

1: Cuba. | Open Library

panama corporation law. law 32 of on corporations law no. 9 (of 2nd july) decree of (of 3rd june) provisions regarding the public registry.

This reform shall be welcomed because it narrows the gap which had appeared between arbitration practice in France, reflected by a modern case law favourable to arbitration procedure, and French legislation. By integrating a number of case-law principles, this reform provides foreign practitioners with an easier access to French arbitration laws and will enable France, and particularly Paris, to remain a leading international arbitration centre. With this in mind, the reform improves speed, transparency and good faith in the conduct of the arbitration proceedings. We shall briefly present the highlights of this major reform for each type of regime: Generally, the reform may be considered as relaxing the validity requirements for arbitration clauses but also as providing for stricter validity requirements for arbitration agreements. For example, the requirement of a document in writing new Article did not previously exist for arbitration agreements. Moreover, the principle of the autonomy of the arbitration agreement, in other words, that the validity of the arbitration agreement is not affected by the invalidity of the agreement in which it is inserted, is now written into Article As regards the allocation of powers between judicial courts and the arbitral tribunal, an important clarification that had long been established by case law is inserted at Article The Arbitration Proceedings Article consecrates the principle whereby: This principle, which encourages the parties to act in good faith from a procedural standpoint, had already been confirmed by case law on many occasions for instance, Cour de cassation, 1st Civil Chamber, May 28, , no. Another significant change should be welcomed: The Arbitral Award A few details of interest for practitioners: Also, the time limit for requesting a rectification of a material error has been reduced to three months Article whereas under the current rules, the time limit is one year Article CCP, applicable by reference from the former Article As regards obtaining exequatur, the new provisions confirm that the procedure is ex parte, as this has long been established by case law Article Remedies The new Article provides that: The time limit for filing an annulment request no longer runs from the official service of the award for which exequatur has been granted, but from its notification Article The possibility of applying for a stay of enforcement or for the provisional enforcement of the award is set forth in the new Article The stay or adaptation of the provisional enforcement is possible when it might give rise to manifestly excessive consequences, whereas the judge may also order such provisional enforcement when it was not ordered by the arbitral tribunal. This is an important change because it allows for an adaptation of the provisional enforcement to the specific situation of the parties. It should be noted that the most significant changes are also applicable to international arbitration for instance, the possibility of submitting a copy of the award for the purpose of the exequatur, etc. Where the other arbitrators refuse to affix their signatures, the chairperson shall note this in the arbitral award which he alone shall sign. This modification writes in Article This reform is also intended to facilitate the recognition and enforcement of international arbitral awards. Remedies The Decree draws a clearer distinction between the provisions applicable to awards rendered in France and those applicable to awards rendered abroad respectively Section 1 " Articles through and Section 2 " Article but also sets forth common provisions Section 3 " Articles through Arbitral awards rendered in France may be notified by other means than official service of process and, like in domestic arbitration, the time limit for bringing an annulment action is thus de facto reduced. An important change is also that the parties may decide to waive their right to request the annulment of the award, under the new Article In this case, they may still appeal an exequatur order for any of the reasons specified in Article "€. Finally, the new provisions expressly grant the possibility of requesting an annulment during an appeal of an exequatur order, when the award was rendered in France Article Whereas before, an action against an arbitral award or an exequatur order stayed the enforcement of the arbitral award former Article CCP , the Decree provides that appeals and annulment requests shall not stay the enforcement of the arbitral award, provided that the enforcement is not likely to cause serious harm to any of the parties Article Otherwise, the Decree provides that the party concerned may initiate summary proceedings before the first President of the court of appeals in

order to stay or adapt the enforcement of the arbitral award Article Once again, these provisions shall improve the efficiency of international arbitration. Arbitration practitioners thus impatiently expect the entry into force of this Decree on May 1, However, the new rules will only apply to the whole procedure for arbitration agreements signed after May 1, Indeed, for arbitration agreements signed before May 1, , only some of the new rules will apply in cases where the arbitral tribunal is constituted or the arbitral award rendered after May 1, The consequences of the coexistence of these provisions are yet to be grasped.

2: List of Finnish consorts - Wikipedia

M a n i l a. PRESIDENTIAL DECREE No. AMENDING HEADING , CHAPTER 56 OF THE REVISED TARIFF AND CUSTOMS CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES. WHEREAS, it has become necessary to update the provisions of the Tariff and Customs Code in order to make it more responsive to ever changing business conditions;

If the applicant is not a resident of the Philippines, he shall file with his application an instrument in due form appointing an agent or representative residing in the Philippines, giving his full name and postal address, and shall therein agree that the service of any legal process in the proceedings under or growing out of the application made upon his agent or representative shall be of the same legal effect as if made upon the applicant within the Philippines. If the agent or representative dies, or leaves the Philippines, the applicant shall forthwith make another appointment for the substitute, and, if he fails to do so the court may dismiss the application. What and where to file. The application for land registration shall be filed with the Court of First Instance of the province or city where the land is situated. The applicant shall file together with the application all original muniments of titles or copies thereof and a survey plan of the land approved by the Bureau of Lands. The clerk of court shall not accept any application unless it is shown that the applicant has furnished the Director of Lands with a copy of the application and all annexes. Application covering two or more parcels. The court may at any time order an application to be amended by striking out one or more of the parcels or by a severance of the application. Amendments to the application including joinder, substitution, or discontinuance as to parties may be allowed by the court at any stage of the proceedings upon just and reasonable terms. Amendments which shall consist in a substantial change in the boundaries or an increase in area of the land applied for or which involve the inclusion of an additional land shall be subject to the same requirements of publication and notice as in an original application. When land applied for borders on road. If the application describes the land as bounded by a public or private way or road, it shall state whether or not the applicant claims any and what portion of the land within the limits of the way or road, and whether the applicant desires to have the line of the way or road determined. Requirement of additional facts and papers; ocular inspection. The court may require facts to be stated in the application in addition to those prescribed by this Decree not inconsistent therewith and may require the filing of any additional paper. It may also conduct an ocular inspection, if necessary. Dealings with land pending original registration. After the filing of the application and before the issuance of the decree of registration, the land therein described may still be the subject of dealings in whole or in part, in which case the interested party shall present to the court the pertinent instruments together with a subdivision plan approved by the Director of Lands in case of transfer of portions thereof and the court, after notice to the parties, shall order such land registered subject to the conveyance or encumbrance created by said instruments, or order that the decree of registration be issued in the name of the person to whom the property has been conveyed by said instruments. Notice of initial hearing, publication, etc. The court shall, within five days from filing of the application, issue an order setting the date and hour of the initial hearing which shall not be earlier than forty-five days nor later than ninety days from the date of the order. The public shall be given notice of the initial hearing of the application for land registration by means of 1 publication; 2 mailing; and 3 posting. Upon receipt of the order of the court setting the time for initial hearing, the Commissioner of Land Registration shall cause notice of initial hearing to be published once in the Official Gazette and once in a newspaper of general circulation in the Philippines: Provided, however, that the publication in the Official Gazette shall be sufficient to confer jurisdiction upon the court. Said notice shall be addressed to all persons appearing to have an interest in the land involved including the adjoining owners so far as known, and "to all whom it may concern". Said notice shall also require all persons concerned to appear in court at a certain date and time to show cause why the prayer of said application shall not be granted. The Commissioner of Land Registration shall also, within seven days after publication of said notice in the Official Gazette, as hereinbefore provided, cause a copy of the notice of initial hearing to be mailed to every person named in the notice whose address is known. If the applicant requests to have the line of a public way or road determined, the Commissioner of Land Registration shall cause a copy of said notice of initial hearing

to be mailed to the Secretary of Public Highways, to the Provincial Governor, and to the Mayor of the municipality or city, as the case may be, in which the land lies. The Commissioner of Land Registration shall also cause a duly attested copy of the notice of initial hearing to be posted by the sheriff of the province or city, as the case may be, or by his deputy, in a conspicuous place on each parcel of land included in the application and also in a conspicuous place on the bulletin board of the municipal building of the municipality or city in which the land or portion thereof is situated, fourteen days at least before the date of initial hearing. The court may also cause notice to be served to such other persons and in such manner as it may deem proper. The notice of initial hearing shall, in form, be substantially as follows: An application or petition having been filed in the above-entitled case by full name and address praying for the registration and confirmation or for the settlement and adjudication, in case of petition in cadastral proceedings of title to the following described lands: Commissioner of Land Registration Sec. Proof of publication and notice. The certification of the Commissioner of Land Registration and of the sheriff concerned to the effect that the notice of initial hearing, as required by law, has been complied with shall be filed in the case before the date of initial hearing, and shall be conclusive proof of such fact. Opposition to application in ordinary proceedings. Any person claiming an interest, whether named in the notice or not, may appear and file an opposition on or before the date of initial hearing, or within such further time as may be allowed by the court. The opposition shall state all the objections to the application and shall set forth the interest claimed by the party filing the same and apply for the remedy desired, and shall be signed and sworn to by him or by some other duly authorized person. If the opposition or the adverse claim of any person covers only a portion of the lot and said portion is not properly delimited on the plan attached to the application, or in case of undivided co-ownership, conflicting claims of ownership or possession, or overlapping of boundaries, the court may require the parties to submit a subdivision plan duly approved by the Director of Lands. Order of default; effect. If no person appears and answers within the time allowed, the court shall, upon motion of the applicant, no reason to the contrary appearing, order a default to be recorded and require the applicant to present evidence. By the description in the notice "To all Whom It May Concern", all the world are made parties defendant and shall be concluded by the default order. Where an appearance has been entered and an answer filed, a default order shall be entered against persons who did not appear and answer. Speedy hearing; reference to a referee. The trial court shall see to it that all registration-proceedings are disposed of within ninety days from the date the case is submitted for decision, The Court, if it deems necessary, may refer the case or any part thereof to a referee who shall hear the parties and their evidence, and the referee shall submit his report thereon to the Court within fifteen days after the termination of such hearing. Hearing before a referee may be held at any convenient place within the province or city as may be fixed by him and after reasonable notice thereof shall have been served the parties concerned. The court may render judgment in accordance with the report as though the facts have been found by the judge himself: Provided, however, that the court may in its discretion accept the report, or set it aside in whole or in part, or order the case to be recommitted for further proceedings: In a case where only a portion of the land subject of registration is contested, the court may render partial judgment provided that a subdivision plan showing the contested and uncontested portions approved by the Director of Lands is previously submitted to said court. All conflicting claims of ownership and interest in the land subject of the application shall be determined by the court. If the court, after considering the evidence and the reports of the Commissioner of Land Registration and the Director of Lands, finds that the applicant or the oppositor has sufficient title proper for registration, judgment shall be rendered confirming the title of the applicant, or the oppositor, to the land or portions thereof. When judgment becomes final; duty to cause issuance of decree. The judgment rendered in a land registration proceedings becomes final upon the expiration of thirty days to be counted from the date of receipt of notice of the judgment. An appeal may be taken from the judgment of the court as in ordinary civil cases. After judgment has become final and executory, it shall devolve upon the court to forthwith issue an order in accordance with Sec. Every decree of registration issued by the Commissioner shall bear the date, hour and minute of its entry, and shall be signed by him. It shall state whether the owner is married or unmarried, and if married, the name of the husband or wife: Provided, however, that if the land adjudicated by the court is conjugal property, the decree shall be issued in the name of both spouses. If the

owner is under disability, it shall state the nature of disability, and if a minor, his age. The decree of registration shall bind the land and quiet title thereto, subject only to such exceptions or liens as may be provided by law. It shall be conclusive upon and against all persons, including the National Government and all branches thereof, whether mentioned by name in the application or notice, the same being included in the general description "To all whom it may concern". Review of decree of registration; Innocent purchaser for value. The decree of registration shall not be reopened or revised by reason of absence, minority, or other disability of any person adversely affected thereby, nor by any proceeding in any court for reversing judgments, subject, however, to the right of any person, including the government and the branches thereof, deprived of land or of any estate or interest therein by such adjudication or confirmation of title obtained by actual fraud, to file in the proper Court of First Instance a petition for reopening and review of the decree of registration not later than one year from and after the date of the entry of such decree of registration, but in no case shall such petition be entertained by the court where an innocent purchaser for value has acquired the land or an interest therein, whose rights may be prejudiced. Whenever the phrase "innocent purchaser for value" or an equivalent phrase occurs in this Decree, it shall be deemed to include an innocent lessee, mortgagee, or other encumbrancer for value. Upon the expiration of said period of one year, the decree of registration and the certificate of title issued shall become incontrovertible. Any person aggrieved by such decree of registration in any case may pursue his remedy by action for damages against the applicant or any other persons responsible for the fraud. Appeal from judgment, etc. The judgment and orders of the court hearing the land registration case are appealable to the Court of Appeals or to the Supreme Court in the same manner as in ordinary actions: The Rules of Court shall, insofar as not inconsistent with the provision of this Decree, be applicable to land registration and cadastral cases by analogy or in a suppletory character and whenever practicable and convenient. Cadastral Survey preparatory to filing of petition. Such notice shall be published once in the Official Gazette, and a copy of the notice in English or the national language shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the bulletin board of the municipal building of the municipality in which the lands or any portion thereof is situated. A copy of the notice shall also be sent to the mayor of such municipality as well as to the barangay captain and likewise to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan and the Sangguniang Bayan concerned. It shall be lawful for such Geodetic Engineers and other employees to enter upon the lands whenever necessary for the purposes of such survey or the placing of monuments. When the lands have been surveyed or plotted, the Director of Lands, represented by the Solicitor General, shall institute original registration proceedings by filing the necessary petition in the Court of First Instance of the place where the land is situated against the holders, claimants, possessors, or occupants of such lands or any part thereof, stating in substance that public interest requires that the title to such lands be settled and adjudicated and praying that such titles be so settled and adjudicated: The petition shall contain a description of the lands and shall be accompanied by a plan thereof, and may contain such other data as may serve to furnish full notice to the occupants of the lands and to all persons who may claim any right or interest therein. Where the land consists of two or more parcels held or occupied by different persons, the plan shall indicate the boundaries or limits of the various parcels as accurately as possible. The parcels shall be known as "lots" and shall on the plan filed in the case be given separate numbers by the Director of Lands, which numbers shall be known as "cadastral lot numbers". The lots situated within each municipality shall, as far as practicable, be numbered consecutively beginning with number "one", and only one series of numbers shall be used for that purpose in each municipality. However in cities or townsites, a designation of the landholdings by blocks and lot numbers may be employed instead of the designation by cadastral lot numbers. The cadastral number of a lot shall not be changed after final decision has been entered decreasing the registration thereof, except by order of court. Future subdivisions of any lot shall be designated by a letter or letters of the alphabet added to the cadastral number of the lot to which the respective subdivisions pertain. The letter with which a subdivision is designated shall be known as its "cadastral letter": Provided, however, that the subdivisions of cities or townsites may be designated by blocks and lot numbers. Answer to petition in cadastral proceedings. Any claimant in cadastral proceedings, whether named in the notice or not, shall appear before the court by himself or by some other authorized person in his behalf, and shall file an answer on or before the date of

initial hearing or within such further time as may be allowed by the court. The answer shall be signed and sworn to by the claimant or by some other authorized person in his behalf, and shall state whether the claimant is married or unmarried, and if married, the name of the spouse and the date of marriage, his nationality, residence and postal address, and shall also contain: The trial of the case may occur at any convenient place within the province in which the lands are situated and shall be conducted, and orders for default and confessions entered, in the same manner as in ordinary land registration proceedings and shall be governed by the same rules. All conflicting interests shall be adjudicated by the court and decrees awarded in favor of the persons entitled to the lands or to parts thereof and such decrees shall be the basis for issuance of original certificates of title in favor of said persons and shall have the same effect as certificates of title granted on application for registration of land under ordinary land registration proceedings. Preparation of decree and Certificate of Title. After the judgment directing the registration of title to land has become final, the court shall, within fifteen days from entry of judgment, issue an order directing the Commissioner to issue the corresponding decree of registration and certificate of title. The clerk of court shall send, within fifteen days from entry of judgment, certified copies of the judgment and of the order of the court directing the Commissioner to issue the corresponding decree of registration and certificate of title, and a certificate stating that the decision has not been amended, reconsidered, nor appealed, and has become final. Thereupon, the Commissioner shall cause to be prepared the decree of registration as well as the original and duplicate of the corresponding original certificate of title. The original certificate of title shall be a true copy of the decree of registration. The decree of registration shall be signed by the Commissioner, entered and filed in the Land Registration Commission. Entry of Original Certificate of Title. Upon receipt by the Register of Deeds of the original and duplicate copies of the original certificate of title the same shall be entered in his record book and shall be numbered, dated, signed and sealed by the Register of Deeds with the seal of his office. Said certificate of title shall take effect upon the date of entry thereof. The Register of Deeds shall note on each certificate of title a statement as to whom a copy thereof was issued. The original copy of the original certificate of title shall be filed in the Registry of Deeds. The same shall be bound in consecutive order together with similar certificates of title and shall constitute the registration book for titled properties. Transfer Certificate of Title.

3: Decree-Laws of RDTL

Law-decree no. , November 2, grants special benefits to petroleum refineries. by Cuba. 1 edition - first published in Translation of general regulations for the execution of the mortgage law for Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

Within thirty days from the approval of this degree, the President of the Philippines shall constitute the Council. The representative of the consuming sector shall not be less than thirty-five years of age, with sufficient education of proven honesty, integrity and recognized competence. He shall be appointed by the President of the Philippines to hold office for a term of four years unless sooner removed for cause or until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified. The Council shall meet regularly at least once a month on any date to be determined by the Chairman: Provided, That the Chairman may convene special meetings to discuss any urgent matters needing immediate resolutions. The Council members shall be entitled to per diem of P If for any reason a member of the Council, who is a public official, is unable to attend a meeting, he shall be represented therein by the next ranking official or officer of the Office, Agency or organization he represents. The Council shall adopt rules and regulations to govern its proceedings, call on any government agency or institution for assistance or support, and determine its official location and address. Administration Powers, Organization, Management and Exemptions. The Powers, organization, management and exemptions of the Authority shall be as follows: To institute the negotiable warehouse receipt or quedan system in palay, corn and other grains not later than two 2 years after the approval of this Act. Pending the institution of said quedan system however, the Authority shall implement the price support by procuring grains at the announced floor price in such quantities and in such places as may be necessary: To maintain and manage a national buffer stock the quantity and locations of which shall be determined by the Authority. To own, lease, operate or otherwise hold lands, buildings, equipment and such other immovable properties, as may be necessary to carry out its functions. As amended by P. To coordinate the activities of all government agencies engaged in the study, research and promotion of measures designated to enhance the integrated growth and development of the grains industry; and to improve the processing and marketing standards of rice, corn and other grains, such as methods of drying, handling, hauling, storage, milling, packaging, distributing and shipping these grains and their by-products; x. Any case of contumacy shall be death with in accordance with the provisions of Section five hundred eighty of the Revised Administrative Code. With respect to domestic indebtedness to be incurred by the Authority, the bonds or other evidences of indebtedness issued for the purpose shall contain such terms, conditions, privileges, exemptions and guarantees as are specified below. Such bonds or other evidences of indebtedness shall be registered from and transferable at the Central Bank of the Philippines; b shall not be sold at less than par; c shall be payable ten years or more from date of issue, as may be determined by the Secretary of Finance before their issuance, but shall be redeemable, upon the election of the Council, after five years from such date of issue; and d shall bear interest at an annual rate to be determined before their issuance by the Secretary of Finance. The interest may be payable quarterly, semi-annually or annually, as determined by the Secretary of Finance in consultation with the Monetary Board of the Central Bank of the Philippines before date of issuance, and both the principal and interest shall be payable in legal tender of the Philippines. The bonds or other evidences of indebtedness shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes by the Republic of the Philippines, or by any authority, branch, division or political sub-division thereof, which fact shall be stated upon their faces; and by virtue of this Decree are hereby made securities in which all public offices, political sub-divisions, commercial banks, insurance companies and associations, investment houses, financing companies, savings banks and savings institution, including saving and loan associations, executors, administrators, guardians, trustees and fiduciaries in the Philippines may properly and legally invest their own funds or the funds within their control, and the same shall be receivable as collateral in any transaction with the government, its agencies, and instrumentalities, including government-owned or controlled corporations and government banking and financial institutions in which such collateral is required. Said instruments may be made payable both as to principal and interest in Philippine currency or any readily convertible currency; 3. A sinking fund shall be established by the National Grains Authority in such manner that the total annual

contribution thereto, accrued at such rate of interest as may be determined by the Secretary of Finance in consultation with the Monetary Board, shall be sufficient to redeem at maturity the bonds issued under this subsection. The sinking fund shall be under the custody of the Central Bank of the Philippines, which shall invest the same, subject to the approval of the council and the Secretary of Finance in consultation with the Monetary Board: Provided, that the proceeds thereof shall accrue to the Authority; 4. The Republic of the Philippines hereby guarantees the payment by the Authority of both the principal and the interests of the bonds or other evidences of indebtedness and shall pay such principal and interest in case the Authority fails to do so; and there are hereby appropriated out of the general funds in the National Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sums necessary to make the payments so guaranteed; Provided, That the sums so paid by the Republic of the Philippines shall be refunded by the Authority; and Provided, That the Authority, to assure such refunding, shall establish reserves or sinking funds and comply with such other restrictions and conditions as the Secretary of Finance may prescribe and establish for that purpose. The President of the Philippines, by himself or through his duly authorized representative, is hereby authorized to negotiate and to so contract with foreign governments or any international financial institution or fund source in the name and on behalf of the Authority; and is further authorized to guarantee, absolutely and unconditionally, as primary obligor and not merely as a surety, in the name and on behalf of the Republic of the Philippines, the repayment of any indebtedness thereby contracted and the payment thereon of any due interest charge, up to the limited amount authorized by the foregoing, which shall be over and above the amounts which the President is authorized to guarantee under Republic Act No. Any indebtedness contracted under this paragraph and the payment of the principal thereof and of any interest or other charges thereon, as well as the importation of machinery, equipment, materials, supplies and services by the Authority, paid from the proceeds of any such contracted indebtedness, shall also be exempt from all direct and indirect taxes, fees, imposts, other charges and restrictions, including import restrictions, by the Republic of the Philippines, or by any authority, branch, division or political subdivision thereof. Investment in bonds, promissory notes, debentures and other evidences of indebtedness of the Authority acquired by financial institutions, subject to the provisions of Republic Act No. All funds so acquired and realized by virtue of this power to contract indebtedness. Interests and other income incidental thereto and income from other operations, projects or activities of the Authority shall be administered by it except such other funds the administration of which is specifically provided for by other provisions of Presidential Decree No. To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire lands, whether public or private, for the cultivation and production of rice, corn and other grains; In the exercise of this power, the Authority shall have the authority to engage and retain any person, firm or corporation, private or public, to render technical services in the development, cultivation or operations of such lands as it may have acquired by purchase, lease, or other means. Moreover, the Authority shall have also the power to effect the advance payment of the stipulated fees. To sell, lease, mortgage, pledge or otherwise dispose of the property, assets or undertaking of the authority or any part thereof as the Authority may deem fit. To adopt, alter, and use a corporate seal which shall be judicially noticed, to sue and be sued; and otherwise to do and perform any and all acts, and to exercise any and all powers as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Act or as are essential to the proper conduct of its operations. To promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. Such rules and regulations shall take effect fifteen 15 days following their publication once in at least one daily newspaper of national circulation. To invest its funds or other assets in such undertaking as it may deem wise necessary such as but not limited to investment in any and all kinds of securities, stocks, bonds and other secured collaterals; xxv. To create and establish subsidiary corporations to undertake the related and integrated business operations of the Authority; b Organization. The Authority shall be governed by a Council which shall create and administer, through, an Administrator as hereinafter provided, the necessary staff and line units of the Authority, whose personnel shall be exempt from the rules and regulations of the Office of Compensation and Position Classification and whose compensation shall be fixed by the Council. The Management of the Authority shall be vested in an Administrator who shall be appointed by the President of the Philippines within sixty 60 days from approval of this Act, and who shall direct and manage the affairs of the Authority, subject to the supervision of the Council. The Administrator

shall hold office for a term of six 6 years, except when earlier removed for cause, or until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified. There shall be two Deputy Administrators, appointed by the Council, who shall assist the Administrator in the performance of his functions. The Deputy Administrators shall be persons of recognized competence and experience in the production, processing, marketing and trading aspects of grains. Either one of the Deputy Administrators upon designation by the Administrator, shall perform the duties and exercise the powers and functions of the Administrators in the absence of the latter. There shall also be Assistant Administrators as the Administrator may deem necessary to assist him in the performance of his functions to supervise and cover functional areas as the Administrator may determine with the consent of the Council. The Administrator shall appoint, remove, suspend or otherwise discipline, with the confirmation of the Council, other officers and employees as may be assigned and delegated to him by the Council. The Administrator and the Deputy Administrator shall be natural-born citizens of the Philippines, not less than thirty-five 35 years of age, of proven honesty and integrity and of recognized managerial competence. The Assistant Administrators shall be natural- born citizens of the Philippines, not less than thirty 30 years of age, of proven honesty and of recognized managerial competence. The Administrator shall receive a compensation to be determined by the Council but not less than ninety thousand P90, The Deputy Administrators shall receive a salary to be determined by the Council but not less than sixty thousand P60, The Assistant Administrators shall each receive a salary to be determined by the Council but not less than forty-eight thousand P48, In furtherance to the effective implementation of the policy enunciated in this decree, the Authority is hereby declared exempt i. From payment of all taxes, duties, fees, imposts, charges, costs and restrictions to the Republic of the Philippines, its provinces, cities, municipalities, including the taxes, duties, fees, imposts and other charges provided for under the Tariff and Customs Code of the Philippines, R. From all income taxes, franchise taxes and realty taxes to be paid to the National Government, its provinces, cities, municipalities and other government agencies and instrumentalities; and iii. All documents or contracts executed by or in favor of the Authority shall also be exempt from the payment of documentary and science stamp taxes and registration fees: Provided, however, that this exemption shall not apply to taxes and assessments payable by persons or entities transacting business with the Authority. The Authority shall likewise be exempt from the coverage of Presidential Decree No. Development and Stabilization Fund. There is hereby established the National Grains Authority Development and Stabilization Fund, herein referred to as the "Fund", for the purpose of financing the growth and development of the industry and the stabilization of the domestic market in grains, to be administered in trust by the Authority, and derived in the manner herein below cited from the following sources: The taxes, fees, charges, surcharges and other levies aforesaid in this section, including surcharges and penalties, if any, shall be turned over to the Authority to form part of the Fund. For this purpose, the agencies charged with the collection thereof shall remit their monthly collection to the Authority for the account of the Fund within fifteen 15 days of every succeeding month; Provided, however, That said taxes, fees, charges, surcharges and levies as provided for in this section shall take effect upon instruction of the President to the Council. Failure or refusal by any person to turn over or remit the collections within the period mentioned in this section shall be treated as a serious offense punishable under section twenty-nine of this Act. In order to enhance the usefulness of the Fund, the Authority is hereby authorized to invest the resources thereof and the proceeds or increments arising out of such investments shall form part of the Fund. The Fund shall be utilized by the Authority for funding the requirements of the development of the grains industry starting with the production of grains, development of post-harvest technology and the stabilization of supply and prices, including the following: Section 14, second paragraph, is hereby amended to read as follows: A negotiable warehouse receipt for rice or corn or other grains shall be printed, serially numbered, on security notepaper, in specific quantity in denominations of 5, 10, 20, 50 or cavans, contain the name and business address of the warehouseman, the variety, classification, moisture content and quality of the grain deposited, the warranties of the warehouseman prescribed by existing laws, and the charges and authorized liens on the stocks in deposit. Collateral Acceptable for Loans. For purposes of this Act, loans shall be granted with any or a combination of the following collaterals, namely: Provided, That in case a farmer is a member of a group or "selda", the cooperative or "selda" may act as co-maker: The entire

provisions of Section 11 is hereby deleted. Funding of the Authority. There is hereby appropriated, out of the funds of the National Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifteen million pesos for the expenditure of the National Grains Authority: Provided, That for the succeeding five calendar years following the approval of this Act, the Authority shall submit to the President of the Philippines a budget of its expenditures for consideration and inclusion in the annual General Appropriation Act. Provided, Further, That pending the issuance of instructions from the President to the Council for the implementation of Sections 7, 8, 9 and 10 of this Act, the Authority shall continue to submit to the President of the Philippines a budget of its expenditures for consideration and inclusion in the annual General Appropriations Act; Provided, Finally, That five years after the implementation of such instructions the Authority shall derive its funds from sources provided by the industry. The proceeds of all other collections made the Authority from levies, fees, charges or surcharges authorized in this Act but not specifically mentioned in Sec. Pursuant to the provisions of the next preceding paragraph on the settlement by the National Government of the outstanding obligations of the Rice and Corn Administration, the liabilities of the Rice and Corn Administration are not transferred to the National Grains Authority and the latter agency: Provided, however, that where the National Grains Authority initiates or pursues any cause of action for the recovery of assets and properties of the Rice and Corn Administration the adverse party may offset and assert against the National Grains Authority any valid claim arising from obligations and liabilities of the Rice and Corn Administration but not exceeding the amount recovered by or awarded to the National Grains Authority from that adverse party. Notwithstanding the provisions of any law or regulations to the contrary, and for purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Act, the following acts or omissions are hereby considered as serious, less serious and light offenses and corresponding penalties therefor are herein prescribed: 1. Connivance in the concealment of a stock shortage in a grains warehouse; 2. Knowingly submitting any report containing false information or data; 3. Misrepresentation in connection with any application for license to do business as grains warehouseman, miller, exporter or importer or trade, manufacture or processor; 4. Failure or refusal of a warehouseman to allow the inspection or examination of this grains stock to conceal shortages, or to misrepresent the quantity or quality of his grains stocks, including the impending of such inspection and examination by abandonment, absence or otherwise; 5. Failure or refusal of any government bank or financial institution, without any lawful excuse, to grant a loan applied for by a qualified farmer who meets the conditions for the loan; 6. Engaging in the business of grains threshing, shelling, warehousing, milling, exporting, importing, trading, growing and selling of certified seed, manufacturing or processing without a valid license. The offender shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment of not less than six 6 months and one day nor more than four 4 years, or by fine of not less than four thousand pesos P4, Any of the following acts or omissions shall constitute a light offense: 1. Issuance by a warehouseman of warehouse receipts showing an aggregate quantity of grains stock in excess of the quantity permissible in his bond coverage; 2. Issuance by a warehouseman of warehouse Receipts showing an aggregate quantity of grain stocks not covered by fire insurance at full value as required by this Act; 3. Failure or refusal to give information required by the Authority, provided such failure or refusal does not constitute a higher offense as hereinabove provided; 4. Non-compliance with the rules, regulations, decisions, orders, circulars or directives lawfully issued by the Authority, provided non-compliance does not constitute a higher offense as hereinabove provided; 5. Fraudulent misrepresentation by the applicant in, or by any other person in connection with, an application for a production loan; 6. Selling or offering to sell to the Authority by any person of palay or corn or other grains other than that directly produced by him as farmer or shared by him as tenant or landlord, knowingly buying such grains by any Authority personnel for the Authority: Any other violation of the provisions of this Act for which no specific penalty is prescribed and which is not punished under any other existing law. The offender shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment of not less than one month nor more than six 6 months, or by a fine of not less than one thousand pesos nor more than four thousand pesos, or both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court. If any part, section or provision of this Act be held invalid or unconstitutional, no other part, section or provision thereof shall be affected thereby.

4: Arbitration law

Decree-Law No. 64 of April 30, , laying down Urgent Provisions in the field of Entertainment and Culture, converted into law with changes by Law No. of June 29, (as amended up to Decree-Law No. 91 of August 8,) ().

5: July 1 - Wikipedia

It was said in the Decree-Law that "Decree No. was decided by the Council of Ministers which convened under the chairmanship of the President according to Article 4 of the Law on the State of Emergency on 4/6/".

6: [USC07] 7 USC United States policy

Presidential Decree No. CHAN ROBLES VIRTUAL LAW LIBRARY: PHILIPPINE LAWS, STATUTES & CODES - ON-LINE.

7: Bishop of Ross (Ireland) - Wikipedia

Decree No. of December 22, on the Approval of the List of Illustrated Health Warnings About the Dangers of Tobacco, Intended for Placement on Packs and Packages of Tobacco Products Kyrgyzstan.

8: July 1 - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

presidential decrees. click here for the latest philippine laws, statutes & codes. malacañang m a n i l a. presidential decree no. amending heading , chapter 56 of the revised tariff and customs code of the philippines.

9: Annexation of Dadra and Nagar Haveli - Wikipedia

The Annexation of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, also known as the Invasion of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, was the conflict in which the territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli passed from Portuguese rule to Indian Union rule in

Six Maxfield Parrish Cards Castles and Ancient Monuments of Ireland (Daily Telegraph) The Dutchesse of Malfey Practicing life skills Crash course Excel 97 Clarence John Laughlin Country of Unshielded Boundary .21 Ham and broccoli crepes with mornay sauce Dangerous days of daniel x Classic Canadian cooking Energy the Environment: Proceedings: Trabzon International Energy Environment Symposium (2Nd: 1998: Trabz Ill never forsake you piano African music and oral data Siam in Trade and War Unza natural sciences past papers Great expectations character list One day in January Computational transport phenomena Wh40k 8th edition rulebook Are the rich compatible with democracy?Yes Anti-Colonialism and Education German Exploration of the Polar World Jack and the ginger with a twist keely jakes Italian Neighbours Rand McNally world guide Large synchronous machines The metamorphosis startled me, it seemed so real, 1-2-3 Sorting and Classifying (1-2-3) Inside Special Operations Elviss man Friday Are all religions true? Sharepoint 2010 icon not showing in ument library Mayo clinic diet journal Garden talk, 1930s Scenes from the sex war The streets of Paris On the Back of the Dragon The third death of the little clay dog Kat Richardson The managed care answer book for mental health professionals The passenger department of Canadian steam railways