

**TRADE POLICY REVIEW OF THE PHILIPPINES**

**THE PHILIPPINES**

**MINUTES OF MEETING**

**Addendum**

**Advance Written Questions Submitted to the Philippines and Replies**

- A. Agricultural Policy**
- B. Industrial Policy**
- C. Investment Policy**
- D. Tariffs**
- E. Non-Tariff Measures/Tariffication**
- F. Customs Valuation**
- G. Anti-Dumping**
- H. Technical Standards**
- I. Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards**
- J. Regional Trading Arrangements/CEPT/AFTA**
- K. Energy Sector**
- L. Export Promotion**
- M. Taxes**
- N. Institutional Aspects**

## A. AGRICULTURAL POLICY

### AUSTRALIA

1. Given the widespread reforms being implemented by the Philippines, are there any plans to eliminate government intervention in the rice and corn markets (C/RM/G/33 page 36)?

*There are no plans at present to eliminate government intervention in the rice and corn markets in terms of price support and input assistance to farmers. These subsidies are negligible and are well within the de minimis level in the Uruguay Round Draft Final Act.*

## B. INDUSTRIAL POLICY

### CANADA

1. It is noted that in the recent past the Government of the Philippines has introduced a number of market opening policies. However, the automotive sector has yet to be the subject of liberalization efforts. Indeed, programs such as the Car Development Program (CDP) point to a high degree of government intervention in this sector. This would appear to be contrary to the international rationalization currently underway in the automotive sector. Can the Government of the Philippines please elaborate on the impact the CDP has had in terms of domestic price, output, employment of the three firms allowed to produce cars under this program? What is required of participants in terms of investment in order to be included in the CDP? Is there a fiscal subsidy in respect of the CDP? Given the potentially highly distortive impact CDP can have on the distribution of the Philippines' scarce resources, is the Government of the Philippines considering market initiatives for this sector, for example, importation of cars directly competitive with CDP products, or extend membership in CDP to offshore car manufacturers?

*Despite the high tax on the automotive sector, the domestic price of cars in the Philippines is one of the most competitive in the region. Direct employment provided by the participants/assemblers in 1990 is around 9,000. Labour generation of parts manufacturers and other ancillary industries is placed at 100,000. Investment requirement for this program/assembly facilities is 1.9 billion pesos. There are no fiscal incentives with regard to the CDP. Importation of cars is now allowed under certain conditions. There are however plans to further liberalize trade, particularly with respect to luxury cars, provided certain conditions are met. There are no plans to extend the CDP to offshore car manufacturers.*

2. Could the Government of the Philippines please elaborate on the certification procedures contained in the Memorandum of Understanding on Brand to Brand Complementarity (BBC)? How will this government to government MOU contribute to greater market efficiency?

*Certification procedures under the Brand-to-Brand Complementarity (BBC) Scheme are as follows:*

- *Products being nominated under the Scheme are first submitted by the ASEAN Secretariat to the ASEAN Senior Economic Officials Meeting (ASEAN SEOM) for approval.*

- *Once approved, a certificate of eligibility is immediately issued by the ASEAN Secretariat for an existing BBC product. For newly approved products, a certificate of eligibility is issued only after a notification has been received from the participating BBC companies as to the commencement of their commercial production or the expiration of 30 months, whichever is earlier.*

*The BBC Scheme works on the principle of market sharing and resources pooling among member countries to promote market efficiency.*

## C. INVESTMENT POLICY

### AUSTRALIA

1. There has long been Australian interest in investment opportunities in the Philippines, particularly in the mining sector, but there continue to be Constitutional constraints to foreign participation in this sector.

Although we welcome the introduction of the Foreign Investment Act of 1991 (C/RM/G/33 page 26), we would be interested in an update on the Philippines' trade and investment liberalisation program, specifically in regard to the prospects for greater foreign investment in mining.

*Foreign equity limitation in mining is a provision in the Philippine Constitution. Any amendment to the Constitution would require the establishment of a Constitutional Convention to draft the amendment, and submission of such amendment to the electorate for ratification.*

### CANADA

2. Can the Government of the Philippines provide additional details on the negative and positive lists mentioned in the Secretariat document paras. 126-128? Is the phase out date for the transitory negative list the same as for the transitory period, i.e. 36 months as of October 28, 1991? Can the Government of the Philippines clarify how items are added or removed from the negative list? Could the Government of the Philippines provide details on the positive list including its date of publication and contents?

*The so-called "positive" list in para. 128 of the Secretariat document is actually a list of strategic industries. The criteria for inclusion in such list are provided for in Section 10 of the Foreign Investments Act of 1991. So far, products of petroleum and coal and electricity and gas comprise this list.*

*The negative list is readily available from the NEDA as it is a public document. The phase out date for the transitory negative list is the same as for the transitory period. Section 9 of the Foreign Investment Act of 1991 and Rule XI of its implementing rules and regulations provide the criteria for inclusion in the negative list of areas of investment.*

## D. TARIFFS

### AUSTRALIA

1. Given the frustrating experience of applying the tariff reductions on ready-to-eat breakfast cereals and chocolate confectionary, are there plans, and if so within what time frame, to improve transparency in the mechanism for hearing requests for tariff reductions on specific items?

*There is enough transparency in the investigation conducted for the purpose of evaluating petitions for tariff rate adjustments under Section 401 of the Customs and Tariff Code. Public hearings are conducted to give opportunities for interested parties to be heard and present their position. These public hearings are attended by the petitioner(s), the oppositors, and other interested parties from both the private and public sectors. Notices of the public hearing are published in two daily newspapers and individual invitations are sent to the parties concerned. Reports of the Tariff Commission to the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) are not made public in order to safeguard the confidentiality of the data submitted by the parties.*

2. Have any criteria been established for reductions in the 20% tariff applicable to imports of coal?

*The 20% tariff in coal imports is not being reduced.*

3. We understand that the current tariff on beef was increased from 30% to 60% (under EO8) to enable the local industry to adjust to liberalization of beef import controls. What is the justification for the high tariff rate in the absence of that liberalization of the trade?

*The importation of beef has been liberalized by Central Bank Circular 1356. The applied tariff rate, as provided by Executive Order No. 8, is 60%.*

### CANADA

4. Continuing high tariffs on imported goods mean that there has been much less success in stimulating traditional export industries which rely on imports of these intermediate goods. We note that the Secretariat document estimates that effective rate of protection for Philippine exports is -3 percent (para. 312) which implies that there is an anti-export bias in the trade policy structure. The complex system for export permits also reflects the anti-export bias of the trade policy system. Can the Government of the Philippines explain the rationale for this unusual tariff structure which has inhibited the growth of export sector in the country?

*Present methodologies on the calculation of effective protection rates are imperfect as they rely on a number of simplifying assumptions. Moreover, the input-output tables of the Philippines, from which EPRs are calculated, require further refinement to reflect more realistically the interlinkages among industries. It is for these reasons that EPRs calculated need to be interpreted very narrowly.*

*Permits are not required for exports, except in the case of 22 items (which include textiles and garments subject to bilateral quota restrictions). There is however a One-Stop Export Documentation Centre which assists all exporters including those of the 22 regulated items.*

*Philippine authorities are continuously reviewing the tariff structure with the end in view of enhancing export competitiveness and improving resource allocation. The Tariff Commission, for instance, will embark on a project which will review the estimation of EPRs, specifically on exportable products.*

## **E. NON-TARIFF MEASURES/TARIFFICATION**

### **AUSTRALIA**

1. The objective of replacing non-tariff barriers by tariffs is generally supported. Can the Philippines advise when they intend to remove import licensing restrictions on meat as was envisaged when tariffs were increased in August 1992?

*Meat importation has been liberalized pursuant to Central Bank Circular No. 1356 on 25 September 1992.*

2. The Philippines intends to remove the quantitative import restrictions, remaining on 206 items (C/RM/G/33 page 6), with a number of exceptions. Can the Philippines advise in more detail the exceptions required because of "operative law"? Precisely what does this term mean?

*As of 31 December 1992, only 135 items remain restricted. Of these, 69 items are prohibited for health, national security and safety reasons. The remaining 66 items are either prohibited by legislation or refers to industries under rationalization. The former will require legislative action and the latter will be subject to review.*

3. Can the Philippines be more precise about the likely timetable for liberalisation of non-tariff barriers for cars, commercial vehicles and consumer electronic products? It is stated on page 12 of C/RM/G/33 that liberalisation will be temporarily deferred to assist local investors in these industries until such time that they can be competitive. When will this occur? What steps are being taken to induce increased competitiveness in the absence of import liberalisation?

*Importation of commercial vehicles and consumer electronic products is already liberalized, while the rationalization program for cars will be reviewed within 3 years. There are at present eight authorized assemblers competing in the Philippine market. A proposed luxury car program will be open to any assembler who can meet the investment requirements. Given this situation, Philippine authorities are of the view that there is enough competition in the market.*

4. What is the guiding principle for the operation of the Tariff Commission in regard to tariffication? That is, does it have an economic-wide perspective or charter to guide its investigations?

*The guiding principle for tariffication is that the tariff equivalent should replace the protection given by the non-tariff measure. But due to methodological difficulties, the general rule adopted is for the tariff equivalent to be set at double the applied rate in 1991, and then to be phased down by 1995.*

*Public hearings and consultations, and industry studies are conducted before any tariff rate adjustment.*

5. What is the status of plans to remove the quantitative import restrictions on coal, which require importers to purchase one tonne of domestic coal for each tonne of imported coal?

*Import restrictions on coal will be removed by 1994, provided Congress will pass the amending legislation to be proposed by the Administration.*

#### CANADA

6. According to the Secretariat document (para 364) quantitative restrictions on corn are to be removed in March 1993 as their removal was deferred from August 1992. Can the Government of the Philippines clarify the reasons for the deferral?

*The removal of the quantitative restriction on corn was deferred in view of the need to conduct further studies and consultations with concerned agencies and the private sector, particularly with regard to a number of legal issues relevant to instruments of trade liberalization.*

#### NEW ZEALAND

7. Does the Philippines intend to phase out its system of import licensing on agricultural products and over what time frame (SECT, p. 85)?

*Since 1981, the Philippine Government has embarked on an Import Liberalization Program (ILP) which removed import licensing on some agricultural products such as food and vegetables. At present, the ILP is in its concluding stage during which more agricultural products are scheduled to be liberalized, such as fish and fish products. However, items like corn and corn substitutes in animal feed formulations (such as feed wheat) are still under review and no definite timeframe can be provided.*

*There is a determined effort to proceed with the ILP to make the country's domestic industries more efficient and therefore more competitive. However, such liberalization must be implemented in a manner that will mitigate the subsequent shocks to domestic industries and allow them a reasonable period of time to adjust to these reforms. For example, the Philippines needs interim protection from corn imports made artificially cheap through subsidies by exporting countries to their corn producers. At the same time, trade liberalization must be effected in a manner that will even out the level of protection provided to industries across all sectors of the economy. With an even playing field, private investments would be drawn to those enterprises which have better comparative advantage. This level playing field should likewise apply in the international arena where developed countries provide heavy subsidies to their agricultural produce.*

8. Can the Philippines confirm that as of August 1992 import quotas were replaced completely by tariffs for imports of beef and sheepmeat products in accordance with the directives of Executive Order No. 8, and that the only border measure now applying to imports of such products is the applied customs duty (SECT, p. 15 and 92)?

*E.O. No. 8 provides interim tariff protection for items programmed for liberalization, including meat. Central Bank Circular No. 1356 of 25 September 1992 removed requirements for the issuance of import permits prior to the opening of letters of credit.*

9. What are the Philippines' plans with respect to the removal of import quotas on agricultural products?

*The only remaining import quota is for one regulated item, feeder cattle. But this is also under review.*

## F. CUSTOMS VALUATION

### AUSTRALIA

1. Problems associated with the Philippines' customs valuation system continue to concern Australian exporters to the Philippines and remain a priority for the Australian government. What is the likelihood and related time scale of the Philippines bringing its customs valuation system into line with international best practice, that is, changing the system of valuation from the Home Consumption Value (HCV) system to one based on the transaction price?

*Any change in the valuation system will require new legislation. In this regard, there are two bills currently filed with the 9th Congress recommending a change in the valuation system. These are Senate Bill No. 782 and House Bill No. 203. In any event, the Philippines is bound by the results of the Uruguay Round.*

2. Australia queries the Philippines on the proposal to extend its HCV system to include pharmaceuticals. Can the Philippines elude on the possibility of this occurring?

*The HCV system applies to all imported products, including pharmaceuticals.*

3. Can the Philippines give any indication when amendments to its anti-dumping and customs valuation legislation will be completed, thus allowing the Philippines to accede to the GATT Anti-Dumping and Customs Valuation Codes (C/RM/G/33 page 16)?

*Congress is still conducting hearings and consultations in this regard. At any rate, the Philippines is bound by the results of the Uruguay Round.*

4. What is the rationale for Section 201 - Basis of Dutiable Value - of the Customs Valuation Legislation?

*This was adopted to curb undervaluation and underinvoicing.*

What difficulties would be encountered if it were to be replaced with provision for duties to be calculated on the declared value of the goods?

*Loss of revenue and administrative difficulties to curb underinvoicing and undervaluation.*

### NEW ZEALAND

5. Can the Philippines advise when it is likely to complete the process of legislation required to align its customs valuation laws to GATT rules, thus permitting it to proceed to adopt the GATT

Customs Valuation Code (Secretariat Report, p. 72)?

*(Please refer to the answer in F.3 above.)*

## G. ANTI-DUMPING

### AUSTRALIA

1. Can more details be provided of the proposed changes to the Philippines' anti-dumping law (C/RM/G/33 page 13) which are currently before the Congress? Also is there currently a limit on the lifetime of anti-dumping duty decisions of 5 years as applies in respect of countervailing duty decisions?

*Congress is presently conducting public hearings/consultations on the proposed changes to our anti-dumping law. As a rule, the lifetime of the decisions in both anti-dumping and countervailing cases is limited to 5 years. However, extension of the effectivity of dumping and countervailing decisions are allowed as long as conditions constituting dumping/subsidy have been proven to be still existing.*

## H. TECHNICAL STANDARDS

### CANADA

1. As "only 21 percent of Philippine standards are identical or equivalent to international standards" (SECT, para. 29) can the Government of the Philippines provide a list of the "specific countries" from which Philippine standards have been adopted with specific reference to the standards for electrical products. Can the Government of the Philippines provide information on i) what procedures are in place for accrediting outside testing organizations? ii) which organizations are accredited in the Philippines? iii) are the testing procedures under government control? and iv) if private labs are permitted to test and certify products in the Philippines?

*The list of specific countries from which Philippine standards have been adopted with specific reference to the standards for electrical products is provided in Annex A.*

*A document entitled Guidelines For the Accreditation of Testing Laboratories was first issued in 1982 by the Philippine Standards Agency (now Bureau of Product Standards) to achieve uniform criteria for assessing the technical competence of testing laboratories for accreditation by the Philippine Standards Agency. These guidelines were later revised in line with updated ISO guidelines, "Requirements for the Technical Competence of Testing Laboratories."*

*The guidelines prescribe the rules and regulations governing the accreditation of testing laboratories and describe the general and particular requirements for testing laboratories, irrespective of the technology involved. It includes their organizations, staff qualifications, testing premises, test equipment, calibration, records keeping and the issuing of reports.*

*The list of testing laboratories accredited with the Bureau of Product Standards is provided in Annex B.*



*Testing procedures are not under government control for so long as they are based on established Philippine National Standards (PNS) or applicable international or foreign standards.*

*Private laboratories are permitted to test and certify products in the Philippines. However, for testing and product certification purposes in line with the PS Quality Mark or Import Commodity Clearance Schemes, certification of products is handled by the Bureau of Product Standards. For other matters, private testing laboratories are permitted to test and certify products in accordance with their requirements.*

## NEW ZEALAND

2. Is the Philippines planning to phase out the requirement on product registration for imports of processed food products and over what time frame (SECT, p. 90)?

*There are no plans to phase-out this requirement.*

3. Is the Philippines looking to relax or remove the requirement that importers and distributors of processed food products must be registered with the Bureau of Food and Drugs (SECT, p. 90)?

*There are no plans to relax or remove this requirement.*

## I. SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

### AUSTRALIA

1. Are the Philippines' quarantine restrictions applied on a basis of technical merit? Specifically, is the Philippines prepared to allow importation of products from areas which can be demonstrated to be free of pests and diseases?

*Philippine quarantine restrictions are applied on the basis of technical merit. So long as potential importers comply with existing Philippine quarantine rules and regulations, importation of any product is allowed. As part of their inspection system, government agencies implementing quarantine regulations periodically update their list of countries known to have pests and diseases.*

2. Australia perceives that certain plant quarantine restrictions effectively constitute a non-tariff restriction. Specifically, the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service has sought acceptance of area freedom certification for fruit flies, or disinfection treatments in lieu, to facilitate export of fresh fruit and vegetables (fruit fly hosts) to the Philippines from the Australian mainland. What, if any, developments are occurring in this sector?

*The Philippine government fully subscribes to the minimum quarantine procedures as referred to in specific commodity agreements, and those adopted in the International Plant Protection Convention. However, we have difficulty with the validity of the area-freedom concept. Since the Australian mainland is a contiguous land mass, the territorial boundaries are not full-proof deterrents to the movement of fruitflies across these boundaries by way of wind movements or other means. Thus, an area declared pest free may be so only for a given period of time and has a high risk of being infested. We, therefore, cannot accede to the request of the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS) for us to accept area-freedom certification for fruitflies. However, we*

would accept disinfection treatments (such as cold treatment) to facilitate the export of fresh fruits and vegetables to the Philippines from the Australian mainland.

## J. REGIONAL TRADING ARRANGEMENTS/CEPT/AFTA

### AUSTRALIA

1. The Philippines' AFTA Multisectoral Study Commission identified several obstacles to AFTA participation for the Philippines, including high raw material cost and difficulties with infrastructure facilities. Will the need to address these obstacles impede or promote further unilateral economic liberalization, including the lowering of tariffs and liberalization of other import restrictions?

*These obstacles are being addressed and are not expected to impede Philippine participation in the CEPT.*

2. Can the Philippines provide information on the extent to which sensitive products will be excluded by the Philippines from the tariff reductions under the CEPT Scheme (C/RM/G/33 page 16)? What proportion of Philippine imports and exports will be excluded from tariff reductions?

*A total of 681 products based on an 8-digit Harmonized System (HS) classification have been identified as sensitive and therefore will be excluded from the Philippine program for tariff reduction under the CEPT scheme for a maximum of 8 years. This represents about 12.18% of the total tariff lines of the Philippines. Some of the items in the list include vehicles and parts; apparel; paper and articles thereof; preparations of meat and fish; preparations of fruits and vegetables; leather products; etc. Philippine exports to be excluded will only be known once we have the offers (and exclusions) of other ASEAN countries.*

## K. ENERGY SECTOR

### AUSTRALIA

1. Can the Philippines detail the steps and related results from its initiative to rehabilitate the National Power Corporation (NPC) and the National Electrification Administration (NEA)? (C/RM/G/33 page 3)

*Corporate rehabilitation efforts in NPC are presently focused on the on-going Operational Efficiency Improvement Program which seeks to identify and resolve problem areas in the company's administrative and technical operations. Fuel cost adjustment factors, restructured tariffs, and rate increases have also been introduced to improve the general financial health of the NPC. Furthermore, private sector participation is encouraged as it will alleviate NPC of the burden of financing capital-intensive power expansion program and establishes some form of restructuring for the Philippine power sector.*

*For the NEA, the general thrust is to improve the financial viability and operational efficiency of rural electric cooperatives (RECs). In this respect, the NEA's charter was revised to permit the: (a) reorganization of the basic structure of the NEA; (b) lifting of the P2.50 per kilowatt-hour ceiling previously imposed on end-user power charges of RECs; (c) addition of a 12% economic internal rate*

of return criteria in NEA's evaluation and approval of REC applications for new loans; and (d) selective write-off of REC loans to NEA. Improvements in the operational efficiency of RECs, with particular respect to distribution losses, are also being implemented via the introduction of distribution system upgrading programs and intensive anti-pilferage information campaigns.

2. What regulatory mechanisms apply to bunker oil pricing?

*Bunker oil is priced below cost and hence stabilized through the Oil Price Stabilization Fund. Bunker oil is also exempted from the imposition of the specific tax, unlike other petroleum products like gasoline and aviation fuels.*

What are the objectives of the regulation?

*The price-regulation system for petroleum products seeks to achieve certain economic and social objectives. In general, mass-based fuels such as kerosene and fuel oil are priced and taxed lower than gasoline and aviation fuels. The price of bunker oil, in particular, is kept low to minimize its impact on the cost of electricity and industrial products.*

Is this mechanism the subject of a current review?

*Yes. In the impending policy shift towards oil industry deregulation, one of the major changes considered is the removal of the OPSF and elimination of cross-subsidies among petroleum products.*

3. Is there any substance to reports that artificially low bunker oil prices have encouraged energy consumers, such as cement producers, to switch from coal to oil?

*No.*

## L. EXPORT PROMOTION

### CANADA

1. Can the Government of the Philippines provide an update of the status of the Philippines Export Development Act of 1992 (SECT para. 266)?

*The proposal is still being deliberated in Congress.*

## M. TAXES

### AUSTRALIA

1. It is noted (C/RM/G/33 page 14) that a value added tax of 10% is applied to imported goods. Does this tax also apply equally to domestically produced goods?

*Yes.*

## N. INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS

### AUSTRALIA

1. We note that the 'private sector can influence trade policy formulation through the Export and Investment Development Council (EIDC)' (C/RM/G/33 page 10). Can the Philippines advise to what extent consumer interests are represented through advisory boards?

*Under the Consumer Act of the Philippines (Republic Act No. 7394), the National Consumer Affairs Council was created to improve the management, coordination and effectiveness of consumer programs. The Council is composed of four government agencies, four representatives from nationwide consumer organizations, and two representatives from the business/industry sector.*

ANNEX AList of Specific Countries From Which Philippine  
Standards Have Been Admitted

Country/Organization	Product Group
International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)	Lamps and related products Ventilators, fans, airconditioners Audio and/or videoengineering Printed circuits and boards Insulation Electrical and electronic test
<b>United States of America</b>	
American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM)	Fuels Ceramics Paper products Construction materials Electrical wires and cables Rubber and rubber products Petroleum products Paints and varnishes Lime Bottles, pots, jars Glass Bituminous material Rubber compounding ingredients Inorganic chemicals Non-destructive testing Non-ferrous metals Electrical and electronic test Pipeline components and pipelines Plastics Testing of metals
American National Standards Institute (ANSI)	Non-ferrous metals Electrical and electronic products
American National Standards Institute/Society of Automotive Engineers (ANSI/SAE)	Metal products
American National Standards Institute/Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers (ANSI/AHAM)	Kitchen equipment

ANNEX A (cont'd)

Country/Organization	Product Group
Motor Vehicle Standards Society	Lubricants
Underwriters Laboratories	Electrical accessories Electrical wires and cables Electrical materials Ventilators, fans, airconditioners Laundry appliances
International Organization for Standardization	Screw threads Fluid storage and devices Fuels Glass Flexible drives and transmission Paper and board Graphical symbols Packaging Edible fats and oils and oilseeds Paper products Resistors Electric components in general Information sciences, publishing Metrology and measurement in general Meat and meat products Spices and condiments Pipeline components and pipeline Food microbiology Protection against fire and explosion Road vehicles in general Building in general Elements of building Surface and coating Freight containers Rubber compounds ingredients Leather technology Tea, coffee, cocoa Fats, vegetables and derived products Products of chemical industry Footwear Testing conditions and procedures in general Testing of metals Quality system/quality management/quality assurance
Food Agricultural Organization (FAO)	Fertilizers

## ANNEX A (cont'd)

COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION	PRODUCT GROUP
<b>Australia</b> Standards Association of Australia (SAA)	Fuels Valves Plastics Equipment for entertainment Jewellery Products of the textile industry Paper products
<b>Japan</b> Japanese Industrial Standards (JIS)  Japanese Agricultural Standards	Electrical wires and cables Machine tools in general Chipless working equipment Rubber and rubber products Resistors Electric components in general  Spices and condiments
<b>United Kingdom</b> British Standards Institution (BSI)	Lamps and related equipment Household electrical heating appliances Packing materials and accessories Component for electrical equipment Welding, brazing and soldering Radio interference Metal products Non-ferrous metals Electrical and electronic test
<b>European Community</b> European Standards (EN)	Quality management/quality assurance/quality system
<b>Philippines</b> Philippine Textile Research Institute (PTRI)	Textile fibres Products of the textile industry Statistical methods

ANNEX A (cont'd)

Country/Organization	Product Group
Philippine Society of Mechanical Engineers (PSME)	Screw threads Hand-held tools
Construction Technology Program - Construction Industry Authority of the Philippines	Buildings in general Construction materials Wood, sawn timber and sawlogs

**ANNEX B**  
**List of BPS-Accredited Laboratories**  
**As of December 31, 1992**

Name and address of laboratory	Date of Accreditation	Field of testing accredited
<b>Metals Industry Research and Development Centre</b> Bicutan, Taguig Metro Manila	2 July 1982	Metals and metal products
<b>Philippine Textile Research Institute(PTRI)</b> Bicutan, Taguig Metro Manila	01 Sept. 1982	Textile and textile products
<b>Philippine Institute of Pure and Applied Chemistry (PIPAC)</b> Ateneo de Manila University, Loyola Heights, Quezon City	02 Nov. 1982	Chemical and chemical products
<b>Consolidated Industrial GASES,INC. (CIGI) Km. 40,</b> National Highway, Sta. Rosa, Laguna	12 Aug. 1983	Nitrogen Oxygen Argon Hydrogen Carbon dioxide Acetylene
<b>Agricultural Machinery Testing &amp; Evaluation Centre (AMTEC)</b> University of the Philippines Los Banos College, Laguna	06 April 1984	Hand tractor Thresher Drier Corn sheller Rice mill Weeder Transplanter Puddler Seeder Reaper Engine pump Sprayer Hammer mill Feed mixer Chaff cutter

ANNEX B (cont'd)

Name and address of laboratory	Date of accreditation	Field of testing accredited
Asephil Manufacturing Corporation 31 Meralco Avenue, Pasig Metro Manila	21 June 1984	Requalifier of LPG cylinders
Asephil Manufacturing Corporation Plaridel St. Bo.Umapad, Mandaue City, Cebu	29 Sept. 1989	Requalifier of LPG cylinders
Philippine Cement Manufacturers Corporation (Cement Central Laboratory) #4 Connecticut St. cor. EDSA Greenhills, San Juan, M.M.	12 July 1985	Portland cement (Types: I, II, III, IV & V) Pozzolan and blended cements
Ramcar Incorporated Km. 18, Bancal MacArthur HiWay Meycauayan Bulacan	17 July 1985	Automotive lead-acid storage battery
Ostrea Mineral Lab., Inc. 1264 Pres. Quirino Avenue corner Penafrancia St., Paco, Metro Mla	19 July 1985	Gold & silver assay Coal analysis Fertilizer & fertilizer products Feeds & feed products Soil analysis
National Food Authority (NFA) 101 Matimyas Building E. Rodriguez Sr. Avenue, Quezon City, Metro Mla.	05 Aug. 1985	Palay Milled rice Corn grain Wheat Corn grits Monggo Grain testing Sorghum Soybean Rice by-products Corn by-products Peanuts

## ANNEX B (cont'd)

Name and address of laboratory	Date of accreditation	Field of testing accredited
Sime Darby Pilipinas, Inc. Gil J. Puyat Ave. corner Ayala Avenue, Makati, Metro Manila	30 Aug. 1985	Natural crumb rubber Pneumatic tyres
C.C. Unson Company, Inc. 172 Gen. Luis Street, Novaliches, Quezon City	19 Sept. 1985	Automotive lead-acid storage battery
Philtread Tyre & Rubber Corporation Sucat, Muntinlupa, M.M.	25 Nov. 1985	Pneumatic tyres
Philtread Tyre & Rubber Corporation Sucat, Muntinlupa, M.M.	17 Dec. 1986	Natural crumb rubber
Goodyear Tyre & Rubber co. of the Philippines Bo. Almanza, Las Pinas, Metro Manila	25 Nov. 1985	Pneumatic tyres
University of San Carlos Testing Centre P. del Rosario Street, Cebu City	04 Dec. 1985	Chemicals
A.G. & E. Allied Services Company 8 San Guillermo Street, Buting, Pasig, Metro Manila	18 March 1986	Requalifier of LPG cylinders
Superior Gas & Equipment Company 6 Tiosejo Street Mandaluyong Metro Manila	24 March 1988	Requalifier of LPG cylinders

ANNEX B (cont'd)

Name and address of laboratory	Date of accreditation	Field of testing accredited
<b>Philips Electronics &amp; Lighting, Inc.</b> Pamplona, Las Pinas, M.M.	07 April 1988	Fluorescent and incandescent lamps
<b>Refractories Corporation</b> Mapalad, Iligan City	05 August 1988	Basic refractories & monolithics
<b>CME Engineering and Consulting Services</b> 893 EDSA, Quezon City	27 Sept. 1988	Feeds, domestic & industrial waste Water & foods
<b>SGS Far East Limited, Phils.</b> Don Tim Building South 5468 South Super Highway, Makati, Metro Manila	09 Sept. 1988	Vegetable oils & food Water Coal & related fuels Mineral ores & conc. Chemicals and fertilizer Structural building & ceramics materials Industrial manufacturing materials
<b>Fuel and Appliance Testing - Office of Energy Affairs</b> PNOC-ERDC Cmpd. Commonwealth Avenue, Quezon City	29 Dec. 1989	Energy efficiency ratio of room airconditioners
<b>Mar Fishing Company, Inc. Laboratory</b> Recodo, Zamboanga City	04 April 1990	Fish, fish products and food
<b>Manifold Construction Enterprises, Incorporated</b> Bo. Ugong Pasig, Metro Manila	8 June 1991	Requalifier of LPG cylinders

## ANNEX B (cont'd)

Name and address of laboratory	Date of accreditation	Field of testing accredited
<b>Rd Gindang Construction</b> Opao, Mandaue City, Cebu (Romeo Gindang) Gen. Manager	10 October 1991	Requalifier of LPG cylinders
<b>Labtest - A Division of IITS Philippines</b> IITS Building 2310 Pasong Tamo Extension, Makati, Metro Manila	13 March 1992	Textile Foods Hardlines - chemicals water giftwares Toys
<b>The Shell Chemical Co. (Phils.), Inc.</b> Pandacan, Metro Manila	13 March 1992	Brake fluid

Private - 23  
Government - 5

1992-11-27