Platforms for Progress and Prosperity: Building Legacy Islands on Water
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Creed</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vision, Mission and Core Values</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Objectives</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Profile</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandate and Legal Issuances</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Highlights and Accomplishments</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project and Non-Financial Highlights</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Reclamation</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Infrastructure Projects</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Coastal Defense/Protection</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. General Administrative Services</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board of Directors Profile</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidiaries</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financial Highlights</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement of the Board Affirming the Fairness/Fair</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representation of the Annual Financial Statement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audited Statement of Financial Position</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audited Statement of Comprehensive Income</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Governance Certification</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Social Responsibility</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whistle Blowing Policy</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directory of Officers</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Information</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CORPORATE CREED

We believe in building bridges between our nation’s vision and its fruition as well as between our government’s objectives and their realization.

We believe in integrating the PRA’s goals with relevant national economic development plans.

We believe in increasing our nation’s resources and accelerating its development for the benefit of future generations by creating new frontiers of land reclaimed from the sea.

We believe in molding the PRA into a cohesive organization whose personnel are consistently infused with esprit de corps needed to sustain the PRA’s efforts to achieve its pioneering tasks.

We believe in forging ahead with zeal and dedication along the path of success.

For the success of the PRA’s mission, measured in the anvil of time, is the success of our nation’s vision.
OUR MISSION (2016)

To increase the nation’s land assets through reclamation in an environmentally sustainable manner consistent with public interest and to provide for a coastal defense strategy for the benefit of the future generations of Filipino people.

OUR VISION (2016)

Contribute and promote economic and social progress through environmentally sustainable land reclamation of approximately 700 hectares and effective public estates development and management by 2020.

OUR CORE VALUES (2016)

Transformational and Adaptive
Reverence for Sustainable Development
Teamwork and Camaraderie
Culture of Professionalism, Integrity, Accountability and Responsiveness
CORPORATE OBJECTIVES

a. To reclaim land, including foreshore and submerged areas, by dredging, filling or other means, to acquire reclaimed land;

b. To develop, improve, acquire, administer, deal in, sub-divide, dispose, lease and sell any and all kinds of lands, buildings, estates, and other forms of real property, owned, managed, controlled and/or operated by the Government; and

c. To provide for, operate or administer such services as may be necessary for the efficient, economical and beneficial utilization of the above properties.

Strategic / Measurable Objectives
Based on the Strategy Map

- Provide Buildable Areas for Development with Components of Environmental and Community Empowerment
- Develop a Comprehensive Coastal Defense Strategy
- Generate Revenue for the Government
- Increase Inventory of Marketable Land Assets
- Integrate Stakeholders' Views in Reclamation Projects
- Increase Proponent's Satisfaction with PRA Processes
- Establish and Implement Clear, Prompt and Efficient Reclamation Guidelines
- Provide Efficient Infrastructure and Public Estates Development and Management Services
- Develop Reclamation Expertise of the Personnel
- Implement a Quality Management System (ISO Certification)
- Improve Planning and Management Through the Use of IT-Based Systems
CORPORATE PROFILE

The Philippine Reclamation Authority (formerly Public Estates Authority), one of the Government’s most active development agencies, was created in 1977 by virtue of Presidential Decree 1084 to serve primarily as the clearinghouse for all reclamation projects in the country.

PRA performs both regulatory and proprietary functions. Its programs and projects are supportive of government’s thrust towards sustaining economic gains by generating local and foreign investments in large-scale reclamation and development projects.

PRA, which is mandated to be self-liquidating, has created assets for the Government by converting reclaimed lands into valuable and income-generating real estate properties, especially in its approximately 1,000-hectare reclamation project in Manila Bay known as Bay City (formerly Boulevard 2000) which is host to the Mall of Asia Complex, Entertainment City, Metropolitan Park, and Asia World among others. Aside from this, PRA is involved in a wide range of projects and delivery of services related to land development and urban renewal, infrastructure projects as well as financing and construction of buildings for other government agencies.

Its charter vests PRA with the power and authority to develop and dispose public lands, to enter into contracts and loan agreements with private, public or foreign entities and to exercise the right to eminent domain in the name of the Republic of the Philippines.
The Office of the President, the Office of the Solicitor General (OSG), the Office of the Government Corporate Counsel (OGCC), the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), the Governance Commission for GOCCs (GCG), the Civil Service Commission (CSC), and the Commission on Audit (COA), provide PRA with the basic guidelines and parameters for its financial and organizational performance.

In the implementation of its mandate, PRA coordinates with other agencies and development authorities such as the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), the Department of Transportation (DOTr), the Department of Finance (DOF), the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), the Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA), and local government units.

Currently, the PRA is broadening studies and exploration on sources of land fill materials, consistently updating its engineers on the upgraded techniques of dredging and reclamation, and strengthening its force on the monitoring of reclamation and land development projects. It is also actively monitoring and issuing cease and desist order against unauthorized and illegal reclamation. These efforts assure that the institution adheres to the principles of environmental governance and sustainable development.

As for its disaster risk reduction initiatives, PRA also endeavors to establish coastal protection strategies in vulnerable areas nationwide. The Authority envisions putting up hard and soft engineering structures that are climate change adaptive and economically beneficial to communities with the objective of developing coastal protection measures to minimize the impacts caused by natural and man-made hazards. The initiative, piloted in Tacloban City and Palo, Leyte produced a comprehensive master plan crafted by PRA and international experts.

And, as it prepares itself for the greater demands of the ensuing years, PRA pledges to stick to the time-tested manner of serving the Filipino people – through utmost professionalism and transparency.
MANDATE AND POWERS

BACKGROUND AND PERTINENT LAWS

1. Presidential Decree No. 1084 (PEA Charter) dated February 4, 1977

The Public Estates Authority was created to provide for a coordinated, economical and efficient reclamation of lands, and the administration and operation of lands belonging to, managed and/or operated by the Government, with the objective of maximizing utilization and hastening development consistent with public interest.

Purposes:
The Authority is hereby created for the following purposes:

a. To reclaim land, including foreshore and submerged areas, by dredging, filling or other means, to acquire reclaimed land;

b. To develop, improve, acquire, administer, deal in, sub-divide, dispose, lease and sell any and all kinds of lands, buildings, estates, and other forms of real property, owned, managed, controlled and/or operated by the Government; and

c. To provide for, operate or administer such services as may be necessary for the efficient, economical and beneficial utilization of the above properties.

Powers and Function:
The PEA was vested with both regulatory and proprietary powers/functions which include the following:

a. To prescribe its By-Laws;

b. To sue and be sued in its corporate name;

c. To adopt and use a seal and alter it at its pleasure;

d. To purchase, lease, build, alter, construct, erect, enlarge, occupy, manage, sell, mortgage, dispose of, or otherwise deal in, buildings of every kind and character whatsoever, whether belonging to, or to be acquired by the Authority;

e. To construct, maintain and operate mains, pipes, machinery, water reservoirs, artesian wells as may be reasonably and necessarily required for the transaction of the lawful business of the Authority;

f. To own or operate railroads, tramways and other kinds of land transportation, vessels and pipelines, power house, hotels, restaurants, terminals, warehouses and to manufacture, produce, purchase, sell, dispose, encumber or
otherwise deal in, rolling stock, equipment, tools and other appliances; to
construct and operate in connection with its railroad lines toll viaducts, toll
bridges and toll tunnels;

g. To construct, maintain and operate such systems of sanitary sewers as
may be necessary for the proper sanitation of its areas of operation; to
charge and collect such sums for constructions and rates for this
service as may be determined by the Board to be equitable and just; and
to process waste materials obtained in the sewers for fertilizing
purposes; To construct, maintain and operate such storm drains as may
be necessary;

h. To hold lands of the public domain in excess of area permitted to private
corporations by statute;

i. To reclaim lands and to construct work across, or otherwise, any stream,
watercourse, canal, ditch, flume, street, avenue, highway or railway of
private or public ownership, as the location of said works may require,
provided, that, said works be constructed in such a manner as not to
endanger life or property or in a manner not to impair unnecessarily
their usefulness. Every person or entity whose property is crossed or
interested by said works shall not obstruct any such crossings or inter
sections and shall grant the Authority or its representatives, the proper
authority for the execution of such work. The Authority is hereby given the
right-of-way to locate, construct and maintain such works over and
throughout the lands owned by the Republic of the Philippines or any of its
branches and political subdivisions. The Authority or its representatives
may also enter upon private property in the lawful performance or
prosecution of its business and purposes; provided, that, the owner of such
private property shall be indemnified for any actual damage caused
thereby;

j. To issue such regulations as may be necessary for the proper use by
private parties of any or all of the highways, roads, utilities, buildings and/
or any of its properties and to impose or collect fees or tolls for their use,
provided that, all receipts by the Authority from fees, tolls and other
charges are automatically appropriated for its use;

k. To organize subsidiary companies to undertake any of the activities
mentioned herein. The capital stock of such subsidiary companies shall be
subscribed in whole or in part by the Authority;

l. To enter into, make, perform and carry out contracts of every class and
description, including loan agreements, mortgages and other types of
security arrangements, necessary or incidental to the realization of its
purposes with any person, firm or corporation, private or public, and with
any foreign government or entity;
m. To exercise the right of eminent domain in the name of the Republic of the Philippines, and in the acquisition of real estate by condemnation proceedings, the title to such real estate shall be taken in the name of the Republic of the Philippines, and thereupon, all such real estate shall be entrusted to the Authority as the agent of the Republic of the Philippines to accomplish the aims and purposes of this Decree;

n. To perform such acts and exercise such functions as may be necessary for the attainment of the purposes and objectives herein specified;

o. To promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out its purposes and to provide penalties for the violation thereof which penalties shall be a fine of not more than five hundred pesos or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court; and

p. To perform such other functions as may be provided by law.

2. **Presidential Decree No. 1085 dated February 4, 1977**

Prior to PEA’s creation, a national government reclamation project along Roxas Boulevard was already existent. When the Construction and Development Corporation of the Philippines (CDCP, now Philippine National Construction Corporation) encountered financial difficulties, PEA was directed to assume ownership of some 348 hectares of reclaimed lands along Manila Bay in Pasay, Parañaque, and Las Piñas.

This became the first major project of PEA and today, remains the flagship project and has evolved into a approximately 1,000-hectare reclamation development project now called Bay City (formerly Boulevard 2000).

3. **Executive Order No. 525 dated February 14, 1979**

This law strengthened PEA’s role over reclamation projects by designating it as the agency primarily responsible for integrating, coordinating, and directing all reclamation projects in behalf of the national government.

It also decrees that all reclamation projects shall be approved by the President of the Philippines upon the recommendation of the PEA, and shall be undertaken by the PEA or through a proper contract executed by it with any person or entity.

The law also emphasized that all lands reclaimed by PEA shall belong to or be owned by PEA which shall be responsible for its administration, development, utilization or disposition in accordance with the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 1084.
4. **Executive Order No. 654 dated February 26, 1981**

This law defined PEA's functions related to infrastructure development and classified the agency under the Infrastructure and Utilities Group. It also mandated the PEA to operate on a self-liquidating basis. In the disposition of PEA's assets and properties, the PEA shall have the authority to determine the kind and manner of payment for the transfer to any third party. All lands, buildings and other real properties of PEA were exempted from payment of real estate taxes.

5. **Republic Act No. 7160 or the Local Government Code dated January 1, 1992**

This law authorized the provinces and cities to undertake reclamation projects using their own funds for public purpose to service the needs of their residents.

With the foregoing provision of the Local Government Code on the right of provinces and cities to reclaim, the Department of Justice issued Opinion No. 93, S. 1993 dated July 26, 1993, opining that the extent of the authority granted to PEA under PD 1084 and EO 525, the special laws, has not been reduced with the subsequent enactment of the 1991 Local Government Code, a general law; that the authority of the local government units, specifically provinces and cities, to undertake reclamation projects is limited to those projects funded out of local funds and for public purposes.

6. **Executive Order No. 153 dated September 30, 1999**

This issuance authorized the PEA, the DENR and the Natural Resources Development Corporation (NRDC) to utilize areas not covered by approved mining permits/contracts and those with pending mining applications as borrow areas for dredge fill materials for reclamation projects. To implement this directive, the PEA and DENR jointly issued Administrative Order No. 2000-25 which took effect in May 2000.

7. **Executive Order No. 199 and No. 329**

By virtue of these two Executive Orders, PEA was transferred from the Office of the President to the DPWH, then to DOF.

8. **Executive Order No. 380 dated October 26, 2004**

This Presidential issuance transformed PEA into the Philippine Reclamation Authority (PRA) and transferring its non-reclamation assets/liabilities to the DOF and the management of the PEA-Tollway Corporation to the National Development Corporation (NDC).

The PRA shall perform all the powers and functions of the PEA relating to reclamation activities.
9. **Executive Order No. 380-A dated April 3, 2006**

This issuance clarified certain provisions of Executive Order No. 380 dated October 26, 2004.

The following are the pertinent provisions with respect to functions and assets of PRA:

PEA is hereby renamed the Philippine Reclamation Authority, and shall continue to perform the powers and functions of the PEA pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 1084 (PEA Charter) as amended under Executive Order No. 525 (EO 525) and Executive Order No. 654 (EO 654), including but not limited to the functions to reclaim land; to develop, manage and dispose of lands, buildings, estates and other forms of real property arising from reclamation; to provide, operate or administer infrastructure facilities and services on the above-mentioned reclaimed properties; and to authorize, through the rules of public bidding, reclamation projects by other entities.

The PEATC is hereby spun off as a separate corporation with its own management and supervision and shall continue to be recognized as a subsidiary of the PRA. The chairman and members of the Board of PEATC shall be appointed by the President of the Philippines and shall include some representatives of the PRA. PEATC shall remit to the PRA whatever dividends it may derive from its operations.

The PRA shall transfer to the National Government or to the appropriate government agency or corporation its non-reclamation assets.

10. **Executive Order No. 543 dated June 24, 2006**

This policy delegated to PRA through the PRA Board the power of the President of the Republic to approve reclamation projects.

11. **Executive Order No. 586 dated December 8, 2006**

PRA was transferred back to DPWH due to its role in the provision of infrastructures.

12. **Executive Order No. 629 dated June 21, 2007**

This Presidential issuance directed PRA to convert Sangley Point, Cavite City into an International Logistics Hub with modern seaport and airport through an enabling reclamation component.
13. **Executive Order No. 653 dated August 9, 2007**

This issuance clarified the reclamation assets to be retained by PRA which shall include all its existing reclaimed lands, including all the horizontal and vertical improvements and buildings thereon and all non-reclamation assets that were acquired with funds from reclamation projects.

14. **Executive Order No. 672 dated October 19, 2007**

This issuance defined and clarified the responsibilities of DENR and PRA in the approval and implementation of reclamation projects nationwide.

This EO reiterated that the PRA shall approve all reclamation projects on behalf of the President subject to compliance with existing laws and rules. Further, the PRA was directed to coordinate and secure an area permit or site clearance from DENR to authorize or clear a particular area to be the site of a proposed reclamation project.

The EO also emphasized that no reclamation works shall commence without the required Environmental Compliance Certificate.

15. **Executive Order No. 798 dated May 14, 2009**

PRA was transferred from the DPWH to the DENR.

16. **Executive Order No. 146 dated November 13, 2013**

This policy delegated to the NEDA Board the power of the President to approve reclamation projects upon recommendation of PRA.

17. **Chavez v. PEA & AMARI (G.R. No. 133250, July 9, 2002)**

In this jurisprudence, the court emphasized that “PEA’s charter expressly tasks PEA to develop, improve, acquire, administer, deal in, subdivide, dispose, lease and sell any and all kinds of lands xxxxx owned, managed, controlled and/or operated by the government”. The court ruled that “there is, therefore, legislative authority granted to PEA to sell its lands, whether patrimonial or alienable lands of the public domain” and that “PEA may sell to private parties its patrimonial properties in accordance with the PEA Charter free from constitutional limitations”.

The jurisprudence also ruled that “PEA may also sell its alienable or disposable lands of the public domain to private individuals, however, it cannot sell any of its alienable or disposable lands of the public domain to private corporations since Section 3, Article XII of the 1987 Constitution expressly prohibits such sales”. The jurisprudence stressed that “private
corporations remain barred from acquiring any kind of alienable land of the public domain, including government reclaimed lands”.

18. Republic of the Philippines v. City of Paranaque

In this jurisprudence, the court ruled that “PRA is a government instrumentality vested with corporate powers and performing an essential public service pursuant to Section 2 (10) of the Introductory Provisions of the Administrative Code. Being an incorporated government instrumentality, it is exempt from payment of real property tax”.

Further, the ruling stressed that “Section 234 (a) of the Local Government Code exempts PRA from paying realty taxes and protects it from the taxing powers of LGUs”.

PRA ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS

PRA Administrative Order No. 2005-1

This PRA initiative provided rules and procedures for the special registration of unauthorized/illegal reclamation whether completed or incomplete reclamation projects with or without titles which were or being undertaken by private or government entities not authorized to reclaim under existing laws. The period of special registration provided for in the AO was from March 2005 to August 2005.


This issuance provided the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of EO 543 delegating to the PRA the power of the President to approve reclamation projects. This AO is superseded by NEDA-PRA Joint Order No. 01-2015.

PRA Administrative Order No. 2008-3

This order provided rules and procedures for titling of completed unauthorized or illegal reclamation in the name of the Republic of the Philippines or PRA subject to reimbursement by the Republic of the Philippines/PRA of the actual cost incurred in undertaking the reclamation.

Covered by this AO were unauthorized or illegal reclamation completed on or before December 8, 2008.
JOINT ORDERS

1. Joint DENR-PRA AO 2000-25

This Joint Administrative Order is the IRR of EO 153 which authorizes the utilization of offshore areas not covered by approved mining permits and contracts as sources of dredge fill materials for government reclamation projects and for other purposes.

2. NEDA – PRA Joint Order No. 01-2015

This is the IRR of EO 146 - Delegating to the NEDA Board the Power of the President to Approve Reclamation Projects.

PROJECT AND NON-FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

A. Reclamation

New platforms for progress and prosperity were accomplished in CY 2016. A number of reclamation projects were monitored and evaluated by PRA and were completed by the proponents.

Manila North Harbor Reclamation Project
The project is located at Manila North Harbor Port Inc. Slipway No. 15 North Harbor, City of Manila. PRA monitored and verified the progress of the port project on a monthly basis until its 100% completion in September 2016.

PRA is also regularly monitoring the proponent’s compliance with the conditions of the project’s Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC).

**BREDCO Reclamation Project**

Located in Bacolod City, this project was 99.95% accomplished at the end of CY 2016. Over the years, PRA has been monitoring the project and imposing rectification works to BREDCO and the City of Bacolod to ensure the land integrity and safety on the 108-hectare reclamation.

The development currently houses industrial, institutional, residential, and commercial facilities. Aside from pedestrian traffic, the major thoroughfares of the project can accommodate vehicles with light to heavy loads. Locators within the reclaimed land include SM City Bacolod, Shell Service Station, SeaOil and Phoenix Oil Depot, San Sebastian College, Trans Asia Shipping Lines, Inc., Sulpicio Lines, Inc., a hotel and a condominium, among others.

Even before its completion, the project has been significantly contributing to the social and economic progress of the City, the province of Negros Occidental, and other nearby provinces.
This development project of the Provincial Government of Aklan is a beach stabilization and sea level rise adaptation strategy located at Caticlan, Malay, Aklan. With an area of 2.6 hectares, the reclamation and rectification works and PRA’s inspection were completed during the first quarter of CY 2016. The Authority is likewise monitoring the proponent’s compliance with the conditions of the project’s ECC.

This seafront development was conceived due to unabated coastal erosion. The project is also envisioned to become a tourist related site to complement the nearby Boracay Island.

**JG Summit Site Development, Reclamation, and Jetty Project**

Located in Batangas City, this on-going 12.85 hectare project is being monitored by PRA as regards the proponent’s compliance with the conditions of the project’s ECC.

**BASECO Reclamation Project**

The 20 hectare project involves slope protection and completion of the approved 10 hectare project for residential and light industrial land use.

Before the end of CY 2016, preliminary engineering plans and bidding documents for the project were completed and submitted to the management.
Mactan North Reclamation and Development Project (MNRDP)

After the PRA Board approval of the MNRDP to be located in the City of Lapu Lapu in Cebu, the Authority has been monitoring the proponent’s compliance with the conditions of the project’s ECC.

Programmatic Environmental Assessment, Planning and Engineering Studies for the Coastal Adaptation Strategy Formulation in the Manila Bay

PRA initiated the procurement of consultancy to generate a Decision Support System (DSS) that will become the basis for planning, design, and eventual implementation of reclamation projects in the Manila Bay. This study does not only cover reclamation projects for commercial purposes but for viable coastal protection and adaptation strategy as well.

This is especially useful and necessary for PRA to pursue sustainable natural resource utilization as there are a number of interests and proposals to further develop the Manila Bay.

Before the close of CY 2016, the Request for Expression of Interest to bid for the consultancy works on the conduct of the study was republished.

Approval of the Special Registration of Unauthorized Reclamation

For CY 2016, PRA processed, evaluated, and approved a total of 20.38 hectares of special registration of unauthorized reclamation in Tarlac City and Mariveles, Bataan.

This effort is also an expression of PRA’s commitment on environmental protection.

Memoranda of Agreement and Understanding on Reclamation Projects

Several agreements regarding proposed reclamation projects were forged in CY 2016. The signing of such memoranda of agreement and understanding could pave the way for more platforms for progress and prosperity.

These proposed projects are in its early stages and are mostly in the process of securing its ECC. After submitting the required documents for PRA’s evaluation, these projects are subject to NEDA Board Approval and Swiss Challenge before project implementation.
1. **Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between PRA and the Municipality of Cordova dated 01 July 2016**

The proposed project involves the reclamation and development of 1,500 hectares, more or less, of the foreshore and offshore areas of Cordova Bay within the jurisdiction of the Municipality of Cordova, Cebu. The proposed site is located at the south-western coast of the Municipality and bounded by Mactan and Gilutongan Channels.

The project is envisioned to be a mixed-used development to accommodate the growing demands for residential, commercial and institutional sites due to the thriving population and commercial activities within the Municipality.

2. **Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between PRA and Pasay City dated 07 July 2016**

The Pasay City Reclamation and Development Project (PCRDP) involves the reclamation and development of approximately sixty (60) hectares of foreshore and offshore areas of Manila Bay located at the northern part of the jurisdiction of the City from the bank of the Libertad Channel towards north over a span of about 1,290 meters terminating at the offshore vicinity of Gloria Maris in CCP.

The land use development of the reclamation project shall include mixed-use commercial/residential districts, commercial development, institutional centers and other related land uses.

3. **Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between PRA and Pasay City dated 07 July 2016**

The Pasay City Reclamation and Development Project (PCRDP) involves the raw land reclamation and horizontal development of approximately three hundred (300) hectares of foreshore and offshore areas of Pasay City fronting the Mall of Asia Complex, Cultural Center of the Philippines (CCP) and the Financial Center Area (FCA) beginning from the northern bank of Redemptorist Channel towards the north in the offshore vicinity of Gloria Maris in CCP.

The project is intended for a mixed-used, commercial, residential, institutional centers and tourism estate.
4. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between PRA and the City of Manila dated 01 December 2016

The proposed project (Harbour Center Reclamation Project) involves the reclamation of fifty (50) hectares at the offshore areas of Manila Bay adjoining the Smokey Mountain Reclamation in Vitas, Tondo, Manila. The area will be developed as a mixed-use industrial complex supported with port facilities to help alleviate the current port congestion in Manila. The project is envisioned to be completed in three (3) years.

The project is divided into two (2) phases: **Phase 1** involves twenty (20) hectares which include a kilometer-long berthing facility, apron and back-up area for cargoes while **Phase 2** contains thirty (30) hectares for mixed-use development including road networks, utilities and other facilities.

5. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between PRA and the Municipality of Minglanilla dated 02 December 2016

The proposed project involves the reclamation and development of one hundred (100) hectares, more or less, of the offshore areas of Cebu Strait in Barangays Tulay and Calajo-an, Municipality of Minglanilla, Province of Cebu. The proposed site is facing the bay located at the western side of the Cebu South Port Road, where the fish port is situated.

The project is intended for industrial use, envisioned to cater to the manufacturing and assembly plants of both local and foreign locators within the Municipality.

6. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between PRA and the City of Bacoor dated 07 December 2016

The proposed project involves the reclamation and development of nine hundred forty four (944) hectares, more or less of the offshore areas of Bacoor Bay within the jurisdiction of Bacoor City, Province of Cavite.

The project is envisioned for mixed-use development catering to commercial, industrial, tourism, residential and environmental protection hub for the people of the historic City of Bacoor.
B. Infrastructure Projects

On account of regular quarterly monitoring of President Diosdado Macapagal Boulevard, ASEAN Avenue, and J. W. Diokno Boulevard, repairs have been implemented within CY 2016 to avoid further occurrence of damage on pavements and to ensure that the roads are constantly in good condition for the safety of the travelling public.

President Diosdado Macapagal Boulevard (PDMB)

A total area of 726.80 square meters of repair works was identified during the first quarter of 2016. By the 2nd quarter, all recommended repair works on both northbound and southbound lanes of PDMB were accomplished. The repair works involved asphalt patching of potholes and longitudinal gaps. Prior to asphalt patching, edges of potholes were properly trimmed and removed for the stability of new in-placed asphalt.

Asphalt overlaying on northbound lane of PDMB was also conducted.

J. W. Diokno Boulevard and Asean Avenue

As a result of PRA monitoring activities in CY 2016, it was found out that asphalt pavements were damaged mainly because of heavy equipment passing through the said roads. Because of this, PRA required the private party responsible for hauling in and out construction materials to conduct repair and maintenance on the damaged portion of the roads.
PRA approved the private party’s methodology and timetable. The repair and restoration works that are being monitored by PRA started on the last quarter of CY 2016.

C. Coastal Defense/Protection

Coastal Protection Strategy for Tacloban City and Palo, Leyte

In the aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan, PRA requested the Netherlands government for a grant from the Dutch Disaster Risk Reduction Facility. The Dutch government then sent a consortium of engineering and water experts who were tasked to develop a comprehensive master plan for coastal protection strategy of Tacloban City and Palo, Leyte.
The development of a master plan for the coastal protection strategy for Tacloban City and Palo was launched on October 9, 2015.

In CY 2016, consultations, workshops, and transfer of knowledge sessions were conducted with stakeholders consisting of academicians, barangay officials, fisherfolks, business owners, and representatives from the local government units of Tacloban City and Palo, Leyte. Community Environment and Natural Resources officers likewise attended the activities. Officials from regional offices of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) also participated in the proceedings. A transfer of knowledge session was also conducted at the national level.
After the necessary studies, testing, and pre-requisite activities with beneficiary communities, the master plan which followed the Dutch “Building with Nature” approach was completed in May 2016. The PRA, the Dutch Government through the Netherlands Ambassador to the Philippines H.E. Marion Derckx, and the water experts jointly presented the master plan at the local and national levels on June 1, 2016 and June 2, 2016, respectively.

The local level presentation was attended by representatives of the local government units of Tacloban City, Municipality of Palo, and Province of Leyte. Officials from the regional offices of the DENR, Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), National Economic Development Authority (NEDA), Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines (CAAP), and Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) also graced the event. Representatives from the University of the Philippines in the Visayas and other state colleges and universities were also present.
The national level presentation was attended by officials from the DENR, DPWH, NEDA, Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), and the Office of the Civil Defense.

Considering the social and economic welfare of the stakeholders, the master plan recommended a multi-level safety approach; the first level is prevention by minimizing probability of flooding by hard and soft engineering interventions, the second level is spatial planning to minimize damage and casualties and lastly, emergency management involving public awareness and early warning systems.

The second and third level components were adopted in the Tacloban City Comprehensive Land Use Plan and are now being implemented.

For the first level, PRA endeavors to find funding mechanisms for the implementation of hard and soft engineering measures. In CY 2016, PRA collaborated with One Architecture and Urbanism, an award-winning Amsterdam and New York-based design and planning firm. PRA and One Architecture crafted a proposal entitled “One Resilient Team: Tacloban” to implement a non-structural component of the Coastal Defense Strategy.
The said proposal was submitted to the Global Resilience Water Window Challenge, a competitive process aiming to promote water resilience by developing and testing novel solutions in a local setting. The Water Window Challenge is a central component of Global Resilience Partnership (GRP), a new model that seeks to solve today's complex and interrelated resilience challenges by better aligning humanitarian and development planning. Out of more than 400 proposals received by the Water Window Challenge, One Resilient Team: Tacloban is one of the 12 challenge winners that received a seed grant for the construction of three pilot projects.

**Other Coastal Flooding and Storm Surge Vulnerable Areas**

In CY 2016, PRA gathered data covering the inventory and demographic information of provinces, cities, and municipalities along the Eastern seaboard. PRA also secured historical data from PAGASA regarding the country's costliest, strongest, and deadliest typhoons from the year 1974 to 2014. PRA likewise secured DOST-Project NOAH's Open File Reports on “Identification of Storm Surge Vulnerable Areas in the Philippines”.

During the second quarter of CY 2016, the PRA Board approved the criteria for prioritization including the areas for data gathering and site investigation. Before the end of 2016, Surigao City, Bislig City, and Butuan City were identified as priority areas.
D. General Administrative Services

**Competency Framework**

The PRA Competency Framework was approved by the PRA Board on 29 June 2016. The Competency Framework is a means to objectively capture performance that leads to results. It listed and described the core, technical, and leadership competency sets that are most relevant to the Agency. The framework is likewise composed of competency tables, competency matrix, position profiles, and competency-based job descriptions.

**Geographic Information System (GIS)**

More data and information are continuously being uploaded to the PRA’s GIS. In CY 2016, data banking focused on Central Business Park I-A particularly on its arterial road alignment and location of all underground utilities such as power, water, communications, and drainage system.

**Quality Management System (QMS)**

In compliance with the National Government's good governance conditions, the Board approved the Terms of Reference for the procurement of consultancy services for the preparation and development of a QMS certifiable to ISO 9001:2015.
ROBERTO C. MULDONG

Chairman of the Board

Age: 73

Date of First Appointment: December 05, 2011
Date of Last Appointment: November 13, 2016

Committee Memberships:
- Executive Committee
- Audit Committee
- Governance Committee
- Nomination and Remunerations Committee

An accomplished realtor, Mr. Roberto T. Muldong is the Chairman of PRA since 2011. Before his stint at the PRA, he served as the Chief Financial Officer of the Acacia Fund Group from December 2003 to July 2010. He was also the General Manager of the Pacific Coach Line from August 2000 to November 2003 and the chief of staff and office manager of Gov. Eduardo T. Rodriguez of the Province of Quezon from October 1994 to October 1999. He was also involved in the management and operation of a number of different firms between July 1985 to October 1994 such as the Constellation Manpower, Ronyt Pharma and North Davao Mining Corporation.

A seminal entry to Chairman Muldong’s esteemed career was his twenty-year association with the National Investment & Development Corp., the investment subsidiary of the Philippine National Bank, from July 1965 to July 1985. He rose from Credit Clerk to Assistant Vice President upon retirement. From time to time, he seconded to and/or was partly assigned to client firms of various business activities in his capacity as a Corporate Director and/or Financial Comptroller.

Chairman Muldong completed his MBA Senior Executive Program from Ateneo University from 1979 to 1981 and his Bachelor's degree in Commerce, cum Laude, from San Beda College. He is a licensed State Realtor in the California Department of Real Estate in 2003. He also completed the H&R Block income tax course from the State of California and was a licensed Notary Public in the said State.

Chairman Muldong, together with the other members of the PRA Board of Directors, participated in a Corporate Governance Orientation Program/Professional Directors Program conducted by the Institute of Corporate from February 28 to March 15, 2013 and in a Risk Management Seminar conducted by Chan Robles & Company on March 13, 2016 for PRA.
Chairman of the Board

Age: 54
Date of First Appointment: November 7, 2016
Date of Oath of Office: November 14, 2016
Date of Current Appointment: November 7, 2016

Committee Membership:
• Executive Committee
• Governance Committee
• Risk Management Committee
• Business Development & Marketing Committee
• Nomination and Remuneration Committee
• Reclamation Committee
• Committee on Construction & Building Project

Atty. Agra is a Certified PPP and Regulation Specialist™, a PPP Law professor and an active lecturer on PPPs. He is also a PhD candidate and a columnist. He was the former Acting Secretary of Justice, Acting Solicitor General and Government Corporate Counsel of the Philippine Government.

Since 2014, he has conducted 227 lectures on PPPs. His column PPP Lead is featured every Monday in BusinessMirror. He recently published a PPP Menu by Casa Agra and released an audio-visual presentation on PPP 101 available on YouTube. His template PPP ordinance has been referred to by 81 provinces, cities and municipalities. Said ordinance is the official template adopted by the Department of Interior and Local Government for its P4 - PPP for the People Initiative.

He is a political law bar reviewer and professor of laws at the Ateneo Law School. He has been teaching thereat since 1993. He teaches administrative law, law on local governments, election law and law on public officers.

He recently published a 1,408-page book on the 1991 Local Government Code entitled Amicus Imperiorum Locorum. He is finishing his dissertation for his doctorate in philosophy on leadership studies (major in public management) at the Ateneo School of Government.

He obtained his Philosophy degree at the University of the Philippines in 1980 and continued with his LLB (Law) degree at the Ateneo de Manila University (1985). He is currently a PhD Candidate of Leadership Studies major in Public Management at the Ateneo School of Government. Atty. Agra is also an accomplished obstacle course racer.
and is the President of Pilipinas Obstacle Sports Federation (POSF) and the Obstacle Sports Federation for Asia. He was recently appointed Treasurer of the International Obstacle Sports Federation.

As PRA Chairman, he attended the Corporate Governance Orientation Program for GOCCs (CGOP for GOCC Q4-II) on December 8, 2016.

PETER ANTHONY A. ABAYA

General Manager & CEO and Member of the Board

Age: 52

General Manager & CEO
Date of Appointment: August 18, 2010 until October 14, 2016

Member of the Board
Date of Appointment: July 1, 2012 until November 12, 2016

Committee Memberships:
- Committee on Business Development and Marketing
- Executive Committee
- Committee on Reclamation Projects
- Nomination and Remunerations Committee

PRA General Manager & CEO Peter Anthony A. Abaya is a veteran government corporate executive. He also currently sits in the Board of the Public Estates Authority Tollway Corporation (PEATC). He spent a number of years as President and CEO of a number of corporations under the Philippine National Oil Corporation (PNOC), namely, PNOC-Development and Management Corporation from Feb 1, 2009 to Aug 17, 2010, PNOC – Alternative Fuels Corporation from July 13, 2006 to Nov 20, 2006, and PNOC-Petrochemical Development Corporation from June 9, 2006 to July 12, 2006.

He served as an Undersecretary of the Department of Energy (for Energy Utilization and Management, Renewable Energy Development, Alternative Fuels Development, Natural Gas Downstream Development, and Oil Industry Management) from October 13, 2004 to June 8, 2006. He was also the Co-Chairman of the Energy Audit Team of the office of the President from October 13, 2004 to June 8, 2006. He also served as a Member of the Board of Directors for the National Development Corporation from October 29, 2004 to June 8, 2006.

He was Undersecretary of the Office of the President’s Priority Programs & Official Development Assistance (ODA) Projects, Office of the President from November 2003 to October 2004, where he previously served as Assistant Secretary from May 2001 to November 2003. He served as a director of the DENR Public Affairs Office from July 1998 to Feb 1999 before becoming Bureau Director of the Environmental Management Bureau from Feb 1999 to May 2001.
An accomplished engineer, GM Abaya received both his Civil Engineering degree and his Economics degree from UCLA-Irvine in June 1989. He then followed this up with an ME in Civil Engineering from Cornell University in Ithaca, New York in 1990 and a Post Graduate Executive degree on Climate Change and Development from Harvard University in 1999.

Aside from placing 11th in the Philippine Civil Engineering Board Exams in May 1994, GM Abaya has also been the recipient of the Most Outstanding Bureau Director of DENR for two consecutive years in 1999 and 2000, a Future Leaders Program 2000 in Tokyo, Japan, and the 5th Gawad Emilio Aguinaldo Achievement Award in Ecology and Environment in 2007.

GM & CEO Abaya, together with the other members of the PRA Board of Directors, participated in a Corporate Governance Orientation Program/Professional Directors Program conducted by the Institute of Corporate Directors from February 28 to March 15, 2013.

**JANilo E. RUBIATo**

**General Manager and CEO**

Age: 47

Date of First Appointment: November 7, 2016

Date of Oath of Office: November 14, 2016

Date of Current Appointment: November 7, 2016

Committee Membership:

- Reclamation Committee
- Committee on Construction & Building Project
- Executive Committee
- Governance Committee
- Business Development & Marketing Committee

Atty. Rubiato started his career as a radio broadcast journalist for Bombo Radyo Iloilo in 1992 and became the Area Manager of Bombo Radyo Philippines from 2005 to 2008 with management control and supervision over its stations in Davao, Cagayan de Oro, General Santos, Butuan and Koronadal. As a Lawyer, he served as a private law practitioner, litigator and consultant in 2007. He was also a founding partner of The Law Firm of Largo Balucos Tumanda and Rubiato in 2008 to 2009 and the Law Firm of De Leon Rubiato and Liong in 2009 to 2014. He was a founder of Angeles and Rubiato Law Firm from 2014 to 2016.
Mr. Rubiato received his Bachelor of Arts Double Major degree in Broadcast Communication and Political Science in 1992 at the University of the Philippines in Visayas, Iloilo City. He obtained his Law degree from the Ateneo de Davao University in 2006 and passed the Philippine Bar the following year.

Atty. Rubiato attended the Corporate Governance Orientation Program for GOCCs (CGOP for GOCC Q4-II) on December 8, 2016.

VIRGILIO T. AMBION

Member of the Board and General Manager & CEO

Age: 59

Member of the Board
Date of First Appointment: January 21, 2013
Date of Oath of Office: January 21, 2013
Date of Current Appointment: October 1, 2017

General Manager and CEO
Date of Appointment: October 15, 2016 to November 13, 2016

Committee Membership:
• Committee on Construction and Building Projects
• Governance Committee
• Nomination and Remunerations Committee
• Audit Committee

With a long career as a local government official, Mr. Virgilio T. Ambion served as a Board Member of the Provincial Government of Cavite from 2007 to 2013 before joining PRA in 2013. He started his career as a public servant when he was elected as Councilor of Tagaytay City in 1988. After serving three terms as Councilor, Mr. Ambion was later on elected as Vice Mayor of the same City in 1998. He was re-elected to the same position for two more terms in 2001 and 2004.

Mr. Ambion graduated BS Electrical Engineering from FEATI University. He is also the recipient of a Local Legislation Award in 2007 and Most Outstanding Sanggunian on the Provincial and Regional level.

Mr. Ambion, together with the other members of the PRA Board of Directors, participated in a Risk Management Seminar conducted by Chan Robles & Company on March 14, 2016 for PRA.
EDILBERTO C. DE JESUS

Member of the Board

Age: 74
Date of First Appointment: April 11, 2014
Date of Oath of Office: April 11, 2014
Date of Current Appointment: January 11, 2016

Committee Membership
- Governance Committee
- Reclamation Projects Committee
- Risk Management Committee
- Construction and Building Projects

Mr. De Jesus has had a long career in the government, culminating in him serving as the Secretary of Education from 2002 to 2004. Before that he has served the administration of President Corazon Aquino as Presidential Adviser of Rural Development from 1988 to 1992 and as Deputy Commissioner of the Presidential Office of the Peace Commission from 1987-1992.

Also a career academic, Mr. De Jesus received his BA in Humanities from the Ateneo de Manila University in 1962. He received his Masters in Philosophy and PhD in History from Yale University in 1969 and 1973, respectively. He later received his PhD in Humanities, Honoris Causa from Xavier University in Cagayan de Oro and Far Eastern University in 2006 and 2007, respectively.

Mr. De Jesus has a long history with the Asian Institute of Management (AIM), starting as a faculty member of its Masters in Business Management Program from 1973 to 1980, faculty of the Rural Development Management Program from 1980 to 1986, and chair of the same program from 1986 to 1987, Associate Dean for Enterprise Project Research from 1992 to 1993, and Associate Dean of the AIM and Chairman of the AIM Policy Forum from 1994 to 1995.

His appointments include, being President of the AIM from 2009 to 2012, President of University of the Cordilleras from 2008-2009, Secretariat Director of the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO) from 2005 to 2007, President of the SEAMEO Council in 2003 to 2004, and President of Far Eastern University from 1995-2002.

Mr. De Jesus has also served as part of the advisory board of different educational institutions, private corporations, and government institutions locally and internationally. He also writes a column for a number of local dailies.

Mr. De Jesus, together with the other members of the PRA Board of Directors, participated in a Risk Management Seminar conducted by Chan Robles & Company on March 14, 2016 for PRA.
MANUEL C. MEDINA

Member of the Board

Age: 81

Date of First Appointment: January 19, 2011
Date of Oath of Office: February 24, 2016
Date of Current Appointment: January 11, 2016

Committee Membership:
• Nomination and Remunerations Committee
• Executive Committee
• Governance Committee
• Committee on Construction and Building Projects

A lawyer by profession, having graduated Bachelor of Laws from Francisco Law School, Atty. Medina is the Legal Counsel and Corporate Secretary of Super Industrial Packaging Solution, Inc. from December 2010 to Present, as well as the Legal counsel of OAKWAVE Corporation from August 2009 to present.

Atty. Medina is currently engaged in his own private law practice. He previously served as the City Prosecutor of Cavite City from March 1992 to 1995 after becoming the City prosecutor from October 1991 to March 1992, 1st Assistant City Prosecutor from December 1989 to October 1991, and 2nd Assistance City Prosecutor from August 1980 to December 1989. He was also a Special Counsel of the Office of the City Fiscal from December 1972 to August 1980 and Field Auditor of GAO-PVTA from September 1971 to November 1972.

He has received numerous awards including a special award for Efficiency and Dedication in the vigorous prosecution of drug cases under RA 6425 in February 1985; a Distinguished Lt. Governor Award for Kiwanis International; a Certificate of Appreciation for Distinguished Service to the Cavite City by the Integrated National Police in 1984 and 1985; a Plaque of Recognition from the Naval Base, Cavite; and an Outstanding Caviteño Awardee in 2003 awarded during the Araw ng Lungsod ng Cavite Celebration.

Atty. Medina, together with the other members of the PRA Board of Directors, participated in a Risk Management Seminar conducted by Chan Robles & Company on March 14, 2016 for PRA.
REYNALDO B. ROBLES

Member of the Board

Age: 51

Date of First Appointment: January 19, 2011
Date of Oath of Office: February 24, 2016
Date of Current Appointment: January 11, 2016

Committee Membership:
• Committee on Reclamation Projects
• Executive Committee
• Risk Management Committee
• Committee on Business Development and Marketing

While serving as a Board Member of PRA, Atty. Robles is also a Trustee & Legal Counsel of the Blas F. Ople Policy Center & Training Institute since 2004 and the Director & Legal Counsel of Institute of Peace and Strategic Defense Studies from 2009 to present. He was also a professor of law at the Far Eastern University Institute of Law from 1991 to 1994 and 2000 to 2002.

Mr. Robles is a practicing lawyer specializing in corporate and intellectual property law, criminal & civil litigation, election law, labor and employment law, and legislative and advocacy work.

He is a Senior & Founding Partner of The Law Firm of Chan Robles & Associates since 1993 and a Bar Review Director of the Chan Robles Internet Bar Review, Inc. since January 2011. He was also the former Chief of Staff of Senator Antonio “Sonny” F. Trillanes IV from June 2003 to December 31, 2010 and he served as the Chief Legal Consultant of the Committee of Civil Service & Government Reorganization of the Senate and the Senate Select Oversight Committee on Government Procurement.

Mr. Robles received his Bachelor of Science in Business Management (BSBM) minor in Economics in 1986 from the University of the Philippines and his Bachelor of Laws, Cum laude & Class Valedictorian in 1990 from the Far Eastern University Institute of Law. He ranked 10th place in the Philippine Bar Exams of 1990. He is currently pursuing his Postgraduate Certificate in Law in the University of London – International Programmes in the UK.

As a member of the PRA Board of Directors, Atty. Robles, attended a Risk Management Seminar conducted by Chan Robles & Company on March 14, 2016 for PRA.
RENE ENRIQUE M. SILOS

Member of the Board

Age: 64

Date of First Appointment: January 19, 2011
Date of Oath of Office: February 24, 2016
Date of Current Appointment: January 11, 2016

Committee Membership:
- Risk Management Committee
- Committee on Reclamation Projects
- Audit Committee
- Committee on Business Development and Marketing

Mr. Silos was elected as a Member of the House of Representatives from 1998-2001 under APEC Partylist. He also held positions in key regional organizations such as the Binalbagan-Isabela Planters Association from 1992 to 2001, Western Visayas Electric Cooperative from 1997 to 1998 and Negros Occidental Electric Cooperative from 1982 to 1996 and 1996 to 1998.

He also served at the Office of the President of the Republic of the Philippines from 2004 to 2007.

Mr. Silos took MBA units at the Ateneo de Manila University in 1976 after obtaining his degree in AB Economics, BS Business Management in 1975 at the De La Salle University. He then started his career in the Bancom Development Corp. from 1975 to 1977 and in the Ministry of Human Settlements from 1977 to 1980.

Mr. Silos continues to be part of the San Isidro Farms (Negros Occidental) since 1980. He is also currently engaged with the Asalus Corp. –Intellicare since 2008.

Mr. Silos, together with the other members of the PRA Board of Directors participated in a Risk Management Seminar conducted by Chan Robles & Company on March 14, 2016 for PRA.
SUBSIDIARIES

PUBLIC ESTATES AUTHORITY TOLLWAY CORPORATION (PEATC)

The PEA Tollway Corporation is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Philippine Reclamation Authority and was registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission since 1997. PEATC was tasked to manage the Manila-Cavite Toll Expressway (MCTE) project comprising of three segments: R-1 Expressway, R-1 Extension Expressway (now CAVITEX) and C-5 Link Expressway.

PEATC started its toll operation with the R-1 Expressway in 1998, a 7-kilometer toll road from Parañaque City to Bacoor, Cavite. This tollway facility has helped in effecting a more favorable business climate for both local and foreign investors by linking the Calabarzon Region to the rest of the business centers in Metro Manila.

In 2011, its operation was extended to a 14-kilometer toll road along the coast of Manila Bay from Zapote, Las Piñas to Kawit, Cavite that is now known as CAVITEX. It utilizes the country’s first prepaid card toll payment scheme or e-Tap card and recently pioneered the first Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology in the country. RFID is a paper-thin battery-less sticker that can save more travel time for motorists by having only to slow down, without making a full stop, to pay their tolls.

The remaining infrastructure of the MCTE project includes the construction of the C-5 Link road or the C5 South Link Road, which will run from the end of C5, just before entering the South Luzon Expressway, to CAVITEX near the Parañaque Toll Plaza. It aims to help decongest traffic by linking major business districts in Makati and Taguig to the southern cities of Parañaque, Las Piñas, and Cavite, targeting high-value trip such as cargo trucks, vans, and buses. A groundbreaking ceremony was held last May 06, 2016 with then President Benigno S. Aquino III to formally start its implementation.

Aside from toll collection, PEATC also implements programs on traffic control and emergency operations including assistance to disabled vehicles. To maximize the provision of services to the public, it also provided other support mechanisms such as the establishment of information services and administration of ancillary facilities.

BAY DREDGING INC.

Bay Dredging Inc. (BDI) is a joint venture between the R-1 Consortium and the Philippine Reclamation Authority (PRA), with PRA owning 40% and R-1 Consortium owning 60% thereof. Its primary purpose is to enter into contracts to reclaim, to participate in dredging contracts in the Philippines and to supply dredgefill materials to all reclamation projects. On January 28, 1998, BDI was incorporated and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

In 2008, BDI supplied sand for the reclamation component of the Cavite Expressway.
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Republic of the Philippines
PHILIPPINE RECLAMATION AUTHORITY
7th floor, Legaspi Towers 200 Bldg., 107 Paseo de Roxas St., Legaspi Village, 1226 City of Makati
Tel No.: (02) 458-5000 • Facsimile No.: (02) 815-2002
Website: www.pREA.gov.ph • Email: info@pREA.gov.ph

Statement of Directors
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

In the opinion of the Directors,

(a) The audited statements of financial position and comprehensive income of the Philippine Reclamation Authority are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Agency as of 31 December 2016; and

(b) At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Agency will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

On behalf of the Board of Directors:

- Original signed -

ATTY. ALBERTO C. AGRA
Chairman

- Original signed -

ATTY. JANILO E. RUBIATO
General Manager and CEO

18 October 2017
# PHILIPPINE RECLAMATION AUTHORITY

## STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
December 31, 2016 and 2015
(In Philippine Peso)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015 (As Restated)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>4,739,980,628</td>
<td>3,129,344,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term investments</td>
<td>2,960,088,499</td>
<td>5,370,356,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other receivables-net</td>
<td>3,705,045,662</td>
<td>3,718,556,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventories</td>
<td>905,341,003</td>
<td>901,192,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td>46,176,008</td>
<td>78,072,747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other current assets</td>
<td>222,491</td>
<td>219,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current assets</strong></td>
<td>12,356,854,291</td>
<td>13,197,741,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Current Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-current receivables-net</td>
<td>3,879,044,175</td>
<td>4,813,228,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>523,885,727</td>
<td>528,112,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property and equipment-net</td>
<td>148,028,138</td>
<td>153,815,671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment property</td>
<td>9,369,578,945</td>
<td>9,088,342,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other non-current assets</td>
<td>9,278,465</td>
<td>9,318,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets held-in-trust</td>
<td>3,416,628,910</td>
<td>3,366,346,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total non-current assets</strong></td>
<td>17,346,444,360</td>
<td>17,959,165,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td>29,703,298,651</td>
<td>31,156,906,563</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables</td>
<td>1,587,008,200</td>
<td>2,339,864,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-agency payables</td>
<td>281,470,366</td>
<td>562,310,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other liabilities</td>
<td>33,365,002</td>
<td>34,382,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current liabilities</strong></td>
<td>1,901,843,568</td>
<td>2,936,556,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Current Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust agreements</td>
<td>3,416,628,910</td>
<td>3,366,346,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred tax liability</td>
<td>1,128,041,394</td>
<td>1,129,277,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due to National Treasury</td>
<td>114,820,089</td>
<td>115,939,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred credits</td>
<td>4,542,919,285</td>
<td>5,334,733,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total non-current liabilities</td>
<td>9,202,409,678</td>
<td>9,946,297,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>11,104,253,246</td>
<td>12,882,854,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equity</strong></td>
<td>18,599,045,405</td>
<td>18,274,052,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29,703,298,651</td>
<td>31,156,906,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILIPPINE RECLAMATION AUTHORITY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For the Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(In Philippine Peso)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPERATING INCOME</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business Income</td>
<td>769,263,424</td>
<td>3,039,142,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Joint Venture</td>
<td>134,907,349</td>
<td>122,479,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent Income</td>
<td>101,702,407</td>
<td>89,287,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Income</td>
<td>83,547,994</td>
<td>25,723,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Income</td>
<td>2,749,185</td>
<td>1,756,729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,092,170,359</td>
<td>3,278,389,158</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPERATING EXPENSES</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal Services</td>
<td>60,638,522</td>
<td>55,236,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and wages</td>
<td>42,646,622</td>
<td>38,543,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other compensation</td>
<td>8,079,820</td>
<td>6,881,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel benefits contribution</td>
<td>1,944,418</td>
<td>923,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>113,309,382</td>
<td>101,585,553</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taxes, insurance premiums and other fees</td>
<td>49,426,016</td>
<td>82,121,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional services</td>
<td>43,388,794</td>
<td>35,891,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad debts, depreciation and amortization</td>
<td>12,397,559</td>
<td>11,913,349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling</td>
<td>7,679,424</td>
<td>7,063,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representation</td>
<td>7,024,799</td>
<td>6,695,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utility</td>
<td>6,722,617</td>
<td>6,807,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs and maintenance</td>
<td>5,403,031</td>
<td>5,670,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>3,863,224</td>
<td>4,048,602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies and materials</td>
<td>2,606,358</td>
<td>2,708,792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>2,161,383</td>
<td>2,014,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>1,691,868</td>
<td>2,994,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising</td>
<td>747,715</td>
<td>131,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing and binding</td>
<td>497,210</td>
<td>94,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraordinary and miscellaneous</td>
<td>628,807</td>
<td>78,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscription</td>
<td>237,376</td>
<td>44,153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program for Senior Citizens &amp; Disabled</td>
<td>206,390</td>
<td>73,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership dues &amp; contribution to organizations</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>5,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>12,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender and development program</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>559,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other maintenance &amp; other operating expenses</td>
<td>3,614,103</td>
<td>2,825,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>148,383,574</td>
<td>172,394,911</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| TOTAL EXPENSES                           | 261,895,056 | 273,980,464 |
| INCOME FROM OPERATIONS                   | 830,275,303  | 3,004,408,694 |
| OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)                  | 148,383,574  | 172,394,911 |
| Interest income on savings & short-term investments | 78,504,495 | 86,592,512 |
| Gain on sale of disposed assets          | 416,857     | 146,32,013 |
| Financial expenses                       | 61,067,973  | 73,960,499 |
| **NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX**                | 891,382,096  | 3,078,369,193 |
| INCOME TAX EXPENSE                      | 24,3864,460   | 696,933,004 |
| **NET PROFIT**                           | 647,517,636  | 2,181,436,169 |
Statement of Full Compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that, to the best of my knowledge, the Philippine Reclamation Authority (PRA) is compliant with the Code of Corporate Governance governing government-owned or controlled corporations (GOCCs), and has so far accomplished the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Complied (✓) / Not Complied (x) / Not Applicable (N/A)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Gift Policy</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Posted on the PRA website under Section 43.5 of the GCG Memorandum Circular No. 2012-07 or the Code of Corporate Governance for GOCCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directors and Officers Liability Insurance (DOLI)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>DOLI for 2015 - 2016 uploaded to the GOCC Leadership Management System (GLMS) under the Integrated Corporate Reporting System (ICRS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual of Corporate Governance</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Posted on the PRA website under Section 43.4.d. of the GCG Memorandum Circular No. 2012-07 or the Code of Corporate Governance for GOCCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creation of Board Committees</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>PRA Board approved on 26 July 2012 Board Resolution No. 4267 s. 2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mandatory Website

On Institutional Matters:

- a. For chartered GOCCs, the latest version of its Charter;  
  ✓  
  Posted on the PRA website under Section I of the Transparency Seal

- b. For Non-chartered GOCCs, latest General Information Sheet (GIS) and brief company background including date of incorporation, history, functions and mandate;  
  N/A  
  N/A

- c. List of Subsidiaries and Affiliates; and  
  ✓  
  Posted under Section 43.1.b. of the GCG Memorandum Circular No. 2012-07 or the Code of Corporate Governance for GOCCs

- d. Government Corporate Information Sheet (GCIS) as mandated by the GCG  
  ✓  
  GCIS for 2012 to 2016 posted under Section 43.1.c. of the GCG Memorandum Circular No. 2012-07 or
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in its Memorandum Circular no. 2012-01</th>
<th>the Code of Corporate Governance for GOCCs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**On the Board and Officers:**

| a. Complete listing of the Directors and Officers with attached resume, and their membership in Board Committees; | ✓ |
| b. Complete compensation package of all the board members and officers, including travel representation, transportation and any other form of expenses or allowances; | ✓ |
| c. Information on Board Committees and their activities; and | ✓ |
| d. Attendance record of Directors in Board and Committee meetings. | ✓ |

**On Financial and Operational Matters:**

| a. Their latest annual Audited Financial and Performance Report within thirty (30) days from receipt of such Report; | ✓ |
| b. Audited Financial Statements in the immediate past three (3) years; | ✓ |
| c. Quarterly, and Annual Reports and Trial Balance; | ✓ |
| d. Current Corporate Operating Budget (COB); | ✓ |
| e. Local and Foreign borrowings; | N/A |
| f. Government subsidies and net lending; | N/A |
| g. All borrowings guaranteed by the Government; | N/A |
| h. Any material risk factors and measures taken to manage such risks; and | ✓ |
| i. Performance Evaluation System (PES) | ✓ |

- Posted under Section 43.2.a of the GCG Memorandum Circular No. 2012-07 or the Code of Corporate Governance for GOCCs.
- Posted under Section 43.2.b of the GCG Memorandum Circular No. 2012-07 or the Code of Corporate Governance for GOCCs.
- Posted under Section 43.2.c of the GCG Memorandum Circular No. 2012-07 or the Code of Corporate Governance for GOCCs.
- Posted under Section 43.2.d of the GCG Memorandum Circular No. 2012-07 or the Code of Corporate Governance for GOCCs.
- Posted on the PRA website under Section II of the Transparency Seal.
- Posted under Section 43.3.a of the GCG Memorandum Circular No. 2012-07 or the Code of Corporate Governance for GOCCs and Section II of the Transparency Seal.
- Posted under Section 43.3.a of the GCG Memorandum Circular No. 2012-07 or the Code of Corporate Governance for GOCCs.
- Posted on the PRA website under Section III of the Transparency Seal.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>On Governance Matters:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Posted under Section 43.4.a. of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GCG Memorandum Circular No. 2012-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>07 or the Code of Corporate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Governance for GOCCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Performance Scorecards and Strategy Map;</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Posted under Section 43.4.b. of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GCG Memorandum Circular No. 2012-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>07 or the Code of Corporate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Governance for GOCCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Organizational Chart;</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Posted under Section 43.4.c. of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GCG Memorandum Circular No. 2012-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>07 or the Code of Corporate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Governance for GOCCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Manual on Corporate Governance;</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Posted under Section 43.4.d. of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GCG Memorandum Circular No. 2012-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>07 or the Code of Corporate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Governance for GOCCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. CSR Statement;</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Posted under Section 43.4.e. of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GCG Memorandum Circular No. 2012-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>07 or the Code of Corporate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Governance for GOCCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Balanced Scorecard</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Posted under Section 43.4.f. of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GCG Memorandum Circular No. 2012-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>07 or the Code of Corporate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Governance for GOCCs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This Certification is issued in compliance with the provisions of GCG Memorandum Circular 2012-07.

-Original Signed-

ATTY. BAI SAUDIA SHAHARA B. AMPATUAN
Corporate Secretary
CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

As a government-owned and controlled corporation mandated to be the clearing house of reclamation projects nationwide and endowed with the authority not only to reclaim but to manage public estates and develop infrastructure as well, the operations and programs of the Philippine Reclamation Authority inherently affects not only the environment but the lives and welfare of involved communities. The Agency seriously assumes responsibility over these effects on society and addresses the same according to the following policies:

Environment

It is clearly stated in the Agency's Mission statement that reclamation projects shall be undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner consistent with public interest. Just like any other project, the acceptance of reclamation proposals are decided according to the outcome of a cost vs benefit analysis whereby the project proceeds when the benefit outweighs the cost EXCEPT when the costs will be environmental degradation and imminent danger to people's lives. In such case, no amount of financial or economic gain can justify the project. PRA strictly observes the outcome of an Environmental Impact Assessment before approving any project. In the course of project implementation, environmentally sustainable innovations and disaster risk reduction components are integrated through hard and soft engineering.

As an ultimate expression of its corporate responsibility over the environment, PRA has assumed as part of its mission the promotion of a coastal defense strategy for the country with reclamation as an enabling component.

Community Involvement

The PRA allocates material and human resources to initiate or enhance community projects primarily for settlements affected by reclamation programs as part of its mandate and as an expression of its corporate social responsibility.

To achieve inclusive growth, the PRA is committed to establishing an institutional mechanism for educating the public about reclamation and integrating their views in reclamation activities.

Human Resources

The PRA believes in enhancing and maintaining a cohesive organization whose personnel are consistently infused with esprit de corps and undergo training and reskilling according to a well-defined competency framework. The Agency dedicates itself to maintaining a culture of professionalism, integrity and accountability among its workforce.
Corporate Social Responsibility Activities

Livelihood Skills Development Training Program through Gender and Development Program

PRA continues to put the Filipino people at the forefront of its social contribution initiatives especially with partner communities through Gender and Development (GAD) Programs. Through GAD, the Authority promotes men and women’s equal access to income generating livelihood programs.

Through the Livelihood Skills Development Training Program (LSDTP), the acquisition of new skills shall allow beneficiaries, especially those who were relocated due to the construction of Cavitex, to pursue additional sources of livelihood for their respective families. Equipped with the technical know-how and their TESDA Certificate of Proficiency recognized worldwide, graduates were able to find employment abroad, be hired in local shops and salons, render home service or even start their own business. The LSDTP ensures that both men and women shall be able to develop their potential as income-generators. In a span of five years, 965 graduates benefitted from the LSDTP.

These beneficiaries are from Pugad Ibon Relocation Site in Barangay Sta. Isabel, Kawit, Cavite, a PRA partner community. The said site is home to families who were relocated due to the construction of Cavitex.

The LSDTP was also extended to communities whose head of households were mostly fishermen according to a PRA-conducted survey. These are Barangays Aplaya, Samala, Marquez, Kanluran, Kaingen, Toclong, and Tramo in Kawit, Cavite.

After the LSDTP, the PRA constructed the PRA GAD Center, a multi-purpose hall with an area of 100 square meters. Located at the Resettlement Area in Sta. Isabel, Kawit, Cavite, the hall is a result of consultation with residents who signified that they want a permanent structure where they can conduct livelihood programs that can socially and economically empower them.

Eventually, the PRA GAD Center also became the home of a cooperative. Aimed at sustaining and maximizing the benefits of the acquired skills of almost a thousand LSDTP graduates, the cooperative shall serve as primary conduits for credit, supply and marketing services to its members.

Based on the survey conducted by PRA’s Estate Management Department, majority of the graduates of LSDTP who are self-employed are looking for sources of capital to continue with their livelihood. While PRA also provided them with starter kits, the income derived from these kits were allotted to the daily sustenance of their families.
Hence, PRA proceeded with organizing pre-membership and cooperative management seminars to each community. With the help of Makati Cooperative Development Office and barangay and local government officials, the PRA successfully organized seminars for interested residents.

In CY 2016, PRA Gender and Development focal persons conducted site visits on the beneficiary communities. The visitation covered monitoring on the status and progress of LSDTP graduates and on the status of the cooperative. PRA assists the community in establishing a link with the Cooperative Development Authority for them to register their multi-purpose cooperative. The monitoring will also equip the PRA to assess and further improve its CSR programs for existing and future beneficiaries.

**Activities for Senior Citizens and Differently-Abled Persons**

In 2016, the PRA Committee for Senior Citizens and Differently-Abled Persons conducted visitations and outreach programs for the elderlies staying in charitable institutions. Food and supplies for the elderlies were provided. PRA personnel also made the effort to devote their time and talk to the elderlies who were mostly abandoned and neglected but are under the care of hospices.

The following are the summary of activities and the number of beneficiaries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name and Location of Charitable Institution</th>
<th>No. of Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October 19, 2016</td>
<td>Missionaries of Charity</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 22, 2016</td>
<td>Little Sister of the Abandoned Elderly F. Blumentritt St., San Juan City</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 4, 2016</td>
<td>Kanlungan ni Maria Lanzones St., Nayong Silangan, Antipolo City, Rizal</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 17, 2016</td>
<td>Mary Mother of Mercy Home for the Elderly</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PRA Health and Wellness Programs

Zumba

From August 23, 2016 to December 20, 2016, male and female employees of PRA attended a total of 17 Zumba sessions as part of the health and wellness program for the employees. A full body workout, Zumba helps the employees not just in maintaining and attaining their desired weight but also in increasing endurance and coordination, improving body posture, reducing anxiety, and controlling cholesterol and blood sugar levels.

Volleyball

Female employees have been attending volleyball trainings to maintain and develop their volleyball skills and to have a full body workout as well. From June 29, 2016 to August 16, 2016, these employees trained for and competed in the Government Corporations Athletic Associations (GCAA) Volleyball Tournament. The PRA Female Volleyball Team was declared as the tournament champion.

*Summary and attendance sheets of PRA Health and Wellness Programs can be found at www.pea.gov.ph/corporate-profile/employees-hub.
PRA Whistle Blowing Policy

PRA Circular No. 002
Series of 2016

TO : PRA OFFICERS and EMPLOYEES
SUBJECT : WHISTLEBLOWING POLICY OF THE PHILIPPINE RECLAMATION AUTHORITY (PRA)
DATE : July 29, 2016

The Philippine Reclamation Authority (PRA) aims to promote transparency and responsibility to uphold the highest ethical standards among its employees as well as promote good governance at all levels of the organization pursuant to the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards of PRA (PEA) Officials and Employees and similar applicable issuances through prevention and control of serious misconduct and unethical work habits by providing a confidential reporting channel.

Pursuant to Governance Commission for Government Owned or Controlled Corporations (GCG) Memoranda Circular Nos. 2014-04 and 2016-02, or the Revised Whistleblowing Policy for the GOCC Sector, this Circular is hereby promulgated to prescribe the guidelines and procedure for the implementation of the Whistleblowing Policy for the PRA.

OBJECTIVE

The PRA Whistleblowing Policy is issued to enable any concerned individual, either PRA employees or non-PRA employees, to report and provide information, anonymously if opted to, and testify on matters involving acts or omissions of the PRA Board of Directors, Officers and Employees that are illegal, unethical, violate good governance principles, contrary to public policy and morals, promote unsound and unhealthy business practices that are grossly disadvantageous to PRA and/or the Government.

COVERAGE

The PRA Whistleblowing Policy shall be applicable to all the members of the PRA Board of Directors, Officers and employees, whether permanent, temporary or co-terminus including those employed under Contracts of Service.
DEFINITION OF TERMS

PRA employee - shall refer to PRA Board of Directors, Officers and employees, whether permanent, temporary, co-terminus or directly hired contractual, including those employed under Contracts of Service.

PRA Integrity Monitoring Committee (PRA-IMC) – shall refer to the Committee tasked with handling the implementation of this Policy.

The PRA-IMC shall be composed of the following:

Chairman:     Assistant General Manager for Legal & Administrative Services
Vice – Chairman:     General Manager’s Head Executive Assistant
Members:
  a) Manager – Legal Department
  b) Manager – Management Information System
  c) Manager – Human Resource Management Division
  d) PEA-Union Representative

Reportable Conditions – matters that may be brought to the attention of the PRA-IMC through this Policy as enumerated in Section D.

Reporting Channels – The following are the dedicated Reporting Channels which the Whistleblower can use to file any Reportable Condition:

PRA Website : www.pea.gov.ph
Face-to-Face meetings : the PRA-IMC or any PRA employee
E-mail : info@pea.gov.ph
Mail : 7th & 8th Floor Legaspi Towers 200 Bldg., Paseo de Roxas,
       Makati City, 1226
Telephone : (02) 459-5000
Fax : 815-2662

Respondent – the person who is the subject of a Whistleblowing Report filed through any of the Reporting Channels.

Retaliatory Actions - refers to negative or obstructive responses or actions carried out by a Respondent in retaliation against a Whistleblower, such as, but not limited to, administrative or criminal proceedings commenced or pursued, reprisals or threats against the whistleblower and/or those PRA employees supporting him/her.
or any of the whistleblower’s relatives, such as, but not limited to, forcing or attempting to force any of them to resign, retire or transfer, giving negative performance appraisals, fault-finding, undue criticism, alienation, blacklisting and other similar acts, discrimination or harassment in the PRA workplace carried out by a Respondent against a Whistleblowing Employee.

**Whistleblower** – any concerned individual, PRA employee or group of PRA employees who reports a Reportable Condition through any of the Reporting Channels.

**Whistleblowing Report (WR)** – refers to a Complaint filed by a Whistleblower about a Reportable Condition.

**SCOPE OF REPORTABLE CONDITIONS**

Whistleblowing is the disclosure of and/or giving of evidence to information of such acts or omissions that are illegal, unethical, violate good governance principles, contrary to public policy and morals, promote unsound and unhealthy business practices that are grossly disadvantageous to PRA and/or the Government, such as, but not limited to:

a. Abuse of Authority;
b. Bribery;
c. Conflict of Interest;
d. Destruction/Manipulation of Records;
e. Fixing;
f. Inefficiency;
g. Making False Statements;
h. Malversation;
i. Misappropriation of Assets;
j. Misconduct;
k. Money Laundering;
l. Negligence of Duty;
m. Nepotism;
n. Plunder;
o. Receiving a Commission;
p. Solicitation of Gifts;
q. Taking Advantage of Corporate Opportunities;
r. Undue Delay in Rendition of Service;
s. Undue influence;
t. Violation of Procurement laws.

Whistleblower may also report such other acts or omissions that otherwise involve violations of the following laws, rules and regulations:

a. R.A. No. 6713, “Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees”;
c. R.A. No. 7080, as amended “The Plunder Law”;
d. Book II, Title VII, Crimes Committed by Public Officers, The Revised Penal Code;
f. Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards of PRA (PEA) Officials and Employees;
g. Violations of the PRA’s Charter, Presidential Decree (P.D.) No. 1084, as amended;
h. PRA Manual on Corporate Governance;
i. PRA Fit and Proper Rule; and
j. Other applicable laws and regulations.

PROCEDURES IN HANDLING WHISTLEBLOWING REPORTS

1. FILING OF WR

1.1 Who may File: Any concerned individual or PRA employee who witnesses or becomes aware of any attempted, ongoing or consummated Reportable Conditions involving any PRA employee may file the WR.

The Whistleblower who files the WR anonymously may choose to provide a manner by which he/she can be contacted without jeopardizing his/her anonymity. Such means shall include, but shall not be limited to using an e-mail, a prepaid mobile number and the like.

1.2 Where to File: The WR shall be filed with the PRA-IMC or through any of the Reporting Channels.

1.3 Form of the WR: The WR must be in writing and shall contain the following:

a. The Respondent must be clearly identified by his/her full name and position;
b. The specific condition(s), action(s), and/or omission(s) being complained about, as well as the corresponding laws, rules and regulations allegedly violated;
2. PRELIMINARY EVALUATION OF THE WR

2.1 The PRA-IMC will make the initial determination of whether or not information provided may be considered as a Reportable Condition. If the PRA-IMC determines that such information does not qualify as a Reportable Condition, the same shall be treated as ordinary complaint which will be acted on accordingly in accordance with applicable PRA policy, or existing rules and regulations.

The PRA-IMC reserves the right to disregard WRs that are vague, ambiguous, patently without merit, or are clearly harassment complaints against the Respondent/s. The PRA-IMC shall communicate its initial findings on such WRs to the Whistleblower who will be given the opportunity to substantiate the same, failing in which the matters raised in the WR will be considered closed and terminated.

3. FULL INVESTIGATION

3.1 If the PRA-IMC finds the WR sufficient in form and substance, the PRA-IMC shall conduct an investigation, part of which will involve informing the Respondent of the allegations against him/her and requiring the Respondent to submit comments within fifteen (15) calendar days from receipt thereof.

The PRA-IMC shall furnish the Whistleblower a copy of the comments of the Respondent, and shall give him/her opportunity to provide more information or controverting evidence within fifteen (15) calendar days from receipt of the copy of the Respondent’s comments. If the Whistleblower submits additional information or evidence, the PRA-IMC shall likewise give the Respondent the opportunity to submit rebutting evidence.

3.2 If the PRA-IMC is satisfied that all the information and evidence necessary for the resolution/decision of the WR are ready on hand, it may proceed to draft the corresponding resolution/decision of the WR and submit its recommendation to the General Manager/CEO and the PRA Board of Directors.

4. FINAL ACTION ON THE PRA-IMC’S REPORT

4.1 In cases of WR filed against PRA employees (other than the members of the PRA Board), the PRA Board of Directors in consideration of the resolution/decision and/or recommendation of the PRA-IMC, may pursue any of the following actions:

a. Dismiss the WR for want of palpable merit;

b. Impose disciplinary action or sanction against the Respondent pursuant to existing rules and regulations;

c. Indorse to the proper Government Agency, such as the Office of the Ombudsman and/or Civil Service Commission, the pursuit of the criminal and/or administrative processes against the Respondent;
d. Enjoin the PRA Management to comply with applicable laws or jurisprudence and/or to undertake corrective measures to address the matters raised in the Complaint; and

e. Consider the PRA-IMC report closed and terminated if the response of the Respondent is found to be adequate.

4.2. In cases of WR's filed against the members of the PRA Board of Directors, the PRA-IMC shall submit its recommendation to the Governance Commission for GOCCs for appropriate action.

F. GENERAL GUIDELINES

1. **Withdrawal of Report by the Whistleblower.** In the event that the Whistleblower withdraws his/her WR, the investigation shall continue provided that the evidence gathered is sufficient as determined by the PRA-IMC.

2. **Resignation of Respondent pending Completion of Investigation.** In the event that the Respondent resigns prior to the final resolution of the case against him, the investigation shall still continue provided that the evidence gathered is sufficient as determined by the PRA-IMC.

3. **Confidentiality** - Except when the whistleblower does not invoke anonymity and/or confidentiality under this Policy, the PRA-IMC shall ensure confidentiality of all information arising from WRs. It shall treat all reports, including the identity of the whistleblower and the person/s complained of in a confidential and sensitive manner. The identity of the whistleblower will be kept confidential, unless compelled by law or the Courts to be revealed, or unless the whistleblower authorized the release of his/her identity.

4. **Protection of Concerned Individual against Retaliatory Actions.** Retaliatory acts against a concerned individual who submits WRs in good faith shall not be tolerated by the PRA which shall extend possible assistance to the whistleblower under the law.

5. **Protection of PRA Employee against Retaliatory Actions.**

   a. No administrative action shall be entertained or pursued by PRA against a PRA Employee who submits WRs and who is deemed protected under these guidelines and he/she shall be extended possible assistance under the law.

   b. No retaliatory action shall be taken against a Whistleblower who is a PRA Employee such as, but not limited to the following:

      i. discriminatory action;

      ii. reprimand;
iii. punitive transfer;
iv. demotion;
v. evident bias in performance evaluation;
vi. attachment of adverse notes in the personnel 201 file;
vii. accusations of disloyalty and dysfunction;
viii. public humiliation;
ix. the denial or work necessary for promotion;
x. reduction in salary or benefits;
xi. termination of contract;
xii. any acts or threats that adversely affect the rights and interest of the whistleblower.

Any PRA employee who refuses to follow orders to perform an act that would constitute a violation of this provision shall likewise be protected from retaliatory actions.

6. Whistleblower is a Party to the Reportable Conditions

A Whistleblower, who is a party in the Reportable Condition, shall be accorded protection and assistance by the PRA in accordance with this Policy provided that:

a. The whistleblower shall formally undertake to actively participate in the investigation and testify in the appropriate proceedings to be filed against the Respondent/s.
b. He/She has personal knowledge of material facts and information regarding the Reportable Condition; and
c. He/She should not appear to be the most guilty.

No Breach of Duty of Confidentiality: A Whistleblower that has an obligation by way of oath, rule or practice to maintain confidentiality of information shall not be deemed to have committed a breach of confidentiality if he/she makes a Protected Disclosure of such information.

G. REMEDIES AND SANCTIONS

1. Retaliatory Actions: Any PRA employee, who does, causes or encourages retaliatory actions as defined under these Policy against a Whistleblower and/or PRA employees supporting him/her or any of his/her relatives shall be subjected to administrative, civil and/or criminal proceedings.
2. False, Untrue, Misleading and Malicious Reports: If a Whistleblower makes allegations that are determined to be fabricated or malicious falsehoods, and/or he/she persists in making them, appropriate legal action may be taken against him/her by the PRA.

H. EFFECTIVITY

This Policy becomes effective upon approval of the PRA Board of Directors on July 12, 2016.

- Original signed -

PETER ANTHONY A. ABAYA

General Manager and CEO
Directory of Officers:

Chairman: Roberto T. Muldong (until November 13, 2016)
Atty. Alberto C. Agra (from November 14, 2016)

General Manager and Chief Executive Officer: Peter Anthony A. Abaya (until October 14, 2016)
Virgilio T. Ambion (from October 15, 2016 to November 13, 2016)
Atty. Janilo E. Rubiato (from November 14, 2016)

Board Members:
Virgilio T. Ambion
Edilberto C. De Jesus
Atty. Manuel C. Medina
Atty. Reynaldo B. Robles
Rene Enrique M. Silos

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGERS

Arminda A. Alaras
Marketing and Estates Management

Atty. Joselito D. Gonzales
Land Development, Construction
Management and Technical Services

Atty. Joseph John M. Literal
Reclamation and Regulation

Atty. Cristina A. Mortel
Legal and Administrative Services

Delfin C. Torrecampo, Jr.
Finance

Maria Resancleire V. Limjoco
Special Assistant to the Corporate Head and Department Manager
DEPARTMENT MANAGERS

Office of the General Manager
Atty. May B. Quizan
Corporate Planning and Management Information System (MIS)

Reclamation and Regulation
Engr. Diomedes M. Tan
Regulation and Implementation
Engr. Eduardo E. Destura
Planning & Evaluation
Engr. Elizabeth S. Mendoza
Environmental Management

Marketing and Estates Management
Alfredo R. Monzon, Jr.
Estates Management

Legal and Administrative Services
Atty. Johanna Irene M. Gargantiel
Legal
Noel F. Casin
OIC, Administrative Services
Atty. Sharon Kaye D. Larga
Special Projects and Joint Ventures
Atty. Karen A. Villamil
Subsidiaries Development and Monitoring

Finance
Celestino A. Custodio
Accounting Services
Evangeline D. Caro
Budget and Treasury

Land Development, Construction Management and Technical Services
Engr. Floro C. Urcia
Land Development and Construction Management

DIVISION MANAGERS

Office of the Chairman
Anita M. Bruno
Internal Audit

Corporate Planning and MIS Department
Thaddeus G. Querubin
Corporate Planning
James G. Cenzon
Management Information System
### Estates Management Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nancy L. Bueno</td>
<td>Property Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engr. Mario C. Bardeloza</td>
<td>Survey and Titling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Marketing Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aurea Victoria M. De Los Santos</td>
<td>Business Development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Administrative Services Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rolando V. Majadas</td>
<td>General Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosalie N. Timoteo</td>
<td>OIC, Human Resources Management</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Budget & Treasury Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aristeo A. Legion</td>
<td>Budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ana Lisa N. Pangilinan</td>
<td>OIC, Treasury</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Technical Services Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engr. Rogelio H. Ignacio</td>
<td>Design/Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engr. Emmanuel D. Larracas</td>
<td>Contract Management</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Land Development and Construction Management Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engr. Ramon N. Aurellano</td>
<td>Construction Inspection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engr. Edwin B. Berce</td>
<td>OIC, Material Testing &amp; Quality Control</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CORPORATE INFORMATION

- **Name of Corporation**: Philippine Reclamation Authority (Public Estates Authority)
- **Classification**: Government Owned and Controlled Corporation
- **Founding Date**: February 4, 1997
- **Address**: 7th Floor Legaspi Towers 200 Building, No. 107 Paseo de Roxas, Legaspi Village, Makati City 1226
- **Trunkline Number**: (+632) 459-5000
- **Fax Number**: (+632) 815-2662
- **Email Number**: info@pea.gov.ph
- **Website**: www.pea.gov.ph

For suggestions/complaints/queries, please contact us at 459-5000 local 8611. You may also send us an email at info@pea.gov.ph
Legal Counsels

Office of the Government Corporate Counsel (OGCC)
Office of the Solicitor General (OSG)

Auditor

Commission on Audit
Teodora M. Lacerna
State Auditor V
Supervising Auditor

Production Team

Thaddeus G. Querubin
Department Manager – CORPLAN

James G. Cenzon
Division Manager – MIS

Maria April C. Suarez
Baeman P. Querubin
Ynna Margarita G. Yalong
Unice B. Robles
Nestor V. Salvanerra, Jr.
Bienvenido B. Cortez
Yuki U. Tanaka
Rowena V. Atencia
James Kenneth P. Sibug