

IBLAW Field Study Trip 2014

“In Quest for a Sustainable, Prosperous and Peaceful World”
February 16th – February 25th, 2014



Graduate School of International Social Sciences

YNU Department of International and Business Law
Graduate School of International Social Sciences

IBLAW Philippines Field Study Trip 2014
In Quest for a Sustainable, Prosperous and Peaceful World

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This report is finished under the co-operation of Wang Qi, Meriley Hailey and Motoyoshi Yuki.

I. Introduction

From February 16th to 25th, a group consists of five graduate students, eight undergraduate students, two professors, and a university staff from the Graduate School of International Social Sciences of Yokohama National University paid a field study to the Philippines.

The field study trip program to the Philippines is titled "IBLaw Study Trip 2014: In Quest for a Sustainable, Prosperous, and Peaceful World", and is conceived to achieve following goals:

1. To gain knowledge regarding issues involved in students' research task through interviews and seminars;
2. To gather materials and establish contacts that would contribute to the students' thesis; and,
3. To promote exchange between YNU students and local students in the Philippines.

The Philippines field study trip conducted by GSISS has been proved to be a fruitful successful program since it was incepted in 2005. This year's field-trip study inherited the tradition of the program, which is its great academic depth and width, yet succeeds in contributing some new features to the program. For the first time, the field study trip enrolled the undergraduate students, hence provided an opportunity for graduate students to gain better knowledge for their assignments and also a chance to enrich their college life for the undergraduate students at the same time.



II. Commentaries by Faculty Members

-Associate Professor Hiromi Kabashima-

Why is the Philippines behind the other three ASEAN economies of Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand though all of them launched economic growth with the advantage of the technological backlog of the advanced economies in 1980s?

—— It is one of the questions that I have had since my schooldays. I am sure that the answer is not single, but I got a hint to analyze it during this trip. One of the reasons why the Philippine has relatively failed to invite foreign direct investment



(FDI) may lie in the electric power supply. Power shortage persisted in the Philippines since the second half of 1980s, and the government was also criticized for the inefficient public service and high power rate in 1990s. Foreign investors would have chosen the countries with stable and low cost power supply. The problematic power environment plagued the Philippines' ability to compete in the manufacturing sector. Additionally, the decline of the national economy by the Asian Financial Crisis in 1997 accelerated the situation, which made the government open Philippine electricity market. Privatization of the power sector was finally undertaken in 2001 and we do not encounter the severe power shortage any more as long as we stay in the Metro Manila. However, people still complain about high power costs and I do not think that the deregulation has not appealed to foreign investors. Filipinos do not enjoy FDI to have some impacts on domestic job creation.

According to textbooks of economics, privatization and market liberalization can be a solution to deal with fatal aspects caused by governments. As some previous experiences have shown in developed and developing countries, privatization and

market liberalization can improve public management more efficiently. Nevertheless, note that such mechanism basically assumes plenty of demand and supply to maintain competitive market at present and in the future. The Philippine electricity market seems to stumble in terms of the assumption of “perfect competition”. Even if the government implements the deregulated public policies on electric power supply, oligarchic collusion will stop supply competition and the lack of abilities handling demand uncertainty will not let market mechanism work well.

The 2014 YNU group consisted of seven undergraduate students and five postgraduate students in the field study trip. I was afraid that students might fail to obtain dazzling results due to diversity of years (from freshmen to master course students), and departments (from humanities, social science to natural science) for the first time. However my fear was groundless. All the participants were quite aggressive to be involved in the activities. I am proud of those high achievers.

I appreciate all the cooperation by the UST group, Ms Suto and Ms Akutsu. Their cordial support made the successful trip. I also thank Dean Marilu R. Madrunio, Professor Tomas Tiu, Professor Carol Castano, Professor, Grecebio Jonathan D. Alejandro and Mr Exequiel Cabanda. I do not know how to express my deep appreciation for their warmhearted contribution.

-Associate Professor Kobayashi Takaaki-

I made a presentation at Joint Session between UST and YNU on 19th Feb. 2014 titled as “Foreign Aid and Governance: Changing Landscape of Development Cooperation the Emergence of Emerging Donors”.

The outline of presentation was as follows;

1. Changing landscape of developing cooperation are presented in comparison with traditional ODA word;
2. Long term trends of China’s aid activities are speculated;
3. Whole picture of China’s aid system and are indicated
4. Advantages and disadvantages are of Asian donors are argued.



My main argument is Asian donors have complement to financial gap of developing countries through providing economic infrastructures cheaper and faster than traditional donors who focus on only education and health.

Discussion points with UST were as follows;

- Philippines will become a donor in near future or is donor/SSC provider even now?
- What is the role of emerging donors especially China in context of Philippines’s development?
- Does norms and values as democratic nation contradicted with receiving assistance from non-democratic country?
- Is there common future of Asian donors?

-Administrative Staff Akahane Toshiya-

First, let me express my gratitude to all parties that gave me wonderful experiences.

Through this program I got a lot of valuable experiences. Even though there are a number of impressive matters, I would like to mention three points.

The first point that I was surprised was the aggressiveness of YNU students. They asked lots of questions to the staffs in the government offices, the international organizations, and companies. They were not hesitating at all. I was impressed that they had attitude that they want to learn about outside of their fields. There were students who were not good at English, but they tried to speak English as possible as they could. I am proud of them. Their efforts let me think about what I can do for them.

The second point was that YNU had prestigious places that we can visit in the Philippines. YNU professors have been continued to having connections with them for long time. Their efforts gave YNU students the chance of leaning about them.

The third point was that the hospitality of the people who may it concern with us in the Philippines. In order to obtain the best experiences we want to get during limited time, they had big efforts to show us various things. I thank them a lot.

Through this experience, I got the chance of thinking that how I should contribute to the YNU. Professors gave me an opportunity that not only visiting with students but also seeing the office of the Santo Thomas University. It was great experience for me. I want to improve myself as an administrative staff and give back to professors.

Last but not least, I would like to express my sincere thanks to Associate Professor Kabashima, Associate Professor Kobayashi, the students of YNU, and all people concerned. Thank you very much.



III. List of participants

-Students-

	Name	Sex	Grade	Nationality
1	MOTOYOSHI YUKI	M	M1	Japanese
2	MATSUNAGA SHINNOSUKE	M	M1	Japanese
3	OKUHARA YUKA	F	U2	Japanese
4	KOSAKA YULI	F	U2	Japanese
5	KUSAMA YUKIKO	F	U1	Japanese
6	NOZAKI TAIRA	M	U1	Japanese
7	HASHIMOTO MAHIRO	M	U1	Japanese
8	GUO JIA	M	MI	Chinese
9	WANG QI	M	MI	Chinese
10	DAO THI THANH HUYEN	F	U1	Vietnamese
11	OTOGONBAYAR SOYOLMAA	F	U1	Mongolian
12	MERIEL HAILEY	F	M1	Pilipino

-Faculty Members-

	Name	Sex	Occupation
1	KABASHIMA HIROMI	F	Associate Professor
2	KOBAYASHI TAKAAKI	M	Associate Professor
3	AKAHANE TOSHIYA	M	University Staff

IV: Detailed Itinerary

TIME	ACTIVITY	REMARKS
February 16 (Sunday)		
1600H	Meet up at Terminal 1 North Wing of the Narita Airport	
1845H	Departure flight from Narita	via DL473
2250H	Arrival at NAIA Airport, Manila	
2500 H	Check in at Hotel in Manila (The Charter House)	
February 17 (Monday)		
0800H	Leave the Hotel	Payatas team only
0900-1200H	Payatas tour	
1400-1800H	JICA	
February 18 (Tuesday)		
0800H	Leave the Hotel	
0900-1030H	Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines	Member Matsunaga interviewed with the travel agency
1100-1200H	The Philippine Stock Exchange	
1400-1600H	Mitsubishi Corporation	
February 19 (Wednesday)		
0800H	Leave the Hotel	
0900-1100H	Department of Foreign Affairs	Postgraduate students
1000-1600H	University of the Philippines Diliman	Undergraduates
1400-1600H	Interview with Professor Harry L Roque Jr.	Postgraduate students
1800-2030H	UST&YNU Joint Session	
February 20 (Thursday)		
0550H	Checkout	
0600H	Leave the Hotel	
1130-1230H	PhiRice Seminar	Presentation on PhilRice's research, Interview with expert.
1400-1445H	Lunch at canteen, Phil Rice	
1500-1630H	Pantabangan Dam Tour	
2000-2140H	Clark Freeport Zone 1. Widus Resort and Casino 2. Yokohama Tires Philippines	Spilt into 2 groups
22:30	Check-in the Hotel at Subic Freeport Zone	
February 21 (Friday)		
0750H	Breakfast	
0900-1030H	Tour of Subic New Container Port	Seminar on Subic Port

	Terminal	by experts and
1200-1245H	Morong Pawikan (Sea Turtle Conservation Center)	Seminar on sea turtle protection and sea turtle release
1330-1440	Bataan Nuclear Power Plant	
1600-1730	Presentation and speech made by Bataan Vice Governor	
1830H	Check-in the Hotel	Campfire party with UST students
February 22(Saturday)		
0600H	Break fast	
0700-1000H	Mt. Natib tour	
1030H	Leave for Manila	
1500-1800H	Intramouros tour	
1830H	Check-in the Hotel	Charter House
February 23 (Sunday)		
0000H	Leave for Tagaytay / Taal Volcano	
0915-1300H	Tagaytay / Taal Volcano Tour	
1400-1600H	Lunch	
1900H	Arrived at the hotel	After fruit shopping
February 24 (Monday)		
0800H	Leave the Hotel	
0900-1200H	ADB presentation	By LRT
1220-1320H	Lunch with	
1330H	Leave for NEDA	By taxi
1430-1550H	NEDA	
1830-2130H	Thank-you Party	With UST and contact person
February 25 (Tuesday)		
0415H	Check-out the Hotel	
0430H	Leave the Hotel	By van
0745H	Departure flight from NAIA airport, Manila	
1245H	Arrive at Narita Airport	via DL172

V. Group Reports by students

-1. Salt Payatas-

Februray 17th, 0900-1200

We participated in a study program of SALT which is an NPO acting in Payatas area. Payatas is near to Smokey Mountain Manila, and has problems about inferior environment and poverty. SALT conducts activities on empowerment of children and women.



Around 10:20 am, we visited the Commemorate memorial. In year 2000, 500 barracks were crushed under garbage due to landslide of garbage caused by heavy rainfall. According to formal announcement, number of victims was 234 people. However, people say the real number of victims ranges from 400 to 800 people. There is an existing memorial for the victims. After the explanation about the accident, we laid flower on the memorial.

Later, we divided into two groups and interviewed the residents. Our interviewee was a mother with 4 children. It is hard for her to bring up 4 children. However, she works a side job of embroidery which SALT supply. She happily talked about her 2 children that went to university and another child went to high school with the scholarship granted by SALT. As for medical care, she basically visits a pharmacy in her district. Although she has a medical card given by the government (similar to insurance certificate in Japan), she often does not go to a hospital and does home-care, because medical cost is



too high. Her house was made of wood and is not in the same class with Japanese one. However I could feel warmth.

After the exchange of opinions, we gathered at the SALT's building. We listened to a presentation about SALT's activities. Later, we shared our respective opinions with Salt staffs. The content of presentation was about the empowerment for women. This



district has social problems about women's big burden, example of single mothers, low incomes and large families. SALT provides them job opportunities such as embroidery, and sells towels and handkerchiefs with embroideries. Salt also provides scholarships and has

established a library for the children.

Later, Staff leader also gave a speech, and I noted 2 impressive points in her speech. Firstly, "volunteer is not a romantic activity." Secondly, "government only gives physical support such as infrastructure. We cannot solve poverty by physical fulfillment alone."

We studied a lot of valuable things because we were able to feel the present condition of poverty and passion of the people who rustle toward problems with the skins. Although I have poor ability, turning this experience for my studies/ graduation, I wish to contribute to the development of the Philippines and the solution of poverty.

(Note-taker: Matsugnaga Sinnosuke, Photo-taker: Hashimoto Mahiro)

-2.JICA-

Februray 17th, 1400-1800



In JICA Philippines, we heard a presentation about what JICA Philippines is for, what they do, disaster risk management, transport planning and infrastructures, and agricultural and rural development in the Philippines. In 1974, JICA Philippines office was established in Metro Manila. JICA Philippines office works for such as Yen loan, Grant Aid, Japan overseas cooperation volunteers, and training program. They also work for dispatching Japanese volunteers, and provide support for NGOs and emergency rescue for disaster management. There are three pillars in JICA Philippines. The first one is to achieve sustainable economic growth through transportation, energy, infrastructure and investment thru government. The second one



is to maintain and stabilize the basement of people's living, disaster mitigation, health water, agriculture and production, and the last one is to achieve peace and development such as poverty alleviation, regional and community building and capacity building in Mindanao.

Philippines is a country ranked as the third where is influenced by climate change

and frequency of natural disaster is high. RA10121, which has NDRRMC as its head, has a cycle that recovery and rehabilitation, mitigation and prevention, preparedness and disaster response. RA10121 is useful for making a change in legal framework of DRRM, but it cannot be used directly for change in DRRM works.



From the recent calamities, building resiliency, habitat issues such as the area, site development and risk perception for further risk reduction, and management are



considered as issues. What to be done so far by supporting from JICA is risk assessment, information dissemination with redundancy, risk perception, evacuation rate calculation, examination on disaster information and dissemination, and disaster scenario setting.

In 1880, electricity was first introduced in the Philippines and at that time interruption of power supply was frequently occurred. In the early twentieth century, electricity was supplied to only a few households in Manila, and the rest of the country did not have electricity yet. In addition, because private enterprises managed much of the power sector, price of electricity in the Philippine is as expensive as Japan.

The transport sector plays a vital role in the economic development of a country. A good and efficient transport system is the life blood of the economy and serves as an important catalyst for sustainable economic growth. Promotion of trade and investments, tourism, and peace and



stability in conflict-affected areas, facilitation of regional integration and development, and support for agricultural production and rural development are the main objectives of transport systems. JICA supported construction of many transportation systems

such as Subic-Clark-Tarlac expressway, Subic Bay port, NAIA terminal2, light rail transit, Agas-Agas Bridge and Mindanao container terminal development.

In the Philippines, agricultural sector consists about 13% of GDP and 23% of labor force. JICA is working in financial support for micro farms, support for agricultural technology, and construction and reconstruction of basic infrastructure as they insist to make production of staple food more efficiency.

(Note-taker: Kosaka Yuri, Photo-taker: DAO THI THANH HUYEN)

-3. Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines-

February 18th, 0900-1030

Since my former work background is related to patents, in the morning on February 18th, after asking for permit in advance, we had the honor to visit the Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines (IPOP HL).

The first speaker, Mr. Mark, is a lawyer working for the Director General of the IPOP HL. He gave us a presentation on the regime of Intellectual Property in Philippines.

First of all, what are Intellectual Properties? Intellectual property (IP) refers to any creation or product of the human mind or intellect. It can be an invention, an original design, a practical application of a good idea, and a mark of ownership such as trademark, literary and artistic works, among other things. The term “intellectual property rights” consists of:



- a. Copyrights and Related Rights;*
- b. Trademarks and Service Marks;*
- c. Geographical Indications;*
- d. Industrial Designs;*
- e. Patents;*
- f. Lay-out designs (Topographies) of Integrated Circuits; and*
- g. Protection of Undisclosed Information .*

As we all know today, intellectual creations are key to successful business since registered intellectual properties effectively allow its owner or creator recognition and control over the commercialization of the creation, be it a song, artwork, literature, invention, design or business mark.

We were told that the IPOP HL is the lead agency responsible for handling the registration and conflict resolution of intellectual property rights. It was created by virtue of Republic Act No. 8293 or the Intellectual Property Code of the Philippines,

which took effect on January 1, 1998 under the presidency of Fidel V. Ramos.



The IPOPHL is also a knowledge-driven government organization that works towards

economic, technological, and socio-cultural development by communicating, enabling, and ensuring the effective use of the Intellectual Property System in all levels of society for the creation, protection, utilization, and enforcement of intellectual property.

The Philippine government recognizes that an effective intellectual and industrial property system is vital to the development of domestic and creative activities, facilitates transfer of technology, attracts foreign investments, and ensures market access for our products. It shall protect and secure the exclusive rights of scientists, inventors, artists and other gifted citizens to their intellectual property and creations, particularly when beneficial to the people, for such periods as provided in the Act.

We were also told about the IPOPHL's Strategic Goals as following:

SG1 Deliver quality and timely patents, trademarks, and other registrations

SG2 Provide speedy, quality, and effective legal remedies and be the forum of choice for IP dispute resolution

SG3 Provide IP-related business development and technology transfer services

SG4 Institutionalize copyright support services

SG5 Increase the level of appreciation of, respect for, and utilization of IP

SG6 Lead the advocacy for legal and policy infrastructures to address emerging national and global demands of the IP system

SG7 Develop and maintain a highly-motivated, competent, and cohesive workforce committed to serve with professionalism, transparency, and integrity

SG8 Provide a conducive work environment that supports professional growth and promotes work-life balance

The second speaker, Marjorie S. De Luna, Patent Examiner of IPOPHL, showed us some statistical data of the patent application number in recent years.

YEAR	NON-RESIDENT	RESIDENT	TOTAL	% RESIDENT
2005	2,762	210	2,972	7.6
2006	3,038	223	3,261	7.3
2007	3,248	225	3,473	6.9
2008	3,097	216	3,313	7.0
2009	2,825	172	2,997	6.1
2010	3,224	167	3,391	5.2
2011	3,010	186	3,196	6.2
2012	2,832	162	2,994	5.7

According to the data, we know that the patent application number from 2005 to 2012 is around 3000, which surprises me in view of the fact that lots of companies have transferred their factories from China to the Southeast Asia including Philippines.

Also, we can tell from the data that only about 6.5% of the applications came from local residents, which means that the patent system of Philippines mainly serves foreign countries, especially developed countries, e.g. US, Japan, and Germany.

After the presentation, we had a tour in the office to have a better understanding in the intellectual property situation in the Philippines.

(Note-taker: Guo Jia, Photo-taker: Wang Qi)

-4. The Philippine Stock Exchange-

February 18th, 1100-1200



The field trip to the Philippines stock exchange was held from 11am to 12pm on 18th of February, 2014.



Manila stock exchange was established in 1927 and then Makati stock exchange was established by a rich Filipino businessman in 1963. In 1992, the former President Ramos unified these 2 stock exchanges. Currently, there is only one stock market in the Philippines and it is the Philippines Stock Exchange. But there are two trading floors. One is Makati, the PSE plaza and another one is in the PSE Centre in Ortigas.

In the old Makati and Manila stock exchanges, there were no computers. A big blackboard was used and everything was done manually. The brokers used to give orders to the people in front of the blackboard who were called boardman and then the boardmen used to list the orders and write down the buying and selling orders on the blackboard.

Although there are 184 credited brokers, at present there are 135 active brokers in the PSE and they use symbols to differentiate themselves from their competitors. The

brokers are not required to come here everyday and they could trade outside. There is a broker in each booth and there are three numbers in front of the each brokers which are their codes.



And about the context of the electronic board, there are 5 main columns on the electronic board. The First column represents the trading symbol which is the shortened name of the company. The maximum of the trading symbol is 5 characters. The second column is bid price.

The third column is asking price which is sometimes called best offered price. Bid is the buyer's price and ask is the seller's price. The next column represents the last traded price. The last column is volume.

Green color price signifies that the price of the stock price is higher than the previous day's closing price. If it is red, it is lower. If it is white, there is no change or it is same with previous day's price. Also there are arrows beside the price at the last column.



Upward arrow means that the transaction price is higher than the immediately preceding transaction price. If it is a downward arrow, it is lower. If it is a sideways arrow, there is no change.

If the company name is written in green, it means that the company is newly listed. The PSE opens at 9 o'clock and closes at 3:30pm every day except on holidays. Also there is a big bell in front of the electronic board. So Every time the market is opened or closed, the bell is ringed.

(Note-taker: OTOGONBAYAR SOYOLMAA, Photo-taker: Wang Qi)

-5. The Mitsubishi Corporation-

February 18th, 1400-1600



We, YNU students and some UST students visited the Manila Branch of Mitsubishi Corporation on February 18. It was located on 14th Floor of L.V. Locsin Building, 6752 Ayala Avenue corner Makati Avenue, Makati. Mr. Sakakura, the department director, and his three colleagues welcomed us and held three presentations for each about their activities.

Firstly, Ms. Katherine R. De Vera presented a business overview of Mitsubishi Corporation's activities. She told us about the history and the mother company's and Manila branch's activities. In 1964, the company sends one resident employee to



Manila and then Manila branch was re-established in 1967. They began the service with nine rotating staffs and 35 national staffs at that time, but currently, it has 11 Japanese staffs and about 40 Filipino staffs. In the 1970's, they made a partnership between Ayala Corporation,

the oldest and strongest financial company in the Philippines, and these partnership eventually led to more collaborations on various industries such as water, energy and

real estate. For Ayala Corporation, they had an aim to improve their status in the international field for the sake of evasion from Marcos Administration's martial law. Since then MC (Mitsubishi Corporation) has nurtured a number of partnerships leading to the various investments, a representative example is the power sector from coal plants to geothermal facilities. Now they have five field activities in the Philippines, namely: Machinery & Global Environmental Business, Chemicals, Metals & IFLD, Living Essentials, and Corporate Activities. Machinery & Global Environmental Business focuses on infrastructure such as water, ESCO, railway, elevator and automobiles. Chemicals stand for plastic business. Metals & IFLD includes ore mining business and real estate activities. Living Essentials includes investment with other company such as Mini Stop. The Corporate Activities deal with administrative and corporate social responsibility activities. Secondly, Mr. Ron gave a



presentation about Manila Water as an example of a successful Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in Asia. Manila Water is a company that was established by the Ayala Corporation, with a 10% financial support from MC. At present, the rate of MC's investment to Manila Water is

increasing. Before 1997, the water supply availability was 3.1 million customers in east zone of Metro Manila and non-revenue water held 63% because of illegal connections, leaks, low water pressure and poor customer service. In 1997, through a Public-Private Partnership, an arrangement wherein a private company will operate public infrastructure which is usually the sole responsibility of government was imported. Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System (MWSS) originally provided service for the whole Metro Manila. Eventually, water service for Metro Manila was divided, the west zone under Maynilad and the east zone under Manila Water. As MWSS was a public entity, there were many problems. Therefore Manila Water imported private personal management system, expand service coverage, improved service delivery, and increased operating efficiency. It resulted to the

following: water supply availability was increased at 6.2 million from 3.1million customers and non-revenue water decreased by 11% from 63%. Manila Water did focus not only waterworks, but also on wastewater treatment. The waterworks had higher order of priority than wastewater, so the plan of making seepage management and sewage treatment plants is on the way. Mr. Ron told that the experience cultivated in the Philippines will be transmitted to other Asian countries such as Vietnam and Indonesia.

Lastly, Ms. Charlotte presented about the Manila Branch's CSR activities. The latest research shows that the population of the Philippines is over 96.5 million and the average age is 23. Moreover, the country sets English as one of an official languages. The Manila branch of MC strengthens education and development of the youth to produce the best human asset as CSR activities. MC has scholarship programs and other movements to encourage youth to develop their talents. They also act after disasters through calamity funds, donations and volunteering.

The presentations were held in English, but Mr.Sakakura explained in Japanese the important points so that all students could understand the presentations which led the question and answer period to prolong the time.

(Note-taker: Hashimoto Mahiro, Photo-taker: Wang Qi)

-6. Interview with the travel agency HIS-

February 18th, 1000-1300

We interviewed a representative of a Japanese travel agency in Manila. The interview was aimed to understand the local people's business content and their value for work.

Interviewees were a Japanese leader and two local female employees (hereinafter referred to A and B). Person A works in the company for more than two years. Meanwhile, Person B works in the company for 3 months and is undergoing training as a newcomer. The common job for the two employees is to book the flight schedules. Person A takes charge of shop management and Person B handles airport to hotel transfers for tourists.

In regard to working environment, Leader said that his attitude about activity in foreign countries is "visitor to the utmost". It means that foreigners cannot match local people because a Japanese person is stranger to a new country, and mother tongue and culture are different. Therefore, "our company functions by local employees", he said. In regard to the reason for local person's application, Person A had stayed in Japan for a year and knew this firm. The firm expanded its operations to Manila, and because of this, Person A decided to send an application. Moreover, Person B studied tourism industry at a local university. Her desire to go to various countries is her primary reason why she chose tourism industry. In addition, "I especially want to go to Japan," she said. "I think they can work with high motivation, because they like traveling and Japan."

Then we talked about the job. In booking flight schedules, they have to handle two booking systems of airline companies. Therefore, they must undergo training as newcomers. In the case of studying and majoring Tourism in the Philippines, students generally conduct internship as part of the curriculum. Person B gained experience through on-the-job training, too. For that reason, she was able to learn her job fast, leader said.

Persons A and B said that they are satisfied with their current job and they want to work for a long time. This company requires experience and skills such as Japanese speaker and internship. I think they appropriately formed the skills, because they do not have complaints about work.

Although there are many papers about exploitation by multinational corporations, I did not feel such aspect in this interview. Personally, I was glad to meet them who like to travel, have value work and love Japan.

Reporter: Matsunaga Sinnosuke

-7.The Department of Foreign Affair-

February 19th, 0900-1100



The Yokohama National University delegation paid a visit to the DFA on 19th of February. Our group is welcomed by our contact person Mr. Von Ferrera, who also kindly coordinated his supervisor and arranged our seminar. Our seminar was held at the main conference room at FSI building, accompanied by Mr. Von Ferrera and his supervisor Ambassador Joaquin, 2 faculty members and students from UST.

Our seminar, titled “National Security Challenges of the Philippines”, started at 9:30am and was conducted by Mr. Julio S. Amador III, Foreign Affairs Research



Specialist of the Center for International Relations and Strategic Studies of the FSI.

The presentation consisted of the background knowledge of FSI, the landscape of Philippines’ international situation and the overview of national

security from both domestic and outside views.

First, Mr. Amador III introduced the function of FSI. FSI trains new officers of the DFA while it also serves as a research institute for the DFA. About 20 analysts work at the Center for International Relations and Strategic Studies. FSI also works as a

consulting agency for the DFA.

Then Mr. Amador explained the Security Challenges the Philippines faces from global, regional and domestic levels. First, he elaborated the geopolitical environments of the Philippines. Although the Philippines-US alliance was terminated, their ties are still a strong one. Japan also has strong economic ties with the Philippines and the Philippines is expecting more cooperation on security issues. The relation with China is a decisive one because China has an increasing weight on international society, but also has issues with Philippines, particularly on the protection of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs). The Philippines tries to maintain the balanced relation with South Korea, Russia, India and other ASEAN countries.

As for the domestic front, Mr. Amador mainly focused on the separatists' movement in Mindanao, corruption, and the gap between the rich and poor. Private armies and "freedom fighters" also exist in the remote provinces. The negotiation between the government and Muslim activists has made progress.



Mr. Amador also pointed out the challenges of global warming and climate change with disasters like Typhoon Haiyan which brought great damage to the local residents as well as the whole Philippines' economy, and the rising sea level may threaten the remote islands.

After the presentation, Mr. Amador answered some questions.

Q: We can see that protecting the OFWs has a great weight on the Philippines' policy-making. Could you elaborate the balance of China and Taiwan, and the response to Hong Kong?

A: Mr. Amador holds a viewpoint that the current sanction conducted by Hong Kong government does not have a great impact because it simply limits diplomatic passport holders. Filipinos working there bring more money back than spent there. He mentioned that Taiwan is the key area to Philippines because lots of Filipinos work there though Philippines follows the "One China Policy".

Q: Could you elaborate the measures to enhance the relationship between the Philippines and Japan?

A: Mr. Amador mentioned the Philippine-Japan EPA, the mutual economical investment, and the cooperation on defense security issues. High-level officials have also paid visit to each other. The Japanese culture and the Philippines' habitable environment also took part in enhancing the relationship.

Q: What do you think of the South China Sea issue, and what is your opinion on PM Abe's Value Oriented Diplomacy?

A: Mr. Amador answered that the Philippine government welcomes the help of Japan. The relationship between Philippine-Japan is not comparable as to the alliance such as Japan and US has, but



they wish to enhance the partnership based on democracy, rule of law, especially both countries are facing the similar threat.

Thanks to Mr. Amador for his presentation, we gained a better knowledge on Philippines' National Security. The seminar provided a valuable opportunity for students from different countries and backgrounds to get rid of their stereotypes and preconceptions for a while and to hear the real thoughts from a Filipino scholars. Moreover, from the seminar, we students acknowledged the difficulty as well as the importance of keeping an opened mind to the counterpart's viewpoint and neither debating nor shouting could solve the controversial issue. Only by expressing their concerns frankly and coequally could lead to mutual understanding, and approach to the solution.

Last but not least, we must pay tribute to the person who made this seminar successful. Ambassador Joaquin kindly approved our request; Mr. Amador contributed his valuable time to give us the wonderful presentation. Finally, we must offer special thanks to Mr. Von Ferrera, who gave a great support on our visit to DFA.

(Note-taker: Wang Qi, Photo-taker: Motoyoshi Yuki)

-8. Interview with Professor Harry L. Roque Jr.-

February 19th, 1400-1600



In the afternoon, February 19th, Professor Harry L. Roque Jr kindly accepted the interview our YNU team and gave a lecture named “How does international law work to maintain the peace in Asia”.

In the lecture, he showed his analysis based the diplomatic policy of Philippine.

The tension has been rising in the West Philippine Sea (South China Sea) and the Philippines tries to settle the disputes through the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). After the details about it, he stressed that in Asia, the political and economic powers are still most important factors and for the Philippines, it is difficult to cope with such issues alone. That’s why it is needed to create the framework to stabilize the current situation.

Based on his realistic stance, he does not support the idea that Philippine and China should separate the political issues and economic issues. Actually, China stopped importing some products from Philippine at the time. He concluded that it is important to create an environment to fulfill the compliance in Asia region.

(Note-taker: Motoyoshi Yuki, Photo-taker: Wang Qi)



-9.University of Philippines Visit-

February 19th, 1000-1600



On February 19th, Japanese undergraduate students majored in education and human science visited University of the Philippines and gave a presentation under the theme “Americanization - from the view of Japan and the Philippines”. The presentation was divided it into four topics: history, lifestyle, energy, and media.

1. History

They explain the history of Americanization in the Philippines and in Japan. In the Philippines, Spanish-American War occurred in 1898 and merger in the Philippines by the US. This is the beginning of Americanization. Spread of Americanization for example, McDonald’s, Coca-Cola, American brand and American pop culture and so on.

In Japan, Americanization started after World War II. In 1945, the US dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the war ended. Japan was governed by General Headquarter (GHQ). GHQ



implemented non-militarization, democratization, agricultural reform, and educational reform. In 1951, GHQ withdrew from Japan however, Japan has been the subject to great influence of the US.

2. Life style

The US has a big influence on lifestyles too, for example fashion, electronic equipment, such as Apple or Microsoft, as well as education. In the Philippines, higher English education has been accomplished. In the Philippines, the average score of TOEFL was 88, leading that of Japan, which was 70.



3. Energy

Before the 1960s, the main energy policy was hydroelectric power generation. In the 1960s, thermal power generation became the main energy policy. In 1973 when the oil crisis happened, the technology of nuclear power became more important. After 2011.3.11, there are no working nuclear power plants.

In the Philippines main energy policy is thermal power generation (use coal and petroleum), LNG, geothermal power generation and hydroelectric power generation. In 1976, the construction of Bataan nuclear power plant was started but in 1986, the Aquino Administration decided not to start the operation.

There were three main points on Philippines' and Japan's energy policy. First, both Japan and the Philippines introduced nuclear power plants in the 1970s. Second, the ratio of nuclear power in the total power generation is 30% in Japan (before March 11 Earthquake and Tsunami) and 0% in the Philippines. Finally, currently no nuclear power plants are in operation in both Japan and the Philippines.

4. Media

In Japan, the user of Twitter and Facebook increase dramatically. And US also affects the world through movie, music, Disney and so forth.

After the presentation, we discussed under the topic "What are the merits and demerits about Americanization?" We



were divided into three groups and YNU students and UP students were mixed and discussed.

My group discussed about the influence on education of the Americanization mainly.

In the Philippines, since mathematics and scientific classes are accomplished in English, so the lack of English skill might lead to a problem of low understanding in such subjects. So, UP students said that it was important that making much of education by the mother tongue (Tagalog) more. But most Japanese students in my group think that the English education should be begun as much early as possible.

When Japanese discuss something with people of each country, many Japanese cannot give an opinion because they cannot use English well. The language influences the life of the person directly. People think that American product is good thing and buy it on their first look. The Filipino wants to have white skin like the American have, so the supermarket is lined with whitening products.

(Note-taker: Okuhara Yuka, Photo-taker: Akahane Toshiya)

-10.UST & YNU joint session-

February 19th, 1800-2030



YNU and UST conducted a joint study session on 19 February 2014 at the Thomas Aquinas Research Complex of the UST campus. Dr. Marilu R. Madrunio, Dean of the UST Graduate School, delivered the opening remarks. In her speech, Dr. Madrunio pointed out the concept of a “Borderless World”, citing the strong partnership of Japan and the Philippines as well as UST and YNU. After the welcome remarks, Prof. Hiromi Kabashima introduced the members of the YNU delegations.

There were two lecture presentations during the study session. The first one was on “Foreign Aid and Governance”, presented by Dr. Takaaki Kobayashi of YNU. His lecture discussed the changing landscape of development cooperation and introduced the concept of emerging economies. From the traditional ODA partners and organizations, new



development partners emerged, mostly non-DAC members, private and non-government organizations and countries under the South-South cooperation.

The second presentation was on “Going Backward: Understand Reverse Logistics – The Philippine Setting” by Dr. Enrico Torres of the UST Graduate School. In his presentation, he mentioned that reverse logistics promote value recovery, remarketing and recycling of goods. He also pointed out that

reverse logistics maximizes the resources “product life”. An open forum was conducted after the two presentations. The certificates were also awarded to the YNU delegations before the joint study session was concluded. The universities, YNU and UST, conducted a joint study session on 19 February 2014 at the Thomas Aquinas Research Complex of the UST campus. Dr. Marilu R. Madrunio, Dean of the UST Graduate School, delivered the opening remarks. In her speech, Dr. Madrunio pointed out the concept of a “Borderless World”, citing the strong partnership of Japan and the Philippines as well as UST and YNU. After the welcome remarks, Prof. Hiromi Kabashima introduced the members of the YNU delegation.

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-11. Philippine Rice Research Institute (PhilRice)-

February 20th, 1130-1230

On February 20th, we visited PhilRice (Philippine Rice Research Institute) with students of the University of Santo Tomas. On our way to PhilRice, we saw fewer buildings and more rice fields and forests. Then one of the



students of UST talked to me, saying, “Look at those mango trees.” I saw mango trees with fruits for the first time. He informed me that they can harvest mango fruits twice a year. “I’ve never had such a delicious mango so I envy you,” I said. We had a little time for discussion about the activities of PhilRice and agriculture in the Philippines because we were late behind the schedule. I was looking forward to learning here so I wish we could have more time. Before we went there, I asked them seven questions which were connected with agriculture and Japan because I had been very interested



in agriculture. Those seven questions are:

1. What kind of rice is mainly grown in the Philippines?
2. While the demand for tastier rice is now increasing in Japan, can you find the same trend in the public?
3. How has the PhilRice launched research and development on the disaster resistant rice and the rice to increase crop yields?
4. I also want to know the general stance for the GM products in the Philippines.
5. Nowadays, it is serious that young people working as farmers are decreasing in Japan, can you say the Philippines have the same problem? Do you have any public policy to give people incentive to work as farmers?

6. Japan is now involved in the Trans-Pacific Partnership negotiation. The Japanese agricultural structure will be reformed sooner or later by the TPP. After the TPP negotiation is completed, do you think the relationship between the Philippines and Japan will be changed on the agricultural trade?

7. What kind of processed food made of rice in the Philippines? We sometimes have rice cake (MOCHI), rice dumplings wrapped in bamboo leaves, and breads made of rice powder, for example. Rice left over may be given pigs as feed.



At PhilRice, we had a summary presentation; most of Filipinos love rice and they eat rice every meal, they have many kinds of products made from rice and so on. Next, Mr. Ruben B. Miranda, Chief SRS / Head, Technology Management Services, told us the answers to questions.5 and 6 above. About question No.5, the Philippines may not have the same problem for young farmers since agriculture is still the backbone of the economy. He said “Evidently, we are still far from full mechanization because we still have plenty of agricultural labor, although the number young students enroll in agricultural courses are decreasing. In fact, PhilRice has a continuing program on ‘Young Farmers Exchange Program with Japan’ every year. Majority of the farming family in the Philippines inherits farming as a valuable business. Retirees are also



more often venture back in agri-business. Out of school youths are also engaged in farming. For now, we have plenty of young farmers that will succeed our aging farmers”. As for question No.6, in 2015 trade liberalization among the Southeast Asian countries will be

implemented. This means that there will be an open trade of goods and services creating a very stiff competition. In his analysis, the Philippines and Japan will have

stronger ties on agricultural trade as Japan continuously supports the Philippines in trade. However, with the trade liberalization, other commodities from neighboring countries may penetrate Japan offering cheaper goods and services. When this happens, agricultural trade will likely change the volume of goods coming from the Philippines as a result of open trade that may affect the trading relationship of the two countries. We could also see the research institutes and rice fields which are experimented by various situations.

(Note-taker: Kusama Yukiko, Photo-taker: Akahane Toshiya)

-12. Pantabangan Dam-

February 20th, 1530-1630



We visited Pantabangan Dam on February 20th at 3pm. It took us two hours to get there from the PhilRice Office. We entered the main entrance where was guarded quite strictly. The views from both sides of the dam were very beautiful. This dam was so big that it took us 20 minutes to go from the main entrance to the office. Along the way to the office, there were a few of houses of the locals here. Those houses were small and made from wood and vinyl. It seems that it is convenient to live here because there is no supermarket to buy necessities.

The office is quite small and was decorated simply. In the media hall, there were a lot of photos of Pantabangan Dam taken from 1971 when it was firstly constructed until now. We took some pictures with the managers here and then received a DVD about this dam as a study documentary.

(Note-taker: DAO THI THANH HUYEN, Photo-taker:Nozaki Taira)

-13. Subic New Container Port Terminal-

February 21th, 0930-1300



In the morning of 21st February, we went to Subic Bay Freeport Zone. First, an official of the Subic Bay Freeport Zone gave a presentation. The Freeport Zone was originally a US naval base from 1909 to 1992. Eventually, it was returned to the Philippines after the Senate rejected the treaty that would extend the lease of Subic Bay as a naval base and the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo. The Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority (SBMA) was organized during the Aquino Administration on March 13, 1992. SBMA is the operating and implementing arm of the government of the Philippines in developing the Subic Bay Freeport into a self-sustainable industrial, commercial, financial, investment and academe center. It aims to generate employment opportunities in and around the Freeport Zone, and to attract and promote foreign productive investment. The Chairman and Administrator, Roberto V. Garcia, said that SBMA was authorized to govern the Zone as if it were a local government. A choice investment site of over 1,500 local and foreign investors, the Freeport Zone has a cumulative committed investment of more than US\$8.4 million and workforce of more than 90,000 in 2012. Furthermore, there are existing national plans to develop the corridor of Subic Seaport-Clark airport into a globally competitive logistics hub for the efficient movement of people, goods, services, and

date in partnership with the private sector.

After the presentation, we had a tour of the Freeport Zone's facilities. There were a lot of foreign companies, special equipment and facilities and infrastructure that can support a wide range of businesses. I thought that the facilities in the Zone are newer than those located out of the Freeport zone.

(Note-taker: Nozaki Taira, Photo-taker: Okuhara Yuka)

-14. Sea Turtle Conservation Center-

February 20th, 1200-1245



During the noon, we visited the Sea Turtle Conservation Center in Morong Pawikan, Sea turtle are in endangered situation all over the world and the conservation program is implemented in this center by locals who work as volunteers. After the lecture about the current situation and attempt by this center, we experienced the releasing of turtles into the sea.

(Note-taker: Motoyoshi Yuki, Photo-taker: Wang Qi)

-15. Bataan Nuclear Power Plant-

February 20th, 1530-1630



On February 21st, we visited the Bataan Nuclear Power Plant. We became interested with the nuclear power plant because a day before the trip, an accident occurred in the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant.

First, we learned about nuclear power generation. There are a lot of ways to generate electricity, such as wind power, hydroelectric power, and thermal power. Nuclear power generation is the most efficient way of generating electricity since a lot of electricity can be generated by using just a little uranium. This power generation process also emits a small amount of carbon dioxide. Many important government officials supported it.



Second, we heard about the history of the Bataan Nuclear Power Plant. In 1984, the nuclear power plant was completed during the Marcos Administration. It cost US\$2.3 billion to build the nuclear power plant. In 1986, the Aquino Administration came into office, and President Aquino

concluded that the nuclear power plant was not safe because there was an active fault

under the nuclear power plant and an active volcano near to it. So she did not give permission to start the operation of the nuclear power plant. Finally, nuclear fuel was not carried into the nuclear power plant.

After the presentation, we had a guided tour of the facilities inside the Bataan Nuclear Power Plant. This nuclear power plant was safe to go into because nuclear fuel has never been carried into and it was very hot inside the plant. The machines in this plant were old and



looked similar to that of Japanese nuclear power plants. We could understand the mechanism of nuclear power generation well by observing at the actual facilities.

After our nuclear power plant tour, we paid a visit to Provincial Government of Bataan. The speech from the Government of Bataan was delivered by Vice Governor Efren Pascual. Furthermore, we watched the video about the culture and feature of Bataan.

(Note-taker: Nozaki Taira, Photo-taker: Okuhara Yuka)

-16.City Tour and Intramuros-

February 22th, 1500-1800



February 23rd, after went to hiking at Bataan,we returned to Manila and enjoyed the city tour here. The first place was San Agustin Church – the oldest Roman Catholic church in the Philippines. It is known as the Church of Saint Paul, the first church of Augustinian Order built in 1574 and it was declared as a UNESCO World Heritage in 1994. When we arrived at this church, there had been a wedding ceremony there but unfortunately we were not allowed to get inside the church. The huge door was made by wood and was carved subtly.

Then we left for another place called Manila Metropolitan Cathedral, which is officially named Basilica of the Immaculate Conception. Because of being damaged by typhoons and earthquakes, it was reconstructed eight times and the present cathedral was completed in 1958. We could not get inside this cathedral because it was being renovated. Next to the cathedral is the Palacio del Gobernador, the state residence of the Governor of the



Philippines during the Spanish period.

In the opposite side of Manila Metropolitan Cathedral, there is a statue called Plaza de Roma or formally called Plaza Mayor. This is a bronze monument of Carlos IV for the introduction of smallpox vaccine. There were some European tourists around there. We took a lot of pictures and bought some souvenirs there from some street sellers.

After that, we went to Postigo del Palacio, which is famous for being the gate that a National Hero Jose Rizal passed through from Fort Santiago to his execution at Bagumbayan. There were footprints of Jose Rizal leading from Fort Santiago to Bagumbayan. The spaces between each footprint were small because it is said that Jose Rizal went to his execution with chains on his feet.



Our tour guide told us the story about Jose Rizal, the National Hero of the Philippines, about his marriage right before the execution and the way how he was killed. We also visited the execution square. There were a lot of bronze statues which depicted the moment of Jose Rizal's execution. The Spanish forced the Filipino soldiers to kill their national hero. There was only one ball at all and the Filipino soldiers could not know that if there was ball in their guns or not. This is a really cruel way of killing.

On the bus of city tour, we passed through many places and offices such as Philippine National Bank, the Embassy of America, National Library, Luneta Park, and Manila Hotel. We also took a walk around the Luneta Park, saw the Big Flag Tower of Manila. On the way back to hotel, the tour guide told us a lot about the Jeepney and the social ranking in Philippines. Our bus went along the coast so we could also view the beautiful sunset of Manila.

(Note-taker: DAO THI THANH HUYEN, Photo-taker: Wang Qi)

-17.Asian Development Bank-

February 24th, 0900-1200



On the morning of February 24, we visited the Asian Development Bank in Ortigas Center, Pasig City. First, a brief presentation on the functions and initiatives of ADB made by Mr. Alfredo Garcia, IVP National Consultant. This was followed by a presentation by Dr.Satoru Araki on the role of taxation in international development named “International Tax Policy and Administration”. Mr. Jude Anthony also presented a lecture named “Briefing on ADB’s Energy Strategy and Policy” elaborated about some of ADB's initiatives on infrastructure, particularly on the energy sector.



(Note-taker: MERIEL HAILEY, Photo-taker: Akahane Toshiya)

-18.NEDA-

February 24th, 1430-1550



In the afternoon of February 24, 2014, the YNU delegation visited the Regional Development Staff (RDS) of the National Economic and Development Authority. A video on the brief history and mandates of NEDA was shown to the delegates, followed by the presentation on the functions of RDS as a department. Ms. Kristine M. Villarino of the Land Use and Physical Planning Division explained and discussed the functions and current initiatives of the RDS, which includes mainstreaming of DRR in local development planning, the updating of National Physical Framework Plan, as well as the updating of the Philippine Development Plan and its corresponding regional plans. The planning framework in the different levels of government was also explained and its relationship to implementation, budgeting and monitoring activities. Dir. Remedios S. Endencia, head of the RDS, answered some inquiries about the Philippine Development Plan, the relationship of the department with local governments in terms of city/urban planning and the existence of a National Land Plan for the country.

(Note-taker: MERIEL HAILEY, Photo-taker: Akahane Toshiya)

VI: Individual reports

-Motoyoshi Yuki-

I want to express my gratitude to join this amazing programme and thank for all who are involved in it. Actually, for most of us including me, this was the first time to visit



Philippines and I was really looking forward to visiting there. I had learned about the Philippines from the viewpoint of international law and politics when I was chosen as a member of this programme.

However, there was no denying that they were one-sided and superficial. In this report, I want to focus on two places which gave me deep knowledge and motivation for my own work.

First, in FSI we got a beneficial lecture from the specialist of diplomacy and it showed how to manage the current situation in Asia. It is said that the circumstances between Philippine and China resemble ones between Japan and China. From this point of view, the close inspection of the diplomatic policy by the Philippine government will give important suggestion for Japan.

Second, we visited Payatas and saw the slum there. I knew that such an extreme poverty is in the world but this was a first time to experience. Through the visit, I was greatly shocked at the worse situation than I had imagined and I could not help feeling the contradiction between the splendid buildings in the city centre and that slum.

On this trip, I could find many things that I had never had. Not only for my research but also for my life, these discoveries will be useful. I want to seek an answer for the questions that were posed by this visit



and spend my lifetime to make current systems function well and make people who are in hard status much happier.

Finally, I would like to take this occasion to thank UST professors and students who gave us warm stay and support. Thank you very much.

-Matsunaga Sinnosuke-

I mainly research on tourism.

I could deeply understand tourism in the Philippines because everyone courteously provided explanations. I knew the difference between academic papers and the existing condition. In addition, I felt the Philippine hospitality during this training.



Although I have poor ability, utilizing this experience for my graduation thesis, I want to contribute to the developments of Philippines and tourism.

-Wang Qi-



After the 4-hour flight, our plane landed at the Narita international airport. Finally my life has switched from “Manila Mode” back to the “Tokyo Mode”. When I got back to school, I tried to hug a friend I haven’t seen for a long time, he looked frightened and rejected it. That particular moment, I really missed the “Manila Mode”. Sometimes I got the question “How was your trip to Philippines?” I couldn’t answer until now: It was a trip both tiresome and exciting; both moving and confusing, it was a trip which provided an opportunity to discover both the Philippines and myself.

In order to enrich our field work, the schedule we planned was extremely tight. The next morning after we landed at Manila, some of our members had to get up really early to visit Payatas, which turned out to be a valuable experience to witness the great gap between the rich and poor in the Philippines. We nearly spent 12 hours on moving to Subic, but on the other side, only because of this long distance journey, we were able to visit the PhilRice, the Pantabangan Dam, and the Yokohama Tires. The process may be tough, but the outcome was worth every effort.

During our entire trip, professors and students from UST gave us a great deal of support and we were deeply touched by their kindness and hospitality. During our stay, we are lucky enough to experience the kind-hearted character of Filipinos, like the staff at Yokohama Tire who waited our delegation late in the night. At the same time, I somehow get confused at Philippines’ politics. During our visit to DFA, our presenter Mr. Amador said it is OK that the relation with Hong Kong keeps freezing because the number of Filipinos living there is limited, but there are at least 200 thousand Filipinos working there. It took 10 years to decide the location of the Bataan Nuclear Power Plant and it was finally built at a volcanic place. My Chinese nationality may give me a weak position to say this, but I think it may be concluded to the lack of rule of law which gives the leaders a greater power on decision-making.

This is my very first chance to visit Philippines or other Southeast Asian countries. Their recent rapid development rate has drawn the whole world's attention. This field-work trip gave me a great opportunity to discover the real face of the Philippines: behind the shiny achievement of economic growth, problems like inequality and pollution still exist in the shadow. More importantly, I also had a chance to discover myself. I really wished I attended this field-work more early.



Finally, I would like to pay my sincerest tribute to people who made this trip successful: Prof. Kabashima, who lead the whole team with extreme patience and experience; Prof. Tiu and friends from UST, who spent their valuable time to accompany us; Ms. Hailey, our indispensable shadow leader; and of course Mr. Motoyoshi, who made our trip smooth with the well-planned organization.

-Guo Jia-



In 2012, the period just before I came to Japan, my family and friends kept asking me if I would be safe in Japan in consideration of the relationship between China and Japan that time. And I kept answering that I will be fine because I had learned Japanese for 8 years and had some Japanese friends so I knew about the Japanese culture. This time, however, is different. I didn't know anything except their bananas and mangos before I went to Philippines. Actually I was a little worried about my trip to the Philippines considering the fact that the relationship between China and Philippines didn't get well like the relationship between China and Japan, especially when I heard the news saying that the Hong Kong government stopped the short-period-business-visa-free service for

Filipinos and some Chinese were arrested in Manila for illegal residence a month ago before I went to Philippines.

But things turned out to prove that my worries were unnecessary. No matter where we went, the Filipinos greeted us warmly with a big smile on their face regardless of your nationality.

The Philippines is a tropical country which is very different from countries like Japan. The temperature in Philippines is around 27 °C while that of Japan is just around 5°C and we were told by a local friend that in the Philippines they didn't



have winter or autumn, which truly surprised me. Rice is a main food in Philippines like Japan. The only thing they have in the Philippines is pasta and burger. The Filipinos also love fried chicken but they like barbeque more. The Filipinos love fish like Japanese do, though fish in Philippines lives in the river and fish in Japan lives in the sea. My favorite food in Philippines is definitely mango. The mangos in Philippines are so fresh and they have two kinds of mangos in Philippines. One is the traditional mango that tastes sweet and can be bought in supermarket in Japan, the other one is green mango which tastes both sweet and a little sour. I like them both.

The scenery of Philippines was very beautiful. They have tropical plant like palm trees and mango trees which I have never seen before. You can also see some Spanish style constructions while walking along the streets, which make you feel like being in Europe. The hotel where I lived located in a relatively developed area near the CBD of Metro Manila. While I went out and walked along the street, it feels like I was in a modern city of a developed country. But I heard that lots of Filipinos were still suffering from hunger, which means that the gap between rich and poor was huge in Philippines.

Although it was a short visit of just ten days, the country of Philippines impressed me in various aspects. I really wish that I could have another chance to visit Philippines again!

-Okuhara Yuka-

Through a seminar I learned about international collaboration and read some article about education and the poverty of developing countries. Through this trip I was able to observe the present conditions of the developing country which I could never see in Japan. I knew that looking reality was totally different from reading an article. It is certain that this trip is the very good experience.



It became the very good stimulation that I was able to go with graduate students, foreign students and different student of my department. I learned a lot of things from them.

There was presentation in English in many scenes, I had a hard time in understanding it, but I want learn English more and discuss many people by it.

I want to thank the people whom I met in the Philippines. I want to make use of this experience for my learning in the future.

-Kosaka Yuri-

フィリピン研修に参加して、様々な新しい知識を得、貴重な体験ができた。サントトマス大学の学生と交流することで、フィリピンの文化やタガログ語を学ぶことができたし、様々なプレゼンテーションを英語で聴講することによって、英語力も向上する



ことができたと思う。私が、特に感銘を受けたところは、パヤタス、JICA フィリピン事務所、アジア開発銀行に尋ねることができたことである。途上国経済や開発経済にもともと興味があった私にとって、パヤタスで実際に貧富の差を感じ、上記2つの場所でどのような支援、政策を行っているのかというプレゼンテーションを聴講できたことはすごく良い体験となった。フィリピンで出会った人々とのつながりや学んだことを大切に、次へと活かしたい。

-Kusama Yukiko-



Without many people's solid support, my study trip would not have gone well. I'm grateful to you all. From the beginning I wondered whether I could arrive at Narita airport, because we had too much snow in the central area of Japan. I took the extremely crowded *Shinkansen* which had three times more passengers than usual to *Ueno* station and I had a longer travel time. At last I managed to arrive at Narita airport

only about an hour late! I felt it was a miracle to be able to get to my flight in time. Therefore, I thought I had to make the most out of my field study trip to the Philippines.

When I went to HIS, I was taught that "Our warm smiles make everyone happy. Don't be afraid to fail and keep challenging everything." In fact, most of the students in the Philippines talked to me with a smile and it made me cheerful. In Japan we treat people in an unfriendly manner. I think I would like to salute everyone benignly.

I have a passionate concern for agriculture so I was looking forward to visiting PhilRice. I could learn the agricultural situations of the Philippines especially rice and the relationship between the Philippines and Japan.

This trip was held by the Department of International Politics. Though I belong in the Department of Science and Engineering, I took part in it. I think it is a meaningful way to study a wide range of courses regardless of department whichever we belong in. It is helpful for us to take wide views. I think that we can say the same thing regardless of nationality. We should cooperate with each other from global level to local level. I would like to do my best to improve our society for the future.



Finally, I would like to appreciate this valuable tour program and I'd like to express my sincerest thanks. Mr. Tiu, thank you for helping me to ask some questions in PhilRice. Ms. Kabashima, thank you for giving me valuable opportunities. Ms. Suto, thank you for supporting us. Mr. Motoyoshi, thank you for bringing us together and supporting me in PhilRice. Ms. Hailey, thank you for teaching me a lot of things about the Philippines and taking care of me. And thank you very much to everyone, I would like to treasure our relationships.

-Nozaki Taira-

I decided to go to the Philippines because I have not been to developing countries and I wanted to see the current situation of these countries. Also, I'm interested in the activities of Japanese companies in foreign countries. So it was very good for me to visit some Japanese companies. There were a lot of impressive events in the Philippines.



First, we had a Payatas tour. I had studied Smokey Valley in Payatas in advance, but I faced more severe realities of people who live in Payatas than I had imagined. I saw their houses which looked very fragile. I heard that it cost Php10,000 to build one of the houses. I was surprised to hear that. There were some stores, however, many flies swarmed over the fish and meat in the stores. I thought that living conditions were unsanitary. After going around, we had a discussion on Payatas. I learned the advantages and disadvantages of Smokey Valley. People search garbage in the area and can receive a regular income. On the other hand, some people suffer from skin disease. Also, I heard that a lot of people could not help coming closer to Smokey Valley because of poverty. I thought that the government should reflect their opinions in the national administration more and they should unite to have a great influence on government.

Second, I had difficulty in speaking, reading and listening to English. Everywhere we went to, we had an English presentation. This was an opportunity so I could practice English listening. On February 19, we went to the University of the Philippines (UP) and the University of Santo Tomas (UST), and interacted with the students. In UP, we discussed the advantages and disadvantages of Americanization. In the discussion, I could express my view on the subject in English. It was a very valuable experience for me. In the UST, we had two classes. In the classes, I talked about various topics with the students in English and made friends with them. I was very glad to get along with people in the Philippines for the first time. I am confident that I improved my English in this trip. I will study English much harder from now on.

In the Philippines, I have learned many important things and had many experiences. I'll never forget them. Also, I visited many places, and met many people. The people I met were very kind. I appreciate their kindness deeply.

-Hashimoto Mahiro- (In Japanese)

フィリピン研修に参加したいと思った理由は大学主催の学習目的でかつ団体行動の海外研修だったからだった。単なる学生の海外旅行では見て回ることでできない企業や場所を訪問し、得られない経験を重ねる事が出来た。学部1年の間に参加できて本当に良かったと思う。専門的な知識獲得や英語学習への強い動機づけとなる良い機会だったと振り返る。



ひとえにフィリピンは強烈だった。雪の残る日本の空気を運ぶ飛行機から降り立った時の熱気、空港の両替所で初めてぼろぼろのペソを手にした時、ぎゅう詰めミニバンタクシーでホテルへ向かう夜道に日本では考えられない運転の粗さや交通マナーを見た時に、フィリピンにやってきたんだという感慨がわいた。言葉でマニラの交通渋滞は深刻だと知ってはいたが、実際に過密なスケジュールを車移動の最中に渋滞に巻き込まれ、たくましく路側帯で鶏を飼い、バイクがぎりぎり通る中央線を物売りが行きかうさまを見るのとは迫力が違った。スラム街パヤタスで隣家の煮炊きの煙を浴びながらインタビューしたその日に、高級ビジネス街でプレゼンを受けると重みが押し掛かってきた。マクドナルドより店舗の多いジョリビーというファストフード店や、350ml 缶ビールが1本約50円という物価、同じ米食文化なのに肉や果実の量がとても多いなど、食生活でも驚きの連続だった。

大学院生が中心に訪問する企業や官庁、施設のアポを取って聞いた内容を研究に活かすというのが主旨であるが、学部生の身では浅学ゆえ予備知識も不足していて、ついて行って訳知り顔で話を聞くことがほとんどだった。英語で行われるプレゼンテーションは、しかし全部が全部わからないわけではなかった所以我は1度英語で質問をした。こうして書くのは、全く誇るのではなく、正直に恥ずべきだと、心残りだからである。フィリピンの公用語であるという限りでなくアカデミックな場の共通語である英語が苦手だということの損失、仮に英語が苦手でも受け皿となる知識さえあればもっと吸収できたと実感したこと、質問を積極的に行うことでより実りある学習になると理解したことで、これから

もっと頑張ろうと素直に発奮した。異論はあろうが、この体験は貴重な海外研修での失敗経験として、学部1年という早い段階に経験しておいてよかったと捉えたいと思う。

フィリピンに来て日本を再確認することが多かった。日本食レストランを探すというだけの意味ではなく、日本企業の海外進出や日本人の先達の活躍が自然と目に入り、感嘆した。往来する日本車や見知ったコンビニ店などの多さに驚いた。この功績に甘えているだけではいけないのではないかと強く感じた。忘れられない日本の再確認がある。UPの学生が問題提起として、フィリピンでは母語でない英語によって講義中心の教育を行うために、理科科目の授業についてこられない生徒が増えていると言うのだ。日本でグローバル人材の育成だと声高に叫ばれているのは、母国語による教育というフィリピンのナショナリズムと理科教育が求めてやまないものが、すでにあるからということの裏返しに過ぎないようなのだ。英語が課題だと思っていたし、このプログラムを通して再認識したけれど、どこかフィリピンの現状を知ったうえで顧みる余裕があってもよいのかなと考えた。

-DAO THI THANH HUYEN-



It has been 1 week since I returned Japan from the 10-day study trip in the Philippines. 10-day trip was too short for me, I still want to know more, discover more about this beautiful country and its friendly people.

It was very lucky for me that I could take part in this program. Actually this program was not for undergraduate students but for master course students, but this year is the first time undergraduate student like me could apply for this study trip. I'm Vietnamese so I want to go to some Asian developing countries to know how they are similar and how they are different from my country.

The very first thing I gained from this trip is the hospitality of the Filipinos. After

arriving at NAIA, we received one jasmine flower necklace for each one of us. The smell was so good that I forgot all the exhaustion after a long flight. Then we visited The University of Santo Tomas (UST) and The University of Philippines (UP), attended in some classes of UST. The Filipino students were very friendly. They talked with us like we've known each other for a long time and made we laugh with their funny jokes. I discovered that the Filipinos have a great sense of humor and they are fond of taking pictures. Thanks to that we took a lot of funny pictures and made so many unforgettable memories.

The second thing is the huge gap between the rich and the poor here. We stayed at a hotel called The Charter House, located in Makati, Metro Manila – one of the most luxurious cities in Philippines. There are several large shopping malls here, 5 Greenbelts, 2 Landmarks, 5 Glorietta. They are connected and it'll be taken all day long or 2 days to go shopping here. At first I was surprised of the development of the Philippines. It's kind of similar to Vietnamese urban areas now with the tall buildings, fast-food, and globalization. But when we visited the Old Manila, there are still a lot of poor people. They live in some houses made from cardboard, metal or vinyl which can't even handle a strong wind.

I was also surprised by the improvement of transportation here. Motorbikes were banned running on the Metropolitan area and Car must follow a coding-scheme based on their number plates which restricts vehicle use. Beside, the Filipinos have a so cool transportation which is the Jeepney. There was a large number of Jeeps which were left by American soldiers after leaving from Philippines. The Filipinos converted them and made them into an effective mean of transportation. It was a pity that we couldn't board on a Jeepney because of our strict schedule.

We have visited a lot of organization and offices such as the Philippine Stock



Exchange, Intellectual Property Office, JICA, Bataan Nuclear Power Plant, Yokohama

Tires and Subic Freeport. At each place, we met the employees, managers, watched their presentations and asked questions so we could understand their works, their activities, and their passions. It can be told that the Philippines urban areas are developing rapidly. Foreign-affiliated organizations have been investigating on not only economy, trade but also on education and infrastructure. Examples include the clean water plan of Mitsubishi Corporation and the Road Plan of Asian Development Bank

This study trip means a lot to me. This is the first time I attended a program like this. The other attendances are from different faculties and different school years, but we've learnt a lot from each other. We also had time to discuss or review about some issues and the other common things like shopping, eating and so on. I've made so many Japanese friends as well as Filipino friends. And the most important thing is I've gained a lot of knowledge about the Philippines and about urban development of an Asian country. I hope I will have chance to attend in this kind of program to travel more and learn more.

Prof. Kabashima, Prof. Kobayashi, graduating seniors, the other attendances and all the Filipino friends, thank you so much for all your support.

-OTOGONBAYAR SOYOLMAA-



impressed me.

I was very happy that I could participate the Study trip to the Philippines and it was a great experience for me. Although it was just a ten day trip, I learned a lot of things from this trip and there were many things that surprised or

First, I got surprised most by the large gap between the rich and the poor. We visited

the Payatas dumpsite on our first day in the Philippines. The people who live there only get about 200 pesos (400 yen) a day by working a whole day on that garbage. It was a low wage compared to Japanese who gets 800 yen an hour by working as a part-timer. But when we came to Makati, we saw a totally different situation. There were many skyscrapers, maybe more than Tokyo, and stylish people. Makati was just like a city of a developed country. I was really impressed how beautiful Makati City was. But at the same time, I got surprised greatly on how big the gap between the rich and the poor is.

Second, I was also impressed with the transportation system. The main public transportation in the Metro Manila is Jeepneys which were originally made from U.S military jeeps left over from WWII. Jeepney has an open rear door and it can stop anywhere which is really convenient. At the same time, it also causes traffic jam. It seemed to me that the traffic jam in the Metro Manila is really heavy. When we visited NEDA, the specialist explained to us the measures that they are taking to address the traffic jam. Among those measures, I really liked the restriction based on the number of the car's license plate. For example, the car that has a license plate which is started with 1 or 2, can't be used on Monday and the one that started with 3 or 4 can't be used on Tuesday so on. According to the specialist, this restriction helped reduce the traffic jam by 20%.

In conclusion, the study trip to the Philippines was amazing. In ten days, we visited many places such as JICA, Payatas, The PSE, University of Santo Tomas and PhiRice etc and learned a lot of things. Also, we observed how the Philippines is



developing quickly with the help of Japanese aid and other developed countries. I really liked the Philippines, especially the people. Filipinos are very friendly and I hope I will visit the Philippines again someday.

-Meriel Hailey-

Coming home as a participant of the 2014 YNU Philippine Fieldtrip was both an interesting and memorable experience. Through this trip, I was able to have a different perspective of the development in my country which I haven't seen while I was working for the government. Aside from identifying some of the major causes that hindered the development of some sectors in the Philippines, I realized that proposed



solutions contained in plans, programs and projects will not be good enough if the current leaders of the country don't have political will, have vested interests which will not benefit the common good and don't have a mindset for long term goals. In return, Filipino citizens like me should not only be dependent in the government but must also do something to help the government implement its development initiatives.

I would like to thank Prof. Kabashima and Prof. Kobayashi for giving me the opportunity to join this fieldtrip, as well as to the Infrastructure Management Program (IMP) Office and Prof. Araki for the support. I would also like to express my warmest appreciation to the members of the YNU delegation, especially to Motoyoshi-san and Ouki-san for being good leaders during the trip. Special thanks to Kusama-san (Yukiko) for teaching me a lot of things about Japan and Japanese culture while she was my roommate during the 10-day trip. Maraming, maraming salamat po.

VII: List of Agencies and Organizations

Organization	Adress	Contact Person	Telephone/E-mail
Salt Pyatas Foudation Philippines	Unit 211 PM Apartment, 24 Mtalimo St, Diliman, Quezon Ciity	Ms. Yumi Otsuki	+63 2332-8415
Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines	28 Upper McKinley Road, McKinley Hill Town Center Fort Bonifacio, Taguig	Ms. Marilou Elacio	(+63-2) 238-6300 local 205
The Philippine Stock Exchange	Philippine Stock Exchange Plaza Ayala Triangle, Ayala Avenue, Makati	Ms. Princess Dy-anne Claveria	(+63-2) 819-4100
Mitsubishi Coporation	14th Floor, L.V. Locsin Building, 6752 Ayala Avenue corner Makati Avenue, Makati		
Department of Foreign Affairs	Roxas Boulevard, Pasay City	Mr. Von Ryan Ferrera, Foreign Service Institute	(+63-2)-834-4000
PhiRice	Science City of Muñoz, 3119 Nueva Ecija	Ms. Guada Miranda, Head of Visitors's Office	(+63-44)-456-0277 local 527
Subic New Container Port Terminal	SBMA Chairman Roberto V. Garcia	Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority, Administration Building, Bldg. 229	(+63-47)-252-4000 (+63-47)-252-4004
Asian Development Bank	6 ADB Avem Mandaluyong City, 1550	Mr. Tsuka Maekawa	(+63)2632-5875
National Economic and Development Authority	12 Saint Josemaria Escriva Dr, Ortigas Center, Pasig City, 1605	Ms. Aurora Collants Ms.Rachelle Cerera	(+63)2631-2165