.78	.65	227.40	147.92	51.25	.66	.40	.15	.91
December	34.50	14.34	40.36	.62	243.53	150.63	51.25	.69	.41	.14	.91
1953	36.62	15.20	38.56	.69	240.01	152.27	67.62	.67	.39	.12	.96
January	39.40	14.27	41.80	.71	242.40	151.53	51.25	.75	.42	.16	1.01
February	39.83	15.00	45.54	.71	239.68	151.53	51.25	.79	.41	.15	.92
March	44.91	15.32	44.54	.80	239.37	151.73	51.25	.82	.43	.15	.91
April	40.53	15.42	42.75	.80	236.98	152.49	51.25	.80	.40	.15	.95
May	34.31	15.49	39.37	.71	236.98	152.49	53.47	.67	.40	.14	1.11
June	30.77	15.53	38.75	.63	238.15	152.49	57.50	.64	.42	.13	.91
July	31.76	15.73	37.20	.61	246.32	152.49	57.71	.62	.42	.12	1.05
August	31.16	15.54	33.68	.58	246.32	152.49	67.79	.49	.40	.10	.87
September	33.16	15.49	34.68	.61	245.10	152.49	83.33	.60	.35	.10	.93
October	35.93	15.25	34.85	.66	236.40	152.49	96.98	.61	.34	.10	.95
November	38.74	14.54	34.38	.71	236.22	152.49	90.68	.64	.36	.10	.94
December	38.99	14.76	35.14	.70	236.22	152.49	92.96	.66	.33	.10	.93

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of Commerce.
Bureau of Customs.
Exchange Control Department, Central Bank of the Philippines.

[1] For Export.

APPENDIX F
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND FOREIGN TRADE

TABLE 47. — *Foreign Exchange Receipts and Disbursements*, 1952-1953

(Million pesos)

Item	1952	1953
A. RECEIPTS:		
Merchandise exports, f.o.b.[1]	676.1	768.0
Freight and insurance	2.1	1.7
Gold	5.0	.4
Services	12.4	16.5
Tourism and personal expenses of transients	1.1	1.3
U.S. government expenditures	268.0	274.9
Other foreign government expenditures	2.9	2.3
Inward investment remittances[2]	39.7	24.8
Donations and contributions	32.4	24.4
Miscellaneous sources[3]	33.0	27.6
Total	1,072.7	1,141.9
B. DISBURSEMENTS:		
Merchandise imports, f.o.b.[1]	848.7	942.4
Freight and insurance	37.4	36.0
Services	19.6	17.9
Travel	9.5	9.5
Education, subsistence and similar expenses abroad[4]	13.5	12.5
Philippine Government expenditures	49.8	34.0
Outward investment remittances[2]	47.4	63.1
Donations and contributions	4.9	7.0
Miscellaneous purposes[3]	38.9	38.0
Total	1,069.7	1,160.4
C. NET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT (—) IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS	3.0	-18.5

[1] Include Philippine-Japan Open Account assuming that all merchandise exports have already been received and all merchandise imports have been paid for.

[2] Include remittances of capital, dividends, interests and other earnings and settlement of loans and other indebtedness of private entities or other banks.

[3] Include reinsurance and non-life insurance premiums.

[4] Include remittances for living expenses of dependents abroad of resident aliens.

TABLE 48.—*Foreign Trade of the Philippines*, 1941; 1946-1953

(F.O.B. value in million pesos)

Period	Imports	Exports	Balance of trade
1941	271.2	322.3	51.1
1946	591.7	128.4	— 463.3
1947	1,022.7	529.1	— 493.6
1948	1,170.2	635.5	— 534.7
1949	1,172.8	507.5	— 665.3
1950	684.9	674.3	— 10.6
1951	962.5	819.4	— 143.1
January	61.6	70.3	8.7
February	53.2	100.5	47.3
March	66.3	76.7	10.4
April	61.7	87.9	26.2
May	75.9	78.9	3.0
June	95.5	67.3	— 28.2
July	102.2	56.7	— 45.5
August	99.1	64.0	— 35.1
September	80.6	61.6	— 19.0
October	96.6	58.8	— 37.8
November	89.6	46.8	— 42.8
December	80.2	50.0	— 30.2
1952	841.3	703.8	— 137.5
January	87.5	67.4	— 20.1
February	87.2	48.7	— 38.5
March	68.6	66.6	— 2.0
April	72.8	64.5	— 8.3
May	66.1	69.4	3.3
June	61.4	61.9	.5
July	96.6	63.0	— 33.6
August	60.6	47.1	— 13.5
September	64.8	44.3	— 20.5
October	56.8	54.9	— 1.9
November	53.0	52.8	— .2
December	66.0	63.3	— 2.7
1953	855.1[a]	784.9	— 70.2
January	58.8	45.1	— 13.7
February	76.4	65.4	— 11.0
March	78.0	77.3	— .7
April	70.2	71.6	1.4
May	72.7	62.5	— 10.2
June	93.1	65.4	— 27.7
July	79.9	79.7	— .2
August	52.7	67.0	14.3
September	60.5	64.6	4.1
October	61.0	59.8	— 1.2
November	73.8	60.2	— 13.6
December	78.1	66.3	— 11.8

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of the Census and Statistics.
Bureau of Customs.

[a] The figures may be understated on account of missing manifests for goods confiscated by the Bureau of Customs

TABLE 49.—*Quantum, Price, and Value Indices of Domestic Exports*, 1950-1953

(1948-1949 =100)

Period	Quantum index	Price index [1]	Value index
1950	134.3	92.7	124.8
January	107.2	82.5	88.4
February	108.6	96.8	105.1
March	119.3	90.8	108.3
April	110.4	98.9	109.1
May	125.4	94.3	118.2
June	121.3	84.3	102.2
July	126.3	87.1	110.0
August	174.4	91.2	159.0
September	136.0	95.0	129.1
October	160.3	95.4	152.8
November	149.0	96.7	144.1
December	173.3	98.9	171.4
1951	150.7	99.3	151.0
January	153.1	101.4	155.3
February	202.4	109.8	222.3
March	145.1	117.1	169.9
April	169.7	114.9	195.1
May	154.9	110.3	170.9
June	146.3	102.0	149.3
July	137.0	91.5	125.4
August	157.7	90.0	142.0
September	147.9	92.3	136.5
October	148.3	87.9	130.4
November	118.6	87.5	103.8
December	127.8	86.8	110.9
1952	168.9	77.6	130.2
January	176.0	85.0	149.6
February	133.3	81.0	108.0
March	194.0	76.2	147.7
April	197.2	72.6	143.2
May	221.2	69.4	153.6
June	186.8	73.3	137.0
July	192.9	72.5	139.8
August	144.0	72.6	104.6
September	135.4	72.7	98.4
October	155.5	78.4	121.9
November	138.0	84.8	117.0
December	152.9	92.3	141.1
1953[a]	150.7	95.0	143.0
January	103.4	96.8	100.1
February	150.8	96.4	145.3
March	169.7	101.2	171.7
April	152.9	103.9	158.9
May	140.9	98.5	138.8
June	153.4	94.8	145.3
July	186.5	89.3	166.4
August	160.0	90.5	144.8
September	145.0	90.8	131.7
October	146.5	90.6	132.7
November	146.7	91.2	133.7
December	153.0	95.9	147.0

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of Customs.
Bureau of the Census and Statistics.

[a] Revised.

[1] F. O. B.

TABLE 50.—*Quantum, Price, and Value Indices of Imports* 1950-1953

(1948-1949 =100)

Period	Quantum index	Price index[1]	Value index
1950	61.0	95.4	58.2
January	68.9	94.5	65.1
February	75.6	93.1	70.4
March	63.8	96.6	61.7
April	69.8	94.7	66.1
May	62.5	95.0	59.4
June	70.2	96.2	67.5
July	65.8	94.4	62.1
August	59.2	92.1	54.5
September	38.3	97.9	37.5
October	48.9	97.2	47.5
November	47.1	96.6	45.5
December	63.4	96.5	61.2
1951	76.2	107.6	82.0
January	63.0	100.0	63.0
February	54.1	100.7	54.5
March	63.6	107.1	68.1
April	56.9	109.6	62.4
May	66.1	115.3	76.2
June	89.9	108.9	97.9
July	94.2	111.6	105.1
August	91.0	110.4	100.5
September	76.5	108.6	83.0
October	94.6	105.4	99.7
November	88.0	105.1	92.5
December	75.9	107.9	82.0
1952	68.7	106.0	72.9
January	81.1	111.4	90.3
February	81.2	113.1	91.8
March	62.0	116.4	72.1
April	71.7	105.5	75.6
May	63.9	106.1	67.7
June	63.2	103.7	65.5
July	92.9	107.5	99.9
August	62.2	102.4	63.7
September	66.7	101.0	67.3
October	53.9	110.0	59.3
November	53.5	102.1	54.6
December	72.4	93.3	67.5
1953[a]	71.8	101.2	72.7
January	59.0	101.2	59.8
February	75.6	102.2	77.3
March	73.6	105.8	77.9
April	65.5	108.6	71.2
May	69.9	104.5	73.0
June	98.4	98.3	96.7
July	82.4	99.6	82.1
August	54.9	98.7	54.2
September	63.4	98.1	62.2
October	63.9	97.3	62.2
November	75.0	100.3	75.3
December	80.3	100.0	80.3

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of Customs.
Bureau of the Census and Statistics.

[a] Revised
[1] C. I. F.

TABLE 51.—*Terms of Trade (All Countries)*, 1950-1953

(1948–1949 = 100)

Period	Price indices		Terms of trade
	Exports	Imports	
1950	92.7	95.4	97.1
January	82.5	94.5	87.3
February	96.8	93.1	103.9
March	90.8	96.6	94.0
April	98.8	94.7	104.4
May	94.3	95.0	99.2
June	84.3	96.2	87.6
July	87.1	94.4	92.3
August	91.2	92.1	99.1
September	95.0	97.9	97.0
October	95.4	97.2	98.2
November	96.7	96.6	100.1
December	98.9	96.5	102.5
1951	99.3	107.6	92.5
January	101.4	100.0	101.4
February	109.8	100.7	109.0
March	117.1	107.1	109.3
April	114.9	109.6	104.9
May	110.3	115.3	95.7
June	102.4	108.9	93.7
July	91.5	111.6	82.0
August	90.0	110.4	81.6
September	92.3	108.6	85.0
October	87.9	105.4	83.4
November	87.5	105.1	83.3
December	86.8	108.0	80.4
1952	77.6	106.0	73.5
January	85.0	111.4	76.3
February	81.0	113.1	71.6
March	76.2	116.4	65.5
April	72.6	105.5	68.9
May	69.4	106.1	65.5
June	73.3	103.7	70.7
July	72.5	107.5	67.4
August	72.6	102.4	70.9
September	72.7	101.0	72.0
October	78.4	110.0	71.3
November	84.8	102.1	83.1
December	92.3	93.3	98.9
1953	95.0	101.2	93.8
January	96.8	101.2	95.6
February	96.4	102.2	94.3
March	101.2	105.8	95.6
April	103.9	108.6	95.4
May	98.5	104.5	94.2
June	94.8	98.3	96.4
July	89.3	99.6	89.6
August	90.5	98.7	91.8
September	90.8	98.1	92.6
October	90.6	97.2	93.2
November	91.2	100.3	90.9
December	95.9	100.0	95.9

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of the Census and Statistics.
Bureau of Customs.

TABLE 52.—*Terms of Trade with the United States,* 1951-1953

(1948-1949=100)

Period	Price indices		Terms of trade
	Exports	Imports	
1951—	103.0	109.7	93.8
January	107.2	102.8	104.3
February	114.3	102.6	111.5
March	119.9	105.1	114.1
April	118.5	106.2	111.7
May	109.6	110.7	99.1
June	108.4	111.7	97.1
July	95.0	115.7	82.1
August	93.6	113.6	82.4
September	96.8	110.7	87.5
October	93.3	113.7	82.1
November	88.8	108.8	81.7
December	90.9	115.0	72.6
1952—	82.5	110.6	74.7
January	86.3	110.8	77.9
February	83.6	112.9	74.1
March	80.0	114.9	69.6
April	76.7	113.3	67.7
May	73.1	110.0	66.5
June	77.8	108.7	71.6
July	77.9	113.3	68.8
August	78.6	111.6	70.5
September	78.0	109.3	71.4
October	83.9	109.1	76.9
November	91.8	108.1	84.9
December	102.2	105.7	96.7
1953—	101.8	107.2	95.1
January	103.0	111.3	92.6
February	102.8	103.5	99.4
March	109.9	105.6	104.1
April	112.2	110.5	101.5
May	107.9	107.8	100.1
June	103.4	102.2	101.2
July	95.9	107.2	89.5
August	94.5	108.3	87.2
September	94.3	102.6	91.9
October	95.9	107.8	88.9
November	100.8	105.7	95.4
December	101.4	113.7	89.2

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of the Census and Statistics.
Bureau of Customs.

TABLE 53.—*Terms of Trade with Japan*, 1950-1953

(1948–1949 = 100)

Period	Price indices		Terms of trade
	Exports	Imports	
1950—	97.8	93.9	104.9
January	86.6	91.0	95.2
February	94.6	94.1	100.5
March	90.8	88.1	103.1
April	104.7	84.2	124.2
May	100.1	93.4	107.2
June	105.0	83.0	126.5
July	96.1	86.9	110.6
August	90.1	86.8	103.8
September	93.4	97.5	95.8
October	100.4	98.6	101.8
November	106.7	111.4	95.8
December	105.5	111.8	94.4
1951—	122.2	136.9	90.0
January	123.3	124.2	99.3
February	130.7	118.5	110.2
March	139.6	124.7	111.9
April	135.6	138.0	98.2
May	135.1	138.7	97.4
June	123.4	143.9	85.7
July	119.0	153.7	77.4
August	115.1	155.4	74.1
September	115.6	143.5	80.6
October	111.8	135.9	82.2
November	108.0	135.0	80.0
December	109.2	131.7	82.9
1952—	90.2	112.9	80.1
January	99.8	128.9	77.4
February	96.3	127.0	75.8
March	96.0	122.3	78.5
April	93.5	119.2	78.4
May	87.0	114.9	75.8
June	85.6	111.2	77.0
July	86.5	107.7	80.4
August	84.1	104.1	80.8
September	80.7	100.2	80.6
October	86.6	101.0	85.8
November	97.5	114.0	85.5
December	89.0	104.8	84.9
1953—	93.6	102.9	91.1
January	91.1	105.6	86.2
February	94.6	108.5	87.1
March	96.7	98.0	98.6
April	100.7	104.0	96.8
May	99.4	99.9	99.5
June	101.4	104.5	97.1
July	95.9	103.5	92.6
August	92.4	103.9	88.9
September	86.2	99.5	86.7
October	88.9	97.9	90.8
November	88.9	102.0	87.2
December	87.4	107.8	81.1

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of the Census and Statistics.
Bureau of Customs.

TABLE 54.—*Terms of Trade with the United Kingdom*, 1950-1953

(1948–1949 = 100)

Period	Price indices		Terms of trade
	Exports	Imports	
1950—	98.8	99.1	104.4
January	108.5	63.2	171.7
February	107.0	78.5	136.4
March	101.0	90.7	111.4
April	100.4	82.8	121.3
May	91.7	96.2	95.3
June	89.4	92.7	96.5
July	87.9	115.6	76.1
August	91.8	93.2	98.5
September	96.9	104.5	92.7
October	101.4	110.5	91.8
November	102.3	136.9	74.7
December	107.6	124.4	86.5
1951—	129.0	113.0	115.0
January	118.0	131.4	89.9
February	131.6	115.1	114.3
March	136.8	108.0	126.7
April	143.4	110.2	130.1
May	145.8	105.7	138.0
June	134.2	100.1	134.0
July	127.4	113.5	112.3
August	131.8	122.4	107.4
September	126.8	117.7	107.7
October	119.3	118.6	100.6
November	116.3	102.9	113.1
December	116.5	110.4	105.5
1952—	93.1	128.0	73.9
January	112.4	116.2	96.7
February	107.4	102.0	105.3
March	106.8	133.3	80.2
April	100.8	131.2	76.8
May	96.4	127.0	75.9
June	89.1	122.0	73.0
July	91.9	119.5	76.9
August	80.7	145.0	55.7
September	76.3	131.7	58.0
October	81.5	141.4	57.7
November	85.6	137.4	62.3
December	87.7	128.9	68.0
1953—	86.5	128.1	68.0
January	88.4	114.9	76.9
February	92.3	137.1	67.3
March	95.7	128.3	74.6
April	93.8	120.1	78.0
May	93.2	127.7	73.0
June	90.0	117.2	76.8
July	83.8	120.3	69.7
August	75.7	131.3	57.7
September	80.6	136.6	59.0
October	84.0	122.5	68.6
November	83.3	132.2	63.0
December	77.2	148.8	51.9

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of the Census and Statistics.
Bureau of Customs.

TABLE 55.—*Terms of Trade with Benelux*, 1950-1953

(1948–1949 = 100)

Period	Price indices		Terms of trade
	Exports	Imports	
1950—	92.1	70.2	132.9
January	86.0	88.1	97.6
February	104.4	88.1	118.5
March	87.9	73.3	119.9
April	90.5	71.4	126.7
May	96.7	68.3	141.5
June	86.6	64.1	135.1
July	79.1	62.1	127.4
August	97.7	66.6	146.6
September	84.6	61.7	137.1
October	97.1	74.4	130.5
November	97.9	61.2	160.0
December	96.6	62.9	153.6
1951—	101.7	93.2	115.4
January	100.5	80.8	124.3
February	115.3	79.1	145.8
March	121.9	67.1	181.7
April	130.7	74.3	176.0
May	122.7	78.6	156.2
June	100.5	93.9	107.1
July	92.6	105.8	87.5
August	88.1	95.6	92.2
September	88.3	107.7	82.0
October	90.2	112.5	80.2
November	86.0	110.6	77.8
December	83.3	112.1	74.3
1952—	69.4	103.7	67.4
January	80.7	104.4	77.3
February	79.5	104.2	76.3
March	68.3	104.7	65.2
April	63.6	108.6	58.6
May	63.8	110.1	58.0
June	64.5	101.2	63.8
July	62.3	105.7	58.9
August	61.0	104.8	58.2
September	61.7	103.0	59.9
October	66.4	111.2	59.7
November	76.6	96.3	79.5
December	84.1	90.6	92.8
1953—	90.3	82.9	108.9
January	88.1	79.1	111.4
February	97.8	93.7	104.4
March	108.7	90.9	119.6
April	105.2	92.4	113.8
May	93.9	79.1	118.8
June	89.9	83.1	108.2
July	83.4	77.5	107.6
August	78.4	76.7	102.2
September	76.6	83.1	92.3
October	82.4	84.7	97.2
November	88.1	77.5	113.6
December	90.7	76.9	117.9

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of the Census and Statistics.
Bureau of Customs.

TABLE 56.—*Direction of International Trade*, 1949-1953

(F.O.B. value in thousand pesos)

Period	All Countries		North America						Central America and Antilles	
			Total		United States		Other North American Countries			
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1949	1,172,750	507,510	965,611	370,998	938,580	363,773	27,031	7,225	1,726	681
1950	684,865	674,339	528,203	500,010	510,472	491,166	17,731	8,844	224	587
1951	962,512	819,403	710,973	525,365	683,287	515,589	27,346	9,776	114	892
1952	841,326	703,836	641,872	481,281	612,312	473,604	29,560	7,677	a	711
1953	855,116[b]	784,917	666,112	533,837	643,470	529,144	22,642	4,693	39	389
January	58,775	45,068	42,971	27,425	41,099	27,316	1,871	109	11	9
February	76,446	65,440	61,653	50,627	59,940	50,398	1,713	229	4	49
March	77,978	77,315	61,480	60,740	59,804	60,689	1,676	51	—	104
April	70,152	71,600	55,271	54,103	53,269	54,096	2,002	7	—	20
May	72,732	62,507	57,594	47,898	55,225	47,798	2,369	100	—	61
June	93,142	65,443	76,772	43,760	74,744	43,518	2,028	242	9	36
July	79,862	79,702	67,411	54,174	65,307	53,438	2,104	736	—	23
August	52,688	66,964	39,436	43,992	37,812	43,355	1,624	637	—	26
September	60,481	64,621	46,365	37,431	44,581	36,005	1,784	1,426	—	16
October	61,005	59,765	45,967	32,971	44,183	32,318	1,784	653	—	18
November	73,767	60,209	53,160	36,066	51,203	35,616	1,957	450	3	21
December	78,087	66,283	58,033	44,650	56,303	44,597	1,730	53	12	6

TABLE 56.—*Direction of International Trade*, 1949-1953—*Continued*

(F.O.B. value in thousand pesos)

Period	South America		Northwestern Europe							
			Total		United Kingdom		Benelux countries		Other countries of North West. Europe	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1949	15,069	1,676	37,120	58,779	10,061	5,975	14,891	8,851	12,168	43,953
1950	1,354	15,432	30,704	74,684	10,563	10,744	9,145	30,674	10,996	33,266
1951	8,749	15,882	48,071	157,479	12,932	25,529	19,645	77,452	15,494	54,498
1952	2,937	12,173	37,741	87,662	9,910	11,716	12,870	44,619	14,961	31,327
1953	1,959	22,374	41,807	97,178	8,487	10,201	20,113	46,645	13,207	40,332
January	96	1,306	3,542	6,577	675	949	1,603	3,270	1,264	2,358
February	209	550	2,758	5,219	426	932	954	2,526	1,378	1,761
March	224	2,122	3,880	5,434	746	1,540	1,858	1,884	1,276	2,010
April	— —	4,461	2,534	3,757	671	791	810	1,294	1,053	1,672
May	200	560	3,038	4,826	658	926	1,228	1,657	1,152	2,243
June	346	1,387	3,697	6,546	1,155	705	1,438	3,387	1,104	2,454
July	54	1,231	2,732	12,666	617	749	1,447	6,501	668	5,416
August	86	2,985	2,506	7,038	240	523	1,791	2,243	475	4,272
September	160	3,395	2,612	8,826	569	738	1,474	3,713	569	4,375
October	155	2,236	3,933	15,180	614	935	2,372	9,366	947	4,879
November	100	1,389	5,841	10,303	771	739	3,274	5,462	1,796	4,102
December	329	752	4,734	10,806	1,345	674	1,864	5,342	1,525	4,790

TABLE 56.—*Direction of International Trade,* 1949-1953—*Continued*

(F.O.B. value in thousand pesos)

Period	Southern Europe								East Europe and USSR	
	Total		Italy		Spain		Other countries of Southern Europe			
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1949	3,623	15,683	1,831	12,012	1,438	3,548	354	123	321	2,043
1950	8,567	13,719	6,389	11,370	1,861	2,337	317	12	742	887
1951	7,622	19,419	5,453	15,416	1,921	3,946	248	57	197	40
1952	9,992	17,167	6,145	10,683	3,636	6,298	211	186	422	— —
1953	4,358	13,220	2,306	7,600	1,833	5,561	219	59	274	a
January	474	3,004	108	979	355	2,025	11	— —	— —	— —
February	113	1,451	78	628	6	823	29	— —	5	— —
March	222	905	159	528	62	377	1	— —	8	— —
April	374	453	40	47	334	406	— —	— —	72	— —
May	460	682	416	325	44	331	— —	26	73	— —
June	772	689	468	63	278	626	26	— —	112	— —
July	213	1,049	87	479	125	570	1	— —	— —	— —
August	346	632	123	227	205	395	18	10	— —	— —
September	222	2,816	32	2,812	149	4	41	— —	— —	— —
October	278	253	226	243	52	1	— —	9	4	— —
November	342	691	210	674	73	3	59	14	— —	— —
December	542	595	359	595	150	— —	33	— —	— —	— —

TABLE 56.—*Direction of International Trade,* 1949-1953—*Continued*

(F.O.B. value in thousand pesos)

Period	Middle East		Other Asia							
			Total		Japan		Indonesia		Other Countries of O.A.	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1949	12,137	2,712	130,464	45,350	32,125	22,691	32,065	4,840	66,274	17,819
1950	23,131	4,595	84,567	59,113	28,403	44,064	8,870	394	47,294	14,655
1951	26,028	6,014	157,728	72,866	66,013	60,129	21,799	2,871	69,916	9,866
1952	25,763	7,563	119,124	87,219	36,860	76,845	24,487	955	57,777	9,419
1953	30,619	4,683	106,219	107,369	40,157	96,586	20,724	656	45,338	10,127
January	1,726	255	9,811	6,128	3,275	5,691	1,300	100	5,236	337
February	787	738	10,841	6,185	4,519	5,765	3,062	143	3,260	277
March	3,429	405	8,633	7,059	3,193	6,220	980	28	4,460	811
April	1,472	1	10,198	8,418	4,409	7,623	1,854	4	3,935	791
May	2,770	47	8,277	8,076	2,939	7,045	2,200	101	3,138	930
June	2,570	839	8,675	11,555	3,226	10,175	1,489	— —	3,960	1,380
July	2,130	— —	6,611	10,022	1,497	8,800	1,893	41	3,221	1,181
August	3,679	1,507	6,534	10,114	1,397	9,590	1,757	151	3,380	373
September	1,949	189	8,754	11,597	2,873	10,250	2,313	25	3,568	1,322
October	2,647	520	7,811	8,161	3,893	7,541	1,204	34	2,714	586
November	2,426	10	11,346	10,887	3,988	9,606	2,373	23	4,985	1,258
December	5,034	172	8,728	9,167	4,948	8,280	299	6	3,481	881

TABLE 56.—*Direction of International Trade,* 1949-1953—*Concluded*

(F.O.B. value in thousand pesos)

Period	Oceania		Other Africa		Miscellaneous		Other U.S. Insular Possessions	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1949	3,379	4,546	67	3,152	2,358	219	875	1,671
1950	3,070	602	97	2,667	2,384	223	1,822	1,820
1951	1,998	863	16	8,264	257	176	759	12,143
1952	2,816	501	2	5,996	2	177	655	3,386
1953	2,459	392	760	2,708	60	237	450	2,530
January	141	56	— —	183	— —	— —	4	126
February	58	24	— —	219	— —	71	18	304
March	74	65	— —	190	— —	109	28	185
April	218	— —	2	163	— —	10	11	212
May	284	1	— —	145	— —	47	36	166
June	101	— —	67	285	— —	— —	21	346
July	224	79	345	234	60	— —	82	223
August	91	38	— —	325	— —	— —	10	305
September	260	— —	134	262	— —	— —	25	89
October	107	— —	97	353	— —	— —	6	72
November	433	129	65	338	— —	— —	51	376
December	468	— —	50	11	— —	— —	158	126

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of the Census and Statistics.
Bureau of Customs.

[a] Less than five hundred pesos.

[b] The figures may be understated on account of missing manifests for goods confiscated by the Bureau of Customs.

TABLE 57.—*Ten Principal Exports of the Philippines by Country of Destination,* 1949; 1952-1953

(F.O.B. value in thousand pesos)
(Quantity in thousand kilograms)

Country of destination	1949		1952		1953	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS		486,473		702,909		784,652
TOTAL TEN PRINCIPAL EXPORTS		435,907		600,127		697,139
1. Copra	528,747	179,286	670,843	181,341	603,205	232,647
United States	355,897	118,723	305,158	81,752	314,303	123,781
Netherlands	7,472	2,633	78,415	22,437	82,850	31,321
Denmark	13,360	4,970	24,967	6,537	38,132	14,172
Colombia	1,016	338	29,494	7,572	29,455	11,266
Venezuela	— —	— —	14,011	3,700	28,620	10,794
Belgium and Luxembourg	8,670	2,842	55,595	14,350	22,370	8,512
Italy	26,990	8,911	28,174	7,630	18,236	6,993
Germany	28,042	10,211	12,914	3,626	18,745	6,813
Switzerland	5,791	2,098	12,527	3,656	11,689	4,552
Norway	7,866	2,687	11,201	3,046	11,887	4,451
Canada	14,833	4,604	24,940	6,705	9,297	3,356
Israel	1,524	503	11,125	3,114	6,721	2,583
Egypt	— —	— —	— —	— —	3,759	1,307
Sweden	6,706	2,191	12,074	3,735	1,346	584
Spain	— —	— —	745	241	1,314	470
Japan	9,423	3,391	22,401	6,101	1,016	385
Syria and Lebanon	1,474	472	3,200	872	915	355
United Kingdom	— —	— —	1,067	294	813	296
French Africa	1,727	593	2,362	682	508	202
Palestine	4,085	1,421	12,924	3,363	508	200
Saudi Arabia	— —	— —	— —	— —	508	188
France	23,779	8,624	2,945	826	132	55
Guam	— —	— —	— —	— —	81	11
Panama, Republic of	406	149	1,423	336	— —	— —
Malaya and Singapore	— —	— —	508	165	— —	— —
Iraq	— —	— —	762	161	— —	— —
India	— —	— —	610	128	— —	— —
Union of South Africa	— —	— —	282	81	— —	— —

TABLE 57.—*Ten Principal Exports of the Philippines by Country of Destination*, 1949; 1952-1953 — *Continued*

(F.O.B. value in thousand pesos)
(Quantity in thousand kilograms)

Country of destination	1949		1952		1953	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1. Copra (continued)						
Czechoslovakia	2,692	1,121	— —	— —	— —	— —
Poland	2,134	912	— —	— —	— —	— —
British Africa	2,194	771	— —	— —	— —	— —
Costa Rica	257	90	— —	— —	— —	— —
Ecuador	203	58	— —	— —	— —	— —
Hongkong	52	18	— —	— —	— —	— —
Dutch West Indies	102	33	— —	— —	— —	— —
Other countries	2,052	922	1,019	231	— —	— —
2. Sugar (centrifugal)	414,983	90,464	793,357	179,763	782,781	191,555
United States	414,983	90,464	793,357	179,763	782,781	191,555
Japan	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
3. Abaca (unmanufactured)	63,389	57,801	109,697	81,920	112,157	77,838
United States	27,970	27,816	46,881	39,071	41,342	31,996
Japan	12,839	11,014	26,287	16,998	30,724	19,379
United Kingdom	5,362	4,768	12,515	9,479	14,056	9,410
Germany	2,421	2,273	3,203	2,238	4,432	3,005
Netherlands	1,865	1,396	2,058	1,338	3,847	2,365
France	3,276	2,446	4,403	2,668	4,433	2,580
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,058	855	3,185	2,212	3,267	2,115
Norway	629	555	1,436	1,126	2,007	1,571
Denmark	2,062	1,602	1,859	1,345	1,827	1,209
Union of South Africa	— —	— —	1,153	779	1,283	839
India	593	559	828	623	1,132	804
Sweden	63	50	1,078	753	900	538
Italy	1,036	688	2,351	1,376	935	507
Canada	1,005	1,280	735	578	597	504
Hongkong	1,747	1,219	716	496	470	325
Australia	2	214	187	176	224	202
New Zealand	1	173	— —	— —	216	174

TABLE 57.—*Ten Principal Exports of the Philippines by Country of Destination,* 1949; 1952-1953 — *Continued*

(F.O.B. value in thousand pesos)
(Quantity in thousand kilograms)

Country of destination	1949		1952		1953	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
3. Abaca (unmanufactured)—(continued)						
Korea	1	147	— —	— —	200	112
Spain	a	45	179	160	56	48
Portugal	139	113	163	158	40	33
Greece	— —	— —	20	13	40	26
Mexico	— —	— —	— —	— —	40	24
Newfoundland and Labrador	a	23	— —	— —	25	18
Ireland	a	30	— —	— —	19	16
China	1	118	— —	— —	13	9
Indonesia	— —	— —	— —	— —	9	8
Syria and Lebanon	— —	— —	57	49	— —	— —
British Africa	4	398	— —	— —	— —	— —
Other countries	1,315	19	403	284	23	21
4. Logs, Lumber and Timber [1]	43,382	6,520	326,433	37,892	532,401	57,874
Japan	11,274	998	224,665	19,449	432,912	41,599
United States	20,429	3,883	69,760	12,680	70,050	12,057
Union of South Africa	— —	— —	7,122	1,807	4,948	1,387
China	1,968	297	9,721	810	8,193	801
Hongkong	2,707	305	6,989	695	6,906	500
Korea	3,458	265	— —	— —	4,602	413
Hawaii	159	54	4,019	1,078	1,286	371
Netherlands	— —	— —	— —	— —	359	162
United Kingdom	88	23	401	176	571	134
Belgium and Luxembourg	40	15	216	73	264	93
Indonesia	133	39	71	15	133	57
Guam	298	52	1,660	466	97	41
Canada	356	52	568	159	207	30
Ireland	— —	— —	— —	— —	96	24
British Africa	1,928	428	— —	— —	79	22
Portuguese Africa	107	43	231	63	60	16
Italy	— —	— —	— —	— —	31	11
Burma	— —	— —	— —	— —	150	11
Israel	— —	— —	35	3	54	9
Spain	— —	— —	— —	— —	2	2
Other countries	437	66	975	418	1,401	134

TABLE 57.—*Ten Principal Exports of the Philippines by Country of Destination,* 1949; 1952-1953 — *Continued*

(F.O.B. value in thousand pesos)
(Quantity in thousand kilograms)

Country of destination	1949		1952		1953	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
5. Desiccated Coconut	57,637	38,733	39,081	19,480	49,496	31,497
United States	56,036	37,537	38,559	19,217	49,180	31,320
Canada	1,296	951	424	216	127	80
Hawaii	49	35	31	15	45	32
Hongkong	— —	— —	— —	— —	5	3
Belgium and Luxembourg	205	170	— —	— —	— —	— —
Other countries	51	40	67	32	139	62
6. Coconut oil	61,304	35,019	80,548	30,842	59,473	34,287
United States	49,737	27,710	56,757	21,172	58,167	33,703
Belgium and Luxembourg	385	214	1,800	709	493	252
Japan	65	36	367	127	543	193
Union of South Africa	— —	— —	5,879	2,288	259	130
Guam	10	9	9	7	9	7
Netherlands	657	456	6,721	2,582	— —	— —
Italy	3,813	2,326	2,868	1,225	— —	— —
Germany	2,720	1,853	1,411	535	— —	— —
India	— —	— —	1,055	518	— —	— —
Switzerland	2,320	1,577	1,114	485	— —	— —
British Africa	1,593	834	— —	— —	— —	— —
Other countries	4	4	2,567	1,194	2	2
7. Iron Ore	349,872	4,756	1,189,417	22,231	1,292,802	22,611
Japan	349,872	4,756	1,112,665	20,091	1,292,802	22,611
United States	— —	— —	76,752	2,140	— —	— —
8. Pineapples, Canned	40,429	13,675	77,545	22,591	74,635	22,090
United States	40,429	13,675	77,534	22,584	74,618	22,084
Other countries	— —	— —	11	7	17	6

TABLE 57.—*Ten Principal Exports of the Philippines by Country of Destination*, 1949; 1952-1953—*Concluded*

(F.O.B. value in thousand pesos)
(Quantity in thousand kilograms)

Country of destination	1949		1952		1953	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
9. Chromite Ore	235,157	5,565	488,147	16,097	556,866	19,344
United States	213,699	5,123	476,722	15,467	537,719	18,243
Japan	— —	— —	11,000	601	13,950	944
Canada	4,064	82	— —	— —	5,080	150
Spain	— —	— —	— —	— —	117	7
Other countries	17,394	360	425	29	— —	— —
10. Leaf Tobacco	5,089	4,088	10,762	7,970	10,475	7,396
Spain	4,572	3,444	8,009	5,502	7,587	4,961
Belgium and Luxembourg	135	153	269	230	823	726
Indo-China	— —	— —	570	557	607	551
United States	161	254	792	786	685	507
Netherlands	— —	— —	23	18	470	391
French Africa	— —	— —	115	115	123	110
France	— —	— —	105	94	25	18
Japan	— —	— —	— —	— —	11	16
Germany	— —	— —	— —	— —	12	11
Guam	3	10	5	5	17	10
Hongkong	11	12	2	2	22	9
Australia	8	12	6	7	1	1
French East Indies	167	170	— —	— —	— —	— —
Thailand	— —	— —	150	144	— —	— —
Italy	— —	— —	600	408	— —	— —
New Zealand	— —	— —	2	3	— —	— —
Other countries	32	33	114	99	92	85

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of the Census and Statistics.
Bureau of Customs.

[a] Less than five hundred kilograms.
[1] Quantity in thousand board feet.

TABLE 58.—*Philippine Exports by Commodity Group*, 1949-1953

(F.O.B. value in thousand pesos)

Period	Total exports	Total domestic exports	Animals live	Meat products	Dairy products	Fish and fish products	Animal products (Inedible)	Other animal products	Grains and preparations	Vegetable and preparations	Fruits and preparations	Coconut and coconut preparations
1949	507,510	486,473	a	— —	— —	273	349	— —	13	4	14,605	259,180
1950	674,339	669,277	2	a	15	103	637	— —	3,843	5	19,173	375,113
1951	819,403	815,673	66	— —	— —	98	875	12	4	16	16,743	392,234
1952	703,836	702,909	147	— —	a	96	305	3	23	18	22,961	243,351
1953	784,917	784,652	266	a	1	86	437	2	1,816	7	23,177	306,674
January	45,068	45,053	18	— —	— —	5	29	— —	a	— —	1,238	17,461
February	65,440	65,440	15	— —	— —	7	32	— —	— —	a	1,150	21,379
March	77,316	77,298	31	— —	— —	9	30	— —	6	2	70	26,921
April	71,600	71,539	21	a	a	5	32	— —	1	a	4,167	21,774
May	62,507	62,487	39	— —	1	11	34	— —	— —	a	3,455	16,951
June	65,444	65,435	19	— —	— —	3	16	— —	615	— —	3,641	22,859
July	79,702	79,675	4	— —	— —	11	21	1	1	— —	3,481	27,569
August	66,963	66,958	29	— —	— —	5	40	1	4	— —	1,169	30,473
September	64,621	64,605	— —	— —	— —	3	34	— —	412	— —	2,132	30,081
October	59,765	59,763	38	— —	— —	5	69	— —	a	a	1,635	33,659
November	60,209	60,203	19	— —	— —	15	47	— —	535	4	383	28,379
December	66,282	66,196	33	— —	— —	7	53		242	a	656	29,168

TABLE 58.—*Philippine Exports by Commodity Group,* 1949-1953—*Continued*

(F.O.B. value in thousand pesos)

Period	Cacao and coffee	Sugar and related products	Beverages, wines and liquors	Gums and resins	Rubber and manufactures	Plant, dyeing and tanning extracts, seeds		Misc. plant products	Tobacco and manufactures	Fibers and manufactures	Cotton and miscellaneous fiber products
1949	— —	91,702	326	453	690	176	44	2	4,333	62,931	13,988
1950	426	105,475	228	683	1,288	— —	21	— —	3,303	88,762	13,905
1951	3	141,769	425	1,087	1,366	— —	14	— —	5,693	143,940	18,102
1952	232	201,225	641	241	1,388	— —	17	— —	9,103	88,516	17,679
1953	a	197,825	1,969	608	221	1	11	10	9,610	83,465	18,533
January	— —	9,578	38	34	— —	— —	— —	— —	2,465	7,586	1,020
February	— —	18,606	360	55	108	— —	— —	— —	1,290	7,677	1,065
March	— —	29,387	121	57	— —	— —	3	— —	744	10,055	1,511
April	— —	24,688	174	57	— —	— —	— —	— —	892	8,550	1,639
May	— —	18,573	255	51	78	1	— —	7	652	7,298	1,363
June	— —	15,499	370	29	34	— —	— —	— —	949	6,104	2,094
July	— —	22,893	270	56	— —	— —	— —	— —	935	7,078	2,223
August	a	14,073	147	85	— —	— —	8	— —	451	6,455	2,493
September	— —	7,707	6	56	— —	— —	— —	— —	259	5,408	2,203
October	— —	7,226	35	56	— —	— —	— —	— —	342	5,935	924
November	a	9,719	188	45	1	— —	— —	— —	272	5,827	1,123
December	— —	19,876	5	27	a	— —	— —	3	360	5,492	876

TABLE 58.—*Philippine Exports by Commodity Group, 1949-1953—Concluded*

(F.O.B. value in thousand pesos)

Period	Logs, lumber and timber	Wood, bamboo, rattan, reeds & mftrs.	Minerals and metals	Med. and pharm. preps.	Soap and toilet preps.	Oils other than coconut	Herbs, leaves and roots, crude	Chemicals	Nuts	Miscellaneous	Re-exports
1949	6,519	1,536	25,091	1	25	— —	25	1,358	2	2,847	21,037
1950	21,381	2,781	26,244	95	27	12	— —	1,223	2	4,530	5,062
1951	34,534	2,369	49,895	a	28	8	91	3,789	— —	2,422	3,730
1952	37,892	2,939	69,904	3	28	8	20	2,547	1	3,621	927
1953	57,875	7,109	68,821	6	15	4	a	3,361	a	2,741	266
January	1,452	179	3,781	— —	— —	— —	— —	15	— —	154	15
February	2,613	806	9,530	— —	1	— —	a	481	— —	264	1
March	3,385	1,007	3,718	— —	2	— —	a	— —	— —	239	17
April	3,206	1,290	4,464	— —	2	— —	— —	400	— —	177	61
May	2,670	979	9,670	— —	— —	— —	— —	93	— —	306	20
June	7,204	1,060	4,292	— —	a	— —	— —	411	— —	237	8
July	5,637	713	8,461	— —	4	— —	— —	48	— —	269	27
August	5,996	288	4,459	— —	2	— —	— —	518	— —	262	6
September	7,361	181	7,573	2	— —	— —	— —	1,002	— —	185	16
October	5,019	165	4,100	— —	— —	4	— —	304	— —	247	2
November	7,588	252	5,432	— —	4	— —	— —	89	— —	281	6
December	5,744	189	3,341	4	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	120	87

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of the Census and Statistics.
Bureau of Customs.

[a] Less than 500 pesos.

TABLE 59.—*Ten Principal Imports of the Philippines by Country of Origin*, 1952-1953

(F.O.B. value in thousand pesos)

Country of origin	1952	1953
TOTAL IMPORTS	841,326	855,116[a]
TOTAL TEN PRINCIPAL IMPORTS	591,377	592,234
1. Textile yarn, fabrics and made up articles[1]	155,525[b]	147,824
United States	134,083	130,394
Japan	4,316	8,086
India	4,091	3,064
Hongkong	3,379	2,553
Spain	1,741	1,251
United Kingdom	957	1,185
France	2,213	354
Belgium and Luxembourg	254	334
Italy	2,887	174
Switzerland	357	159
Germany	128	94
Canada	7	41
Malaya and Singapore	19	39
Sweden	47	— —
Portugal	749	— —
Arabia	42	— —
China	154	— —
Australia	92	c
Others	9	96
2. Mineral, fuels, lubricants and related materials	86,654	91,485[b]
United States	17,298	14,533
Indonesia	24,285	20,646
Malaya and Singapore	14,726	25,213
Iran (Persia)	12,259	17,581
Saudi Arabia	13,323	12,997
Japan	75	128
United Kingdom	41	36
Dutch West Indies	— —	237
Netherlands	152	49
Hongkong	539	— —
Belgium and Luxembourg	13	4
India	108	— —
British East Indies	826	— —
Australia	7	— —
Others	2	61

TABLE 59.—*Ten Principal Imports of the Philippines by Country of Origin, 1952-1953—Continued*

(F.O.B. value in thousand pesos)

Country of origin	1952	1953
3. Machinery and parts except electrical	63,869	75,929
United States	52,398	66,581
United Kingdom	3,573	2,218
Japan	2,298	1,458
Netherlands	99	1,592
Germany	1,432	1,058
Italy	2,475	947
Hongkong	105	768
Sweden	304	345
Hawaii	206	274
Belgium and Luxembourg	197	232
Canada	— —	164
Spain	268	57
Switzerland	234	38
Denmark	11	36
Australia	47	30
Mexico	— —	4
Brazil	— —	2
Austria	— —	1
Malaya and Singapore	3	1
Iran (Persia)	— —	c
India	81	— —
Portugal	24	— —
Arabia	39	— —
Others	75	123
4. Base metals	41,634	58,257
United States	15,773	30,355
Japan	17,628	20,614
Belgium and Luxembourg	3,323	3,448
Netherlands	1,144	1,007
United Kingdom	1,346	889
Hongkong	223	455
Germany	946	430
France	282	396
Malaya and Singapore	130	262
Canada	436	138
Italy	39	71
Australia	25	46
Switzerland	9	40
Sweden	20	20
Denmark	168	13
China	10	— —
Portugal	15	— —
Others	117	73

TABLE 59.—*Ten Principal Imports of the Philippines by Country of Origin, 1952-1953—Continued*

(F.O.B. value in thousand pesos)

Country of origin	1952	1953
5. Dairy products, eggs and honey	36,579	45,081
United States	31,083	38,499
Netherlands	2,188	4,297
Australia	1,769	1,388
Switzerland	619	314
Italy	135	232
United Kingdom	115	124
Canada	151	93
Hongkong	227	67
Denmark	82	47
New Zealand	68	2
Sweden	11	— —
British New Guinea	111	— —
Germany	3	— —
Norway	2	— —
Hawaii	1	— —
Ceylon	10	— —
Others	4	18
6. Cereals and cereal preparations	69,114	40,398
Canada	25,144	18,769
United States	20,854	18,347
Hongkong	498	2,046
Germany	100	753
Australia	11	179
United Kingdom	157	177
Ecuador	— —	22
Japan	15	15
Netherlands	78	— —
Burma	12,157	— —
Thailand	9,863	— —
Denmark	86	72
Malaya and Singapore	66	— —
China	66	— —
Others	19	18
7. Transport equipment	37,899	40,450
United States	35,062	38,695
Japan	1,904	459
Malaya and Singapore	— —	450
Belgium and Luxembourg	278	328
Germany	107	256
United Kingdom	251	161
Netherlands	24	41
Hongkong	13	14
Denmark	— —	14
Argentina	— —	6
Italy	10	5
Indonesia	9	3
Australia	4	2
Norway	— —	2
Canada	16	2
Guam	16	1
France	27	1
Hawaii	140	— —
Others	38	10

TABLE 59.—*Ten Principal Imports of the Philippines by Country of Origin, 1952-1953—Concluded*

(F.O.B. value in thousand pesos)

Country of origin	1952	1953
8. Manufactures of metals	37,244	33,595
United States	30,192	27,854
Japan	2,528	1,829
Germany	1,867	1,481
Hongkong	334	693
United Kingdom	523	498
Belgium and Luxembourg	995	469
Netherlands	155	386
Sweden	319	127
Canada	27	87
France	43	68
Italy	58	41
Spain	22	25
Portugal	— —	6
Switzerland	38	3
Hawaii	98	1
China	6	— —
Others	39	27
9. Rubber and manufactures	30,440	30,842
United States	29,891	30,174
Japan	98	379
United Kingdom	15	122
Germany	— —	66
Canada	19	35
Hongkong	43	24
France	353	18
Malaya and Singapore	12	11
Netherlands	— —	3
Others	9	10
10. Tobacco and manufactures	35,419	28,373
United States	35,120	27,930
Hongkong	297	443
United Kingdom	2	— —

SOURCE OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of Customs.

[a] The figures may be understated on account of missing manifests for goods confiscated by the Bureau of Customs.

[b] Corrected

[c] Less than five hundred pesos.

[1] Includes raw materials for embroidery—1952, P4,238 thousand and 1953, P8,243 thousand.

TABLE 60.—*Philippine Imports by Commodity Group*, 1949; 1952-1953

(F.O.B. value in thousand pesos)

Commodity group	1949	1952	1953
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,172,750	841,326	855,116[a]
Food:			
Live animals, chiefly for food	94	66	— —
Meat and meat preparations	13,701	5,140	6,251
Dairy products, eggs and honey	54,428	36,579	45,081
Fish and fish preparations	32,580	15,325	19,123
Cereals and cereal preparations	117,781	69,114	40,407
Fruits and vegetables	41,215	13,928	18,383
Sugar and sugar preparations	8,172	3,057	2,202
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spice and nuts thereof	22,489	6,352	8,011
Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	1,487	2,097	1,748
Miscellaneous food preparations	3,995	2,065	2,372
Beverages and Tobacco:			
Beverages	4,667	4,318	735
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	35,491	35,419	28,373
Crude Materials, Inedible, Except Fuels:			
Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	38	71	41
Oil seed, oil nuts and oil kernels	93	1,290	178
Crude rubber, including synthetic and reclaimed	101	132	51
Wood, lumber and cork	1,121	319	158
Pulp and waste paper	— —	— —	300
Textile fiber (not manufactured into yarn, thread or fabrics) and waste	1,557	4,663	6,044
Crude fertilizers and crude minerals, excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones	2,541	748	1,884
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	— —	— —	8
Animal and vegetable crude materials, inedible, N.E.S.	1,692	2,592	2,603
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials:			
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	70,335	83,654	91,484[b]
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats:			
Animal and Vegetable oils (not essential oils) fats, greases and derivatives	4,628	2,058	3,228
Chemicals:			
Chemical elements and compounds	11,185	11,467	12,505
Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum and natural gas	65	— —	21
Dyeing, tanning and coloring materials	13,442	7,909	9,757
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	23,193	16,385	22,449
Essential oils and perfume materials—toilet polishing and cleaning preparations	9,024	2,332	2,793
Fertilizers, manufactured	6,787	20,522	13,258
Explosives and miscellaneous chemical materials and products	6,235	6,491	10,805

TABLE 60.—*Philippine Imports by Commodity Group*, 1949; 1952-1953 *Continued*

(F.O.B. value in thousand pesos)

Commodity group	1949	1952	1953
Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Materials:			
Leather, leather manufactures, N.E.S. and dressed furs	10,439	7,136	9,823
Rubber manufactures	22,835	30,440	30,845
Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	3,721	277	463
Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	35,032	31,101	27,651
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products	225,270[b]	156,927[b]	147,824
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, N.E.S.	25,545	11,759	11,614
Silver, platinum, gems and jewelry	1,673	334	270
Base metals	60,873	41,634	58,259
Manufactures of metals	55,415	37,244	33,596
Machinery and Transport Equipment:			
Machinery other than electric	59,418	63,869	75,929
Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	34,361	21,924	24,765
Transport equipment	56,620	37,899	40,450
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles:			
Prefabricated building, sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings	6,135	5,592	2,651
Furniture and fixtures	2,834	996	991
Travel goods, handbags and similar articles	998	218	152
Clothing	19,747[b]	11,429	12,462
Footwear	8,203	1,412	619
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	11,165	11,456	10,822
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, N.E.S.	43,461	15,439	14,659
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities N.E.S.:			
Postal packages	— —	— —	— —
Live animals not for food	134	147	430
Returned goods and special transactions	734	— —	588

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of the Census and Statistics.
Bureau of Customs.

[1] Includes materials for embroidery 1949, ₱3,380 thousand; 1952, ₱4,238 thousand; and 1953, ₱8,243 thousand.

[a] The figures may be understated on account of missing manifests for goods confiscated by the Bureau of Customs.

[b] Revised.

TABLE 61.—*Philippine Exports to Japan*, 1949-1953

(F.O.B. value in thousand pesos)
(Quantity in thousand kilograms)

Period	Total exports	Copra		Molasses		Raw sugar (Muscovado)		Beer, malt liquor		Abaca unmanufactured	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity [1]	Value	Quantity	Value
1949	22,691	9,423	3,391	19,101	473	— —	— —	660	200	12,839	11,014
1950	44,064	28,851	11,694	35,358	687	— —	— —	372	112	15,813	12,139
1951	60,129	7,638	3,810	47,167	2,604	— —	— —	434	252	16,886	15,915
1952	76,845	22,401	6,101	115,049	7,131	15,246	3,702	352	192	26,287	16,998
1953	96,586	1,016	385	117,331	3,212	1,738	447	317	182	30,724	19,379
January	5,691	— —	— —	17,269	345	940	261	38	23	3,990	2,522
February	5,765	— —	— —	13,036	348	— —	— —	77	45	2,232	1,389
March	6,220	— —	— —	14,183	414	— —	— —	— —	— —	2,349	1,363
April	7,623	— —	— —	15,388	439	— —	— —	45	22	2,751	1,883
May	7,045	508	213	9,694	279	— —	— —	154	90	2,505	1,734
June	10,175	— —	— —	12,986	390	— —	— —	— —	— —	1,709	1,243
July	8,800	— —	— —	10,935	305	— —	— —	— —	— —	2,142	1,385
August	9,590	— —	— —	12,902	387	— —	— —	3	2	3,530	2,000
September	10,250	508	172	4,256	128	— —	— —	— —	— —	3,071	1,856
October	7,541	— —	— —	5,482	153	— —	— —	— —	— —	2,524	1,504
November	9,606	— —	— —	1,200	24	— —	— —	— —	— —	2,052	1,275
December	8,280	— —	— —	— —	— —	798	186	— —	— —	1,869	1,225

TABLE 61.—*Philippine Exports to Japan*, 1949-1953—*Continued*

(F.O.B. value in thousand pesos)
(Quantity in thousand kilograms)

Period	Logs, lumber and timber		Copper ore		Chromite ore		Iron ore		Manganese		Others	Re-exports
	Quantity [2] (bd. ft.)	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Value	Value
1949	11,274	998	— —	— —	— —	— —	349,872	4,756	8,509	339	816	704
1950	59,731	7,834	— —	— —	27,417	638	466,093	6,390	18,683	1,024	2,924	622
1951	163,920	17,886	404	34	22,359	891	865,103	13,760	13,793	897	4,016	84
1952	224,665	19,449	6,496	306	11,000	601	1,112,665	20,091	23,570	903	1,316	55
1953	432,912	41,599	4,276	185	13,950	944	1,292,802	22,611	18,631	982	6,611	49
January	6,327	516	— —	— —	1,152	85	107,289	1,882	— —	— —	57	— —
February	14,551	1,240	176	35	— —	— —	105,206	1,859	4,608	202	647	— —
March	23,890	2,048	— —	— —	550	29	91,071	1,577	1,500	75	714	— —
April	25,339	2,142	4,100	150	— —	— —	90,455	1,910	— —	— —	1,075	2
May	17,198	1,625	— —	— —	500	35	115,954	1,956	3,250	196	917	— —
June	46,409	5,589	— —	— —	1,600	114	114,856	1,989	500	26	824	— —
July	60,263	4,304	— —	— —	2,300	155	119,918	2,076	1,500	75	500	— —
August	46,933	4,645	— —	— —	693	52	123,468	2,147	2,000	92	265	— —
September	54,751	5,469	— —	— —	1,900	134	110,577	1,919	2,536	127	445	— —
October	36,787	3,762	— —	— —	— —	— —	107,215	1,828	2,251	159	135	— —
November	55,474	5,631	— —	— —	3,687	237	92,463	1,571	486	30	838	— —
December	44,990	4,628	— —	— —	1,568	103	114,330	1,897	— —	— —	194	47

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of the Census and Statistics.
Bureau of Customs.

[1] Thousand liters.
[2] Thousand board feet.

TABLE 62.—*Philippine Imports from Japan*, 1952-1953

(F.O.B. value in thousand pesos)

Commodity group	1952	1953
TOTAL	36,860	40,157
Fish and fish preparations	204	111
Cereals and cereal preparations	15	15
Fruits and vegetables	913	516
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spice	21	6
Miscellaneous food preparations	3	1
Beverages	— —	9
Animal and vegetable crude materials, inedible	88	308
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related products	75	128
Chemical elements and compounds	209	633
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	42	14
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	5	10
Essential oils, perfumes and toilet preparations	— —	6
Fertilizers, manufactured	1,896	458
Explosives and miscellaneous chemical elements	292	143
Leather and leather manufactures, N.E.S.	2	1
Rubber materials N.E.S.	98	379
Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	7	9
Paper, and paperboard and manufactures, thereof	295	312
Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	4,316	8,086
Textile fibers (not manufactured)	18	435
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	1,991	2,489
Base metals	17,628	20,614
Manufactures of metals	2,528	1,830
Machinery, other than electric	2,298	1,458
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	486	355
Transport equipment	1,904	459
Prefabricated buildings; plumbing and lighting fixtures	288	53
Furniture and fixtures	25	64
Clothing	159	116
Professional and scientific instruments	256	452
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	731	680
Live animals, not for food	67	— —
Returned goods and special transactions	— —	7

SOURCE OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of Customs.

TABLE 63.—*Unit Value of Selected Export Commodity Groups*, 1950-1953

(1948–1949=100)

Period	All items	Coconuts and coconut products	Sugar and related products	Tobacco and manufactures	Fibers and manufactures	Logs, timber and lumber	Minerals and metals
1950	92.7	87.6	103.4	143.1	98.6	90.6	106.2
January	82.5	73.0	88.6	156.4	107.4	94.3	92.9
February	96.8	91.5	107.1	119.8	106.7	83.0	103.6
March	90.8	86.5	97.8	113.5	97.2	110.0	97.9
April	98.8	93.4	102.4	176.7	107.3	113.3	128.5
May	94.3	90.6	98.6	176.7	96.7	91.7	121.0
June	84.3	77.8	102.4	155.0	87.4	83.1	107.5
July	87.1	81.4	107.1	155.0	86.2	71.2	95.6
August	91.2	87.3	107.8	94.1	93.4	81.6	93.8
September	95.0	91.4	108.5	89.9	97.5	77.3	107.3
October	95.4	90.7	108.5	119.2	97.0	100.7	110.7
November	96.7	93.3	103.9	151.2	102.1	87.3	108.4
December	98.9	94.2	108.5	209.8	104.4	94.2	107.6
1951	99.3	89.9	111.4	115.7	123.3	85.3	119.9
January	101.4	97.8	109.2	121.9	115.6	70.9	100.8
February	109.8	106.8	110.7	139.0	129.0	85.7	107.2
March	117.1	118.4	104.6	113.0	133.3	92.8	108.9
April	114.9	115.7	100.0	119.2	132.6	93.6	117.3
May	110.3	105.1	105.4	118.0	138.3	95.9	126.6
June	102.4	88.4	132.4	134.4	125.8	90.6	126.9
July	91.5	76.7	113.9	91.6	125.9	86.6	121.5
August	90.0	73.0	119.9	89.8	123.8	92.8	128.6
September	92.3	75.7	129.2	108.4	122.0	80.6	121.8
October	87.9	74.1	110.7	105.6	113.8	70.7	102.3
November	87.5	73.0	105.4	110.7	110.0	88.3	127.5
December	86.8	73.5	95.4	136.6	109.0	75.3	149.0
1952	77.6	62.3	109.8	92.3	91.3	80.7	138.0
January	85.0	71.0	101.4	87.6	105.2	116.0	135.0
February	81.0	66.9	101.4	84.8	103.4	88.8	132.3
March	76.2	58.0	106.1	91.7	106.6	78.3	132.5
April	72.6	54.2	106.1	92.2	99.2	75.4	136.1
May	69.4	49.6	110.7	121.6	94.6	75.5	125.9
June	73.3	55.4	111.4	88.2	88.4	84.6	149.9
July	72.5	55.2	114.6	81.5	87.2	78.8	131.3
August	72.6	55.2	115.3	79.7	83.6	73.2	143.1
September	72.7	57.8	114.6	85.9	77.5	79.2	127.5
October	78.4	65.9	115.3	101.8	80.2	73.4	126.6
November	84.8	75.4	107.8	85.4	84.4	79.4	138.1
December	92.3	82.6	112.4	107.4	85.4	65.5	178.2
1953	95.0	88.0	114.1	94.2	88.6	71.6	154.6
January	96.8	89.8	107.8	78.7	88.6	75.0	182.1
February	96.4	91.1	113.1	84.9	92.9	65.7	131.2
March	101.2	99.9	107.8	96.1	94.8	61.0	122.5
April	103.9	102.0	117.8	90.5	96.1	59.7	123.4
May	98.5	89.7	117.8	79.9	94.7	74.0	185.4
June	94.8	84.4	117.8	79.3	94.9	80.1	170.6
July	89.3	79.8	117.8	83.2	88.8	69.5	139.4
August	90.5	77.7	122.4	81.0	82.6	77.5	203.2
September	90.8	78.3	117.8	106.8	81.9	72.0	200.9
October	90.6	82.6	119.2	116.3	83.2	75.2	133.6
November	91.2	87.8	96.3	121.5	84.5	79.7	125.7
December	95.9	93.1	113.1	112.5	80.4	70.0	137.0

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of the Census and Statistics.
Bureau of Customs.

TABLE 64.—*Unit Value of Selected Export Items*, 1950-1953

(1948–1949 = 100)

Period	Copra	Abaca (Unmanufac. group)	Desiccated coconut	Sugar centrifugal	Coconut oil	Pineapple canned	Copra meal cake	Iron ore	Chromite	Leaf tobacco
1950	88.1	99.2	82.4	105.2	87.7	77.9	107.6	117.3	104.7	145.9
January	68.2	108.6	87.7	90.5	84.1	92.1	81.8	128.6	87.0	163.4
February	93.2	107.8	88.9	109.5	84.1	97.4	90.9	128.6	113.0	123.2
March	86.4	95.0	88.9	100.0	85.5	89.5	81.8	114.3	113.0	114.6
April	93.2	108.3	95.1	104.8	89.9	100.0	109.1	142.9	165.2	185.4
May	90.9	97.2	84.0	100.0	82 6	76.3	172.7	135.7	91.3	185.4
June	77.3	87.6	79.0	104.8	75.4	68.4	100.0	107.1	121.7	153.7
July	81.8	86.1	75.3	109.5	81.2	68.4	109.1	128.6	87.0	153.7
August	88.6	94.4	76.5	109.5	87.0	65.8	118.2	100.0	87.0	87.8
September	93.2	98.1	81.5	109.5	91.3	71.1	100.0	121.4	87.0	90.2
October	93.2	98.7	77.8	109.5	91.3	81.6	90.9	100.0	100.0	122.0
November	95.5	102.7	80.3	104.8	98.6	60.5	81.8	107.1	87.0	153.7
December	95.5	105.5	74.1	109.5	101.5	63.2	154.5	92.9	117.4	217.1
1951	91.3	124.4	79.5	111.1	92.7	94.7	97.0	111.9	114.5	116.8
January	100.0	117.0	84.0	109.5	104.4	63.1	81.8	92.9	104.4	122.0
February	109.1	130.6	93.8	109.5	111.6	63.1	90.9	100.0	100.0	143.9
March	122.7	135.6	98.8	104.8	120.3	71.7	90.9	100.0	108.7	114.6
April	120.5	134.9	95.1	100.0	117.4	71.1	81.8	100.0	104.4	122.0
May	109.1	140.4	86.4	104.8	105.8	76.3	90.9	107.1	117.4	118.3
June	88.6	125.9	80.3	133.3	97.1	97.4	90.9	128.6	104.4	136.6
July	77.3	126.6	72.8	114.3	73.9	100.0	100.0	107.1	117.4	92.7
August	72.7	124.6	66.7	119.1	78.3	100.0	100.0	114.3	121.7	87.8
September	75.0	123.0	74.1	128.6	78.3	100.0	100.0	114.3	108.7	108.5
October	75.0	114.2	63.0	109.5	78.3	144.7	100.0	121.4	130.4	104.9
November	72.7	110.7	66.7	104.8	76.8	144.7	109.1	121.4	113.0	112.2
December	72.7	109.1	72.8	95.2	69.6	105.3	127.3	135.7	143.5	137.8

TABLE 64.—*Unit Value of Selected Export Items,* 1950-1953—*Continued*

(1948–1949 = 100)

Period	Copra	Abaca (Unmanufac. group)	Desiccated coconut	Sugar centrifugal	Coconut oil	Pineapple canned	Copra meal cake	Iron ore	Chromite	Leaf tobacco
1952	61.4	91.2	62.1	109.1	56.4	78.7	129.6	131.6	150.4	93.4
January	70.5	104.9	69.1	100.0	65.2	100.0	136.4	135.7	126.1	87.8
February	65.9	103.2	66.7	100.0	60.9	92.1	136.4	121.4	126.1	84.2
March	56.8	106.8	59.3	104.8	55.1	84.2	109.1	121.4	126.1	93.9
April	52.3	100.4	58.0	104.8	52.2	71.1	109.1	121.4	134.8	93.9
May	47.7	94.8	51.9	109.5	43.5	73.7	136.4	128.6	126.1	126.8
June	54.5	88.0	55.6	109.5	47.8	68.4	127.3	128.6	173.9	89.0
July	54.5	87.0	53.1	114.3	49.3	73.7	127.3	128.6	130.4	82.9
August	54.5	83.0	53.1	114.3	47.8	71.1	136.4	128.6	165.2	78.1
September	56.8	77.6	56.8	114.3	49.3	73.7	145.5	128.6	134.8	84.2
October	65.9	79.8	63.0	114.3	56.5	73.7	136.4	142.9	126.1	103.7
November	75.0	84.0	72.8	109.5	72.5	73.7	127.3	135.7	173.9	85.4
December	81.8	85.2	85.2	114.3	76.8	89.5	127.3	157.1	260.9	111.0
1953	89.3	89.1	79.6	117.1	84.6	79.2	117.4	130.9	204.7	96.7
January	88.6	88.7	91.4	109.5	87.0	92.1	136.4	150.0	273.9	79.3
February	93.2	93.5	75.3	114.3	89.9	89.5	136.4	128.6	147.8	85.4
March	100.0	95.8	100.0	109.5	92.8	89.5	136.4	135.7	156.5	97.6
April	102.3	96.6	95.1	119.1	97.1	86.8	172.7	150.0	134.8	92.7
May	93.2	95.3	77.8	119.1	76.8	76.3	118.2	150.0	260.9	82.9
June	86.4	95.7	74.1	119.1	78.3	84.2	118.2	128.6	226.1	80.5
July	81.2	89.4	69.1	119.1	75.4	79.0	109.1	121.4	165.2	84.2
August	79.5	82.5	69.1	123.8	72.5	57.9	100.0	121.4	326.1	82.9
September	79.5	82.2	70.4	119.1	76.8	68.4	100.0	121.4	321.7	107.3
October	84.1	83.8	71.6	119.1	84.1	65.8	100.0	121.4	139.1	115.9
November	88.6	85.0	79.0	119.1	92.8	94.7	90.9	121.4	139.1	125.6
December	95.5	80.3	82.7	114.3	91.3	65.8	90.9	121.4	165.2	115.9

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of the Census and Statistics.
Bureau of Customs.

TABLE 65.—*Unit Value of Imports by Commodity Groups*, 1950-1953

(1948–1949 = 100)

Period	All items	Food	Beverages and tobacco	Crude materials inedible, except fuels	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Chemicals	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	Machinery and transport equip.	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
1950—	95.4	85.1	120.7	99.4	95.2	70.5	94.5	92.7	115.7	97.4
January	94.5	95.4	67.3	113.4	101.9	56.0	100.3	100.7	88.1	79.7
February	93.1	88.9	114.8	94.9	93.9	56.0	75.6	91.9	107.3	92.5
March	96.6	87.4	132.9	86.1	90.7	56.0	74.0	105.4	96.2	89.6
April	94.7	87.8	138.5	88.8	92.1	56.0	82.8	97.0	98.1	90.0
May	95.0	84.8	134.8	119.0	83.3	65.0	102.8	91.7	120.0	86.9
June	96.2	85.8	135.8	124.5	88.2	69.0	113.8	88.5	120.9	98.2
July	94.4	79.2	120.8	90.1	105.8	73.0	105.5	88.0	133.1	83.3
August	92.1	79.0	117.3	94.2	86.9	74.0	100.2	88.9	123.1	86.2
September	97.9	87.2	119.2	99.0	92.2	75.0	117.9	82.2	147.9	106.1
October	97.2	82.2	121.8	88.4	111.2	85.0	90.5	93.9	121.9	102.4
November	96.6	78.6	123.3	96.4	108.4	90.0	76.9	92.3	117.7	129.1
December	96.5	84.7	121.9	98.0	87.8	97.0	93.2	91.3	114.0	124.7
1951—	107.6	87.7	128.9	129.7	106.9	87.1	96.7	109.5	128.2	124.3
January	100.0	83.4	104.1	104.8	87.0	106.0	80.5	104.4	122.1	117.5
February	100.7	82.2	120.3	99.0	98.7	102.0	87.7	104.9	97.3	142.4
March	107.1	82.6	104.7	143.0	99.5	102.0	76.4	110.8	154.5	119.4
April	109.6	87.5	89.3	147.3	93.7	112.0	93.7	111.6	146.3	142.4
May	115.3	86.9	151.2	124.8	104.2	114.0	96.0	116.2	161.2	130.5
June	108.9	90.7	150.6	132.7	110.1	115.0	107.1	109.4	121.6	119.9
July	111.6	92.8	169.8	154.4	107.5	63.0	114.9	111.8	127.6	114.3
August	110.4	92.9	137.9	122.7	115.4	59.0	101.7	117.9	115.2	112.7
September	108.6	89.0	136.1	125.0	112.6	59.0	106.6	109.5	130.6	116.1
October	105.4	87.0	133.5	129.1	112.0	59.0	102.6	107.7	116.7	120.4
November	105.1	86.5	113.0	118.2	116.5	78.0	101.9	101.5	122.4	140.5
December	108.0	91.4	136.0	155.3	126.0	76.0	91.8	108.2	122.7	115.9

TABLE 65.—*Unit Value of Imports by Commodity Groups, 1950-1953—Continued*

(1948–1949 = 100)

Period	All items	Food	Beverages and tobacco	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Chemicals	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	Machinery and transport equip.	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
1952—	106.0	93.6	149.1	118.3	123.6	76.8	112.1	100.7	121.7	112.4
January	111.4	94.2	151.0	126.0	120.5	76.0	96.5	114.5	132.2	102.5
February	113.1	95.1	152.0	131.9	114.2	95.0	92.3	112.5	135.8	128.5
March	116.4	98.8	188.1	116.2	115.2	75.0	186.3	108.1	115.0	127.5
April	105.5	98.4	121.8	163.8	112.0	75.0	118.1	101.5	112.8	109.1
May	106.1	96.0	152.2	126.6	124.6	70.0	110.9	99.4	116.9	109.6
June	103.7	92.1	117.7	125.1	123.4	72.0	116.0	95.5	126.5	110.6
July	107.5	97.8	151.5	107.0	111.0	69.0	84.9	102.0	144.9	98.3
August	102.4	94.7	138.3	110.0	116.3	71.0	83.9	99.2	117.7	101.3
September	101.0	98.8	156.1	107.2	116.9	71.0	103.7	96.6	108.3	102.4
October	110.0	89.1	154.4	106.9	146.3	84.0	153.8	96.6	127.1	129.8
November	102.1	89.1	153.9	96.1	139.1	95.0	101.4	91.8	107.2	125.5
December	93.3	87.7	152.7	102.5	144.2	69.0	97.9	90.7	115.7	103.9
1953—	101.2	96.1	151.0	105.8	112.7	73.9	112.8	91.3	110.9	107.6
January	101.2	89.2	151.4	99.8	116.5	74.0	139.0	94.1	113.1	91.0
February	102.2	92.4	107.3	100.9	110.7	74.0	137.2	99.1	114.1	97.7
March	105.8	97.3	157.3	100.7	127.1	78.0	137.8	95.4	119.4	96.6
April	108.6	99.3	151.8	105.7	150.0	83.0	143.3	96.5	118.2	102.6
May	104.5	91.7	168.3	99.4	108.7	88.0	126.3	91.7	121.3	127.8
June	98.3	95.5	136.3	100.8	103.5	77.0	128.2	87.8	114.6	86.5
July	99.6	93.8	216.5	99.1	137.4	64.0	84.1	83.5	113.9	91.4
August	98.7	92.8	154.5	97.9	92.3	64.0	90.4	86.0	121.6	121.3
September	98.1	89.3	125.7	87.4	100.9	71.0	95.4	95.1	93.8	130.8
October	97.2	100.9	139.2	105.5	106.8	71.0	94.0	86.0	98.9	106.5
November	100.3	107.7	156.0	130.1	101.0	70.0	85.6	89.9	98.6	126.8
December	100.0	102.8	158.5	142.7	97.5	73.0	92.8	90.8	102.8	102.7

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of the Census and Statistics.
Bureau of Customs.

TABLE 66.—*Unit Value of Selected Import Commodities*, 1950-1953

(1948–1949 = 100)

Period	Producers' Goods					Consumers' Goods				
	Gasoline	Cloth, cotton, dyed	Cor. roofing (Iron and steel)	Leaf tobacco	Newsprint	Flour wheat	Evaporated milk	Cigarettes	Corned beef	Coffee, roasted or prepared
1950—	97.0	88.0	112.3	100.7	76.8	70.5	84.7	121.7	91.3	149.7
January	96.9	128.2	182.9	58.7	81.0	89.2	87.0	60.0	107.9	102.8
February	90.6	87.3	107.3	42.8	88.1	81.0	87.0	120.0	88.5	124.3
March	90.6	90.3	104.2	55.7	78.6	75.7	92.8	140.0	71.2	110.7
April	92.2	104.2	95.1	56.7	76.2	75.7	88.4	140.0	71.2	140.7
May	79.7	90.1	117.1	57.7	71.4	67.6	75.4	140.0	71.2	141.2
June	92.2	56.3	90.2	60.7	100.0	64.9	89.9	140.0	159.7	94.9
July	112.5	69.0	95.1	52.7	76.2	62.2	85.5	120.0	87.1	138.4
August	85.9	74.6	104.9	68.2	66.7	62.2	88.4	120.0	100.0	92.7
September	92.2	76.1	95.1	68.2	69.0	64.9	79.7	120.0	82.0	350.8
October	129.7	90.1	107.3	239.3	69.0	64.9	82.6	120.0	81.3	166.1
November	109.4	101.4	124.4	239.3	73.8	62.2	79.7	120.0	87.1	146.3
December	92.2	88.7	124.4	208.0	71.4	75.7	79.7	120.0	88.5	187.6
1951—	102.2	106.1	151.4	122.5	104.2	69.6	90.2	130.8	93.6	180.7
January	104.7	112.7	126.8	118.9	71.4	67.6	78.3	100.0	87.1	162.1
February	106.3	109.9	119.5	99.0	85.7	64.9	91.3	120.0	84.2	169.5
March	103.1	108.5	131.7	90.0	114.3	64.9	84.1	100.0	97.1	153.7
April	89.1	122.5	156.1	90.0	104.8	64.9	91.3	80.0	97.1	252.0
May	98.4	121.1	165.9	135.8	100.0	67.6	88.4	160.0	92.1	194.9
June	98.4	95.8	163.4	128.4	102.4	70.2	94.2	160.0	83.5	224.9
July	95.3	100.0	170.7	170.6	140.5	81.1	94.2	180.0	110.1	155.4
August	103.1	105.6	163.4	130.8	100.0	73.0	100.0	140.0	100.7	179.1
September	100.0	105.6	141.5	149.3	100.0	73.0	92.8	140.0	116.5	142.4
October	106.2	105.6	156.1	127.4	116.7	67.6	79.7	136.0	86.3	205.1
November	101.6	90.1	165.9	105.5	121.4	67.6	97.1	114.0	86.3	166.7
December	120.0	95.8	156.1	123.9	92.9	73.0	91.3	140.0	82.7	163.3

TABLE 66.—*Unit Value of Selected Import Commodities, 1950-1953—Continued*

(1948–1949 = 100)

Period	Producers' Goods					Consumers' Goods				
	Gasoline	Cloth, cotton, dyed	Cor. roofing (Iron and steel)	Leaf tobacco	Newsprint	Flour wheat	Evaporated milk	Cigarettes	Corned beef	Coffee, roasted or prepared
1952—	107.6	81.2	112.6	109.5	86.5	71.4	96.9	154.5	120.4	163.9
January	114.8	108.5	126.8	133.3	95.2	73.0	95.7	160.0	111.5	208.5
February	112.5	83.1	131.7	121.4	109.5	64.8	114.5	160.0	114.4	188.7
March	104.7	98.6	119.5	118.4	88.1	73.0	95.7	200.0	109.4	258.2
April	107.8	83.1	119.5	91.0	90.5	70.3	97.1	120.0	169.1	190.4
May	110.9	91.5	122.0	87.1	90.5	73.0	84.1	160.0	112.9	209.6
June	116.4	70.4	107.3	125.4	90.5	73.0	95.7	114.0	112.9	140.1
July	100.0	70.4	102.4	103.0	83.3	73.0	102.9	160.0	100.7	186.4
August	102.8	80.3	104.9	111.9	83.3	78.4	94.2	140.0	133.1	184.7
September	107.8	73.2	95.1	95.5	76.2	67.6	94.2	160.0	108.6	166.7
October	109.4	73.2	104.9	124.9	81.0	70.3	95.7	160.0	131.7	94.9
November	100.0	64.8	109.8	109.0	76.2	70.3	97.1	160.0	123.0	57.6
December	104.7	77.5	107.3	93.0	73.8	70.3	95.7	160.0	117.8	80.8
1953—	111.2	83.0	106.9	128.1	76.2	73.2	96.3	156.7	109.4	212.9
January	104.7	78.9	107.3	138.8	76.2	67.6	97.1	160.0	96.4	119.8
February	104.7	84.5	107.3	118.4	76.2	70.3	98.6	100.0	101.4	194.4
March	109.4	91.5	107.3	119.0	76.2	73.0	94.2	160.0	121.6	280.2
April	156.3	78.9	104.9	107.0	73.8	75.7	97.1	160.0	97.8	262.7
May	106.3	83.1	104.9	107.0	71.4	73.0	94.2	180.0	101.4	104.0
June	100.0	77.5	109.8	128.4	71.4	75.7	91.3	140.0	108.6	266.1
July	171.9	78.9	112.2	130.3	85.7	73.0	92.7	240.0	96.4	226.6
August	96.9	83.1	107.3	89.6	76.2	70.3	102.9	160.0	98.6	181.9
September	92.2	83.1	104.9	109.5	76.2	70.3	98.6	120.0	119.4	188.1
October	103.1	77.5	104.9	182.6	78.6	78.4	95.7	140.0	116.5	228.8
November	98.4	76.1	109.4	174.6	76.2	75.7	97.1	160.0	139.6	255.9
December	90.6	102.8	102.4	131.8	76.2	75.7	95.6	160.0	115.1	246.3

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Bureau of the Census and Statistics.
Bureau of Customs.

APPENDIX G—MONEY AND BANKING

TABLE 67.—*Money Supply and Its Origin*, 1949-1953

(Million pesos)

End of period	Money supply	International reserve	Domestic credits	Non-money supply deposits	Miscellaneous accounts (Net balance)
1949	1,035.4	520.2	813.9	329.8	(33.8)
1950	1,229.0	711.8	898.4	399.5	(18.2)
1951	1,160.4	607.7	1,114.2	590.6	(34.7)
1952—January	1,147.4	573.2	1,157.0	578.2	(1.7)
February	1,138.6	577.8	1,141.7	580.4	(3.6)
March	1,153.2	588.6	1,143.0	580.3	2.3
April	1,155.1	593.2	1,139.5	566.6	5.4
May	1,140.2	597.4	1,125.1	574.0	4.8
June	1,134.6	618.6	1,092.9	582.1	(8.0)
July	1,145.7	612.8	1,105.5	566.8	(0.6)
August	1,128.5	607.4	1,116.6	589.6	3.1
September	1,142.8	620.8	1,113.9	590.3	(6.2)
October	1,148.6	614.8	1,118.3	578.3	7.2
November	1,179.9	614.8	1,127.4	557.4	6.7
December	1,198.2	611.8	1,142.2	539.6	12.9
1953—January	1,185.5	602.0	1,164.7	558.3	18.1
February	1,195.6	601.3	1,189.1	566.6	25.3
March	1,207.9	620.0	1,185.9	572.9	21.3
April	1,214.7	632.4	1,185.9	576.6	25.9
May	1,182.4	624.4	1,178.1	599.1	16.9
June	1,160.8	589.2	1,195.1	599.7	19.6
July	1,146.2	579.4	1,195.7	604.2	23.0
August	1,143.8	597.2	1,187.6	620.6	15.4
September	1,166.7	599.4	1,197.6	606.7	22.6
October	1,189.4	605.8	1,213.5	600.0	24.2
November	1,195.1	588.8	1,227.5	590.8	27.0
December	1,224.1	592.0	1,239.5	572.2	34.3

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Statements of Condition of the Central Bank and Other Banks. Daily Reports of the National Treasurer.

NOTE: This table is a condensed and consolidated presentation of the statements of condition of the Central Bank and other banks adjusted to include unused overdraft lines of banks and the cash in the National Treasury vaults. In the process of integration, certain inter-bank accounts cancelled out, viz., inter-bank balances and inter-bank credits of reporting banks. The money supply should equal the sum of the International Reserves and Domestic Credits minus the Non-money supply deposits plus or minus the net balance of the Miscellaneous accounts depending on whether it is a debit or credit balance. Whatever discrepancy exists in the above figures may be traced primarily from the recording lags in the inter-bank transactions, which are reconciled in the analytical tables.

Money Supply consists of the currency issue of the Central Bank minus cash in other banks' vaults, the National Treasury vaults, and Securities Stabilization Fund plus the peso demand deposits subject to check except National Government and inter-bank deposits.

International reserve is composed of the dollar reserves of Central Bank inclusive of balances from the Philippines-Japan Open Account plus the net foreign exchange holdings of other banks.

Domestic credits include Central Bank credits other than advances to other banks plus domestic credits of other banks including unused overdraft lines.

Non-Money Supply deposits are the summation of the general and special funds of the National Government held in deposit with the Central Bank and other banks, cash of the National Treasurer, savings, time, marginal deposits on letters of credit, and other deposits which are not considered in the calculation of money supply.

Miscellaneous accounts represent the net difference between assets on the one hand and other liabilities and capital accounts on the other. Net debit balances are indicated by parenthesis.

TABLE 68.—*Money Supply and Its Composition*, 1949-1953

(Million pesos)

End of period	Notes and coins			Peso deposits subject to check							Money supply (3 + 10)
	Currency issue	Inactive cash [1]	Currency in circulation	Business Individual	Semi-government entities	City, provincial and municipal government [2]	U. S. government entities	Unused overdraft lines	Cashiers' managers' checks	Total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1949	630.0	60.1	569.9	227.0	87.6	44.6	49.3	52.0	5.0	465.5	1,035.4
1950	733.0	58.3	674.7	352.9	43.8	52.9	22.6	75.6	6.5	554.3	1,229.0
1951	685.3	40.8	644.5	260.1	47.0	77.9	24.5	101.8	4.6	515.9	1,160.4
1952—January	669.7	39.5	630.2	251.7	55.1	79.3	22.6	103.4	5.1	517.2	1,147.4
February	666.1	40.8	625.3	260.1	53.4	79.4	16.8	99.9	3.7	513.3	1,138.6
March	661.4	44.0	617.4	266.1	61.5	74.3	21.0	106.9	6.0	535.8	1,153.2
April	648.6	42.4	606.2	258.1	64.3	83.8	21.1	116.1	5.5	548.9	1,155.1
May	637.4	41.2	596.2	239.5	73.2	92.6	17.9	116.0	4.8	544.0	1,140.2
June	631.1	44.3	586.8	248.6	75.1	94.9	17.9	107.2	4.1	547.8	1,134.6
July	617.0	40.7	576.3	256.1	69.2	110.1	23.7	106.0	4.3	569.4	1,145.7
August	620.1	36.9	583.2	243.7	67.0	106.8	20.3	104.0	3.5	545.3	1,128.5
September	630.5	43.4	587.1	262.6	67.5	93.6	20.1	107.2	4.7	555.7	1,142.8
October	633.6	39.7	593.9	265.7	62.4	103.3	20.6	99.5	3.2	554.7	1,148.6
November	648.8	44.9	603.9	273.7	64.1	108.4	23.2	101.9	4.7	576.0	1,179.9
December	681.8	52.1	629.7	272.1	62.7	102.1	23.5	103.5	4.6	568.5	1,198.2
1953—January	671.6	50.6	621.0	270.1	61.7	110.2	22.6	95.6	4.3	564.5	1,185.5
February	681.0	52.6	628.4	268.1	62.2	108.0	23.8	100.6	4.5	567.2	1,195.6
March	684.0	52.9	631.1	275.6	64.1	106.5	24.0	102.4	4.2	576.8	1,207.9
April	686.7	51.9	634.8	268.7	63.9	109.0	25.0	107.5	5.8	579.9	1,214.7
May	670.9	51.7	619.2	248.8	62.8	115.1	22.8	108.0	5.7	563.2	1,182.4
June	650.7	52.8	597.9	252.0	60.5	111.9	22.4	110.1	6.0	562.9	1,160.8
July	645.2	47.4	597.8	245.1	53.4	117.2	20.0	107.6	5.1	548.4	1,146.2
August	655.7	53.2	602.5	238.3	51.1	117.8	22.4	106.2	5.5	541.3	1,143.8
September	665.3	51.5	613.8	238.2	45.8	131.1	20.2	113.5	4.1	552.9	1,166.7
October	670.1	39.3	630.8	242.0	52.5	127.3	22.1	107.7	7.0	558.6	1,189.4
November	676.0	36.8	639.2	249.7	67.4	106.0	21.6	101.9	9.3	555.9	1,195.1
December	709.1	43.1	666.0	259.3	59.8	96.6	20.2	113.6	8.6	558.1	1,224.1

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Statements of Condition of the Central Bank and Other Banks.
Miscellaneous Statistical Information supplied by Other Banks.

[1] Consists of cash in Security Stabilization Fund, cash in other banks' vaults and cash in National Treasury vaults.

[2] Includes Peso Demand Deposits of City Governments with Central Bank.

TABLE 69.—*International Reserve of the Central Bank and Other Banks,* 1949-1953

(Million U. S. dollars)

End of period	International reserve of the Central Bank [1]	Foreign exchange holdings of other banks			Total
		Gross [2]	Liabilities [3]	Net	
1949	230.7	53.6	24.2	29.4	260.1
1950	295.6	74.2	13.9	60.3	355.9
1951	244.4	72.4	12.9	59.5	303.9
1952—January	242.6	61.7	17.7	44.0	286.6
February	238.5	63.9	13.5	50.4	288.9
March	243.5	69.1	18.3	50.8	294.3
April	248.4	64.7	16.5	48.2	296.6
May	246.8	72.0	20.1	51.9	298.7
June	250.3	77.1	18.1	59.0	309.3
July	234.8	82.3	10.7	71.6	306.4
August	245.7	67.3	9.3	58.0	303.7
September	249.9	70.3	9.8	60.5	310.4
October	244.5	72.2	9.3	62.9	307.4
November	235.7	82.6	10.9	71.7	307.4
December	236.1	80.8	11.0	69.8	305.9
1953—January	234.3	82.9	16.2	66.7	301.0
February	244.9	70.2	14.4	55.8	300.7
March	247.2	80.0	17.2	62.8	310.0
April	249.9	78.8	12.5	66.3	316.2
May	250.5	76.4	14.7	61.7	312.2
June	242.7	67.5	15.6	51.9	294.6
July	238.7	66.3	15.3	51.0	289.7
August	247.7	65.1	14.3	50.8	298.5
September	243.1	71.8	15.2	56.6	299.7
October	242.6	74.2	13.9	60.3	302.9
November	238.5	67.7	11.8	55.9	294.4
December	240.4	66.8	11.2	55.6	296.0

SOURCES: Report of Foreign Department, Central Bank.
Daily Summary Report of Foreign Exchange Transactions of Other Banks.

[1] Composed of gold holdings, investments in U. S. securities, U. S. dollar time and demand deposits, U. S. dollar notes and coins, accrued interest on time deposits, plus or (minus) due from or (due to) Philippines-Japan Open Account.

[2] Constitutes due from banks abroad, foreign currencies on hand, foreign securities, unmatured export bills and other claims against non-residents.

[3] Consists of due to banks abroad, U.S. dollar deposits of U.S. Government agencies, proceeds of import bills pending remittances, drafts issued outstanding and other obligations to non-residents.

TABLE 70.—*Domestic Credits of the Central Bank and Other Banks*, 1949-1953

(Million pesos)

End of period	Central Bank				Other banks					Total
	Domestic securities [1]	Advances to banks	Other credits [2]	Total [3] (1) + (3)	Domestic securities	Loans and discounts	Overdrafts [4]	Customers liability acceptances	Total (5) to (8)	(4) + (9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1949	92.3	40.0	55.8	148.1	44.4	286.7	222.8	111.9	665.8	813.9
1950	157.6	10.0	60.6	218.2	72.5	298.9	261.0	47.8	680.2	898.4
1951	241.7	42.0	22.4	264.1	64.0	328.6	324.7	132.8	850.1	1,114.2
1952—January	241.2	51.6	22.3	263.5	51.2	360.5	339.4	142.4	893.5	1,157.0
February	240.6	55.1	22.3	262.9	47.1	367.2	337.3	127.2	878.8	1,141.7
March	239.7	41.1	22.3	262.0	47.8	368.5	347.5	117.2	881.0	1,143.0
April	234.7	29.0	22.3	257.0	54.9	362.9	354.5	110.2	882.5	1,139.5
May	234.7	24.0	22.0	256.7	54.9	360.1	347.2	106.2	868.4	1,125.1
June	234.7	21.0	22.0	256.7	55.1	347.3	336.9	96.9	836.2	1,092.9
July	233.9	30.0	28.0	261.9	55.6	355.8	328.3	103.9	843.6	1,105.5
August	233.8	40.0	26.7	260.5	55.3	359.8	330.0	111.0	856.1	1,116.6
September	231.6	40.0	29.7	261.3	55.3	370.8	321.4	105.1	852.6	1,113.9
October	231.9	40.0	29.8	261.7	55.4	380.3	316.6	104.3	856.6	1,118.3
November	231.9	42.0	29.7	261.6	55.4	382.6	319.2	108.6	865.8	1,127.4
December	235.4	46.0	29.7	265.1	80.4	374.0	313.8	108.9	877.1	1,142.2
1953—January	235.2	46.0	29.7	264.9	80.7	386.7	321.2	111.2	899.8	1,164.7
February	235.1	46.0	29.7	264.8	85.8	395.4	329.6	113.5	924.3	1,189.1
March	234.8	40.0	29.7	264.5	86.9	398.1	325.9	110.5	921.4	1,185.9
April	234.5	36.2	29.7	264.2	86.4	388.3	331.0	116.0	921.7	1,185.9
May	234.3	28.2	29.7	264.0	86.4	376.2	327.6	123.9	914.1	1,178.1
June	232.2	27.6	29.7	261.9	92.4	374.4	339.9	126.5	933.2	1,195.1
July	229.0	22.9	29.7	258.7	89.9	374.6	337.6	134.9	937.0	1,195.7
August	224.1	9.1	29.7	253.8	90.7	375.3	337.6	130.2	933.8	1,187.6
September	228.3	0.9	29.6	257.9	89.4	381.1	342.3	126.9	939.7	1,197.6
October	228.1	8.1	29.6	257.7	91.5	392.3	338.9	133.1	955.8	1,213.5
November	227.7	8.7	29.5	257.2	91.7	402.5	338.6	137.5	970.3	1,227.5
December	230.5	19.4	29.7	260.2	91.8	407.4	342.7	137.4	979.3	1,239.5

SOURCE OF BASIC DATA: Statements of Condition of the Central Bank and Other Banks.

[1] Composes of P. I. Treasury bills and notes, R & D bonds and RFC bonds.
[2] Includes budgetary loans of the National Government and city governments and government note pertaining to the Treasury Certificate account.
[3] Excludes advances to other banks which cancels out in the consolidation of statements.
[4] Includes unused overdraft lines.

TABLE 71.—*Non-Money Supply Deposits and Balances*, 1949-1953

(Million pesos)

End of period	National Government balances				Savings deposits [1]	Time deposits [1]	Marginal deposits [2]	Other deposits [3]	Total
	Central Bank	Philippine Nat'l Bank	Cash in treas. vaults	Total					
1949	2.0	32.2	7.1	41.3	255.3	29.0	...	4.2[a]	329.8
1950	19.4	81.4	4.3	105.1	254.4	35.5	...	4.5	399.5
1951	152.6	45.6	5.9	204.1	248.5	40.3	94.8	2.9	590.6
1952—January	152.5	45.9	3.3	201.7	248.2	39.6	85.9	2.8	578.2
February	161.1	49.4	3.8	214.3	247.3	39.7	76.4	2.7	580.4
March	154.0	58.8	3.4	216.2	247.5	42.6	71.9	2.1	580.3
April	154.8	48.0	3.4	206.2	246.5	44.7	66.7	2.5	566.6
May	165.5	42.5	5.5	213.5	246.0	44.5	67.7	2.3	574.0
June	169.3	45.7	3.8	218.8	247.5	43.9	69.8	2.1	582.1
July	158.1	43.3	3.7	205.1	250.5	42.7	66.1	2.4	566.8
August	171.7	52.6	4.4	228.7	256.1	42.5	59.9	2.4	589.6
September	157.3	60.9	5.3	223.5	259.4	45.6	59.4	2.4	590.3
October	143.4	53.0	4.5	200.9	262.5	46.2	66.7	2.0	578.3
November	123.8	45.7	8.8	178.3	263.5	42.9	70.6	2.1	557.4
December	97.6	58.6	6.7	162.9	267.4	41.5	65.7	2.1	539.6
1953—January	129.8	42.4	7.1	179.3	271.2	39.2	65.7	2.9	558.3
February	139.0	46.5	7.5	193.0	276.8	38.7	55.3	2.8	566.6
March	137.0	51.0	4.9	192.9	277.6	40.8	58.7	2.9	572.9
April	128.9	54.0	4.3	187.2	278.7	41.6	66.3	2.8	576.6
May	137.6	64.9	7.7	210.2	280.0	40.6	65.5	2.8	599.1
June	130.3	74.5	3.5	208.3	282.9	42.5	63.2	2.8	599.7
July	123.2	80.4	4.8	208.4	288.3	45.8	58.8	2.9	604.2
August	118.5	90.6	3.1	212.2	291.8	57.8	56.0	2.8	620.6
September	92.1	90.0	3.3	185.4	302.0	55.7	60.9	2.7	606.7
October	76.1	95.0	3.0	174.1	304.3	56.7	62.3	2.6	600.0
November	48.9	107.5	4.1	160.5	311.9	58.2	57.7	2.5	590.8
December	44.9	94.6	4.6	144.1	314.6	58.8	52.0	2.7	572.2

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Statements of Condition of the Central Bank and Other Banks.
Daily Report of the National Treasurer.

[1] Exclude Accounts of non-resident individual.
[2] In months where data are not yet available, the marginal deposits are included in other liabilities of other banks.
[3] Consist of Foreign Currency Demand Deposits of Resident Individual.
[a] Estimate.

TABLE 72.—*Miscellaneous Accounts of the Central Bank and Other Banks*, 1949-1953

(Million pesos)

End of period	Other assets			Capital accounts [2]			Other liabilities			Net balance Miscellaneous accounts [3] (6) + (9) − (3)
	Central Bank [1]	Other banks	Total	Central Bank	Other banks	Total	Central Bank	Other banks	Total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1949	144.9	65.3	210.2	16.5	75.6	92.1	27.5	56.8[a]	84.3	(33.8)
1950	150.5	57.5	208.0	19.9	90.7	110.6	3.2	76.0[a]	79.2	(18.2)
1951	148.6	63.5	212.1	27.4	107.1	134.5	4.1	38.8	42.9	(34.7)
1952—January	149.2	34.5	183.7	28.5	99.8	128.3	6.1	47.6	53.7	(1.7)
February	145.1	35.2	180.3	19.2	110.3	129.5	6.3	40.9	47.2	(3.6)
March	144.0	59.4	203.4	20.6	113.2	133.8	6.3	65.6	71.9	2.3
April	144.7	57.9	202.6	19.3	103.6	122.9	6.8	78.3	85.1	5.4
May	143.5	55.5	199.0	19.8	103.8	123.6	7.4	72.8	80.2	4.8
June	144.1	61.8	205.9	20.3	100.5	120.8	8.5	68.6	77.1	(8.0)
July	149.7	49.8	199.5	20.7	103.4	124.1	10.5	64.3	74.8	(0.6)
August	141.6	48.1	189.7	24.1	102.3	126.4	6.8	59.6	66.4	3.1
September	142.0	46.1	188.1	24.1	103.7	127.8	7.8	46.3	54.1	(6.2)
October	142.8	49.6	192.4	24.5	105.0	129.5	7.8	62.3	70.1	7.2
November	143.5	51.0	194.5	24.9	106.1	131.0	8.9	61.3	70.2	6.7
December	139.7	55.3	195.0	29.1	116.4	145.5	5.4	57.0	62.4	12.9
1953—January	139.5	51.8	191.3	20.5	117.5	138.0	6.2	65.2	71.4	18.1
February	140.0	50.1	190.1	20.9	118.2	139.1	6.6	69.7	76.3	25.3
March	140.6	52.4	193.0	21.4	108.7	130.1	7.4	76.8	84.2	21.3
April	141.3	57.0	198.3	22.0	109.7	131.7	8.2	84.3	92.5	25.9
May	141.9	33.8	175.7	22.5	106.8	129.3	9.2	54.1	63.3	16.9
June	138.9	34.7	173.6	26.7	109.2	135.9	5.4	51.9	57.3	19.6
July	139.2	34.1	173.3	27.2	110.2	137.4	5.9	53.0	58.9	23.0
August	139.7	37.3	177.0	27.6	110.9	138.5	6.4	47.5	53.9	15.4
September	140.4	32.2	172.6	27.9	113.3	141.2	7.2	46.8	54.0	22.6
October	141.5	32.5	174.0	28.2	114.3	142.5	7.5	48.2	55.7	24.2
November	141.7	35.3	177.0	28.6	116.4	145.0	8.1	50.9	59.0	27.0
December	139.6	35.5	175.1	32.7	115.1	147.8	5.3	56.3	61.6	34.3

SOURCE OF BASIC DATA: Statements of Condition of the Central Bank and Other Banks.

[1] Includes account to secure coinage and the contribution to International Monetary Fund.
[2] Consists of paid-in capital, surplus, reserves and undivided profits.
[3] Debit balance is indicated by parenthesis.
[a] Includes marginal deposit guarantee on letters of credit.

TABLE 73.—*Analysis of Money Supply Movement by Transactions, 1951-1953*

(Million pesos)

Item	1951	1952	1953
A. Money Supply:			
January 1	1,229.0	1,160.4	1,198.2
December 31	1,160.4	1,198.2	1,224.1
NET EXPANSION OR CONTRACTION (—) IN MONEY SUPPLY	- 68.6	37.8	25.9
B. International Reserves:			
January 1	711.8	607.7	611.8
December 31	607.7	611.8	592.0
	-104.1	4.1	- 19.8
Adjust: Recording Lag in Inter-Bank Transactions	4.7	- 1.1	1.3
Net Surplus or Deficit (—) in Foreign Exchange Transactions	- 99.4	3.0	- 18.5
C. Domestic Credits:			
January 1	898.4	1,114.2	1,142.2
December 31	1,114.2	1,142.2	1,239.5
Increase or Decrease (—) in Domestic Credits	215.8	28.0	97.3
D. Non-Money Supply Balances:			
January 1	399.5	590.6	539.6
December 31	590.6	539.6	572.2
Increase or Decrease (—) in Non-Money Supply Deposits	191.1	- 51.0	32.6
E. Miscellaneous Accounts (Net Balance):			
January 1	- 18.2	- 34.7	12.9
December 31	- 34.7	12.9	34.3
	- 16.5	47.6	21.4
Adjustment for Intransit Items	10.4	- 3.4	- 1.1
Net Change in Miscellaneous Accounts	- 6.1	44.2	20.3
NET EXPANSION OR CONTRACTION (—) IN MONEY SUPPLY (B + C — D — E)	- 68.6	37.8	25.9

TABLE 74.—*Comparative Statement of Money Supply Components*, 1952-1953

(Million pesos)

Item	December 31, 1952	December 31, 1953	Increase or decrease (-)
Currency Issue	681.8	709.1	27.3
Less: Inactive Cash	52.1	43.1	- 9.0
Currency in Circulation	629.7	666.0	36.3
Peso Deposits Subject to Check:			
Business Individual	272.1	259.3	-12.8
Semi-Government Entities	62.7	59.8	- 2.9
City, Provincial and Municipal Governments	102.1	96.6	- 5.5
U.S. Government Entities	23.5	20.2	- 3.3
Unused Overdraft Lines	103.5	113.6	10.1
Cashiers' and Managers' Checks	4.6	8.6	4.0
Total Peso Demand Deposits	568.5	558.1	-10.4
Total Money Supply	1,198.2	1,224.1	25.9

TABLE 75.—*Statement of Net Change in the International Reserves*[1], 1952-1953

(Million pesos)

Item	1952	1953
A. International Reserves of the Central Bank:		
January 1	488.8	472.1
December 31	472.1	480.8
Increase or Decrease (—)	-16.7	8.7
B. Net Foreign Exchange Holdings of Other Banks:		
January 1	118.9	139.7
December 31	139.7	111.2
Increase or Decrease (—)	20.8	-28.5
C. Adjust: Net Recording Lag in the Exchange Transactions Between the Central Bank and Other Banks	- 1.1	1.3
NET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT (—)	3.0	-18.5

[1] See Table 47.

TABLE 76.—*Summary Statement of Domestic Credit Operations*, 1951-1953

(Million pesos)

Item	December 31, 1951	December 31, 1952	December 31, 1953	Increase or decrease (-) from preceding year	
				1952	1953
CENTRAL BANK	264.1	265.1	260.2	1.0	- 4.9
Rehabilitation and Development Bonds	185.4	185.7	178.3	0.3	- 7.4
Rehabilitation Finance Corporation Bonds	44.0	44.0	52.0	— —	8.0
Treasury Bills and Notes	12.3	5.5	— —	- 6.8	- 5.5
Budgetary Loan	— —	0.2	— —	0.2	- 0.2
City of Manila (Overdraft)	0.3	— —	— —	- 0.3	— —
Treasury Certificate Account	22.1	21.5	21.4	- 0.6	- 0.1
Loans to R.F.C.	— —	8.0	8.0	8.0	— —
Bonds Issued under Republic Act No. 33	— —	0.2	0.2	0.2	— —
Loans to Provincial and City Governments	— —	— —	0.3	— —	0.3
OTHER BANKS	850.1	877.1	979.3	27.0	102.2
Domestic Securities	64.0	80.4	91.8	16.4	11.4
National Government	34.1	56.5	57.8	22.4	1.3
City, Municipal and Provincial Governments	6.2	2.7	2.7	- 3.5	— —
Semi-Government Entities	20.0	16.5	28.4	- 3.5	11.9
Private Entities and Individuals	3.7	4.7	2.9	1.0	- 1.8
Customers' Liability Acceptances	132.7	108.9	137.4	-23.8	28.5
Semi-Government Entities	10.2	18.8	24.8	8.6	6.0
Private Entities and Individuals	122.5	90.1	112.6	-32.4	22.5
Loans, Discounts and Overdrafts	653.4	687.8	750.1	34.4	62.3
National Government	1.9	4.3	4.1	2.4	- 0.2
City, Municipal and Provincial Governments	1.0	0.1	0.3	- 0.9	0.2
Semi-Government Entities	17.2	16.2	15.3	- 1.0	- 0.9
Private Entities and Individuals	633.3	667.2	730.4	33.9	63.2
GRAND TOTAL	1,114.2	1,142.2	1,239.5	28.0	97.3

TABLE 77.—*Summary Statement of Net Change in Non-Money Supply Balances*, 1951-1953

(Million pesos)

Item	December 31, 1951	December 31, 1952	December 31, 1953	Increase or decrease (-) from preceding year	
				1952	1953
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT BALANCES	204.1	162.9	144.1	- 41.2	- 18.8
With the Central Bank	152.6	97.6	44.9	- 55.0	- 52.7
With the PNB Head Office	20.4	33.6	68.6	13.2	35.0
With the PNB Branches and Agencies	25.2	25.0	26.0	- 0.2	1.0
Cash in Treasury Vaults	5.9	6.7	4.6	0.8	- 2.1
SAVINGS DEPOSITS	248.5	267.4	314.6	18.9	47.2
Of Semi-Government Entities	——	0.4	0.1	0.4	- 0.3
Of Private Business Entities	248.5	267.0	314.5	18.5	47.5
TIME DEPOSITS	40.3	41.5	58.8	1.2	17.3
Of Semi-Government Entities	1.8	0.8	2.0	- 1.0	1.2
Of Private Business Entities	38.5	40.7	56.8	2.2	16.1
MARGINAL DEPOSITS	94.8	65.7	52.0	-29.1	-13.7
OTHER DEPOSITS	2.9	2.1	2.7	- 0.8	0.6
TOTAL	590.6	539.6	572.2	-51.0	32.6

TABLE 78.—*Summary Statement of Net Change in Miscellaneous Accounts*, 1951-1953

(Million pesos)

Item	December 31, 1951	December 31, 1952	December 31, 1953	Increase or decrease (-) from preceding year	
				1952	1953
MISCELLANEOUS DEBITS:					
Central Bank	148.6	139.7	139.6	- 8.9	- 0.1
Account to Secure Coinage	107.6	106.9	106.9	- 0.7	— —
Contribution to I.M.F.	30.0	30.0	30.0	— —	— —
Other Assets	11.0	2.8	2.7	- 8.2	- 0.1
Other Banks					
Other Assets	63.5	55.3	35.5	- 8.2	-19.8
TOTAL	212.1	195.0	175.1	-17.1	-19.9
MISCELLANEOUS CREDITS:					
Central Bank	31.5	34.5	38.0	3.0	3.5
Other Liabilities	4.1	5.4	5.3	1.3	- 0.1
Capital Stock	10.0	10.0	10.0	— —	— —
Surplus and Undivided Profits	17.4	19.1	22.7	1.7	3.6
Other Banks	145.9	173.4	172.7	27.5	- 2.0
Other Liabilities[1]	38.8	57.0	56.3	18.2	- 0.7
Capital Stock	37.9	39.9	39.9	2.0	— —
Surplus and Undivided Profits	69.2	76.5	79.8	7.3	- 1.3
TOTAL	177.4	207.9	210.7	30.5	1.5
Excess Miscellaneous Debits (—) over Miscellaneous Credits	-34.7	12.9	35.8	47.6	21.4
Adjustment for Intransit Items				- 3.4	- 1.1
Net Change in Miscellaneous Accounts				44.2	20.3

[1] Exclude marginal deposit on letters of credit.

TABLE 79.—*Ratio of Money Supply Components to Total*, 1945-1953

(Million pesos)

End of period	Money supply	Notes and coins in circulation	Peso demand deposits	Ratio to money supply (percent)	
				Notes and coins in circulation	Peso demand deposits
1945	1,120.1	881.7	238.4	78.7	21.3
1946	940.8	539.4	401.4	57.3	42.7
1947	1,015.9	558.1	457.8	54.9	45.1
1948	1,194.3	575.7	618.6	48.2	51.8
1949	1,035.4	569.9	465.5	55.0	45.0
1950	1,229.0	674.7	554.3	54.9	45.1
1951	1,160.4	644.5	515.9	55.5	44.5
1952—January	1,147.4	630.2	517.2	54.9	45.1
February	1,138.6	625.3	513.3	54.9	45.1
March	1,153.2	617.4	535.8	53.5	46.5
April	1,155.1	606.2	548.9	52.5	47.5
May	1,140.2	596.2	544.0	52.3	47.7
June	1,134.6	586.8	547.8	51.7	48.3
July	1,145.7	576.3	569.4	50.3	49.7
August	1,128.5	583.2	545.3	51.7	48.3
September	1,142.8	587.1	555.7	51.4	48.6
October	1,148.6	593.9	554.7	51.7	48.3
November	1,179.9	603.9	576.0	51.2	48.8
December	1,198.2	629.7	568.5	52.6	47.4
1953—January	1,185.5	621.0	564.5	52.4	47.6
February	1,195.6	628.4	567.2	52.6	47.4
March	1,207.9	631.1	576.8	52.2	47.8
April	1,214.7	634.8	579.9	52.3	47.7
May	1,182.4	619.2	563.2	52.4	47.6
June	1,160.8	597.9	562.9	51.5	48.5
July	1,146.2	597.8	548.4	52.2	47.8
August	1,143.8	602.5	541.3	52.7	47.3
September	1,166.7	613.8	552.9	52.6	47.4
October	1,189.4	630.8	558.6	53.0	47.0
November	1,195.1	639.2	555.9	53.5	46.5
December	1,224.1	666.0	558.1	54.4	45.6

TABLE 80.—*Ratio of International Reserve to Money Supply*, 1945-1953

(Million pesos)

End of period	International reserve of the Philippines	Money supply	Ratio (Percent)
1945	1,338.4	1,120.1	119.5
1946	885.2	940.8	94.1
1947	907.0	1,015.9	89.3
1948	840.2	1,194.3	70.4
1949	520.2	1,035.4	50.2
1950	711.8	1,229.0	57.9
1951	607.7	1,160.4	52.4
1952—January	573.2	1,147.4	50.0
February	577.8	1,138.6	50.7
March	588.6	1,153.2	51.0
April	593.2	1,155.1	51.4
May	597.4	1,140.2	52.4
June	618.6	1,134.6	54.5
July	612.8	1,145.7	53.5
August	607.4	1,128.5	53.8
September	620.8	1,142.8	54.3
October	614.8	1,148.6	53.5
November	614.8	1,179.9	52.1
December	611.8	1,198.2	51.1
1953—January	602.0	1,185.5	50.8
February	600.3	1,195.6	50.2
March	620.0	1,207.9	51.3
April	632.4	1,214.7	52.1
May	624.4	1,182.4	52.8
June	589.3	1,160.8	50.8
July	579.5	1,146.2	50.6
August	597.1	1,143.8	52.2
September	599.5	1,166.7	51.4
October	605.7	1,189.4	50.9
November	588.8	1,195.1	49.3
December	592.0	1,224.1	48.4

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: Statements of Condition of Central Bank and Other Banks. Daily Report of the National Treasurer.

TABLE 81.—*Composition of the International Reserve of the Central Bank*, 1949-1953

(Million U.S. dollars)

Item	December 31, 1949	December 31, 1950	December 31, 1951	December 31, 1952	December 31, 1953
TIME DEPOSITS	210.0	220.0	221.0	206.0	206.0
United States Treasury	135.0	75.0	— —	— —	— —
American Security and Trust Co., Washington, D.C.	— —	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Bank of America, NTSA, San Francisco, California	25.0	25.0	44.0	42.0	35.0
Chemical Bank and Trust Co., New York, N.Y.	— —	— —	5.0	5.0	5.0
Irving Trust Co., New York, N.Y.	— —	20.0	30.0	26.0	23.0
Guaranty Trust Co., New York, N.Y.	— —	20.0	25.0	22.0	22.0
The Chase Nat'l. Bank of New York	25.0	35.0	52.0	50.0	48.0
The Nat'l. City Bank of New York, N.Y.	25.0	35.0	50.0	46.0	37.0
Anglo California Nat'l. Bank, San Francisco	— —	— —	— —	— —	2.0
Bank of Manhattan Co., New York, N.Y.	— —	— —	— —	— —	2.0
Bankers Trust Co., New York, N.Y.	— —	— —	— —	— —	2.0
Hanover Bank, New York, N.Y.	— —	— —	— —	— —	5.0
Nat'l. Bank of Commerce of Seattle, Seattle	— —	— —	— —	— —	5.0
Manufacturers Trust Co., New York, N.Y.	— —	— —	— —	— —	5.0
DEMAND DEPOSITS	13.1	60.6	15.8	7.2	10.9
United States Treasury	— —	1.5	— —	— —	— —
American Security Trust Co., Wash., D.C.	— —	2.6	.1	.1	.1
Bank of America, NTSA., San Francisco, California	1.6	3.7	3.6	2.4	5.7
Bank of America, New York, N.Y.	— —	— —	.4	.1	.1
Chemical Bank Trust Co., New York, N.Y.	— —	— —	— —	.1	a
Federal Reserve Bank of New York, N.Y.	5.5	33.2	.5	.4	.3
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, N.Y.	— —	— —	.5	.2	.1
Irving Trust Co., New York, N.Y.	— —	— —	1.4	.4	.2
The Chase National Bank of New York	3.0	10.8	3.9	.4	1.1
National City Bank of New York, N.Y.	3.0	8.8	5.4	3.1	2.4
Anglo California Nat'l. Bank, San Francisco	— —	— —	— —	— —	a
Bankers Trust Co., New York, N.Y.	— —	— —	— —	— —	a
Hanover Bank, New York, N.Y.	— —	— —	— —	— —	.1
Manufacturers Trust Co., New York, N.Y.	— —	— —	— —	— —	.1
Nat'l. Bank of Commerce of Seattle, Seattle	— —	— —	— —	— —	a
Bank of Manhattan Co., New York, N.Y.	— —	— —	— —	— —	.6
OPEN ACCOUNT WITH JAPAN	— —	10.4	(1.8)	9.0	10.1
UNITED STATES TREASURY BILLS	5.0	— —	2.0	4.0	3.0
GOLD	1.3	3.4	6.7	9.2	9.4
FOREIGN CURRENCY	— —	.1	.1	.1	.2
ACCRUED INTEREST	1.3	1.1	.6	.6	.7
TOTAL	230.7	295.6	244.4	236.1	240.4

[a] Less than $50,000.00.

TABLE 82.—*Purchases and Sales of Foreign Exchange by the Central Bank,* 1949-1953

(Million U.S. Dollars)

Period	Purchases from:		Total	Sales to:		Total
	The banking system	Other sources		The banking system	Other entities	
1949	38.2	28.8	67.0	236.8	0.1	236.9
1950	518.4	13.7	532.1	466.3	16.1	482.4
1951	515.8	1.3	517.1	562.4	12.1	574.5
1952	465.4	3.3	468.7	485.3	18.7	504.0
January	43.0	.3	43.3	44.0	1.0	45.0
February	34.8	.2	35.0	40.0	1.0	41.0
March	44.4	.2	44.6	42.1	— —	42.1
April	36.5	— —	36.5	33.3	2.1	35.4
May	44.7	.4	45.1	42.5	5.8	48.3
June	40.3	.4	40.7	39.1	— —	39.1
July	48.0	— —	48.0	62.8	3.0	65.8
August	36.3	.3	36.6	28.7	— —	28.7
September	33.4	.7	34.1	33.6	— —	33.6
October	38.5	— —	38.5	43.9	2.0	45.9
November	31.6	.6	32.2	43.1	— —	43.1
December	33.9	.2	34.1	32.2	3.8	36.0
1953	508.2	1.7	509.9	523.2	15.5	538.7
January	42.9	.2	43.1	47.5	— —	47.5
February	47.7	.1	47.8	38.5	— —	38.5
March	34.1	.1	34.2	34.0	— —	34.0
April	45.0	.1	45.1	42.5	2.0	44.5
May	50.1	.1	50.2	48.9	4.2	53.1
June	41.2	.2	41.4	48.1	3.6	51.7
July	43.5	.2	43.7	51.7	— —	51.7
August	45.5	— —	45.5	39.8	— —	39.8
September	42.3	.3	42.6	50.4	— —	50.4
October	46.7	.1	46.8	50.9	— —	50.9
November	32.4	.1	32.5	37.6	2.0	39.6
December	36.8	.2	37.0	33.3	3.7	37.0

TABLE 83.—*Foreign Exchange Assets and Liabilities of Other Banks*, 1949-1953

(Million U.S. Dollars)

End of period	Due from banks abroad	Unmatured export bills	Foreign securities	Other assets [1]	Gross foreign exchange assets (1 to 4)	Due to banks abroad	Other liabilities [2]	Foreign exchange liabilities (6+7)	Net foreign exchange (5-8)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1949	42.8	3.3	4.9	2.6	53.6	16.9	7.3	24.2	29.4
1950	57.2	11.6	3.1	2.3	74.2	6.3	7.6	13.9	60.3
1951	52.3	14.1	3.1	2.9	72.4	8.9	4.1	13.0	59.4
1952—January	41.3	15.4	1.9	3.1	61.7	13.0	4.7	17.7	44.0
February	42.8	15.8	1.7	3.6	63.9	9.9	3.6	13.5	50.4
March	42.8	23.1	1.2	2.0	69.1	11.2	7.1	18.3	50.8
April	39.3	21.7	1.2	2.6	64.8	12.2	4.3	16.5	48.3
May	43.4	24.5	1.2	2.9	72.0	14.7	5.4	20.1	51.9
June	53.4	22.0	0.2	1.5	77.1	13.9	4.2	18.1	59.0
July	64.3	16.6	0.2	1.2	82.3	6.0	4.8	10.8	71.5
August	52.3	12.7	0.1	2.2	67.3	5.6	3.7	9.3	58.0
September	57.6	11.2	0.1	1.4	70.3	5.5	4.3	9.8	60.5
October	63.9	6.5	0.1	1.7	72.2	5.2	4.1	9.3	62.9
November	69.8	10.9	0.1	1.8	82.6	5.4	5.5	10.9	71.7
December	63.5	15.6	0.1	1.6	80.8	6.1	4.9	11.0	69.8
1953—January	62.3	18.9	0.1	1.6	82.9	11.0	5.2	16.2	66.7
February	53.5	15.2	0.1	1.4	70.2	10.3	4.1	14.4	55.8
March	57.6	20.8	0.1	1.5	80.0	11.8	5.4	17.2	62.8
April	55.4	21.8	0.1	1.5	78.8	8.0	4.5	12.5	66.3
May	54.5	20.5	0.1	1.3	76.4	9.5	5.2	14.7	61.7
June	49.0	16.8	0.1	1.6	67.5	11.2	4.4	15.6	51.9
July	48.6	16.0	0.1	1.6	66.3	10.2	5.1	15.3	51.0
August	49.2	14.3	0.1	1.6	65.2	9.3	5.0	14.3	50.9
September	54.9	15.4	0.1	1.4	71.8	10.0	5.1	15.1	56.7
October	57.8	14.8	0.1	1.5	74.2	8.9	5.0	13.9	60.3
November	52.8	13.4	0.1	1.4	67.7	6.4	5.4	11.8	55.9
December	50.5	14.5	0.1	1.7	66.8	5.9	5.3	11.2	55.6

SOURCE: Report of Foreign Exchange Assets and Liabilities of Other Banks.

[1] Include foreign currency on hand, loans and advances, and other claims against non-residents.

[2] Include U.S. Government dollar deposits, travellers' letters of credit paid in cash, proceeds of import bills pending remittance to foreign banks, drafts issued outstanding and other similar obligations to non-residents.

TABLE 84.—*Comparative Statement of Condition of the Central Bank, 1949-1953*

(Thousand pesos)

Item	December 31, 1949	December 31, 1950	December 31, 1951	December 31, 1952	March 31, 1953	June 30, 1953	September 30, 1953	December 31, 1953
ASSETS								
International Reserve:								
Gold	2,721	6,810	13,419	18,428	18,552	18,814	18,813	18,813
Due from U. S. Depositories	447,969	562,967	474,839	427,511	438,153	435,708	421,277	435,332
Due from Japan	— —	20,783	(3,669)	17,960	17,621	18,807	25,971	20,585
U. S. Government Securities	9,974	— —	3,984	7,963	19,899	11,931	19,903	5,976
Foreign Currency (U.S.) coins	25	205	214	255	302	374	320	411
TOTAL	460,689	590,765	488,787	472,117	494,527	485,634	486,284	481,117
Contribution to the International Monetary Fund	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Domestic Securities	92,197	157,580	241,700	235,438	234,826	232,236	228,313	230,518
Loans and Advances	77,047	48,537	42,323	54,165	48,140	35,860	9,060	27,334
Account to secure coinage	113,306	113,306	107,570	106,940	106,940	106,941	106,940	106,940
Other assets	20,391	34,496	33,062	24,319	25,221	23,457	24,903	24,128
TOTAL	332,941	383,909	454,655	450,862	445,127	428,494	399,216	418,920
TOTAL ASSETS	793,630	974,674	943,442	922,979	939,654	914,128	885,500	900,037
LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH								
Currency Issue:								
Notes issued	555,576	637,010	585,279	579,584	576,465	545,179	561,434	619,305
Coins issued	74,384	89,167	93,128	89,945	88,618	87,316	85,662	84,804
TOTAL	629,960	726,177	678,407	669,529	665,083	632,495	647,096	704,109
Demand Deposits:								
Banks	117,634	199,928	74,636	113,641	101,449	108,530	100,928	103,884
Government trust funds	— —	7,310	148,553	88,317	115,087	94,446	69,713	44,593
Other Government entities	48	802	1,154	1,718	1,375	4,136	3,318	2,630
Treasurer of the Philippines	— —	— —	2,120	2,223	6,028	20,370	6,540	609
TOTAL	117,682	208,040	226,463	205,899	223,939	227,482	180,499	151,716

TABLE 84.—*Comparative Statement of Condition of the Central Bank, 1949-1953—Continued*

(Thousand pesos)

Item	December 31, 1949	December 31, 1950	December 31, 1951	December 31, 1952	March 31, 1953	June 30, 1953	September 30, 1953	December 31, 1953
LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH								
International Monetary Fund	22,498	498	496	497	496	497	496	496
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	2,389	2,388	2,383	2,383	2,380	2,377	2,377	2,377
Securities Stabilization Fund	2,000	6,848	6,848	12,233	18,923	18,158	18,184	5,076
Other Liabilities	2,637	10,813	1,385	3,301	7,453	6,385	8,986	3,590
Capital	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Surplus	—	1,616	3,690	7,132	10,133	10,133	10,133	10,133
Undivided profits	6,464	8,294	13,770	12,005	1,247	6,601	7,729	12,540
TOTAL	45,988	40,457	38,572	47,551	50,632	54,151	57,905	44,212
TOTAL LIABILITIES & NET WORTH	793,630	974,674	943,442	922,979	939,654	914,128	885,500	900,037

TABLE 85.—*Comparative Statement of Resources and Liabilities of Other Banks,* 1949-1953

(Thousand pesos)

Item	December 31, 1949	December 31, 1950	December 31, 1951	December 31, 1952	March 31, 1953	June 30, 1953	September 30, 1953	December 31, 1953
RESOURCES								
Cash	50,992	47,253	28,079	33,108	29,089	31,139	30,037	33,410
Checks and other cash items	8,351	5,052	8,070	6,301	3,996	4,226	3,919	7,450
Due from banks	271,184	391,182	251,610	302,177	266,463	250,989	305,558	295,155
Loans and discounts	287,886	298,840	328,633	373,985	398,089	374,396	381,172	407,435
Overdrafts	170,982	185,606	223,507	211,960	223,569	230,139	228,936	229,139
Customers' liability acceptances, L/C & T/R	111,869	71,808	162,083	138,752	144,892	155,695	153,638	165,454
Stocks, bonds and securities	53,654	77,934	67,083	80,479	86,947	92,470	89,464	91,879
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	10,337	10,944	12,944	15,266	16,204	16,632	16,888	17,432
Other real and chattel property owned	2,979	3,262	1,744	2,084	2,013	2,048	2,246	2,388
Other resources	48,130	40,867	42,835	33,353	32,204	13,524	10,662	10,819
TOTAL RESOURCES	1,016,364	1,132,748	1,126,588	1,197,465	1,203,466	1,171,258	1,222,520	1,260,561
LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH								
Individual deposits subject to check	290,695	389,650	293,708	304,831	310,618	282,777	268,454	290,778
Savings and times deposits	282,143	295,075	289,221	310,929	319,724	326,666	348,076	363,781
Deposits of public funds	166,515	177,653	166,000	216,903	214,840	237,249	268,322	253,758
Due to banks	70,272	86,743	87,924	63,928	65,544	64,075	110,785	100,602
Cashiers', managers' and certified checks	5,036	6,488	4,615	4,562	4,213	5,996	4,027	8,595
Dividends payable	5	53	388	374	161	302	101	379
Bills payable	— —	10,029	42,068	46,051	40,051	23,550	810	19,079
Other liabilities	126,076	76,345	135,581	133,438	139,623	121,404	108,597	108,441
Capital stock	35,886	36,546	37,856	39,900	40,177	40,303	40,788	42,765
Surplus, reserves and undivided profits	39,736	54,166	69,227	76,549	68,515	68,936	72,560	72,383
TOTAL LIABILITIES & NET WORTH	1,016,364	1,132,748	1,126,588	1,197,465	1,203,466	1,171,258	1,222,520	1,260,561

SOURCE: Combined Statement of Resources and Liabilities of Other Banks.

TABLE 86.—*Comparative Statement of Earnings and Expenses of Other Banks*, 1952-1953

(Thousand pesos)

Item	1952		1953	
	Amount	Percent distribution	Amount	Percent distribution
Gross earnings:				
Interest and discount on loans	36,230	59.8	39,602	62.4
Interest and dividends on investments	2,326	3.8	2,413	3.8
Interest and balance with other banks	482	0.8	623	1.0
Domestic exchange and collection charges	1,040	1.7	717	1.1
Income on foreign exchange	7,745	12.8	8,218	13.0
Commissions	7,817	12.9	8,087	12.8
Trust department earnings	644	1.1	935	1.5
Net profit on sale of assets	50	0.1	7	— —
Other earnings	4,275	7.0	2,771	4.4
Total earnings	60,609	100.0	63,373	100.0
Expenses:				
Salaries and wages	12,688	31.7	14,181	31.5
Interest on savings deposit	3,669	9.2	4,688	10.4
Interest on time certificate of deposit	959	2.4	1,218	2.7
Interest on demand deposits	173	0.4	52	0.1
Interest on deposits of other banks	267	0.7	257	0.6
Interest on discount on money borrowed	1,093	2.7	591	1.3
Taxes	8,496	21.2	8,108	18.1
Insurance	335	0.8	430	1.0
Depreciation on banking, house, furniture and fixture	382	0.9	430	1.0
Losses on uncollectible accounts	1,505	3.8	882	2.0
Other expenses	10,481	26.2	14,033	31.3
Total expenses	40,048	100.0	44,870	100.0
Net earnings from operation	20,561		18,503	

SOURCE OF BASIC DATA: Report of Earnings and Expenses supplied by Other Banks.

TABLE 87.—*Other Banks' Earning Assets and Their Ratios to Total Resources and Deposit Liabilities*, 1949-1953

(Million pesos)

End of period	Total resources	Deposit liabilities [1]	Earning assets [2]		
			Amount	Ratio to column (1)	Ratio to column (2)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1949	1,016.4	814.7	624.4	61.4	76.6
1950	1,132.7	955.6	634.2	56.0	66.4
1951	1,126.6	841.5	781.3	69.3	92.8
1952—January	1,257.5	902.0	826.1	65.7	91.6
February	1,242.8	894.5	817.6	65.8	91.4
March	1,232.9	882.1	825.1	66.9	93.5
April	1,200.9	867.3	814.3	67.8	93.9
May	1,194.3	858.7	806.6	67.5	93.9
June	1,194.1	860.0	773.5	64.8	90.0
July	1,121.3	856.7	763.4	68.1	89.1
August	1,114.0	851.3	774.7	69.5	91.0
September	1,122.7	862.7	767.1	68.3	88.9
October	1,144.2	869.5	770.1	67.3	88.6
November	1,162.1	881.5	786.4	67.7	89.2
December	1,197.5	901.2	805.2	67.2	89.4
1953—January	1,195.0	898.6	837.3	70.1	93.2
February	1,181.6	891.9	846.9	71.7	94.9
March	1,203.5	914.9	853.5	70.9	97.5
April	1,222.3	875.4	850.7	69.6	97.2
May	1,179.5	923.6	842.1	71.4	91.2
June	1,171.3	916.8	852.7	72.8	93.0
July	1,169.7	923.9	857.5	73.3	92.8
August	1,206.6	981.7	853.0	70.7	86.9
September	1,222.5	999.7	853.2	69.8	85.3
October	1,250.6	1,016.7	876.2	70.6	86.2
November	1,280.6	1,046.2	895.7	69.9	85.6
December	1,260.6	1,017.5	893.9	70.9	87.9

SOURCE OF BASIC DATA: Combined Statement of Resources and Liabilities of Other Banks.

[1] Composed of demand, savings and time deposits, inter-bank balances and outstanding managers', cashiers' and certified checks.

[2] Composed of loans, discounts, overdrafts, customers' liability acceptances under L/C and T/R, investments and unmatured export bills.

TABLE 88.—*Loans Granted and Renewed by Other Banks Classified as to Purpose, 1952-1953*

(Thousand pesos)

Type and purpose of loans	1953					1952 Total	Increase or (decrease)
	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Total		
TOTAL	142,884	126,577	119,691	134,134	523,286	441,454	81,832
New loans granted	117,452	100,427	91,422	104,636	413,937	355,348	58,589
Loans renewed	25,432	26,150	28,269	29,498	109,349	86,106	23,243
Agricultural	52,711	47,383	44,113	50,562	194,769	179,113	15,656
New loans granted	50,730	45,130	41,594	46,457	183,911	170,466	13,445
Loans renewed	1,981	2,253	2,519	4,105	10,858	8,647	2,211
Industrial	12,906	11,255	11,737	11,790	47,688	42,911	4,777
New loans granted	7,674	6,771	6,709	7,590	28,744	32,640	(3,896)
Loans renewed	5,232	4,484	5,028	4,200	18,944	10,271	8,673
Commercial	41,812	39,182	35,161	39,559	155,714	130,404	25,310
New loans granted	35,687	30,162	25,988	30,474	122,311	97,650	24,661
Loans renewed	6,125	9,020	9,173	9,085	33,403	32,754	649
Public Utility	5,193	2,925	1,646	1,871	11,635	6,498	5,137
New loans granted	1,474	1,971	1,315	1,560	6,320	4,744	1,576
Loans renewed	3,719	954	331	311	5,315	1,754	3,561
Real Estate	10,068	8,369	8,095	11,146	37,678	32,216	5,462
New loans granted	5,972	3,745	4,325	6,543	20,585	14,598	5,987
Loans renewed	4,096	4,624	3,770	4,603	17,093	17,618	(525)
Others	20,194	17,463	18,939	19,206	75,802	50,312	25,490
New loans granted	15,915	12,648	11,491	12,012	52,066	35,250	16,816
Loans renewed	4,279	4,815	7,448	7,194	23,736	15,062	8,674

SOURCE OF BASIC DATA: Miscellaneous Statistical Information supplied by Other Banks.

TABLE 89.—*Outstanding Loans, Discounts and Overdrafts of Other Banks*[1] *Classified as to Purpose*, 1952-1953

(Thousand pesos)

Purpose of loans	December 31 1952		December 31 1953	
	Amount	Percent distribution	Amount	Percent distribution
TOTAL	584,300	100.0	627,361	100.0
I. AGRICULTURAL	230,172	39.4	260,500	41.5
Agriculture	222,039	38.0	251,401	40.1
Forestry, fishing and livestock	8,133	1.4	9,099	1.4
II. INDUSTRIAL	49,096	8.4	48,684	7.8
Mining	4,930	0.8	4,309	0.7
Manufacturing	44,166	7.6	44,375	7.1
III. COMMERCIAL	156,519	26.8	171,100	27.3
Importer	64,953	11.1	70,973	11.3
Exporter	91,566	15.7	100,127	16.0
IV. PUBLIC UTILITY	13,221	2.2	17,108	2.7
Transportation	11,711	2.0	12,585	2.0
Communication	436	0.1	16	——
Electric and gas	730	0.1	3,069	0.5
Others	344	——	1,438	0.2
V. REAL ESTATE	47,749	8.2	47,859	7.6
Construction	21,377	3.6	23,001	3.7
Reconstruction	5,803	1.0	3,413	0.5
Purchase of real estate	12,039	2.1	13,717	2.2
Brokerage	5,771	1.0	3,035	0.5
Others	2,759	0.5	4,593	0.7
VI. PERSONAL CONSUMPTION	21,022	3.6	19,937	3.2
VII. OTHERS	66,521	11.4	62,173	9.9
Educational and religious institutions	3,101	0.5	3,618	0.6
Miscellaneous	63,420	10.9	58,555	9.3

SOURCE OF BASIC DATA: Miscellaneous Statistical Information supplied by Other Banks.

[1] Exclude overdrafts outstanding of PNB branches and agencies.

TABLE 90.—*Unsecured and Secured Outstanding Loans, Discounts and Overdrafts of Other Banks*[1] *Classified as to Purpose*, 1952-1953

(Thousand pesos)

Purpose of loans	December 31, 1952		December 31, 1953	
	Amount	Percent distribution	Amount	Percent distribution
TOTAL	365,916	100.0	395,662	100.0
Agricultural	46,178	12.6	47,880	12.1
Industrial	48,092	13.2	46,867	11.8
Commercial	143,526	39.2	158,997	40.2
Public Utility	13,167	3.6	17,006	4.3
Real Estate	46,561	12.7	47,663	12.1
Others	68,392	18.7	77,249	19.5
UNSECURED	87,229	100.0	101,464	100.0
Agricultural	11,914	13.7	8,209	8.1
Industrial	13,682	15.7	14,611	14.4
Commercial	49,127	56.3	59,609	58.7
Public Utility	997	1.1	3,558	3.5
Real Estate	1,278	1.5	1,611	1.6
Others	10,231	11.7	13,866	13.7
SECURED	278,687	100.0	294,198	100.0
Agricultural	34,264	12.3	39,671	13.5
Industrial	34,410	12.3	32,256	11.0
Commercial	94,399	33.9	99,388	33.8
Public Utility	12,170	4.4	13,448	4.6
Real Estate	45,283	16.2	46,052	15.6
Others	58,161	20.9	63,383	21.5

SOURCE OF BASIC DATA: Miscellaneous Statistical Information supplied by Other Banks.

[1] Exclude loans, discounts and overdrafts outstanding of PNB branches and agencies.

TABLE 91.—*Outstanding Loans, Discounts and Overdrafts of Other Banks*[1] *Classified by Type of Security*, 1952-1953

(Thousand pesos)

Item	December 31, 1952		December 31, 1953	
	Amount	Percent distribution	Amount	Percent distribution
TOTAL	365,916	100.0	395,662	100.0
UNSECURED	87,229	23.8	101,464	25.6
Single name paper	33,261	9.1	42,797	10.8
Two or more name paper	53,968	14.7	58,667	14.8
SECURED	278,687	76.2	294,198	74.4
Endorsed and co-maker[2]	7,861	2.2	9,337	2.4
Merchandise	29,504	8.1	31,046	7.9
Real Estate	129,910	35.5	136,495	34.5
Stocks and bonds	40,352	11.0	37,628	9.5
Plant and equipment	4,975	1.4	6,898	1.7
Cash margin	6,728	1.8	4,099	1.0
Other collaterals	59,357	16.2	68,695	17.4

SOURCE OF BASIC DATA: Miscellaneous Statistical Information supplied by Other Banks.

[1] Exclude loans, discounts and overdrafts outstanding of PNB branches and agencies.
[2] Includes guarantees of insurance companies.

TABLE 92.—*Number of Loans, Discounts and Overdrafts Granted by Other Banks According to Size,* 1949-1953

Period	Total of loans, discounts and overdrafts	₱2,000 and below	₱2,001 to 5,000	₱5,001 to 10,000	₱10,001 to 25,000	₱25,001 to 50,000	₱50,001 to 100,000	₱100,001 to 250,000	₱250,001 and above
1949	76,778	58,118	8,861	4,636	3,013	1,201	514	276	159
1950	69,611	51,882	8,164	4,392	3,078	1,211	449	269	165
1951	71,548	57,974	9,291	4,610	3,144	1,492	585	282	170
1952	122,584	96,178	14,413	5,998	3,501	1,346	589	405	154
January	9,924	7,646	1,231	499	314	139	47	38	10
February	10,215	7,823	1,318	537	326	109	55	35	12
March	8,332	6,256	1,188	481	252	85	31	27	12
April	7,847	5,927	999	488	254	96	48	23	12
May	8,329	6,485	961	414	271	97	46	37	18
June	9,390	7,394	1,127	420	240	86	54	44	25
July	10,014	7,918	1,104	483	296	133	37	34	9
August	8,842	6,695	1,215	458	284	100	52	28	10
September	10,010	7,518	1,341	563	331	146	69	33	9
October	10,388	7,841	1,456	556	339	106	50	32	8
November	13,844	11,607	1,259	494	293	107	36	33	15
December	15,449	13,068	1,214	605	301	142	64	41	14
1953	142,177	112,935	15,887	6,378	3,790	1,682	673	555	277
January	14,078	11,631	1,273	615	328	127	50	33	21
February	12,005	9,748	1,224	485	305	122	59	38	24
March	12,689	9,844	1,501	577	390	203	90	55	29
April	10,160	7,867	1,213	511	295	150	47	47	30
May	10,691	8,272	1,364	479	319	132	54	49	22
June	11,873	9,568	1,309	452	278	140	47	58	21
July	11,338	9,051	1,273	472	305	127	42	47	21
August	12,147	10,082	1,137	443	277	101	47	38	22
September	13,444	11,028	1,293	532	335	126	57	48	25
October	10,897	8,451	1,359	514	289	155	52	50	27
November	9,859	7,459	1,299	594	274	117	56	44	16
December	12,996	9,934	1,642	704	395	182	72	48	19

SOURCE OF BASIC DATA: Miscellaneous Statistical Information supplied by Other Banks.

TABLE 93.—*Average Outstanding Loans, Discounts and Overdrafts of Other Banks*[1] *Classified by Interest Rate,* 1952-1953

(Thousand pesos)

Interest rate (Percent)	1952				1953			
	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
TOTAL	404,952	405,940	394,590	386,399	381,745	384,384	386,521	395,643
0	1,309	1,481	1,369	1,789	2,619	2,461	1,920	1,264
1	541	269	403	326	249	280	172	199
2	21,147	27,668	28,009	21,792	2,595	2,220	2,221	2,347
3	12	9	22	10	262	270	58	89
4	10,577	7,784	5,305	4,874	4,401	10,168	4,557	4,260
4½	51,747	18,083	1,534	263	1,988	2,781	325	917
5	80,839	97,298	98,433	92,577	100,554	89,807	90,673	89,168
5½	5,478	14,047	11,707	13,908	23,348	23,323	18,129	19,976
6	104,791	108,503	111,835	109,551	101,966	101,225	116,002	120,815
6½	1,243	1,500	1,148	1,369	1,912	1,405	1,045	1,177
7	78,835	81,788	82,976	83,317	80,884	83,502	84,418	85,454
7½	3,199	1,495	1,472	1,013	1,757	1,387	707	774
8	25,086	25,528	28,092	30,884	31,761	35,523	36,164	38,711
9	15,517	14,578	16,160	17,780	20,440	22,749	22,268	21,806
10	1,424	2,340	1,927	2,541	2,566	2,800	2,955	3,388
12	3,207	3,569	4,198	4,405	4,443	4,483	4,907	5,298
Weighted Average Interest Rate[2]	5.82	5.86	5.96	6.07	6.24	6.28	6.35	6.37

SOURCE OF BASIC DATA: Miscellaneous Statistical Information supplied by Other Banks.

[1] Exclude loans, discounts and overdrafts outstanding of PNB branches and agencies.

[2] Computed as follows:

$\frac{i_n \; l_n}{L}$ Where i_n represents the various interest rates, and l_n, the average bank loan at each rate of interest and L, the total average bank loan. The average bank loan is the sum of the outstanding loans as at the beginning of each quarter and the ends of the three months in the quarter divided by four.

TABLE 94.—*Letters of Credit Negotiated Through Banks,* 1949-1953

(Million pesos)

Period	Granted	Negotiated [1]	Outstanding at the end
1949	539.5	571.3	83.8
1950	549.3	504.1	129.0
1951	991.7	883.8	236.9
1952	710.3	766.5	
January	66.6	108.7	194.8
February	52.9	67.9	179.8
March	53.3	63.7	169.4
April	49.0	66.7	151.7
May	60.2	46.5	165.4
June	70.8	48.9	187.3
July	61.0	68.8	179.5
August	28.4	58.0	149.9
September	62.2	57.0	155.1
October	71.5	54.7	171.9
November	61.8	54.8	178.9
December	72.6	70.8	180.7
1953	830.9	880.0	
January	80.2	76.1	184.8
February	31.8	66.9	149.7
March	89.9	53.1	186.5
April	87.7	71.2	203.0
May	75.7	70.2	208.5
June	92.8	97.1	204.2
July	70.8	89.9	185.1
August	55.0	46.2	193.9
September	68.9	63.9	198.9
October	70.5	101.5	167.9
November	49.2	73.3	143.8
December	58.4	70.6	131.6

SOURCE OF BASIC DATA: Miscellaneous Statistical Information supplied by Other Banks.

[1] Includes cancelled letters of credit.

TABLE 95.—*Available, Required, Excess, and Potential Reserves of Other Banks, 1949-1953*

(Million pesos)

End of period	Available reserves [1]	Required reserves	Excess reserves	Potential reserves	
				Cash in bank vaults	Eligible foreign balances, Phil. & U.S. securities [2]
1949	143.8	93.2	50.6	53.4	100.1
1950	244.3	115.7	128.6	50.0	120.4
1951	116.0	96.7	19.3	25.8	121.0
1952—January	121.6	95.7	25.9	29.7	88.5
February	125.1	97.1	28.0	25.0	88.2
March	132.3	102.2	30.1	29.9	87.0
April	138.3	100.4	37.9	27.9	86.5
May	128.1	98.4	29.7	24.2	90.3
June	132.0	102.1	29.9	28.9	114.9
July	141.2	104.6	36.6	24.8	129.3
August	146.7	103.3	43.4	21.3	108.2
September	163.5	106.9	56.6	26.6	109.5
October	162.9	107.1	55.8	24.4	126.1
November	158.3	109.8	48.5	25.6	139.8
December	147.5	107.8	39.7	32.6	132.7
1953—January	138.5	107.8	30.7	23.4	127.5
February	145.3	108.1	37.2	25.9	112.5
March	140.5	109.7	30.8	28.9	115.7
April	147.0	110.5	36.5	29.3	116.7
May	143.3	109.2	34.1	26.7	115.1
June	147.3	110.3	37.0	32.2	101.3
July	147.7	109.5	38.2	25.3	101.1
August	139.4	109.3	30.1	32.7	99.5
September	142.4	111.0	31.4	30.1	113.6
October	153.7	113.8	39.9	26.4	120.8
November	165.4	116.7	48.7	30.1	110.5
December	147.8	113.5	34.3	33.2	105.6

SOURCE OF BASIC DATA: Report of Required and Available Reserves of Other Banks.

[1] Composed of deposit with the Central Bank, eligible Philippine securities, eligible foreign balances and eligible U.S. securities.

[2] Figures nearest to the end of month were used for dates without available data.

TABLE 96.—*Business Transactions of Pawnshops in the City of Manila,* 1945-1953

(Thousand pesos)

Period	Number of pawnshops operating during the period	Loans granted during the period	Loans paid during the period[1]	Loans outstanding at the end of the period
GRAND TOTAL		56,248	49,764	
1945[a]	2	53	26	27
1946	3	488	273	242
1947	5	1,519	1,294	467
1948	8	2,881	2,687	661
1949	15	3,362	2,964	1,059
1950	20	9,479	7,462	3,076
1951	19	10,289	9,170	4,195
1952	27	13,055	11,531	5,719
1953		15,122	14,357	
January	27	1,300	987	6,032
February	27	1,031	1,037	6,026
March	27	1,216	1,257	5,985
April	29	1,165	1,167	5,983
May	29	1,214	1,151	6,046
June	30	1,363	1,144	6,265
July	31	1,328	1,187	6,406
August	31	1,197	1,136	6,467
September	32	1,337	1,266	6,538
October	32	1,362	1,307	6,593
November	32	1,219	1,134	6,678
December	32	1,390	1,584	6,484

SOURCE OF BASIC DATA: Pawnshop Reports.

[1] Include foreclosures
[a] June to December

APPENDIX H—GOVERNMENT FINANCE

TABLE 97.—*Consolidated Statement of Revenue and Expenditures of the National Government General, Special and Bond Funds Fiscal Years* 1952 *and* 1953

(Pesos)

Item	1953	1952[a]	Increase or decrease (-)
REVENUE:			
Revenue from Taxation	526,312,712.71	599,018,777.84	- 72,706,065.13
Import duties	28,291,958.77	32,171,861.99	- 3,879,903.22
Excise tax	281,183,672.52	313,389,539.18	- 32,205,866.66
License and business tax	151,807,454.34	174,368,847.90	- 22,561,393.56
Income tax	117,500,768.77	109,255,237.24	8,245,531.53
War profits tax	94,503.34	201,786.66	- 107,283.32
Warfage fees	4,566,495.76	3,837,404.26	729,091.50
Documentary stamp tax	6,917,712.93	7,829,914.17	- 912,201.24
Tonnage dues	662,931.00	596,606.89	66,324.11
Immigration tax	2,829,036.20	3,417,110.15	- 588,073.95
Inheritance tax	2,906,602.34	3,315,261.86	- 408,659.52
Franchise tax	1,726,057.32	1,881,444.67	- 155,387.35
Residence tax	3,891,616.15	4,542,376.54	- 650,760.39
Apportionment of internal revenue and Motor Vehicles Fund to local governments, Comm. Act No. 466, as amended by Comm. Act No. 586 and Act No. 3992, as amended by Comm. Act No. 123	- 76,066,096.73	- 55,788,613.67	- 20,277,483.06
Incidental Revenue	7,909,889.64	8,725,743.44	- 815,853.80
Revenue from public forests	4,574,068.12	5,310,866.36	- 736,798.24
Fines and penalties, internal revenue taxes	2,095,696.02	1,864,142.76	231,553.26
Apportionment of internal revenue to local governments, Comm. Act No. 466, as amended by Comm. Act No. 586	- 157,594.09	- 181,689.73	24,095.64
Fines and forfeitures	571,174.03	404,692.81	166,481.22
Sales of public domain	619,185.75	1,126,824.59	- 507,638.84
Other incidental revenue	207,359.81	200,906.65	6,453.16
Earnings and Other Credits	91,244,497.98	96,769,044.36	- 5,524,546.38
Operating income of commercial and industrial units	24,060,654.95	23,731,471.72	329,183.23
Income incidental to functional activities	48,922,089.72	43,594,893.22	5,327,196.50
Interest on investments	8,954,807.80	454,309.31	8,500,498.49
Voluntary contributions from the public	— —	56,700.14	- 56,700.14
Receipts from the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes	50,710.70	754,956.59	- 704,245.89
Other credits—			
Sales of surplus property	55,791.05	795,783.73	- 739,992.68
Sales of other fixed property	180,252.85	153,043.85	27,209.00
Sales of Friar Lands real estate	— —	— —	— —
Prior year credits	8,940,808.59	25,603,434.55	- 16,662,625.96
Inventory adjustments	79,381.88	124,451.25	- 45,069.37
Gains from liquidation of fixed assets	0.44	— —	0.44
Dividend from investment in the RFC, Executive Order No. 92	— —	1,500,000.00	- 1,500,000.00

TABLE 97.—*Consolidated Statement of Revenue and Expenditures of the National Government*

General, Special and Bond Funds

Fiscal Years 1952 *and* 1953—*Continued*

(Pesos)

Item	1953	1952 [a]	Increase or decrease (-)
REVENUE—			
Repayment of Advances	5,229,457.83	4,284,758.58 [b]	944,699.25
Repayment of advances for payment of interest, exchange charges and contributions to sinking funds of Metropolitan Water District and local government bonds	1,087,573.28	3,606,204.38	- 2,518,631.10
Repayment of interest on interim bonds	— —	500,000.00	- 500,000.00
Repayment of pre-war loan	2,000.00	10,000.00	- 8,000.00
Repayment of advances for the revision of real estate property assessments in the provinces and chartered cities, R. A. No. 78	180,432.92	168,554.20	11,878.72
Repayment of advances on interim bonds	3,959,451.63	— —	3,959,451.63
Total Revenue	630,696,558.16	708,798,324.22	- 78,101,766.06
TRANSFERS FROM FIDUCIARY AND OTHER FUNDS:			
Bureau of Mines Trust Fund	72.98	— —	72.98
Bureau of the Treasury Miscellaneous—Fiduciary Fund	100,000.00	— —	100,000.00
Total Transfer	100,072.98	— —	100,072.98
Total Revenue and Transfers	630,796,631.14	708,798,324.22	- 78,001,693.08
EXPENDITURES:			
Education	167,370,594.98	152,871,371.78	14,499,223.20
Defense and Maintenance of Law and Order	169,560,398.49	185,724,646.21	- 16,164,247.72
Economic Development	151,015,822.37	167,805,502.99	- 16,789,680.62
Conservation and development of natural resources	7,569,729.00	4,025,556.07	3,544,172.93
Development of commerce	34,637,398.18	28,375,074.97	6,262,323.21
Development of plant industry	37,472,424.50	32,305,821.08	5,166,603.42
Development of animal industry	1,894,984.72	1,523,543.18	371,441.54
Development of mineral resources	1,172,081.10	942,274.71	229,806.39
Postal and communication service	21,058,134.80	17,744,485.36	3,313,649.44
General economic and scientific investigation and research	1,596,788.78	1,278,012.07	318,776.71
Outlays and investments	12,288,991.16	55,644,803.49	- 43,355,812.33
Operations of commercial and industrial units	13,150,198.03	11,040,282.86	2,109,915.17
Philippine Council for United States Aid Counterpart Fund	20,175,092.10	14,925,649.20	5,249,442.90

TABLE 97.—*Consolidated Statement of Revenue and Expenditures of the National Government*

General, Special and Bond Funds

Fiscal Years 1952 *and* 1953 — *Concluded*

(Pesos)

Item	1953	1952[a]	Increase or decrease (-)
EXPENDITURES—			
Social Welfare	47,576,343.39	43,173,622.44	4,402,720.95
Charity and social service	3,928,576.98	2,883,303.45	1,045,273.53
Social and economic improvement of laborers and employees	1,774,688.57	1,308,068.91	466,619.66
Correction of offenders	1,321,587.66	1,906,653.80	- 585,066.14
Pensions and gratuities	19,289,855.04	19,070,749.79	219,105.25
Public health and sanitation	21,261,635.14	18,004,846.49	3,256,788.65
Administration	55,845,993.75	50,515,591.65	5,330,402.10
Revenue collection service	8,180,451.63	7,006,447.47	1,174,004.16
Custody of public funds	295,534.51	281,302.99	14,231.52
Protection of life and property from force majeure	1,191,173.76	1,353,618.79	- 162,445.03
Supervision of immigration	590,563.40	490,446.37	100,117.03
Supervision and regulation of public utilities	595,011.34	524,419.43	70,591.91
Meteorological and seismical service	624,415.15	581,848.39	42,566.76
Diplomatic service	4,029,088.60	4,494,638.47	- 465,549.87
Publicity	135,797.70	187,575.36	- 51,777.66
Legislation	7,402,093.87	6,773,145.50	628,948.37
Executive direction and control	25,939,185.66	22,879,542.63	3,059,643.03
Administration of justice	6,862,678.13	5,942,606.25	920,071.88
Public Debt[1]	37,449,598.98[c]	34,656,520.25[c]	2,793,078.73
Aids and Transfers	2,237,456.60	652,500.63	1,584,955.97
Total Expenditures and Transfers	631,056,208.56	635,399,755.95	- 4,343,547.39
SURPLUS OR DEFICIT (-)	- 259,577.42	73,398,568.27	- 73,658,145.69

SOURCE OF BASIC DATA: General Auditing Office.

[1] Refers to borrowings the servicing and redemption of which are covered in the operations of the funds in the consolidation.

[a] Revised consistent with the adjustments made with respect to the data on income and expenditures for fiscal year 1953.

[b] Exclusive of P265,091.27 repayment of the amount still due from the Armed Forces of the Philippines under the terms of the Romulo-Snyder Agreement.

[c] Excludes the annual installments on the loans from the U. S. Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the U. S. Government under the Romulo-Snyder Agreement and the U. S War Assets Administration, the amount earmarked to amortize the loan from the International Monetary Fund and contributions to sinking funds. The amount of P164,145.90 remitted to the U. S. War Assets Administration in fiscal year 1952 was, however, not taken up in the books of both the Bureau of Treasury and the General Auditing Office during that period.

TABLE 98.—*Statement of Revenue and Expenditures of the National Government, General Fund, Fiscal Years* 1952 *and* 1953

(Pesos)

Item	1953	1952[a]	Increase or decrease (-)
REVENUE:			
Revenue from Taxation	482,544,085.15	545,218,054.12	- 62,673,968.97
Import duties	28,291,958.77	32,171,861.99	- 3,879,903.22
Excise tax	233,028,625.40	262,150,137.83	- 29,121,512.43
License and business tax	133,356,755.66	156,588,996.79	- 23,232,241.13
Income tax	117,500,768.77	109,255,237.24	8,245,531.53
War profits tax	94,503.34	201,786.66	- 107,283.32
Documentary stamp tax	6,917,712.93	7,829,914.17	- 912,201.24
Tonnage dues	662,931.00	596,606.89	66,324.11
Immigration tax	2,829,036.20	3,417,110.15	- 588,073.95
Inheritance tax	2,906,602.34	3,315,261.86	- 408,659.52
Franchise tax	1,726,057.32	1,881,444.67	- 155,387.35
Residence tax	3,891,616.15	4,542,376.54	- 650,760.39
Apportionment of internal revenue to local governments	- 48,662,482.73	- 36,732,680.67	- 11,929,802.06
Incidental Revenue	6,064,367.97	6,241,421.92	- 177,053.95
Revenue from public forests	3,574,052.14	4,064,659.12	- 490,606.98
Fines and penalties, internal revenue taxes	2,095,696.02	1,864,142.76	231,553.26
Apportionment of internal revenue to local governments	- 157,594.09	- 181,689.73	24,095.64
Fines and forfeitures	341,241.13	224,299.52	116,941.61
Sales of public domain	3,612.96	69,103.60	- 65,490.64
Other incidental revenue (Registration of corporations, trade-marks and patents; and rental of water power, section 22, Act 2152)	207,359.81	200,906.65	6,453.16
Earnings and Other Credits	49,629,995.09	53,984,808.45	- 4,354,813.36
Operating income of commercial and industrial units	11,627,407.41	10,880,988.14	746,419.27
Income incidental to functional activities	36,942,292.05	32,818,078.25	4,124,213.80
Receipts from the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes	50,710.70	754,956.59	- 704,245.89
Other credits—			
Sales of fixed property	24,080.43	85,977.68	- 61,897.25
Prior year credits	971,896.49	7,825,009.58	- 6,853,113.09
Voluntary contributions	— —	56,700.14	- 56,700.14
Inventory adjustments (sales stock and supplies and materials)	13,607.57	63,098.07	- 49,490.50
Dividend from investments in the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, Executive Order No. 92	— —	1,500,000.00	- 1,500,000.00
Gains from liquidation of fixed assets	0.44	— —	0.44
Repayment of Advances	1,089,573.28	3,616,204.38[b]	- 2,526,631.10
Repayment of advances for interest and annuity on Metropolitan Water District and local government bonds	1,087,573.28	3,606,204.38	- 2,518,631.10
Repayment of pre-war loan	2,000.00	10,000.00	- 8,000.00
Total Revenue	539,328,021.49	609,060,488.87	- 69,732,467.38

TABLE 98.—*Statement of Revenue and Expenditures of the National Government, General Fund, Fiscal Years* 1952 *and* 1953—*Continued*

(Pesos)

Item	1953	1952[a]	Increase or decrease (-)
TRANSFERS AND REVERSIONS FROM THE VARIOUS SPECIAL AND OTHER FUNDS:			
Fidelity Insurance Fund, Section 325, Act 2711	81,849.51	188,053.15	- 106,203.64
Road and Bridge Fund, Act No. 3932	29,778.43	91,739.39	- 61,960.96
Assessment Advance Fund, Republic Act No. 78	180,432.92	168,554.20	11,878.72
Export Control Committee, Republic Act No. 613 as amended by Republic Act No. 824	34,813.89	35,022.53	- 208.64
Promotion and Development of Agriculture and Industry in Penal Colonies Act No. 4012	222.32	345.65	- 123.33
Port Works Fund, Act 3592	— —	303.38	- 303.38
Bureau of Mines Trust Fund	72.98	— —	72.98
Total Transfers and Reversions	327,170.05	484,018.30	- 156,848.25
Total Revenue and Transfers and Reversions	539,655,191.54	609,544,507.17	- 69,889,315.63
EXPENDITURES:			
Education	160,105,065.20	147,308,958.53	12,796,106.67
Defense and Maintenance of Law and Order	164,111,066.80	181,700,482.62	- 17,589,415.82
Economic Development	69,647,334.77	64,950,986.92	4,696,347.85
Conservation and development of natural resources	6,142,556.60	3,110,862.29	3,031,694.31
Development of commerce	9,845,606.84	9,553,330.88	292,275.96
Development of plant industry	5,592,354.75	6,418,783.82	- 826,429.07
Development of animal industry	1,431,466.26	949,452.65	482,013.61
Development of mineral resources	853,033.49	608,855.21	244,178.28
Postal and communication service	21,058,134.80	17,744,485.36	3,313,649.44
General economic and scientific investigation and research	1,596,788.78	1,278,012.07	318,776.71
Outlays and investments	2,952,301.15	10,361,555.44	- 7,409,254.29
Philippine Council for United States Aid Counterpart Fund	20,175,092.10	14,925,649.20	5,249,442.90
Social Welfare	46,937,473.19	42,690,373.50	4,247,099.69
Charity and social service	3,667,797.68	2,628,011.50	1,039,786.18
Social and economic improvement of laborers and employees	1,544,552.48	1,104,926.82	439,625.66
Correction of offenders	1,321,587.66	1,906,653.80	- 585,066.14
Pensions and gratuities	19,289,855.04	19,045,934.89	243,920.15
Public health and sanitation	21,113,680.33	18,004,846.49	3,108,833.84
Administration	49,413,217.21	45,007,088.47	4,406,128.74
Revenue collection service	7,503,718.90	6,414,522.49	1,089,196.41
Custody of public funds	295,534.51	281,302.99	14,231.52
Protection of life and property from force majeure	495,043.52	691,190.77	- 196,147.25
Supervision of immigration	590,563.40	490,446.37	100,117.03

TABLE 98.—*Statement of Revenue and Expenditures of the National Government, General Fund, Fiscal Years* 1952 *and* 1953—*Concluded*

(Pesos)

Item	1953	1952[a]	Increase or decrease (-)
EXPENDITURES—			
Administration—			
Supervision and regulation of public utilities	462,244.00	417,007.77	45,236.23
Meteorological and seismical service	624,415.15	581,848.39	42,566.76
Diplomatic service	4,029,088.60	4,494,638.47	- 465,549.87
Publicity	135,797.70	187,575.36	- 51,777.66
Legislation	7,402,093.87	6,773,145.50	628,948.37
Executive direction and control	21,012,039.43	18,732,804.11	2,279,235.32
Administration and justice	6,862,678.13	5,942,606.25	920,071.88
Public Debt[1]	37,244,658.98[c]	34,295,580.25[c]	2,949,078.73
Aids and Transfers	7,455,883.01	5,216,328.35	2,239,554.66
Total Expenditures and Transfers	534,914,699.16	521,169,798.64	13,744,900.52
SURPLUS OR DEFICIT (-)	4,740,492.38	88,374,708.53	- 83,634,216.15

SOURCE OF BASIC DATA: General Auditing Office.

[1] Refers to borrowings the servicing and redemption of which are covered in the operations of the General Fund.

[a] Revised consistent with the adjustments made with respect to the data on income and expenditures for fiscal year 1953.

[b] Exclusive of P265.091.27 repayment of the amount still due from the Armed Forces of the Philippines under the terms of the Romulo-Snyder Agreement.

[c] Excludes the annual installments on the loans from the U. S. Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the U. S. Government under the Romulo-Snyder Agreement and the U. S. War Assets Administration, the amount earmarked to amortize the loan from the International Monetary Fund and contributions to sinking funds. The amount of P164.145.90 remitted to the U. S. War Assets Administration in fiscal year 1952 was, however, not taken up in the books of both the Bureau of Treasury and the General Auditing Office during that period.

TABLE 99.—*Statement of Revenue and Expenditures of the National Government, Special Fund, Fiscal Years* 1952 *and* 1953

(Pesos)

Item	1953	1952	Increase or decrease (-)
REVENUE:			
Revenue from Taxation	43,768,627.56	53,800,723.72	- 10,032,096.16
Excise tax (motor fuel, section 142, Comm. Act No. 466)	48,155,047.12	51,239,401.35	- 3,084,354.23
Apportionment of Motor Fuel Fund to local governments (section 361, Comm. Act No. 466)	- 20,772,334.00	- 13,093,774.00	- 7,678,560.00
License and business tax (motor vehicles, Act No. 3992 as amended by Comm. Act No. 123, etc.)	18,450,698.68	17,779,851.11	670,847.57
Apportionment of Motor Vehicle Fund to local governments (Act No. 3992 as amended)	- 6,631,280.00	- 5,962,159.00	- 669,121.00
Wharfage fees (Act No. 3592 as amended by Comm. Act No. 130)	4,566,495.76	3,837,404.26	729,091.50
Incidental Revenue	1,845,521.67	2,480,642.66	- 635,120.99
Revenue from public forests	1,000,015.98	1,246,207.24	- 246,191.26
Fines and forfeitures	229,932.90	176,714.43	53,218.47
Sales of public domain	615,572.79	1,057,720.99	- 442,148.20
Earnings and Other Credits	41,457,393.33	42,678,046.82	- 1,220,653.49
Operating income of commercial and industrial units	12,433,247.54	12,850,483.58	- 417,236.04
Income incidental to functional activities	11,890,961.23	10,686,532.93	1,204,428.30
Interest on loans and investments	8,954,807.80	454,309.31	8,500,498.49
Other credits—			
Sales of surplus property	55,791.05	795,783.73	- 739,992.68
Sales of other fixed property	121,730.08	62,066.17	59,663.91
Prior year credits	7,935,081.32	17,767,548.02	- 9,832,466.70
Inventory adjustments (sales stock, and supplies and materials)	65,774.31	61,323.08	4,451.23
Repayment of Advances—			
For the revision of real property assessment in the provinces and chartered cities	180,432.92	168,554.20	11,878.72
Total Revenue	87,251,975.48	99,127,967.40	- 11,875,991.92
APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED FROM THE GENERAL FUND AND OTHER FUNDS:			
University of the Philippines, Executive Order No. 392 and Republic Act No. 424	2,396,000.00	1,722,587.00	673,413.00
Care and Maintenance of Neglected Children Fund, Executive Order No. 392 and Republic Act No. 424	50,000.00	50,000.00	— —
Public Land Survey Subdivision, Comm. Act No. 310	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	— —
Motor Vehicle Office, Republic Act No. 250	368.54	2,725.25	- 2,356.71

TABLE 99.—*Statement of Revenue and Expenditures of the National Government, Special Fund, Fiscal Years* 1952 *and* 1953—*Continued*

(Pesos)

Item	1953	1952	Increase or decrease (-)
APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED FROM THE GENERAL FUND AND OTHER FUNDS: (continued)			
Philippine Normal College	432,161.82	426,698.18	5,463.64
Central Luzon Agricultural College, Republic Act No. 673	386,730.00	259,445.00	127,285.00
Normal Hall Fund, Republic Acts Nos. 88, 1943 and 670	177.82	1,406.91	- 1,229.09
National Cooperatives and Small Business Corporation, Republic Act No. 713	346.85	101,965.38	- 101,618.53
Donated Library Books Revolving Fund, Republic Act No. 816	14,315.51	— —	14,315.51
Budget Commission — Miscellaneous. Special Fund	13,487.72	— —	13,487.72
General Auditing Office — Miscellaneous Special Fund	13,590.00	— —	13,590.00
Philippine College of Commerce, Republic Act No. 816	104,180.21	— —	104,180.21
Home Industries and Crafts Revolving Fund, Republic Act No. 816	133,030.00	— —	133,030.00
Manila Trading Center and Exchange, Republic Act No. 816	17,352.28	— —	17,352.28
Iloilo School of Arts and Trades, Republic Act No. 816	130,412.80	— —	130,412.80
Mindanao Agricultural College, Republic Act No. 816	107,010.00	— —	107,010.00
Total Transfers of Appropriations..	5,799,163.55	4,564,827.72	1,234,335.83
Total Revenue and Transfers....	93,051,139.03	103,692,795.12	- 10,641,656.09
EXPENDITURES:			
Education	7,265,529.78	5,562,413.25	1,703,116.53
Defense and Maintenance of Law and Order	5,449,331.69	4,024,163.59	1,425,168.10
Economic Development	70,521,568.60	54,012,525.78	16,509,042.82
Conservation and development of natural resources	1,427,172.40	914,693.78	512,478.62
Development of commerce	24,628,068.49	18,568,993.20	6,059,075.29
Development of plant industry	30,533,563.61	22,562,647.86	7,970,915.75
Development of animal industry	463,518.46	574,090.53	- 110,572.07
Development of mineral resources	319,047.61	333,419.50	- 14,371.89
Outlays and investments	— —	18,398.05	- 18,398.05
Operation of commercial and industrial units	13,150,198.03	11,040,282.86	2,109,915.17
Social Welfare	638,870.20	483,248.94	155,621.26
Charity and social service	260,779.30	255,291.95	5,487.35
Social and economic improvement of laborers and employees	230,136.09	203,142.09	26,994.00
Pensions and gratuities	— —	24,814.90	- 24,814.90
Public health and sanitation	147,954.81	— —	147,954.81

TABLE 99.—*Statement of Revenue and Expenditures of the National Government, Special Fund, Fiscal Years* 1952 *and* 1953 — *Concluded*

(Pesos)

Item	1953	1952	Increase or decrease (-)
EXPENDITURES (continued)—			
Administration	6,255,857.38	5,192,582.34	1,063,275.04
Revenue collection service	676,732.73	591,924.98	84,807.75
Protection of life and property from force majeure	532,407.39	409,677.13	122,730.26
Supervision and regulation of public utilities	132,767.34	107,411.66	25,355.68
Executive direction and control	4,913,949.92	4,083,568.57	830,381.35
Public Debt	204,940.00	360,940.00	- 156,000.00
Aids and Transfers	907,834.21	485,018.30	422,815.91
Total Expenditures and Transfers	91,243,931.86	70,120,892.20	21,123,039.66
SURPLUS OR DEFICIT (-)	1,807,207.17	33,571,902.92	- 31,764,695.75

SOURCE OF BASIC DATA: General Auditing Office.

TABLE 100.—*Statement of Revenue and Expenditures of the National Government*
Bond Fund, Fiscal Years 1952 *and* 1953

(Pesos)

Item	1953	1952	Increase or decrease (–)
REVENUE:			
Incidental Revenue—			
Fines and forfeitures	— —	3,678.86	– 3,678.86
Earnings and Other Credits	157,109.56	106,189.09	50,920.47
Income incidental to functional activities	88,836.44	90,282.04	– 1,445.60
Inventory adjustments (sales stock and supplies and materials)	— —	30.10	– 30.10
Prior year credits	33,830.78	10,876.95	22,953.83
Sales of fixed assets	34,442.34	5,000.00	29,442.34
Repayment of Advances—			
Repayment of advances on interim bonds, Republic Act No. 266	3,959,451.63	500,000.00	3,459,451.63
Total Revenue	4,116,561.19	609,867.95	3,506,693.24
TRANSFERS FROM THE TREASURY MISCELLANEOUS — FIDUCIARY FUND	100,000.00	— —	100,000.00
Total Revenue and Transfers	4,216,561.19	609,867.95	3,606,693.24
EXPENDITURES:			
Economic Development	10,846,919.00	48,841,990.29	– 37,995,071.29
Development of commerce	163,722.85	252,750.89	– 89,028.04
Development of plant industry	1,346,506.14	3,324,389.40	– 1,977,883.26
Outlays and investments	9,336,690.01	45,264,850.00	– 35,928,159.99
Administration	176,919.16	315,920.84	– 139,001.68
Protection of life and property from force majeure	163,722.85	252,750.89	– 89,028.04
Executive direction and control	13,196.31	63,169.95	– 49,973.64
Total Expenditures	11,023,838.16	49,157,911.13	– 38,134,072.97
SURPLUS OF DEFICIT (–)	– 6,807,276.97	– 48,548,043.18	41,740,766.21

SOURCE OF BASIC DATA: General Auditing Office.

TABLE 101.—*Public Debt Outstanding Classified by Levels of Government As of December* 31, 1952-1953

(Pesos)

Item	1953	1952	Increase or decrease (—)
TOTAL OUTSTANDING[1]	1,103,636,515.37	790,181,507.60	313,455,007.77
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	854,907,636.77	633,335,258.06	221,572,378.71
National Public Improvement Bonds	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	— —
Rehabilitation and Development Bonds[2]	200,000,000.00	200,000,000.00	— —
Backpay Obligation to Pre-war Government Employees[3]	216,000,000.00	216,000,000.00	— —
Loan from the International Monetary Fund[4]	22,000,000.00	22,000,000.00	— —
Loan from the U.S. Government[5]	45,887,965.58	52,887,965.58[b]	– 7,000,000.00
Treasury Notes	200,000.00	10,093,800.00	– 9,893,800.00
Budgetary Loan from the U.S. Reconstruction Finance Corporation[6]	96,000,000.00[a]	108,000,000.00	– 12,000,000.00
Treasury Bills	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	— —
National Planning Commission Development Bonds[7]	625,315.90	625,315.90	— —
Certificates of Indebtedness to Holders of Emergency Currency[8]	5,052,897.89	4,422,573.44[b]	630,324.45
Loan from the U.S. War Assets Administration[9]	1,641,457.40[c]	1,805,603.14	– 164,145.74
Backpay Obligation to Veterans of World War II[10]	250,000,000.00	— —	250,000,000.00
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	35,916,300.00	35,862,300.00	54,000.00
Occidental Negros Public Improvement Bonds	222,300.00	222,300.00	— —
Cebu Public Improvement Bonds	500,000.00	500,000.00	— —
Backpay Obligation to Pre-war Government Employees[3]	35,000,000.00	35,000,000.00	— —
Leyte Loan from the Central Bank of the Philippines	194,000.00	140,000.00	54,000.00
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT—			
Backpay Obligation to Pre-war Government Employees[3]	18,000,000.00	18,000,000.00	— —
CITY GOVERNMENT	14,270,000.00	14,195,000.00	75,000.00
Manila Public Improvement Bonds	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	— —
Iloilo Public Improvement Bonds	350,000.00	350,000.00	— —
Bacolod Sewer and Waterworks Bonds	120,000.00	120,000.00	— —
Cebu Sewer and Waterworks Bonds	350,000.00	350,000.00	— —
Davao Sewer and Waterworks Bonds	350,000.00	350,000.00	— —
Backpay Obligation to Pre-war Government Employees[3]	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	— —
Baguio Loan from the Central Bank of the Philippines	100,000.00	— —	100,000.00
Tacloban Loan from the Central Bank of the Philippines	— —	25,000.00	– 25,000.00

TABLE 101.—*Public Debt Outstanding Classified by Levels of Government As of December 31, 1952-1953 — Concluded*

(Pesos)

Item	1953	1952	Increase or decrease (—)
GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS....	180,542,578.60	88,788,949.54	91,753,629.06
Metropolitan Water District Bonds....	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	— —
National Power Corporation Bonds....	8,500,000.00	8,500,000.00	— —
Rehabilitation Finance Corporation Bonds[11].....	108,042,578.60	56,288,949.54	51,753,629.06
Backpay Obligation to Pre-war Government Employees[3].....	21,000,000.00	21,000,000.00	— —
National Power Corporation Loan from the Export-Import Bank[12].....	40,000,000.00	— —	40,000,000.00

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: National Treasury.
General Auditing Office.
Philippine National Bank.
Rehabilitation Finance Corporation.
Securities Market Department, Central Bank of the Philippines.
Accounting Department, Central Bank of the Philippines.

[1] Exclusive of bonds issued prior to May 1, 1934 which are fully covered by the Special Trust Account to which the last installment was remitted on October 23, 1951.

[2] No sinking fund provisions; all other bonds, except Rehabilitation Finance Corporation Bonds, are covered by sinking funds.

[3] Estimated by the Department of Finance; obligation assumed and sinking fund started July, 1948; no proceeds were derived from this obligation. As of December 31, 1953; the amount of P29,054,374.59 has been disbursed by the National Treasury in pursuance of the provisions of Rep. Act 800 authorizing the annual cash redemption of 10% of backpay due pre-war government employees. The breakdown, however, of this amount by levels of government is not yet available.

[4] Loan of September 29, 1950 due 1955; non-interest bearing; non-negotiable.

[5] Estimated; due in ten (10) annual installments at 2-1/2 per cent annual interest. The amount estimated in the Agreement was $35 million (P70 million). Only the amount of P66,887,965.58 was transferred to the Treasurer of the Philippines. Latest information reveal that the U. S. Army auditors had placed the balance that should have been available for transfer at P71,025,400.76.

[6] Payable in twenty (20) equal semi-annual installments on January 1 and July 1 of each year, the first such installment to be paid on January 1, 1952.

[7] 3% loan of August 1, 1951 due 1956.

[8] Due in 20 years; non-interest bearing; non-negotiable. No proceeds were derived from this obligation.

[9] 3% loan of January 15, 1948 due January 1, 1963, consisting of two promissory notes amounting to $914,942.00 and $101,542.52, respectively, and payable in thirteen (13) annual installments, the first such installment to be paid on March 15, 1951, and the remaining installments to be paid every January 1 thereafter starting in 1952.

[10] Estimated by the National Treasury; no proceeds were derived from this obligation.

[11] No sinking fund provisions.

[12] 4% loan of February, August and October, 1953 due January 16, 1975; payable in forty (40) equal semi-annual installments, the first such installment to be paid on July 16, 1955, and the remaining installments to be paid every January 16 and July 16 thereafter.

[a] The amount of $3 million (P6 million) was remitted to PNBNY, through the National City Bank of New York, on December 23, 1953 in payment of the installment due January 1, 1954.

[b] Adjusted.

[c] The amount of $82,072.87 (P164,145.74) was remitted to PNBNY, through the National City Bank of New York, on December 23, 1953 in payment of the installment due January 1, 1954.

TABLE 102.—*Public Debt Outstanding Classified by Periods of Maturity As of December* 31, 1952-1953

(Pesos)

Item	1953	1952	Increase or decrease (—)
TOTAL OUTSTANDING[1]	1,103,636,515.37	790,181,507.60	313,455,007.77
LONG TERM	1,006,253,762.01	685,430,270.38	320,823,491.63
National Government	760,215,199.55	528,749,020.84	231,466,178.71
National Public Improvement Bonds	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	— —
Rehabilitation and Development Bonds[2]	200,000,000.00	200,000,000.00	— —
Backpay Obligation to Pre-war Government Employees[3]	216,000,000.00	216,000,000.00	— —
Loan from the U.S. Government[5]	24,887,965.58	31,887,965.58[a]	- 7,000,000.00
Budgetary Loan from the U.S. Reconstruction Finance Corporation[6]	60,000,000.00	72,000,000.00	- 12,000,000.00
National Planning Commission Development Bonds[7]	625,315.90	625,315.90	— —
Certificates of Indebtedness to Holders of Emergency Currency[8]	5,052,897.89	4,422,573.44[a]	630,324.45
Loan from the U.S. War Assets Administration[9]	1,149,020.18	1,313,165.92	- 164,145.74
Backpay Obligation to Veterans of World War II[10]	250,000,000.00	— —	250,000,000.00
Provincial Government	35,722,300.00	35,722,300.00	— —
Occidental Negros Public Improvement Bonds	222,300.00	222,300.00	— —
Cebu Public Improvement Bonds	500,000.00	500,000.00	— —
Backpay Obligation to Pre-war Government Employees[3]	35,000,000.00	35,000,000.00	— —
Municipal Government—			
Backpay Obligation to Pre-war Government Employees[3]	18,000,000.00	18,000,000.00	— —
City Government	14,170,000.00	14,170,000.00	— —
Manila Public Improvement Bonds	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	— —
Iloilo Public Improvement Bonds	350,000.00	350,000.00	— —
Bacolod Sewer and Waterworks Bonds	120,000.00	120,000.00	— —
Cebu Sewer and Waterworks Bonds	350,000.00	350,000.00	— —
Davao Sewer and Waterworks Bonds	350,000.00	350,000.00	— —
Backpay Obligation to Pre-war Government Employees[3]	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	— —
Government Corporations	178,146,262.46	88,788,949.54	89,357,312.92
Metropolitan Water District Bonds	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	— —
National Power Corporation Bonds	8,500,000.00	8,500,000.00	— —
Rehabilitation Finance Corporation Bonds[11]	108,042,578.60	56,288,949.54	51,753,629.06
Backpay Obligation to Pre-war Government Employees[3]	21,000,000.00	21,000,000.00	— —
National Power Corporation Loan from the Export-Import Bank[12]	37,603,683.86	— —	37,603,683.86

TABLE 102.—*Public Debt Outstanding Classified by Periods of Maturity As of December 31, 1952-1953—Continued*

(Pesos)

Item	1953	1952	Increase or decrease (—)
MIDDLE TERM	62,724,607.62	60,528,291.48	2,196,316.14
National Government	60,328,291.48	60,528,291.48	– 200,000.00
Loan from the International Monetary Fund[4]	22,000,000.00	22,000,000.00	— —
Loan from the U.S. Government[5]	14,000,000.00	14,000,000.00	— —
Budgetary Loan from the U.S. Reconstruction Finance Corporation[6]	24,000,000.00	24,000,000.00	— —
Treasury Notes	— —	200,000.00	– 200,000.00
Loan from the U.S. War Assets Administration[9]	328,291.48	328,291.48	— —
Government Corporations—			
National Power Corporation Loan from the Export-Import Bank[12]	2,396,316.14	— —	2,396,316.14
SHORT TERM	34,658,145.74	44,222,945.74	– 9,564,800.00
National Government	34,364,145.74	44,057,945.74	– 9,693,800.00
Loan from the U.S. Government[5]	7,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	— —
Budgetary Loan from the U.S. Reconstruction Finance Corporation[6]	12,000,000.00[b]	12,000,000.00	— —
Treasury Notes	200,000.00	9,893,800.00	– 9,693,800.00
Treasury Bills	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	— —
Loan from the U.S. War Assets Administration[9]	164,145.74[c]	164,145.74	— —
Provincial Government—			
Leyte Loan from the Central Bank of the Philippines	194,000.00	140,000.00	54,000.00
City Government	100,000.00	25,000.00	75,000.00
Baguio Loan from the Central Bank of the Philippines	100,000.00	— —	100,000.00
Tacloban Loan from the Central Bank of the Philippines	— —	25,000.00	– 25,000.00

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: National Treasury.
General Auditing Office.
Philippine National Bank.
Rehabilitation Finance Corporation.
Securities Market Department, Central Bank of the Philippines.
Accounting Department, Central Bank of the Philippines.

[1] Exclusive of bonds issued prior to May 1, 1934 which are fully covered by the Special Trust Account to which the last installment was remitted on October 23, 1951.

[2] No sinking fund provisions; all other bonds, except Rehabilitation Finance Corporation Bonds, are covered by sinking funds.

TABLE 102.—*Public Debt Outstanding Classified by Periods of Maturity As of December 31, 1952-1953 — Concluded*

[8] Estimated by the Department of Finance: obligation assumed and sinking fund started July, 1948; no proceeds were derived from this obligation. As of December 31, 1953 the amount of P29,054,374.59 has been disbursed by the National Treasury in pursuance of the provisions of Rep. Act 800 authorizing the annual cash redemption of 10% of backpay due pre-war government employees. The breakdown, however, of this amount by levels of government is not yet available.

[4] Loan of September 29, 1950 due 1955; non-interest bearing; non-negotiable.

[5] Estimated; due in ten (10) annual installments at 2-1/2 per cent annual interest. The amount estimated in the Agreement was $35 million (P70 million). Only the amount of P66,887,965.58 was transferred to the Treasurer of the Philippines. Latest information reveal that the U. S. Army auditors had placed the balance that should have been available for transfer at P71,025,400.76.

[6] Payable in twenty (20) equal semi-annual installments on January 1 and July 1 of each year, the first such installment to be paid on January 1, 1952.

[7] 3% loan of August 1, 1951 due 1956.

[8] Due in 20 years; non-interest bearing; non-negotiable. No proceeds were derived from this obligation.

[9] 3% loan of January 15, 1948 due January 1, 1963, consisting of two promissory notes amounting to $914,942.00 and $101,542.52, respectively, and payable in thirteen (13) annual installments, the first such installment to be paid on March 15, 1951 and the remaining installments to be paid every January 1 thereafter starting in 1952.

[10] Estimated by the National Treasury; no proceeds were derived from this obligation.

[11] No sinking fund provisions.

[12] 4% loan of February, August and October, 1953 due January 16, 1975; payable in forty (40) equal semi-annual installments, the first such installment to be paid on July 16, 1955, and the remaining installments to be paid every January 16 and July 16 thereafter.

[a] Adjusted.

[b] The amount of $3 million (P6 million) was remitted to PNBNY, through the National City Bank of New York, on December 23, 1953 in payment of the installment due January 1, 1954.

[c] The amount of $82,072.87 (P164,145.74) was remitted to PNBNY, through the National City Bank of New York, on December 23, 1953 in payment of the instalkment due January 1, 1954.

TABLE 103.—*Public Debt Outstanding Classified into Bonded and Non-Bonded As of December* 31, 1952-1953

(Pesos)

Item	1953	1952	Increase or decrease (-)
TOTAL OUTSTANDING[1]	1,103,636,515.37	790,181,507.60	313,455,007.77
BONDED	327,560,194.50	275,806,565.44	51,753,629.06
National Government	203,125,315.90	203,125,315.90	— —
National Public Improvement Bonds.	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	— —
Rehabilitation and Development Bonds[2]	200,000,000.00	200,000,000.00	— —
National Planning Commission Development Bonds[3]	625,315.90	625,315.90	— —
Provincial Government	722,300.00	722,300.00	— —
Occidental Negros Public Improvement Bonds	222,300.00	222,300.00	— —
Cebu Public Improvement Bonds	500,000.00	500,000.00	— —
City Government	4,170,000.00	4,170,000.00	— —
Manila Public Improvement Bonds	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	— —
Iloilo Public Improvement Bonds	350,000.00	350,000.00	— —
Bacolod Sewer and Waterworks Bonds	120,000.00	120,000.00	— —
Cebu Sewer and Waterworks Bonds.	350,000.00	350,000.00	— —
Davao Sewer and Waterworks Bonds.	350,000.00	350,000.00	— —
Government Corporations	119,542,578.60	67,788,949.54	51,753,629.06
Metropolitan Water District Bonds.	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	— —
National Power Corporation Bonds.	8,500,000.00	8,500,000.00	— —
Rehabilitation Finance Corporation Bonds[4]	108,042,578.60	56,288,949.54	51,753,629.06
NON-BONDED	776,076,320.87	514,374,942.16	261,701,378.71
National Government	651,782,320.87	430,209,942.16	221,572,378.71
Backpay Obligation to Pre-war Government Employees[5]	216,000,000.00	216,000,000.00	— —
Loan from the International Monetary Fund[6]	22,000,000.00	22,000,000.00	— —
Loan from the U.S. Government[7]	45,887,965.58	52,887,965.58[b]	- 7,000,000.00
Treasury Notes	200,000.00	10,093,800.00	- 9,893,800.00
Budgetary Loan from the U.S. Reconstruction Finance Corporation[8]	96,000,000.00[a]	108,000,000.00	- 12,000,000.00
Treasury Bills	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	— —
Certificates of Indebtedness to Holders of Emergency Currency[9]	5,052,897.89	4,422,573.44[b]	630,324.45
Loan from the U.S. War Assets Administration[10]	1,641,457.40[c]	1,805,603.14	- 164,145.74
Backpay Obligation to Veterans of World War II[11]	250,000,000.00	— —	250,000,000.00
Provincial Government	35,194,000.00	35,140,000.00	54,000.00
Backpay Oligation to Pre-war Government Employees[5]	35,000,000.00	35,000,000.00	— —
Leyte Loan from the Central Bank of the Philippines	194,000.00	140,000.00	54,000.00

TABLE 103.—*Public Debt Outstanding Classified into Bonded and Non-Bonded As of December 31, 1952-1953 — Concluded*

(Pesos)

Item	1953	1952	Increase or decrease (-)
NON-BONDED (continued)			
Municipal Government—			
Backpay Obligation to Pre-war Government Employees[5]	18,000,000.00	18,000,000.00	— —
City Government	10,100,000.00	10,025,000.00	75,000.00
Backpay Obligation to Pre-war Government Employees[5]	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	— —
Baguio Loan from the Central Bank of the Philippines	100,000.00	— —	100,000.00
Tacloban Loan from the Central Bank of the Philippines	— —	25,000.00	- 25,000.00
Government Corporations	61,000,000.00	21,000,000.00	40,000,000.00
Backpay Obligation to Pre-war Government Employees[5]	21,000,000.00	21,000,000.00	— —
National Power Corporation Loan from the Export-Import Bank[12]	40,000,000.00	— —	40,000,000.00

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: National Treasury.
General Auditing Office.
Philippine National Bank.
Rehabilitation Finance Corporation.
Securities Market Department, Central Bank of the Philippines.
Accounting Department, Central Bank of the Philippines.

[1] Exclusive of bonds issued prior to May 1, 1934 which are fully covered by the Special Trust Account to which the last installment was remitted on October 23, 1951.

[2] No sinking fund provisions; all other bonds, except Rehabilitation Finance Corporation Bonds, are covered by sinking funds.

[3] 3% loan of August 1, 1951 due 1956.

[4] No sinking fund provisions.

[5] Estimated by the Department of Finance; obligations assumed and sinking fund started July, 1948; no proceeds were derived from this obligation. As of December 31, 1953, the amount of ₱29,054,374.59 has been disbursed by the National Treasury in pursuance of the provisions of Republic Act 800 authorizing the annual cash redemption of 10% of backpay due pre-war government employees. The breakdown, however, of this amount by levels of government is not yet available.

[6] Loan of September 29, 1950 due 1955; non-interest bearing; non-negotiable.

[7] Estimated; due in ten (10) annual installments at 2-1/2 per cent annual interest. The amount estimated in the Agreement was $35 million (₱70 million). Only the amount of ₱66,887,965.58 was transferred to the Treasurer of the Philippines. Latest information reveal that the U. S. Army auditors had placed the balance that should have been available for transfer at ₱71,025,400.76.

[8] Payable in twenty (20) equal semi-annual installments on January 1 and July 1 of each year, the first such installment to be paid on January 1, 1952.

[9] Due in 20 years; non-interest bearing; non-negotiable. No proceeds were derived from this obligation.

[10] 3% loan of January 15, 1948 due January 1, 1963, consisting of two promissory notes amounting to $914,942.00 and $101,542.52, respectively, and payable in thirteen (13) annual installments, the first such installment to be paid on March 15, 1951, and the remaining installments to be paid every January 1 thereafter starting in 1952.

[11] Estimated by the National Treasury; no proceeds were derived from this obligation.

[12] 4% loan of February, August and October, 1953 due January 16, 1975; payable in forty (40) equal semi-annual installments, the first such installment to be paid on July 16, 1955, and the remaining installments to be paid every January 16 and July 16 thereafter.

[a] The amount of $3 million (₱6 million) was remitted to PNBNY, through the National City Bank of New York, on December 23, 1953 in payment of the installment due January 1, 1954.

[b] Adjusted.

[c] The amount of $82,072.87 (₱164,145.74) was remitted to PNBNY, through the National City Bank of New York, on December 23, 1953 in payment of the installment due January 1, 1954.

TABLE 104.—*Public Debt Outstanding Classified into Domestic and Foreign As of December* 31, 1952-1953

(Pesos)

Item	1953	1952	Increase or decrease (—)
TOTAL OUTSTANDING [1]	1,103,636,515.37	790,181,507.60	313,455,007.77
DOMESTIC	898,107,092.39	605,487,938.88	292,619,153.51
National Government	689,378,213.79	448,641,689.34	240,736,524.45
National Public Improvement Bonds	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	— —
Rehabilitation and Development Bonds [2]	200,000,000.00	200,000,000.00	— —
Backpay Obligation to Pre-war Government Employees [3]	216,000,000.00	216,000,000.00	— —
Treasury Notes	200,000.00	10,093,800.00	- 9,893,800.00
Treasury Bills	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	— —
National Planning Commission Development Bonds [4]	625,315.90	625,315.90	— —
Certificates of Indebtedness to Holders of Emergency Currency [5]	5,052,897.89	4,422,573.44 [a]	630,324.45
Backpay Obligation to Veterans of World War II [6]	250,000,000.00	— —	250,000,000.00
Provincial Government	35,916,300.00	35,862,300.00	54,000.00
Occidental Negros Public Improvement Bonds	222,300.00	222,300.00	— —
Cebu Public Improvement Bonds	500,000.00	500,000.00	— —
Backpay Obligation to Pre-war Government Employees [3]	35,000,000.00	35,000,000.00	— —
Leyte Loan from the Central Bank of the Philippines	194,000.00	140,000.00	54,000.00
Municipal Government—			
Backpay Obligation to Pre-war Government Employees [3]	18,000,000.00	18,000,000.00	— —
City Government	14,270,000.00	14,195,000.00	75,000.00
Manila Public Improvement Bonds	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	— —
Iloilo Public Improvement Bonds	350,000.00	350,000.00	— —
Bacolod Sewer and Waterworks Bonds	120,000.00	120,000.00	— —
Cebu Sewer and Waterworks Bonds	350,000.00	350,000.00	— —
Davao Sewer and Waterworks Bonds	350,000.00	350,000.00	— —
Backpay Obligation to Pre-war Government Employees [3]	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	— —
Baguio Loan from the Central Bank of the Philippines	100,000.00	— —	100,000.00
Tacloban Loan from the Central Bank of the Philippines	— —	25,000.00	- 25,000.00
Government Corporations	140,542,578.60	88,788,949.54	51,753,629.06
Metropolitan Water District Bonds	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	— —
National Power Corporation Bonds	8,500,000.00	8,500,000.00	— —
Rehabilitation Finance Corporation Bonds [7]	108,042,578.60	56,288,949.54	51,753,629.06
Backpay Obligation to Pre-war Government Employees [3]	21,000,000.00	21,000,000.00	— —

TABLE 104.—*Public Debt Outstanding Classified into Domestic and Foreign As of December* 31, 1952-1953 — *Continued*

(Pesos)

Item	1953	1952	Increase or decrease (—)
FOREIGN	205,529,422.98	184,693,568.72	20,835,854.26
National Government	165,529,422.98	184,693,568.72	– 19,164,145.74
Loan from the International Monetary Fund [8]	22,000,000.00	22,000,000.00	— —
Loan from the U.S. Government [9]	45,887,965.58	52,887,965.58[a]	– 7,000,000.00
Budgetary Loan from the U.S. Reconstruction Finance Corporation [10]	96,000,000.00[b]	108,000,000.00	– 12,000,000.00
Loan from the U.S. War Assets Administration [11]	1,641,457.40[c]	1,805,603.14	– 164,145.74
Government Corporations—			
National Power Corporation Loan from the Export-Import Bank [12]	40,000,000.00	— —	40,000,000.00

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: National Treasury.
General Auditing Office.
Philippine National Bank.
Rehabilitation Finance Corporation.
Securities Market Department, Central Bank of the Philippines.
Accounting Department, Central Bank of the Philippines.

[1] Exclusive of bonds issued prior to May 1, 1934 which are fully covered by the Special Trust Account to which the last installment was remitted on October 23, 1951.

[2] No sinking fund provisions; all other bonds, except Rehabilitation Finance Corporation Bonds, are covered by sinking funds.

[3] Estimated by the Department of Finance; obligation assumed and sinking fund started July, 1948; no proceeds were derived from this obligation. As of December 31, 1953 the amount of P29,054,374.50 has been disbursed by the National Treasury in pursuance of the provisions of Rep. Act 800 authorizing the annual cash redemption of 10% of backpay due pre-war government employees. The breakdown, however, of this amount by levels of government is not yet available.

[4] 3% loan of August 1, 1951 due 1956.

[5] Due in 20 years; non-interest bearing; non-negotiable. No proceeds were derived from this obligation.

[6] Estimated by the National Treasury; no proceeds were derived from this obligation.

[7] No sinking fund provisions.

[8] Loan of September 29, 1950 due 1955; non-interest bearing; non-negotiable.

[9] Estimated; due in ten (10) annual installments at 2-1/2 per cent annual interest. The amount estimated in the Agreement was $35 million (P70 million). Only the amount of P66,887,965.58 was transferred to the Treasurer of the Philippines. Latest information reveal that the U. S. Army auditors had placed the balance that should have been available for transfer at P71,025,400.76.

[10] Payable in twenty (20) equal semi-annual installments on January 1 and July 1 of each year, the first such installment to be paid on January 1, 1952.

[11] 3% loan of January 15, 1948 due January 1, 1963, consisting of two promissory notes amounting to $914,942.00 and $101,542.52, respectively, and payable in thirteen (13) annual installments, the first such installment to be paid on March 15, 1951, and the remaining installments to be paid every January 1 thereafter starting in 1952.

[12] 4% loan of February, August and October 1953 due January 16, 1975; payable in forty (40) equal semi-annual installments, the first such installment to be paid on July 16, 1955, and the remaining installments to be paid every January 16 and July 16 thereafter.

[a] Adjusted.

[b] The amount of $3 million (P6 million) was remitted to PNBNY, through the National City Bank of New York, on December 23, 1953 in payment of the installment due January 1, 1954.

[c] The amount of $82,072.87 (P164,145.74) was remitted to PNBNY, through the National City Bank of New York, on December 23, 1953 in payment of the installment due January 1, 1954.

TABLE 105.—*Public Debt Outstanding Classified by Purpose of Issue (Budgetary and Developmental) As of December 31, 1952-1953*

(Pesos)

Item	1953	1952	Increase or decrease (—)
TOTAL OUTSTANDING [1]	1,103,636,515.37	790,181,507.60	313,455,007.77
BUDGETARY	734,434,863.47	512,569,339.02	221,865,524.45
National Government	650,140,863.47	428,404,339.02	221,736,524.45
Backpay Obligation to Pre-war Government Employees [2]	216,000,000.00	216,000,000.00	— —
Loan from the International Monetary Fund [3]	22,000,000.00	22,000,000.00	— —
Loan from the U.S. Government [4]	45,887,965.58	52,887,965.58 [b]	- 7,000,000.00
Treasury Notes	200,000.00	10,093,800.00	- 9,893,800.00
Budgetary Loan from the U.S. Reconstruction Finance Corporation [5]	96,000,000.00 [a]	108,000,000.00	- 12,000,000.00
Treasury Bills	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	— —
Certificates of Indebtedness to Holders of Emergency Currency [6]	5,052,897.89	4,422,573.44 [b]	630,324.45
Backpay Obligation to Veterans of World War II [7]	250,000,000.00	— —	250,000,000.00
Provincial Government	35,194,000.00	35,140,000.00	54,000.00
Backpay Obligation to Pre-war Government Employees [2]	35,000,000.00	35,000,000.00	— —
Leyte Loan from the Central Bank of the Philippines	194,000.00	140,000.00	54,000.00
Municipal Government—			
Backpay Obligation to Pre-war Government Employees [2]	18,000,000.00	18,000,000.00	— —
City Government	10,100,000.00	10,025,000.00	75,000.00
Backpay Obligation to Pre-war Government Employees [2]	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	— —
Baguio Loan from the Central Bank of the Philippines	100,000.00	— —	100,000.00
Tacloban Loan from the Central Bank of the Philippines	— —	25,000.00	- 25,000.00
Government Corporations—			
Backpay Obligation to Pre-war Government Employees [2]	21,000,000.00	21,000,000.00	— —
DEVELOPMENTAL	369,201,651.90	277,612,168.58	91,589,483.32
National Government	204,766,773.30	204,930,919.04	- 164,145.74
National Public Improvement Bonds	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	— —
Rehabilitation and Development Bonds [8]	200,000,000.00	200,000,000.00	— —
National Planning Commission Development Bonds [9]	625,315.90	625,315.90	— —
Loan from the U.S. War Assets Administration [10]	1,641,457.40 [c]	1,805,603.14	- 164,145.74

TABLE 105.—*Public Debt Outstanding Classified by Purpose of Issue (Budgetary and Developmental) As of December 31, 1952-1953 — Concluded*

(Pesos)

Item	1953	1952	Increase or decrease (—)
DEVELOPMENTAL (continued)—			
Provincial Government	722,300.00	722,300.00	— —
Occidental Negros Public Improvement Bonds	222,300.00	222,300.00	— —
Cebu Public Improvement Bonds	500,000.00	500,000.00	— —
City Government	4,170,000.00	4,170,000.00	— —
Manila Public Improvement Bonds	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	— —
Iloilo Public Improvement Bonds	350,000.00	350,000.00	— —
Bacolod Sewer and Waterworks Bonds	120,000.00	120,000.00	— —
Cebu Sewer and Waterworks Bonds	350,000.00	350,000.00	— —
Davao Sewer and Waterworks Bonds	350,000.00	350,000.00	— —
Government Corporations	159,542,578.60	67,788,949.54	91,753,629.06
Metropolitan Water District Bonds	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	— —
National Power Corporation Bonds	8,500,000.00	8,500,000.00	— —
Rehabilitation Finance Corporation Bonds [11]	108,042,578.60	56,288,949.54	51,753,629.06
National Power Corporation Loan from the Export-Import Bank [12]	40,000,000.00	— —	40,000,000.00

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA: National Treasury.
General Auditing Office.
Philippine National Bank.
Rehabilitation Finance Corporation.
Securities Market Department, Central Bank of the Philippines.
Accounting Department, Central Bank of the Philippines.

[1] Exclusive of bonds issued prior to May 1, 1934 which are fully covered by the Special Trust Account to which the last installment was remitted on October 23, 1951.

[2] Estimated by the Department of Finance; obligation assumed and sinking fund started July, 1948; no proceeds were derived from this obligation. As of December 31, 1953, the amount of ₱29,054,374.59 has been disbursed by the National Treasury in pursuance of the provisions of Republic Act 800 authorizing the annual cash redemption of 10% of backpay due pre-war government employees. The breakdown, however, of this amount by levels of government is not yet available.

[3] Loan of September 29, 1950 due 1955; non-interest bearing; non-negotiable.

[4] Estimated; due in ten (10) annual installments at 2-1/2 per cent annual interest. The amount estimated in the Agreement was $35 million (₱70 million). Only the amount of ₱66,887,965.58 was transferred to the Treasurer of the Philippines. Latest information reveal that the U. S. Army auditors had placed the balance that should have been available for transfer at ₱71,025,400.76.

[5] Payable in twenty (20) equal semi-annual installments on January 1 and July 1 of each year, the first such installment to be paid on January 1, 1952.

[6] Due in 20 years; non-interest bearing; non-negotiable. No proceeds were derived from this obligation.

[7] Estimated by the National Treasury; no proceeds were derived from this obligation.

[8] No sinking fund provisions; all other bonds, except Rehabilitation Finance Corporation Bonds, are covered by sinking funds.

[9] 3% loan of August 1, 1951 due 1956.

[10] 3% loan of January 15, 1948 due January 1, 1963, consisting of two promissory notes amounting to $914,942.00 and $101,542.52, respectively, and payable in thirteen (13) annual installments, the first such installment to be paid on March 15, 1951, and the remaining installments to be paid every January 1 thereafter starting in 1952.

[11] No sinking fund provisions.

[12] 4% loan of February, August and October, 1953 due January 16, 1975; payable in forty (40) equal semi-annual installments, the first such installment to be paid on July 16, 1955, and the remaining installments to be paid every January 16 and July 16 thereafter.

[a] The amount of $3 million (₱6 million) was remitted to PNBNY, through the National City Bank of New York, on December 23, 1953 in payment of the installment due January 1, 1954.

[b] Adjusted.

[c] The amount of $82,072.87 (₱164,145.74) was remitted to PNBNY, through the National City Bank of New York, on December 23, 1953 in payment of the installment due January 1, 1954.

APPENDIX "I"
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULT OF OPERATIONS

TABLE 106.—*Statement Showing Advances made by the Central Bank under Section 137 of R. A. 265 and the (Interim Bonds) 4% Loan of 1949 (Due 1959), 1950 (Due 1960), 1951 (Due 1961) Issued by the Republic of the Philippines under R. A. 266 as of December 31, 1953*

Item	Interim bond no.	Date of issue	Due and payable	Amount
A. *National Development Company*				
1. Ocean-going Vessels— Construction of three (3) ocean-going vessels in Japan for NDC.				
1st Installment	1	March 11, 1949	March 11, 1959	₱ 469,200.00
2nd Installment	3	April 8, 1949	April 8, 1959	1,181,420.00
3rd Installment	10	June 18, 1949	June 18, 1959	703,800.00
4th Installment	17	August 9, 1949	August 9, 1959	1,173,000.00
5th Installment	24	September 2, 1949	September 2, 1959	1,164,580.00
Additional	43	January 12, 1950	January 12, 1960	31,044.88
6th Installment	44	January 13, 1950	January 13, 1960	1,182,157.04
7th Installment (also 8th Installment)	47	January 19, 1950	January 19, 1960	2,364,309.08
9th Installment	57	April 21, 1950	April 21, 1960	1,182,157.04
10th Installment	73	August 22, 1950	August 22, 1960	1,182,157.02
11th Installment	83	October 27, 1950	October 27, 1960	115,000.00
12th Installment	85	December 6, 1950	December 6, 1960	1,295,131.69
13th Installment	94	February 17, 1951	February 17, 1961	1,182,157.04
14th Installment	99	April 20, 1951	April 20, 1961	1,288,825.14
Total				₱14,514,938.93

Item	Interim bond no.	Date of issue	Due and payable	Amount
2. Reimbursement to National Development Company	19	August 13, 1949	August 13, 1959	₱ 2,500,000.00
To cover advances made on the following projects:				
(a) Pulp and Paper Mills[1]				
(b) Engineer Island Shops[2]				
(c) Nail Plants[3]				
(d) Malangas Coal Mines[1]				
3. Subscription to Shares of Stock—				
(a) Philippine Electric Mfg. Co.	20	August 13, 1949	August 13, 1959	375,000.00
(b) Philippine Airlines, Inc.	26	September 9, 1949	September 9, 1959	1,500,000.00
Total				₱1,875,000.00
4. Textile Project—				
Ilocos Textile Mills at Narvacan Ilocos Sur.				
1st Installment	5	May 1, 1949	May 1, 1959	₱ 500,000.00
2nd Installment	37	November 2, 1949	November 2, 1959	200,000.00
3rd Installment	39	December 1, 1949	December 1, 1959	200,000.00
4th Installment	68	June 10, 1950	June 10, 1960	462,500.00
5th Installment	90	January 12, 1951	January 12, 1961	812,000.00
6th Installment	104	May 15, 1951	May 15, 1961	364,250.00
Total				₱ 2,538,750.00

[1] Transferred to Cebu Portland Cement Company.
[2] Transferred to National Shipyards and Steel Corporation, Executive Order No. 356, dated October 23, 1950.
[3] Sold to Marcelo Rubber and Latex Products, Inc.

Item	Interim bond no.	Date of issue	Due and payable	Amount
5. Paper and Bag Project[1]				
Kraft Paper and bag-making.				
1st Installment	30	October 6, 1949	October 6, 1959	₱ 891,050.00
Total for National Development Co.				₱22,319,738.93
B. *National Power Corporation*				
1. Lumot River Diversion Project—				
Construction of power plant.				
1st Installment	2	April 5, 1949	April 5, 1959	₱ 80,000.00
2nd Installment	6	May 3, 1959	May 3, 1959	100,000.00
3rd Installment	7	June 1, 1949	June 1, 1959	100,000.00
4th Installment	11	July 1, 1949	July 1, 1959	120,000.00
5th Installment	13	August 1, 1949	August 1, 1959	120,000.00
6th Installment	22	September 1, 1949	September 1, 1959	120,000.00
7th Installment	29	October 3, 1949	October 3, 1959	120,000.00
8th Installment	36	November 2, 1949	November 2, 1959	120,000.00
9th Installment	40	December 1, 1949	December 1, 1959	120,000.00
10th Installment	49	February 24, 1950	February 24, 1960	500,000.00
11th Installment	50	March 13, 1950	March 13, 1960	650,000.00
12th Installment	54	April 10, 1950	April 10, 1960	500,000.00
13th Installment	61	May 4, 1950	May 4, 1960	400,000.00
14th Installment	65	June 7, 1950	June 7, 1960	400,000.00
15th Installment	70	July 20, 1950	July 20, 1960	400,000.00
16th Installment	75	August 22, 1950	August 22, 1960	400,000.00
17th Installment	79	October 9, 1950	October 9, 1960	450,000.00
18th Installment	86	December 4, 1950	December 4, 1960	100,000.00
19th Installment	88	January 5, 1951	January 5, 1961	200,000.00
Total				₱ 5,000,000.00

[1] Transferred to Cebu Portland Cement Company.

Item	Interim bond no.	Date of issue	Due and payable	Amount
2. Ambuklao Hydro-Electric Project—				
Construction of Hydro-electric plant.				
1st Installment	64	May 29, 1950	May 29, 1960	₱ 1,000,000.00
2nd Installment	66	June 7, 1950	June 7, 1960	1,000,000.00
3rd Installment	71	July 20, 1950	July 20, 1960	500,000.00
4th Installment	74	August 22, 1950	August 22, 1960	500,000.00
5th Installment	80	October 9, 1950	October 9, 1960	1,000,000.00
6th Installment	87	December 4, 1950	December 4, 1960	1,000,000.00
7th Installment	89	January 5, 1951	January 5, 1961	2,000,000.00
8th Installment	93	February 14, 1951	February 14, 1961	1,000,000.00
9th Installment	95	March 16, 1951	March 16, 1961	1,000,000.00
10th Installment	102	May 15, 1951	May 15, 1961	44,677,090.27
Additional Allotment	102	May 15, 1951	May 15, 1961	7,323,000.00[1]
Total				₱60,000,090.27
3. Maria Cristina Falls Combined Hydro-Electric and Ammonium Sulphate Fertilizer Plant Project—				
Construction of hydro-electric and fertilizer plants at Dansalan, Lanao.				
1st Installment	77	September 26, 1950	September 26, 1960	₱10,000,000.00
2nd Installment	92	February 12, 1951	February 12, 1961	1,000,000.00
3rd Installment	97	March 22, 1951	March 22, 1961	2,000,000.00
4th Installment	103	May 15, 1951	May 15, 1961	3,000,000.00
Total				₱16,000,000.00
Total for National Power Corp.				₱82,000,090.27

[1] This is a part of the P15 million allocated for "other productive and income producing projects" as authorized by the Monetary Board in its Resolution No. 417, dated June 21, 1951.

Item	Interim bond no.	Date of issue	Due and payable	Amount
C. *Land Settlement and Development Corporation*				
Rice and Corn Project—				
To finance mechanized production of rice and corn.				
1st Installment	4	May 3, 1949	May 3, 1959	₱ 1,355,000.00
2nd Installment	8	June 1, 1949	June 1, 1959	250,000.00
3rd Installment	16	August 5, 1949	August 5, 1959	225,000.00
4th Installment	21	August 16, 1949	August 16, 1959	1,630,000.00
5th Installment	27	September 22, 1949	September 22, 1959	540,000.00
6th Installment	32	October 17, 1949	October 17, 1959	2,405,000.00
7th Installment	42	November 15, 1949	November 15, 1959	1,520,000.00
8th Installment	41	December 15, 1949	December 15, 1959	865,000.00
9th Installment	46	February 6, 1950	February 6, 1960	2,375,000.00
10th Installment	51	March 17, 1950	March 17, 1960	1,075,000.00
11th Installment	56	April 17, 1950	April 17, 1960	570,000.00
12th Installment	63	May 16, 1950	May 16, 1960	380,000.00
13th Installment	69	July 7, 1950	July 7, 1960	1,810,000.00
Transferred of allotment from RFC	102	May 15, 1951	May 15, 1961	1,500,000.00
Total for Land Settlement and Development Corporation				₱16,500,000.00
D. *National Shipyards and Steel Corporation*				
1. Bataan National Shipyards—				
1st Installment	18	August 13, 1949	August 13, 1959	₱ 515,230.00
2nd Installment	52	March 22, 1950	March 22, 1960	75,000.00
3rd Installment	53	April 1, 1950	April 1, 1960	100,000.00
4th Installment	58	April 21, 1950	April 21, 1960	1,700,000.00
5th Installment	59	May 2, 1950	May 2, 1960	100,000.00
6th Installment	60	May 3, 1950	May 3, 1960	1,435,178.62
7th Installment	67	June 10, 1950	June 10, 1960	100,000.00
8th Installment	91	February 1, 1951	February 1, 1961	900,000.00
9th Installment	98	April 6, 1951	April 6, 1961	600,000.00
10th Installment	100	May 16, 1951	May 16, 1961	7,474,591.38
Additional Allotment	102	May 15, 1951	May 15, 1961	1,177,600.00
Total				₱14,177,600.00

[1] This is a part of the P15 million allocated for "other productive and income producing projects" as authorized by the Monetary Board in its Resolution No. 417, dated June 21, 1951.

Item	Interim bond no.	Date of issue	Due and payable	Amount
2. Iligan Steel Mill Project—				
1st Installment	25	September 6, 1949	September 6, 1959	₱ 40,000.00
2nd Installment	72	August 22, 1950	August 22, 1960	40,000.00
3rd Installment	76	September 6, 1950	September 6, 1960	200,000.00
4th Installment	78	October 9, 1950	October 9, 1960	1,500,000.00
5th Installment	101	May 15, 1951	May 15, 1961	2,720,000.00
Additional Allotment	102	May 15, 1951	May 15, 1961	3,000,000.00[1]
Total				₱ 7,500,000.00
Total for National Shipyards and Steel Corporation				₱21,677,600.00
E. *Manila Railroad Company*				
Purchase of ten (10) new locomotives, Types (2-8-2) and spare parts from Japan	102	May 15, 1951	May 15, 1961	₱ 1,984,400.00[1]
Total for Manila Railroad Co.				₱ 1,984,400.00
F. *National Abaca and Other Fibers Corporation*				
Davao Abaca Project—				
1st Installment	12	July 8, 1949	July 8, 1959	₱ 495,000.00
2nd Installment	14	August 1, 1949	August 1, 1959	350,000.00
3rd Installment	23	September 3, 1949	September 3, 1959	275,000.00
4th Installment	28	October 3, 1949	October 3, 1959	280,000.00
5th Installment	34	November 1, 1949	November 1, 1959	215,000.00
6th Installment	38	December 1, 1949	December 1, 1959	228,170.80
Total for National Abaca and Other Fibers Corporation				₱ 1,843,170.80

[1] This is a part of the P15 million allocated for "other productive and income producing projects" as authorized by the Monetary Board in its Resolution No. 417, dated June 21, 1951.

Item	Interim bond no.	Date of issue	Due and payable	Amount
G. *Rehabilitation Finance Corporation*				
Advances for Agricultural and Industrial Projects—				
1st Installment	15	August 5, 1949	August 5, 1959	₱ 5,000,000.00
2nd Installment	31	October 13, 1949	October 13, 1959	5,000,000.00
3rd Installment	33	October 27, 1949	October 27, 1959	10,000,000.00
4th Installment	48	February 17, 1950	February 17, 1960	5,000,000.00
5th Installment	55	April 11, 1950	April 11, 1960	5,000,000.00
6th Installment	62	May 11, 1950	May 11, 1960	5,000,000.00
7th Installment	81	October 13, 1950	October 13, 1960	660,000.00
8th Installment	82	October 18, 1950	October 18, 1960	4,500,000.00
9th Installment	84	October 18, 1950	October 18, 1960	500,000.00
Less Amount Returned to the Bureau of Treasury				(2,500,000.00)
Total for Rehabilitation Finance Corporation				₱38,160,000.00
H. *Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources*				
1. Irrigation Pump Administration—				
1st Installment	96	March 16, 1951	March 16, 1961	₱ 1,000,000.00
Amount released by GAO on October 12, 1949, per JV No. A-1330	9	June 10, 1949	June 10, 1959	1,000,000.00
Total				₱ 2,000,000.00

Item	Interim bond no.	Date of issue	Due and payable	Amount
2. Purchase of Commercial Fertilizer— 1st Installment	45	January 18, 1950	January 18, 1960	₱ 1,000,000.00
3. Abaca Mosaic Disease Project— Transfer of allotment from RFC	82	October 18, 1950	October 18, 1960	₱ 500,000.00
4. Purchase of Kaladian Farm— Transfer of allotment from RFC	84	October 18, 1950	October 18, 1960	₱ 500,000.00
5. Subdivision of Kaladian Farm— Additional allotment	102	May 15, 1951	May 15, 1961	₱ 15,000.00[1]
Total for the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources				₱ 4,015,000.00
I. *Bureau of Public Works* 1. Irrigation Project— 1st Installment	9	June 10, 1949	June 10, 1959	₱ 4,000,000.00
2nd Installment	35	November 2, 1949	November 2, 1959	6,000,000.00
Total				₱ 10,000,000.00
2. Jalaur River Irrigation Project— Allotment	102	May 15, 1951	May 15, 1961	₱ 1,500,000.00[1]
Total for Bureau of Public Works				₱ 11,500,000.00
GRAND TOTAL				₱200,000,000.00

[1] This is a part of the ₱15 million allocated for "other productive and income producing projects" as authorized by the Monetary Board in its Resolution No. 417, dated June 21, 1951.

(REPUBLIC ACT NO. 868)

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION THREE OF REPUBLIC ACT NUMBERED SIX HUNDRED, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PRESCRIBE A GRADUATED SCALE FOR THE INCOME TAX ON CORPORATIONS BY AMENDING SECTIONS TWENTY-FOUR AND FIFTY-FOUR OF COMMONWEALTH ACT NUMBERED FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE NATIONAL INTERNAL REVENUE CODE, AS AMENDED, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Section three of Republic Act Numbered Six hundred is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. The provisions of this Act shall apply to income received from January first, nineteen hundred and fifty-one to December thirty-one, nineteen hundred and fifty-four, after the expiration of which later date the provisions of Republic Act Numbered Five hundred and ninety amending sections twenty-four and fifty-four of the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended, shall be in full force and effect."

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, June 16, 1953.

(REPUBLIC ACT NO. 871)

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTIONS ONE AND TWO OF REPUBLIC ACT NUMBERED SIX HUNDRED AND ONE, AS AMENDED, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE EXCHANGE TAX LAW.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Section one of Republic Act Numbered Six hundred and one, as amended by Republic Act Numbered Eight hundred and fourteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. Except as herein otherwise provided, there shall be assessed, collected, and paid a special excise tax of seventeen **per centum** on the value in Philippine peso of foreign exchange sold and/or authorized to be sold by the Central Bank of the Philippines or any of its agents until June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fifty-four."

SEC. 2. Section two of Republic Act Numbered Six hundred and one, as amended by Republic Act Numbered Eight hundred and fourteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The tax provided for in section one of this Act shall not be collected on foreign exchange used for the payment of the cost, transportation and/or other charges incident to importation into the Philippines of rice, flour, canned milk, cattle and beef, canned fish, soya beans, butterfat, chocolate, malt, industrial starch, tapioca, stabilizer and flavors, vitamin concentrate, fertilizers; supplies and equipment purchased directly by or for the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the Civil Aeronautics Administration as certified by the corresponding Department heads; agricultural machineries and implements and their spare parts and accessories, poultry feed; textbooks, reference books, and supplementary readers approved by the Board on Textbooks and/or established public or private educational institutions; newsprint imported by or for publishers for use in the publication of books, pamphlets, magazines and newspapers; book paper, book cloth, chip board and other materials imported for the printing and binding of textbooks, supplementary readers and reference books to be supplied to the Government under contracts with the latter, the quantity thereof to be certified by the Director of Printing; anaesthetics, antibiotics, vitamins, hormones, X-Ray films, laboratory reagents, biologicals, dental supplies, and pharmaceutical drugs necessary for compounding medicines; medical and hospital supplies listed in the appendix to this Act, in quantities to be certified by the Director of Hospitals as actually needed by the hospitals applying therefor; drugs and medicines listed in the said appendix; and such other drugs and medicines as may be certified by the Secretary of Health from time to time to promote and protect the health of the people of the Philippines; articles or containers used, including materials for

the manufacture of tin containers used by the importer himself in the manufacture or preparation of local products for consignment or export abroad; payment in respect of reinsurance, payment in respect of marine and aviation insurance, payment of expenses for the dry-docking and repair abroad of vessels of Philippine register, and for the repair abroad of airplanes of Philippine register, and payment of purchase price or charter fees of airplanes and vessels of Philippine register and spare parts, equipment, accessories of airplanes and vessels of Philippine register; **Provided**, That, before vessels are sent to be drydocked abroad, an estimate of the cost of drydocking should be certified by the Hulls and Boilers Division of the Bureau of Customs, or by a duly qualified marine surveyor abroad and attested by the nearest Philippine Consular official of the place where the dry-docking and/or repair is made, and in case of airplanes and airplane parts, the cost of such repairs and such parts should be certified by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, remittances for payment of living expenses of students studying abroad not exceeding the equivalent of three hundred dollars per month, and for payment of tuition and other school fees; payment of premiums by veterans on life insurance policies under the Government of the United States, payment of premiums and other amounts due by policyholders on life insurance policies issued before December nine, nineteen hundred and forty-nine, and payment of machinery and/or raw materials to be used by new and necessary industries as determined in accordance with Republic Act Numbered Thirty-five."

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, June 16, 1953.

(REPUBLIC ACT NO. 901)

AN ACT TO REVISE REPUBLIC ACT NUMBERED THIRTY-FIVE ENTITLED "AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE EXEMPTION OF NEW AND NECESSARY INDUSTRIES FROM THE PAYMENT OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Any person, partnership, company or corporation who or which, subsequent to the approval of this Act, shall engage in a new and necessary industry shall be entitled to exemption until December thirty-one, nineteen hundred and fifty-eight from payment of all taxes directly payable by such person, partnership, company or corporation in respect to said industry and to a diminishing exemption during the following four years as follows: ninety **per centum** of all said taxes during the period from January first to December thirty-one, nineteen hundred and fifty-nine; seventy-five **per centum** of all said taxes during the period from January first to December thirty-one, nine hundred and sixty; fifty **per centum** of all said taxes during the period from January first to December thirty-one, nineteen hundred and sixty-one; and ten **per centum** of all said taxes during the period from January first to December thirty-one, nineteen hundred and sixty-two; after which such person, partnership, company, or corporation shall be liable in full to all taxes: **Provided, however,** That a grantee of tax exemption, whether under Republic Act numbered Thirty-five or this Act, shall be subject to the full income tax after it shall have enjoyed tax exemption for six years: **Provided,** further, That the tax exemption provided for in this Act shall not include any company or person engaged in the processing of oil, gasoline, lubricants and other similar fuels and by-products: **Provided, still further,** That those who or which were declared engaged in a new and necessary industry under the provisions of Republic Act Numbered Thirty-five and still enjoying exemption thereunder from all internal revenue taxes for a period of four years, shall automatically be entitled to exemption under this Act, but in no case shall the total number of years of their exemption, both under Republic Act Numbered Thirty-five and this Act, be for more than ten years. A grantee of tax exemption under Republic Act Numbered Thirty-five whose exemption has expired prior to the approval of this Act shall, upon application filed within three months from the approval of this Act and if found to be still qualified under the provisions of the law and regulations pursuant to which its exemption was granted, be entitled to tax exemption under this Act for a period of six years from the approval hereof.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act, a "new" industry is one not existing or operating on a commercial scale prior to January first, nineteen hundred and forty-five. Where several applications for exemption are filed in connection with the same kind of industry, the Secretary of

Finance shall approve them in the order in which they have been filed until the total output or production of those already granted exemption for that particular kind of industry is sufficient to meet local demand or consumption: **Provided**, That the limitation shall not apply to products intended for export.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this Act, a "necessary" industry is one complying with the following requirements:

(1) Where the establishment of the industry will contribute to the attainment of a stable and balanced national economy.

(2) Where the industry will operate on a commercial scale in conformity with up-to-date practices and will make its products available to the general public in quantities and at prices which will justify its operation with a reasonable degree of permanency.

(3) Where the imported raw materials represent a value not exceeding sixty **per centum** of the manufacturing cost plus reasonable selling and administrative expenses: **Provided**, That a grantee of tax exemption shall use materials of domestic origin, growth, or manufacture wherever the same are available or could be made available in reasonable quantity and quality and at reasonable prices.

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (3) above, an industry may be classified as necessary: (a) if it is determined that a substantial portion of the imported raw materials may, as local industrialization and technological development advance, be available locally so as to enable the industry to utilize substantially greater quantities of domestic materials or if its products are used principally in the manufacture or preparation of products of another necessary industry or products intended for export; and (b) if the initial investment in machinery and equipment will be at least two hundred thousand pesos.

SEC. 4. The benefits of exemption of new and necessary industries from the payment of all taxes under this Act shall, upon the approval of the application for exemption by the Secretary of Finance, retroact as of the date of the filing of the application for exemption.

SEC. 5. All applications for exemption from the payment of all taxes under the provisions of this Act shall be filed with the Secretary of Finance. In order to determine whether the industry complies with the requirements of this Act, the Secretary of Finance shall avail of the facilities of the Department of Commerce and Industry, the Central Bank and the Office of the Economic Coordination.

SEC. 6. Every application for exemption shall contain the following statements:

(a) The name or firm name; its address;

(b) Name of the owner or manager of the firm; his address;

(c) Nationality of the owner;

(d) Location of firm or factory;

(e) Capital invested. If partnership, company, or corporation, state the names of the partners or stockholders, amount contributed,

nationality and their addresses. State also if registered, the date and place of registration;

(f) If with a firm name or business name, the fact that it is registered with the Bureau of Commerce both as a business name and as a merchant; number and date of registration;

(g) Date when industry or factory begun or will begin operation;

(h) The name and description of the product or products whose exemption is applied for;

(i) Capacity of the plant when in full operation per eight working hours;

(j) If owned by foreigner, state alien registration number;

(k) Other information necessary for the effective enforcement of this Act.

No application for exemption, however, should be filed without attaching to the application a firm quotation of the complete machineries and equipment needed for the factory, and statement under oath that the applicant is ready to place the order for said machineries and equipment within three months after the granting of the exemption.

All applications shall be made upon forms duly prescribed by the Secretary of Finance for the purpose and shall be accomplished in quadruplicate and sworn to before a Notary, Public.

SEC. 7. Any industry granted tax exemption under the provisions of this Act shall, during the period of exemption, report to the Secretary of Finance at the end of every fiscal year a complete list and a correct valuation of all real and personal property of its industrial plant or factory; shall file a separate income tax return; shall submit periodically to the proper tax collecting agency applications for certificates of tax exemption in such form to be prescribed by the Secretary of Finance covering taxes which, if not for the exemption granted, would be due and payable; shall keep separately the accounting records relative to the industry declared tax exempt, shall keep such records and submit such sworn statements as may be prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of Finance.

SEC. 8. The Secretary of Finance may suspend the privilege of tax exemption if the grantee fails to comply with any of the obligations imposed by this Act.

SEC. 9. Upon receipt of the application by the Secretary of Finance, the date and time of receipt thereof shall be noted and if it appears that the industry or factory is exemptable under this Act and regulations, a certificate of exemption may be issued.

SEC. 10. The following fees shall be collected for the qualification and issuance of certificates of exemption:

(a) For inspection fee, fifty pesos;

(b) For the issuance of certificate of exemption, one hundred pesos.

SEC. 11. The Secretary of Finance shall promulgate the necessary rules and regulations for the proper enforcement and to carry out the intents and purposes of this Act, and shall determine the scope and extent of the privileges granted hereunder.

SEC. 12. All existing laws or parts thereof, executive orders and administrative regulations contrary to the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, June 20, 1953.

(REPUBLIC ACT NO. 909)

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTIONS TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO, TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE AND TO REPEAL SECTION TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR OF COMMONWEALTH ACT NUMBERED FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE NATIONAL INTERNAL REVENUE CODE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Paragraph (b) of section two hundred and forty-two of Commonwealth Act Numbered Four hundred and sixty-six is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) Royalties

"(1) On coal, such royalties as may be specified in the lease, which shall not be less than ten centavos per ton of one thousand and sixteen kilograms.

"(2) On gold, a royalty of one and one-half **per centum** of the actual market value of the annual gross output thereof.

"(3) On all other minerals, extracted from or mineral products of, mineral lands of the first, second, fourth, and fifth groups as provided for in the Mining Act, a royalty of one and one-half **per centum** of the actual market value of the gross output thereof.

"Before the minerals or mineral products are removed from the mines, the Collector of Internal Revenue or his representatives shall first be notified of such removal on a form prescribed for the purpose.

"The rentals and royalties at the rates herein established or at such rates as hereafter may be prescribed by law shall be paid by the lessee and a provision to this effect shall be deemed to be a part of every contract of lease covering the mineral lands and mineral products referred to in this section."

SEC. 2. Section two hundred and forty-three of Commonwealth Act Numbered Four hundred and sixty-six is also amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 243. **Ad valorem taxes on output of mineral lands not covered by lease.**—There shall be assessed and collected on the actual market value of the annual gross output of the minerals or mineral products extracted or produced from all mineral lands, not covered by lease, an **ad valorem** tax, payable to the Collector of Internal Revenue, in the amount of one and one-half **per centum** of the value of said output.

"Before the minerals or mineral products are removed from the mines the Collector of Internal Revenue or his representative shall first be notified of such removal on a form prescribed for the purpose."

SEC. 3. Section two hundred and forty-four of Commonwealth Act Numbered Four hundred and sixty-six is repealed.

SEC. 4. New mines, and old mines which resume operation, when certified to as such by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources upon the recommendation of the Director of Mines, shall be exempt from the payment of income tax during the first three years of actual commercial production: **Provided**, That, any such mine and/or mines making a complete return of its capital investment at any time within the said period, shall pay income tax from that year.

SEC. 5. Notwithstanding the provisions of section one hundred and ninety of the Internal Revenue Code and section one of Republic Act Numbered Six hundred and one, known as the Foreign Exchange Tax, all articles imported by gold mining companies which will be used in the operation of the said mining companies are exempt from tax: **Provided**, That these exemptions shall apply during a period of three years.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, June 20, 1953.

(REPUBLIC ACT NO. 911)

AN ACT CREATING A TARIFF COMMISSION, DEFINING ITS POWERS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. There is hereby created a Tariff Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission") composed of three members appointed by the President with the consent of the Commission on Appointments. The members of the Commission shall hold office during good behavior unless sooner removed in accordance with law.

SEC. 2. No person shall be eligible for appointment for Commissioner, unless he is a natural-born citizen of the Philippines and in the judgment of the President is possessed of qualifications requisite for developing knowledge of tariff problems. The members of the Commission shall not, during their continuance in office, engage in the practice of any profession, or intervene directly in the management or control of any private enterprise which may, in any way, be affected by the functions of their office; nor shall they, directly or indirectly, be financially interested in any contract with the Government, or any subdivision or instrumentality thereof.

SEC. 3. The Chairman of the Commission shall receive a salary of twelve thousand pesos **per annum** while each member shall receive a salary of eleven thousand pesos **per annum.**

The Commission may contract or engage in the services of special experts from foreign countries under such terms and conditions as the Commission may determine.

The Commission shall appoint a secretary who shall receive a salary of not more than eight thousand four hundred pesos **per annum.** Only persons who are experienced in, or in their absence those who are fairly qualified to comprehend, tariff problems may be considered for appointment as secretary of the Commission.

With the exception of the secretary, a clerk to each Commissioner and such special experts as the Commission may from time to time find necessary to conduct its work, all employees of the Commission shall be appointed from a list of eligibles to be supplied by the Civil Service Commission in accordance with the Civil Service Law.

SEC. 4. The Commission is authorized to adopt an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Commission to investigate the administration, fiscal and industrial effects of the tariff laws of this country now in force or which may be hereafter enacted, the relations between the rates of duty on raw materials and finished or partly finished products, the effects of **ad valorem** and specific duties and of compound

specific and **ad valorem** duties, all questions relative to the arrangement of schedules and classification of articles in the several schedules of the tariff law, and, in general, to investigate the operation of customs and tariff laws, including their relation to the national revenues, their effect upon the industries and labor of the country, and to submit reports of its investigations as hereafter provided.

SEC. 6. The Commission shall have power to investigate the tariff relations between the Philippines and foreign countries, commercial treaties, preferential provisions, economic alliances, the effect of export bounties and preferential transportation rates, the volume of importations compared with domestic production and consumption, and conditions, causes, and effects relating to competition of foreign industries with those of the Philippines, including dumping and cost of production.

SEC. 7. In order that the President and the Congress may secure information and assistance, it shall be the duty of the Commission to—

(a) Ascertain conversion costs and costs of production in the principal growing, producing, or manufacturing centers of the Philippines of articles of the Philippines, whenever in the opinion of the Commission it is practicable;

(b) Ascertain conversion costs and costs of production in the principal growing, producing, or manufacturing centers of foreign countries of articles imported into the Philippines whenever in the opinion of the Commission such conversion costs or costs of production are necessary for comparison with conversion costs or costs of production in the Philippines and can be reasonably ascertained;

(c) Select and describe articles which are representative of the classes or kinds of articles imported into the Philippines and which are similar to or comparable with articles of the Philippines; select and describe articles of the Philippines similar to or comparable with such imported articles; and obtain and file samples of articles so selected, whenever the Commission deems it advisable;

(d) Ascertain import costs of such representative articles so selected;

(e) Ascertain the grower's, producer's, or manufacturer's selling prices in the principal growing, producing, or manufacturing centers of the Philippines of the articles of the Philippines so selected; and

(f) Ascertain all other facts which will show the differences in or which affect competition between articles of the Philippines and imported articles in the principal markets of the Philippines.

SEC. 8. When used in this section and in section seven—

(a) The term "article" includes any commodity, whether grown, produced, fabricated, manipulated, or manufactured;

(b) The term "import cost" means the price at which an article is freely offered for sale in the ordinary course of trade in the usual wholesale quantities for exportation to the Philippines plus, when not included in such price, all necessary expenses, exclusive of customs duties, of bringing such imported article to the Philippines.

SEC. 9. The Commission shall put at the disposal of the President of the Philippines, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Finance of the Senate, whenever requested, all information at its command, and shall make such investigations and reports as may be requested by the President or by either of said committees or by either branch of the Congress, and shall report to Congress on the first Monday of December of each year hereafter a statement of the methods adopted and all expenses incurred, and a summary of all reports made during the year.

SEC. 10. For the purposes of carrying this Act into effect the Commission or its duly authorized agent or agents shall have access to and the right to copy any document, paper, or record, pertinent to the subject-matter under investigation, in the possession of any person, firm, copartnership, corporation, or association engaged in the production, importation, or distribution of any article under investigation, and shall have power to summon witnesses, take testimony, administer oaths, and to require any person, firm, copartnership, corporation, or association to produce books or papers relating to any matter pertaining to such investigation. Any member of the Commission may sign **subpoenas**, and members and agents of the Commission, when authorized by the Commission, may administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, take testimony, and receive evidence.

SEC. 11. Such attendance of witnesses and the production of such documentary evidence may be required from any place in the Philippines at any designated place of hearing at Government expense. And in case of disobedience to a **subpoena** the Commission may invoke the aid of any municipal or justice of the peace court of the Philippines or any court of competent jurisdiction in the place of hearing requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence, and such court within the jurisdiction of which such inquiry is carried on may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a **subpoena** issued to any corporation or other person, issue an order requiring such corporation or other person to appear before the Commission, or to produce documentary evidence if so ordered or to give evidence touching the matter in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.

SEC. 12. Upon the application of the Solicitor General of the Philippines, at the request of the Commission, any Court of First Instance within the city or province in which the inquiry is being made shall have jurisdiction to issue writs of **mandamus** commanding compliance with the provisions of this Act or any order of the Commission made in pursuance thereof.

SEC. 13. The Commission may order testimony to be taken by deposition in any proceeding or investigation pending under this Act at any stage of such proceeding or investigation. Such depositions may be taken before any person designated by the Commission and having power to administer oaths. Such testimony shall be reduced to writing by the person taking the deposition, or under his direction, and shall then be subscribed by the deponent. Any person, firm, copartnership, corporation, or association, may be compelled to appear and depose and to produce documentary evidence in the same manner as witnesses may be

compelled to appear and testify and produce documentary evidence before the Commission, as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 14. No person shall be excused, on the ground that it may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forefeiture, from attending and testifying, or producing books, papers, documents, and other evidence, in obedience to the **subpoena** of the Commission; but no natural person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forefeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing as to which, in obedience to a **subpoena** and under oath, he may so testify or produce evidence, except that no person shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

SEC. 15. The Commission is authorized, in order to ascertain any facts required, to require any importer and any Philippine grower, producer, manufacturer, or seller to file with the Commission a statement, under oath, giving his selling prices in the Philippines of any article imported, grown, produced, fabricated, manipulated, or manufactured by him.

SEC. 16. The Commission shall in appropriate matters act in conjunction and cooperation with the Department of Finance, the Department of Commerce and Industry, or any other departments, or independent establishments of the Government, and such departments and independent establishments of the Government shall cooperate fully with the Commission for the purposes of aiding and assisting in its work, and, when, directed by the President, shall furnish to the Commission, on its request, all records, papers, and information in their possession relating to any of the subjects of investigation by the Commission and shall detail, from time to time, such officials and employees to said Commission as he may direct.

SEC. 17. It shall be unlawful for any member of the Commission, or for any employee, agent, or clerk of the Commission, or any other officer or employee of the Philippines, to divulge, or to make known in any manner whatever not provided for by law, to any person, the trade secrets or processes of any person, firm, copartnership, corporation, or association embraced in any examination or investigation conducted by the Commission, or by order of the Commission, or by order of any member thereof. Any offense against the provisions of this section shall be a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand pesos, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court, and such offender shall also be dismissed from office or discharged from employment.

SEC. 18. The Commission shall make a thorough study of the tariff system of the Philippines, and not later than one and one half years from the date of assumption of office of its members, shall submit its recommendations for a revision of the tariff system together with a draft of a bill embodying a revised tariff law.

SEC. 19. Upon request of the President, or upon resolution of either or both Houses of Congress, or upon its own motion, or when in the judgment of the Commission there is good and sufficient reason therefor, upon application of any interested party, the Commission shall investigate the differences in the costs of production of any domestic

article and of any like or similar foreign article. In the course of the investigation the Commission shall hold hearings and give reasonable public notice thereof, and shall afford reasonable opportunity for parties interested to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard at such hearings. The Commission is authorized to adopt such reasonable procedure and rules and regulations as it deems necessary to execute its functions under this Act. The Commission shall report to the President the results of the investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production. If the Commission finds it shown by the investigation that the duties expressly fixed by existing law do not equalize the differences in the costs of production of the domestic article and the like or similar foreign article when produced in the principal competing country, the Commission shall specify in its report such increases or decreases in rates of duty expressly fixed by existing law (including any necessary changes in classification) as it finds shown by the investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences.

SEC. 20. If the Commission finds upon any such investigation that such differences cannot be equalized by proceeding as hereinbefore provided, it shall so state in its report to the President and shall specify therein such **ad valorem** rates of duty based upon the Philippines selling price (as hereinafter defined) as it finds shown by the investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences.

The Philippine selling price of any article manufactured or produced in the Philippines shall be the price, including the cost of all containers and coverings of whatever nature and all other costs, charges, and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition packed ready for delivery, at which such article is freely offered for sale for domestic consumption to all purchasers in the principal market of the Philippines, in the ordinary course of trade and in the usual wholesale quantities in such market, or the price that the manufacturer, producer, or owner would have received or was willing to receive for such merchandise when sold for domestic consumption in the ordinary course of trade and in the usual wholesale quantities at the time of exportation of the imported article.

The President shall recommend to Congress the rates of duty and changes in classification and in basis of value specified in any report of the Commission under this Act, if in his judgment such rates of duty and changes are shown by such investigation of the Commission to be necessary to equalize such differences in cost of production.

SEC. 21. In ascertaining the differences in costs of production, the Commission shall take into consideration, in so far as it finds practicable:

(a) In the case of a domestic article, the cost of production as hereinafter in this Act defined; transportation costs and other costs incident to delivery to the principal market or markets of the Philippines for the article; and other relevant factors that constitute an advantage or disadvantage in competition.

(b) In the case of a foreign article, the cost of production as hereinafter in this Act defined, or if the Commission finds that such cost is not readily ascertainable, the Commission may accept as evidence thereof, or as supplemental thereto, the weighted average of the invoice

prices or values for a representative period and for the average wholesale selling price for a representative period (which price shall be that at which the article is freely offered for sale to all purchasers in the principal market or markets of the principal competing country or countries in the ordinary course of trade and in the usual wholesale quantities in such market or markets); transportation costs and other costs incident to delivery to the principal market or markets of the Philippines for the article; other relevant factors that constitute an advantage or disadvantage in competition, including advantages granted to foreign producers by a government, person, partnership, corporation, or association in a foreign country.

SEC. 22. For the purpose of this Act—

(a) The term "domestic article" means an article wholly or in part the growth or product of the Philippines; and the term "foreign article" means an article wholly or in part the growth or product of a foreign country.

(b) The term "Philippines" includes the several islands of the Philippine Archipelago and the Turtle and Mangsee Islands.

(c) The term "foreign country" means any empire, country, dominion, colony, or protectorate, or any sub-division or subdivisions thereof (other than the Philippines).

(d) The term "cost of production", when applied with respect to either a domestic article or a foreign article, includes for a period which is representative of conditions in production of the article. The price or cost of materials, labor costs, and other direct charges incurred in the production of the article and in the processes or methods employed in its production; the usual general expenses, including charges/for depreciation or depletion which are representative of the equipment and property employed in the production of the article and charges for rent or interest which are representative of the cost of obtaining capital or instruments of production; the cost of containers and coverings of whatever nature, and other costs, charges, and expenses incident to placing the article in condition packed ready for shipment.

SEC. 23. The Secretary of Finance is authorized to make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the entry and declaration of foreign articles of the class or kind of articles with respect to which a change in basis of value has been made under the provisions of section twenty of this Act, and for the form of invoice required at time of entry.

SEC. 24. There is hereby appropriated the sum of three hundred thousand pesos with which to meet the expenses of the Commission created under this Act.

SEC. 25. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

APPROVED, June 20, 1953.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
Manila

By the President of the Philippines

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 558

AUTHORIZING ENTRY INTO THE PHILIPPINES WITHOUT IMPORT LICENSE OF EMBROIDERY RAW MATERIALS CONSIGNED WITHOUT REQUIRING FOREIGN EXCHANGE, FOR PROCESSING INTO FINISHED EMBROIDERY PRODUCTS AND RETURN TO THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1 of Republic Act No. 650, entitled "An Act to regulate imports and for other purposes," and upon the recommendation of the Import Control Commission and the Office of Economic Coordination, I, Elpidio Quirino, President of the Philippines do hereby order:

1. Beginning with the first semester of the calendar year 1953, the entry of embroidery raw materials into the Philippines on consignment basis, without requiring foreign exchange, for processing into finished embroidery products and return to the country of origin, is hereby authorized without import license, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Customs to insure the return of the embroidery materials, in finished and/or unfinished or other form, to the country of origin: **Provided**, That the labor and other work or expense involved in the processing of the embroidery products have been duly paid for and received in the Philippines in United States dollar exchange.

2. The parties benefited by the exemption from import license herein granted shall raise the scale of wages of their embroidery workers to a level higher than their present wages and the Secretary of Labor shall see to it that this condition is complied with, otherwise non-compliance therewith by the employees concerned shall be sufficient ground for the revocation of the exemption.

3. This Order shall take effect as of January 1, 1953.

Done in the City of Manila, this 17th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-three, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the seventh.

ELPIDIO QUIRINO
President of the Philippines

By the President:

MARCIANO ROQUE
Acting Executive Secretary

MALACAÑAN PALACE
Manila

By the President of the Philippines

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 603

DESIGNATING THE PRICE STABILIZATION CORPORATION TO DISTRIBUTE AND ALLOCATE FLOUR TO FLOUR CONSUMERS.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by Section 4 of Republic Act No. 509, entitled "An Act declaring national policy, authorizing the President of the Philippines for a limited period to fix ceiling prices of commodities and to promulgate rules and regulations regarding prices of commodities to effectuate such policy, and authorizing the appropriation of a certain sum for the purpose," and upon the recommendation of of the Price Administration Board, I, Elpidio Quirino, President of the Philippines, do hereby designate the Price Stabilization Corporation to supervise the sale and distribution of flour to flour consumers throughout the Philippines.

This Order shall take effect July 1, 1953.

Done in the City of Manila, this 26th day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-three, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the seventh.

ELPIDIO QUIRINO
President of the Philippines

By the President:

MARCIANO ROQUE
Acting Executive Secretary

MALACAÑAN PALACE
Manila

By the President of the Philippines

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 219

DIRECTING THE DIFFERENT EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS, OFFICES, AGENCIES, AND INSTRUMENTALITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT TO AVOID DIRECT IMPORTS OF NON-ESSENTIAL GOODS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

WHEREAS, it is the policy of the Government to promote the country's economic development, protect and encourage local industry, and conserve dollar resources in order to facilitate the importation of capital goods and raw materials;

WHEREAS, it is necessary in the pursuit of these objectives to restrict the imports of non-essentials and of goods which can be produced locally in sufficient volume; and

WHEREAS, the different Executive Departments, bureaus, offices, agencies and instrumentalities of the Government can aid materially in the attainment of said objectives by avoiding the importation of non-essential items and of goods which can be produced locally in adequate quantities;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Elpidio Quirino, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby order and direct all Executive Departments, bureaus, offices, agencies and instrumentalities of the Government to refrain from the importation of non-essential commodities and to limit their direct imports to essential and highly essential items which may be needed for their operations.

For the purposes of this Order, essential and highly essential items are those listed in appendices A, B, and D to Regulation 1 (as amended) implementing Central Bank Circular No. 44.

In case any Department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government requires the importation of any item not included in appendices A, B, and D to Regulation 1 implementing Central Bank Circular No. 44, it shall submit a petition to that effect to the Cabinet, giving the reasons why an exception should be made in its particular case.

It is further directed that all Departments, bureaus, offices, agencies and instrumentalities of the Government reduce the consumption of imported non-essential items even if these are procurable locally from private importers and purchase for their needs, as far as practicable, locally-produced goods.

Done in the City of Manila, this 27th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-three, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

ELPIDIO QUIRINO
President of the Philippines

By the President:

MARCIANO ROQUE
Acting Executive Secretary

MALACAÑAN PALACE
Manila

By the President of the Philippines

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 220

CREATING THE PHILIPPINE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC MATTERS

WHEREAS, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations of which the Philippines is a member has signified its desire to maintain close contact with all member governments;

WHEREAS, the Economic and Social Council is charged with the following functions and responsibilities, to wit:

1. to make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters and to make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations and to the specialized agencies concerned;

2. to make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all;

3. to prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence; and

4. to call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

WHEREAS, it is deemed necessary that the Philippines be completely and promptly posted on all economic matters and problems being taken up in the Council, particularly with respect to recommendations adopted or contemplated to be adopted thereon; and

WHEREAS, at present there is no specific agency of the Government attending to many important economic matters being received from the Council, thereby resulting in either the unnecessary delay in the consideration of such matters because of the time lost in inter-office consultations or the superficial manner in which they are considered in the absence of discussion and exchange of views.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Elpidio Quirino, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby create the Philippine Committee on Economic Matters, which shall sponsor studies and prepare the necessary reports relating to the aforementioned functions and responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council; and, in

consultation with other executive agencies of the Philippine Government, formulate appropriate recommendations as bases for instructions on economic matters to the Philippine Mission to the United Nations, including its delegates to the aforesaid Council.

The Committee shall be composed of the following:

1. A representative from the Department of Foreign Affairs, as Chairman;
2. A representative from the Department of Commerce and Industry, as member;
3. A representative from the Department of Finance, as member;
4. A representative from the Office of Economic Coordination, as member;
5. A representative from the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, as member; and
6. A representative from the Central Bank, as member.

The Counselor on Economic Affairs shall act as Chairman of the Committee. He shall appoint the Secretary of the Committee. When necessary, particularly in the interest of coordinating the work on related economic fields, the Chairman may invite a representative from the Committee on ECAFE Matters and a representative from the Philippine National FAO Committee to attend the meetings of the Committee.

The Chairman is hereby authorized to call upon any officer or employee of any department, bureau or office, or any other public agency or instrumentality, including Government-owned or controlled corporations, for such assistance as may be needed by the Committee for the proper discharge of its functions and duties.

Done in the City of Manila, this 27th day of October in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-three, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the eighth.

ELPIDIO QUIRINO
President of the Philippines

By the President:

MARCIANO ROQUE
Acting Executive Secretary

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
Manila

CIRCULAR NO. 23

December 21, 1950

TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, CHIEFS OF BUREAUS AND OFFICES, MANAGING HEADS OF GOVERNMENT OWNED OR CONTROLLED CORPORATIONS, PROVINCIAL AND CITY TREASURERS, AND OTHERS CONCERNED:

Subject: **The Central Bank of the Philippines, as Fiscal Agent of the Government, its political subdivisions and instrumentalities.**

1. Under the provisions of Section 115 of Republic Act No. 265, the Central Bank of the Philippines, as fiscal agent, shall, subject to the usual auditing requirements, perform for the Government of the Republic of the Philippines its political subdivisions and instrumentalities, the following fiscal functions in foreign countries:

(a) Receive or collect funds, deposit same in duly designated depositories, effect transfers, and make disbursements therefrom, as may be duly authorized;

(b) Receive securities and deal therewith in accordance with intructions, rules or regulations as may be duly prescribed; and

(c) Carry out such other functions as may be duly authorized or directed by proper authority.

2. Requests for fiscal agency service, to be accomplished as prescribed hereunder, shall be addressed to the Governor, Central Bank of the Philippines, Manila, on F.A.D. Form No. 1, copy attached, supply of which may be requisitioned from the Bureau of Printing:

(a) The request shall be signed by the head of department, chief of bureau or office, managing head of government owned or controlled corporations, provincial or city treasurers, or other official having control over appropriations, funds or securities, or authorized by law or regulations to issue fiscal instructions;

(b) Requests for payment or disbursements of funds shall be certified as to availability of fund or appropriation by the Accounting Officer or other official having control over commitments of appropriations, and verified by the Auditor of the department, bureau, office, political subdivision or instrumentality concerned; and

(c) The particulars of the collection, expenditure, obligation, advance, disbursement, withdrawal, transfer, deposit or other tran-

saction which need to be effected in foreign countries or elsewhere shall be clearly specified in the request, stating the limits thereof, if there be any, and other arrangements desired.

3. Fiscal agency accounts should be settled within ten (10) days from date of receipt of bills rendered by the Central Bank of the Philippines.

4. All existing arrangements covering fiscal agency service on file with the Philippine National Bank, former fiscal agency under Executive Order No. 60, dated June 16, 1947, shall be considered in force until otherwise modified by the corresponding department, bureau, office, political subdivision, or instrumentality of the government.

5. This circular shall take effect today.

M. CUADERNO, Sr.
Governor

CONCURRED IN:

M. AGREGADO
Auditor General

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
Manila

CIRCULAR NO. 24

February 7, 1951

TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, CHIEFS OF BUREAUS AND OFFICES, MANAGING HEADS OF GOVERNMENT OWNED OR CONTROLLED CORPORATIONS, PROVINCIAL AND CITY TREASURERS, AND OTHERS CONCERNED:

Subject: Amendment to Circular No. 23, dated December 21, 1950.

Effective today, Section 4 of Circular No. 23, dated December 21, 1950, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"4. All existing arrangements covering fiscal agency service on file with the Philippine National Bank, former fiscal agent under Executive Order No. 60, dated June 16, 1947, shall be considered in force until March 31, 1951. The various departments, bureaus, offices, political subdivisions, or instrumentalities of the government should file requests for fiscal agency service in accordance with Form FAD No. 1 herein furnished if it is desired that such arrangements be continued after that date."

M. CUADERNO, Sr.
Governor

CONCURRED IN:

For the Auditor General:

G. S. LICAROS
Auditor
Central Bank of the Philippines

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
Manila

CIRCULAR NO. 40
January 26, 1953

All authorized agent banks are hereby informed that, in accordance with official advice received from the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Trade and Financial Agreements between the Philippines and Japan have been again extended for another four-month period ending May 31, 1953. Authorized Agent Banks are further informed that the deadline for negotiation of documents and shipment of merchandise shall coincide with the new termination date of May 31, 1953. Accordingly, letters of credit should be established within such period as will permit the negotiation thereof on or before May 31, 1953 termination date of the Agreements.

ANDRES V. CASTILLO
Acting Deputy Governor

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
Manila

CIRCULAR NO. 41

January 28, 1953

TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, CHIEFS OF BUREAUS AND OFFICES, MANAGING HEADS OF GOVERNMENT OWNED OR CONTROLLED CORPORATIONS, PROVINCIAL AND CITY TREASURERS AND OTHERS CONCERNED.

Subject: **The Central Bank of the Philippines, as Fiscal Agent of the Government, its political subdivisions and instrumentalities.**

Paragraphs Nos. 2, 3 and 4 of Circular No. 23, dated December 21, 1950, as amended by Circular No. 24, dated February 7, 1951, are hereby further amended to read as follows: .

"2. Requests for fiscal agency service, to be accomplished as prescribed hereunder, shall be addressed to the Governor, Central Bank of the Philippines, Manila, on F.A.D. Form No. 1, as amended, copy attached, supply of which may be requisitioned from the Bureau of Printing:

(a) The request shall be signed by the head of department, chief of bureau or office, managing head of government owned or controlled corporation, provincial or city treasurer, or other official having control over appropriations, funds or securities, or authorized by law or regulation to issue fiscal instructions;

(b) Requests for payment or disbursement of funds by the departments, bureaus and offices of the national government shall be certified as to availability of fund or appropriation (classification of the fund-general, special, fiduciary, depository, sinking, or bond fund to be indicated) by the accounting officer or other official having control over commitments of appropriations, and verified by the auditor. Political subdivisions and instrumentalities of the government shall accompany each request for payment or disbursement of funds by deposit in check equal to the amount of the payment to be made abroad. The excess, if there be any, of the deposit over the actual payment, will be refunded later by the Central Bank, upon final settlement of the account;

(c) The particulars of the collection, expenditure, obligation, advance, disbursement, withdrawal, transfer, deposit or

other transaction which need to be effected in foreign countries or elsewhere shall be clearly specified in the request, stating the limits thereof, if there be any, and other arrangements desired; and

(d) Under no circumstance shall the fiscal agency service be used, directly or indirectly, for the transmission, collection, transfer, expenditure, or other form of disposition of private funds or other resources to, from, and/or within, foreign countries.

"3. Fiscal agency accounts of departments, bureaus and offices of the national government shall be settled through the Treasurer of the Philippines.

"4. This circular shall take effect on February 1, 1953. All existing arrangements covering fiscal agency service on file with the Central Bank of the Philippines should be renewed on or before January 31, 1953, on Form F.A.D. No. 1, as amended, (classification of the fund-general, special, fiduciary, depository, sinking or bond fund — to be indicated as required in paragraph No. 2 (b) of this Circular), if it is desired that such arrangements be continued after January 31, 1953."

ANDRES V. CASTILLO
Acting Deputy Governor

CONCURRED IN:

M. AGREGADO
Auditor General

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
Manila

CIRCULAR NO. 42
May 21, 1953

SECTION 1.

Pursuant to the provisions of Sec. 14 in connection with Sec. 74 of Republic Act No. 265, the Monetary Board hereby promulgates this Circular. Violation of any of its provisions shall subject the offender to the penal provisions of Section 34 of the Act.

SECTION 2.

The following are foreign exchange transactions and as required by Central Bank Circular No. 20 are subject to prior licensing by or on behalf of the Central Bank:

(a) Transactions in, or with respect to, assets situated abroad belonging to Philippine residents, whether or not such assets are held through, in or with Philippine Banks or banking institutions;

(b) Any loan, credit or financial accommodation granted directly or indirectly by a resident to a non-resident, either in Philippine pesos or foreign currency;

(c) Any transaction by which a resident incurs, assumes or acknowledges a debt, or guarantees or gives security for a debt payable to a non-resident either in Philippine pesos or foreign currency;

(d) Any act by which a resident debits or credits the account of a non-resident in any currency or the account of a resident in foreign currency;

(e) Any transfer or assignment of title to property or interests thereon, by a resident to a non-resident, or vice-versa, or any incumbrance or lien thereon by a resident in favor of a non-resident or vice-versa. If the proper license is obtained, the resident shall obtain immediate payment of the fair value thereof in U. S. dollars or in any other foreign currency acceptable to the Central Bank;

(f) Any transaction by which a resident performs any service for a non-resident other than tourists or temporary visitors. If the proper license is obtained, the former shall demand and obtain payment for such service within ninety days in U. S. dollars or in any other foreign currency acceptable to the Central Bank;

(g) Any transaction by which a resident performs for another resident service rendered in a business or profession of the latter located outside the Philippines. If proper license is obtained, the former shall demand and obtain payment of the fair value of such service within ninety days from the date of the performance of the aforesaid service, in U. S. dollars or in any other foreign currency acceptable to the Central Bank;

(h) All collections of residents made abroad through their overseas branch offices, agents or representatives. Such collections shall be brought or ordered to be brought by such residents into the Philippines in U. S. currency or in any other currency acceptable to the Central Bank after deducting normal business expenses incurred by such overseas branch offices, agents or representatives;

(i) Exportation of securities;

(j) Sales, consignments, incumbrances or pledges of securities in the Philippines in which the parties or any of them is a non-resident, or when the securities are located abroad and the parties or any of them is a resident;

(k) Sales of securities in the Philippines by non-residents and purchases of securities by residents from non-residents, either in the Philippines or elsewhere;

(l) Any transaction in securities expressed in foreign currency between Philippine residents;

(m) Any other transactions involving international financial implications.

SECTION 3.

The following shall also be held liable within the meaning of the prohibition of exportation of securities and foreign exchange unless proper license has been obtained from the Central Bank;

(a) Any passenger leaving the Philippines found in possession of any securities or foreign exchange in any form, whether such securities or foreign exchange are found on his person or among his luggage or in any article taken by him at the piers or airports or at any other point of embarkation;

(b) Any person who causes securities or foreign exchange to be placed in the luggage or articles or on the person of any outgoing passenger or causes the placing of such securities or foreign exchange in any outgoing international carrier; and

(c) The sender of any mail matter in whatever form, already deposited in the mails or manifested or placed on board an outgoing international carrier, found to contain securities or foreign exchange.

SECTION 4.

(a) Philippine residents returning to the Philippines from abroad shall upon entry into the Philippines declare on E. C. Form No. 303 all Philippine currency, foreign exchange and securities of whatever nature carried by the declarant both in his person and luggage. The form shall be accomplished in triplicate, the original and duplicate of which shall be submitted to the Central Bank Agent at the pier or airport of entry and the triplicate retained by the person reporting. All foreign exchange carried by the returning resident shall at the time of entry be surrendered and/or deposited by him with the authorized representative of the Central Bank at the point of entry. In places where there are no representatives of the Central Bank, the returning Philippine resident shall sell all foreign exchange brought by him in whatever form to an Authorized Agent of the Central Bank within one business day after his arrival.

(b) Philippine residents leaving the Philippines for abroad shall upon departure declare all Philippine currency, foreign exchange and securities of whatever nature carried by them on E. C. Form No. 304. This form shall be accomplished in triplicate and the original and duplicate thereof, together with the exchange license granted to the traveler by the Central Bank or its Authorized Agents, shall be surrendered to the Central Bank representative at the pier or airport of departure. The triplicate of the form shall be retained by the traveler.

(c) Visitors entering the Philippines shall upon entering the country declare all Philippine currency, foreign exchange and securities of whatever nature carried by them on E. C. Form No. 305 which shall be accomplished in triplicate, the original and duplicate thereof to be surrendered to the Central Bank Agents at the pier or airport of entry and the triplicate to be retained by the visitor. The visitor shall likewise present to the Central Bank Agents for physical verification all the foreign exchange and Philippine currency declared in the form. The visitor may carry with him the foreign exchange declared by him, but to meet his local currency requirements during his stay in the country, he shall sell foreign exchange for Philippine pesos only to the Authorized Agents of the Central Bank or to Central Bank tellers stationed at the pier or airports. Each sale shall be recorded at the back of the visitor's copy of E. C. Form No. 305 and shall be attested by the stamp and signature of the Central Bank Authorized Agent or Central Bank Teller concerned at the time of sale. Upon leaving the Philippines, the temporary visitor shall complete the information called for at the back of E. C. Form No. 305 by stating the total amount of foreign exchange brought by him into the country, the total amount of foreign exchange sold by him for Philippine pesos during his stay in the Philippines and the balance held at the time of departure. There-

after, he shall sign the form and surrender it to the Central Bank Agent at the pier or airport of departure.

(d) E. C. Forms Nos. 303, 304 and 305 shall be obtained from the purser of the ship or airliner or from the Agents of the Central Bank assigned at the point of entry or departure.

SECTION 5.

Any provision of any notification, memoranda or other regulation of the Central Bank in conflict herewith is hereby revoked, provided that this Circular shall not in any way be understood to abrogate or repeal, but to implement and amplify the provisions of Circular No. 20 dated December 9, 1949.

SECTION 6.

This Circular shall take effect upon its approval.

For the Monetary Board:

M. CUADERNO, Sr.
Governor

Approved by the Monetary Board
on May 21, 1953.

F. STA. ANA
Secretary

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
Manila

CIRCULAR NO. 43
May 29, 1953

All authorized agent banks are hereby informed that, in accordance with an official advice received from the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Trade and Financial Agreements between the Philippines and Japan have again been extended in their present form for another period of four (4) months, namely, from June 1 to September 30, 1953.

The deadline for negotiation of documents and shipment of merchandise shall coincide with the new termination date of September 30, 1953. Accordingly, all letters of credit should be established within such period as will permit the negotiation thereof on or before the new termination date of the Agreements.

ANDRES V. CASTILLO
Acting Deputy Governor

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
Manila

June 12, 1953

CIRCULAR NO. 44

GUIDING PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE LICENSING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR THE PAYMENT OF IMPORTS

Pursuant to Section 1 of Central Bank Circular No. 20, dated December 9, 1949, the Monetary Board hereby promulgates the following guiding principles governing the licensing of foreign exchange for the payment of imports, to take effect beginning July 1, 1953:

1. A Bankers' Committee for licensing Exchange for Import Payments shall be created to assist the Monetary Board in the implementation of its Rules and Regulations. It shall be composed of the President or the Manager, or an official next in rank of each commercial bank in Manila. The Chairman of the Bankers' Committee shall be elected from among the members themselves. As soon as this Committee is constituted, a certified list of the members shall be forwarded to the Monetary Board by the elected Chairman. Rules of procedure shall be immediately prepared by the Committee, a copy of which shall be furnished the Monetary Board.

The Bankers' Association of the Philippines may, upon appropriate resolution of all the commercial banks in Manila, be constituted as the Bankers' Committee called for in this Section.

2. Before the beginning of each semester, the Monetary Board shall certify to each Authorized Agent Bank the total amount of foreign exchange available to it for that period. Such certification shall include a breakdown by commodity categories, and by importers, based on actual letters of credit opened (minus cancellation) during 1952, and remittances for imports made by M/T, T/T or D/D during the same period; except that in the case of one bank which started operations only at the beginning of the second semester of 1952, the base period shall be the second semester of 1952 and the first semester of 1953.

3. A Contingency Reserve shall be set aside by the Monetary Board and certified to the Bankers' Committee for an amount which may be necessary to cover sales of foreign exchange to customers for whom there are no provisions in the regular budget. The Contingency Reserve shall be used for the following purposes:

a) Requirements of old producers for expansion of production over and above their needs in 1952;

b) Requirements of new producers for machinery and raw materials;

c) Adjustments of quota allocations of old importers;

d) New importers (importers who have no record of letters of credit opened in 1952 or prior years).

All individual allocations for foreign exchange from the Contingency Reserve shall be made by the Bankers' Committee only within the amounts specified by, and in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Monetary Board.

4. At the end of each quarter all unused and/or unearmarked allocated dollars shall be reported by each Authorized Agent Bank to the Monetary Board and the Bankers' Committee, giving pertinent information in each case. Such unused and/or unearmarked allocated dollars may be made available to the Authorized Agent Bank concerned for such distribution as may be approved by the Monetary Board.

5. All payments for imports shall be effected through letters of credit, except those made by importers who, since 1950, had been permitted by the Monetary Board to remit payments for imports by M/T, T/T or D/D. This latter group of importers may apply directly to the respective Authorized Agent Banks through which they made similar remittances in 1952.

6. No import license shall hereafter be required. All applications for the opening of letters of credit, which are customarily filed with Authorized Agent Banks shall be considered as applications for licenses to purchase foreign exchange to pay for imports. Separate applications shall be filed for each class of imports according to the commodity classification of the Monetary Board. Each application shall clearly indicate the status of the importer, whether government, old producer, new producer, old importer, new importer who qualified under Republic Act No. 650, or new importer (1953).

7. Old importers shall file their applications for letters of credit with the Authorized Agent Banks with which they established letters of credit during 1952. The Authorized Agent Banks shall process and act on such applications, on the basis of the 1952 letters of credit opened by each importer for each class of commodity. Any old importer who was granted letters of credit in 1952 in an amount below 40 per cent of the letters of credit opened in 1950 may apply to his Authorized Agent Bank for adjustment, for highly essential and essential items only. Such adjustments shall depend upon the balance of foreign exchange available in the Contingency Reserve provided for in Section 3, but in no event shall the total quota after adjustments exceed 40 per cent of the letters of credit established by such customers in 1950.

8. Applications for letters of credit of producers shall be filed with the Authorized Agent Banks with which they established letters of credit in 1952, and the same shall be granted in accordance with the budget certified by the Monetary Board; provided, however, that before granting letters of credit, Authorized Agent Banks and the Bankers' Committee, shall make a thorough investigation of the genuineness of the import needs of the producers in accordance with standards set in the Rules and Regulations of the Monetary Board. However, in the

case of producers who fail to meet such standards, the Authorized Agent Banks concerned and the Bankers' Committee shall make appropriate recommendation in each case to the Monetary Board, either for cancellation or reduction of quota.

Applications of producers for foreign exchange in excess of the budget allocation, as well as applications of new producers and other producers who have no record of letters of credit established in 1952, shall be filed with any Authorized Agent Bank, which shall make proper recommendation to the Bankers' Committee, for quota from the Foreign Exchange set aside in the Contingency Reserve, in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Monetary Board.

9. Applications for letters of credit of new importers as defined under Republic Act No. 650 (hereafter to be called pre-1953 new importers) shall be filed in the same manner as those of old importers as prescribed in Section 7; provided, however, that the Authorized Agent Banks in which the applications are filed, and the Bankers' Committee shall make appropriate investigation of all importers under this category to determine their capability to engage in the importation business. Appropriate recommendation on questionable cases shall be made to the Monetary Board, either for cancellation or for reduction of their exchange quotas.

10. New importers (importers who have not established letters of credit in 1952) hereafter to be called 1953 new importers, may apply with any Authorized Agent Bank for quota. Investigation of the business standing of these applicants shall be made by the Authorized Agent Banks, and appropriate recommendation made to the Bankers' Committee in each case.

Only Filipino merchants who are actively engaged in the business of merchandising, including wholesaling and retailing, may apply as new importers; and only goods classified as highly essential and/or essential may be imported by them.

11. Any importer or producer desiring to open letters of credit with an Authorized Agent Bank other than that in which he opened letters of credit in 1952, may do so upon prior notification to the quota-holding bank in which he had previously established letters of credit. Such bank shall thereupon deduct from the ledger quota for this particular customer the amount of the letters of credit and make a certification thereof to the bank where this customer desires to transfer the transaction, together with pertinent data on the category of goods covered by the customers' quota. The bank transfering any quota shall immediately notify the Monetary Board and the Bankers' Committee of such transfer on a form prescribed by the Monetary Board for such purpose.

12. At the end of each day, Authorized Agent Banks shall furnish the Monetary Board and the Bankers' Committee with carbon copy of

each letter of credit opened during the day, together with a copy of the relative application.

13. Authorized Agent Banks may open letters of credit against valid licenses issued by the Import Control Commission; provided however that letters of credit are opened within thirty days from the date of release of the license. Import Control Commission licenses not utilized by the opening of letters of credit within the period above-mentioned shall be considered void.

14. No item of import shall be released by the Bureau of Customs without the presentation of a release certificate issued by the Central Bank or any Authorized Agent Bank in a form prescribed by the Monetary Board.

15. The Monetary Board shall from time to time issue further instructions or regulations for the implementation of this Circular.

For the Monetary Board:

M. CUADERNO, Sr.
Governor

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
Manila

RULES AND REGULATIONS IMPLEMENTING CENTRAL BANK CIRCULAR NO. 44

Regulation No. 1

PART I. — GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE I. Guiding Principles in Licensing Foreign Exchange to Pay for Imports

SECTION 1. No import license shall hereafter be required. All applications for the opening of letters of credit, or for making remittances by M/T, T/T or D/D, which are filed by applicants with their respective Authorized Agent Banks shall be considered as applications for license to purchase foreign exchange to pay for imports.

SECTION 2. All payments for imports shall be affected through letters of credit, except in the case of those importers who, since 1950, had been permitted by the Monetary Board to remit payments for imports by M/T, T/T or D/D against presentation of shipping documents. Except those previously authorized, no importer shall be permitted to remit payments for imports by M/T, T/T or D/D without prior approval by the Monetary Board. In cases of remittances other than thru letters of credit, only shipping documents dated from July 1, 1953 may be presented to the agent banks.

SECTION 3. Any importer or producer who desires to open letters of credit or remit payments by means of M/T, T/T or D/D, thru any bank other than that with which the applicant made similar transactions in 1952, may do so upon prior notification to the quota-holding bank. The quota-holding bank shall thereupon deduct from the customer's ledger quota the amount of the letters of credit and/or other remittances desired to be transferred and shall make a certification thereof to the transferee bank, together with a statement of pertinent data on the category of goods covered by the customer's quota. Such transfers shall be effected on C.B. Form No. 5, which shall be accomplished in quadruplicate and authenticated by the signature of a duly authorized officer of the transferor bank.

SECTION 4. Authorized Agent Banks may open letters of credit against valid licenses issued by the Import Control Commission, provided such letters of credit are established within thirty (30) days from the date of release of said licenses, said date to be in no case beyond June 30, 1953. Import Control Commission licenses not utilized by the opening of letters of credit within the thirty-day period abovementioned, shall be considered void and without effect.

SECTION 5. Letters of credit shall be negotiated within a maximum period of six months from date of opening. However, in the case of letters of credit opened for industrial, agricultural and mining machinery, extensions beyond this period may be made from time to time upon prior approval of the Bankers' Committee. A list of such extensions, together with pertinent data on the commodities involved and the original dates of the letters of credit, shall be furnished by the Bankers' Committee to the Monetary Board at the end of each business day. This regulation shall also apply to letters of credit opened against valid import licenses issued by the Import Control Commission prior to July 1, 1953.

ARTICLE II. **Classification of Applicants for Foreign Exchange and of Commodities to be Imported**

SECTION 1. All persons, corporations, firms, associations and other entities applying for foreign exchange to pay for imports are hereby classified into the following categories:

A. GOVERNMENT ENTITIES

Definition—The term "government entities" shall include all political subdivisions and instrumentalities of the Government, the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and corporations the majority interest in which is owned by the Government.

B. PRODUCERS

Definition—The term "producers" shall include not only producers of agricultural, industrial and mineral products, but also public utilities, hospitals, publishers, and educational institutions, as defined hereunder:

(a) **Producers of Agricultural, Industrial and Mineral Products**

Any person or organization who, by physical or chemical process, extracts raw materials or alters any raw material or manufactured or partially manufactured products, for the purpose of sale or distribution to the general public and not for his own use or consumption.

(b) **Public Utilities**

Any organization, either public or private, impressed with a public interest providing some public service such as transportation, for either passengers or freight, communications (telephone, wire or wireless telegraph, radio broadcasting), power, gas, electricity, water supply, and sewerage system, and those operating bonded warehouses, wharves or docks, shipyards, and ice plants.

(c) **Hospitals**

Any institution which is primarily established and operated for the care and medical treatment of the sick or injured.

(d) **Publishers**

Any person or organization engaged primarily in the business of publishing books, pamphlets, newspapers, and other papers for sale or circulation to the general public.

(e) **Educational Institution**

Any institution which is established and operated primarily for the improvement of the mental, moral and intellectual faculties of individuals.

Classification—Producers may be old or new in accordance with the following definitions:

(a) **Old Producers:** This term includes producers who qualified as such under Republic Act No. 650 and who established letters of credit and/or made remittances by M/T, T/T or D/D in 1952 in payment of imported merchandise.

(b) **New Producers:** This term shall include producers who have no records of letters of credit and/or remittances made by M/T, T/T or D/D in 1952 in payment of imported merchandise, including established producers who did not import any producer goods in 1952.

C. IMPORTERS

Definition — An "importer" is any person, corporation, firm or association, other than government entities and producers as defined in this Article, applying for foreign exchange to pay for imports.

Classification — Importers may be old or new in accordance with the following definitions:

(a) **Old Importers:** This term includes all persons, whether natural or juridical, who have records of having imported merchandise during 1949 and who established letters of credit and/or made remittances by M/T, T/T or D/D in 1952 in payment of imported merchandise.

(b) **New Importers (pre-1953):** This term includes all Filipino and American merchants, whether natural or juridical, who qualified as new importers under Republic Act No. 650 and who have records of letters of credit opened and/or made remittances by M/T, T/T or D/D in 1952 in payment of imported merchandise.

(c) **New Importers (1953):** This term includes Filipino merchants, other than those classified above as old importers and pre-1953 new importers, who have no records of letters of credit opened and/or made other forms of remittances in 1952 in payment of imported merchandise, and who are actively engaged in the business of merchandising whether wholesaling or retailing.

SECTION 2. **Commodity Classification** — For purposes of licensing foreign exchange for payment of imports, Authorized Agent Banks shall

be guided by the following classification of commodity categories contained in the Appendices attached hereto:

(a) Highly essential commodities (Appendix A)

(b) Producer goods:

(1) Essential producer goods (Appendix B)
(2) Non-essential producer goods (Appendix C)

(c) Consumer goods:

(1) Essential consumer goods (Appendix D)
(2) Non-essential consumer goods (Appendix E)

The commodity item, its classification by division and category, and its corresponding classification number shall be indicated on the Information Sheet (C. B. Form Nos. 1 to 4) and in all other appropriate documents.

SECTION 3. No application for foreign exchange covering any commodity item not included in the commodity classification mentioned in the preceding Section, shall be granted by any Authorized Agent Bank or the Bankers' Committee, without prior approval of the Monetary Board.

ARTICLE III. **General Procedure in Filing Applications for Exchange License to Pay for Imports**

SECTION 1. All persons and entities who qualify under Article II, Section 1, hereof shall file their applications for license to purchase foreign exchange to pay for imports with their respective Authorized Agent Banks, by accomplishing the appropriate Information Sheet (C. B. Form Nos. 1 to 4) in quadruplicate, accompanied by all the required supporting documents as enumerated hereinbelow for each type of applicant for foreign exchange, together with evidence in each case of firm offers indicating price per unit, quantity or volume, and estimated date of delivery.

SECTION 2. All applications must be filed in the names of the real persons in interest, in the case of natural persons, and in the registered names of corporations, firms, associations and other entities, in the case of juridical persons.

SECTION 3. Separate applications shall be filed for each category of imports in accordance with the commodity classification mentioned in Article II, Section 2 hereof. Each application shall indicate clearly the status of the applicant, whether government, old producer, new producer, old importer, new importer (pre-1953), or new importer (1953).

SECTION 4. All applications for license to purchase foreign exchange shall be numbered consecutively by status of applicant and processed chronologically by each Authorized Agent Bank in accordance with the date and time of their submission by applicants.

Applications returned by any Authorized Agent Bank on account of any defect therein shall lose their original priority number and, upon being corrected and re-filed, shall be accepted, given a new number and processed in the chronological order of the new number so given.

SECTION 5. If for any reason, any application cannot be granted in accordance with these Rules and Regulations, the same shall be forwarded with appropriate comment and recommendation to the Monetary Board, thru the Bankers' Committee, for final review and action. The decision of the Monetary Board thereon shall be communicated to the Applicant by the Authorized Agent Bank concerned.

SECTION 6. Any material omission or misrepresentation in an application or in any of the required supporting papers and documents, shall be sufficient cause for the outright rejection of such application without prejudice to such other penalties that may be imposed or recommended by the Monetary Board in accordance with the provisions of Republic Acts Nos. 265 and 337 and of other pertinent laws.

ARTICLE IV. **Miscellaneous Provisions**

SECTION 1. No items of import shall be released by the Bureau of Customs without the presentation of a Release Certificate issued by the Central Bank or by any Authorized Agent Bank concerned (C. B. Form No. 5). However, in the case of shipments arriving on or before July 31, 1953, covered by valid licenses issued by the Import Control Commission prior to July 1, 1953, the Bureau of Customs may release such goods upon presentation of the corresponding ICC licenses in lieu of the Release Certificate.

SECTION 2. At the end of each business day, every Authorized Agent Bank shall furnish the Monetary Board and the Bankers' Committee with a copy of every letter of credit opened and remittance made by M/T, T/T or D/D during the day, together with a copy of the application therefor with the supporting documents, summarized on C. B. Form No. 7; a copy of all inter-bank transfers of quota allocations (C.B. Form No. 5), and such other reports and/or documents that may be required hereafter.

SECTION 3. Authorized Agent Banks are hereby instructed to inform their clients that under no circumstance should any applicants, his agent or other representative, follow up an application with the Central Bank or the Bankers' Committee. All information concerning applications, including actions taken thereon by the Monetary Board or the Bankers' Committee, shall be communicated to the applicants by their respective Authorized Agent Banks.

PART II—SPECIFIC PROCEDURE FOR EACH CATEGORY OF APPLICANTS FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE

ARTICLE I. **Government Entities**

SECTION 1. All government entities which desire to purchase foreign exchange to pay for imports shall apply with the Authorized Agent Bank from which they purchased foreign exchange in 1952 by accomplishing the proper Information Sheet (C. B. Form No. 1) in quadruplicate, which shall be supported by the documents required therein in addition to those mentioned in Part I, Article III, Section 1 hereof.

SECTION 2. If the Authorized Agent Bank is satisfied that the application and all supporting papers are satisfactory, the Agent Bank may

grant the necessary foreign exchange in an amount not exceeding the allocation for such entity or entities in the Budget certified by the Monetary Board. The application shall be signed by the head of the department, bureau or entity concerned.

SECTION 3. In the event that the amount of foreign exchange applied for is not provided in, or is in excess of the allocation provided for in the Budget for said entity or entities, the application with all the supporting papers shall be forwarded by the Authorized Agent Bank to the Monetary Board for action.

ARTICLE II. **Producers**

SECTION 1. **Old Producers** — Applications of old producers for foreign exchange for the importation of raw materials and/or spare parts of machinery used by the applicants shall be filed with their respective Authorized Agent Banks from which foreign exchange was purchased in 1952 for similar purposes, except as provided in Part I, Article I, Section 3 hereof. The Authorized Agent Bank concerned shall satisfy itself:

(a) That the raw materials to be imported enter directly into the processing of the finished article in the plant or establishment of the producer, and are not for resale in the original form;

(b) That the spare parts of machinery are urgently needed for the continued operation of the plant or establishment of the applicant, and are not for resale;

(c) That the volume of proposed importation of raw materials and spare parts represent actual production requirements for the semester, and that there is no accumulation of inventories of said items beyond normal business practice in the particular industry;

(d) That the documents submitted in support of the application are genuine and do not contain material omissions and/or misrepresentations.

The Authorized Agent Banks, after satisfactory evidence that the requisites above-mentioned have been met may grant the necessary foreign exchange in an amount not exceeding the quota of the individual producer as provided in the Budget certified by the Monetary Board.

In addition to those required in Part I, Article III, Section 1 hereof, the following documents shall be submitted by the producer-applicant for foreign exchange:

(a) Financial and operating statements for the previous year, supported by a schedule of raw material inventories distributed as to whether they were imported directly, or bought locally but of foreign origin, or bought locally and of local origin; also schedules of inventories of partly finished and finished products;

(b) Statement of cost of goods manufactured for 1952 with a detailed schedule of quantity and cost of raw materials used, indicating whether they were imported directly, or purchased locally but of foreign origin, or purchased locally and local origin;

(c) Schedule of stocks of raw materials on hand as of June 30, 1953, for which letters of credit are applied for, and schedule of manufactured products as of the same date;

(d) Itemized list of raw materials import requirements for the current semester;

(e) Statement of actual power consumption in 1952;

(f) Certified copy of income tax return for preceding year; and

(g) Tax clearance.

All the statements required above should be certified by the President, Manager, or other responsible officials of the applicant concerned; except requirements (f) and (g) which should be certified by the appropriate government agency concerned.

SECTION 2. **Adjustments for Old Producers** — Applications of old producers for importation of raw materials and/or spare parts of machinery in excess of their respective quotas provided in the Budget, as well as applications for importation of machinery and equipment, shall be filed with the Authorized Agent Banks from which they purchased foreign exchange in 1952 as provided in the preceding Section. The Authorized Agent Bank shall satisfy itself that the following requisites have been met:

a) That the raw materials proposed to be imported enter directly into the processing of the finished article in the plant or establishment of the producer, and are not for resale in the original form;

b) That the cost of the imported raw materials does not exceed fifty (50) per cent of the prime cost (raw materials and productive labor) of the finished product;

c) That the spare parts of machinery are urgently needed for the continued operation of the plant or establishment of the applicant, and are not for resale;

d) That only highly essential or essential producer goods classified as such in accordance with Part I, Article II, Section 2 hereof, may be imported;

e) That the proposed adjustments, together with the original quota, represent actual production requirement for the semester, and that there is no accumulation of inventories of raw materials and/or spare parts beyond normal business practice in that particular industry; and

f) That the documents submitted by the applicant are genuine and do not contain material omissions and/or misrepresentations.

The Authorized Agent Banks shall make appropriate recommendation to the Bankers' Committee to grant or deny the application, such recommendation to be based on the documents required in this Section and on such other pertinent information that may be available to the Banks.

If after appropriate investigation, the Bankers' Committee is satisfied that the requisites mentioned in this Section have been adequately met, the application for increased quota may be granted; provided, however, that the increase in allocation does not exceed 10 per cent of the original quota for the semester; and provided, further, that the total adjustment for the applicant, including purchases of additional machinery and equipment, does not exceed $50,000. Adjustments in excess of the foregoing, as well as applications which for any reason cannot be granted, shall be forwarded with appropriate recommendations of the Authorized Agent Banks and the Bankers' Committee, to the Monetary Board for action.

In addition to the documents required in the preceding Section, the producer applying for increased allocation shall also submit a statement containing the following information:

a) The maximum rated capacity of the present plant;

b) The current volume of production;

c) The estimated demand for the finished product;

d) The number of employees and laborers presently employed by the company;

e) The number of additional employees and laborers to be employed in case of expansion;

f) An estimate of additional power requirement; and

g) A detailed explanation of the need for the increased quota.

SECTION 3. **New Producers** — Applications by new producers for foreign exchange to pay for the importation of machinery, equipment, spare parts and raw materials shall be filed with any Authorized Agent Bank, which shall make appropriate recommendation to the Bankers' Committee to grant or deny said applications after it has satisfied itself that the following requisites have been met:

a) That the value of imported raw materials does not exceed fifty (50) per cent of the prime cost (materials and productive labor) of the finished product;

b) That the raw materials proposed to be imported enter directly into the processing of the finished article in the plant or establishment of the producer, and are not for resale in the original form;

c) That the spare parts are for the machinery used or to be used by the applicant and are urgently needed for the operation of his plant or establishment, and that they are not for resale;

d) That only highly essential or essential producer goods classified as such in accordance with Part I, Article II, Section 2 hereof, may be imported;

e) That the items proposed to be imported represent actual production requirements for the semester, and that there is no accumulation

of inventories of said items beyond normal business practice in that industry;

f) That the total dollar requirements for machinery, equipment and spare parts therefor do not exceed $100,000 and that the requirements for imported raw materials per semester does not exceed $25,000; and

g) That the documents submitted in support of the application are genuine and do not contain material omissions and/or misrepresentations.

The Bankers' Committee may approve the applications if, after proper investigation, it is satisfied that the requisites above-mentioned have been adequately met. Any application which does not meet the above requirements shall be forwarded with appropriate comments and recommendations by the Authorized Agent Bank and the Bankers' Committee, to the Monetary Board for action.

In addition to those required in Part I, Article III, Section 1 hereof, the following documents shall be submitted by a new producer applying for foreign exchange to pay for imports:

a) Organization and/or registration papers;

b) Latest financial statements with detailed schedules showing the names, addresses and nationalities of stockholders, indicating their respective subscribed and paid-up capital;

c) Statement of other sources of funds;

d) Detailed description of the contemplated enterprise indicating site of plant or establishment, volume of production for the first year, actual or estimated annual power requirements of the plant, number of employees and laborers, and a description of the technical process involved in the manufacture of the product;

e) Itemized statement of the dollar requirements for machinery, equipment, spare parts, and raw materials for the current year and the two ensuing years;

f) Certified copy of income tax return if the applicant had been in operation during the preceding year; and

g) Tax clearance.

SECTION 4. Notwithstanding the requisites mentioned above for producers falling under any of the foregoing categories, all enterprises which had made prior arrangements with the Monetary Board regarding remittances of profits, dividends, royalties, etc., shall be granted foreign exchange for machinery, equipment, spare parts and raw materials, in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth by the Monetary Board in each case.

ARTICLE III. **Importers**

SECTION 1. **Old Importers** — Applications for foreign exchange by old importers shall be filed with the Authorized Agent Banks from which

they purchased foreign exchange to pay for imports in 1952. Such applications shall be granted in accordance with the individual quotas provided in the detailed Budget, after the Authorized Agent Banks have satisfied themselves with the genuineness of the following required documents:

a) Certified financial and operating statements for the preceding year with detailed schedules of inventories and monthly sales, the latter supported by sales tax receipts;

b) Certified copy of the latest income tax return;

c) Privilege tax receipt; and

d) Tax clearance.

Foreign exchange allocation for a specific commodity may be utilized for that commodity or for any other commodity within the same division under the same category. However, allocations for items under the non-essential categories may be utilized for any commodity classified under the highly essential and/or essential categories, but not vice versa.

Quota allocations for items not included in the five classifications as specified in Part I, Article II, Section 2 hereof, may be utilized for the importation of commodities classified under highly essential and/or essential categories.

SECTION 2. **Adjustments for Old Importers** — Applications of old importers for exchange allocations in excess of their individual quotas provided in the detailed Budget shall be filed with the Authorized Agent Banks in which the original quotas are held. Only an importer whose quota is below forty (40) per cent of the aggregate foreign exchange purchased for imports in 1950 may be entitled to adjustment. Adjustments may be made only for highly essential and essential items.

From the amount certified by the Monetary Board for this purpose, the Bankers' Committee shall allocate to all qualified applicants under this Section an additional amount which shall be in proportion to each importer's deficiency in 1952 compared to forty (40) per cent of the aggregate foreign exchange purchased by the importer in 1950.

All applications for adjustment by old importers must be submitted within one month from the beginning of the semester. Said applications, together with appropriate recommendations of the Authorized Agent Banks concerned, shall be forwarded to the Bankers' Committee for appropriate action.

SECTION 3. **New Importer (Pre-1953)** — Applications for foreign exchange by new importers (pre-1953) shall be filed with the Authorized Agent Banks from which foreign exchange was purchased by them in 1952. The Authorized Agent Banks concerned and the Bankers' Committee shall satisfy themselves that the applicants are legitimate Fili-

pino or American merchandising enterprises, taking into account the following required documents and information:

a) Existence of regular place of business and distribution facilities;

b) Certified copy of income tax return for the previous year;

c) Financial and operating statements for the preceding year; together with schedules of inventories and monthly sales, the latter supported by sales tax receipts;

d) Privilege tax receipt; and

e) Tax clearance.

After satisfactory evidence that the above requisites have been met, each application may be granted in an amount not exceeding the individual quota provided for in the Budget certified by the Monetary Board.

Foreign exchange allocation for a specific commodity may be utilized for that commodity or for any other commodity within the same division under the same category. However, allocations for items under the non-essential categories may be utilized for any commodity classified under the highly essential and/or essential categories, but not vice versa.

Quota allocations for items not included in the five classifications as specified in Part I, Article II, Section 2 hereof, may be utilized for the importation of commodities classified under highly essential and essential categories.

An importer who qualifies under this Section may elect to give up his quota and apply as a 1953 new importer.

SECTION 4. **New Importers (1953)** — Applications for foreign exchange by new importers (1953) shall be submitted to any Authorized Agent Bank, which after appropriate investigation shall forward the same to the Bankers' Committee, together with its recommendation.

The following conditions must be met by an applicant to qualify as a new importer under this Section:

a) He must be a Filipino citizen, in the case of a single proprietorship; in the case of a partnership or a corporation, the enterprise must be at least 60 per cent owned by Filipino citizens;

b) He must be a wholesale or retail merchant, actively engaged in the merchandising business, and maintaining a business establishment with adequate distribution facilities; and

c) He must have at least a total gross sales for the preceding semester of not less than ₱50,000.00.

If the foregoing requisites are duly met, the Bankers' Committee may grant the application for foreign exchange but only for highly essential and essential items, according to the commodity classification specified in Part I, Article II, Section 2 hereof, and for an amount equal

to twenty (20) per cent of the gross sales of the applicant during the preceding semester, or $10,000, whichever is lower.

Each applicant shall be required to submit the following papers in addition to those mentioned in Part I, Article III, Section 1 hereof:

a) Financial and operating statements for 1952 or for the first half of 1953, together with schedules of inventories and monthly sales, the latter supported by sales tax receipts;

b) List of the letters of credit opened during the first semester of 1953 or prior to 1952, if any, indicating type of commodity, quantity, value, etc.;

c) Certified true copy of the income tax returns for the year 1952;

d) Privilege tax receipts; and

e) Tax clearance.

These Rules and Regulations shall take effect beginning July 1, 1953.

For the Monetary Board:

M. CUADERNO, Sr.
Governor

June 25, 1953

APPENDIX A

HIGHLY ESSENTIAL GOODS

Code	Commodity Description	Unit
	DIVISION 02.—DAIRY PRODUCTS, EGGS AND HONEY	
020201	Evaporated milk	Kilo
020202	Condensed sweetened milk	Kilo
020204	Powdered milk	Kilo
020205	Dry skim milk	Kilo
020206	Other canned milk, n.e.s.	Kilo
	DIVISION 54.—MEDICINAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	
	Antibiotics	
540101	Penicillin (bulk)	
540102	Streptomycin or dehydro-streptomycin (bulk)	
540103	Chloromycetin (bulk or dosage)	
540104	Aureomycin (bulk or dosage)	
540105	Terramycin (bulk or dosage)	
540106	Bacitracin (bulk)	
540107	Neomycin (bulk or dosage)	
540108	Tyrothricin (bulk)	
540109	Ilotycin (bulk or dosage)	
540110	Other antibiotics, n.e.s. (bulk or dosage)	
	Sulfanamide drugs	
540121	Sulfanides, in bulk	
	Vitamins	
540141	Bulk form for pharmaceutical manufacturing	
540201	Insulin in all forms	
540211	Serums, toxins, antitoxins and toxide for human use	
540224	Anti-tetanic vaccine	
	Narcotics, all Forms	
540301	Natural	
540302	Synthetic	
540313	Synthetic anti-malarian drug	
	Analgesics and antipyretics	
540351	In bulk	
540560	**Anaesthetics**	
540580	**Trypanocidal and antiluetics compounds**	
	DIVISION 55.—ESSENTIAL OILS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	
550105	Essential oils for the manufacture of medicine	

APPENDIX B

ESSENTIAL PRODUCER GOODS

Code	Commodity Description	Unit
	DIVISION 04.—CEREALS AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS	
040302	Barley malt, unmilled	Kilo
040803	Malt	Kilo
	DIVISION 08.—FEEDING STUFF FOR ANIMALS (NOT INCLUDING UNMILLED CEREALS)	
080103	Bean oil cake or meal	Kilo
080107	Whey	
080108	Fish meal	Kilo
	DIVISION 09.—MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PREPARATIONS	
090904	Hops and hop products	Kilo
090916	Yeast	Kilo
	DIVISION 12.—TOBACCO AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	
120101	Leaf tobacco, wrappers	Kilo
	DIVISION 21.—HIDES, SKINS AND FUR SKINS, UNDRESSED	
210101	Hides of cattle, including buffalo, and hides of horses, mules and asses, undressed	Kilo
	DIVISION 22.—OIL SEEDS, OIL NUTS AND OIL KERNELS	
220103	Palm kernels	Kilo
220104	Soyabeans	Kilo
220105	Linseed (flaxseed)	Kilo
220106	Cottonseed	Kilo
	DIVISION 24.—WOOD, LUMBER AND CORK	
240401	Cork (boards or sheets)	Kilo
	DIVISION 25.—PULP AND WASTE PAPER	
250103	Mechanical wood pulp	Kilo
250104	Chemical wood pulp, sulphite	Kilo
250105	Chemical wood pulp, other than sulphite	Kilo

DIVISION 26.—TEXTILE FIBRES (NOT MANUFACTURED INTO YARN, THREAD OR FABRICS) AND WASTE

260103	Raw silk (not thrown) in hanks or in skeins	Kilo
260301	Raw cotton, other than linters	Kilo
260302	Cotton linters	Kilo
260304	Cotton, carded or combed	Kilo
260401	Raw, jute fiber	Kilo
260402	Others (jute, including cuttings and waste)	Kilo
260601	Synthetic fibers, in staple lengths suitable for spinning, and waste	Kilo

DIVISION 27.—CRUDE FERTILIZERS AND CRUDE MINERALS, EXCLUDING COAL, PETROLEUM AND PRECIOUS STONES

270101	Natural fertilizers of animal or vegetable origin, not chemically treated	Kilo
270102	Natural sodium nitrate	Kilo
270103	Natural phosphates, ground or unground	Kilo
270104	Crude potash salts	Kilo
270201	Natural asphalt	Kilo
270205	Industrial salt (exclusive of table salt)	Kilo
270206	Sulphur	Kilo
270207	Natural abrasives, including industrial diamonds	Kilo
270210	Asbestos, crude, washed or ground	Kilo
270211	Mica, uncut or unmanufactured, in sheets or blocks, films and splittings; crap mica, unground or ground	
270212	Feldspar, flourspar, cryolite and chiolite	Kilo
270213	Magnesite	Kilo
270214	Natural graphite	Kilo
270215	Minerals, crude, n.e.s.	Kilo
270216	Talc, powdered (not talcum powder)	Kilo

DIVISION 29.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE CRUDE MATERIALS INEDIBLE, N.E.S.

290101	Bone Char	Kilo
290106	Bristles	Kilo
290109	Tallow, inedible	Kilo
290202	Gums, arabic	Kilo
290203	Gums, tragacanth	Kilo
290204	Resin, camphor	Kilo
290205	Resin	Kilo
290206	Shellac	Kilo

290207	Gums, other	Kilo
290208	Resin and balsam, others	Kilo
290215	Sesame	Kilo
290218	Bulbs, tubers and rhizomes of flowering or of foliage plants; cuttings, slips, live trees and other plants	Kilo
290220	Vegetable saps, juices and extracts, n.e.s. (except dyeing and tanning extracts) and vegetable materials, including pectin, algae and kapok, n.e.s.	Kilo
290221	Agar-agar	Kilo

DIVISION 31.—MINERAL FUELS, LUBRICANTS, AND RELATED MATERIALS

310102	Coke of coal and of lignite	Kilo
310201	Petroleum, crude and partly refined for further refining (including natural gasoline)	
310301	Gasoline, aviation	Liter
310302	Gasoline, motor	Liter
310303	Brake fluid (hydraulic)	Kilo
310304	Other motor spirits	Liter
310305	Kerosene	Liter
310307	Bunker fuel	Kilo
310308	Diesel oil	Kilo
310309	Other gas and fuel oil	Kilo
310310	Grease	Kilo
310311	Lubricating oil	Kilo
310312	Dead oil or creosote and flotation oil	Kilo
310313	Petroleum jelly	Kilo
310314	Wax mineral	Kilo
310315	Wax paraffin	Kilo
310317	Petroleum pitch, petroleum coke and other petroleum and shale residues	Kilo
310318	Coal tar pitch and pitch coke	Kilo
310319	Naphthas and other products	Kilo
310321	Petroleum asphalt	Kilo
310323	Degreasing compound	Kilo
310401	Butane, crude	Kilo
310402	Propane, crude	Kilo
310404	Other crude gaseous hydrocarbons	Kilo

DIVISION 41.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE OILS (NOT ESSENTIAL OILS) FATS, GREASES AND DERIVATIVES

410101	Cod and cod liver oil	Kilo
410201	Linseed oil	Kilo
410206	Palm oil	Kilo

410209	Castor oil	Kilo
410302	Hydrogenated oils and fats	Kilo
410304	Wax, animal	Kilo
410305	Wax, carnauba	Kilo

DIVISION 51.—CHEMICAL ELEMENTS AND COMPOUNDS

Inorganic acids and anhydrides (e.g., nitric, sulphuric hydrochloric acids)

510101	Boric acid	Kilo
510102	Carbolic acid	Kilo
510104	Nitric acid	Kilo
510105	Oxalic acid	Kilo
510107	Acids, n.e.s.	Kilo
510108	Copper sulphate	Kilo
510110	Sodium carbonate (soda ash)	Kilo

Inorganic compounds and chemical elements, n.e.s.
Aluminum and compounds

510111	Sulphate	Kilo
510112	Compounds, n.e.s.	Kilo

Ammonia and compounds

510114	Carbonate and bicarbonate	Kilo
510115	Compounds (except gas), n.e.s.	Kilo

Calcium and compounds

510116	Carbide	Kilo
510117	Chloride	Kilo
510119	Compounds, n.e.s.	Kilo

Gases

510122	Nitrous-oxide	
510123	Freon	

Metallic compounds

510125	Manganese oxide and dioxide	Kilo
510126	Manganese compounds, n.e.s.	Kilo
510127	Magnesium carbonate and bicarbonate	Kilo
510128	Magnesium sulphate	Kilo
510129	Magnesium compounds, n.e.s.	Kilo
510130	Silver nitrate	Kilo
510131	Zinc oxide	Kilo
510132	Zinc compounds, n.e.s.	Kilo
510133	Compounds of other metals, n.e.s.	Kilo

Potassium and compounds

510134	Bromide	Kilo
510135	Caustic potash (lye)	Kilo

510136	Chlorate and perchlorate	Kilo
510137	Chromite and bichromate	Kilo
510138	Compounds, n.e.s.	Kilo
	Sodium and compounds	
510139	Bicarbonate (baking soda)	Kilo
510140	Bichromate and chromate	Kilo
510141	Silicate	Kilo
510142	Sulphates (Glauber's salts)	Kilo
510143	Compounds, n.e.s. (except sodium carbonate and hydroxide)	Kilo
	Chemical household preparations	
510145	Cementing preparations	Kilo
	Miscellaneous	
510149	Cream of tartar	Kilo
510150	Cyanide, potassium and sodium	Kilo
510151	Dextrin	Kilo
510152	Iodine and iodoform	Kilo
510154	Formaldehyde or formalin	Kilo
	Organic chemicals	
510201	Acetic	Kilo
510202	Citric	Kilo
510203	Tartaric	Kilo
510209	Turpentine	Kilo
510212	Amines and amides	Kilo
510213	Carbohydrate compounds	Kilo
510214	Enzymes	Kilo
510215	Esters and their salts	Kilo
510216	Lactose	Kilo
510217	Rubber compounding agents, including accelerations and antioxydants	
510301	Other chemical compounds, n.e.s. (phosphate plasticizers for sizing fabrics, phosphate plasticizers used to make grease-proof tile, copper sulfate or blue vitrol, polytheline)	
510321	Reagents chemicals for laboratory use	
	DIVISION 52.—MINERAL TAR AND CRUDE CHEMICALS FROM COAL; PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS	
520101	Mineral tar (coal tar, lignite, peatoor shale tar)	Kilo
520102	Tar oils and other crude chemicals from coal, petroleum and natural gas	Kilo

DIVISION 53.—DYEING, TANNING AND COLOURING MATERIALS

530101	Coal tar dye stuffs	Kilo
530102	Indigo, natural	Kilo
530103	Others (including artificial colour lakes)	Kilo
530201	Dyeing extracts (vegetable and animal)	Kilo
530202	Tanning extracts, except synthetic tanning materials	Kilo
530203	Synthetic tanning materials	Kilo
530303	Printers' ink	Kilo
530305	Enamel	Kilo
530306	Lacquers and thinners	Kilo
530310	Lead white	Kilo
530311	Lead red	Kilo
530312	Litharge	Kilo
530313	Lithophone	Kilo
530314	Zinc paint	Kilo
430316	Ultramarine blue	Kilo
530317	Ocher, iron oxide and other mineral pigments	Kilo

DIVISION 55.—ESSENTIAL OILS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS

550214	Talc powder (not talcum powder), crude	Kilo

DIVISION 56.—FERTILIZERS, MANUFACTURED

560101	Nitrate of potash	Kilo
560102	Nitrate of soda	Kilo
560103	Others (nitrogenous fertilizers and materials thereof)	Kilo
560104	Phosphate of ammonia	Kilo
560105	Superphosphates	Kilo
560106	Others (Phosphatic fertilizers and phosphatic fertilizer materials)	Kilo
560107	Sulphate of potash	Kilo
560108	Other (Potassic fertilizers and materials thereof) except crude potash salts	Kilo
560110	Sulphate of ammonia	Kilo

DIVISION 59.—EXPLOSIVES AND MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS

590101	Dynamite	Kilo
590105	Blasting caps	Kilo
590107	Fuses, mining, blasting and safety	Kilo
590108	Primers and detonators	Kilo
590901	Plastic sheets and sheetings	Kilo

590902	Soling and heeling	Kilo
590911	Casein compounds, bakelite and galalith	Kilo
590914	Glue	Kilo
590916	Blacking and leather dressing	Kilo

DIVISION 61.—LEATHER, LEATHER MANUFACTURES, N.E.S. AND DRESSED FURS

610102	Patent leather	Kilo
610103	Sole and harness	Kilo
610105	Welting	Kilo
610107	Reconstituted and artificial leather containing leather or leather fiber	Kilo
610204	Fiber shoe counters	Kilo

DIVISION 62.—RUBBER MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.

620102	Rubber sheeting	Kilo
620103	Sheets and plates	Kilo
620104	Packing or gasket	Kilo
620105	Rubber cement	Liter
620111	Rubber beltings	
620901	Tires or casings, aircraft	No.
620902	Tubes, aircraft	No.
620910	Tires, tractors	No.
620911	Tubes, tractors	No.
620912	Tires, trucks	No.
620913	Tubes, truck	No.
620914	Other tires and tubes of agricultural, construction and industrial equipment	
620916	Transmission and conveyor belts	Kilo
620920	Tire manufacturing and repair materials	

DIVISION 63.—WOOD AND CORK MANUFACTURES (EXCLUDING FURNITURE)

630303	Cork stoppers	Kilo

DIVISION 64.—PAPER, PAPERBOARD AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF

640101	Newsprint paper	Kilo
	Printing and writing papers in rolls and sheets other than newsprint	
640102	Printing paper for books	Kilo
640103	Printing paper for others, including drawing paper	Kilo
	Common packing and wrapping paper	
640106	Crepe and tissue	Kilo
640107	Greased and waterproof	Kilo

640108	Kraft paper	Kilo
	Paperboard (cardboard), including corrugated cardboard but not including building board	
640115	Wall board (bituminized or asphalted)	Kilo
640116	Other paper materials, bituminized or asphalted	Kilo
	Paper and paperboard, coated, impregnated, vulcanized, etc., other than bituminized or asphalted	
640120	Cigarette paper, uncut	Kilo
	Paper and paperboard, n.e.s.	
640122	Paper for adding machines, cash registers, etc.	
640219	Bobbins, tubes, spools, caps and similar articles of paper or paperboard, suitable for use in spinning or in weaving	Kilo

DIVISION 65.—TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES AND RELATED PRODUCTS

650105	Thread of wool and hair	Kilo
650106	Yarn of wool and hair	Kilo
650108	Cotton yarn, unbleached	Kilo
650110	Cotton yarn (bleached, dyed or mercerized)	Kilo
650115	Rayon thread	Kilo
650116	Rayon yarn	Kilo
650119	Jute thread	Kilo
650120	Jute yarn	Kilo
650122	Yarn and thread, other fibers	Kilo
650202	Blue denim	Sq. yd.
650313	Fabrics of jute (burlaps and baggings)	Sq. yd.
650505	Rubberized cotton fabrics (shoe tops)	Kilo
650513	Twines, cotton	Kilo
650515	Beltings, cotton	
650516	Wicks, lamps and candles	
650517	Filter cloth, cotton labels	
650518	Tire cloth and fabrics	
650519	Book cloth	

DIVISION 66,—NON-METALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.

660201	China clay, kaolin	Kilo
660202	Fire clay	Kilo
660203	Pumice	Kilo
660206	Sewer pipes and conduits	Kilo
660210	Fire bricks	No.
660211	Refractory construction materials, n.e.s.	
660301	Emery corundum wheels	Kilo
660302	Grindstones and pulp stones	Kilo
660303	Hones and whetstones	Kilo
660304	Abrasive paper and cloth	Kilo
660305	Abrasive paste, compounds and cakes	Kilo
660306	Emery cloth and emery paper	Kilo
660307	Emery sand and emery powder	Kilo

660309	Asbestos packing and gaskets	Kilo
660310	Asbestos fibre and yarns	Kilo
660313	Brushes and brush stocks (carbon and graphite products)	Kilo
660314	Electrodes for furnace or electrolytic works	Kilo
660319	Insulating mineral substances	Kilo
660320	Plaster of Paris (except ceramics)	Kilo
660324	Refractory products other than refractory construction materials (e.g., retorts, crucibles, muffles, noozles, plugs, supports, tubes, pipes, sheets, rods)	
660325	Laboratory, chemical and industrial wares (ceramics)	Kilo
660402	Glass powder and "fruit"	Kilo
660404	Optical glass and spectacle glass, unworked	Kilo
660405	Sheet (window) glass, unworked	Kilo
660406	Plate glass (unobscured flat glass ground and polished on both sides), not otherwise worked	Kilo
660407	Rolled, obscured or wired (reinforced) glass, not otherwise worked	Kilo
660414	Glass bulbs, and glass envelopes for electric lamps— manufactured	No.
660415	Glass tubes for electric lamps, manufactured	No.
660503	Demijohns	
660507	Laboratory and pharmaceutical glassware	
660508	Ampules and vials	Doz.

DIVISION 68.—BASE METALS

Iron and steel

680101	Pig iron and sponge iron (including iron and steel powder)	Kilo
680102	Ferro-alloys	Kilo
680103	Bar iron	Kilo
680104	Cast iron or steel pellets	Kilo
680105	Ingots	Kilo
680106	Iron or steel coils	Kilo
680107	Steel bars and rods	Kilo
680108	Angles and channels	Kilo
680109	Boiler plates	Kilo
680110	Tinplates and terneplates	Kilo
680111	Scrap tinplate and waste	Kilo
680112	Other sheets and plates, uncoated	Kilo
680113	Band or hoop iron	Kilo
680114	Hoop and strip of iron and steel	Kilo
680115	Corrugated roofing sheets	Kilo
680116	Plain galvanized sheets	Kilo
680117	Iron sheets, black	Kilo
680118	Other sheets and plates, coated	Kilo

680119	Railway rails	Kilo
680120	Railway track construction accessories to rails	Kilo
680121	Wire rod	Kilo
680123	Steel wire for nails	Kilo
680124	Boiler tubes	Kilo
680125	Steel black pipes and tubes	Kilo
680126	Steel galvanized pipes and tubes	Kilo
680127	Other pipes and fittings	Kilo
680128	Cast iron pipes and fittings	Kilo
680129	Malleable iron pipe and fittings	Kilo
680130	Castings and forgings, unworked, n.e.s.	Kilo

Copper

680201	Copper and alloys, not refined and refined, unwrought	Kilo
680202	Bars, ingots, slabs or pigs	Kilo
680203	Pipes and tubes and fittings	Kilo
680204	Sheets, plates and strips	Kilo
680205	Wire, bare	Kilo
680206	Wire, insulated	Kilo
680207	Castings and forgings	Kilo

Nickel

680301	Nickel and nickel alloys, unwrought	Kilo
680302	Bars, ingots, slabs, pigs or rods	Kilo
680303	Pipes and tubes and fittings	Kilo
680304	Sheets, plates and strips	Kilo
680305	Wire	Kilo
680306	Castings and forgings	Kilo

Aluminum

680401	Aluminum and aluminum alloys, unwrought	Kilo
680402	Bars, ingots, slabs, pigs or rod slugs	Kilo
680403	Pipes and tubes and fittings	Kilo
680404	Sheets, corrugated	Kilo
680405	Sheets, plain	Kilo
680406	Wire	Kilo
680407	Aluminum foil and leaf	Kilo
680408	Aluminum powder	Kilo

Lead

680501	Lead and lead alloys, unwrought	Kilo
680502	Bars, ingots, slabs, pigs or rods	Kilo
680503	Pipes and tubes and fittings	Kilo
680504	Sheets, plates and strips	Kilo
680505	Wire	Kilo
680506	Lead foil	Kilo
680508	Solder and babbit metal	Kilo

Zinc

680601	Zinc and zinc alloys, unwrought	Kilo
680602	Bars, ingots, slabs, pigs or rods	Kilo
680603	Pipes and tubes and fittings	Kilo
680604	Sheets, plates and strips including foil	Kilo
680605	Wire	Kilo
680606	Castings and forgings	Kilo
680607	Zinc dust	Kilo

Tin

680701	Tin and tin alloys (including tin solder) unwrought	Kilo
680702	Bars, ingots, slabs, pigs or rods	Kilo
680703	Pipes and tubes and fittings	Kilo
680704	Sheets, plates and strips	Kilo
680705	Tin foil	Kilo
680706	Wire	Kilo
680707	Castings and forgings	Kilo

Miscellaneous non-ferrous base metals employed in metallurgy

680901	Brass and brass alloys, unwrought	Kilo
680902	Magnesium, unwrought	Kilo
680903	Beryllium, unwrought	Kilo
680904	Tungsten, unwrought	Kilo
680905	Molybdenum, unwrought	Kilo
680906	Tantalum, unwrought	Kilo
680907	Other non-ferrous base metals, unwrought	Kilo
680908	Bars, ingots, slabs, pigs or rods	Kilo
680909	Pipes, tubes and fittings	Kilo
680910	Sheets, plates and strips	Kilo
680911	Wire (brass)	Kilo
680912	Magnesium, wrought	Kilo
680913	Beryllium, wrought	Kilo
680914	Tungsten, wrought	Kilo
680915	Molybdenum, wrought	Kilo
680916	Tantalum, wrought	Kilo
680917	Other non-ferrous base metals, wrought	Kilo

DIVISION 69.—MANUFACTURES OF METALS

690901	Iron or steel beams	Kilo
690902	Steel girders, joist and pillars	Kilo
690905	Other structural materials (iron or steel)	Kilo
690907	Aluminum structures and fabricated parts	Kilo
690908	Zinc gutters, roof pilletings, sky-light frames and other fabricated parts	Kilo
690909	Wire cables, ropes, plaited bands, slings and similar articles of iron and steel, uninsulated	Kilo

690910	Copper wire rope and cables	Kilo
690911	Aluminum wire rope and cables	Kilo
690912	Wire rope and cable of other non-ferrous base metals	Kilo
690914	Steel woven wire (including wire gauze, wire cloth, wire screens)	Kilo
690916	Copper woven wire (including wire gauze, wire cloth, wire screens)	Kilo
690917	Aluminum woven wire (including wire gauze, wire cloth, wire screens)	Kilo
690918	Other woven wire (including wire gauze, wire cloth, wire screens)	Kilo
690921	Roofing and other nails, iron or steel	Kilo
690922	Tack and staples, iron or steel	Kilo
690923	Nuts, bolts, washers, rivets, screws and spikes, iron and steel	Kilo
690924	Nails, tacks, screws, nuts, bolts, washers and rivets, copper	Kilo
690925	Nails, tacks, screws, nuts, bolts, washers and rivets, aluminum	Kilo
690926	Nails, tacks, screws, nuts, bolts, washers and rivets, zinc	Kilo
690927	Nails, tacks, screws, nuts, bolts, washers and rivets, other non-ferrous metals	Kilo
690972	Compressed gas cylinders and similar containers of iron and steel	No.
690973	Reservoir, tanks, vats and similar containers, copper	No.
690974	Reservoir, tanks, vats and similar containers, aluminum	No.
690975	Casks, drums, cans, boxes and similar containers, aluminum	No.
690976	Compressed gas cylinders and similar containers, aluminum	No.
690977	Casks, drums, cans, boxes and similar containers, tin	No.
690978	Compressed gas cylinders and similar containers, tin	No.
690985	Chain and parts and fittings thereof, of iron and steel	Kilo
690987	Springs of iron and steel	Kilo
690990	Tackles and pulleys (iron and steel, n.e.s.)	
690993	Chain and parts and fittings thereof, of copper	
690994	Springs, of copper	Kilo
700912	Stoppers, crown corks, bottle caps, capsules and other packing accessories, of base metal	Kilo
700913	Welding electrodes, rods or tubes; solder in wire or rods	Kilo

DIVISION 71.—MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OTHER THAN ELECTRIC

Power generating machinery

710101	Steam generating boilers	No.
710102	Boiler parts	
710103	Boiler house plant, including economizers, super heaters, condensers, gas-recovers and related items	
710104	Steam engines, including steam tractors and steam engines with self-continued boilers (generally known as locomobiles), and steam turbines	
710106	Diesel engines, marine and stationary	No.
710107	Gasoline and kerosene engines, stationary	No.
710108	Gasoline and kerosene watercraft engines (outboard motors)	No.
710109	Semi-diesel engines	No.
710110	Engines accessories and parts	
710111	Generating sets (diesel-electric)	No.
710112	Water wheels and water turbines	No.
710113	Gas turbines	No.
710114	Other engines	No.

Agricultural machinery and implements

710201	Plows, cultivators and harrows	No.
710202	Plows, cultivators and harrow parts	
710203	Cultivating machinery and equipment, n.e.s.	No.
710204	Reapers	No.
710205	Reapers and parts	
710206	Rice threshers	No.
710207	Rice thresher and parts	
710209	Rice hullers and cleaner parts	
710212	Other machinery for harvesting, threshing and sorting	
710213	Milking machines, cream separators, and other dairy-farm equipment	
710216	Poultry equipment and parts	
710217	Agricultural machinery, n.e.s. (except rice hullers and cleaners)	

Tractors other than steam

710301	Tractors, wheel type	No.
710302	Tractors, crawler	No.
710303	Parts and accessories of tractors	

Metal working machinery

710501	Metal cutting machine tools	
710502	Parts of metal working tools	
710503	Casting and forging machines (molding machines)	
710504	Bending and forming machines	
710505	Foundry equipment	
710506	Rolling mills	
710507	Gas operated welding, cutting and surface tempering equipment	
710508	Parts for metal working machines	

Mining, construction and industrial machinery

710601	Centrifugal pumps	No.
710602	Pumps (other than centrifugal)	No.
710603	Pumps, parts of	
710604	Industrial trucks (sometimes known as industrial tractors for use in factories, railroad stations, docks, etc., for internal transport)	No.
710605	Mechanically propelled road rollers	No.
710606	Road roller parts	
710607	Lifting machinery of conveyors (lifts, hoists, winches, cranes, jacks, pulley tackle, belt conveyors, motor dumpers and the like)	
710608	Earth excavating, levelling, boring and extracting machinery (mechanical shovels, excavators, scrapers, levelers, bulldozers, and other road-making machines)	
710609	Concrete mixers and pavers	No.
710610	Concrete mixers and paver parts	
710611	Well drilling machinery	
710612	Mine car loaders, mine shafts and slope hoists	
710613	Grinding mills, pulverizers and crushers	
710614	Other mining machinery and parts	
710615	Other construction and conveying machinery, parts	
710616	Machines for working wood, corn, bone, ebonite and the like	
710617	Accessories and parts (woodworking machinery)	
710618	Pneumatic tools	
710619	Paper mill and pulp mill machinery, and machinery for paper manufactures	
710620	Bookbinding machinery, including book sewing machines	No.
710621	Bookbinding machinery parts	
710622	Type-founding and type-setting machines	No.
710623	Type-setting machine parts	
710624	Printing press machinery	No.
710625	Printing machinery, n.e.s.	
710626	Printing accessories and parts	
710627	Machinery for preparing textiles	
710628	Weaving machines and knitting machines	

710629	Accessories and parts for machines within headings 710627 and 710628	
710630	Machinery for the manufactures of belt	
710631	Machinery for washing, bleaching, dyeing, cleaning, dressing, finishing textile goods (including laundry machinery, ironing, and pressing machines)	
710633	Industrial sewing machines	No.
710634	Accessories and parts (sewing machines)	
710635	Ventilators, blowers and the like	
710636	Industrial air-conditioning machines	
710637	Refrigerating equipment	
710638	Refrigerating and air-conditioning machines, accessories and parts of	
710639	Bag-making machinery, accessories and parts of	
710640	Food processing machinery and parts of	
710641	Fiber-processing machinery and parts of	
710642	Sawmill and logging machinery, equipments and parts of	
710643	Oil-extracting machinery and parts of	
710644	Rubber-working machinery and parts of	
710645	Shoe-making machinery and parts of	
710646	Parts of nail-making machinery	
710647	Parts of sugar mill machinery, accessories	
710648	Air compressors	No.
710649	Air compressor parts	
710650	Parts of cigarette machinery	
710651	Coffee and corn mills	No.
710652	Coffee and corn mill parts	
710659	Glass-making machinery and parts of	
710663	Ball, needle or roller bearings, and parts	

DIVISION 72.—ELECTRIC MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES

720101	Generators, dynamos and turbines	No.
720102	Motors	No.
720103	Transformers	No.
720104	Motor controls and parts of	
720105	Switch gear, switch boards and control panels	
720106	Generators, parts of	
720107	Motors, parts of	
720108	Transformers, parts of	
720109	Other similar machinery and apparatus	
720112	Dry multiple cell batteries	No.
720115	Parts of batteries	
720124	Radio transmitters	No.
720126	Radio transmitting tubes	No.
720128	Radio-telegraphic, radio-telegraphic transmitters and receivers (exclusive of household receiving	

	sets); radio navigational aid equipment; supersonic and electro-magnetic echo sounding apparatus	
720129	Thermionic or electronic tubes and valves, catmode-ray tubes, photo-electric cells	
720130	Telephone apparatus	No.
720131	Telegraph apparatus	No.
720132	Telephone and telegraph apparatus parts	
720134	Electric furnaces	
720135	Electric welding machines and apparatus	
720149	Gas meters	
720150	Water meters	
720152	Electrical meters for measuring electrical quantity	No.
720153	Electric meter parts and accessories	
720155	Electro-medical apparatus (medical, dental, surgical veterinary, or opthalmic instruments and appliances, electrical)	
720156	Portable electro-mechanical tool adapted for working in the hand	No.
720157	Electric tool parts	
720164	Insulated cables and wire for electricity	Kilo
720165	Electro-magnets and electro-magnet operated appliances	
720166	Electric accumulators	
720167	Electric condensers, fixed or variable	No.
720168	Electrical condenser parts	
720169	Other electric current controlling, regulating and distributing apparatus (fuses, junction boxes, plugs and sockets, reheostats and thermostats)	
720170	Insulators of any material	
720171	Fittings for electrical machinery, appliances or equipment	
720172	Electrical conduit, tubings and fittings thereof	
720174	Parts for electrical machinery and apparatus	
720175	Electrical elevators machinery and parts	

DIVISION 73.—TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

730101	Railway locomotives, steam (and tenders if shipped separately)	No.
730102	Railway locomotives, electric	No.
730103	Railway locomotives, internal combustion and all other except steam and electric	No.
730104	Self-propelled railway and tramway cars, whether passenger, freight or maintenance	No.
730105	Railway and tramway passenger cars (coaches) without power equipment (to include all cars (coaches) or passenger service such as luggage vans and travelling post offices)	No.

730106	Railway and tramway freight and maintenance cars without power equipment	No.
730107	Parts of railway and tramway locomotives and rolling stock (except parts, internal combustion engines and parts thereof) not assignable to specific classes	No.
730212	Chassis, with engines mounted, of trucks, busses and lorries	No.
730213	Bodies, chassis, frames and other parts for road motor vehicles except parts for motorcycles and side cars (not including rubber tires, engines, chassis with engines mounted and electric parts) including parts for assembly	
730302	Parts of bicycles and of other cycles, not motorized (not including tires and electric parts)	
730403	Parts of aircraft, heavier than air (not including rubber tires, engines and electric parts)	
730504	Ships and boats not exceeding 250 gross tonnage (motor boats, sloops and other sailboats)	No.
730505	Tugs and other vessel not exceeding 250 gross tonnage	No.
730506	Light-vessels, fire-floats, dredgers of all kinds, floating cranes, floating docks, and similar special purpose vessels	No.
730507	Ships and boats, parts of	

DIVISION 86.—PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS: PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL GOODS, WATCHES AND CLOCKS

860101	Optically worked glass and quartz
860105	Astronomical instruments (transit instruments)
860106	Optical microscopes
860107	Other optical appliances and instruments
860116	Surgical, medical, veterinary and dental instruments and appliances, except electric.
860118	Therapeutical apparatus
860119	Engineering and surveying instruments including drawing and drafting instruments
860120	Engineering and surveying supplies
860121	Laboratory instruments and apparatus, including chemistry and physics instruments and apparatus
860122	Other measuring, controlling and scientific intruments, n.e.s.

	Photographic and cinematograph supplies	
860203	X-ray films	Sq. ft.
860204	Sensitized paper	Sq. ft.
860205	Cinematographic films, not exposed	ft.
860206	Chemical products for use in photography put up for retail sale	
	Watches and clocks	
860408	Time-recording instruments (excluding watches and stop watches)	No.
860409	Clock movements	No.
860410	Accessories and parts (including cases) for watches and clocks	
	DIVISION 89.—MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	
890905	Umbrella part and fitting	
890913	Button parts, blanks or molds	
890918	Industrial, electric (refrigerators)	No.
890919	Refrigerator parts, electric, for assembly	
890936	Paint brushes	Doz.
890981	Specimens for scientific purposes	
	DIVISION 92.—LIVE ANIMALS FOR BREEDING	
920101	Horses, asses and mules	No.
920102	Dogs	No.
920103	Carabao	No.
920104	Cattle, cow and calves	No.
920105	Swine	No.
920106	Poultry and game	No.
930107	Live animals (not for food), n.e.s.	No.

APPENDIX C

NON-ESSENTIAL PRODUCER GOODS

Code	Commodity Description	Unit
	DIVISION 04.—CEREALS AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS	
040301	Barley, unmilled	Kilo
040501	Rye, unmilled	Kilo
040502	Oats, unmilled	Kilo
040701	Meal and flour of rye	Kilo
	DIVISION 05.—FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	
050522	Corn starch	Kilo
050523	Potato starch	Kilo
050524	Tapioca starch	Kilo
050525	Sago	Kilo
	DIVISION 06.—SUGAR AND SUGAR PREPARATIONS	
060105	Honey	Kilo
060106	Glucose or dextrous	Kilo
060107	Lactose	Kilo
060108	Maltose	Kilo
	DIVISION 07.—COFFEE, TEA, COCOA, SPICE AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF	
070101	Coffee, raw or green	Kilo
070201	Cocoa beans	Kilo
	DIVISION 08.—FEEDING STUFF FOR ANIMALS (NOT INCLUDING UNMILLED CEREALS)	
080102	Bran, pollard, sharps and other by-products from the preparation of cereals and cereal products (poultry feeds)	Kilo
080104	Cottonseed oil cake or meal	Kilo
080105	Linseed oil cake or meal	Kilo
080106	Other oil seed cake and meal	Kilo
080109	Food wastes and prepared animal feed, n.e.s.	Kilo
	DIVISION 12.—TOBACCO AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	
120101	Leaf tobacco, except wrappers	Kilo

	DIVISION 21.—HIDES, SKINS AND FUR SKINS, UNDRESSED	
210102	Calfskins and kid skins, undressed	Kilo
210103	Sheepskins and lambskins (except astrakan, caracul, persian lamb, broadtail), undressed	Kilo
210107	Other hides and skins, undressed, n.e.s.	Kilo
	DIVISION 22.—OIL SEEDS, OIL NUTS AND OIL KERNELS	
220108	Other oil seeds, excluding coconuts and peanuts, n.e.s.	Kilo
	DIVISION 23.—CRUDE RUBBER, INCLUDING SYNTHETIC AND RECLAIMED	
230101	Natural rubber and similar natural gums	Kilo
230102	Synthetic rubbers and rubber substitutes	Kilo
	DIVISION 26.—TEXTILE FIBRES (NOT MANUFACTURED INTO YARN, THREAD OR FABRICS) AND WASTE	
260506	Vegetable textile fibers, n.e.s., and waste of such fibers	Kilo
	DIVISION 27.—CRUDE FERTILIZERS AND CRUDE MINERALS, EXCLUDING COAL, PETROLEUM AND PRECIOUS STONES	
270209	Stone for industrial uses, except dimension (gypsum, limestone)	Kilo
	DIVISION 29.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE, N.E.S.	
290102	Bone ash	Kilo
290103	Ground bone	Kilo
290104	Ivory	Kilo
290105	Other horns and bones	
290107	Isinglass	Kilo
290110	Other crude animal materials, inedible, n.e.s.	
290201	Plants and parts of plants for use in dyeing and tanning, whether ground or not	
290212	Plants, seeds, flowers and parts of plants, n.e.s., mainly for use in medicines or perfumery	
	DIVISION 31.—MINERAL FUELS, LUBRICANTS AND RELATED MATERIALS	
310101	Coal (anthracite, bituminous, sub-bituminous, lignite)	Kilo
310306	Other lamp oil and white spirit	
310120	Oil except fuel and lubricating	Kilo
310322	Tiles, asphalt	Sq. ft.

DIVISION 41.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE OILS (NOT ESSENTIAL OILS), FATS, GREASES AND DERIVATIVES

410102	Other oils from fish and marine animals	Kilo
410104	Other animal oils, fats and greases, excluding lard	Kilo
410202	Soyabean oil	Kilo
410203	Cottonseed oil	Kilo
410205	Olive oil	Kilo
410208	Palm kernel oil	Kilo
410210	Tung oil	Kilo
410212	Other oils from seeds, nuts and kernels, n.e.s.	Kilo
410301	Oils, oxidized, blown or boiled	Kilo
410303	Acid oils, fatty acids and solid residues from the treatment of oils and fats	Kilo
410306	Wax, others	Kilo

DIVISION 51.—CHEMICAL ELEMENTS AND COMPOUNDS

510106	Sulphuric acid	Kilo
510109	Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda)	Kilo
510113	Aqua ammonia	Kilo
510118	Hypochloride	Kilo
510120	Ammonia, anhydrous	Kilo
510144	Baking powder	Kilo
510146	Food coloring	Kilo
510147	Flavoring preparations (monosodium glutamate)	Kilo
510153	Lime chloride (bleaching powder) (infusorial earth)	Kilo
510156	Inorganic chemicals and compounds, n.e.s.	Kilo
510205	Glycerine (refined)	Kilo
510210	Pine oil	Kilo
510218	Organic compounds, n.e.s.	Kilo

DIVISION 55.—ESSENTIAL OILS AND PERFUME MATERIALS, TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS

550101	Anise	Kilo
550102	Citrus	Kilo
550103	Eucalyptus	Kilo
550104	Peppermint and spearmint	Kilo
550105	Essential oil, n.e.s. (except medicinal)	Kilo
550106	Synthetic perfume and flavour materials and concentrates, and enfleurage greases and mixtures of alcohol and essential oils	Kilo

	DIVISION 59.—EXPLOSIVES AND MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS	
590904	Cellophane sheets and strips	Kilo
590905	Celluloid sheets and strips	Kilo
590910	Gluten and gluten flour	Kilo
590912	Albumen, inedible	Kilo
590913	Gelatin, inedible adhesives	Kilo
590918	Chemical materials, n.e.s.	Kilo
	DIVISION 61.—LEATHER, LEATHER MANUFACTURES, N.E.S. AND DRESSED FURS	
610104	Upper, leather	Kilo
610106	Other unmanufactured leather	
610201	Machine leather belting and other articles of leather for use in machinery	Kilo
610203	Uppers, legs and other prepared parts of footwear of all materials	
	DIVISION 62.—RUBBER MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.	
620107	Rubber threads	Kilo
620109	Rubber heels	Pr.
620110	Rubber soles	Pr.
	DIVISION 64.—PAPER, PAPERBOARD AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF	
640110	Old newspapers for use of cardboard manufactures	Kilo
640111	Pasteboards and cardboards	Kilo
640114	Insulating board	Kilo
640117	Fiber board, in sheets	Kilo
640201	Bags and sacks	Kilo
	DIVISION 65.—TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES AND RELATED PRODUCTS	
650101	Spun silk	Kilo
650102	Threads, silk	Kilo
650103	Yarns, silk	Kilo
650104	Catguts (silk)	Kilo
650111	Flax and linen thread	Kilo
650112	Flax and linen yard	Kilo
650117	Catguts (synthetic fiber)	Kilo
650118	Yarn of textile fibers mixed with metal	Kilo
	Cotton fabrics of standard type (not including narrow and special fabrics)	
650201	Cotton fabrics, grey (unbleached)	Sq. yd.
650203	Dyed	Sq. yd.

650205	Printed	Sq. yd.
650206	Twilled (woven with dyed yarns)	Sq. yd.
650207	Other bleached	Sq. yd.
650209	Pique	Sq. yd.
650210	Remnants	Kilo
650212	Plushes, velvets and velveteens	Sq. yd.
650213	Tapestry, upholstery and drapery materials	Sq. yd.
650214	Pile fabrics	Sq. yd.
650316	Rayon remnants	Kilo
650326	Special textile fabrics, synthetic, n.e.s.	Sq. yd.
	Rubberized and other impregnated fabrics and felts, except linoleums	
650504	Canvas	Kilo
650506	Rubberized fabrics, n.e.s.	Kilo
650508	Elastic fabrics, n.e.s.	Kilo
650509	Cordage, flax and linen	Kilo
	Bags, and sacks for packing, new or used	
650601	Bags and sacks, cotton	No.
650602	Bags and sacks, jute, new	No.
650603	Bags and sacks, jute, used	No.
650604	Bags and sacks, other fiber	
	DIVISION 66.—NON-METALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.	
660102	Portland, cement	Kilo
660103	Roofing, cement	Kilo
660104	Showcase, cement	Kilo
660108	Pipe covering	Kilo
660109	Shingles, roofing	Kilo
660110	Building materials, n.e.s.	Kilo
660207	Tiles, white glazed	No.
660208	Tiles, others	No.
660312	Manufactures of mica (built-up mica products and articles made from sheet mica and built-up mica)	
660315	Projecting carbon and carbon plates	Kilo
660317	Other carbon and graphite products	Kilo
660318	Slag wool and rock wool	Kilo
660321	Other plastering materials	
	Glass products	
660401	Waste glass; glass in the mass	Kilo
660403	Glass in balls, rods and tubes, unworked	
660408	Multiple wall heat or sound insulating glass	Kilo
660409	Glass bricks, tiles and slabs	No.
660411	Laminated and other safety glass	
660416	Clock and watch glass	
660417	Glass tubings, not for laboratory use	
660501	Bottles, flasks, jars	

	DIVISION 68.—BASE METALS	
680409	Venetian blind metalware	
680507	Lead shot	Kilo
	DIVISION 69.—MANUFACTURES OF METALS	
690903	Steel tanks	Kilo
690970	Reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers of iron and steel	No.
	DIVISION 71.—MACHINERY OTHER THAN ELECTRIC	
710208	Rice hullers and cleaners	No.
	DIVISION 72.—ELECTRIC MACHINERY APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES	
720151	Taxi meters	
720153	Electric meter parts and accessories	
	DIVISION 86.—PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS; PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL GOODS, WATCHES AND CLOCKS	
860102	Frames, mountings and parts thereof, for spectacles, goggles and the like	
860108	Motion picture cameras	No.
860111	Motion picture projectors	No.
860112	Motion picture projectors, parts	
860113	Motion picture sound equipment (sound film recorders)	
860301	Cinematographic films, exposed, whether developed or not	Ft.
	DIVISION 89.—MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	
890954	Fountain pen, parts	
890955	Mechanical pencils, parts	

APPENDIX D

ESSENTIAL CONSUMER GOODS

Code	Commodity Description	Unit
	DIVISION 01.—MEAT AND MEAT PREPARATIONS	
	Meat: Fresh, chilled or frozen	
010101	Meat of bovine cattle (beef, veal)	Kilo
	Canned Meat	
010306	Corned Beef	Kilo
	DIVISION 02.—DAIRY PRODUCTS, EGGS AND HONEY	
	Miscellaneous dairy products	
020901	Infants and dietectic foods	Kilo
	DIVISION 03.—FISH AND FISH PREPARATIONS	
	Canned Fish and Fish preparations	
030203	Cuttlefish (squid)	Kilo
030204	Mackerel	Kilo
030205	Herring	Kilo
030206	Salmon	Kilo
030207	Sardine (including anchovies, sardine style packed)	Kilo
	DIVISION 04.—CEREAL AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS	
	Rice	
040203	Rice, non-glutinous	Kilo
	Wheat flour	
040601	Flour of wheat (including meslin)	Kilo
	Cereal preparations	
040801	Oatmeal, rolled oats and oat grits	Kilo
	DIVISION 11.—BEVERAGES	
	Alcoholic beverages	
110202	Mass wine	

DIVISION 54.—MEDICINAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

Vitamins

540102	Soft gelatin capsules	
540230	Plasma	
540251	Other biologics, n.e.s.	
540311	Alkaloids of cinchona bark	

Vaccines

540322	Rabies	
540325	Other vaccines (except oral, triple and small pox)	
540570	Hexylresorcinal products and quartinary ammonium compounds	
540590	Coagulants	
540595	Saccharine	
540601	Medicated bandage and dressings, plasters, surgical gauze and absorbent cotton, catguts	

DIVISION 59.—EXPLOSIVES AND MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS

590906	Disinfectants and deodorants	Kilo
590907	Fungicides other than medicinal	Kilo
590908	Insecticides	Kilo

DIVISION 62.—RUBBER MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.

Rubber fabricated materials

620101	Hose or tubing	Kilo
620108	Rubber and friction tape	Kilo

Rubber manufactured articles, n.e.s
Automobiles

620903	Tires or casings	No.
620904	Tubes	No.

Bicycles

620905	Tires	No.
620906	Tubes	No.
620915	Hygienic, medical and surgical articles of rubber (ice caps, nipples, rubber tubings, druggist's rubber)	No.

DIVISION 64.—PAPER, PAPERBOARD AND MANUFACTURES

640104	Stencil paper	Kilo
640105	Writing paper	Kilo
640212	Carbon and other copying papers	Kilo

DIVISION 65.—TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES AND RELATED PRODUCTS

650107	Thread (cotton)	Kilo
650109	Thread (cotton, bleached)	Kilo
650208	Cotton duck	Sq. yd.

DIVISION 68.—BASE METALS

680122	Iron or steel wire, not insulated (round wire)	Kilo

DIVISION 69.—MANUFACTURES OF METALS

Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.

690913	Barbed wires (iron and steel)	Kilo
690915	Netting, fencing and fence gates	Kilo
690928	Needles for hand sewing, iron or steel	M
690929	Crochet, hand carpet and knitting needles, iron or steel	Kilo
690930	Pins, iron or steel	Kilo
690938	Spades, shovels, picks, hoes, forks, rakes, scythes, sickles, axes, ads and hatches and other hand tools used in agriculture, horticulture or forestry	Doz.
690939	Saws (non-mechanical)	Doz.
690940	Pliers, pincers, tweezers, perforating punchers and the like; wrenches, spanners, tap wrenches	
690941	Files and rasps	Doz.
690942	Planes and chisels	
690943	Hammers	Doz.
690944	Gauges, squares and levels, metallic tape	
690945	Hand tools, n.e.s. (blow lamps, anvils, vises and clamps, portable forges and grinding wheels, augers, drills, gimlets and reamers)	
690946	Lathe tools, bits, dies, taps, pressed tools, and other mechanical hand tools, knives and blades (including saw blades for machines or hand tools)	
690966	Razor blades	No.
690969	Hardware of metal (locks, padlocks, safety bolts, keys, fittings for doors, windows, hinge butts, furniture, vehicles, trunks, saddlery)	

690971	Casks, drums, cans, boxes and similar containers of iron and steel	No.
690988	Iron or steel wool: pot scourers, scouring and polishing pads, etc.	Kilo
	Manufactures of other base metals, n.e.s.	
700906	Handles of base metals for tools	Doz.
700914	Scales and balances	No.
	DIVISION 71.—MACHINERY OTHER THAN ELECTRIC	
	Office machinery	
	Typewriters	
710401	Electric	No.
710403	Standard	No.
710404	Rebuilt and other used	No.
710405	Parts	
	Accounting, bookkeeping, calculating and other office machines (including cash registers and dictaphones)	
710406	Adding machines	No.
710407	Adding machine parts	
710408	Accounting and bookkeeping machines	No.
710409	Calculating machines	No.
710410	Calculating machine parts	
710411	Cash registers	No.
710412	Cash register parts	
710413	Duplicating machines	No.
710414	Duplicating machine parts	
710415	Numbering machines	No.
710416	Numbering machine parts	
710417	Stapling machines	No.
710418	Statistical machine operated with punch card (punching, checking, sorting and tabulating machines)	No.
710419	Other machinery and appliances (addressing machines, coin-sorting and counting machines, pencil sharpening machines, perforating machines and dictaphones)	
710420	Statistical machine parts	
	Mining, construction and other industrial machinery	
710632	Household sewing machines	No.
710657	Meat grinders	No.
710658	Meat grinder parts	
	DIVISION 72.—ELECTRIC MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES	
720111	Flashlight batteries	No.
720125	Radio receiving tubes	No.

720127	Radio parts	
720145	Electrical starting and ignition equipment for internal combustion engines (including ignition magnetos, dynamo-magnetos, ignition coils, starter motors, and dynamos); sparking plugs and glow plugs	
720154	Radiological apparatus, including X-ray apparatus, X-ray tubes, and screens	

DIVISION 81.—PREFABRICATED BUILDING; SANITARY, PLUMBING, HEATING AND LIGHTING FIXTURES AND FITTINGS

810202	Sinks, washbasins, bidets, baths, and other sanitary and plumbing fixtures and fittings of ceramic and other materials, except metal	No.
810203	Sinks, washbasins, bidets, baths, and other sanitary and plumbing fixtures and fittings of ceramic and other materials, of iron and steel	No.
810216	Gas mantles	

DIVISION 86.—PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS; PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL GOODS, WATCHES AND CLOCKS

Scientific, medical, optical, measuring controlling instruments and apparatus

860117	Surgical, medical, veterinary and dental supplies, n.e.s.	

DIVISION 89.—MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.

Printed matter

890201	College textbooks	
890202	Technical and scientific books and journals	
890210	Cards for statistical machines	
890212	Blueprints and industrial drawings	

Manufactured articles, n.e.s.

890941	Fish hooks	Kilo
890960	Writing ink	Kilo
890962	Typewriter ribbons	Doz.
890977	Orthopaedic appliances (artificial eyes, artificial teeth, limbs and limb braces)	
890987	Fire extinguisher	No.

APPENDIX E

NON-ESSENTIAL CONSUMER GOODS

Code	Commodity Description	Unit
	DIVISION 01.—MEAT AND MEAT PREPARATIONS	
	Meat: Fresh, chilled or frozen	
010102	Meat of sheep or lambs (mutton, lamb)	Kilo
010106	Turkey	Kilo
010108	Liver, kidney, tongue and heart	Kilo
	Meat and meat preparations in airtight containers only	
010301	Sausages of all kinds	Kilo
010302	Bacon	Kilo
010303	Ham	Kilo
010304	Pork	Kilo
010305	Beef	Kilo
010311	Soups, consome, chowder	Kilo
010312	Meat paste and spreads (devilled meat)	Kilo
	DIVISION 02.—DAIRY PRODUCTS, EGGS AND HONEY	
020203	Cream and milk compounds	Kilo
	Butter	
020301	Fresh, whether salted or not, including malted	Kilo
020302	Canned	Kilo
020401	Cheese	Kilo
020507	Egg albumen	Kilo
020509	Egg powder	Kilo
020902	Ice cream mix and powder	Kilo
	DIVISION 03.—FISH AND FISH PREPARATIONS	
	Fish, fish products, in airtight containers (including crustacea and molluscous)	
030201	Abalone	Kilo
030208	Tuna	Kilo
030210	Crabs and crabmeat	Kilo
030211	Clams	Kilo
030212	Oysters	Kilo
030215	Fish sauce	Kilo
030216	Roe (fish eggs, caviar)	Kilo

DIVISION 04.—CEREALS AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS

040802	Groats, semolina and cereals: flaked, pearled or prepared in a manner not elsewhere specified (prepared breakfast foods)	Kilo
040806	Preparations of cereals, flour and fecula for food, n.e.s. (including malt flour)	Kilo

DIVISION 05.—FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

050101	Oranges, tangerines and mandarines	Kilo
050106	Apples	Kilo
050107	Grapes	Kilo
050108	Cherries	Kilo
050109	Litchi	Kilo
050110	Peaches	Kilo
050111	Pears	Kilo
050112	Plums	Kilo
050115	Almonds	Kilo
050116	Chestnuts	Kilo
050118	Walnuts	Kilo
050201	Dates	Kilo
050202	Figs	Kilo
050203	Prunes	Kilo
050204	Raisins	Kilo
	Preserved fruits and fruit preparations (canned)	
050301	Cherries	Kilo
050302	Grapes	Kilo
050303	Litchi	Kilo
050304	Peaches	Kilo
050305	Pears	Kilo
050309	Other canned fruit, n.e.s. (excluding pineapple)	Kilo
050311	Jams, marmalades, fruit jellies, fruit pulps and pastes, whether in airtight containers or not	Kilo
	Fruit juices, unfermented, whether frozen or not (including syrups and natural fruit flavors)	
050312	Grape	Kilo
050313	Grapefruit	Kilo
050314	Lemon	Kilo
050315	Orange	Kilo
050317	Concentrates	Kilo
050318	Other fruit juice, n.e.s. (except pineapple)	
	Fresh and dry vegetables, roots and tubers, not including artificially dehydrated	
050404	Beans, small, green (mongo)	Kilo
050405	Beans, other	Kilo

050406	Peas, chick	Kilo
050407	Peas, sweet	Kilo
050408	Soybeans	Kilo
050409	Lentils and other legumes	Kilo
050410	Beets	Kilo
050417	Asparagus, fresh	Kilo
050419	Celery	Kilo
050423	Mushrooms	Kilo
	Vegetables, preserved and vegetable preparations (canned)	
050501	Vegetables dehydrated	Kilo
050502	Asparagus, canned	Kilo
050509	Beans, baked	Kilo
050510	Beans, green	Kilo
050511	Peas, chick	Kilo
050512	Peas, sweet	Kilo
050513	Mushrooms, canned	Kilo
050514	Pimientos, canned	Kilo
050515	Tomatoes, canned	Kilo
050517	Tomato juice	Kilo
050519	Other vegetable juices	Kilo
050520	Other vegetable sauces (except catsup)	Kilo
	DIVISION 06.—SUGAR AND SUGAR PREPARATIONS	
060201	Chewing gum	Kilo
	DIVISION 07.—COFFEE, TEA, COCOA, SPICE AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF	
070102	Coffee, roasted, including ground	Kilo
070103	Coffee extracts, coffee essences and similar preparations containing coffee	Kilo
070202	Cocoa powder	Kilo
070203	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	Kilo
070401	Tea	Kilo
070402	Mate	Kilo
	Spices	
070501	Pepper and pimiento, whether unground, ground or otherwise prepared	Kilo
070502	Cinnamon, cloves and mace	Kilo
070503	Mustard	Kilo
070504	Nutmeg	Kilo
070505	Saffron	Kilo
070506	Other spices	Kilo

DIVISION 09.—MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PREPARATIONS

090902	Bird's nest	Kilo
090903	Gelatine, edible	Kilo
090905	Moss and seaweeds, canned or dried	Kilo
090906	Fruit salad	Kilo
090907	Pickled olives	Kilo
090908	Other fruit preparations, n.e.s.	Kilo
090913	Soybean powder	Kilo
090914	Vegetable soup	Kilo
090917	Other vegetable products, n.e.s.	Kilo
090918	Other food preparations, n.e.s.	Kilo

DIVISION 11.—BEVERAGES

Alcoholic beverages

110201	Sparkling wine	Liter
110202	Other wines in bottles	Liter
110203	Other wine in containers other than bottles	Liter

Cider and fermented fruit juices, n.e.s.

110204	Cider	Liter
110205	Other fermented fruit juice	Liter
110209	Brandy	Liter
110210	Cordials	Liter
110214	Corn, bourbon	Liter
110215	Malt, Scotch	Liter
110216	Rye	Liter
110217	Other distilled spirits, n.e.s. (excluding beer, rum, gin and alcohol)	Liter

DIVISION 12.—TOBACCO AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURES

120202	Cigarettes	No.
120203	Chewing tobacco	Kilo
120204	Smoking tobacco	Kilo
120205	Snuff tobacco	

DIVISION 26.—TEXTILE FIBERS (NOT MANUFACTURED INTO YARN THREAD OR FABRICS) AND WASTE

260701	Waste materials from textile fabrics, including rags	

DIVISION 31.—MINERAL FUELS, LUBRICANTS, AND RELATED MATERIALS

310316	Wax, others	Kilo

DIVISION 51.—CHEMICAL ELEMENTS AND COMPOUNDS

510148	Cleanser	Kilo

DIVISION 53.—DYEING, TANNING AND COLOURING MATERIALS

530301	Oil or water colours	Kilo
530304	Artists' and students color	Kilo
530307	Ready-mixed	Kilo
530308	Varnish	Kilo

DIVISION 54.—MEDICINAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

Antibiotics

540101	Penicillin (dosage)
540102	Streptomycin or dehydro-streptomycin (dosage)
540106	Bacitracin (dosage)
540108	Tyrothricin (dosage)
540122	Sulfonamides, dosage form

Compounds or Mixtures containing combination of sulfonamides or antibiotics

540131	Sulfonamides and antibiotics
540132	Sulfonamide compounds
540133	Antibiotic compounds

Vitamins

540143	Other dosage form

Vaccines

540221	Cholera, dysentery, typhoid
540223	Smallpox

Veterinary Biologicals

540241	Serum and vaccines, poultry
540245	Other veterinary biologicals, n.e.s.

Analgesics and antipyretics

540352	Dosage
540610	Other medicinal and pharmaceutical products, n.e.s.

DIVISION 55.—ESSENTIAL OILS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS

550201	Creams and balms	Kilo
550202	Dentrifices	
550203	Face powders	
550204	Perfumes and lotions	
550205	Rouge and lipstick	
550207	Shaving creams, cakes and sticks	
550208	Toilet preparations, n.e.s.	

	Soap and cleansing preparations	
550210	Medicated	
550211	Toilet and fancy	
550212	Soaps and cleansing preparations, n.e.s. (including detergents and emulsifiers)	
550213	Waxes, polishes, pastes, powder and similar preparations for polishing and preserving leather, wood, metal, glass or other materials	
	DIVISION 56.—FERTILIZERS, MANUFACTURED	
560109	Mixed fertilizer	Kilo
560111	Other fertilizers, n.e.s.	Kilo
	DIVISION 59.—EXPLOSIVES AND MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS	
590103	Sporting ammunition (cartridges, shotgun shells)	Kilo
590915	Mucilage and paste	Kilo
	DIVISION 61.—LEATHER, LEATHER MANUFACTURES, N.E.S. AND DRESSED FURS	
610202	Saddlery and other harness makers goods	
	DIVISION 62.—RUBBER MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.	
620106	Rubber mats and mattings	Kilo
620907	Tires, motorcycle	No.
620908	Tubes, motorcycle	No.
	Manufactures of soft and hard rubber, n.e.s.	
620917	Bands	Kilo
620918	Garments	
620919	Gloves and mittens	Pair
620921	Other manufactures	
	DIVISION 64.—PAPER, PAPERBOARD AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF	
	Printing and writing papers in rolls and sheets other than newsprint	
640121	Blotting paper; filter paper and blocks, uncut	Kilo
640123	Parchment paper and paperboard, in rolls or sheets	Kilo
640204	Envelopes	Kilo
640205	Letter cards, postcards	
640208	Blank books (notebooks, binders, loose-leaf or not)	Kilo

640209	Blank forms (receipt books, order book registers)	Kilo
	Articles of pulp, of paper and of paperboard, n.e.s. (including cigarette paper cut to size for cigarettes)	
640211	Blotting paper	Kilo
640214	Gummed paper	Kilo
640216	Toilet paper	Kilo
640218	Table utensils of paperboard	Kilo
	DIVISION 65.—TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES AND RELATED PRODUCTS	
650211	Knit cotton fabric in the piece	Kilo
	Silk fabrics	
650301	Cloth	Sq. yd.
650302	Plushes and velvets	Sq. yd.
650303	Remnants	Kilo
	Woolen and worsted fabrics (including fabrics of fine hair)	
650305	Cloth	Sq. yd.
650306	Plushes and velvets	Sq. yd.
650307	Remnants	Sq. yd.
	Linen, hemp and ramie fabrics	
650309	Flax and linen cloth	Sq. yd.
650310	Flax and linen for embroidery and re-export	Sq. yd.
650314	Rayon cloth	Sq. yd.
650315	Rayon plushes and velvets	Sq. yd.
650317	Fabrics of other synthetic fibers and spun glass	Sq. ft.
650318	Fabrics of textile fibers mixed with metal	Kilo
	Knitted fabrics (piece goods of all textile fibers)	
650319	Cotton	Kilo
650320	Rayon	Kilo
650322	Cotton and rayon mixtures	Sq. yd.
650323	Cotton and wool mixtures	Sq. yd.
650324	Cotton and other mixtures	Sq. yd.
650325	Rayon and wool mixtures	Sq. yd.
	Tulle, lace, embroidery, ribbons, trimmings and other small wares	
650401	Lace and lacings, cotton	Kilo
650402	Lace and lacings, rayon	Kilo
650403	Lace and lacings, silk	Kilo

650404	Net and nettings, cotton	Kilo
650405	Net and nettings, rayon	Kilo
650406	Tulle, cotton	Sq. yd.
650407	Tulle, rayon	Sq. yd.
650408	Tulle, silk	Sq. yd.
	Ribbons of silk and of synthetic fibers (including all narrow fabrics of silk and synthetic fibers)	
650410	Ribbons, braids, fringes, rayon	Kilo
650411	Ribbons, braids, fringes, silk	Kilo
650412	Trimmings, rayon	Kilo
650413	Trimmings, silk	Kilo
650414	Other narrow fabrics, silk and synthetic fibers	Kilo
	Ribbons, (other than of silk and of synthetic fibers) trimmings, tapes and bindings of all fibers, except elastic	
650415	Ribbons, braids, fringes, cotton	Kilo
650416	Tapes and gallons, cotton	Kilo
650417	Trimmings, cotton	Kilo
650418	Other narrow fabrics	Kilo
	Embroidery, in the piece, in strips or in motifs, not including embroidered clothing and other embroidered made-up articles	
650419	Cotton	
650420	Rayon	
650421	Silk	
650422	Other fibers	
	Special textile fabrics and related products	
650501	Felts and felt articles, except hats and hoods for hats (hat bodies)	Kilo
650502	Hat bodies of wool-felt and fur-felt	No.
650503	Hat bodies, n.e.s.	No.
650507	Garters and suspenders	
650511	Fishing nets	
650517	Special products of textile materials and of related materials, n.e.s.	
	Made-up articles wholly or chiefly of textile materials, n.e.s. (other than clothing and footwear)	
650605	Tarpaulins, tents, awnings, sails and other made-up canvas goods	
	Blankets, traveling rugs and coverlets of all materials	
650606	Blankets (cotton)	No.
650607	Blankets (rayon)	No.
650608	Blankets (wool)	No.

	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen	
650609	Mosquito nets	
650612	Table cloths	
650613	Towels	
650614	Others	
	Floor covering and tapestries	
650701	Rugs and carpets	Sq. yd.
650702	Tapestries	Sq. yd.
650704	Carpets, carpeting, floor rugs, mats, matting and tapestries of textile fibers, other than wool and fine hair	Sq. yd.
650705	Carpets, carpeting, floor rugs, mats, matting of vegetable plaiting materials (including coconut matting), n.e.s.	Sq. yd.
650706	Linoleum	Sq. yd.
650707	Oil cloth in the piece	Sq. yd.
	DIVISION 66.—NON-METALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.	
	Glassware	
660502	Thermos and vacuum bottles	
660505	Glass tableware	Doz.
660509	Glass beads	
660510	Chimneys, globes, shades, not electrical	
660511	Illuminating lamps, not electrical	
	Pottery	
660601	Dishes and other tableware, stoneware	Doz.
660602	Jardinieres and other ornamental articles, stoneware	
660603	Dishes and other tableware, fine earthenware	Doz.
660604	Jardinieres and other ornamental articles, fine earthenware	
660605	Dishes and other tableware, porcelain	Doz.
660606	Jardinieres and other ornamental articles, porcelain	
	DIVISION 69.—MANUFACTURES OF METALS	
	Ordnance	
690105	Revolvers and pistols	No.
690106	Revolvers and pistols, parts	
690107	Rifles	No.
690108	Rifle parts	
690109	Shotguns	No.

690110	Shotgun parts	
690111	Arms of other descriptions (example: airguns and air pistols)	
690112	Arms of other descriptions, parts	
690114	Sidearms, parts and accessories	
	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	
690931	Hairpins and hairclips, iron or steel	Kilo
690933	Pins, copper	Kilo
690936	Needles and pins, all other base metals	
690937	Safes, strong room fitting and strongboxes	No.
690947	Table and kitchen utensils, cast iron	
690948	Table and kitchen utensils, enameled	
690949	Household utensils of aluminum	
690950	Table and kitchen utensils, copper	
690951	Table and kitchen utensils, nickel	
690952	Table and kitchen utensils, aluminum lead	
690953	Table and kitchen utensils, zinc	
690954	Table and kitchen utensils, brass	
690955	Table and kitchen utensils, other base materials	
690956	Tableware, iron or steel	Doz.
690957	Tableware, brass	Doz.
690958	Tableware, copper	Doz.
690959	Tableware, nickel	Doz.
690960	Tableware, zinc	Doz.
690961	Tableware, plated gold and silver	Doz.
690963	Other knives	Doz.
690964	Knife blades	Doz.
690965	Razors	Doz.
690967	Scissors and shears	Doz.
690968	Other cutlery (hairclippers, butcher's cleavers, paper knives): Manicure sets (including nail files)	
690979	Stoves, grates, kitchen ranges, cookers, (not electrically operated) of iron and steel	No.
690980	Stove parts, iron and steel	
690981	Domestic heating apparatus (not electrically operated) of copper	No.
690982	Stoves, grates, kitchen ranges, cookers, (not electrically operated) brass	No.
690983	Stove parts, brass	
690986	Anchors and grapnels	Kilo
690989	Buckets and pails	No.
690991	Smoothing iron	No.
700907	Statuettes, ornaments and fancy goods of base metal, trophies	
700908	Beads and spangles of base metals	
700910	Bells (non-electric) of base metal	

700911	Photograph, picture and similar frames, of base metals	
700915	Floating structures other than vessels (pontoons, buoys and beacons)	
700916	Prepared tapes, wires, strips and other articles for recording sound	

DIVISION 71.—MACHINERY OTHER THAN ELECTRIC

710210	Mowers	No.
710211	Mower parts	
710402	Portable, typewriter	No.

Appliances other than electrical, n.e.s.

710653	Ice cream freezers	
710654	Ice cream freezer parts	
710655	Lawn mowers (not agricultural)	
710656	Lawn mower parts	

DIVISION 72.—ELECTRIC MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES

Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances

720110	Storage batteries	No.
720113	Radio batteries	No.
720114	Other dry and wet cell primary batteries	No.
720116	Incandescent lamps (electric bulbs except 10-200 watts)	No.
720117	Special type fluorescent, vapor and non-filament lamps	No.
720118	Arc lamps	No.
720119	Table and floor lamps	No.
720121	Electric amplifiers	No.
720123	Radio receiving sets	No.
720133	Microphones and loud speakers	
720136	Electric stoves and ranges	No.
720137	Electric stoves and ranges, parts	
720138	Electric toasters	No.
720139	Electric toasters, parts	
720140	Electric fans	No.
720141	Electric fan, parts	
720142	Washing machines	No.
720143	Washing machine, parts	
720144	Other domestic appliances	
720146	Electrical lighting and signaling equipment, and windscreen wipers and defrosters, for cycles and motor vehicles	

720147	Electrically operated equipment for controlling or signalling to road, rail and other vehicles	
720148	Electric bells and indicators for domestic office or factory use; electric burglar or fire alarms	
720158	Electric floor polishers	No.
720159	Electric floor polisher, parts	
720160	Electric shavers and hair clippers	
720161	Electric iron	
720162	Electric iron parts	
720163	Vacuum cleaners	
720173	Other electrical machinery and apparatus	No.
720176	Flashlights	No.
720177	Electric hairdryers and curler	No.
720178	Flashlight bulbs	
720179	Flashlight parts	
720180	Lighting units—searchlights, floodlights	No.
720181	X'mas tree bulbs	No.

DIVISION 73.—TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

Road motor vehicles

730201	Automobiles (passenger cars)	No.
730202	Used cars	No.
730203	Jeeps	No.
730204	Station wagons	No.
730205	Other passenger vehicles, including taxis	No.
730206	Motorcycles, complete (including all types of motorized cycles) and side cars, complete	No.
730214	Motorcycles and side car parts (not including rubber tires, engines and electric parts)	

Road vehicles other than motor vehicles

730301	Bicycles and other cycles, not motorized	No.
730303	Invalid carriages (motorized or not)	No.
730304	Parts and accessories of invalid carriages	
730305	Wagons, trailers and carts	No.
730306	Other vehicles, not mechanically propelled, and parts	
730307	Wheelbarrow	No.

DIVISION 81.—PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS; SANITARY PLUMBING HEATING AND LIGHTING FIXTURES AND FITTINGS

Sinks, washbasins, bidets, baths, and other sanitary and plumbing fixtures and fittings of metal (whether enameled or not)

810204	Of copper	No.
810205	Of aluminum	No.
810206	Of lead	No.
810207	Of brass	No.
810208	Of zinc	No.
810209	Of other base metals	No.

	Lighting fixtures of all materials (gaslight, and electric light fixtures and fittings and parts thereof, lamps and lanterns)	
810210	Lamp shades and other lighting fittings, of plastic materials	
810211	Table lamps, wall lamp brackets and other lighting fittings of wood	
810212	Illuminating and signalling glassware	
810213	Lamps and lighting fittings and parts thereof, of base metals (excluding switches, electric lamp holder, electric lamps for vehicles, electric battery or magneto lamps)	
810214	Portable electric battery and magneto lamps	No.
810215	Standard lamps of any materials, not electrical (including lanterns)	

DIVISION 82.--FURNITURE AND FIXTURES

820106	Medical and surgical furnitures (operating tables, hospital beds, dentists' pedestals; dentists' and other chairs with mechanical fittings and parts thereof, of metal)	No.

DIVISION 83.—TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS AND SIMILAR ARTICLES

	Travel goods (trunks, suitcases, travelling bags, dressing cases, shopping bags, haversacks, packs and similar articles) of all materials	
830101	Travel goods of leather or of composition leather	No.
830102	Travel goods of vulcanized fiber	No.
830103	Travel goods of synthetic plastic materials	No.

DIVISION 84.—CLOTHING

840111	Women's and girl's stockings, silk	Pr.
840112	Stockings and hose, socks and sockettes of nylon	Pr.
	Outerwear, knit or made of knitted fabrics	
840121	Jackets, sweaters and other outerwear, cotton	No.
840122	Jackets, sweaters and other outerwear, wool	No.
840123	Jackets, sweaters and other outerwear, rayon and other fabrics	
	Underwear and nightwear, other than knitted	
840124	Panties, cotton	Doz.
840125	Underwear, slips, nightgowns, cotton	Doz.
840126	Panties, silk	Doz.
840127	Underwear, slips, nightgowns, silk	Doz.
840128	Panties, rayon	Doz.

840129	Underwear, slips, nightgowns, rayon	Doz.
840130	Panties, other fabrics	Doz.
840131	Underwear, slips, nightgowns, other fabrics	Doz.
	Clothing of rubberized oiled and similar impermeable materials (including plastics)	
840142	Men's and boy's raincoats	No.
840143	Women's and girls' and infants' raincoats	No.
840150	Gloves and mittens of leather or of composition leather	Doz. Pr.
840153	Cotton gloves	Doz. Pr.
840165	Ties, bow ties and cravats	Doz.
840166	Collars tuckers, bodice-fronts, cuffs, flounces, jabots and similar accessories and trimmings for women's and girls' garment	
840167	Corsets, corset-belts, suspender-belts, brassieres, braces, suspenders, garters and the like	
840168	Other elastic (including rubberized) fabric manufactures and made up accessories for articles of apparel (shoulder and other pads, belts, muffs, sleeve protectors, pockets)	
	DIVISION 86.—PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS; PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL GOODS, WATCHES AND CLOCKS	
	Scientific, medical, optical, measuring and controlling instruments and apparatus	
860103	Spectacles, goggles and the like	
860104	Telescopes and binoculars	No.
860109	Camera, other than motion pictures	No.
860110	Camera parts and lenses	No.
860114	Auxiliary equipment and accessories for photography and cinematography	
860115	Photographic and cinematographic supplies, n.e.s.	
860201	Cartridges or rolls	Sq. ft.
860202	Plates and films	Sq. ft.
860401	Watches	No.
860402	Watch movements	No.
860403	Instruments panel clocks specially constructed for motor vehicles and the like	No.
860405	Alarm clocks	No.
860406	Other clocks with watch movements	No.
860407	Other clocks, n.e.s.	No.

DIVISION 89.—MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.

	Musical instruments, phonographs and phonograph records	
890102	Accessories and parts of phonographs and gramophones	No.
890103	Phonograph (gramophone) records	No.
890106	Pianos and piano-playing mechanisms, parts	
890107	Brass and orchestra instruments	No.
890108	Organs and harmoniums	No.
890109	Stringed instruments	
890110	Musical instruments, n.e.s.	
890111	Musical instruments parts, n.e.s.	
	Printed matter	
890203	Pamphlets and magazines	
890204	Newspapers and periodicals	
890205	Music: Printed, engraved or in manuscripts, unbound or bound	
890206	Pictures and designs, printed or otherwise reproduced on paper or cardboard	
890208	Greeting cards	
890209	Labels, printed or gummed	
890211	Maps and charts	
	Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	
890907	Ornamental feathers and articles of feathers and downs (including feather duster)	
890909	Articles of human hair (wigs, false beards, curls, etc.)	
890910	Fans, of any materials, not electrical	Doz.
	Mechanical (electric, gas, or other types) refrigerators self-contained units	
890916	Commercial, electric	No.
890917	Household, electric	No.
890920	Household, gas or other types	No.
890921	Refrigerators, n.e.s.	No.
890922	Refrigerator parts, non-electric	
	Articles made of plastics, n.e.s.	
890928	Waterproof garments	
	Brooms and brushes of all materials	
890935	Hair brushes	Doz.
890937	Tooth brushes	Doz.
890938	Brushes, n.e.s.	Doz.

	Sports goods (not including arms and ammunitions)	
890940	Amusement and playground devices	
890942	Fishing rods and tackles	
890943	Tennis rackets	
890944	Appliances, apparatus and accessories for gymnastics, athletics, or for sports and outdoor games	
890945	Dolls	
890946	Wheeled toys designed to be ridden by children	
890947	Mahjong set	Set
890948	Playing cards	Pack
890949	Toys and games, n.e.s.	
890950	Fountain pens	
890951	Desk pen sets	
890952	Mechanical pencils	No.
890956	Pen points	Gross
890957	Lead pencils	Gross
890961	Ink, n.e.s. (other than printers-ink)	Kilo
890963	Office equipments and supplies, n.e.s.	
890965	Tobacco pipes and holders	Doz.
890966	Flints	Kilo
890973	Religious articles	
890975	Professional apparatus and supplies	
890976	Beauty parlor accessories	
890979	Fine tools	
890980	Manicure apparatus and supplies	
890983	Cigar and cigarette lighters	No.
890985	Powder-puffs and pads for applying cosmetics, of any material	
890988	Dresser sets (any material)	No. of sets
890989	Crayons	Gross
890990	Chalk manufactures	Gross

CORRECTION ON APPENDICES TO REGULATION NO. 1
November 5, 1953

For inclusion:		Remarks
Appendix B:		
530318	Marine Paint	Monetary Board Resolution dated October 29, 1953
590908	Insecticides & Rodenticides	Monetary Board Resolution dated October 22, 1953
610201	Machine leather belting & other articles of leather for use in machinery	Monetary Board Resolution dated October 20, 1953
700917	Shoe and belt buckles	Monetary Board Resolution dated October 22, 1953
890991	Rat traps	Monetary Board Resolution dated October 20, 1953
Appendix C:		
240309	Fan-ribswood	Monetary Board Resolution dated October 22, 1953
630202	Cooperage Products (casks, barrels, vats, tubs, buckets)	Monetary Board Resolution dated November 3, 1953
670110	Gold leaf & Gold foil	Monetary Board Resolution dated October 20, 1953
For deletion:		
Appendix C:		
610201	Machine leather belting & other articles of leather for use in machinery	Monetary Board Resolution dated October 20, 1953
Appendix D:		
590908	Insecticides	Monetary Board Resolution dated October 22, 1953

CORRECTION ON APPENDICES TO REGULATION NO. 1
November 13, 1953

For inclusion:		Remarks
Appendix D:		
890220	Supplementary readers and library books	Monetary Board Resolution dated November 5, 1953

890991	Rat traps	(To correct release dated November 5, 1953)
640222	Cleansing tissue paper	Monetary Board Resolution dated October 20, 1953
Appendix E:		
720182	Television Receiving Sets	Monetary Board Resolution dated October 20, 1953

CORRECTION ON APPENDICES TO REGULATION NO. 1
December 9, 1953

For inclusion:		Remarks
Appendix B:		
080102	Poultry Feed	Monetary Board Resolution dated December 8, 1953
810220	Lighthouse apparatus & parts	Monetary Board Resolution dated December 8, 1953
Appendix C:		
890930	Metal and Plastic glides	Monetary Board Resolution dated November 24, 1953
890986	Snap Fastener (DOT)	Monetary Board Resolution dated November 24, 1953
690920	Horse shoe nails	Monetary Board Resolution dated December 8, 1953
For Deletion:		
Appendix C:		
080102	Poultry Feed Concentrate	Monetary Board Resolution dated December 8, 1953
Unclassified List:		
690920	Horse shoe nails	Monetary Board Resolution dated December 8, 1953

CORRECTION ON APPENDICES TO REGULATION NO. 1
December 18, 1953
(No. 6)

For inclusion:		Remarks
Appendix C:		
590903	Unmanufactured plastic materials, n.e.s.	Monetary Board Resolution dated December 15, 1953
Appendix D:		
720133	Microphones and loud speakers	Monetary Board Resolution dated December 15, 1953

Appendix E:

050307	Plums (in airtight containers)	Monetary Board Resolution dated December 15, 1953
050308	Prunes (in airtight containers)	—do—

For Deletion:

Appendix E:

720133	Microphones and loud speakers	Monetary Board Resolution dated December 15, 1953

Unclassified List:

050307	Plums (in airtight containers)	Monetary Board Resolution dated December 15, 1953
050308	Prunes (in airtight containers)	—do—
590903	Others, unmanufactured (Plastic materials)	—do—

Other Changes:

Appendix E:

720116	Which reads "Incandescent lamps (electric bulbs except 10-200 watts)" should read: "Incandescent lamps (electric bulbs except 10-200 watts) including insect bulbs and refills."	Monetary Board Resolution dated December 15, 1953

CORRECTION ON APPENDICES TO REGULATION NO. 1
January 6, 1954
(No. 7)

For inclusion:

		Remarks
Appendix B:		
Seeds for planting:		
290213	Melon	Monetary Board Resolution dated December 29, 1953
290214	Onion seeds excluding onion bulbs	—do—
290216	Vegetable, Others	—do—
290217	Others	—do—
Appendix D:		
710402	Portable Typewriters	Monetary Board Resolution dated December 22, 1953

For deletion:

Appendix B:		
650313	Fabrics of Jute (burlaps & baggings)	Monetary Board Resolution dated December 24, 1953
Appendix C:		
650602	Bags & sacks, jute, new	Monetary Board Resolution dated December 1, 1953
650603	Bags & sacks, jute, used	—do—
Appendix E:		
710402	Portable Typewriters	Monetary Board Resolution dated December 22, 1953
Unclassified list:		
290213	Melon	Monetary Board Resolution dated December 29, 1953
290214	Onion seeds excluding onion bulbs	—do—
290216	Vegetable, others	—do—
290217	Others	—do—

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

REGULATION NO. 2

SUBJECT: **Changes in the Appendices to Regulation No. 1**

The changes indicated hereunder are hereby effected in the Appendices to Regulation No. 1.

APPENDIX B — ESSENTIAL PRODUCER GOODS—

The item assigned Code No. 650108, which reads "Cotton yarn, unbleached", is hereby amended to read: "Cotton yarn, unbleached (except weaving yarn)".

The item assigned Code No. 650110, which reads "Cotton yarn (bleached, dyed or mercerized)", is hereby amended to read: "Cotton yarn, bleached, dyed or mercerized (except weaving yarn)".

APPENDIX C — NON-ESSENTIAL PRODUCER GOODS—

The item assigned Code No. 640111, which reads "Pasteboards and cardboards", is hereby amended to read: "Pasteboards and cardboards (except corrugated carton boxes and chipboard)".

The item assigned Code No. 650201, which reads "Cotton fabrics, grey (unbleached)", is hereby amended to read: "Cotton fabrics, unbleached (except grey cloth)".

APPENDIX E — NON-ESSENTIAL CONSUMER GOODS—

The item assigned Code No. 050518, which reads "Tomato catsup and sauce", is hereby deleted from the list.

The item assigned Code No. 050520, which reads "Other vegetable sauces", is hereby amended to read: "Other vegetable sauces (except catsup)".

The item assigned Code No. 720116, which reads "Incandescent lamps (electric bulbs except 10-200 watts)", is hereby amended to read: "Incandescent lamps" electric bulbs except general purpose types 10 to 200 watts with voltage ranges of 100 to 130 volts and 200 to 260 volts)".

The item assigned Code No. 890945, which reads "Dolls", is hereby deleted from the list.

This Regulation shall take effect on July 1, 1953.

ANDRES V. CASTILLO
Acting Deputy Governor

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

REGULATION NO. 3

SUBJECT: Opening of Letters of Credit against valid Import Control Licenses issued by the Import Control Commission covering importation of flour for the second semester of 1953.

1. As an exception to the provisions of Section 4, Article 1, Part 1 of the Rules and Regulations Implementing Central Bank Circular No. 44, Authorized Agent Banks, after satisfying themselves as to the validity of ICC licenses presented to them for negotiation, may open letters of credit on a month to month basis against such valid licenses issued by the Import Control Commission covering specifically and exclusively importation of flour for the second semester of 1953, provided that such letters of credit shall be opened not later than the last day of the month immediately preceding the corresponding monthly shipment.

2. This regulation will take effect immediately but not beyond December 31, 1953.

July 1, 1953

ANDRES V. CASTILLO
Acting Deputy Governor

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

REGULATION NO. 4

SUBJECT: **Additional changes in the Appendices to Regulation No. 1**

In addition to the changes enumerated in Regulation No. 2, the changes indicated hereunder are, likewise, hereby effected in the Appendices to Regulation No. 1.

APPENDIX C — NON-ESSENTIAL PRODUCER GOODS—

The item assigned Code No. 660208, which reads "Tiles, other", is hereby amended to read: "Tiles, others (except floor tiles)".

APPENDIX E — NON-ESSENTIAL CONSUMER GOODS—

The following items are hereby deleted from the list:

Code No.	
010106	Turkey
010302	Bacon
010303	Ham
010304	Pork
050311	Jams, marmalades, fruit jellies, fruit pulps and pastes, whether in airtight containers or not
090905	Moss and seaweeds, canned or dried
720119	Table and floor lamps
890990	Chalk manufactures

The item assigned Code No. 050309, which reads "Other canned fruit, n.e.s. (excluding pineapple)", is hereby amended to read "Other canned fruit, n.e.s., (excluding pineapple and pickled fruits)".

The item assigned Code No. 650614, which reads "Others", is hereby amended to read: "Others (except bedspreads, sheets, pillow cases and counterpanes)".

This Regulation shall take effect as of July 1, 1953.

For the Monetary Board:

ANDRES V. CASTILLO
Acting Deputy Governor

July 7, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

REGULATION NO. 5

SUBJECT: **Additional changes in the Appendices to Regulation No. 1**

The changes indicated hereunder are hereby effected in the Appendices to Regulation No. 1.

APPENDIX D — ESSENTIAL CONSUMER GOODS—

Two new items are hereby inserted under Division 81, as follows:

Code	Commodity Description	Unit
810217	Kerosene air pressure lamps	No.
810218	Kerosene air pressure lamp parts	

APPENDIX E — NON-ESSENTIAL CONSUMER GOODS—

The item assigned Code No. 810215, which reads "Standard lamps of any materials, not electrical (including lanterns)", is hereby amended to read: "Standard lamps of any materials, not electrical (including lanterns), n.e.s."

APPENDIX E — NON-ESSENTIAL CONSUMER GOODS—

The item assigned Code No. 010301, which reads "Sausages of all kinds," is hereby amended to read: "Sausages of all kinds (except Bilbao type)".

The following new Division is hereby inserted after Division 84:

DIVISION 85 — FOOTWEAR

850104	Men's and boys' shoes, leather soles	P
850105	Women's and girls' shoes, leather soles	P
850106	Infants' and childrens' shoes, leather soles	P
850107	Men's and boys' shoes, rubber soles	P
850108	Women's and childrens' shoes, rubber soles	P
850109	Infants' and childrens' shoes, rubber soles	P

This regulation shall take effect immediately.

For the Monetary Board:

ANDRES V. CASTILLO
Acting Deputy Governor

July 21, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

REGULATION NO. 6

SUBJECT: AMENDMENTS TO OUTSTANDING LETTERS OF CREDIT OPENED AGAINST VALID ICC LICENSES

1. Effective immediately, Authorized Agent Banks may approve requests for amendments to outstanding letters of credit established against valid ICC licenses involving a change in the name of beneficiary or supplier to a new beneficiary or supplier in the same country of origin as indicated in the original license, or a change in the commodity desired to be imported to another commodity embraced within the same division in accordance with the commodity classification enumerated in Appendices A, B, C, D, E, as amended, of Regulation No. 1, implementing Central Bank Circular No. 44, provided that in both cases there will be no corresponding increase in the foreign exchange values of said letters of credit.

2. Amendments involving a change of country of origin of the commodity desired to be imported may also be effected by Authorized Agent Banks, provided that the change is not from Japan as the country of origin indicated in the original license to another country of origin, and provided also that the foreign exchange values of the letters of credit will not be increased.

For the Monetary Board:

ANDRES V. CASTILLO
Acting Deputy Governor

July 21, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

REGULATION NO. 7

SUBJECT: **Remittances for payment of books for personal use and individual subscriptions to foreign magazines, periodicals and pamphlets.**

1. Authorized Agent Banks may accept applications on CBP Form No. 10 for license to purchase foreign exchange in amounts not exceeding $25.00 per application for payment of books for personal use and individual subscriptions to foreign magazines, periodicals and pamphlets, the applications to be accompanied by published ads, advertising literature or letters from the publishers or distributors of the books or the publishers of the magazines, periodicals and pamphlets showing the cost or rate of subscription, as the case may be.

2. Authorized Agent Banks may sell, by M/T, T/T or D/D to be mailed to beneficiary by the selling bank, foreign exchange for payment of books for personal use and individual subscriptions to foreign magazines, periodicals and pamphlets, subject to the condition that the remittances are made to the publishers or distributors of the books or to the publishers of the foreign magazines, periodicals and pamphlets, and provided that the aggregate amount of foreign exchange which may be sold for these purposes to or in behalf of the same applicant shall not exceed $25.00 in any one calendar month.

3. Sales of foreign exchange for the purpose mentioned above shall be reported in accordance with the provisions of Section 2, Article IV, Part I of Regulation No. 1, Rules and Regulations Implementing Central Bank Circular No. 44, on our CBP Form No. 7.

4. Authorized Agent Banks should inform applicants who, for one reason or another, cannot limit their remittances to $25.00 in one calendar month to place their orders for the above purposes with the local dealers or importers concerned.

5. Notification to Authorized Agents No. 50, as amended, and all other Notifications and Memoranda to Authorized Agents or any provisions thereof inconsistent with this Regulation are hereby revoked, amended or modified accordingly.

6. This Regulation shall take effect immediately.

For the Monetary Board:

ANDRES V. CASTILLO
Acting Deputy Governor

August 4, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

IMPORT-EXPORT OFFICE

REGULATION NO. 8

SUBJECT: **Regulations governing applications for foreign exchange for importations under the Informational Media Guaranty Program contemplated in the Bilateral Agreement of February 19, 1952 between the United States and the Philippines.**

SECTION 1. **Nature of the Program.**—The salient points of the Informational Media Guaranty Program are as follows:

(1) Informational media such as books, periodicals, newspapers, motion pictures and translation rights which convey scientific, cultural, technical, educational and other information about the United States are to be made available by American publishers and publishing companies to Philippine importers.

(2) The accumulation of peso funds arising from payments in pesos for imports made under the program which will ultimately belong to the U. S. Government after the latter has made the equivalent payment in dollars to American publishers and publishing companies, requires the guaranty of the Philippine Government against expropriation, confiscation and currency inconvertibility.

(3) Under Administrative Order No. 204, dated November 25, 1952 of His Excellency, the President of the Philippines, the Informational Media Guaranty Program Committee was created to screen, approve or disapprove applications of American publishers and publishing companies for contracts to supply the Philippines with media materials under the Program, as well as to fix the volume and value of media materials that should be included in the Program for any given period.

SECTION 2. **Who may import under the Program.** — Only the following may import under this Program:

(1) Any bureau, office or instrumentality of the Government;

(2) Any educational institution as defined under Regulation No. 1, Rules and Regulations Implementing Central Bank Circular No. 44, which has a quota allocation certified by the Monetary Board of the Central Bank or who may qualify and be given quota as New Producer;

(3) Any natural or juridical person, association or individual merchant licensed to engage in the sale or distribution of informational media

materials and who has a quota allocation certified by the Monetary Board of the Central Bank or who may qualify and be given quota as New Importer.

SECTION 3. **Media Materials that may be imported.** — Only such media materials that have been approved by the Informational Media Guaranty Program Committee for inclusion under this Program may be imported.

SECTION 4. **Manner of filing applications.** — Subject to the applicable provisions of the rules and regulations implementing Central Bank Circular No. 44 and the rules specified hereunder, applications for foreign exchange for importations under this Program shall be filed with the Authorized Agent Bank with which the importer concerned has a quota allocation or, in the proper case, to which quota allocations for government entities have been certified.

SECTION 5. **Opening of Letters of Credit.** — Upon approval of the application by the Authorized Agent Bank concerned, the corresponding letter of credit to be opened shall contain the following stipulation: "Reimbursement to be effected in pesos in the Philippines in accordance with the terms of the Informational Media Guaranty Program." Only a duplicate non-negotiable copy of the letter of credit shall be sent to the supplier abroad for his information in preparing documents. The original negotiable copy of the letter of credit shall be dispatched to the local depository bank as may be designated by the foreign supplier.

SECTION 6. **Deduction from quota allocation.** — The Authorized Agent Bank shall deduct the actual value of the importations from the quota allocation of the importer concerned, or in case a government entity imports, from the quota allocation certified for government entities. Such deductions shall thereby become unutilized quotas and be reported by the Authorized Agent Bank for reversion to the Central Bank. In cases where importers have no sufficient quota allocations available for the second semester of 1953, the excess amount may be allowed provided that said amount will, in the same manner, be deducted from their quotas for the first semester of 1954 calculated on, and corresponding in amount to, their present semester's quota.

SECTION 7. **Peso Payments by Importer and Accounting Thereof.**— All payments for media materials imported under the Informational Media Guaranty Program shall be made in pesos which shall be received by the Authorized Agent Bank concerned and, with the exception of the premium on the selling rate, be kept in a separate account of the publisher concerned to be known as the "Informational Media Guaranty Program Account", which account may be transferred from one Authorized Agent Bank to another. Drawings against this account shall be made payable only to the Treasurer of the United States.

The peso payments to be made by the importer shall be calculated at the selling rates authorized by the Central Bank.

SECTION 8. **Payment of the 17% Exchange Tax.** — No peso payment for media materials imported under the Informational Media Guaranty Program shall be accepted by the Authorized Agent Bank concerned except upon payment by the importer of the corresponding excise

tax of 17% on the sale of foreign exchange that shall, in the proper case, be assessed on the peso value of the foreign exchange covered by the drafts drawn against the letter of credit. In those cases where a given item of importation may be entitled to exemption from the excise tax on sales of foreign exchange, the usual application for exemption shall be filed with the Office of Exchange Tax Administration, Central Bank of the Philippines.

SECTION 9. **Effectivity of this Regulation.** — This Regulation shall take effect immediately.

For the Monetary Board:

M. CUADERNO, Sr.
Governor

November 27, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

REGULATION NO. 9

SUBJECT: **Maintenance, Repair and Operating Import Procedure (for "Dollar Producers")**

I. Introduction

Under the provisions of this part there is established an alternative procedure for the importation of **maintenance, repair, and operating** requirements of "producers" of products for export.

It has been designed to facilitate and expedite the orderly supply of the requirements essential to the continued or expanded production of commodities earning dollars from abroad. In general, producers who qualify under this procedure will be extended a blanket authority for one year to import all their essential requirements within the framework of their own estimated budget for 1954. The only real restrictions will be the eligibility of border-line and non-consumption commodities which may be imported and a graduated remittance schedule which will space dollar payments proportionately over the year.

In effect, this procedure represents a relaxation of controls in the form of a modified decontrol, subject to screening by the Central Bank and review by the Monetary Board to determine the reasonableness of the request.

II. General Procedure

1. **Who may apply?**
Producers of Agricultural and Industrial products for export:

Any person, or organization who by physical or chemical process alters any raw material or manufactured or partially manufactured products, or combines the same to produce finished products for the purpose of their sale or distribution abroad.

2. **What special conditions must be met?**
The producers defined in (1) above:

(a) Should be of a nature and category essential and necessary to the economy of the country and of such importance as to merit the encouragement and assistance of the government.

(b) Must produce on a commercial scale; i.e., the production for sale in the market in the normal course of business, in quantities and at prices which justify the operation of an industrial or agri-

cultural unit as a going concern with a reasonable degree of permanency.

(c) Must complete the attached Form MRO-1.

3. **What commodities may a producer, as defined in (1) above, make application for direct importation?**

(a) Such producers may apply for authority to import raw materials (including manufactured or partially manufactured products) to the extent that they are economic goods, destined for consumption in the process of production, as distinguished from consumer goods.

(b) Such producers may apply for authority to import spare parts as well as machinery and equipment to the extent that they are essential to and actually used in the direct production of goods.

4. **Under what conditions are producers, as defined in (1) above, prohibited from importing certain commodities?**

Such producers may not import any commodity:

(a) That is produced locally in adequate quantities at reasonably competitive prices;

(b) For resale or distribution in the same form; and,

(c) For their exclusive and non-productive use.

5. **Method of application:**

(a) Producers, as defined in (1) above, may submit an application on Form MRO-1 with any authorized Agent Bank, for endorsement to the Monetary Board by the Bankers' Committee.

(b) In the event an applicant producer does not have a CBP Form No. 2 — "Information Sheet" on file with the Import-Export Office, such form should be completed and filed with this application.

(c) Under section 7 of Form MRO-1, all applicants should make an estimate of potential 1954 production and export proceeds which may be made possible if full import requirements are authorized. In the event that the import requirements include a planned expansion of facilities and production, such plans should be described under this section.

For the Monetary Board:

M. CUADERNO, Sr.
Governor

December 29, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

CIRCULAR NO. 45
June 25, 1953

WHEREAS, practically all imports represent an immediate demand for foreign exchange or a potential demand for foreign exchange;

WHEREAS, imports payable at some later date represent a foreign exchange obligation which under the provisions of Central Bank Circular No. 20 is subject to license by the Central Bank;

WHEREAS, any act by which a resident debits or credits the account of a non-resident in any currency or the account of a resident in foreign currency is subject to license by the Central Bank (C. B. Circular No. 42);

WHEREAS, imports for which no foreign exchange is required or will be required of the banks are in practice frequently paid for through the blackmarket, and the stimulation of blackmarket activity in this instance would have the effect of encouraging evasion of Central Bank Circular No. 20 which requires the surrender to the Central Bank of foreign exchange earnings of residents;

WHEREAS, the import of goods paid for through the blackmarket is an evasion of the payment of the special excise tax on foreign exchange as provided for in Republic Act No. 814;

WHEREAS, since the foreign exchange control regulations affect all transactions having international financial implications, the purchase and sale of, and other dealings in, foreign exchange, whether through authorized agent banks or the blackmarket, are under the control of the Central Bank;

WHEREAS, the psychological effect of depreciating the peso-dollar rate in the blackmarket would be detrimental to attempts to maintain the stability of the peso (Sec. 2 of Republic Act No. 265); and

WHEREAS, imports which are paid for through the blackmarket will prejudice the interests of domestic agricultural and industrial producers,

NOW THEREFORE, the Monetary Board, in pursuance of Central Bank Circular No. 20 and other circulars and notifications issued in pursuance thereto, hereby requires any person or entity who intends to import or receive goods from any foreign country for which no foreign exchange is required or will be required of the banks, to apply for a license from the Monetary Board to authorize such import.

Applications for license under this Circular shall state the following:

a. Name, address, and business of applicant;

b. Description of the goods to be imported;

c. Origin of the goods and name and address of exporter;

d. C.i.f. value of the goods to be imported;

e. Whether the goods are to be paid for or not at a later date; if not, how the goods are to be paid, including a statement indicating the source of the funds used for such payment;

f. Whether the goods to be imported are to be used by the importer or to be sold in the Philippines.

The foregoing requirements shall not apply to the following importation:

a. Commodities of a value not exceeding five thousand pesos (₱5,000) already used in a foreign country by the person or family importing the same and which are being imported for the personal use of the person or family importing them;

b. Gifts sent from abroad through the Post Office, of a value not more than one hundred pesos (₱100) each gift, unless there is evidence of abuse in the use of this privilege;

c. Commodities brought from abroad by a person who is returning to the Philippines, provided they are not being brought for commercial purposes, and do not exceed one thousand pesos (₱1,000) in value, unless there is evidence of abuse in the use of this privilege; and

d. Raw materials for embroidery heretofore permitted to enter the Philippines in accordance with Executive Order No. 558, dated January 17, 1953, of the President of the Philippines.

e. M.S.A. shipments;

f. Baggages and personal effects of officials of foreign governments and members of international organizations who have been accorded diplomatic privileges;

g. Goods, commodities and articles consigned to, and for the exclusive use of, embassies, legations and consulates of foreign governments, other than that of the United States, and of their officials duly accredited to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines;

h. Samples and advertising materials destined exclusively for display or exhibition of a value not exceeding ₱100.00, unless there is evidence of abuse in the use of this privilege;

i. Goods, articles and commodities consigned to the U.S. Embassy and Consulates, the U.S. Armed Services and other American Government Federal Agencies and U.S. citizen personnel for their officials and personal use;

j. Baggages and personal effects of crew members of vessels and airships of a value not exceeding ₱100.00.

This Circular takes effect on July 1, 1953.

For the Monetary Board:

M. CUADERNO, Sr.
Governor

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

CIRCULAR NO. 46
September 23, 1953

All authorized agent banks are hereby informed that, in accordance with an official advice received from the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Trade and Financial Agreements between the Philippines and Japan have again been extended in their present forms for another period of four (4) months, namely, from October 1, 1953 to January 31, 1954.

The deadline for negotiations of documents and shipment of merchandise shall coincide with the new termination date of January 31, 1954. Accordingly, all letters of credit should be established within such period as will permit the negotiation thereof on or before the new termination date of the agreements.

ANDRES V. CASTILLO
Acting Deputy Governor

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

CIRCULAR NO. 47
October 15, 1953

Subject: **Repeal of Circular No. 19**

Effective immediately, Circular No. 19 dated November 17, 1949, otherwise known as the "Selective Credit Control," is hereby repealed. This shall not affect letters of credit and/or authorities to purchase which are presently outstanding.

For the Monetary Board:

ANDRES V. CASTILLO
Acting Deputy Governor

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

EXCHANGE CONTROL DEPARTMENT

EXPORT REGULATION NO. 9

Effective immediately, export shipments destined for Japan, which are governed by the Philippines-Japan Barter Trade Agreement, must be paid for on C.I.F. basis. Where the cargo could not be loaded on Philippine bottoms, settlement thereof must be on C & I basis.

All letters of credit to be established by the Japanese buyer should contain the above conditions.

CESAR M. LORENZO
Acting Director

June 24, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

IMPORT-EXPORT OFFICE

MEMORANDUM TO AUTHORIZED AGENT BANKS NO. 1

It is hereby requested that not more than three principal or ranking senior officer of Authorized Agent Banks should be empowered to sign the release certificates (CBP Form No. 5) required to be presented to the Bureau of Customs in accordance with the provisions of Central Bank Circular No. 44 and the Rules and Regulations issued thereunder.

To complete its validity, the Release Certificate shall, in addition to the signature of the authorized officer, bear the imprint of the seal of the bank concerned.

Three specimen signature of each officer authorized to sign release certificates shall be furnished the Bureau of Customs and the Import-Export Office of the Central Bank.

VIRGINIA YAPTINCHAY
Acting Officer-in-Charge

July 3, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

IMPORT-EXPORT OFFICE

MEMORANDUM TO AUTHORIZED AGENT BANKS NO. 2

Notwithstanding the provisions of existing rules and regulations to the contrary, Authorized Agent Banks may open until July 25, 1953 letters of credit with expiry dates not later than August 5, 1953 equivalent to twenty-two (22) per cent of the respective full value of ICC licenses issued by the former Import Control Commission for the importation of flour during the second semester of 1953, to cover shipments of flour leaving ports of origin not later than the same date of July 25, 1953. Thereafter, the balance of seventy-eight (78) per cent of the value of said ICC licenses which is distributed equally over a period of five months from August to December, 1953, may be negotiated in accordance with the pertinent conditions stated in said licenses or with the provisions of Central Bank Regulation No. 3, dated July 1, 1953. However, in the latter case, flour importers are further extended the authority to open letters of credit not later than July 31, 1953, for shipment of flour leaving ports of origin on or before July 31, 1953, which corresponds to their flour allocations for the month of August, 1953.

In connection with the letters of credit established against these particular ICC licenses, Authorized Agent Banks should enter under the Column "L/C or Remittance No.", in CBP Form No. 7, the additional information indicating the number and full value of the ICC license partially negotiated.

VIRGINIA YAPTINCHAY
Acting Officer-in-Charge

July 10, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

IMPORT-EXPORT OFFICE

MEMORANDUM TO AUTHORIZED AGENT BANKS NO. 4

In connection with the verbal inquiries made by certain Authorized Agent Banks to this Office regarding the opening of letters of credit against valid ICC licenses issued on or before June 30, 1953, your attention is invited to Section 4, Article 1, Part I, Regulation I, of the Rules and Regulations implementing Central Bank Circular No. 44, which is quoted hereunder:

> "SECTION 4. Authorized Agent Banks may open letters of credit against valid licenses issued by the Import Control Commission, provided such letters of credit are established within thirty (30) days from the date of release of said licenses, said date to be in no case beyond June 30, 1953. Import Control Commission licenses not utilized by the opening of letters of credit within the thirty-day period above-mentioned, shall be considered void and without effect."

Pursuant thereto Authorized Agent Banks are enjoined to observe strictly the above quoted provision. After July 30, 1953, **NO** letters of credit against ICC licenses may be opened.

VIRGINIA YAPTINCHAY
Acting Officer-in-Charge

July 28, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

MEMORANDUM TO AUTHORIZED AGENT BANKS NO. 5

SUBJECT: **Procedure for the filing of Applications for Export and Reports of Foreign Sales**

1. Effective immediately, all reports of foreign sales and export applications duly accomplished on our IE Forms Nos. 101 to 103, respectively, must be filed with the respective banks of the exporters. The Authorized Agent Banks in turn will submit the sales reports and export applications to the Central Bank for appropriate action, with proper supporting papers in each case, accompanied by a covering letter of the Authorized Agent Bank concerned showing in tabulated form the names of the applicant, the consignee, commodities to be exported and amounts involved. Each application or sales report, as the case may be, shall bear on the upper left hand corner of every copy thereof the name of the Authorized Agent Bank which originally accepted the papers, numbered and stamped, showing the date it was received. Authorized Agent Banks are requested to send the sales report or export application only thru their accredited representatives. Applications approved by this Office will be coursed back to the respective Authorized Agent Bank for relay to their clients. Those applications not accompanied with the required supporting papers and those which are not properly accomplished will be returned to the Authorized Agent Bank concerned with the corresponding action sheet of this Office.

2. From 10:00 o'clock A.M. to 12:00 o'clock noon every business day, one accredited representative of each Authorized Agent Bank will be given access in the Import-Export Office to deliver and receive export applications or sales reports.

3. Authorized Agent Banks are asked to advise their clients **not to personally follow up the applications in the Import-Export Office.** Action on the export applications and reports of foreign sales will be taken on the basis of first in, first out.

Authorized Agent Banks are enjoined to observe strictly the procedure outlined herein.

ANDRES V. CASTILLO
Acting Deputy Governor

August 3, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

IMPORT-EXPORT OFFICE

MEMORANDUM TO AUTHORIZED AGENT BANKS NO. 6

SUBJECT: **Issuance of Release Certificates for imports with dollar cover**

In order to obviate any misinterpretation of Paragraph 14 of Central Bank Circular No. 44 and Section 1, Article 4, Part I of Regulation No. 1, clarification of the following points is hereby made for the proper guidance of Authorized Agent Banks in the matter of issuing Release Certificates:

(1) As a pre-requisite to their release by the Bureau of Customs, all shipments arriving in the Philippines beginning August 1, 1953, shall be covered by a Release Certificate issued either by the Central Bank or by the Authorized Agent Banks. This requirement applies both to shipments covered by valid ICC licenses with dollar cover and to shipments provided with dollar cover from the quota allocations certified by the Monetary Board to the Authorized Agent Banks.

(2) Except as otherwise permitted by the Monetary Board, a Release Certificate issued by the Authorized Agent Bank shall cover only one shipment. Authorized Agent Banks may not issue a Release Certificate covering more than one shipment at a time. In other words, no Release Certificate shall be issued to cover commodities that are still to be imported, the shipments of which have not as yet actually been made.

(3) No Release Certificate shall be issued for any shipment if the commodities involved as shown in the shipping documents, including the consular and commercial invoices, do not tally with the items of imports for which the importers concerned were allowed foreign exchange, either by virtue of ICC licenses or the quota allocations certified by the Monetary Board to the Authorized Agent Banks.

VIRGINIA YAPTINCHAY
Acting Officer-in-Charge

August 7, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

IMPORT-EXPORT OFFICE

MEMORANDUM TO AUTHORIZED AGENT BANKS NO. 9

SUBJECT: **Multi-wall bags for packing desiccated coconut**

Effective immediately, the item named below is hereby inserted under Appendix B, Division 64—

Appendix B—ESSENTIAL PRODUCER GOODS

640221—Multi-wall bags for packing desiccated coconut — K

VIRGINIA YAPTINCHAY
Acting Officer-in-Charge

August 26, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

IMPORT-EXPORT OFFICE

MEMORANDUM TO AUTHORIZED AGENT BANKS NO. 10

SUBJECT: **Authority to Open Letters of Credit Applied for by Sugar Centrals for the importation of essential supplies, upon presentation of a "Conditional Tax Certificate"**

Pending consideration by His Excellency, the President of the Philippines of the petition filed by Sugar Centrals for exemption from the usual practice of requiring the necessary clearance certificate for the additional progressive taxes due for the crop years 1950-1951, 1951-1952 and 1952-1953, all Authorized Agent Banks may now open letters of credit for the importation of essential supplies by Sugar Centrals, upon their presentation of a "conditional tax clearance certificate" issued by the Collector of Internal Revenue, to the effect that there are no pending tax obligations due other than the additional progressive taxes imposed by Commonwealth Act No. 567.

VIRGINIA YAPTINCHAY
Acting Officer-in-Charge

September 8, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

IMPORT-EXPORT OFFICE

MEMORANDUM TO AUTHORIZED AGENT BANKS NO. 12

For all export transactions effected beginning October 12, 1953, Authorized Agent Banks are requested to forward to the Department of Economic Research instead of to the Export Division of the Import-Export Office the schedule of export declarations issued, in duplicate, within 48 hours after release to the respective exporters, indicating in tabulated form the names of the exporters, consignees, ports of loading and destination, description of the commodity or goods exported, value (indicating whether f.o.b., c. & i., or c.i.f.), and the name of carrying vessel.

VIRGINIA YAPTINCHAY
Acting Officer-in-Charge

October 5, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

IMPORT-EXPORT OFFICE

MEMORANDUM TO AUTHORIZED AGENT BANKS NO. 14

All releases of Reports of Foreign Sales, Export Declarations and Release Certificates on Imports, issued by the Import-Export Office beginning Monday, November 9, 1953, must bear the imprint of the validating machine, showing the number, date and amount.

The Offices concerned are enjoined not to entertain the negotiation of any of these papers when presented if they do not bear the imprint of the validating machine.

Any erasure or alteration on the imprint of the validating machine renders the instrument void.

VIRGINIA YAPTINCHAY
Acting Officer-in-Charge

November 5, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

IMPORT-EXPORT OFFICE

MEMORANDUM TO AUTHORIZED AGENT BANKS NO. 15

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Monetary Board at its meeting held on November 5, 1953, please be advised that the computation of quota allocations for the specific textile items enumerated below has been revised:

Cotton Fabrics of Standard Type

650203	Dyed
650205	Printed
650206	Twilled (woven with dyed yarns)
650207	Bleached

Remnants

650210	Cotton remnants
650316	Rayon remnants

Accordingly, Old and Pre-1953 New Importers shall be entitled to 35% of their 1952 importations of the above-mentioned commodities and 15% for any highly essential or essential items while Old Producers shall be granted a supplemental quota of 10% of their 1952 importations of the said commodities which shall be an addition to the overall budget certified by the Monetary Board in Resolution No. 435 dated June 29, 1953.

This memorandum shall take effect immediately.

VIRGINIA YAPTINCHAY
Acting Officer-in-Charge

November 11, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

IMPORT-EXPORT OFFICE

MEMORANDUM TO AUTHORIZED AGENT BANKS NO. 16

In connection with the requirement for the screening of pre-1953 New Importers to determine their capability to engage in the importing business, please be informed that in order to provide an equal consideration of old as well as pre-1953 new importers the Monetary Board, at its meeting held on October 22, 1953, resolved to amend the present regulations as follows:

Central Bank Circular No. 44:

"9. Applications for letters of credit of new importers as defined under Republic Act No. 650 (hereafter to be called pre-1953 new importers) shall be filed in the same manner as those of old importers as prescribed in Section 7 hereof. The Authorized Agent Banks, after satisfying themselves that the applicants are capable of engaging in the importation business and after taking into account the additional requisites provided under the Rules and Regulations of the Monetary Board, may grant such applications in accordance with the budget certified by the Monetary Board. The decisions of the Authorized Agent Banks shall be subject to review and re-examination by the Bankers' Committee which, in questionable cases, shall make appropriate recommendations to the Monetary Board either for cancellation or reduction of the exchange quotas of the importers concerned."

Central Bank Regulation No. 1:

"Section 3. New Importer (Pre-1953) — Applications for foreign exchange by new importers (pre-1953) shall be filed with the Authorized Agent Banks from which foreign exchange were purchased by them in 1952. The Authorized Agent Banks concerned shall satisfy themselves that the applicants are legitimate Filipino or American merchandising enterprises, taking into account the following required documents and information:

a) ....., etc.

After satisfactory evidence, that the above requisites have been met, each application may be granted by the Authorized Agent

Banks on its own responsibility in an amount not exceeding the individual quota provided for in the budget certified by the Monetary Board. The Bankers' Committee shall review and re-examine each and every application granted by the Authorized Agent Banks, and, in cases of adverse findings, shall make appropriate recommendations to the Monetary Board."

VIRGINIA YAPTINCHAY
Acting Officer-in-Charge

November 23, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

IMPORT-EXPORT OFFICE

MEMORANDUM TO AUTHORIZED AGENT BANKS NO. 17

We quote hereunder for your guidance the amendments to paragraph 8 Central Bank Circular No. 44 and Section 3 Part II of Central Bank Regulation No. 1:

"Paragraph 8 Circular No. 44

Applications of producers for foreign exchange in excess of the budget allocation, as well as applications of new producers and other producers who have no record of L/C's established in 1952 shall be filed with any Authorized Agent Bank which shall make proper recommendation to the Bankers' Committee for quota from the foreign exchange set aside in the Contingency Reserve in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Monetary Board. However, applications of new producers which are not within the competence of the Bankers' Committee to decide shall be forwarded by the Authorized Agent Banks directly to the Monetary Board for its consideration.

Regulation No. 1:

Applications by new producers for foreign exchange to pay for the importation of machinery, equipment, spare parts and raw materials shall be filed with any of the Authorized Agents which shall make appropriate recommendation to the Bankers' Committee or to the Monetary Board, where such are not within the competence of the former to decide, after it has satisfied itself that the following requisites have been met:

a. .....

b. ....., etc.

The Bankers' Committee shall, however, be furnished a copy each of all such applications for its information and guidance in the verification of the applicants' credit standing."

VIRGINIA YAPTINCHAY
Acting Officer-in-Charge

November 27, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

MEMORANDUM TO AUTHORIZED AGENT BANKS NO. 18

For your information and guidance, there is quoted hereunder extracts from a resolution approved by the Monetary Board at its meeting held today, December 1, 1953:

"1) To amend Regulation No. 1, Part II, Article III, Sections 1 and 3, to read as follows:

Foreign exchange allocation for a specific commodity may be utilized for that commodity or for any other commodity under the **same category**. In addition, allocations for items under the non-essential categories may be utilized for any commodity classified under the highly-essential and/or essential categories, but not vice versa. Excluded from these provisions are the exchange allocations established for flour, leaf tobacco and medicine.

"2) To authorize agent banks to implement the above amended regulation provided that each action taken under this authority shall be reported to the Central Bank through the Bankers' Committee.

"3) To authorize agent banks to permit the extension of outstanding letters of credit established in 1953 either under Central Bank Regulations or by authority of a valid ICC license. Such action shall be reported to the Central Bank through the Bankers' Committee.

"4) To authorize agent banks to permit producers and importers to utilize their current second semester 1953 quotas (through the establishment of letters of credit) up to and including January 20, 1954.

"5) To reduce to 50% the 70% ratio which the commercial banks are required to maintain of their total letter of credit commitments to their net foreign exchange holdings, cash in vaults, excess reserves and securities, etc."

M. CUADERNO, Sr.
Governor

December 1, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

MEMORANDUM TO AUTHORIZED AGENT BANKS NO. 19

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Monetary Board at its meeting held on December 3, 1953, immediate opening of letters of credit covering initial wheat flour shipments for the first half of 1954 is hereby authorized, subject to the following conditions:

1. Each importer shall be permitted to avail of an amount equivalent to not more than twenty per cent (20%) of the total value of letters of credit opened and actually utilized by him under and by virtue of import licenses issued by the defunct Import Control Commission covering wheat flour imports during the second half of 1953;

2. Letters of credit shall be opened not later than January 10, 1954 and shall provide for immediate shipment of the flour covered thereby, the shipment in no case to leave port of origin later than January 20, 1954.

It should be stated here that the importance of seeing to it that the above quotas are made available by the Authorized Agent Banks to legitimate importers only cannot be overemphasized. The Agent Banks are, therefore, enjoined to take all precautionary measures in processing applications and make sure that the importers satisfactorily meet the requirements set forth in Central Bank Regulation No. I, as amended. Agent Banks are instructed to submit to the Import-Export Office, not later than January 8, 1954, a report indicating the quotas (in terms of 50 lb. bags) of individual importers established in accordance with paragraph 1 above.

M. CUADERNO, Sr.
Governor

December 8, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

MEMORANDUM TO AUTHORIZED AGENT BANKS NO. 20

To avoid any unnecessary delay in the receipt and transmittal of all written communications between the Authorized Agent Banks and the Import-Export Office, you are hereby advised that beginning December 15, this Office will be ready to deal with any of your authorized representatives or their alternates for purposes of delivery, filing and receiving the necessary and pertinent papers directly from the Receiving and Release Section of this Office between 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Please furnish this Office with the names of your authorized representatives or their alternates for purposes of identification.

ANDRES V. CASTILLO
Acting Deputy Governor

December 14, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

MEMORANDUM TO AUTHORIZED AGENT BANKS NO. 21

Effective immediately, Code No. 040601, Appendix D (EC) to Regulation No. 1, which reads: "Flour of wheat (including meslin)", is hereby amended to read: "Flour of wheat (including meslin)—vitamin-enriched only."

Letters of credit authorized to be opened under Memorandum to Authorized Agent Banks No. 19 shall, therefore, cover vitamin-enriched flour only.

No foreign exchange shall be made available for the importation of wheat flour other than vitamin-enriched wheat flour.

M. CUADERNO, Sr.
Governor

December 21, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

EXCHANGE CONTROL DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM TO AUTHORIZED AGENTS

On January 20, 1953, the Acting Chairman of the Import Control Commission addressed a letter to the Governor of the Central Bank, excerpts of which are quoted below:

> "For your information and guidance, please be advised that the Import Control Commission has authorized the officials enumerated hereunder to sign import licenses involving amounts not exceeding $25,000 for each single license; to wit:
>
> "Luis I. Hernandez for Producers licenses only
> Emilio N. Esteban for Old Importers licenses only
> Rodolfo R. Ledesma for New Importers licenses only
> Enrique L. Araneta for DBMG licenses only
>
> "The authority granted to the above-named officials to sign import licenses will be effective on February 1, 1953, x x x.
>
> "Miss Malaya S. Virata and Mr. Miguel R. Nadres, both Assistant Executive Officers, will continue to sign import licenses as previously authorized by this Commission. x x x"

On February 9, 1953, the Executive Officer of the Import Control Commission addressed another letter to the Governor of the Central Bank on the same subject, excerpts of which are hereinbelow reproduced:

> "For your information and guidance, please be advised that, effective February 9, 1953, the Import Control Commission has authorized the officials enumerated hereunder to sign import licenses involving amounts not exceeding $25,000 for each single license, to wit:
>
> "Enrique L. Araneta, for Producers licenses only;
> Jose R. Garrovillo, for Old Importers licenses only;
> Maurillo M. Silva, for New Importers licenses only;
> Luis I. Hernandez, for DBMG licenses only;
>
> this authority being a modification of that referred to in the letter of the Chairman to that office dated January 20, 1953, which con-

tains the sample signatures of the officials of the ICC authorized to sign licenses.

"Under the present authority, Messrs. Emilio N. Esteban and Rodolfo R. Ledesma will not sign any licenses (instead, it is Messrs. Maurillo M. Silva and Jose R. Garrovillo, respectively), and Miss Malaya S. Virata and Mr. Miguel R. Nadres, both Executive Assistants, will continue to sign import licenses as previously authorized by the Commission. x x x"

Authorized Agents are requested to be guided accordingly. Sample signatures of the above-named ICC officials authorized to sign import licenses may be secured from the said Office unless Authorized Agents have been previously furnished with the same.

CESAR M. LORENZO
Acting Director

February 13, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

EXCHANGE CONTROL DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM TO AUTHORIZED AGENTS

Subject to the conditions stated below, Authorized Agents may accept from the U. S. Embassy in the Philippines and forward to the Exchange Control Department applications for exchange license to cover payment to the appropriate United States Director of Internal Revenue of U. S. income tax due from the Philippine resident American citizens, for the purpose of effecting remittance thereof free from the 17% exchange tax:

1. The application is accomplished on E. C. Form No. 104 Revised (Special) in the name of "The U. S. Ambassador to the Philippines", signed by an authorized official of the U.S. Embassy.

2. The application should be accompanied by the following:

   (a) Copy of the U. S. Federal income tax returns of the taxpayer concerned, declared by him under oath before a notary public duly commissioned in the Philippines to be a true and correct copy of the returns actually filed;

   (b) Proof of payment of income tax due the Philippine Government for the preceding year, such as photostatic copy of the official receipt of the corresponding tax paid;

   (c) A statement of the source of funds with which U. S. Federal income tax for the preceding year was paid, i.e., whether from funds in the Philippines or from abroad.

3. In the event the taxpayer derives income from non-Philippine sources, the amount of the application should be limited to that covering income from Philippine sources.

CESAR M. LORENZO
Acting Director

February 17, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

EXCHANGE CONTROL DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM TO ALL AUTHORIZED AGENTS AND SHIPPING COMPANIES

There is quoted below, for the information of Authorized Agents and Shipping Companies, a copy furnished the Central Bank by the Department of Foreign Affairs of a circular dated January 31, 1953, together with the annexes thereto, outlining the procedure to be followed by foreign vessels desiring entry into non-open ports of Japan, issued by the Director, Maritime Transportation Bureau, Ministry of Transportation, Japanese Government:

"From: Director, Maritime Transportation Bureau,
Ministry of Transportation, Japanese Government

"To: All Foreign Shipping Companies Operating in Japan,
and all Agents for Foreign Shipping Lines

"Subject: Entry of Foreign Vessels to Non-open Ports

"According to Art. 3 of the Ship's Law, any foreign vessel must get a special permission from the Minister of Transportation in order to enter a non-open port in Japan (i.e. any port or place **not** listed in the annexed Reference No. 3, 'List of Open Ports in Japan'); whereas it has often been rumoured that some foreign vessels have entered non-open ports without getting such a permission. You are hereby requested to submit an application as per annexed form, at least one week in advance, to the Maritime Transportation Bureau, Ministry of Transportation, if you will, hereafter, plan to have a foreign vessel enter a non-open port.

"Two copies of written permit will be issued in case an application as above-mentioned is approved; and it is also requested that one of the two copies will be presented to an official of the local Maritime Bureau having jurisdiction over the non-open port upon the request of such official, before the vessel actually enters the non-open port.

"(Kindly note that, according to Japanese law, besides the above-mentioned permit from the Minister of Transportation, a foreign vessel must also have a permit from the Director of the Customs-House according to Art. 18 of the Customs Law, and no foreign vessel may enter a non-open port without having both permits.)

"Reference: 1. Arts 3 and 23 of the Ship's Law.

2. Form of Application for Entry into a non-open port.

3. List of Open Ports in Japan.

"(Signed)
S. Okada
Director
Maritime Transportation Bureau
Ministry of Transportation
Japanese Government.

"(Annex No. 1)

"English translation of the Ship's Law (Law No. 46 of 1899)

(Excerpt)

"Article 3. No ships other than Japanese shall call at non-open ports or transport goods or passengers between Japanese ports.

"Provided that this shall not apply where otherwise provided for by a law or a treaty or where the ships are avoiding ship-wreck or capture, or where a special permission of the competent Minister has been obtained.

"Article 23. In case of a violation of the provisions of Article 3, Article 6 or Article 6 (2), the master of the Ship shall be liable to penal servitude not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand yen, and, in this case, the ship, as owned by the master, or as is held under the custody of the master, may be confiscated.

"(Annex No. 3)

"Customs Law (Law No. 61 of 1899)

(Excerpt)

"Article 99. The Open Ports shall be prescribed as the annexed table. A Port Area of an Open Port shall be as prescribed in the Port:

"Prefecture		Open-Port
Tokyo	)	
Kanagawa	)	Keihin
Kanagawa		Yokosuka
Shizuoka		Shimizu
Aichi		Taketoyo
"		Nagoya
Mie		Yokkaichi
Wakayama		Wakayama Shimotsu
"		Tanabe
Osaka		Osaka
Hyogo		Kobe
Okayama		Uno

Hiroshima	Onomichi Itosaki
"	Kure
"	Hiroshima
Ehime	Imaharu
"	Niihama
Kagawa	Sakaide
Tokushima	Komatsujima
Kochi	Kochi
Ymaguchi	Iwakuni
"	Tokuyama Kudamatsu
"	Ube
Yamaguchi	Hagi
Yamaguchi)	
Fukuoka)	Kammon
"	Hakata
"	Miike

"Prefecture	Open-port
Saga	Karatsu
"	Suminoe
Nagasaki	Sasebo
"	Nagasaki
"	Kuchinotsu
"	Izuhara
Kumamoto	Misumi
Kagoshima	Kagoshima
Miyazaki	Hosojima
Oita	Tsukumi
Shimane	Hamada
Tottori	Sakai
Kyoto	Miyazu
"	Maizuru
Fukui	Tsuruga
Ishikawa	Nanao
Toyama	Fushiki Toyama
Niigata	Niigata
"	Ryozu
Yamagata	Sakata
Akita	Funakawa
Aomori	Aomori
"	Hachinoe
Iwate	Kamaishi
Miyagi	Shiogama
Hokkaido	Hakodate
"	Otaru
"	Rumoe
"	Wakkanai
"	Nemuro
"	Kushiro
"	Muroran"

CESAR M. LORENZO
Acting Director

April 7, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

EXCHANGE CONTROL DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM TO AUTHORIZED AGENTS

There are quoted below for your information and guidance, the contents of a letter dated April 21, 1953, from the Executive Officer of the Import Control Commission, Manila:

> "This is to request you to remind all your agent banks not to allow the opening of Letters of Credit on **decontrolled items** thirty (30) days after the issuance of the covering import licenses.
>
> "This step is taken to avoid possible speculation on decontrolled licenses."

CESAR M. LORENZO
Acting Director

April 24, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

EXCHANGE CONTROL DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM TO AIRLINE AND SHIPPING COMPANIES AND AUTHORIZED SECURITY DEALERS

To facilitate identification of designated representatives of airline and shipping companies and authorized security dealers following up exchange control matters with the Exchange Control Department, this Department will issue an identification card on our new form to one designated representative of each airline and shipping company endorsing to this Department applications for license to purchase peso tickets for international travel and to one designated representative of each authorized security dealer. The designated representatives of airline and shipping companies in whose favor identification cards may be issued, may be authorized to follow up in this Department only applications for license to purchase peso tickets for international travel endorsed to this Department by their respective companies. Similarly, designated representatives of authorized security dealers will be allowed to follow up in this Department only applications for securities transactions endorsed to this Department by their respective companies.

In order that these identification cards may be issued, airline and shipping companies endorsing applications for license to purchase peso tickets to this Department and authorized security dealers are requested to submit to this Department in writing the full names of their respective designated representatives together with three sample signatures and two clear passport photographs at least one square inch in size of such representatives.

CESAR M. LORENZO
Acting Director

May 28, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

EXCHANGE CONTROL DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM TO AUTHORIZED AGENTS

The following regulations are transmitted to Authorized Agents for their information and guidance:

I. **Filing of applications for license to purchase foreign exchange with Authorized Agents in general.—**

(a) As a general rule, all applications for license to purchase foreign exchange shall be filed with Authorized Agents with the exception of the following which may be filed directly with the Exchange Control Department.

1) Applications of contractors of U. S. military agencies for foreign exchange to pay for import of materials, supplies and equipment destined for use in U. S. military bases.

2) Applications for foreign exchange covered by fiscal agency service under Central Bank Circular No. 23, as amended.

(b) Authorized Agents may license in behalf of the Exchange Control Department all applications accepted by them and which come under their competence, in accordance with existing notifications and memoranda of the Central Bank.

(c) Applications which may not be licensed by Authorized Agents shall be forwarded to the Exchange Control Department, together with all the supporting papers required in each case. When the application calls for certain information such as particulars of alien certificates of registration, residence certificates, passports, visas and tax clearances, the Authorized Agents concerned shall satisfy himself that the information given in the application is correct by requiring the presentation of the original documents for verification. Authorized agents will be held responsible for the correctness of such information.

II. **Application for travel funds.—**

(a) Upon receipt of an application for travel funds, the Authorized Agent concerned shall satisfy himself that the application is correctly and fully accomplished. If it comes within the competence of the Authorized Agent, the application may be licensed for the full amount applied for if such amount does not exceed the limit of the amount which may be licensed by

Authorized Agents in behalf of the Exchange Control Department. If the amount applied for exceeds the amount which may be licensed by the Authorized Agent, the application may be licensed up to the smaller amount. If desired, the applicant may accomplish another application on the proper form for the amount by which the amount originally applied for exceeds the amount licensed and the Authorized Agent may forward this application to the Exchange Control Department together with the supporting papers and special reasons why a bigger amount is desired and a statement of the amount already licensed.

(b) When the allocation of an Authorized Agent for travel has already been exhausted, applications for urgent travel accepted by said Authorized Agent may be forwarded to the Exchange Control Department but the Authorized Agent shall certify that its travel allocation for the month has been exhausted.

III. **Follow up of applications.**—

All follow-up of applications for license to purchase foreign exchange may be made only by the duly designated representative of the Authorized Agent concerned. Authorized Agents are requested not to suggest to an applicant to follow up an application with this Department.

IV. **Credentials of designated representatives of Authorized Agents.**—

(a) The Central Bank will provide designated representatives of Authorized Agents with identification cards and only holders of such cards will be allowed to follow up applications in behalf of Authorized Agents.

(b) Each Authorized Agent will be allowed one representative to follow up applications for foreign exchange. An alternate representative may be allowed an identification card, but in no case will both representative and his alternate be permitted to follow up applications at the same time. In order that the identification cards may be issued, Authorized Agents are requested to submit in writing to the Exchange Control Department the full names of their designated representatives and three sample signatures and two clear passport photographs one square inch in size of such representatives.

V. **Follow-up period.**—

Designated representatives of Authorized Agents holding identification cards issued in accordance with paragraph IV above will be allowed to follow up exchange control matters in behalf of their bank during the hours of 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon and from 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. every day.

CESAR M. LORENZO
Acting Director

June 1, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

EXCHANGE CONTROL DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM TO AUTHORIZED AGENTS

The Exchange Control Department is issuing exchange licenses to cover the unremitted balances of 1949 profits and dividends of foreign stockholders and investors and of pre-December 9, 1949 import backlog accounts. Authorized Agents may, therefore, accept from the parties concerned applications for these exchange licenses, which should be forwarded to the Exchange Control Department together with the supporting papers required in each case.

CESAR M. LORENZO
Acting Director

June 16, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

MEMORANDUM TO AUTHORIZED AGENTS

Under the provisions of Sections 2 (a) and (d) of Central Bank Circular No. 42 dated May 21, 1953, transactions in or with respect to assets situated abroad belonging to Philippine residents, whether or not such assets are held through, in, or with Philippine banks or banking institutions, and any act by which a resident debits or credits the account of a non-resident in any currency, are subject to prior licensing by or in behalf of the Central Bank.

To facilitate licensing of transactions which resident aliens normally enter into with respect to their assets maintained abroad and of acts by which residents debit or credit the accounts of non-residents in any currency, Authorized Agents are requested:

1) To advise their clients who are resident aliens to submit to them statements of the nature of transactions normally entered into concerning their assets maintained abroad, including the following:

(a) Name, address and occupation of the resident alien maintaining assets abroad;

(b) Description and location of the assets situated abroad belonging to him; and

(c) Nature of each transaction normally entered into concerning such assets, the usual amount involved in each transaction, and frequency of such transactions.

2) To advise their resident clients who, in the normal course of their business, either as principal or in a representative capacity, debit or credit the account of a non-resident in any currency, to submit statements of the nature of such transactions, including the following:

(a) Name, address and occupation or business of the resident;

(b) Statement of the nature of the debits, the amounts involved, the name, address and occupation of the non-resident whose account is debited, and the frequency of such transactions;

(c) Statement of the nature of the credits, the amounts involved, the name, address and occupation of the non-resident whose account is credited, and the frequency of such transactions.

These statements should be submitted to the Exchange Control Department making reference to this Memorandum.

M. CUADERNO, Sr.
Governor

June 18, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

MEMORANDUM TO AUTHORIZED AGENTS

For purposes of Circular No. 42 dated May 21, 1953, the operation of peso bank accounts of non-residents other than banks shall remain subject to the provisions of Notification to Authorized Agents No. 19 dated February 6, 1950; and the account of non-resident banks shall continue to be treated as provided in Notification to Authorized Agents No. 24 dated February 13, 1950, as amended.

ANDRES V. CASTILLO
Acting Deputy Governor

July 16, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

EXCHANGE CONTROL DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM TO AUTHORIZED AGENTS AND AIRLINE AND SHIPPING COMPANIES

1. Authorized Agents and Airline and Shipping Companies are informed that, to conform to the provisions of Central Bank Circular No. 42 dated May 21, 1953, E. C. Form Nos. 303 (Revised), 304 (Revised) and 305 (Revised) have been further revised. Copies of these forms as further revised are attached.

2. E. C. Form No. 303 (Revised) now entitled "DECLARATION OF PHILIPPINE CURRENCY, FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND SECURITIES IN THE POSSESSION OF PHILIPPINE RESIDENTS ENTERING THE PHILIPPINES" shall be accomplished in triplicate, the original and duplicate thereof to be submitted to the Central Bank Agent at the point of entry and the triplicate retained by the person reporting. As stated in the heading of this form, aside from foreign exchange and Philippine currency brought into the Philippines by the person reporting, he shall also declare any securities which he may have brought with him.

3. E. C. Form No. 304 (Revised) now entitled "DECLARATION OF PHILIPPINE CURRENCY, FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND SECURITIES IN THE POSSESSION OF PHILIPPINE RESIDENTS DEPARTING FROM THE PHILIPPINES" shall be accomplished in triplicate, the original and duplicate thereof, together with the licenses granted by the Central Bank or any of its Authorized Agents to the traveler (person reporting) to take with him foreign exchange, Philippine currency and securities, shall be surrendered to the Central Bank Agent at the pier or airport of departure, and the triplicate retained by the traveler. In addition to Philippine currency and foreign exchange, the departing resident shall also declare any securities carried by him.

4. E. C. Form No. 305 (Revised) now entitled "DECLARATION OF PHILIPPINE CURRENCY, FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND SECURITIES IN THE POSSESSION OF VISITORS ENTERING THE PHILIPPINES" shall be accomplished in triplicate, the original and duplicate thereof to be surrendered to the Central Bank Agent at the port of entry, and the triplicate retained by the visitor reporting. The visitor accomplishing this form shall declare, in addition to Philippine currency and foreign exchange carried by him, securities brought by him into the Philippines. The visitor is likewise required to present to the Central Bank Agent at the point of entry for physical verification of all foreign

exchange, Philippine currency and securities declared by him on this form.

5. Airline and Shipping Companies are requested to furnish a complete set of these forms to every departing and incoming passenger using their facilities and to explain to them the need for and proper accomplishment of these forms. To avoid unnecessary delay and inconvenience, E. C. Form No. 304 (Revised) shall be accomplished before the departing traveler presents himself to the Central Bank Agent at the point of departure and E. C. Form Nos. 303 and 305 (Revised) shall be accomplished before the incoming resident or visitor arrives at the point of entry.

6. The cooperation of Authorized Agents and Airline and Shipping Companies in the proper accomplishment of these revised forms is requested.

7. These forms should be used immediately.

CESAR M. LORENZO
Acting Director

August 25, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

EXCHANGE CONTROL DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM TO AUTHORIZED AGENTS

In view of the provisions of Section 2 (a) of Central Bank Circular No. 42, dated May 21, 1953, Authorized Agents are requested to refer to the Exchange Control Department all applications for purchase of exchange for travel expenses of Philippine residents against their U. S. dollar checks payable abroad. Aside from the usual documents required to support the purpose of the trip, the application should be accompanied by a statement of the applicant stating whether or not the funds to be paid for the purchase of exchange have been held abroad by him before or since December 9, 1949 or, in case the applicant became a Philippine resident since December 9, 1949, whether the funds have been held abroad by him before or since he became a Philippine resident. If the foreign funds were held abroad since December 9, 1949, or in the case of those who became residents since December 9, 1949, after the applicant became a Philippine resident, the sources of said funds should be stated.

No Authorized Agent shall sell exchange for travel expenses of Philippine residents against their U. S. dollar checks payable abroad without prior specific license by the Exchange Control Department.

CESAR M. LORENZO
Acting Director

October 6, 1953

CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

EXCHANGE CONTROL DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM TO AUTHORIZED AGENTS

Subject to the conditions stated below, Authorized Agents may accept from the U. S. Embassy in the Philippines and forward to the Exchange Control Department applications for exchange license to cover payment to the appropriate United States Director of the Internal Revenue of U. S. Federal estate tax due from American citizens residing in the Philippines for purposes of effecting remittances thereof free from 17% exchange tax.

1. The application is accomplished on E.C. Form No. 104, Revised (Special) in the name of "The U. S. Ambassador to the Philippines" signed by an authorized official of the U. S. Embassy, substituting on this Form, where appropriate, the wording "U. S. Federal estate tax" (or "taxes") for the present language of "U.S. Federal Income tax" (or "taxes").

2. The application should be accompanied by the following:

   (a) A copy of the U. S. Federal estate tax return of the estate concerned, declared by the executor paying the tax, under oath before a notary public duly commissioned in the Philippines, to be a true and correct copy of the return actually filed.

   (b) Proof of payment of estate tax due the Philippine Government on the same estate, such as a photostatic copy of the official receipt of the corresponding tax paid; and

3. In the event the estate holds property or other assets located outside of the Philippines, the amount of the application should be limited to taxes payable on that portion of the estate that is physically located in the Philippines.

CESAR M. LORENZO
Acting Director

December 24, 1953

Printed by CACHO HNOS., Inc.
671 Legarda, Manila