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The main rivers in the Philippines are the Cagayan River, the Rio Grande de Mindanao and the Agusan River. There are a total of 421 rivers in the country, but scientists believe 50 of them are biologically dead. The longest river in the Philippines is the Cagayan River. It is 314 miles long on the island of Luzon, which is located in the northern part of the country. The Cagayan River is prone to flooding, especially during heavy rains. The Cagayan River flows from the Karabalo Mountains to the Babui Canal. The second largest river is the Rio Grande de Mindanao, which is located in the southern Philippines on the island of Mindanao. Locals use the river to transport agricultural goods as well as timber. The Rio Grande de Mindanao begins in the Impasug-ong mountains and ends in Moreau Bay. To the east is the Agusan River, which begins in the Compostela Valley and flows into the Bay of Bhutan. It is the third largest river in the Philippines. A lot of peat and sago is located in and around this river and it is home to migratory ducks that also live in neighboring lakes. Agusan is prone to flash flooding during periods of heavy rains. The best time to travel to the Philippines is traveling to the Philippines is ideal between November and early May, a time known as amihan - the dry season for much of the country. The wet season starts in June and peaks from July to September. However, in some regions, mainly along the east coast, the rainy season lasts from December to March. Although the rainy season begins to die in September, typhoons are common until November. For the mildest weather conditions, try traveling during the winter months of January and February, and avoid visits in May when temperatures can soar to 100 degrees Fahrenheit. If you don't mind the rain, traveling during the wet months may be a more affordable option. Easter week is one of the most popular times to travel to the Philippines - housing books early and sold for a premium price. Philippines on a budget Thanks to a favorable exchange rate, travel to the Philippines is inexpensive for most Westerners. While accommodation at some luxury resorts may be on the expensive side, shopping around, visitors may find affordable options. From traditional hotels and hotels to vacation rentals, visitors can stay from well under \$50 per night, especially if they choose to travel during the rainy season, which is actually quite bland in some parts of the country. Since much of what is served in restaurants comes from local sources, dining is also available throughout the Philippines. Just be sure to stay away from restaurants associated with larger resorts. Philippines Trip Reviews Budget Diving Vacations in the Philippines By Bill Mashek I Would Use Specialty Travel Agents on Long Trip, in because they are the most knowledgeable in the area and usually find better prices. I would use a travel agency that specializes in travel to the Philippines, however, I found some incredible prices on the internet. At the time ... Read on! Extreme Adventures in Sagada Lolidi Gina zubiri Many people have been recommending Sagada for me for a trip. I was amazed by the stories they were telling me - how beautiful the place was, how delicious their food was, and so on. I would like to see and experience Sagada himself! So I invited my roommates to go on a trip last January. Woohoo, my birthday ... Read on! In the southernmost part of the Philippines Lolidi Gina zubiri It was my first time in Davao and General Santos plus my first time in Mindanao. Wei! So now I can say that I have been to Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. Hahaha! Our itinerary was carefully planned. The time of departure and the time of arrival at our destinations must be observed to maximize our 4-day trip. So... Read on! See All Philippines Trip Reviews We manually select everything we recommend and select items through testing and reviews. Some products are sent to us for free without incentives to offer a favorable review. We offer our objective views and do not accept compensation for consideration of products. All items are in stock and the prices are accurate at the time of publication. If you buy something through our links, we can earn a commission. I'm not shy about telling you that I believe in miracles. - Corazon Aquino, political leader and president of the Philippines (1986 - 1992). The Philippines is the 12th most populous and 43rd largest economy in the world, making it a popular destination for international investors. In fact, Goldman Sachs named it as one of its next eleven economies, predicting that it will become the 14th largest economy in the world by 2050 - an economic miracle in many ways. Over the past few years, the Philippine economy has moved from an agricultural focus to a service-based economy. According to the CIA World Factbook, in 2011 about 52% of the economy was based in the service sector, 33% - in the agricultural sector and 15% - in the industrial/manufacturing sector. From Toyota to Intel and IBM, the country is home to many large multinational corporations looking to reduce their costs and take advantage of low domestic wages and a highly educated English-speaking workforce. The country also has a large mineral and geothermal resource, producing more geothermal energy than all other countries except the United States. Exchange-traded funds (ETFs) are the easiest way to invest in the Philippines, as they can be purchased on U.S. stock exchanges and offer instant diversification. But investors may also consider U.S. Depositary Receipts (ADRs) or buying shares directly on Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) using a foreign brokerage account. The most popular ETF of the Philippines is the MSCI Philippines Investable Market Index Fund (EPHE), which offers exposure to more than 40 different companies. As of November 2012, the net asset value of the fund was \$136.8 million, with a cost ratio of 0.59%. And in particular, the fund is largely weighted relative to the financial (38%) industry (25%). SM Investments Corp. (SVTMY)Ayala Land Inc. (AYALY)Philippine Long Distance Phone (PHI)SM Prime Holdings Inc.Aboitiz Equity Ventures Inc. Philippines offers international investors the opportunity to impact one of the following eleven economies, but there are many risks that need to be carefully considered, ranging from geopolitical risks to dependence on foreign economies to support its growth. The benefits of investing in the Philippines include: The Emerging Markets Economy. The Philippines is considered a emerging market economy and one of the economies of Goldman Sachs Next Eleven. Leadership in outsourcing. The Philippines is a leader in business process outsourcing (BPO), which is one of the fastest growing industries in the world. Dependence on foreign trade. The Philippine economy relies heavily on foreign economies in both export and BPA industries. Geopolitical risks. The Philippines faces a number of geopolitical risks, including weak domestic security, political corruption and potential problems in the South China Sea. The Philippines is a well-known investment destination and Goldman Sachs' next eleven economy positions will grow significantly in the coming years. The Philippine economy is primarily known for its business process of outsourcing (BPO) of the services sector and the high-tech export sector. The easiest way to invest in the Philippines is by buying MSCI Philippines Investment Index Market Fund (EPHE). The Republic of the Philippines is a sprawling archipelago, set in the western Pacific. The Philippines is an incredibly diverse nation in terms of language, religion, ethnicity, and geography. Ethnic and religious rifts that run through the country continue to produce a state of constant low-level civil war between the north and south. Beautiful and fragile, the Philippines is one of the most interesting countries in Asia. Manila is the capital with a population of 1.78 million people (12.8 for the metro). Other major cities include: 200th City (within Manila), population 2.9 millionCaloocan (within Manila), population 1.6 millionDao City, population 1.6 millionSebu City, population 922,000 zamboanga city, population 860,000 Philippines has an American-style democracy, led by a president who is both head of state and head of state and head of state The president is limited to one six-year term. The bicameral legislature, which includes the upper house, the Senate and the lower house, the House of Representatives, makes up the laws. Senators for six years, representatives for three. The highest court is the Supreme Court, which includes the Chief Justice and 14 of his accomplices. The current president of the Philippines is Rodrigo Duterte, elected on June 30, 2016. The Philippine population is more than 100 million people, and with an annual growth rate of about 2 percent, it is one of the most populous and fastest growing countries on Earth. Ethnically, the Philippines is a melting pot. The original inhabitants, Negrito, had just about 15,000 inhabitants, including about 25 tribes scattered across the islands. According to the 2000 census, which is the last available containing ethnic information, most Filipinos are from a variety of Malay-Polynesian groups, including Tagalog (28 per cent), Cebuano (13 per cent), Ilokano (9 per cent), Hiligainon Ilongo (7.5 per cent) and others. Many later immigrant groups also live in the country, including Spanish, Chinese, American and Latino peoples. The official languages of the Philippines are Filipino (based in Tagalog) and English. More than 180 different languages and dialects speak the Philippines. Commonly used languages include Tagalog (26 million speakers), Cebuano (21 million), Ilokano (7.8 million), Hiligainon or Ilongo (7 million), Varai Vary (3.1 million), Bicolano (2.5 million), Pampango and Pangasinan (2.4 million). Because of the early colonization of the Spaniards, the Philippines is the majority Roman Catholic nation, with 81 percent of the population self-determination as Catholic, according to the Pew Research Center. Other religions represented include Protestants (10.7 per cent), Muslims (5.5 per cent), and other Christian denominations (4.5 per cent). Approximately 1 per cent of Filipinos are Hindu and another 1 per cent are Buddhists. The Muslim population is concentrated in the southern provinces of Mindanao, Palawan and the Sulu archipelago, sometimes referred to as the Moro region. They are mainly Shafii, a sect of Sunni Islam. Some Negrito peoples profess a traditional animist religion. The Philippines consists of 7,107 islands, with a total of about 117,187 square miles. It borders the South China Sea to the west, the Philippine Sea to the east and the Selves Sea to the south. The country's closest neighbors are the island of Borneo in the southwest and Taiwan in the north. The Philippine islands are mountainous and seismically active. Earthquakes are common, and a number of active volcanoes dot the landscape such as Mount Pinatubo, Mayon Volcano, and Taal Volcano. The highest point is Mount Apo, 2,954 meters (9,692 feet); the lowest point is sea level. The climate in the Philippines is tropical and monsoon. The average annual temperature in the country is 26.5 C (79.7 F); May is the warmest month and January is the coldest. Monsoon rains, called habagat, collapsed from May to October, causing which is instigated by frequent typhoons. An average of 6 or 7 typhoons a year strikes the Philippines. November to April is the dry season, december to February is also the coldest part of the year. Prior to the global economic downturn of 2008-09, the Philippine economy had grown at an average annual rate of 5 percent since 2000. According to the World Bank, the country's GDP in 2008 was \$168.6 billion, or \$3,400 per capita; it rose to \$304.6 billion U.S. dollars in 2017, with nominal growth of 6.7%, but purchasing power per capita decreased from population growth to \$2,988 U.S. GDP is projected to continue its expansionist path and grow at an annualized rate of 6.7 percent in both 2018 and 2019. Growth is expected to be 6.6 per cent in 2020. The unemployment rate is 2.78 per cent (estimate of 2017). The main industries in the Philippines are agriculture, woodworking, electronics assembly, clothing and footwear, mining and fishing. The Philippines also has an active tourism industry and receives remittances from about 10 million foreign Filipino workers. The production of electricity from geothermal sources may become important in the future. Humans first reached the Philippines about 30,000 years ago, when the first humans immigrated from Sumatra and Borneo by boat or land bridges. This was followed by an influx of refugees from Malaysia. Later immigrants include the Chinese, starting in the ninth century AD and the Spanish conquistadors in the sixteenth century. Ferdinand Magellan claimed the Philippines in Spain in 1521. Over the next 300 years, Spanish Jesuit priests and conquistadors spread Catholicism and Spanish culture throughout the archipelago, with particular force on the island of Luzon. The Spanish Philippines was effectively controlled by the spanish government of North America until Mexican independence in 1810. During the Spanish colonial era, the people of the Philippines organized a series of uprisings. The final, successful uprising began in 1896 and was overshadowed by the executions of Philippine national hero Jose Rizal (Spanish) and Andres Bonifacio (rival Of Emilio Aginaldo). The Philippines declared its independence from Spain on June 12, 1898. However, the Philippine rebels did not defeat Spain unaided; The United States Navy, under the command of Admiral George Dewey, effectively destroyed the Spanish naval forces in the area during the Battle of Manila on 1 May. Instead of granting independence to the archipelago, the defeated Spaniards cited the united States in the Treaty of Paris on 10 December 1898. The revolutionary hero, General Emilio Aginaldo, led an uprising against American rule that erupted the following year. The Philippine-American war lasted three years and killed dozens Filipinos and about 4,000 Americans. On July 4, 1902, the parties agreed on a truce. Truce. The U.S. government stressed that it did not seek permanent colonial control over the Philippines and had begun government and educational reform. Throughout the early 20th century, Filipinos took increasing control of the country.5 In 1935, the Philippines was established as a self-governing commonwealth, with Manuel Kaesong as its first president. The nation was supposed to become fully independent in 1945, but World War II interrupted that plan. Japan invaded the Philippines, killing more than a million Filipinos. The United States, led by General Douglas MacArthur, was expelled in 1942, but renounced the islands in 1945. On July 4, 1946, the Republic of the Philippines was established. The first governments fought to repair the damage caused by world war II. From 1965 to 1986, Ferdinand Marcos ruled the country as a fiefdom. He was forced to leave in favor of Corazon Aquino, the widow of Nina Aquino, in 1986. Aquino left office in 1992, and later presidents were Fidel V. Ramos (president from 1992 to 1998), Joseph Edgersito Estrada (1998-2001), Gloria Macapagal Arroyo (2001-2010) and Benigno S. Aquino III (2010-2016). Incumbent President Rodrigo Duterte was elected in 2016. 2016. law dictionary philippines pdf. law dictionary philippines online

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