

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH AN EXPORT-ORIENTED INDUSTRIALIZATION STRATEGY

MICHELE M. ROCELA, DPA

**Associate Professor, International Studies Department
Fellow, Social Watch Philippines/People's Public Finance Institute
Fellow, Royal Institute of Public Administrators, Singapore**

(A paper accepted for presentation at the World Conference for Public Administration of the Korean Association for Public Administration in Daegu, Korea, 2014. The same paper was also presented at a National Conference held at Polytechnic University of the Philippines, Manila last March 2013.)

ABSTRACT

The municipality of General Trias, Cavite used to be an agricultural area but now it is one of the most progressive municipalities in the province of Cavite. This economic growth was due to the Local Government Unit's (LGUs) decision to adopt the Export-Oriented Industrialization (EOI) strategy by encouraging foreign investors to invest in the area through the establishment of the Special Economic Zones (SEZ) within the municipality. It is evident that the local government plays an important role in achieving the goal of this export-led strategy.

The researcher used the descriptive method to determine the role of the local government in the local economic development through this EOI strategy. This is a case study of Barangay Javalera in the Municipality of General Trias, Cavite adopting the EOI strategy with the Gateway Business Park's establishment year 1990 until year 2013. As of the present, there are thirty-two (32) companies inside the GBP. Sixteen (16) of these are PEZA-registered companies, eleven (11) Non-PEZA registered and five (5) declined to give information.

When the GBP was introduced to the locality, several developments were experienced by the people in the barangay like road construction, and several services were improved. Through the revenues granted from economic zones operations specifically those collected from the locators inside the GBP, numerous projects and programs were implemented by the LGU. Aside from these developments, the big role of the local government is to foster good

relationship between the GBP locators and the local entrepreneurs as well as the people of the municipality. Likewise, the local government has its role in the local economic development. There were a number of programs that were established using the revenues granted from the economic zone operations.

Keywords: local government unit, export-oriented industrialization strategy, export processing zones, locators, employment generation

INTRODUCTION

The enactment of Republic Act No. 7160 known as the Local Government Code of 1991 was meant to transform local government units (LGUs) into a self – reliant communities and active partners in nation-building by giving them more powers, authority, responsibility and resources.

Through this RA No.7160, the LGUs were able to come up with different ways on how to achieve economic growth and contribute to the whole development of the Philippines. One strategy these LGUs adapted was the establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the different parts of the archipelago.

Establishing SEZs all over the Philippines is being supported by the declaration of Republic Act No. 7916 otherwise known as the Special Economic Zone Act of 1995. In order to promote the flow of investors whether local or foreign, the government must put up special economic zones (SEZs) which would generate employment opportunities and establish backward and forward linkages among industries in and around the economic zones. The establishment of SEZs is actually an export-oriented industrialization (EOI) strategy adapted by the Philippine government.

According to RA No. 7916, the Philippine government shall actively encourage, promote, induce and accelerate a sound and balanced industrial, economic and social development of the country in order to provide jobs to the people especially those in the rural areas, increase their productivity and their individual and family income, and thereby improve the level and quality of their living condition through the establishment, among others, of special economic zones in suitable and strategic locations in the country and through measures that shall effectively attract legitimate and productive foreign investments.

The Philippine government established a number of EPZs, Information Technology parks and Tourism economic zones in the different parts of the archipelago when the country decided to adopt the EOI strategy. The Philippines has IT parks with two hundred sixty-five (265) operating firms; tourism economic zones with five (5) operating firms; four (4) public economic zones namely: Baguio City Economic Zone, Bataan Economic Zone, Cavite Economic Zone and Mactan Economic Zone with four hundred twenty-three (423) operating firms within these economic zones. Private investors were also encouraged to put up economic zones. In fact, there are five hundred twenty-eight (528) firms operating in these private economic zones (Retrieved, January 8, 2013 from <http://www.peza.gov.ph>). With the number of EPZs operating in the archipelago, the idea of this EOI strategy must have been working for the Philippine's goal in attracting foreign investors in the country.

Background of the Export Processing Zones in the Philippines

The idea of establishing EPZs in the Philippines dates back to 1923, then after the 1946 Declaration of Independence, implementation of the plan was delayed for several years (Castro, 1982). On June 21, 1969, the original free port plan, with some amendments, was signed into law (Republic Act No. 5490) by President Marcos. The Law provided for the conversion of Mariveles, Bataan into a port of entry, thus establishing the first free port zone in the Philippines. The Foreign Trade Zone Authority was also set up to plan, develop and manage the zone. It was the forerunner of the Export Processing Zone Authority (EPZA) and Bataan became the first EPZ in the Philippines (Castro, 1982; Diokno, 1989; Warr, 1984). The enactment of RA No.6135 of the Investments Incentives Act and RA No. 5186 of the Exports Incentives Act support the liberalization of the Philippine economy during the Marcos administration. Through these laws, foreign investors were encouraged to invest here in the Philippines.

The successors of the late President Marcos continued the export-oriented growth strategy to promote industrialization. On October 19, 1990, former President Corazon C. Aquino launched the CALABARZON (Cavite-Laguna-Batangas-Rizal-Quezon), a regional development program that aims to promote an export-oriented industrialization (EOI) strategy (PEZA, 1997). The passage of different laws such as Development Act of 1994, RA No.7916 or the Special Economic Zone Act of 1995, RA No.7227 or the Bases Conversion and Development Act of 1992, clearly manifests the commitment of the Ramos administration to promote foreign investments. The Bases Conversion

Development Authority has the Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority (SBMA) and the Clark Development Corporation (CDC) as the implementing arms.

On February 24, 1995, Republic Act No. 7916 provided for the creation of the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA) attached to the DTI. Under the new law, the responsibility of the PEZA now includes the administration of industrial estates (IEs), free trade zones (FTZs), and tourist/recreational centers referred to as special economic zones (SEZs) or economic zones (Congress of the Philippines, 1995). A controversial aspect of the act, also known as the Special Economic Zone Act of 1995, is that it makes it possible for EPZ-based enterprises to sell some of their output in the domestic market, hereby competing with local producers.

The Estrada administration conceptualized the Philippine Export Development Plan to support the export-oriented industrialization (Philippine Exporters Confederation, Inc., 1999). The Arroyo administration, on the other hand, promoted foreign investment through the Philippine Export Development Plan (PEDP) 2001-2004, which is a part of her Medium-Term Philippine Development (MTPDP).

Until now, the Philippines, still as a developing state is adopting the export-oriented industrialization (EOI) strategy. In fact, there are a number of EPZs located in almost all part of the archipelago. Since the inception of the first four economic zones namely Bataan Export Processing Zone; Baguio City Export Processing zone, Mactan Export Processing Zone and Cavite Export Processing zone in 1972, EPZs in the Philippines have been a success in terms of attracting FDI, diversifying exports and creating direct and indirect employment in regions where they are located. EPZs have contributed to national as well as local economic growth and they have had a positive impact on the performance of exports, the value of inward investment and more importantly employment (Remedio, 1996).

In Cavite Province, there are eight (8) Special Economic Zones (PEZA website <http://www.peza.gov.ph>, retrieved 9 September 2014). The location of each Special Economic Zone (SEZ); the description or the number of hectares the SEZ occupies and the different types of industries for each SEZs are reflected in Table 1. Showing the types of preferred industries of each SEZs has an impact on the kind of locators each SEZ accepts. By just looking at the column which shows the types of industries will just give the readers an idea of the kind of locators that can be found on each SEZ.

Table 1**Type of Industries in the SEZs of Cavite Province**

Special Economic Zones (SEZs)	Location	Land Area	Type of Industries
Cavite Economic Zone	Rosario	occupies an area of 278.51 hectares of land	tobacco products; wearing apparels; leather products; wood and wood products; paper and paper board products; plastic, rubber, and glass products; fabricated metal; office computing machinery; electrical machines; food industries; clocks and watch parts
Cavite Economic Zone II	Barangay Bacao, General Trias	occupies an area of 53.72 hectares	electronic products; electrical machinery and semiconductors industries
Daiichi Industrial Park	Barangay Maguyam, Silang	occupies an area of 55.02 hectares	moulds; plastic products; plastic injection; other parts for the audio component and other electronic equipment; fabrication of precision molding dye; design of equipment for automation and energy conservation; electronic products, electrical machinery and semiconductors industries
EMI Special Economic Zone	Barangay Anabu II, Imus	occupies an area of 12.20 hectares	Light Scale Industries like paper board products; plastic, rubber, and glass products; fabricated metal; office computing

			machinery; electrical machines;
First Cavite Industrial Estate (FCIE)	Barangay Langkaan, Dasmariñas	occupies an area of 71.77 hectares	garments; tents; metal stamping parts; printed circuit boards; dyed yams; lead frames; mold and die-cast metal products and screws; magnetic floppy disks; aluminum products; polyethylene foams into lid and tray; bags; automated machine and machine parts and various grating steel products
Gateway Business Park (GBP)	Governor's Drive, Barangay Javalera, General Trias	occupies an area of 110.05 hectares	semiconductors; metal moulds; connector parts; high grade gold bonding wires; plastic products; plating of pins; electronic circuit; gaseous and liquid nitrogen and other special gases; microprocessor electronic integrated circuits; intimate apparels; cordless telephone; carrier tape labeling machines;
Golden Mile Business Park	Barangay Maduya, Carmona	occupies an area of 45.06 hectares	light to medium scale industries and electronics
People's Technology Complex (PTC)	Barangay Maduya, Carmona	occupies an area of 58.99 hectares	light and medium intensity industries like processed food, metal products, electronics, garments, gifts, toys and house wares

Source: PEZA website <http://www.peza.gov.ph>

Table 1 presents the special economic zones (SEZs) in the province of Cavite with their location, the number of area each SEZs occupy and the type of industries each SEZs preferred. Based on the table, all the eight (8) SEZs prefer light to medium scale industries and electronics. Likewise, among the eight (8)

SEZs, it is the Cavite Economic Zone is the biggest which occupies an area of 278.51 hectares of land.

One of the eight (8) SEZs, the Gateway Business Park (GBP), is considered the most expensive industrial estate in the country, and is one of Asia’s most sophisticated industrial estates (Philippine Daily Inquirer, December 3, 1994). The GBP is equipped with the state-of-the-art facilities and infrastructures, including an on-site digital exchange system and a P40 million-wastewater treatment plant processing three million gallons of wastewater per day. In another newspaper article, the GBP was one of the most high-tech in terms of its facilities and infrastructures located within its premises (Manila Bulletin, December 4, 1994).

Among the eight (8) SEZs, only one (1) of these SEZs which is the People’s Technology Complex (PTC) requires the investors to provide their own water treatment facilities for pollutants. The PTC water supply sources are two (2) deep wells with depth of six hundred (600) feet each with an elevated storage tank of 50,000-gallon capacity.

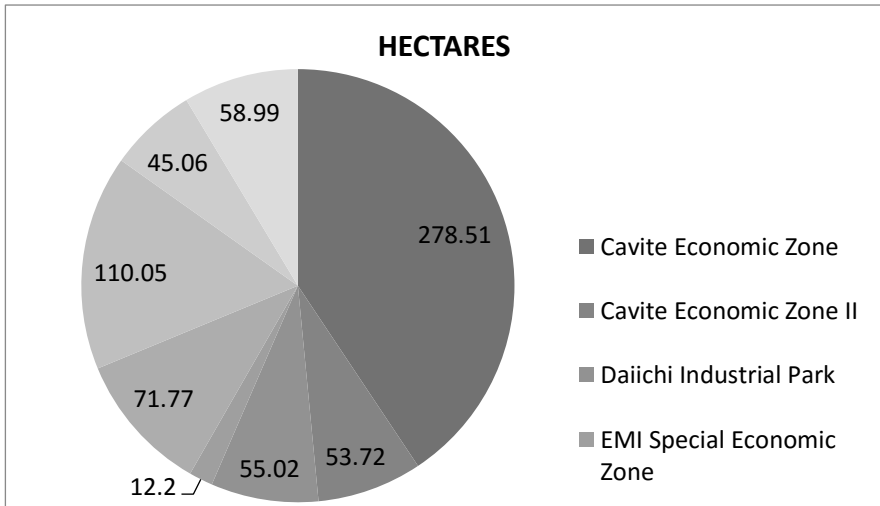


Figure 1

Pie Chart reflecting the number of hectares occupied by each SEZs

Figure 1 or the pie chart reflects the size area or hectares occupied by each SEZ. It is clearly seen in this pie chart that Cavite Economic Zone occupies the biggest number hectares of land which is about 278.51 hectares, followed by Gateway Business Park (GBP) which occupies 110.05 hectares. The third biggest is the First Cavite Industrial Estate (FCIE) which occupies 71.77 hectares. The fourth is the People's Technology Complex (PTC) which occupies 58.99 hectares. The fifth is the Daiichi Industrial Park which occupies 55.02 hectares. The sixth is the Cavite Economic Zone II which occupies 53.72 hectares. The seventh is the Golden Mile Business Park which occupies 45.06 hectares. The last, which is the smallest SEZ is the EMI Special Economic Zone which occupies 12.20 hectares.

Among these economic zones, Gateway Business Park (GBP) was considered as the most expensive industrial estate and was even regarded as one of Asia's most sophisticated industrial estate, as such how it emerged and came into existence is in order.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

A number of studies on export-processing zones in the Philippines focusing on the economic changes brought about by these export-processing zones to the host community were already available for reference, and was done on macro-level and in a general approach, however, the researcher focused on the micro-level and decided to be more specific.

The research was on a micro-level and an in-depth analysis of the role of the local government in local economic development through an export-oriented industrialization strategy since the local government plays an important role in achieving the goal of this export-led strategy.

The discussion starts from presenting the A) profile of Gateway Business Park; B) the profile of General Trias, Cavite as well as the experience of Barangay Javalera, General Trias in terms of employment generation and emergence of local businesses in the area; and C) the role of both the barangay and the municipality to attract investments in the area, likewise the researcher also examined the different programs established by this local government using the revenues granted from economic zones operations specifically the contribution of the Gateway Business Park.

METHODOLOGY

The researcher used the descriptive method to determine the role of the local government in the local economic development through an export-oriented industrialization strategy. This is a case study of Barangay Javalera in the Municipality of General Trias, Cavite adopting the export-oriented strategy with the Gateway Business Park's establishment year 1990 until year 2013.

An interview with the PEZA officers, Gateway Business Park Administrator, Local government officials and a survey with the business owners around the vicinity were conducted. In addition, public documents were also consulted to support the interview and the survey. The information contained in journalistic and academic accounts has also been consulted. On the part of the local entrepreneurs, the researcher was able to get ninety-five (95) or ninety-five percent (95%) respondents from the population through a random sampling. The remaining five percent (5%) of the local entrepreneur respondents failed to return the survey sheet for according to them they misplaced it, some claimed that the information is confidential, their superiors was not around to answer the query and that they do not have the time to fill it up.

RESULTS and DISCUSSION

It is important to start the discussion with the profile of Gateway Business Park for the readers to have a background of the said SEZ; followed by the profile of the municipality of General Trias, Cavite as well as the experience of Barangay Javalera, General Trias where GBP is located. Here, data on employment generation and emergence or proliferation of local businesses in the area are included to note the impact of the establishment of SEZ such as the GBP in the host community. Lastly discussion of the main problem which is the role of both the host barangay and the municipality was tackled. The researcher had an extensive analysis of the local government's role in the local economic development through an export-oriented strategy. Likewise, discussion on the different programs established by this local government using the revenues granted from GBP's operations was also integrated.

Profile of the Gateway Business Park

The 180 hectares of land where the Gateway Business Park is situated used to be a mango plantation owned by Mr. Geronimo delos Reyes, a real estate developer. However, as years passed by, trees were not that very fruitful and productive. Mr. delos Reyes thought of converting their land into an industrial

estate or a special economic zone. The GBP is owned and managed by Gateway Property Holdings, Inc. which is eighty percent (80%) Filipino and twenty-percent (20%) Indonesian owned company

In the year 1990, the Gateway Business Park (GBP) was established where it accommodated sixteen (16) PEZA registered firms classified under special economic zones (SEZs) and eleven (11) non-PEZA registered firms. These special economic zones (SEZs) are composed mostly of firms that manufacture semi-conductors and electrical products. The Gateway Business Park (GBP) is very selective when it comes to industries inside the industrial estate. GBP claims that it prefers light to medium and environmentally responsible firms.

As of the present, there are thirty-two (32) companies inside the GBP. Sixteen (16) of these are PEZA-registered companies, eleven (11) Non-PEZA registered and five (5) declined to give information. Below is the list and profile of the sixteen (16) PEZA registered and eleven (11) non-PEZA registered firms (The Gateway Business Park Administration and the PEZA office in GBP, Cavite. 2013)

The researcher had a hard time getting the information on the remaining five (5) locators that declined to give information. People from these five (5) locators declined to give information for several reasons. One (1) said that he is just new in the company/locators as the chief executive officer. Three (3) of these locators said that they do not have the time to accommodate the researcher, while the last one said that he is not knowledgeable on the matter.

The researcher tried to get all the information but to no avail. The researcher just opted not to mention the names of these five (5) locators and just focused on those twenty-seven (27) who were willing to divulge information about their companies. Below are the details of the sixteen (16) PEZA-registered locators and eleven (11) Non-PEZA registered locators.

Table 2
PEZA-Registered Locators

LOCATORS	TYPE OF INDUSTRIES	OWNERSHIP
Analog Devices Gen. Trias, Inc.	Manufacture, assembly and testing of	99.993% Dutch 00.005% Filipino 00.002% American

	semiconductor devices and inspection of dice.	
Cypress Manufacturing	Manufacture of electronic integrated circuits	100% American
Enomoto Philippine Manufacturing, Inc.	Manufacture of metal moulds & connector parts	99.8% Japanese 00.2% Filipino
Fujihiro Philippines, Inc.	Provide smooth material feeding of metal strips to export enterprise engaged in lead-frame, connectors & semiconductor mfg. & to undertake sophisticated high value metal scrap recycling system.	100% Japanese
Fujihiro Philippines, Inc. (Warehousing)	Serve as warehouse for the company	100% Japanese
Heraeus Electronic Materials Philippines, Inc.	Manufacture of high-grade gold bonding wires & stamped etched lead frames.	100% German
Intel Technology Philippines, Inc	Manufacture / assembly and test of microprocessor integrated circuits, specifically, Pentium.	100% American
Japan Aviation Electronics Philippines, Inc.	Manufacture of electronic connectors for digital and analog component and equipment.	100% Japanese
Luzon Electronics Technology, Inc.	Manufacture of magnetic recording heads such as plated coil D-MIG Slider, D-MIG Head Slider and	100% Japanese

	Magnetic resistive slider-gimbal (double-sided metal in gap)	
Maxim Philippine Assembly Corporation	Assembly and test (A & T) procedures, test and reel (T & R) activities.	100% Filipino
Maxim Philippines Operating Corporation	Final Manufacture and testing of integrated circuits (ICs).	100% Filipino
Philippines Epson Optical, Inc.	Manufacturer and assembler of optical-related devices	100% Japanese
Sanno Philippines Mfg. Corporation	Plating of pins, connector parts and lead frames used for semiconductors	100% Japanese
Taiyo Plastic Corporation of the Philippines	Manufacture of plastic products, especially plastic radio / stereo face covers and components and plastic vacuum bottle caps.	99.93% Japanese 00.07% Filipino
Telford SVC Philippines, Inc.	To provide inspection, de-taping, tape and reel, and rework services for the semiconductor industry.	48.5% Malaysian 48.5% Singaporean 03.0% Filipino
Tottori Sanyo Electric (Philippines) Corporation	Manufacture of consumer Electronics / Semiconductors and electronic components.	99.99% Malaysian 00.01% Filipino

Source: Gateway Business Park, PEZA

It is evident that that sixteen (16) PEZA-registered locators manufacture semiconductors and electric products.

Table 3
Non-PEZA Registered Locators

LOCATORS	TYPE OF INDUSTRIES	OWNERSHIP
Meralco Sub-station (Tower)	Electricity services	100% Filipino
Philippine Beverage Partners, Inc.	Water, juice, beverage	100% Filipino
Unilever Philippines, Inc.	Food Manufacturing	100% Filipino
PLDT (Tower)	Telephone and Communication Service	31% First Pacific 15% Nippon Telegraph 5% Fidelity Investments 49% Other owners (includes government and public stock)
Globe Telecom (Tower)	Telephone and Communication Service	45% Singapore Telecom 34% Ayala Corporation 21% Public Stock
RCBC	Bank, Financial Institution	100% Filipino
South Superhighway Medical Center-Satellite	Medical Services, satellite hospital	100% Filipino
Equitable PCIB	Bank, Financial Institution	57.16% PCD Nominee Corporation 21.01% SM Investments Corporation

		7.13% Trans Middle East Philippines Equities 2.15% Shoemart 3.87 SSS 1.48% EBC Investments 6.81% Public stock
BPI	Bank, Financial Institution	35.55% PCD Nominee Corporation 23.28% Ayala Corporation 21.43% Ayala DBS Holdings 8.51% Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Manila 0.08% BPI directors and officers 11.15% Public stock
Steniel Cavite Packaging Corp	Manufacturer and distributor of packaging products	100% Filipino
Metrolab Sara Lee Company	Facial and Skin Care Products, Cosmetics	100% Filipino

Source: Gateway Business Park, PEZA

Table 3 shows the profile of the eleven (11) Non-PEZA registered locators. These locators are mostly servicing firms like telephone companies, electric company, banks and financial institutions, packaging products, skin care products and food.

Profile of the Municipality of General Trias, Cavite

The Municipality of General Trias, Cavite is a first-class municipality in the province of Cavite, Philippines. It became a first-class municipality last June 1, 1996. It has a land area of 117.68 square kilometers.

The municipality of General Trias, Cavite used to be an agricultural area but now it is one of the most progressive municipalities in the province of Cavite. According to the municipality planning officer, this economic growth was due to the LGU's decision to adopt the EOI strategy by encouraging foreign investors to invest in the area through these SEZs located within the municipality.

The master plan for General Trias is to achieve an agro-industrial and residential balance. In fact, industrialization has become the centerpiece of the municipality's development plans and programs. Several major industrial estates, such as Gateway Business Park (GBP), New Cavite Industrial City (NCIC), Cavite Export Processing Zone (CEPZ), Golden Gate Industrial Park (Phase I) and Golden Gate Industrial Park (Phase II) have chosen General Trias to be their home base.

There was a sudden increase in the population since the municipality had started adopting the EOI- strategy by opening its doors to the establishment of SEZs. From 66,837 in 1995, it increased by around 61.12% over a five-year period. The present growth rate is 10.76% per annum as compared to the past census year, with only 4.80% indicating it has more than doubled in five year. The population is distributed in its 33 barangays and is 5.52% of the total provincial population of 2,063,161. Majority of the population (63.11%) belonged to the working group (15-64-year-old). This growth rate has mainly been attributed to in-migration brought about by the development of economic and socialized housing projects as well as increasing business and employment opportunities.

The Municipality of General Trias' decision of adopting the EOI strategy through the establishment of Gateway Business Park (GBP) has provided impetus to the development of Cavite and more specifically that of the municipality of General Trias.

The Experience of Barangay Javalera

With the development of the Municipality of General Trias, the same progress was also experienced by Barangay Javalera where the Gateway Business Park (GBP) was located. With the presence of GBP at Barangay General Trias, Cavite, several changes happened in the area and several people experienced changes in their lives.

Barangay Javalera has a land area of 686.488 hectares and used to be an agricultural area. There is a continued growth in the population and this was due to the in-migration of workers being employed in the different locators in GBP.

Table 4
Employment Generated by Gateway Business Park

YEAR	EMPLOYMENT
2009	13,306
2010	13,431
2011	13,881
2012	15,340
2013	23,614
TOTAL	79,572

Table 4 shows the employment generation from year 2009 to year 2013. It is evident that there is an increase in number of employment due to the establishment of GBP. There is an increase of about nine percent (9%) from year 2010 to almost fifty percent (50%) in year 2013.

Aside from these, an improvement in the infrastructure, telecommunication and electrical facilities are now experienced by the residents of the barangay. Many infrastructure and development projects were done and enjoyed by the people of Barangay Javalera. These development projects were summarized in the table below.

Table 5
Development Projects in Barangay Javalera

Type of Development Projects	Cost of the Project (Php)	Year of Completion
Construction of the canal lining, Phase II	14,190	1996
Construction of the Elementary School fence	72,868.84	1996
Rehabilitation of Gen.Trias-Amadeo Provincial Road	48,000	1997
Construction of Barangay Javalera Road	449,427	1997

Construction of the canal lining in Phase V	69,975	1997
Construction of one unit deep well with motor pump and pressure tank	48,830	1997
Rehabilitation of the Elementary School Rooms	99,955.64	1997
Construction of Canal Lining in Ph. V	148,768	1999
Construction of Canal Lining in Ph. VI	149,976.20	1999
Concreting of Brgy. Rd. Ph.III	1,328,066	1999
Construction of one unit deep well motor for the Barangay Hall	77,630	1999
Construction of a Waiting Shed	76,695	1999
Construction of a canal lining in Ph.VII	17,790	1999
Construction of Basketball Fence in Phase I	118,935	2000
Rehabilitation of the Elementary School Canteen	98,820.48	2000
Construction of a Waiting Shed in Alejandro Memorial Elementary School	18,683	2001
Construction of a Perimeter Fence near the Basketball Court	150,650	2001
Rehabilitation of five classrooms in Javalera Elementary School	99,054	2001
Construction of Landscape and Plant Boxes in Alejandro Genuino Memorial Elementary School	140,000	2002
Construction of Basketball Court Lighting Systems in Phase I	90,045	2002
Construction of a Canal Lining	46,240	2002
Concreting of the Canal Lining	46,240	2002
Construction of (120) units of Street Lights	399,568.07	2003
Construction of (80) units of Street Lights in Phase II	284,822	2003
Construction and Rehabilitation of the Basketball Court	484,510.40	2003

Source: *Munisipalidad ng General Trias, Ulat sa Bayan, 1992-2004*

Table 5 shows the development projects completed from year 1996 to year 2003 in Barangay Javalera.

Emergence of Local Businesses in the Area as a Response to the Existence of GBP

The establishment of GBP in the area brought all of these socio-economic changes in the barangay. Moreover, this SEZ has affected and somewhat influenced the local entrepreneurs of Barangay Javalera. The local entrepreneurs of Barangay Javalera, General Trias, Cavite, took the opportunity to conduct businesses when they learned that an economic zone will be established in their area. In fact, these local entrepreneurs had put up their businesses as a reaction to the establishment of GBP.

Based from the interviews and the survey gathered, it showed that ninety-five percent (95%) of the total number of local entrepreneurs have decided to establish their businesses because they had the vision that more number of customers will avail of their products and services. These possible clients or customers are the employees of different locators in GBP, and of course, there was also a possibility that visitors or people going inside the industrial park like GBP locators' visitors could also be customers or clients of these local entrepreneurs.

Although small scale businesses could emerge with or without the presence of GBP, most of the local entrepreneurs that were interviewed mentioned that it was the presence of GBP in the area that influenced their decision to put up small-scale businesses in the vicinity. The mere presence of this EPZ, the GBP in Barangay Javalera, General Trias, Cavite, the proliferation of local businesses emerged in the area. The types of industries are classified under general merchandise category or small-scale businesses which sell or produce mostly general consumer products such as food, beverage and other small businesses that offer service like vulcanizing shop, barbershop, computer shop and recreation services to the consuming public. Table 6 presents the different types of local businesses that emerged after GBP was established in Barangay Javalera, General Trias, Cavite.

Table 6
Types of Local Businesses

Types of Local Businesses	Number of Local Entrepreneurs
Eatery or Karinderya	14
Food Stand	11
Vulcanizing Shop	3
Hardware	1

Electro-Mechanical Contractor	1
Computer Shop	4
Gas and Service Station	1
Apartment, Commercial Space	16
Sari-sari Store	32
Restaurant	1
Barbershop	7
Hotel	1
Golf Course	1
Recreation Game/Billiards	2

There are one hundred (100) local establishments around Barangay Javalera, General Trias, Cavite and the researcher was only able to retrieve ninety-five or ninety-five percent (95%) of the survey sheets and questionnaire.

Based from Table 6, Sari-sari store got the highest score. Thirty-two (32) of the respondents had put-up small merchandise store otherwise known as a Sari-sari store; this only shows that local entrepreneurs prefer this type of business. Next to the sari-sari store is the apartment or commercial space. Sixteen (16) of the respondents prefer this type of business.

The eatery or “karinderya” and the food stand occupied the third and the fourth place in terms of the types of businesses local entrepreneurs established in the area. Fourteen (14) of the local entrepreneurs preferred the eatery or “karinderya” type of business, and eleven (11) of the local entrepreneurs preferred the food stand business. Seven (7) of the respondents decided to put-up a barbershop, four (4) provided a computer shop and three (3) had their vulcanizing shops while two (2) of the local entrepreneurs decided to offer recreation games or billiards to the customers.

One (1) local entrepreneur had decided to put-up hardware, then another local entrepreneur had a hotel, another one (1) decided to establish a golf course and one (1) local entrepreneur decided to be an electro-mechanical contractor. One (1) local entrepreneur had put-up a gas service station, (1) partnership decided to set up a restaurant.

Table 7
Forms of Business Organizations

Forms of Business Organizations	Number of Local Entrepreneurs
Corporation	2
Partnership	1
Sole/Single Proprietorship	92
Total	95

Table 7 presents the different forms of business organizations present at Barangay Javalera, General Trias, Cavite. Among the local entrepreneurs, two (2) of the local entrepreneurs formed a corporation, only one (1) established a partnership and ninety-two (92) of the respondents decided to put up a single or sole proprietorship.

Based on the data gathered, the local entrepreneurs did respond to the opportunities brought about by the establishment of GBP to the area. In fact, local businesses emerged in the area even before GBP was established and continue to grow in number until the present time. According to the respondents, the main purpose why they decided to put up a business is to have a source of income. They saw the potential of the area since there is the existence of GBP. They firmly believed that the businesses they will put up would provide to the employees and visitors of GBP.

Even if there was a proliferation of local businesses in the area as a response to the establishment of the GBP, these local businesses did not match the needed raw materials or supplies for the PEZA registered locators since these PEZA registered locators are all semiconductors and electric products manufacturers. Most of the local entrepreneurs that were interviewed said that even if they want to become suppliers of local materials for the locators' need, that would be impossible since, most of the locators were engaged in semiconductor manufacturing, most of their raw materials are imported. Even with the Non-PEZA registered locators, these local entrepreneurs cannot just supply raw materials needed by these non-PEZA registered locators for most of these locators are banks and servicing companies.

Local entrepreneurs did not think that they could enter the zone and have joint business ventures with the locators. What they had in mind is to just put up a sole proprietorship and engaged in small eatery or karinderya, house for rent, sari-

sari store and other businesses that will only serve the employees, visitors, and the residents of the barangay.

According to sixty percent (60%) of the local entrepreneurs that were interviewed, they did not have this thinking that they can compete globally, they lack confidence and most of them were just contented in their status as local entrepreneurs. While the thirty-five percent (35%) of the local entrepreneurs that were interviewed mentioned that, even if they want to tie-up or form business ventures with the locators, they do not have the capability to do such thing. They lack the technology expertise, skills and the capital to push for a bigger business. The remaining five percent (5%) were uncertain. They were not sure of the reason why they decided to establish their business near GBP.

The Local Government's Role in Local Economic Development

The Philippine government as well as the local government units where these EPZs are located has a big role in local economic development. When the municipality of General Trias, Cavite had adopted the EOI strategy in their locality a number of EPZs were located in their municipality and one of these is the Gateway Business Park (GBP).

As expected a number of socio-economic changes happened in the area specifically in Barangay Javalera where GBP was established. Road and infrastructure construction were a priority projects of the local government. There was population growth. And with the existence of GBP in the area, the Municipality of General Trias, Cavite could collect business or license permit fees from establishments operating within the industrial estate. Business permit or license fees are charges imposed under the government's exercise of police power to cover the cost of regulating business activities or privileges.

Based on Section 24 of R.A. No.7916, the one percent (1%) out of the five percent (5%) final tax on the gross income earned by these registered enterprises which conduct their business activities inside the economic zone, will be remitted to the Local Government Units affected by the declaration of the economic zone to be distributed in proportion to their population land area, and equal sharing factors. In that sense, the Municipality of General Trias, Cavite should get this one percent (1%) share.

Aside from the one percent (1%) share from the five percent (5%) final tax on the gross income earned by these registered enterprises inside the zones, the Municipality of General Trias collects an "Environmental Protection Fee" from all

the industrial and commercial establishments located in the area. The tax collected from this fee is use to manage and protect the environment and prevent pollution.

From the tax collected, it really helped the municipality as well as the barangay. In fact, there are current developments include the construction of the General Trias Auditorium and Sports Complex at General Trias Memorial Elementary School Grounds in Barangay San Juan I, cementing of roads from Barangay Santiago to Governor's Drive and road widening of Barangay Tejero to San Juan II, the building of General Trias Municipal Hall-Manggahan Annex and completion of a two-storey Training Center Building at Barangay Pinagtipunan. Housing development is also on the upsurge with 45subdivisions in the area like MetroSouth, Tierra Nevada, Metropolis Greens, Eagle Ridge, Pasaden Heights I, Stanford City and Governor Hills. General Trias is considered one of the new frontiers of growth and development in the CALABARZON area as attested by the giant industrial subdivisions located in the town.

Aside from these developments, the big role of the local government is to foster good relationship between the GBP locators and the local entrepreneurs as well as the people of the municipality. Likewise, the local government has its role in the local economic development. There were several programs that were established using the revenues granted from the economic zone operations.

The following are some of the programs and projects jointly sponsored by the Municipality of General Trias and the private sector specifically the GBP locators:

A] Volunteer Matching Grant Program – this was initiated and funded by INTEL Technology Phil., one of the GBP locator which awarded thirteen (13) million pesos to twenty-nine (29) public schools in General Trias, for the construction of educational facilities and acquisition of educational materials.

B] Alternative Learning System – a project organized by INTEL Technology Philippines which gives opportunity for out-of-school youths to earn their high school diploma.

C] General Trias: Bayan ng mga Volunteers Program - a project which honors volunteers for their service to the community. Participants were mostly GBP locators namely: PHILBEV, INTEL, Philippine EPSON, ANALOG Devices, Cypress and Unilever Philippines.

D] Adopt-A-School Program in Cavite this is program launched by the Geronimo Berenguer de los Reyes Jr. Foundation last November 11, 2002 for the Department of Education of Cavite under Republic Act 8525. GBP locators were encouraged to participate in the program as a strategic step in the development of future hires with the proper academic qualifications and competencies.

E] “Trees for Tomorrow” was a joint project of GBP locators, GBP Administration, MERALCO, PEZA and DENR. The activity enhanced GBP’s image as an environment-friendly manufacturing site and promoted cooperation and solidarity among GBP locators.

F] Annual Quiz Bee Competition- this is an annual quiz bee competition in Philippine and Cavite history and culture for Cavite High School students.

G] Establishment of GBR Foundation’s first school-based GBR Foundation Computer Center in Javalera Elementary School in General Trias, Cavite. The foundation provided eight (8) computers, a computer instructor, and the appropriate curricula for computer lessons for both students and teachers.

H] The Holding of the GBR Foundation Awards- its aim is to increase the Filipino youth’s level of knowledge and appreciation of the Philippine heritage, heighten their love for country and culture, and develop in them the value of excellence.

I] The GBP Foundation built and inaugurated the Our Lady of Guadalupe Convent and Chapel and held pastoral programs for the people of the General Trias.

J] Cypress Medical Mission and Gift-giving- about 170 families benefited from this project held last December 2004 at the Our Lady of Guadalupe Chapel. The indigent residents-patients came from barangays Javalera and Biclatan.

K] Children’s Hour is a fund-raising campaign calling on individuals and organizations to give an hour of their earnings once a year in support of the programs committed to the welfare and development of the children. The project dubbed “The Philippine Flag Rises Again with the Generosity of the Cavitenos” was launched last March 11, 2004 at Island Cove and Leisure Park in Binakayan, Kawit, Cavite.

Through these projects and programs, the local government ensures the substantive linkage between the GBP locators and the local entrepreneurs as well as the residents of the Municipality of General Trias. Several Municipal Ordinance and Resolutions supports these programs and projects. The following presents the list of some of these land use and investor-friendly resolutions and ordinances.

Table 8
MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES

Resolution/Ordinance No. Nature Date	Resolution/Ordinance No. Nature Date	Resolution/Ordinance No. Nature Date
Resolution No. 50/Ordinance No. 2-01	Imposing a Local Contractor's Tax on all and any contractor, developer or corporation engaged in real property development and any other businesses in the municipality	1 October 2001
Resolution No. 08/Municipal Ordinance No. 05-01	Collecting Environmental Protection Fees as part of the approved Local Taxation Code	20 December 2001
Resolution No. 2/Municipal Ordinance No. 1-2000	Adopting a Revised Zoning Classification Fee/Location Clearance Fee permits	13 January 2000
Resolution/Ordinance No. Nature Date	Resolution/Ordinance No. Nature Date	Resolution/Ordinance No. Nature Date
Resolution No. 3/Municipal Ordinance No. 2-2000	Requiring owners and/or lessees of business establishment to secure yearly occupancy permits and location clearances as	13 January 2000

	requisite for the issuance of business permits	
Resolution No. 4/Municipal Ordinance No. 3-2000	Imposing a Local Idle Land Tax on all vacant privately owned lands with development permits; DAR reclassification	13 January 2000
Resolution No. 70/Municipal Ordinance No. 7-2000	Amending Section 29 (Letters E to F) the Municipal Tax Code as well as current fees and charges of other earning departments	26 October 2000
Resolution No. /Municipal Ordinance No. 3-99	Adopting a Land Development Guidance System for the Municipality of Gen. Trias and providing for the administration enforcement and amendment thereof and for the repeal of all ordinance in conflict therewith	9 December 1999
Resolution No. 9/Municipal Ordinance No. 1-97	Imposing fees on certification/clearances issued by the Mayor, Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator and Municipal	6 February 1997

	Health Office for proposed and approved development projects	
Resolution No. 49/Municipal Ordinance No. 3-97	Imposing fees for applications for reclassifications, plan revision, processing of subdivision plans for development and permit certification	14 August 1997
Resolution No. 1/Municipal Ordinance No. 1	Imposing Annual Garbage Fees on owners or occupants of commercial, industrial and special purpose buildings.	4 January 1996
Resolution No. 10/Municipal Ordinance No. 3	Requiring the issuance of coded business identification plates and/or stickers to some business, commercial and service establishment annually and requiring the display of the same and providing penalties for the violation thereof	25 January 1996
Resolution No. 21/Municipal Ordinance No. 1	Requiring all subdivision developers/owners to provide mandatory physical facilities, allocation of the area for schools, utilize the vacant space	13 March 1995

Ordinance No. 1-94	Adopting a Comprehensive Town and Zoning Regulation for the Municipality of General Trias, Cavite and providing for the administration, enforcement and amendment thereof and for the repeal of all ordinances in conflict therewith	5 December 1994
Resolution No. 33/Municipal Ordinance No. 2-93	Imposing a Conversion Fee for every land to be converted from agricultural to residential and industrial purposes.	7 June 1993

Source: *The Municipality of General Trias, Cavite website: (www.gen.trias.gov.ph)*

The “*Ease of doing business*”, this is what the local government of General Trias is providing investors and entrepreneurs as it rolled out its “Business One-Stop Shop 2006”. *General Trias Mayor Luis A. Ferrer IV* issued Memorandum 001-2006 mobilizing starting January 2, 2006 its Business One-Stop Shop Team composed of representatives from offices and departments of the municipal government involved in the issuance of 103 businesses licenses. This proves that General Trias is the most business-friendly LGU in the province of Cavite. The program is to encourage and enable businesses in the town to quickly renew their business licenses and start their annual business operations.

Another program is the PhilHealth on-site collection. Gateway locators need not go to the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth) offices in Trece Martires City or Metro Manila in remitting premiums and submitting remittance reports. The PhilHealth collection team regularly comes to GBP every 6th day of the month or the nearest Friday before the 6th day if the latter falls on a weekend. This scheme was worked out by Philhealth and the GBP Administration

to provide GBP locators an easier and less costly way of complying with PhilHealth requirements.

Moreover, the Police Region IV (CALABARZON) assured the GBP locators that the security of economic zones in the region is the top priority concern of the Philippine National Police (PNP). This program is to enhance the efforts of all provincial police offices and city/municipal police stations in providing protection and security to all investors in the region while conducting their businesses in the area.

Investment Incentives

The Municipality of General Trias recognized the need to further make the town more conducive for business and to attract more locators. The local government offers tax and non-tax incentives to prospective and present investors. Incentives range from the following: (a) Exemption from some local taxes and fees; (b) Job Placement Assistance; (c) Investment Promotion; (d) Technical Assistance; (e) Human Resource Development Assistance; (f) Tax Credits and (g) Business Permit facilitation thru One-Stop-Shop. (Retrieved <http://generaltrias.gov.ph/business-and-investment-incentives> last January 23, 2013.)

CONCLUSION and RECOMMENDATION

The municipality of General Trias, Cavite had decided to adopt an export-oriented industrialization strategy by embracing SEZs in the area. One of these is the Gateway Business Park (GBP). With the establishment of GBP at Barangay General Trias, Cavite, several changes happened in the area and several people experienced changes in their lives.

The local entrepreneurs of Barangay Javalera, General Trias, Cavite, took the opportunity to conduct businesses when they learned that an economic zone will be established in their area. In fact, these local entrepreneurs had put up their businesses as a reaction to the establishment of GBP.

There were a number of programs and projects that were developed using the revenues granted from the economic zone operations. A number of Municipal Ordinances and Resolutions support these programs and projects. It is evident that since GBP was established, a number of socio-economic changes happened in the area. This brought a great leap in the economy of the barangay, the municipality

as well as the province of Cavite and to the whole country. The municipality of General Trias experienced an increase in their income through these five percent (5%) tax on gross earned income tax from business or license permit fees.

The Municipality of General Trias' decision of adopting the EOI strategy through the establishment of GBP has served as the stimulus to the development of the locality. It is evident that the local government unit's efforts have a big role in the local development.

For further studies, it is recommended to review the role of local government units in attracting foreign investments through SEZs since the LGUs must also be involved in coordinating foreign and local businesses to maximize the gains of foreign investment. Likewise, there should be an evaluation of the R.A. No.7916; government entities such as the Congress and the PEZA should perform a careful analysis of the existing policies regarding foreign investments specifically that of the incentives offered to the foreign investors, their costs to the country, and the type of industries and investment packages. Moreover, the LGUs should increase its partnership with the PEZA in creating awareness of the advantages and disadvantages of putting up an SEZ such as this GBP. Lastly, both the barangay and the municipality should regularly evaluate the GBP programs' effects. Such a study might help decision makers to assess the contributions of the industrial estate to the municipality as well as to the whole country.

Abbreviations:

EPZs – Export Processing Zones

EOI – Export Oriented Industrialization

GBP – Gateway Business Park

LGUs – Local Government Units

PEZA- Philippine Economic Zone Authority

SEZs- Special Economic Zone

REFERENCES

Amirahmadi, H. & Wu, W. (1995). *Export processing zones in Asia*. Asian Survey, 35(9), 828-849. Retrieved October 20, 2006, from JSTOR database.

- Badiru, A.B. (1993). *“Managing industrial development projects: A project management approach”*.
- Baissac, C. (2004). _____. FDI Magazine. Retrieved February 22, 2008 from <http://www.fdi.magazine.com/news>.
- Baluyan, P.D. (2003). *Local Business Taxation: The BLGF-DOF perspective. A compilation of BLGF-DOF opinions from 1992 to December 2002 with syllabi of opinions for quick reference*. BLGF-DOF: Philippines.
- Bermudez, N.C. (1998). *Principles of Economics. Comprehensive agrarian reform program (CARP) and taxation*. (6th ed.). GRAD Printing Center: Quezon City.
- Bhattacharya, D. (1998). *Export processing zones in Bangladesh: Economic impact and social issues*. Working paper number 8. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. BOD OF PEZA. Makati, Philippines.
- Butler, S.M. (1981). Enterprise zones: Pioneering in the inner city. *In new tools for economic development: The enterprise zone*. Sternlieb, G. & Listolin, D. (editors). USA: The Rudgers.
- CALABARZON Master Plan Update. (1996).
- Castro, J. (1982). “Philippines: The Bataan export processing zone”. *Export processing zones and industrial employment in Asia*, (1), 157-182.
- Cohn, T.H. (2003). *Global political economy. Theory and practice*. (2nd ed.). Addison Wesley Longman, Inc.
- Curtis, Hill & Jin. (2006). *China’s SEZs*.
- De Leon, H. S. (1997). *Textbook on the Philippine Constitution*. Philippines: Rex Printing Company, Inc. pp. 342-343.
- Diokno, T.I. (1989) The failure of export processing zones (EPZs) in the Philippines. In T. Cariño (Ed), *Transnationals and special economic zones: The experience of China and selected ASEAN countries*. Manila: De La Salle University Press.
- Fawcett. (1997). Retrieved January 29, 2008 from <http://www.sobe.ex.ac.uk/accounting/papers/0405.pdf>.

- FDI. (2004). *The heterodox view of the EPZ impact*. Retrieved August 10, 2007 from <http://www.fdimagazine.com/news/fullstory.php/aid/855>.
- Gateway Business Park Profile. (1990). General Trias Comprehensive Municipal Town Plan 1994-2003. Office of the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinating Council.
- Guzman, & Haygood, J. (1998). *"Philippine exports: A legacy, colonial trade"*. Philippines: IBON Foundation.
- Heyzer, N. & Yao, S. (1989). The State, industrialization and women in Singapore. In T. Cariño (Ed), *Transnationals and special economic zones: The experience of China and selected ASEAN countries*. Manila: De La Salle University Press.
- Hipolito, & Reyes-Cantor. (1991). *"The Philippine peso"*. Philippines: IBON Foundation.
- Hsieh, S. (1989). Transnational corporations and China's Shenzhen. In T. Cariño (Ed), *Transnationals and special economic zones: The experience of China and selected ASEAN countries*. (pp.1-24). Manila: De La Salle University Press.
- Hughes, H. (1988). *Achieving industrialization in Asia*. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.
- Hughes, H. (1984). *Catching up: The Asian newly industrializing economies in the 1990's*. Asian Development Review, 7(2), pp. 128-44.
- IBON Foundation Inc. (2005). *Export processing zones: Path towards industrialization*. Philippines: Author.
- International Labor Organization. (2008). EPZs. Retrieved from <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/EPZ> last March 6, 2008. Author.
- International Labor Organization. (2008). Technical background Paper for the International Tripartite Meeting of Export Processing Zone-Operating Countries. Retrieved from <http://www-ilo-mirror.cornell.edu/public> last March 6, 2008.
- Jao, Y.C. & Leung, C.K. (1986). *China's special economic zones. Policies, problems and prospects*. Oxford University Press.

- Japan International Cooperation Agency. (1991). *The masterplan: A study on the project CALABARZON*. Author.
- Kelley, A C. & Williamson, J.G. (1974). *Lessons from Japanese Development*. Chicago University Press.
- Kubinski & Derski. (2006). Retrieved January 28, 2008 from <http://www.masterpage.com.pl>
- Lim J. (1996). *Philippine macro-economic developments 1970-1993*. Quezon City, Philippines: Philippine Center for Policy Studies.
- Madani, D. (2007). *A review of the role and impact of export processing zones*. Retrieved July 21, 2007 from JSTOR Database.
- Mallari, JP.D.(1999). *The effect of industrial estates in the socio-economic conditions of two rural areas of Cavite: A Case study*. Unpublished Masteral Thesis. Manila, Philippines: De La Salle University.
- McAndrew, J.P. (1994). *Urban usurpation: From friar estates to industrial estates in a Philippine hinterland*. Manila: Ateneo De Manila University Press.
- Morisawa, K. & Tecon, G.R. (1997). Japan's role in the development of support industry in the Philippine electrical and electronics industry. In R.S. dela Cruz, (Ed.), *Image and reality: Philippine-Japan relations towards the 21st century*.(pp.75-110). Philippines: Institute of International Legal Studies, University of The Philippines Law Center.
- Muhi, E.T., Panopio, I.S. & Salcedo, L.L. (1993). *Dynamics of development: The Philippine perspective*. Philippines: National Bookstore.
- National Economic Development Authority. (1990). *Philippine Development Report*. Philippines: Author.
- O'Brien, R. & Williams, M. (2004). *Global political economy evolution and dynamics*. Macmillan, New York.
- O'Connor, D. (1989). Transnational corporations and free trade zones: A case study of the Malaysian experience with special reference of the electronics industry. In T. Cariño (Ed.), *Transnationals and special economic zones: The experience of China and selected ASEAN countries*. Manila: De La Salle University Press.

- Penalba, L. (1991). *Land Use Conversion Policies and the CARP*. (Excerpts from the paper presented during the seminar on Implication of Macro Policies on CARP held at UPLB.)
- Philippine Constitution. (1987). Article XII National Economy and Patrimony, Section 1
- Philippine Chamber of Industries, Committee on Industry Desk. (1978). *Export Processing zones activity*. Manila: Author.
- Philippine Economic Zone Primer. (1997). Philippines: Author.
- Remedio, E.M. (1996). *Export processing zones in the Philippines: A review of employment, working conditions and labour relations*. Working paper 77, Geneva: International Labour Organization
- Republic Act No. 7916, otherwise known as the Special Economic Zone Act of 1995. Retrieved August, 8, 2005 from <http://www.chanrobles.com/specialeconomiczone.htm>.
- Rodriguez, F. (1995). *Reconstructing damaged ecologies: Ethics for post-colonial development*. USA: Social Development Research Group, University of Washington.
- Rondinelli, (1987). Retrieved from JSTOR database.
- Shah. (2007). _____ Retrieved last February 25, 2008 from <http://www.globalissues.org>.
- ShoesmitSh, D. (1986). *Export processing zones in five countries: Economic and human consequences*. Asia partnership for human development. Retrieved November 18, 2006 from JSTOR database.
- Sidel, J.T. (1998). *The underside of progress: Land, labor and violence in two Philippine growth zones, 1985-1995*. USA: Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars. 30(1).
- Solomon & Solomon. (2005). Retrieved January 8, 2008 from <http://www.sobe.ex.ac.uk/accounts/papers/0405.pdf>.
- Staniland, M. (1985). *What is political economy?* Yale University Press: New Haven

- Tecson, G.R. (2003). Postwar Japanese direct investments. In I. Setsuho & L.N. Yu Jose, (Eds.), *Philippines-Japan relations* (pp.443-483). Philippines: Ateneo de Manila University Press.
- Treanor, P. (2008). *Neoliberalism: origins, theory and definition*. Retrieved January 22, 2008 from <http://www.web.inter.nl.net/users/Paul.Treanor/neoliberalism.html>.
- Victor, R.H.K. (2005). *Globalization and growth. Case studies in national economic strategies*. (2nd ed.) Thomson: South Western.
- Warr, P.G. (1984). *Export processing zones in the Philippines*. ASEAN: Australia Economic Papers No. 20.
- Watson, M. (2005). *Foundations of international political economy*. Palgrave Macmillan: New York.
- Wikipedia. (2008). *Neoliberalism*. Retrieved January 22, 2008 from Wikipedia, the free Encyclopedia: <http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neoliberalism>.
- Wong, P.Y. (1989). Special economic zones in China: Problems and prospects. In T. Carino (ed.) *Transnationals and special economic zones: The experience of China and selected ASEAN countries*. 25-60. Manila: De La Salle University Press.
- Wong & Chu. (1984). *Export processing zones*. Retrieved October 20, 2007 from <http://www.jstor.org>.
- World Bank. (1993). *The East Asian miracle: Economic growth and public policy*. USA: Oxford University Press.
- Woronoff, J. (1992). *Asia's "Miracle" economies*. USA: ME Sharpe.

Websites:

- <http://www.ilo.ch/public/english/standards/relm/gb/> Retrieved January 30, 2008
- <http://www.ilo.org> Retrieved February 8, 2008
- <http://www.sez.india.nic.in/policy>. Retrieved January 30, 2008.
- <http://www.indianindustry.com/trade.information/SEZ>. Retrieved January 2008.
- <http://www.mac.doc.gov/nafta>. Retrieved February 4, 2008.
- <http://generaltrias.gov.ph/business-and-investment-incentives> Retrieved January 23, 2013.

Newspapers:

Business World Vol. No. 45. September 27-28, 1996.

Business World Vol. VIII, No. 54 October 10, 1994

Manila Bulletin (1993). *Cavite City Redeveloped*.

Manila Bulletin. Society. C6 September 21, 1996.

Manila Bulletin. December 4, 1994.

Manila Bulletin. November 1992. CALABARZON: *Cavite-the 2nd revolution intensified industrialization set*.

Manila Standard. Leisure. B25. September 29, 1996.

Manila Standard. January 6-8, 1995

Manila Standard. Opinion. December 5, 1994.

Philippine Daily Inquirer. October 1, 1996

Philippine Daily Inquirer. September 26, 1996.

Philippine Daily Inquirer. December 13, 1994.

Philippine Daily Inquirer. Lifestyle. December 5, 1994.

Philippine Daily Inquirer. December 3, 1994.

Philippine Daily Inquirer, 21 October 1990 issue. Scientist's Action Committee (SAC).

Detrimental to development. In Scientist Hits CLABARZON Thrust. Manila.

The Business Daily. Miscellany. September 27, 1996.

The Manila Times. Style and Entertainment. September 30, 1996.

The Philippine Star. October 1, 1996.

The Philippine Star. December 1, 1994.

The Philippine Star. October 14, 1994

The Philippine Star. September 21, 1996