Country Profile

Country Name: The Philippines Capital: Manila

Political System		
Head of State	Benigno Aquino III (President)	
Political System	Democracy	
Current Ruling Party/Parties	Liberal Party of the Philippines Founded on 19 January 1946	
Other Political Parties	United Nationalist Alliance Nationalist Party Nationalist People's Coalition Struggle of Democratic Filipinos Philippine Democratic Party Akbayan Citizens' Action Party Rise Up, Philippines Patriotic Coalition of the People Alliance for the Common Good Democratic Party of the Philippines Social Justice Society	
Military and Defence		
Alliances	 United States Primarily Partners in Counterterrorism Both the Philippines and the United States share intelligence and engage in military exercises Mutual Defense Treaty, where the overall accord contained eight articles and dictated that both nations would support each other if either the Philippines or the United States were to be attacked by an external party Australia second largest provider of defense training (against terrorism) Japan South Korea Thailand Agreements on: fight on drugs and human trafficking New Zealand Helps Philippines combat methamphetamine Helps in providing training 	

Disputes	Maritime boundaries & islands (South China Sea) 1. Parties involved: Philippines, China, Taiwan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei and Vietnam 2. Issue: Dispute over South China Sea, with rich oil and gas deposits as well as fishery resources 3. Many countries supporting Philippines -Japan strengthening links		Indonesia, Malaysia,	
Wars	Cold War (Supported US policies) Korean & Vietnam War (supported US) War on Terror (supported US) Spanish War World War II			
Civil Unrest	Philippines-Mindanao Conflict -In the south of Philippines, Mindanao, Filipino Muslims take up 20% of the population unlike the rest of Philippines, where 80% are Roman Catholics while the Muslims only take up 5%The Moros, who are the Filipino Muslims, fought for a separate Muslim state in the country. Violent conflict by separatist groups have resulted in the death of many who are mainly civiliansTill October 15, 2012, it was announced that an agreement had been reached with MILF(one of the Moros group) giving up its demands for independence for more powers in the south.		ht for a separate Muslim st groups have resulted n agreement had been	
Economy				
Economic Strength/ Ranking	Fastest growing economy in Asia Ranked 40th largest in the World 16th out of 42 countries in the Asia-Pacific region GDP 2013 - USD 272.0 billion			
GNP Per Capita	USD 3,270 (GNI Per Capita 2013)			
Main Trading	2013 Data (Trade	э, 2013)		
Partners	Country	Import (Mio €)	Export (Mio €)	
	USA	195,989 (11.6%)	288,239(16.6%)	
	China	280,055 (16.6%)	148,269(8.5%)	
	Russia	206,478 (12.3%)	119,775 (6.9%)	
	Switzerland	94,266 (5.6%)	169,591 (9.8%)	
	Norway	90,008 (5.4%)	50,178 (2.9%)	
	Turkey	50,383 (3.0%)	77,750 (4.5%)	

	Japan	56,530 (3.4%)	54,040 (3.1%)	
	South Korea	35,840 (2.1%)	Information Unavailable	
	Brazil	Information Unavailable	40,057 (2.3%)	
	% Percentage – S Mio € - Million €	Share in the world		
	2014 Data (Trading Economics, 2014) Main imports are: 1. Fuel (25%) 2. Electronic products (25%) 3. Transport equipment (7%) 4. Industrial machinery (5%) Main exports are: 1. Coconut 2. Pineapple 3. Abaca 4. Electronic products like processors, chips and hard drives (>40% of total exports) Main trading partners are: 1. Japan (28% of total exports and 11% of imports) 2. United States (15% of exports and 11% of imports) 3. China (12% of exports and 11% of imports).			
Main Sources of Income	Service Industrial Agricultural Electronic assembly Automotive manufacturing plants Footwear Garments			
Cultural, Religious and Social Practices				
Population	99,485,800 (2013	3)		
Demographics	Major Ethnic Group - Tagalog Population growth rate of 2.04%			
Official Languages	Filipino, English			
Major Religions	Catholicism (Ron Islam 5%	nan Catholic 80.9%, Aglipayar	1 2%)	
I—————————————————————————————————————				

	Christianity (Evangelical 2.8%, Iglesia ni Kristo 2.3%, other Christian 4.5%)
Major Social Problems	Poverty -Poverty in the Philippines has recently eased to 24.9% in July 2014Poverty is largely due to the population size in the country where many children are born without the necessary resources to raise themMajor religions like the Catholics, are discouraged from using contraceptives that will increase the chances of pregnancy, further fuelling the poverty problem in the Philippines.
	Unemployment rate in Philippines: 1. First quarter 2014: 7% 2. Second quarter 2014: 6.70% 3. Out of those unemployed: 3.1 Gender - Males 63.3%, Females 36.7% 3.2 Age Groups - Aged 15 to 24: 49.3%, Aged 25 to 34: 30.8%, Others: 19.9% 3.3 Qualification Levels - College Graduates: 23.2%, College undergraduates: 13.2%, High school graduates: 32.1%, Others: 31.5% 4. From 1994 to 2014: Averaged 8.96% 5. Highest Unemployment Rate(so far): 13.90% in the first quarter of 2000 6. Lowest Unemployment Rate(so far): 6.30% in the third quarter of 2007
	Corruption In 2013, the Philippines was ranked the 94 th country in the Transparency Corruption Perception Index 2013 with a score of 36. It was behind 3 countries in ASEAN, namely Singapore, Brunei and Malaysia but ahead of the rest.
Geographical Features	
Location	In Southeast Asia In the Western Pacific Ocean On the Pacific Ring of Fire Country Coordinates 13 00 N, 122 00 E Capital Coordinates (Manila) 14 36 N, 120 58 E
Neighbours	Taiwan, Vietnam, Borneo, Indonesia, Brunei
Water Security	-Lack of 24-hour safe water supply -Lack of piped water

Environmental Concerns	-Prone to natural disasters like typhoons, floods, landslides, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes & tsunamis -Most recent: Typhoon Rammasun
National Resources	Timber, Petroleum, Nickel, Cobalt, Silver, Gold, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Iron ore, Chromite

References

Brom, R. H., 2004. Catholic Answers. [Online]

Available at: http://www.catholic.com/tracts/birth-control

[Accessed 12 September 2014].

Central Intelligence Agency, 2014. Central Intelligence Agency. [Online]

Available at: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/rp.html

[Accessed 29 August 2014].

Cerda, J., 2013. The Philippine Star. [Online]

Available at: http://www.philstar.com/headlines/2013/12/03/1263753/philippines-improves-rank-

<u>corruption-perception-index</u> [Accessed 12 September 2014].

European Commission, 2014. European Commission. [Online]

Available at: http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2006/september/tradoc 113436.pdf

[Accessed 1 September 2014].

Liberal Party, 2013. Liberal Party. [Online]

Available at: http://www.liberalparty.org.ph/about-lp/

[Accessed 10 September 2014].

PHILIPPINE country guide, 2014. PHILIPPINE country guide. [Online]

Available at: http://www.philippinecountry.com/government_officials/political_parties.html

[Accessed 28 August 2014].

Thomson Reuters Foundation, 2014. Thomson Reuters Foundation. [Online]

Available at: http://www.trust.org/spotlight/Philippines-Mindanao-conflict/?tab=briefing

[Accessed 3 September 2014].

Torres, T. P., 2014. The Philippine Star. [Online]

Available at: http://www.philstar.com/business/2014/07/05/1342488/poverty-incidence-eases-24.9

[Accessed 12 September 2014].

Trading Economics, 2014. Trading Economics. [Online]

Available at: http://www.tradingeconomics.com/philippines/balance-of-trade

[Accessed 1 September 2014].

World Bank, 2014. World Bank. [Online]

Available at: http://data.worldbank.org/country/philippines

[Accessed 3 September 2014].