

development plan for the construction industry in the next six years. The general objective of this industry plan is to provide a framework for the development of the construction industry that will set the direction for all sectors concerned in order to maximize its contributions to the economy. Specifically, an assessment will be made of past developments, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats by sector with the purpose of addressing priority issues through the formulation of policies, strategies, programs and projects.

This industry development plan is the first undertaking of its kind that will include the major sectors of the industry. It will attempt to integrate the various plans that have been prepared for the different sectors into a coherent whole.

The CIAP hopes that this plan will set the direction that policy-makers, planners and decision-makers in the government and the private sector will take to help maximize the contributions of the construction industry to the economy and to national development efforts. It is, also, expected that the plan will strengthen the coordinative linkages between the various sectors of the industry to improve the delivery and quality of its services to its ultimate client, the Filipino people.

This industry development plan was formulated over a period of more than two years through the active support and participation of various government agencies, professional associations and individuals who attended the consultation meetings and workshops organized by the CIAP for the purpose. The need for an industry development plan was an idea which the CIAP has been contemplating even in its early years of creation. It was only last year, however, when all sectors concerned saw the importance of sitting together to address common issues and directions for the industry alongside the preparation of the Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan for the Ramos administration.

In addition to the inputs obtained from the consultation workshops, the plans commissioned by the Board of Investments (BOI) for the development of various construction materials such as cement and steel as well as the Construction Manpower Development Plan prepared by the Construction Manpower Development Foundation and the National Manpower and Youth Council (NMYC) were incorporated and integrated into the industry development plan. The United Architects of the Philippines (UAP) has also prepared a ten-year plan for the development of the architectural profession simultaneous with this industry development plan.

3.0 ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE

3.1 Contributions to the Economy

The recognition of the importance of the construction industry in economic growth stems from two major reasons - first, the industry utilizes a sizeable amount of goods and services from other sectors of the economy (backward linkages); second, the desired scale of private investments cannot be sufficiently realized without the necessary infrastructure providing the stimulus for business activities (multiplier effect).

As a purchaser of raw materials and services, the construction sector ranked first among eleven (11) industries, posting an index of dispersion of 1.2. (Source :1985 Input-Output Accounts of the Philippines). The industry, also, contributes around 9% of Gross Domestic Product.

Construction output is induced primarily by investments (89.4% of total demand), unlike other sectors of the economy which register high consumption-induced growth patterns (from a low of 44.8% of the mining & quarrying sector output in 1985 to a high

of 99.6% of demand for government services in the same period).

The construction industry, likewise, played a dominant role in the production of fixed assets or capital investment as it accounted for an average of 53% of gross fixed capital formation in the last ten years.

The industries contribution to total national employment averaged 3.5% per year as it employed more than one million workers in the last year.

Exports, on the other hand, account for only 4.2% of industry output despite the fact that the overseas construction market holds a lot of opportunities for Filipino constructors/consultants. In the past years, the highest total value of projects successfully completed by Filipino overseas constructors were in the areas of industrial plants and processes (particularly desalination plants), roads, and buildings. Financial deficiencies, however, limit present overseas operations of Philippine construction firms to labor/manpower supply subcontracts that fail to show the full range of constructing capabilities. Only a few are able to bid as prime contractors. There is very limited access to government guarantees as PHILGUARANTEE was granted only ₱95 million of its total budgetary requirements of ₱900 million.

3.2 Public Investments in Infrastructure Development

Despite the acknowledgement by the government of the importance of public sector investments in infrastructure in pump priming the economy and effecting continued economic growth, investments in infrastructure development has not been sustained. This is exemplified by the levels and trend of public sector's Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF). In 1980, real GFCF amounted to ₱29.8 billion. This, then, increased to ₱51.5 billion (the highest ever achieved) in 1983. After 1983, GFCF started to taper down until it reached the lowest level of ₱19.2 billion in 1987. A slight acceleration in GFCF was registered from 1988 to 1991. In 1988, it totaled ₱20.1 billion and in 1991 it amounted to ₱28 billion.

The low level of public sector's GFCF, particularly in 1986 to 1991, is attributed to the tight fiscal position of the government, the shift in government's funding priorities in favor of debt servicing, and the poor performance in the delivery of the 1987 - 1992 Medium - Term Public Infrastructure Investment Program (PIIP)- a major component of GFCF. Contributory, also, to this is the non-continuity of the PIIP; the program is co-terminus with the term of the presiding government administration.

In 1980 up to 1983, the Utilities and Infrastructure sector got the biggest share of the National Government Expenditure Program (Obligation Basis) - from a low of 17.9% in 1982 to a high of 31.0% in 1980, or an annual average of 24.0%.

In 1984, a shift in priorities in favor of debt servicing occurred. From a four year average of 13.9% for the period 1980 - 1983, the percentage of national budget obligated to the Debt Servicing Fund soared to 41.7% in 1984 and, up till 1989, continued to receive an annual average of 40.2%. The share of the Utilities and Infrastructure Sector meanwhile was reduced substantially and averaged a measly 10.0% in 1984-1989, a far cry from the 24.0% recorded during the 1980 - 1983 period.

During the period 1987-1992, the Program focused on the implementation of small scale, rural based projects and rehabilitation and maintenance of existing facilities to prolong its economic life. New construction were undertaken on a limited scale.

3.3 Consulting and Constructing Sector

3.3.1. Financial performance

The constructing sector started to generate net income in 1987 and managed to increase the same from 1988 and onwards with the expansion of the domestic market. It, however, incurred heavy losses from 1984 to 1986 due to a decline in demand, its inefficiency in the use of assets, and delays in the collection of receivables.

There is no available data on the financial performance of the consulting sector. In one of the meetings of the sub-committees on the design sector, however, the participants agreed that the requirement of project owners to employ foreign consultants puts pressure on the operating costs of local entities since the high costs of hiring foreigners are borne by them.

3.3.2. Competitiveness

In the domestic market, there is sufficient local technical capability in the construction of roads, bridges, irrigation & flood control systems, buildings, and ports. This capability, however, is concentrated in numerous small and medium firms with insufficient financial capability and track record for large projects. There have, also, been complaints of poor quality of work and violation of specifications by constructors.

Other problems affecting the local constructing sector involve the construction resource base. The high costs and shortages of construction inputs reflect an indifference to the need for over-all planning and coordination among the sectors concerned.

Financial deficiencies limit present overseas operations of Filipino constructors to labor/manpower supply contracts that fail to show the full range of contracting capabilities. The sector, also, faces unfair competition from labor recruiters in the export of construction manpower.

The strengths of the consulting sector are in the areas of structural and architectural design for buildings, roads & bridges, and irrigation systems. They are basically not competitive in power, energy, and electrification projects. There is, however, a disregard by some consultants and construction managers of design and construction quality standards. A perceived limited market for consultancy has given rise to cut-throat competition among firms resulting in very low and unrealistic bids.

3.3.3. Professionalism

Efforts to improve the level of professionalism in the industry have been constantly pursued by both government and private entities. Substantial progress has been made in the formulation of professional codes of ethics and standard general conditions of contract for construction.

Non-compliance with prescribed rules for professional conduct and a

reluctance to adopt fair general conditions of contract, however, have spawned problems in the bidding, award, and implementation of contracts.

Contractual relationships in the industry are still mainly characterized by inequities and an imbalance of rights and obligations between contracting parties due to unfair or one-sided contracts. Unethical practices continue to abound. The submission of incomplete and/or conflicting construction plans by consultants has also been complained about.

3.3.4. Social Responsibility

Very little attention has been given to the effects of industry operations on the environment, public safety and convenience, and the welfare of construction project workers. The minimum wastage of scarce and environmentally-critical materials, pollution control during the construction process, and the design of energy-efficient structures are major areas of concern in maintaining the ecological balance. The industry also needs to take a serious look into the enforcement of safety standards during construction, minimizing traffic congestion problems near the work site, and promoting public convenience at all times. The plight of construction project workers in terms of social security and other benefits should also be addressed.

4.0 CHALLENGES AND ISSUES

The following are some of the important challenges and issues that have been identified as critical to the growth and development of the construction industry in the next six years:

4.1 Domestic Construction Investments (Infrastructure)

- Limited government funds for infrastructure development
- Inability of the private sector to fully participate in financing BOT/BT due to problems in RA 6957
- Uncoordinated infrastructure development in specific areas/regions due to lack of sectoral coordination and the absence of integrated long-term physical plans for the area
- Unbalanced regional/physical development due to lack of knowledge on the requirements or needs of a specific area
- Long and tedious prequalification, bid and award procedure for project implementation
- Lack of coordination among agencies in the implementation of infrastructure plans, programs and projects

4.2 Overseas Markets

- Contraction in traditional markets such as the Middle East and severe competition from major labor supplier such as India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and China
- Limitations in access to new markets such as domestic preference schemes applied by host countries and innovations in procurement policies
- Lack of access and high cost of guarantees and other bonding requirements of international guarantors
- Absence of tax incentives that has unduly affected competitive edge of Philippine contractors
- Lack of access to proper and timely information regarding projects for bidding

- Lack of expertise in project and logistics management
- 4.3 Contracting Sector
 - Various rules and regulations have limited the participation of contractors in the small and medium category
 - Non-compliance with prescribed rules for professional conduct and reluctance to adopt fair general conditions of contract
 - Inequities and imbalance of rights and obligations on both parties
- 4.4 Design and Consultancy Sector
 - Entry of foreign consultants in areas where there is sufficient local technical capabilities
 - Submission of incomplete and/or conflicting construction plans by consultants
- 4.5 Construction Materials
 - Shortage of supply and high cost of basic construction materials
- 4.6 Equipment
 - Expensive and limited supply of equipment and spare parts
- 4.7 Manpower
 - Decline in labor productivity levels of construction manpower & poor workmanship
 - Shortage of skilled manpower due to overseas deployment
 - Lack of protection for safety and welfare of project workers
- 4.8 Environment and Public Welfare
 - Wastage of scarce and environmentally critical materials
 - Enforcement of safety standards during construction
 - Minimizing traffic congestion and ensuring public convenience at construction sites

5.0 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

On the basis of the assessment of performance and the identification of challenges and issues confronting the industry in the next six years, a framework for development was drawn by the various sub-committees for the formulation of an integrated plan with the following components:

- 5.1 **Industry Vision** - A Philippine construction industry that is highly competitive in the domestic and overseas markets, operating viably, independently of any government support, professionally and with a sense of social responsibility and a major contributor to Philippine economic development and growth.

In the next six years, development activities to maximize the contribution of the industry to the economy will focus on ensuring the infrastructure support for national growth and strengthening the capabilities of the industries to implement projects in the domestic and overseas markets

6.2 OVERALL GOALS

- 5.2.1 To accelerate and rationalize the development of the country's infrastructure in order to effectively support the country's overall goal of a strong and sustained economic growth
- 5.2.2 To ensure the long-term viability of the consulting and constructing sector of the industry to enable it to contribute to economic development and growth primarily in the provision of construction services for the

government and private sector and in the generation of investments, employment and foreign exchange

5.3 PLAN OBJECTIVES

- 5.3.1 To increase funding support to the infrastructure investment program
- 5.3.2 To provide for the basic infrastructure facilities in areas where it will generate the highest possible socio-economic benefits and will meet the basic needs of the population such as water and power supply
- 5.3.3 To effect efficiency in the implementation of infrastructure projects
- 5.3.4 To enhance the competitiveness of the Filipino constructing and consulting firms by enabling them to take full advantage of opportunities in the domestic and overseas construction markets;
- 5.3.5 To improve the level of professionalism in contractual relationships and related business transactions among industry constituents; and
- 5.3.6 To ensure that industry operations are carried out with a strong sense of social responsibility towards the environment, the public, and construction project workers.

6.0 STRATEGIES AND THRUSTS

6.1 PIIP FUNDING SUPPORT

- a. Increase funds allocation for Infrastructure Sector to pre- Aquino Administration level of 25% of the National Government Expenditure Program per year;
- b. Rationalization of government construction activities outside the PIIP and channeling of funds to high impact/growth initiating projects under the Program;
- c. Encourage active private sector participation in infrastructure development through the early resolution of issues confronting the implementation of BOT/BT schemes;

6.2 PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

- a. Enhance inter/intra sectoral coordination in the identification and selection of projects to be included in the PIIP;
- b. Formulation of integrated area physical plan which will serve as blue print for the development of infrastructure;
- c. Improve project prioritization systems and procedures through the establishment of area development ranking system, and infrastructure needs/requirements tracking system ;and
- d. Ensure equitable distribution of resources through the development and implementation of uniform criteria /procedure for allocating funds within and among regions.

6.3 PROJECT EXECUTION

- a. Streamline prequalification, bidding and award procedures;
- b. Timely releases of project funds;
- c. Ensure 100% acquisition of right-of-way prior to bidding;
- d. Improve/strengthen coordination among agencies/units in the implementation of infrastructure plans, policies, programs and projects;

- e. Establish measures to improve the performance of contractors in the execution of projects; and
- f. Address environmental/social issues that may affect the implementation of projects.

6.4 COMPETITIVENESS

- 1. Institution of regulatory reforms to bring about fair competition among local constructors and consultants and to enable Filipino firms to increase their share of the domestic and overseas markets
- 2. Development of the capabilities of the consulting and constructing sectors in terms of cost-efficiency and quality of project/construction design and work execution
- 3. Establishment of a policy framework and measures supportive of the requirements of the industry's resource base (construction materials, equipment, manpower, & finance) so that these resources are sufficient and affordable

6.5 PROFESSIONALISM

- 1. Institution of measures to bring about equitable and harmonious contractual relationships in the industry
- 2. Installation of ways to ensure that the conduct of consultants and constructors are in accordance with prescribed professional standards & rules and fair practice
- 3. Protection of the rights of construction laborers (especially construction project workers)

6.6 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 1. Installation of measures that ensure that industry operations contribute to the maintenance of the ecological balance
- 2. Provision of ways to ensure that the construction process and the completed structures are safe, and that inconveniences to the public during construction are minimized
- 3. Provision of adequate benefits for, and protection of the welfare of, project workers

7.0 PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS/PROJECTS

The specific development programs or projects comprising the Construction Industry Development Plan are identified in the various discussion papers prepared for the Second Philippine Construction Industry Congress and will be discussed and defined in the workshop sessions.

STRATEGIES	PROJECTS	RESPONSIBILITY CENTER
<p>Prepare studies to support proposals for granting Philippine contractors' comparative advantage vis-a-vis foreign competition in local, internationally-tendered projects, particularly in the areas of tariff, import duty reduction and appropriate domestic preferences.</p>		
<p>Coordinate with regulatory bodies concerned in order to simplify procedures pertaining to labor deployment (POEA/DFA); opening of L/Cs (CB); tax incentive processing (BIR), etc.</p>	<p>Streamlined administration and regulation of overseas contracting activities.</p>	<p>POCB, POEA, DFA, CB, BIR</p>
<p>Pilot-test one-stop processing for overseas contract mobilization.</p>		
<p>Organize an information pool among industry members to facilitate exchange and dissemination of market information;</p>	<p>A comprehensive and reliable data base on overseas markets.</p>	<p>POCB</p>

STRATEGIES	PROJECTS	RESPONSIBILITY CENTER
<p>Establish tie-ups with international electronic data services for faster accessing of market information on opportunities;</p> <p>Prepare regular and timely market updates on operating conditions and risk analyses.</p>	<p>Reactivated promotional support from DTI/DFA personnel overseas.</p>	<p>POCB, DTI, DFA</p>
<p>Review registration criteria for accrediting Philippine contractors and institute appropriate changes thereon;</p> <p>Conduct periodic review of contractors' current qualifications vis-a-vis conditions of registration;</p>	<p>Productivity standards for the construction industry, as a tool for market promotion and as a determinant of operational efficiency.</p> <p>Enhanced operational efficiency and profitability of overseas activities of Philippine contractors.</p>	<p>POCB, CMDF, NMYC</p> <p>POCB</p>

STRATEGIES	PROJECTS	RESPONSIBILITY CENTER
<p>Analyze performance in overseas projects to determine operational constraints/problems in project execution.</p> <p>Conduct regular dialogues with registered contractors and other concerned sectors.</p>	<p>Institutionalized consultation with sectoral representatives to review progress of programs.</p>	<p>POCB</p>

Workshop Title : Competitiveness in the Overseas Construction Market

Page 5 of 5

Chairman : Mr. Rogelio Murga
President
Engineering Equipment, Inc.

Presenter : Mr. Samuel Sanglap
President
Industrial Technologies, Inc.

Panel of Reactors :

1. Mr. Eduardo Tipton
President
Cardinal Industries
2. Mr. Felicisimo O. Josen
Administrator
Phil. Overseas Employment Administration
3. Mr. Eduardo D. Jose, Jr.
1st-Vice-President
Far East Bank and Trust Co.
4. Mr. Victor C. Macalincag
President
Philguarantee
5. Mr. Manolito P. Madrasto
Executive director
Philippine Constructors Association

WORKSHOP OUTPUT FORM

Workshop Title: REGULATORY AND DEVELOPMENTAL REFORMS TO ENHANCE VIABILITY

Page 1 of 5

- Objective/s:
1. To bring about fair competition among local constructors and consultants to enable Filipino firms to increase their shares of the domestic construction market.
 2. To ensure the sufficiency and affordability of critical construction resources (materials, equipment and manpower).

STRATEGIES	PROJECTS	RESPONSIBILITY CENTER
<p>1. Broadening the base of participation of Filipino firms (especially small and medium-sized constructors) in the bidding process for government projects particularly those of local government units.</p>	<p>1.1 Formulate guidelines in the packaging of projects into smaller ones especially for foreign-funded projects. 1.2 Review of consultants' recommendations on the packaging of foreign-funded projects. 1.3 Urge implementing agencies to exercise judgment in: 1.3.1 Allowing joint ventures of medium and/or small constructors to bid for large contracts (cumulative experience or financial capabilities). 1.3.2 Modifying criteria on track record such that the experience of key personnel can be taken into consideration. 1.3.3 Modifying criterion on experience of consortiums or mergers so that the track record of individual firms before the merger can be considered.</p>	<p>NEDA Implementing Agencies CIAP</p>

Workshop Title: REGULATORY AND DEVELOPMENTAL REFORMS TO ENHANCE VIABILITY

STRATEGIES	PROJECTS	RESPONSIBILITY CENTER
<p>2. Encourage foreign consultants and consultants to enter into joint ventures with locals where there are no adequate local capabilities (architectural & structural design, civil works for roads, bridges, irrigation & flood control systems, building ports and dredging and reclamation projects; especially works such as painting, plumbing & sanitary services, electrical, mechanical & airconditioning works).</p>	<p>2.1 Formulation and adoption of a domestic preference scheme for Filipino constructors and consultants in internationally-bid government construction projects. 2.2 Amendments to Foreign Investment Act eliminating SEC registration requirements on joint ventures for single projects.</p>	<p>NEDA Congress, PCA</p>
<p>3. Provision of market information and construction technology support as well as project design and cost estimating assistance to industry constituents.</p>	<p>3.1 Continued implementation of the Domestic Construction Activities Monitoring Component of the Construction Industry Data Bank (CIDB) project. 3.1.1 Contractors' Info System - provision of data on industry profile, financial performance of the sector as a whole, and number and types of construction equipment owned by registered firms.</p>	<p>CIAP</p>

Workshop Title: REGULATORY AND DEVELOPMENTAL REFORMS TO ENHANCE VIABILITY

STRATEGIES	PROJECTS	RESPONSIBILITY CENTER
	<p>3.1.2 Market Prospects & Investment Systems - capture advanced information on government projects for bidding as well as the annual investment programs of specific infrastructure agencies.</p> <p>3.1.3 Labor and Employment System - proposed to contain labor wage monitored by the National Statistics Office and the Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics.</p> <p>3.1.4 Material Prices Monitoring System - generates monthly reports on the prices of 345 construction materials in Metro Manila and 750 materials in all other regions.</p> <p>3.1.5 Materials Production Info System - proposed to provide information on the supply volumes of prime construction materials, e.g. cement, rebar, GI sheets, aggregates, and lumber.</p> <p>3.1.6 Socio-Economic Indicators System - contains data on inflation rates, foreign exchange, and other socio-economic information affecting the industry and useful in the interpretation and analysis of the sector's performance as well as the economy.</p> <p>3.1.7 Construction Policies Monitoring System - monitors all laws, rules and regulations, and bills governing the construction industry including construction cases decided by the Supreme Court of the Philippines.</p>	<p>CIAP</p> <p>CIAP</p> <p>CIAP</p> <p>CIAP</p> <p>CIAP</p> <p>CIAP</p>

Workshop Title: REGULATORY AND DEVELOPMENTAL REFORMS TO ENHANCE VIABILITY

STRATEGIES	PROJECTS	RESPONSIBILITY CENTER
<p>4. Establishment of a policy framework and measures supportive of the requirements of the industry's resource base.</p> <p>5. Institution of reforms to enhance viability of local consultancy.</p>	<p>4.1 Coordinative support for the construction materials sectoral plans and for the equipment sector in the following areas:</p> <p>4.1.1 Continued liberalization of the market for the importation of urgently-needed construction materials including manufacturing inputs.</p> <p>4.1.2 Production capacity expansion and improvement of plant productivity of G.I. sheets, rebars and cement plants.</p> <p>4.1.3 Tariff reduction and other incentives for the unrestricted importation of construction equipment and spare parts.</p> <p>4.1.4 Revive NEDA Resolution No. 6 which defers payment of taxes for imported equipment.</p> <p>4.2 Institutionalized construction manpower training by government under the Construction Manpower Development Plan of the CMDF to include:</p> <p>4.2.1 Development of funding scheme for manpower training</p> <p>4.2.2 Traineeship program</p> <p>4.2.3 Skills standards and certification system</p> <p>5.1 Amendment to NEDA Guidelines on Hiring of Consultant excluding provision on man-month billing (basic) rates but giving more emphasis on stipulated percentage fees.</p>	<p>CMID-BOI</p> <p>NEDA, PCA</p> <p>CMDF/NMYC/DECS</p> <p>COFILCO, NEDA</p>

Chairman : Engr. Antonio W. Diokno
Chairman

Construction Industry Arbitration Commission

Presenter : Engr. Loreto C. Aquino
President
ACES Construction Consultancy

Panel of Reactors :

1. Mr. Fernando Sopot
Exec. Vice President
Titan Construction Corp.
2. Mr. Alfredo V. Asuncion
President
Construction Aggregates & Products Corp.
3. Mr. Froilan S. Castro
Executive Director
Philippine Constructors Accreditation Board

WORKSHOP OUTPUT FORM

Workshop Title: **EFFICIENCY AND QUALITY OF PROJECT EXECUTION**

Page 1 of 4

Objective/s: 1. To upgrade the technical capabilities of local constructors and consultants to ensure efficiency and quality in the execution of construction projects.
 2. To institute necessary reforms which will enhance the upgrading of the technical capabilities of constructors and consultants involved in project execution.

STRATEGIES	PROJECTS	RESPONSIBILITY CENTER
1. Implementation of technical skills upgrading programs for construction-related professionals involved in project execution.	1.1 Training of project owners, constructors and consultants on project management, contract administration; specifically on claims management and commissioning of projects. 1.2 Full implementation of the continuing education programs for various construction-related professionals.	CMDRF/Professional Associations such as PCA, NACCAP, COFILCO, CMAP, PICE, UAP, ASEP, etc.
	1.3 Upgrading of the architectural and construction-related engineering curricula to include apprenticeship programs for new graduates.	PRC/DECS/Professional Associations such as PCA, NACCAP, COFILCO, CMAP, PICE, UAP, ASEP, etc.

STRATEGIES	PROJECTS	RESPONSIBILITY CENTER
2. Monitoring of constructors and consultants capabilities.	2.1 Encourage the setting up of information networking system on the performance of constructors and consultants.	CIAP in cooperation with gov't. and private agencies
3. Institutionalization of project execution quality and efficiency programs which will focus on the performance of constructors and consultants.	<p>3.1 Establishment of Constructors' Quality Control Groups (CQCG) within construction firms to ensure the highest efficiency and quality in the execution of construction projects at the contractor level and inclusion of this in the Instruction to Bidders and as a pay item in the contract.</p> <p>3.2 Government and private testing facilities for materials and workmanship.</p> <p>3.2.1 Upgrading</p> <p>3.2.2 Accreditation</p> <p>3.3 Drafting of amendments to the IRR of PD 1594 to institutionalize the Constructors' Performance Evaluation System (CPES)</p> <p>3.4 Drafting of amendments to the IRR of PD 1594 and other pertinent rules on the modification of the contract provision to extend the period of guarantee for government projects from one (1) year to three (3) years and allowing the contractor to maintain these projects after the guarantee period.</p> <p>3.5 Drafting of amendments to the IRR of PD 1594 to adopt a uniform system for blacklisting/watchlisting constructors in public construction.</p>	<p>PCA, NACCAP and other Gov't. Tendering Agencies</p> <p>DPWH-BRS/Prof. Asso. Bu. of Product Standards CIAP</p> <p>NEDA InfraCom</p> <p>CIAP</p>

STRATEGIES	PROJECTS	RESPONSIBILITY CENTER
<p>4. Institutionalization of construction safety and public convenience programs for both government and private construction projects.</p>	<p>3.6 Centralized data banking of information on new and proven/adopted construction technologies.</p> <p>4.1 Rationalization of existing laws on construction safety as it relates to actual construction operations, and public convenience and welfare.</p> <p>4.1.1 Requiring the hiring of safety engineers/officers of large contractors on a permanent basis and for small and medium contractors on a retainer basis.</p> <p>4.1.2 Imposition of stricter penalties for non-compliance of constructors with safety standards/codes.</p> <p>4.2 Strengthening of mechanism for the enforcement of construction safety laws.</p>	<p>CIAP</p> <p>DOLE/PCA/NACCAP/ NEDA InfraCom</p> <p>DOLE/PCA/NACCAP/ NEDA InfraCom</p>

Workshop Title : Efficiency and Quality of Project Execution

Page 4 of 4

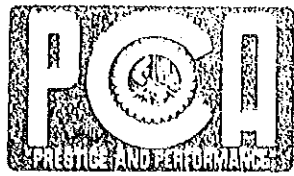
Chairman : Engr. Fiorello R. Estuar
President, EDMACO
F.R. Estuar Dev't & Management Co.

Presenter : Arch. Antonio S. Dimalanta
President
Construction Managers Association of the Philippines

Panel of Reactors :

1. Engr. David M. Consunji
President
D.M. Consunji, Inc.
2. Mr. Wilfrido Castor
President
National Confederation of Contractors Assoc. of the Philippines
3. Mr. Romulo Del Rosario
Undersecretary
Dept. of Public Works and Highways
4. Mr. Lamberto Un Ocampo
President
DCCD Engineering Corp.

(2) PCA（フィリピン建設協会）概要



PHILIPPINE
CONSTRUCTORS
ASSOCIATION
INC.



FOUNDATION

The Philippine Constructors Association (PCA) was founded on November 17, 1945 to elevate the standard of the contracting business with the view of protecting the public from unscrupulous and unreliable contractors. It was legally incorporated as a non-profit organization on November 29, 1945, by a group of builders comprising of architects, engineers, and outstanding construction men of the industry.

Today, 42 years since its founding, the PCA is the country's national association of engineering, building and specialty contractors duly licensed and registered in accordance with the Contractors' Licensing Law. Its roster of membership also includes construction materials and equipment suppliers, as well as service companies committed to the professional growth of the construction industry.

The PCA membership has grown from small group of individuals in the construction business to more than 400 of active regular, associate, affiliate and chapter members.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

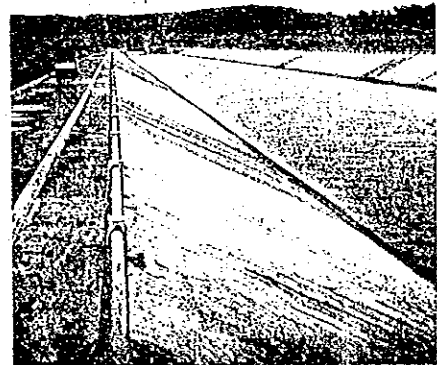
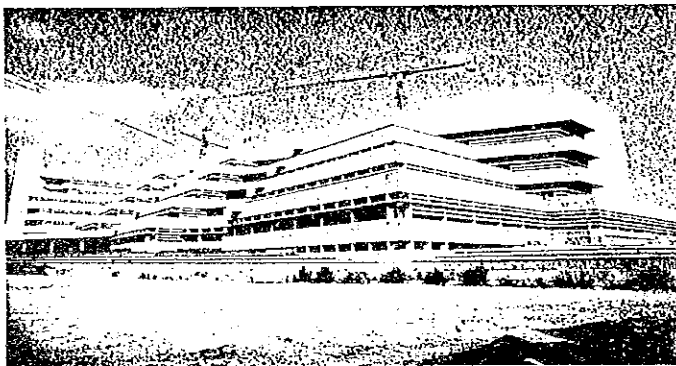
The aims and objectives of the PCA are: (1) to foster mutual understanding and cooperation among its members; (2) to elevate the standard of the contracting business with the view of protecting the public from unscrupulous and unreliable contractors and to discourage activities and practices inimical to the good of the building profession; (3) to encourage the laboring class to take vocational training in order to obtain higher efficiency in safety and welfare of those employees engaged and employed in the building profession; (4) to promulgate rules of ethics in the exercise of the building profession; (5) to establish rules, regulations and facilities for the arbitration of disputes between members, and between members and non-members; (6) to inform the members about new trends and methods in construction and the uses of new materials, and to provide a medium for free exchange of ideas among members; (7) to gather, prepare, disseminate and publicize authentic data and information relative to the building profession; (8) to make representations for and in behalf of the members in their claims for insurance and other damages; (9) to offer technical assistance and cooperate with the different government committees and agencies charged with the problems affecting national building codes, general specifications, town or city planning.

The PCA also aims to encourage its member contractors to perform their construction activities in close cooperation with each other, as well as to build up friendly relationships with their counterparts in other countries of the Asia/Pacific region.

PRINCIPAL LINES OF BUSINESS

The PCA provides the following services to achieve its aims and objectives as mandated in its charter as a non-profit organization:

- (1) To maintain close governmental relations; on behalf of member contractors, associates and affiliates, by presenting positions and proposals that reflect the common interest of the entire construction industry and by discussing problems of mutual interest and relevancy.
- (2) To provide educational and training opportunities of member contractors, associate chapters and affiliates on both domestic and overseas construction projects by holding seminars and lectures.
- (3) To promote technical cooperation with foreign counterparts in the Asia/Pacific region through activities of international federations and/or similar organizations.
- (4) To study construction market opportunities on domestic and overseas construction projects by collecting and disseminating applicable information and data to help members' construction business activities.



ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES

The PCA concentrates its promotional work upon sound growth and development of contracting activities for the benefit of its member contractors, associates, chapters and affiliates through its organization assemblies, meetings and discussions.

For professional growth, PCA holds regular meetings each month, and wherever possible, invites speakers from business, industry and government, and professions. Thus, information or data on forthcoming projects, bidding procedures, prequalifications and awards are promptly obtained. Also, solutions to problems are explored and made possible through dialogues carried out between contractors and contracting agencies.

As a communication center, the PCA collects and analyzes information and data from local and foreign government agencies, as well as from other sources, and disseminates them to contractor members. The PCA also submits referrals to appropriate parties who request them.

REVIEW OF LEGISLATIONS AND REGULATIONS

The PCA, as a matter of policy, endeavors to review and make representations with the appropriate government agencies, such legislations and regulations concerning the industry, including tax incentives, labor relations, bonding and, to a certain extent, export financing, to reinforce the foundation for promoting domestic and foreign construction activities.



DOMESTIC CONSTRUCTION SURVEYS

The PCA also conducts surveys and studies to gather local information on domestic construction, for example, by sending out questionnaire surveys or by dispatching fact-finding teams to specific regions and areas of interest.

RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATION

The PCA conducts research activities on important and specific areas to fill the needs of its member, contractors, associates and affiliates and chapters.

INFORMATION SERVICES

To gather and disseminate information and data on the construction industry, the PCA publishes the following information services:

- (1) Philippine Construction Magazine
- (2) PCA Newsletter
- (3) PCA Research Bulletin
- (4) Quick Circulars on Prequalification, Bid Notices and other information.



TRAINING PROGRAMS

The PCA conducts, either on its own or in collaboration with private organizations and institutions, training programs in the form of seminars and lectures by construction professional experts from within the Association or outside of it. This endeavor aims to improve capacity and capability of members' personnel assigned or to be assigned to construction project sites.

PUBLIC RELATIONS ACTIVITY

Other than the monthly "PCA Newsletter" for domestic circulation among its members, PCA also publishes a construction magazine, "Philippine Construction", which serves as a medium of information and communication exchange. Both publications play major roles in public relations and in supporting the Association's aim of projecting a favorable image of the industry and the member contractors. The PCA also sponsors sports activities among its members and clients.

OTHER SERVICES

The PCA provides other services to its members:

- Promotes and encourages professional and ethical practices among its members.
- Obtains from government and private sectors relevant information for dissemination to members.
- Helps in setting up provincial chapters.
- Represent members in technical and non-technical matters.
- Gathers, analyzes and circularizes new trends and methods in construction, as well as applications of new materials/products.



INTERNATIONAL AFFILIATIONS

To foster goodwill and friendship with overseas counterparts, the PCA is affiliated with the following international and regional organizations. These organizations and PCA jointly work out construction problems of mutual interest.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ASIAN AND WESTERN PACIFIC CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATIONS (IFAWPCA)

IFAWPCA was founded in Manila in 1956 as a private international federation of construction contractors in the Asia and Pacific region. It represents today 14 countries of the region, namely, Australia, China, Hongkong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand. PCA is a regular member of the Federation and as such it plays an important role in deepening mutual understanding and goodwill with the rest of the IFAWPCA members.

ASEAN CONSTRUCTORS FEDERATION (ACF)

ACF was founded in Jakarta in 1985 as a regional federation of construction contractors of the five ASEAN nations, namely, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines. PCA is a regular member of the ACF, thus playing a vital role in promoting goodwill and understanding with the other members of the Federation.

CONFEDERATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATIONS (CICA)

CICA was formed in Tokyo in 1974 as the confederation of three international contractors' associations. It comprises of IFAWPCA (Asia and Western Pacific), FIEC (Europe) and FIIC (Central and South America). Later the AGC (United States) joined the CICA. Since its founding, CICA has been contributing much toward larger expansion in the scope of international cooperation by constant exchanges of information and data of interest and mutual benefit to contractors of America, Europe, Asia-Pacific, and Central and South America.

MEMBERSHIP AND BENEFITS

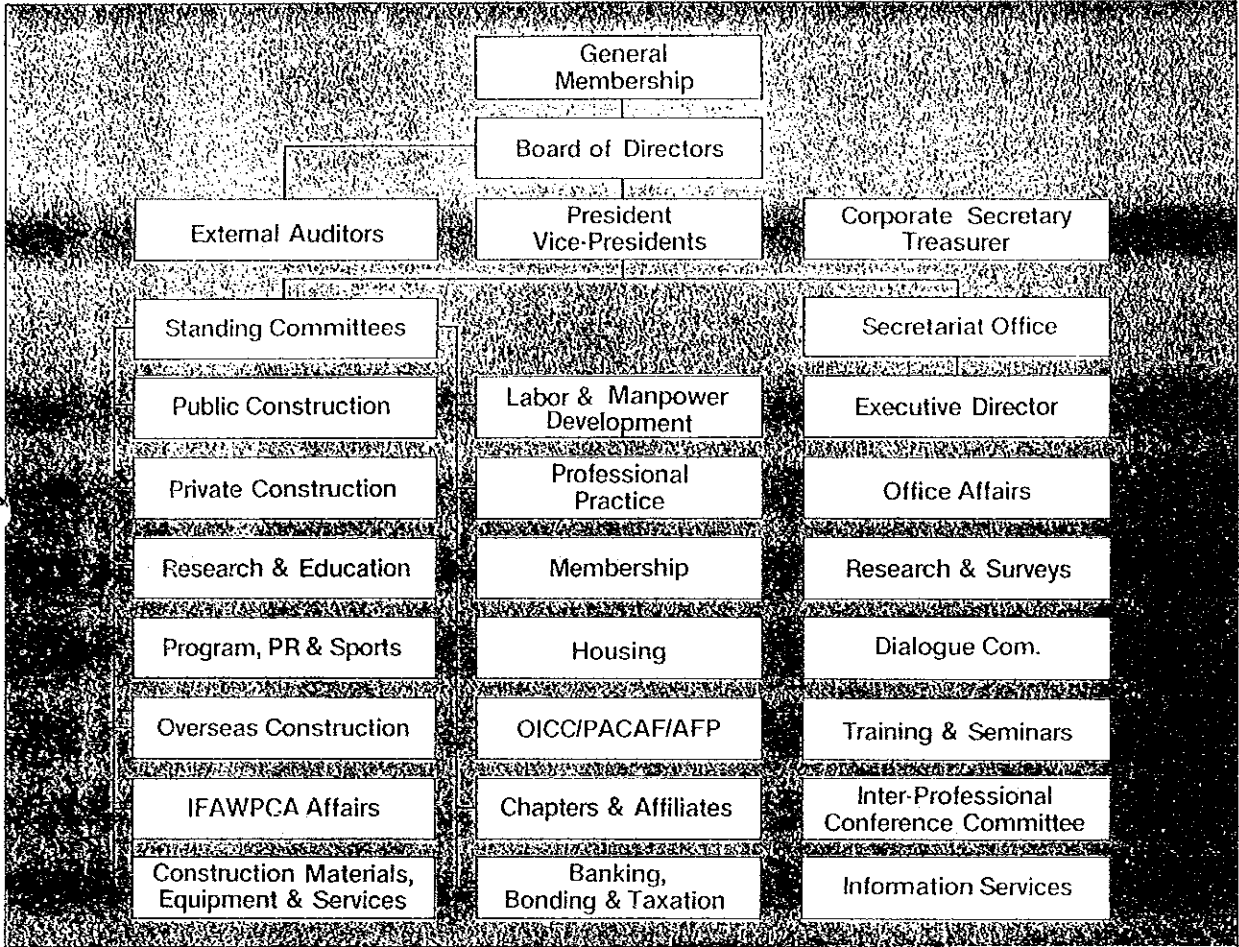
The PCA welcomes all those contractors and service companies who are earnestly concerned with the professional growth of the Association, as well as those who feel that they have something to contribute towards the development, advancement and improvement of the construction industry.

Thus, eligible for regular memberships are general and specialty contractors and associate membership is open to construction materials, construction equipment suppliers and service companies.

The Philippine Constructors Association (PCA) has been actively cooperating with its ASEAN neighbors in the development and expansion of the construction industry in the region for mutual benefits. In the process, international friendship is greatly strengthened. An offshoot of this endeavor or undertaking was the formation of the ASEAN Constructors Federation (ACF), which is headquartered in Jakarta, Indonesia. The PCA is one of the five founding members of the Federation. In a meeting held in Indonesia, it was represented by past PCA presidents.



ORGANIZATION



JICA