MOST OUTSTANDING NEWSLETTER
FOR 2017 AND 2018

PICE Qatar NEWSLETTER

The Official Publication of the Philippine Institute of Civil Engineers – Qatar Chapter

www.piceqatar.com

APRIL 2019 ISSUE

APEC/ASEAN Writeshop held at Rotana City Center Hotel on 12 April 2019

PICE QATAR – CIVIL ENGINEERS AT THE FOREFRONT OF A PROGRESSIVE AND CHALLENGING WORLD

Russel Flores

PICE Qatar hosted the writeshop for APEC / ASEAN Engineer registry at the Rotana City Center Hotel on 12 April 2019. Engr. Roy Baquiran - PTC Deputy Adviser and Coordinator for Qatar, was the designated speaker during the eight-hour writeshop.

A total of 39 participants comprising of 28 Civil Engineers, nine Geodetic Engineers, a Sanitary and an Electronic and Communication Engineer attended the activity. The activity presented to the audience various topics related to International Professional recognition thereby acquainting the participants to the International Engineering Societies. An overview of the Philippine Technological Council (PTC) which is the umbrella organization of all integrated engineering]professional organizations such as PICE, PSSE, PSME and other engineering organization in the Philippines opened the activity.

Following the introduction of the PTC, Engr. Baquiran gave an overview of mobility and the free trade agreements to which members of International Engineering Societies can take advantage thereby captivated the audience's interest. Furthermore, the topic moves to revisit the AEC 2025 and engineering services. Eventually, it proceeded to the engineering registries which is the main purpose of the day's activity.

The writeshop raises the participant's awareness of the qualifications and international recognition mechanisms for APEC and ASEAN Engineer. Some of the topics discussed include Philippine Qualification Framework, the national policy describing the levels of educational qualifications and sets the standards for qualification outcomes. Moreover, other topics focus on Professional Registers, Typologies, and Competencies.

The speaker, being an authority in the APEC and ASEAN application, guided all participants in developing and enhancing their qualifications to be able to achieve this international recognition. The participants were shown on how to correctly prepare their Engineering Practice Report (EPR).

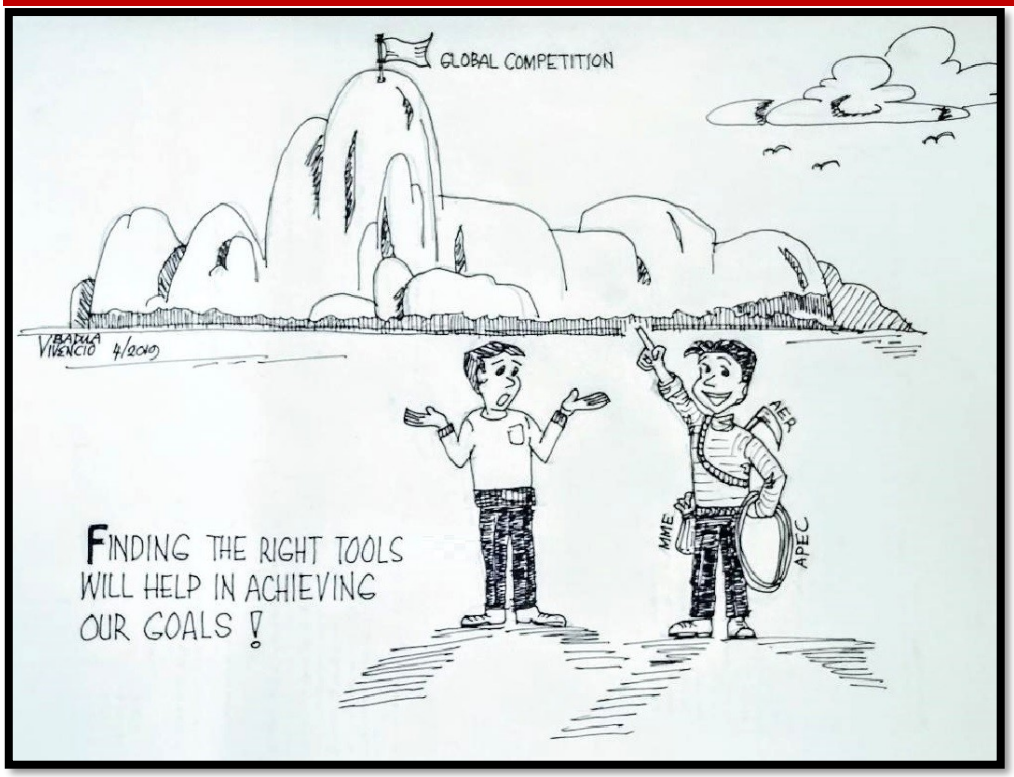
The forms required in the application process were shown to the participants and subsequently, they were taught on how to properly fill these forms. A sample application prepared by the speaker during his application was shown which serves as their guide should they continue to apply for the international engineering society recognition.

The writeshop is a CPD accredited activity (CPD Program Accreditation No: OCE-2010-001-1340) and all participants get four CPD points. ***(Engr. Russel Formoso Flores)***

Postscript: A special thanks to CoLSA chairman - Engr. Alnovar Abubakar for the sharing information to the writeshop.

In this ISSUE

OPINION



ADVANCED LEVEL ENGINEER APPLICATION DILEMMA; WILL YOU TAKE THE CHALLENGE TO UPGRADE?

Competitions among professionals today has gone to a level where employers prefer to hire and keep those holding accreditation and membership from local or international engineering and professional bodies where professional competencies are being measured and qualified.

For instance, if you are a Civil Engineer in Qatar, you would seek accreditation of your profession from the Ministry of Municipality and Environment (MME). Otherwise, the chance of losing your current job ,for those not registered, is relatively high as the government is very strict in implementing this requirement under the law.

Here is where the dilemma of these professionals comes in and without this accreditation, they are either terminated or in some cases offered to stay but with a downgraded job position and salary.

> **"There is no better time to apply and take the challenge, but today. So, don't waste time!"**

This unfortunate situation can be avoided if we could only have been prompt in upgrading our professional status by taking the challenge early on and apply for Advanced Level Engineer.

We have been facing so many challenges in our everyday life we might as well include the chance of upgrading our professional status and qualifications as well?

Application requirements for Advanced Level Engineer, ASEAN and APEC Engineer, in particular, are getting stricter and stricter by the year.

Eventually, time will come that being an ASEAN Engineer will be one of the requirements to land with a better, if not the best, paying job among the ASEAN member countries as part of the ASEAN Integration 2015. Likewise, accreditation as an APEC Engineer to get a job in any of the APEC member economies.

There is no better time to apply and take the challenge, but today. So, don't waste time!

Do not put until tomorrow what you can do today, as the saying goes. Use wisely all the resources you have now as you may not have the same situation tomorrow.

Good luck engineers and be registered!

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THE EDITORIAL STAFF

THE PRESIDENT'S LOUNGE

Message from the President

Helario S. Amoguis
CEng, ASEAN Eng.
The 12th President of PICE Qatar Chapter

Sporting activities of the chapter were continuously held during the month of April and scheduled to culminate during the celebration of 12th PICE Qatar Foundation Day on May 24, 2019. As planned, we played different sports games including championship matches for Lawn Tennis and Badminton. Congratulations to the winners who had given their best in each game, shown sportsmanship, and manifested friendship with our fellow members. Winners may also have a chance to represent PICE Qatar in the Philippine Professional Organization (PPO)-organized sports games which will start in June. Truly, physical fitness activities always help in releasing some amount of stress and at the same time keep us healthy. We will continue to organize fitness activities throughout the year whenever we have the chance in order to keep us and maintain the bond among members. Thanks to the continued support and participation of members as well as the dedication of the committee members assigned to the various games.

Aside from sports activities, we also conducted an ASEAN Eng./APEC Eng. Writeshop last 12th April which was attended by 39 participants including Engineers from other disciplines, such as Electronics Eng'g, and Geodetic Eng'g. We salute our Founding President Engr. Roy Baquiran for sharing his knowledge on how to properly prepare documents in conformance to APEC/ASEAN Engineer registry requirements.

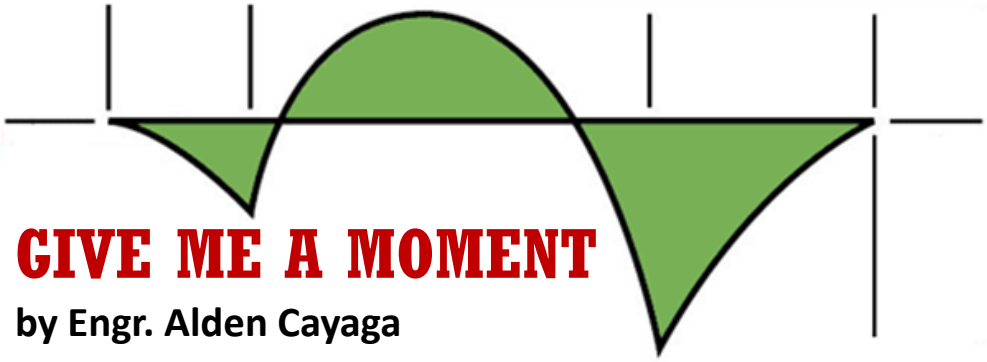
The 4th Monthly Board meeting was successfully conducted and attended by 20 members of the EXECOMM composed of the Board of Directors (BOD), the Immediate Past President and the Council of Advisers comprised by PICE Qatar Past Presidents. Monthly BOD meetings are held as per the Chapter's Constitution and By-Laws aimed at monitoring the plans and programs and addressing issues at hand. Updates of plans and programs of the chapter for the year 2019 were also discussed.

Our 1st Deep well project in Zamboanga City has recently been completed with water flowing out to the delight of the community. Thanks to the family of Immediate Past President Engr. Aileen Abejero for their significant contribution to the project. And of course, to the PICE Qatar officers and members in general for having supported this noble project. Next in line is the 6th School building project of the chapter to be constructed in the Mindanao area for this year. Site visit to the proposed project location is completed in coordination with our former BOD Engr. Michael Mineses and FP Engr Roy Baquiran. It is our hope that we can start soon and deliver the project within the next few months.

On the other hand, challenges and difficulties are real for 2019 as we have seen a slowdown not only in the number of new members applicants but also in the number of attendees to training/seminars being conducted by PICE Qatar. Although the main reason can be due to the current economic condition, recent amendments to the Implementing Rules and Regulation of CPD Act 2016 may also be a factor. The Committee on Continuing Professional Advancement (CoCPA) is reviewing the programs with the end-in-view of finding new topics and a strategy that will provide the proper motivation for members to actively participate.

As we move toward the 2nd half of the year, let us continue to hold each other as one big PICE family, sharing our blessings and being blessed in turn, and learning new skills for personal development. Someone said, "The best preparation for tomorrow is doing your best today". Let us all do our best wherever we are. Be it in our workplace, in several social/ professional environment we are to be in or in the company of our respective families, we just have to do our best shot. Rewards normally will be received at the end.

God bless us all. Mabuhay PICE Qatar.



GIVE ME A MOMENT

by Engr. Alden Cayaga

What does it take to be awarded as Most Outstanding Civil Engineer of the Philippines?

Every year, the search for the **Most Outstanding Civil Engineer (MOCE) of the Philippines** is being awarded by the Professional Regulation Commission (PRC) since it was institutionalized in 1977.

This is the highest award bestowed by the Commission upon a civil engineer professional as recommended by his/her peers for having amply demonstrated professional competence of the highest degree and conducted himself/herself with integrity in the exercise of his/her profession, participated meaningfully in professional activities, contributed significantly to the advancement of the profession, and to the effective discharge of the profession's social responsibility and other worthwhile socio-related activities.

To give a brief, the following are the **General Criteria** that each candidate must meet.

1. A citizen of the Republic of the Philippines;
2. Duly registered with the PRC, with valid and current professional identification card;
3. Of good moral character and a member in good standing;
4. Has not been found guilty in an administrative case, by a final and executory decision, rendered by a Professional Regulatory Board, the PRC, or the regular courts in case of an appeal;
5. Has not been convicted of a final judgment by a court of competent jurisdiction of any crime involving moral turpitude;
6. Has no pending case with any of the courts for criminal/civil offense or charges;
7. Not an officer or director of PICE National at least one (1) year prior to the nomination for the awards;
8. Not an incumbent member of the PRB nor an official or employee of the PRC; and
9. Not a past awardee of the PRC except for another profession which he/she is duly registered.

A detailed criterion must also be complied and is available in the PICE National website and is being circulated to all PICE Chapters for the endorsement of candidate members.

In this article, let us revisit the complete list of awardees.

Details of the more notable awardees include their technical competence / academic background; leadership and experience; awards and recognition (both local and abroad); and positive impact of contribution to the profession are listed below.

Alfredo L. Juinio (1977)
- ASEP Charter Member
- Secretary of Public Works, Transportation and Communications (1975-1978)
- Minister of Public Works, Transportation and Communications (1978-1981)

Angel R. Lazaro, Jr. (1989)
- PICE Past President (1968)
- ASEP Charter Member and ASEP President (1966-1968)
- Topped the CE board examination in 1938
- Topped the board examination for Architects in 1958

David M. Consunji (1992)
- PICE Past President (1989–1990)
- Secretary of Public Works, Transportation and Communications (1970-1975)
- Philippine Constructors Assoc., Inc. (PCA) Past President (1964-1966)
- In 2010, was listed by Forbes as the 12th richest Filipino with a net worth of US$715 million

Angel A. Lazaro, III (1994)
- PICE Past President (1983)
- Receiver of Certificates of Recognition as Structural Engineer and Civil Engineering Educator from the Board of Civil Engineering.

Salvador F. Reyes, Ph.D. (1996)
- M.S. PhD. Soil & Rock Mechanics (University of Illinois)
- BSCE (University of the Philippines)
- Foremost geotechnical engineering expert in the Philippines

Guadalupe O. Mansueto (2011)
- BSCE (Cebu Institute of Technology)
- 4th Place Sanitary Engineering on January 15, 1959
- 3rd Place Master Plumber on December 12, 1961
- 1st Place Junior Geodetic Engineering on March 19, 1974
- Recognized by the PRC as Structural Engineer on January 30, 1978
- Master in Environmental Planning at the University of the Philip pines, Diliman, Quezon City in 1975; Master in Environmental Management in 2003 at the University of Southern Philippines; and Doctorate in Technology Management in 2007

Florencio F. Padernal (2015)
- Administrator, National Irrigation Administration (2014-2016)
- Chairman, Bases Conversion Development Authority (2002-2004)
- Chief Technical Advisor, UNDP/World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (1990-1993, China and Mongolia)

- Director, Department of Public Works and Highways (1981-1989)

Servando C. Aromin (2016)
- Registered professional engineer in Guam and the Commonwealth of Northern Marianas, a fellow of the Association of Structural Engineer of the Philippines, member of the Philippine Institute of Civil Engineer, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Concrete Institute and Prestressed Concrete Institute.
- President and Principal Structural Engineer of Aromin and Sy and Associates, an engineering consultancy firm located in Makati, Metro Manila.
- Took up post-graduate courses at the Asian Institute of Technology, the Industrial Management and Investment, Inc. and the Ateneo de Manila Graduate School of Business.

Other awardees that have held government positions includes –

Jesus S. Hipolito (1983)
- Minister of Public Highways (1980-1981)
- Minister of Public Works and Highways (1981-1986)

Jose P. Dans (1985)
- Minister of Transportation and Communications (1981-1986)

Fiorello R. Estuar, Ph.D. (1990)
- Secretary of Public Works and Highways (1988-1990)

Gregorio R. Vigilar (1999)
- Secretary of Public Works and Highways (1993-2001)

Manuel M. Bonoan (2006)
- PICE Past President (2002-2003)
- Secretary of Public Works and Highways (2007)

Romeo S. Momo (2017)
- PICE Past President
- Undersecretary of the Department of Public Works and Highways (2008-2017)

Other awardees were also Past Presidents of PICE and Charter Member/Past President of ASEP.

Antonio N. Avecilla (1978)
- ASEP Charter Member

Cesar A. Caliwara (1981)
- ASEP President (1969-1970)

Ramon G. Hechanova (1982)
- PICE Past President

Ernesto G. Tabujara, Ph.D. (1984)
- ASEP President (1974-1976)

Felipe F. Cruz (2000)
- PICE Past President (1997–1998)
- Philippine Constructors Assoc., Inc. (PCA) Past President (1968-1970, 1976-1978)

Primitivo C. Cal, Ph.D. (2002)
- PICE Past President (2006)

Efren H. Sison (2003)
- PICE Past President (2000-2001)
- ASEP President (1987-1988)

Rogelio C. Lombos (2004)
- Philippine Constructors Assoc., Inc. (PCA) Past President (1989)

Bashir D. Rasuman (2005)
- PICE Past President (1999)

Mocamad M. Raki-In, Sr. (2007)
- PICE Past President

Antonio A. Abola (2008)
- ASEP Charter Member and ASEP President (1977 to 1979)

Jose F. Mabanta (2009)
- ASEP Charter Member

Benito M. Pacheco, Ph.D. (2010)
- PICE Past President (2011)
- ASEP President (1998-1999)

Roberto P. Bernardo (2012)
- ASEP President (1992-1993)

Jaime A. Pacanan, Ph.D. (2014)
- PICE Past President

David G. Sanchez (2018)
- PICE Past President

Remaining past awardees are also listed as follows:

Filemon M. Zablan (Posthumous) (1979)

Crisostomo L. Alma Jose (1980)

Alfredo V. Asuncion (1988)

Teodoro E. Encarnacion (1991)

Romulo M. Del Rosario (1993)

Antonio A. Mansueto (1995)

Cesar A. Buenaventura (1997)

Jose Ma. De Castro (Posthumous) (1998)

Felisberto Gl. Reyes (2001)

Doroteo M. Salazar (2013)

Sources:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philippine_Institute_of_Civil_Engineers

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secretary_of_Public_Works_and_Highways

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secretary_of_Transportation_(Philippines)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfredo_Juinio

http://www.ust400.com/mr_servando_c_aromin

https://www.pressreader.com/philippines/the-freeman/20160108/282222304742630

If you find that your qualifications match or even exceed the credentials of the above-listed individuals – then you are already half-way there.

Complete the application requirements and seek endorsement from your chapter; then attend the personal interview to be conducted for the candidates and you may well be the next awardee as Most Outstanding Civil Engineer of the Philippines by the Professional Regulation Commission.

Alden Cayaga is a civil-structural engineer by profession. He is secretly an introvert, a former real-time strategy games enthusiast, and a graphics designer wannabe.

He would like to make this column a personal notepad for some odds and ends, tutorials and other tips or DIY projects which he hopes others will find interesting and useful.

PICE QATAR UPDATES

PICE Qatar Membership Numbers Reaches 3,412

Russel Flores

The Committee on Membership (CoME) through Chairman Engr. Rogel Banal discloses that as of April 30, 2019, our organization has:

- Three new members and are under validation from our National office in the Philippines. This process is to ensure that we have all the records of members who join our organization.
- 55 updated their membership dues mainly taken in various sporting events of our organization and the continued encouragement through the CoME ads.
- Eight regular meet-ups to cater to the membership needs of all PICE Qatar members. These are done at the Big Diners restaurant during Sundays and at FCC during Wednesdays.

The committee will be releasing the amended Implementing Rules and Guidelines (IRG) for the membership process. The revised IRG will be issued and implemented retroactively from January 2019.

The committee continues to call on the members to update their dues in addition to encouraging other Filipino Civil Engineers to join the organization. Bring home a friend and let us all have fun together!

How to Accredit Your Philippine University In MME/MMUP List?

Jerick Lising

Qatar is actively implementing the Engineering Registration for all Expats. All Expats with Engineers Visa should be registered in MME/ MMUP else they will lose their engineering visa status or worst may lose their job. Many Expat Engineers working in Qatar already have difficulty on the MME submissions and Examination. Other have even more problem such as their school is not on the list of schools/universities by MME/ MMUP.

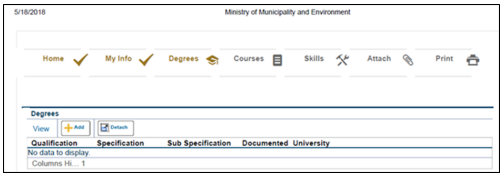
The following are the comprehensive steps taken by our fellow PICE Qatar Chapter member that may serve as a guide in accreditation process.

Step 1 – Apply for the Engineering Registration

Make an account on the MME website and try to apply for the Engineering Registration using another school (The school/ university should be either near or like your school). Please note that since your school is not on the MME/MMUP list, your application will be rejected. This will enable you to have a request letter from MME/MMUP to Qatar Supreme Education Council (SEC) when your application was rejected.

Step 2 – MME/MMUP Request Letter Generation

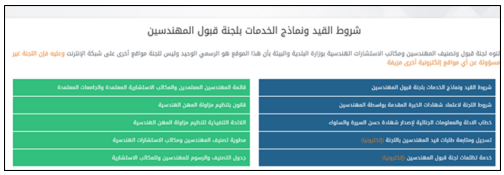
In this step, you should have already had an MME account, logged in and your application was rejected because your school/ university is not on the MME/MMUP approved list.



The request letter will be accessible when you change the MME/MMUP account to Arabic.

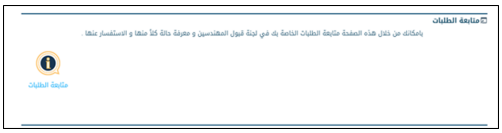
From the selection, click the hardhat icon as shown below:

Then this screen will show:

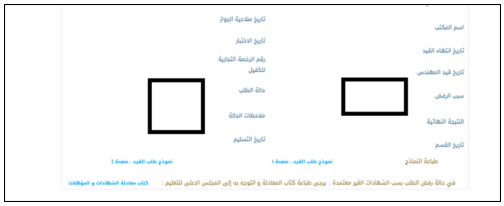


Click the third row of the table as shown below:

Then this screen will show:



Click the **(i)**, Then you will have this:



Click the bottom line as shown below:

This will generate the MME/MMUP letter request as shown below. This letter should be submitted to the Qatar Supreme Education Council (SEC).

Step 3 – Submission to SEC

When going to SEC, please bring this letter along with the following documents:

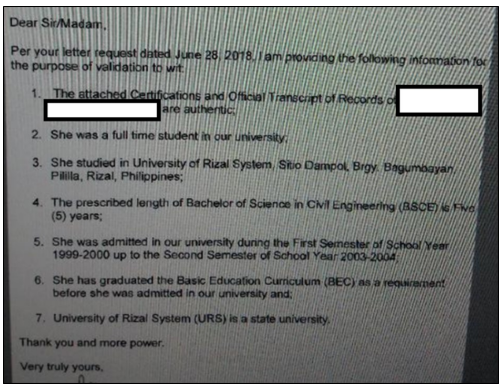
- University Records (Diploma & TOR – with MOFA Stamp)
- High School Records (with MOFA Stamp)
- Fill up the form from the entrance of SEC office

When you submit to counter, they will take your High school records and will be evaluated for equivalency then once you receive the non-equivalency.

They will require you to make an account to SEC website below:

https://nce.edu.gov.qa/

After completing, you will send an email to your university including the data waiver from NCE website and your university documents and should "cc" the names listed in the waiver from SEC. You should also attach a copy of the MME/MMUP standard university letter request in the email (see sample below) that you have submitted on your initial MME Registration.


Dear Sir/Madam,

Per your letter request dated June 28, 2018, I am providing the following information for the purpose of validation to wit:

1. The attached Certifications and Official Transcript of Records of [redacted] are authentic;
2. She was a full time student in our university;
3. She studied in University of Rizal System, Sto Dampol, Brgy. Bagumbayan Pililla, Rizal, Philippines;
4. The prescribed length of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering (BSCE) is Five (5) years;
5. She was admitted in our university during the First Semester of School Year 1999-2000 up to the Second Semester of School Year 2003-2004
6. She has graduated the Basic Education Curriculum (BEC) as a requirement before she was admitted in our university and;
7. University of Rizal System (URS) is a state university.

Thank you and more power.

Very truly yours,

Note: This process is case to case since the complaint from SEC that universities in the Philippines are very slow in replying that will cause delay on the process, it is better to continuously follow up your university's authorized person to reply on the email.

SEC will send a questionnaire to your university regarding your data.

Continue on Page 8.

How to Accredit Your Philippine University In MME/MMUP List?

Jerick Lising

Ministry of Education and Higher Education
University Degree Equivalency Department

وزارة التعليم والتعليم العالي
إدارة معادلة الشهادات الدراسية الجامعية

وزارة التعليم و التعليم العالي
صادر وزارة البلدية والبيئة
4118/2018

17 SEP 2018

المحترم السيد/ رئيس لجنة قبول المهندسين ومكاتب الاستشارات الهندسية
وزارة البلدية والبيئة

تحية طيبة وبعد ،،،

إشارة لكتابكم رقم : 2017/58892 بتاريخ 2017/05/12م الخاص بمعادلة مؤهلات الطالب
// / الرقم الشخصي والتي تقدمت بأوراقها إلينا
بتاريخ 2018/09/10

نود أن نفيدكم أن مؤهلات المذكور تخصص :

Civil Engineering

والصادرة في 2004/03/30 م من :

University of Rizal System _ Philippines

معادلة بدبلوم متوسط بعد الثانوية العامة في مجال التخصص .

وتقبلوا وافر الاحترام والتقدير،،،

مريم إبراهيم الزيارة
مدير إدارة معادلة الشهادات الدراسية الجامعية

> *In this case, after sending the email to the university (you should follow up on your school because most of the schools in the Philippines are new to this procedure so you should guide them) we tried to contact all the authorized concern persons to reply on the email so that SEC will send questionnaire if they will see that there is a response from the university but SEC did not send any mail so I went to the SEC office to follow up personally. One of the counter staff helped me. He accesses my account and scans the MMUP letter to upload to add on my documents. Then they request me to pay then print a paper (like a claim stub written in Arabic) for the University degree equivalency.*

The process of sending a questionnaire from the SEC to the university to access information was not conducted in this case. So, you can ask the counter what exact procedure you will undergo because it may be different for you.

Step 4 – Submission to MME/ MMUP for School/University Listing

After receiving this letter, you will submit to MMUP as follow:

- Valid Qatar ID
- Valid PRC ID
- Valid Police Clearance
- University documents
- SEC letter – University degree equivalency
- Others – bring your COE documents since they will evaluate the minimum 2 years employment

Within that day, they will add your university in the MME/MMUP list, and you can now start a new application for MME Engineering Register.

This process is conducted for Philippine School/University only. For all other expats, the process and steps may differ or slightly vary. However, this shows that it is possible that your university can be listed to the MME/MMUP if you really need it and persevere.

The Author of the blog site states that the processes and steps discussed herein are written based on actual experience and valid during the time of writing. This process might be changed by MMUP/MME and SEC anytime without prior notice, including the website and its appearance. The steps stated above are guidance only and any issues you might encounter following these steps is at your own. The Author, including all other people's names shown in the blog, therefore does not accept liability for any errors or omissions in the contents of this message which arise including any negative impact on your accreditation process.

Source:

https://whatilo-veandlive4.wordpress.com/2018/11/08/how-to-accredit-your-philippine-university-in-mme-mmup-list/

SPORTS BULLETIN

PICE Qatar

Inter-Color Basketball Tournament 2019

Team	Win	Lose	Percentage
1. CYAN**	6	1	0.857
2. GRAY**	6	1	0.857
3. WHITE*	5	2	0.714
4. BLUE*	4	3	0.571
x-VIOLET	2	5	0.286
x-GREEN	2	4	0.333
x-BLACK	2	4	0.333
x-ORANGE	0	7	0.000

Note:

** - will advance to Semi-final with twice to beat

* - will advance to the Semi-final

x - eliminated

Semi-final Matches:

(1) **Cyan** vs (4) **Blue**

(2) **Gray** vs (3) **White**

PICE QATAR EVENTS & FACES

MESSAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT RODRIGO ROA DUTERTE ON THE COMMEMORATION OF "ARAW NG KAGITINGAN"

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

MESSAGE

I join our veterans, allies and the rest of the Filipino people in commemorating **Araw ng Kagitingan**.

Today, we remember the heroism of the brave Filipino and American soldiers who stood side by side in the mountains and jungles of Bataan in defense of our liberty and democracy.

We also remember the countless civilians who aided our forces so they could offer a valiant defense against the overwhelming force of the enemy. We may not be able to memorialize all of them, but we will forever remember and honor their epic struggle and unshakeable fortitude.

As we hold this solemn observance, it is my hope that we will all be inspired to remain steadfast like our forefathers and their allies in upholding our sovereignty and in protecting the rights and freedoms that our people enjoy today.

May we all have a meaningful celebration.

RODRIGO ROA DUTERTE

MANILA
9 April 2019

TECHNICAL SECTION

Elvin Fajutagana

Commercial Management Practice Overview

The objective of this article is to provide a brief framework for understanding commercial practice within project-oriented organizations, to make the readers commercially aware to have a basic understanding of the economics of business: the benefits and realities of an economic exchange from both the client and contractor or supplier's and buyer's perspective and how these integrate with the overall delivery of the project.

What is Commercial Management?

David Lowe defined commercial management as "the discipline that both informs and implements business strategy and policies". It informs with organizational capacity in the context of testing and aligning market requirements. It implements by ensuring effective and efficient operational processes that create and retain those capacities.

The role played by the commercial manager and the functions of commercial management plays a critical role in the commercial and economic achievement of a building project or any other company. Also, to maximize the potential of a business in terms of profitability and monitors or controls internal processes such as production and manage external relationships with customers, clients and trading partners. At the same moment, the commercial manager tracks economic efficiency (both forecast and attained) and manages any consequences that may be associated with obtaining forecasts, whether known from the start or altering conditions implemented.

Common commercial activities in project-oriented organizations.

Generally:

1. Identifying and evaluating commercial opportunities
2. Identifying, evaluating and mitigating risk
3. Construction novel forms of commercial management (agreements and contracts)
4. Reviewing and evaluating agreements and contracts
5. Estimating costs
6. Applying life cycle management (and its various processes and procedures) to commercial and contractual issues
7. Providing commercial input to projects
8. Preparing, reviewing and submitting management reports; auditing projects and undertaking reviews

Pre-Award:

1. Building business cases for business needs or requirements
2. Selecting an appropriate procurement strategy (ies)
3. Assessing the costs and risks of a particular venture/ opportunity
4. Constructing a business case for a potential deal
5. Dealing with contracts; drafting, negotiating and agreeing to complex contracts and agreements
6. Preparing bids; forming part of, or leading bid teams (panels)
7. Owning the bid authorization procedures; and providing commercial authorization
8. Developing and publishing standard terms and conditions of contract for products and/or services
9. Arranging 'back to back' subcontract terms to mirror main contract provisions
10. Obtaining legal and regulatory sign-off for undertaking business opportunities

Post-Award:

1. Managing and administering complex contracts and agreements (post-award contract management):
2. Advising project management teams on contractual issues, providing critical business support to ensure the projects is delivered in accordance with the agreed contract terms

- Managing/administering commercial/contractual issues and initiating correspondence:
- Receiving and processing contractual correspondence; variations and claims, etc.
- Valuing, preparing, submitting, assessing, negotiating and agreeing to additional payment (fees) and/or extension of time in respect of contractual changes (variation) and claims
- Producing and maintaining financial reports and forecasts
- Arranging insurance provisions
- Valuing, preparing, submitting, evaluating and agreeing to interim payments and ensuring timely receipt of payment

3. Procuring subcontractors and materials: establishing trading accounts with suppliers and subcontractors

- Managing/administering subcontracts and suppliers
- Receiving and processing subcontract interim payment claims and final accounts
- Liaising with the accounts section to ensure timely payment of monies due to suppliers and subcontractors

4. Valuing, preparing, submitting, assessing, negotiating and agreeing to final accounts

Commercial Management Framework

Figure 1 shows the commercial management framework to illustrate the multiple interactions and connections between the procurement cycle of the purchaser and the bid implementation cycles of a supplier. For simplicity it shows interaction between two organizations, although in reality the connections are multilayered, the purchaser appointing numerous suppliers sequenced at different points across a project's life cycle. Similarly, suppliers will generally contract with several if not many customers; while in the vertical dimension there will be a parallel interface between the numerous tiers of the value (supply) network.

Comprising a series of interrelated processes and actions, the framework is organized into three

TECHNICAL SECTION

discrete stages:

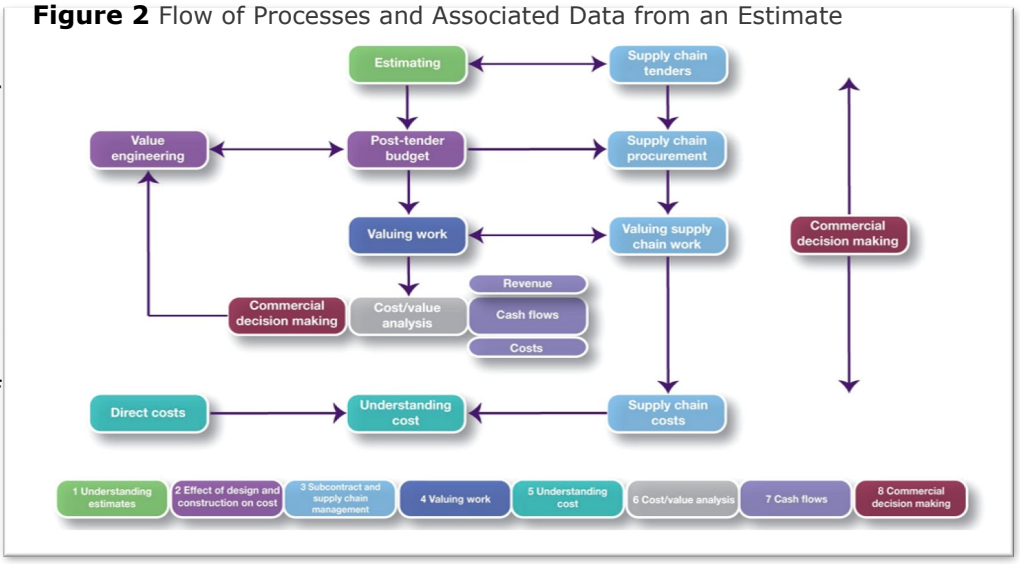
1. **Intent,** which links the proposed acquisition or opportunity to supply to the strategic objectives of the organization;
2. **Deal Creation,** which culminates in the award of a contract; and
3. **Execution** – the implementation stage – which concludes with the disposal of an asset or termination of a service agreement.

However, is acknowledged that in practice contract life cycles will contain minor variations depending upon the specific industry sector or even business unit involved. The framework incorporates several stage gates (review points) to ensure that the proposed contract delivers the anticipated benefits (value) for both the purchaser and supplier.

Although there is a boundary between the pre- and post-contract award stages, the boundaries of other activities are not as precise. Moreover, the constituent processes are likely to be iterative, containing cyclic decision loops, and with some actions being carried out simultaneously.

What Defines a Successful Construction Project?

Figure 2 Flow of Processes and Associated Data from an Estimate



For a contracting organization, a successful construction project will usually be one that produces or exceeds the anticipated return that the business, with the client relationship maintained or improved as a result. In simple terms, a successful construction project is one that is delivered "on time", "on budget" and "on quality".

The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) established eight main areas for successful controls. These are summarized as follows:

1. Understanding estimates
2. Value engineering
3. Supply chain management
4. Valuing work
5. Understanding cost
6. Cost/Value analysis
7. Cash and cost flow analysis and
8. Commercial decision making

Figure 2 shows the flow of the process and associated data from an estimate through to cost/value analysis and commercial decision making.

References: (1) David Lowe (2013), Commercial Management: Theory and Practice, 1st Ed. John Wiley & Sons Inc.

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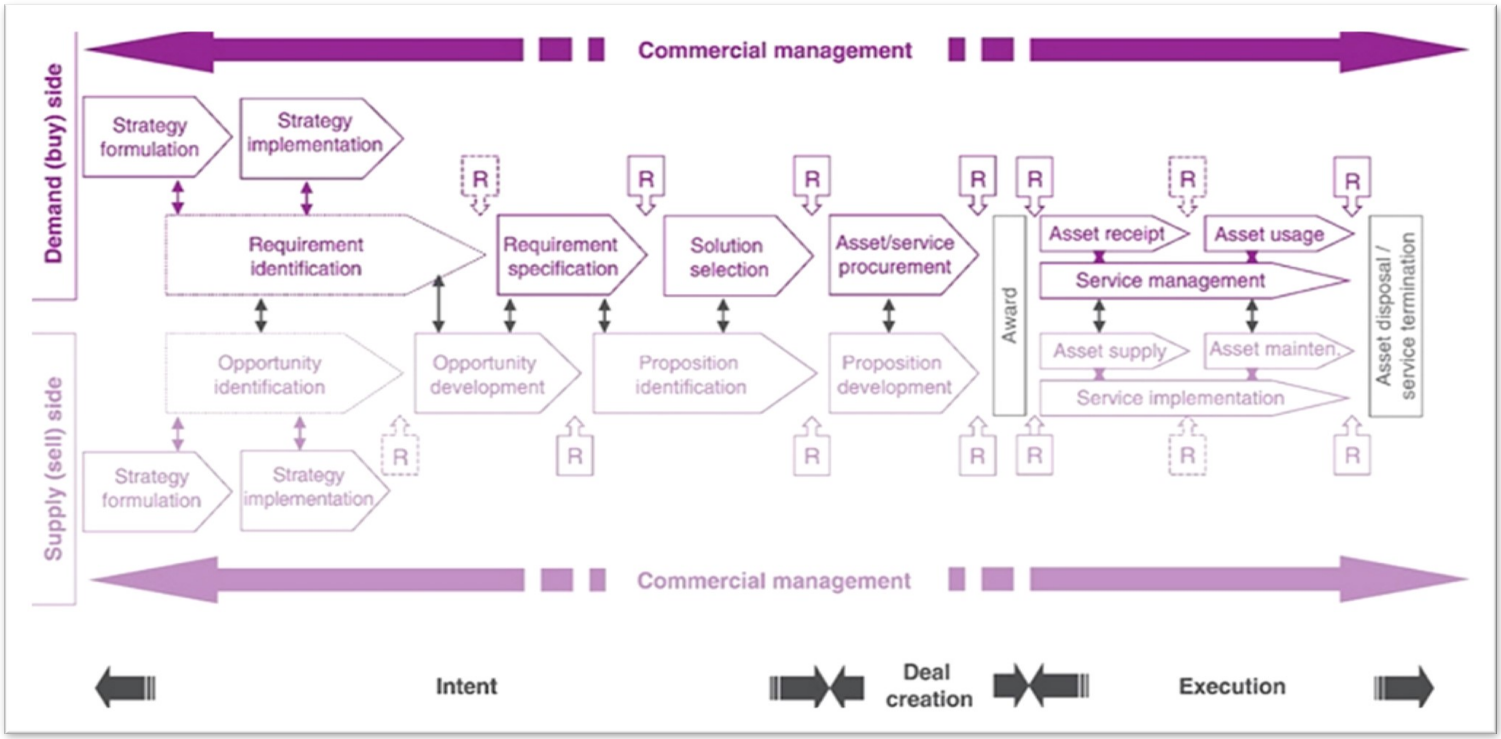


Figure 1 Commercial Management Framework. R = Stage Review

QHSE

Meliza Ortiguerra

Seven Basic Tools in Quality

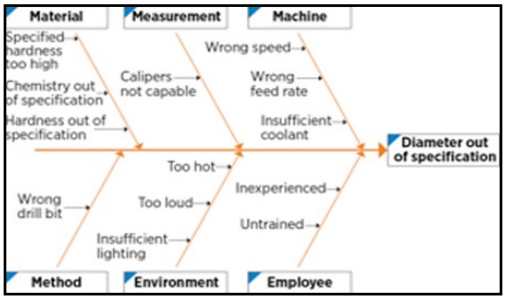
The Old Seven.
The First Seven.
The Basic Seven.

Quality professionals have several names for these seven basic tools of quality, initially emphasized by **Kaoru Ishikawa**, an academician of engineering at Tokyo University and also the father of quality circles. Establishing a quality journey by mastering these tools will be a plus, and you may have a term for them too: "indispensable."

1. Cause-and-effect diagram: (also referred to as Ishikawa or bone of a fish chart): Identifies several potential causes for a bearing or downside and types concepts into helpful classes.
2. Check sheet: A structured, ready type for collection and analyzing data; a generic tool which will be custom-made for a large type of functions.
3. Control charts: Graphs accustomed study however a method changes over time. Comparing current information to historical control limits results in conclusions concerning whether or not the method variation is consistent (in control) or is unpredictable (out of control, stricken by special causes of variation).
4. Histogram: the foremost ordinarily used graph for showing frequency distributions, or however usually every totally different worth during a set of information happens.
5. Pareto chart: Shows on a bar chart that factors are a lot more important.
6. Scatter diagram: Graphs pairs of numerical information, one variable on every axis, to appear for a relationship.
7. Stratification: A technique that separates data gathered from a variety of sources so that patterns can be seen (some lists replace "stratification" with "flowchart" or "run chart").

1. Fishbone (Ishikawa) Diagram. Also called: Cause-and-Effect Diagram, Ishikawa Diagram. Adaptations are: cause enumeration diagram, process fishbone, time-delay fishbone, CEDAC (cause–and–effect diagram with the addition of cards), desired–result fishbone, reverse bone diagram.
This cause analysis tool is taken into account one among the seven basic quality tools. The fishbone diagram identifies several potential causes for an impact or drawback.
It may be an accustomed structure a group effort session. It immediately sorts ideas into useful categories.

When to use a Fishbone Diagram.
1. When identifying possible causes for a problem.
2. When a team's thinking tends to fall into ruts.



Fishbone Diagram Procedure

Materials needed: flipchart or whiteboard, marking pens.
1. Agree on a problem statement (effect). Write it at the middle right of the flipchart or whiteboard. Draw a box around it and draw a horizontal arrow running to that.
2. Brainstorm the main classes of causes of the problem. If this is difficult use generic headings:

- Methods
- Machines (equipment)
- People (manpower)
- Materials
- Measurement
- Environment

3. Write the classes of causes as branches from the most arrow.
4. Brainstorm all the possible causes of the problem. Ask "Why does this happen? "As every concept is given, the facilitator writes it as a branch from the appropriate category. Causes are often written in many places if they relate to many classes.
5. Again ask "Why does this happen?" about each cause. Write sub-causes branching off the causes. Continue to ask "Why?" and generate deeper levels of causes. Layers of branches indicate causal relationships.
6. Once the cluster runs out of concepts, focus attention to places on the chart wherever concepts are few.

2. Check Sheet. Also called: defect concentration diagram. A check sheet could be a structured, ready kind for collection and analyzing information. This is a generic information assortment and analysis tool that may be custom-made for a good type of functions and is taken into account for amongst the seven basic quality tools.

When to use a Check Sheet

- If the information are ascertained and picked up repeatedly by an identical person or at an identical location.
- If the collection of information are on the frequency or patterns of events, problems, defects, defect location, defect causes, or similar problems.
- If the collected information are from a production process.

Check Sheet Procedure.
1. Decide to what event or what will be the problem to be observed. Develop the operational definitions.
2. Decide when will be the data to be collected and for how long will it take.
3. Design the form. Set it up in order that the information will be recorded just by creating check marks or X's or similar symbols so that the information don't need to be recopied for analysis.
4. Label all spaces on the form.
5. Assess the check sheet for a short provisional period to ensure that it collects the suitable data and it is easy to use.
6. Whenever the targeted event or problem arises, record the data on the check sheet.

3. Control Chart. Also called: statistical process control. The control chart may be a graph that is utilized to study however a method changes over time. Data are plotted in time order. A control chart continuously includes a central line for the typical, an upper line for the higher control limit and a lower line for the lower control limit. These lines are determined from historical information. By comparison current information to those lines, you'll be able to draw conclusions regarding whether or not the process variation is consistent (in control) or is unpredictable (out of control, stricken by special causes of variation).
This versatile information gathering and analysis tool are often utilized by a range of industries and is taken into account amongst one of the seven basic quality tools. Control charts for variable information may be utilized in pairs.
The top chart monitors the typical, or the centering of the distribution of information from the process. The bottom chart monitors the vary, or the dimension of the distribution. If your information were shots in the target exercise , the average is where the shots may be grouped, and also the scope is however tightly they're clustered. Control charts for attribute data are used singly.

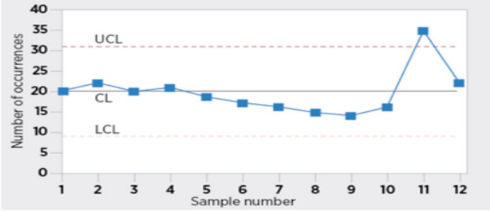
When to Use a Control Chart

- If there is a dominating current processes by finding and correcting issues as they occur.
- If predicting the expected scope of outcomes from a process.
- If a deciding factor use whether or not a method is stable (in statistical control).
- If analyzing patterns of process variation from special causes (non-routine events) or common causes (built into the process).
- If a deciding factor use whether or not your quality improvement project shall aim to stop specific issues or to create basic changes to the process.

Control Chart Basic Procedure
1. Select the suitable control chart for your information.
2. Verify the suitable period of time for collating and plotting information.
3. Collect data, construct your chart and analyze the data.
4. Search for "out-of-control signals" on the control chart. When one is known, mark it on the chart and investigate the cause. Document according to what you investigated, what you learned, the cause and how it was corrected.

Out-of-control signals

- A single point outside the control limits. In Figure 1 (one), point sixteen is above the UCL (upper control limit).
- Two out of three consecutive points that are on the identical aspect of the center line and farther than two σ from it. In Figure 1, point 4 sends that signal.
- Four out of five serial points are on identical aspect of the center line and farther than one σ from it. In Figure 1, point 11 sends that signal.



Quality, Health, Safety & Environment

- A run of eight during a row are on identical aspect of the center line. Or ten out of eleven, twelve out of fourteen or sixteen out of twenty. In Figure 1 (one), purpose 21 (twenty one) is eighth during a row higher than the center line.
- Obvious consistent or persistent patterns that recommend one thing uncommon regarding the information and your process.

5. Continue to plot data as they are generated. As each new data point is plotted, check for new out-of-control signals.
6. When you start a new control chart, the process may be out of control. If so, the control limits calculated from the first 20 points are conditional limits. When you have at least 20 sequential points from a period when the process is operating in control, recalculate control limits.

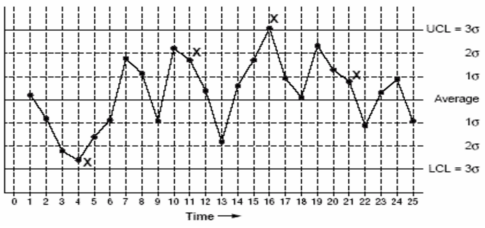


Figure 1 Control Chart: Out-of-Control Signals

4. Histogram Analysis. A statistical distribution shows however how typical every various value in a very set of information develops. A histogram is that the most typically used graph to indicate frequency distributions. It looks substantially sort of a bar graph, however there are items which is necessary the variations between them. This helpful information assessment and analysis tool is taken into account one amongst the seven basic quality tools.

When to Use a Histogram.

- Use a histogram when:
- The data are numerical.
- You wish to check the form of the data's distribution, particularly once the deciding factor is whether or not the output of a process is distributed roughly commonly.
- Analyzing whether or not a process will meet the customer's needs.
- Analyzing what the output from a supplier's process seems like.
- Seeing whether or not a process amendment has occurred from just one duration to another.
- Determining whether the outputs of two or more processes are different.
- You would like to convey the distribution of information quickly and simply to others.

How to Create a Histogram.

1. Collect a minimum of fifty consecutive information points from a process.
2. Use the histogram worksheet to set up the histogram. It will assist you to verify the quantity of bars, the range of numbers that go into each bar and the labels for the bar edges. After calculating W in Step 2 of the worksheet, use your judgment to adjust it to a convenient number. For example, you might decide to round off the 0.9 to an even number of 1.0. The value for W should not have a lot of decimal places than the numbers you'll be graphing.
3. Draw x- and y-axes on graph paper. Mark and label the y-axis for enumerating the

information values. Mark and label the coordinate axis with the L values from the worksheet. The areas between these numbers will be the bars of the histogram. Do not allow for spaces between bars.

4. For each data point, mark off one count above the appropriate bar with an X or by shading that portion of the bar.

Histogram Analysis.

- Before drawing any conclusions from your histogram or histography, be sure that the process was operating normally during the time period being studied. If any uncommon events affected the process throughout the period of time of the histogram, your analysis of the histogram form probably can not be generalized to any or all time periods.
- Analyze the which means of your histogram or hectograph's shape: Typical histogram shapes and what they mean.

Typical Distribution and What They Mean.

Normal Distribution. A common pattern is that of a bell–shaped curve called the "normal distribution." in a very traditional or "typical" distribution, points are as probably to occur on one surface of the average as on the other. Note that the alternative distributions look the same as the traditional distribution. Statistical calculations should be accustomed to prove a traditional distribution. It's important to note that "normal" refers to the typical distribution for a particular process.


Normal distribution

Skewed Distribution. The skewed distribution is asymmetrical as a result of a natural limit prevents outcomes on one aspect. The distribution's peak is off center toward the limit and a tail stretches far from it.


Right-skewed distribution


Bimodal (double-peaked) distribution

Double-Peaked or Bimodal. The bimodal distribution seems like the rear of a two-humped artiodactyl mammal like camel. The outcomes of 2 processes with totally different distributions are combined in one set of information.

Plateau or Multimodal Distribution. The "plateau" may be known as a "multimodal distribution." many processes with traditional distributions will be combined. Because there will be several peaks approximately, the top of the distribution resembles a plateau or a highland.


Plateau distribution

Edge Peak Distribution. The edge peak distribution seems like the traditional distribution except that it's an oversized peak at one tail. Usually this can be caused by faulty construction of the histogram histography, with data lumped together into a group labeled "greater than."

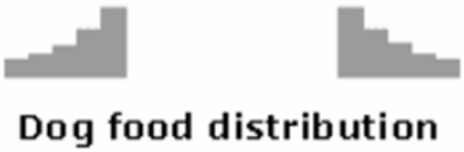

Edge peak distribution


Comb distribution

Comb Distribution. In a comb distribution, the bars will be alternately tall and short. This distribution usually results from rounded-off information and/or an incorrectly created histogram or histography.


Truncated or heart-cut distribution

Truncated or Heart-Cut Distribution. The truncated distribution is similar to a traditional distribution with the tails cut off or with a discontinue. The manufacturer may be manufacturing a traditional distribution of material or goods then depending on the inspection to separate what's among description or specification limits from what's out of spec. The concluded shipments to the client from within the specifications are the center cut.


Dog food distribution

Dog Food Distribution. The dog food distribution is missing something–results close to the typical. If a client receives this sort of distribution, somebody else is receiving a heart cut, and also the client is left with the "dog food," the odds and ends left over after the master's meal. Even though what the client receives is within the specifications, the merchandise or the product falls into 2 clusters: one close to the upper or higher specification limit and one close to the lower specification limit. This variation usually causes issues within the customer's process.

To be continued…

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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seven_basic_tools_of_quality
https://asq.org/quality-resources/seven-basic-quality-tools
https://asq.org/quality-resources/fishbone
https://asq.org/quality-resources/check-sheet
https://asq.org/quality-resources/control-chart
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https://asq.org/quality-resources/pareto
https://asq.org/quality-resources/scatter-diagram
https://asq.org/quality-resources/stratification

NOW PHILIPPINES

Luisito Carlos

Universities and Colleges Urged to Open Classes in August

The Commission on Higher Education (CHEd) is urging all government-run universities and colleges to start their academic years every August.

CHEd Chairman Prospero De Vera III called for a "shift of academic calendar" of both state universities and colleges (SUCs) and local universities and colleges (LUCs) to begin on August of every year starting 2019 based in a memorandum dated 05 April 2019.

Schools "are enjoined to synchronize its respective academic years to a fiscal year (FY) starting FY 2019 to ensure that starting FY 2020, all SUCs and LUCs have synchronized their academic year to a fiscal year," part of the memo read.

The memorandum was said to be pursuant to provisions of Higher Education Act of 1994 (Republic Act 7722) and Commission En Banc Resolution No. 142-2019.

The reason for the shift was not yet clear in the memo.

The University of the Philippines, along with De La Salle University, University of Santo Tomas and Ateneo de Manila University, in previous years already shifted the start of their academic calendar from June to later months to integrate with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

However, it was clarified by CHEd that the memorandum was only a recommendation and not a requirement.

According to CHEd Chairman Prospero De Vera III, the commission does not have the power to compel a school to do so; only its Board of Regents could make the decision.

Nevertheless, he said, they encourage schools to shift to an August opening because of the current cash-based budgeting system under which only projects to be implemented within a fiscal year are funded.

If the start of the second semester continues to fall on November, SUCs will not meet the December 31 deadline and will have to wait longer before receiving the reimbursement, De Vera said.

"In the 2019 GAA [General Appropriation Act], there is a provision by Congress asking CHEd to facilitate the shift in the academic calendar," De Vera said. "The memo is in compliance with Congressional and Presidential directive.

He said that another factor to consider in shifting the academic calendar is internationalization. It is reportedly "easier to develop international linkages and exchanges of students" with some universities in the ASEAN region if they have the same school calendar.

De Vera also sees no problem if CHEd and the Department of Education work on different calendars since college entrance exams happen even before graduation. On the contrary, he said, it would be advantageous for students since they would have more months to prepare for college.

In 2014, the University of the Philippines shifted to an August school opening. De Vera said no problem arose from this in the past years.

Like SUCs and LUCs, private Higher Education Institutions also have the discretion whether to heed the memorandum order or not.

Source/s:

https://www.msn.com/en-ph/news/world/shifting-start-of-academic-year-to-august-only-a-recommendation-says-ched/ar-BBVVrqM: GMA News online dated 14 April 2019

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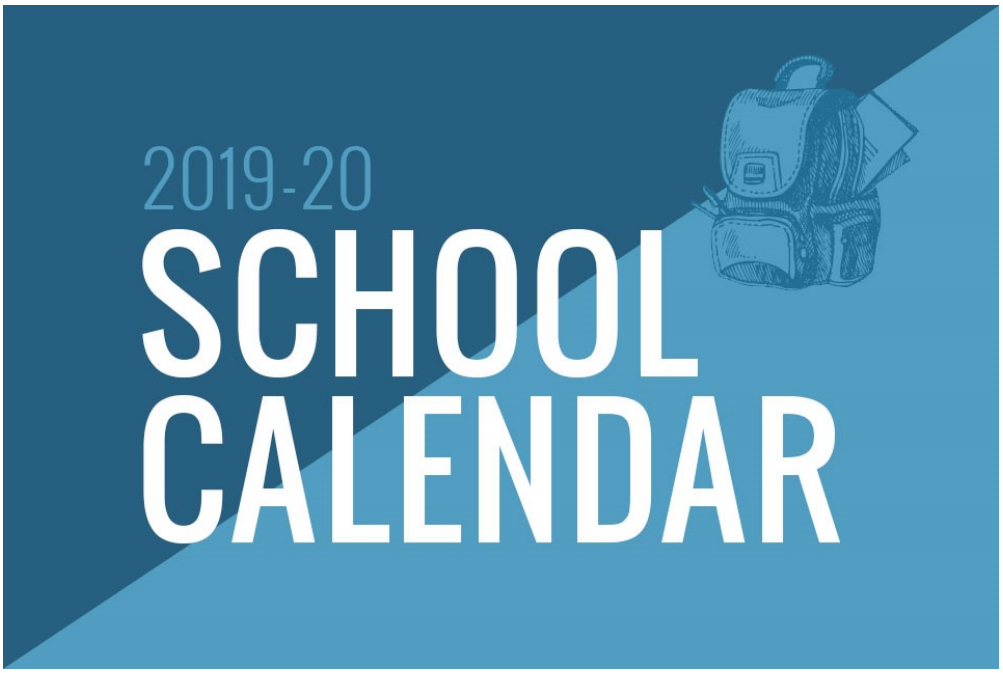

NOW PHILIPPINES

Luisito Carlos

PICE NATIONAL UPDATE

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REGISTRATION

The online registration will open not later than 3 March 2019 thru www.pice.org.ph.

There shall be NO ONSITE REGISTRATION. Fees for participants are: PhP4,000.00 for members; PhP5,500.00 for non-members inclusive of lunch for days 2 and 3, pm snack for day 1, and am/pm snacks for days 2 and 3, convention kit containing a copy of the souvenir program, ID jacket with lace, ballpen and paper.

Convention ID, Official Receipt and Certificate shall be sent thru the email address that the delegates have provided during on-line registration. ENSURE THAT EMAIL ADDRESS IS ACCESSIBLE AND STILL VALID.

CANCELLATION

NO CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION AND REFUND OF CONVENTION FEE WILL BE ALLOWED EXCEPT FOR DOUBLE REGISTRATION. However, request for refund for double registration shall only be allowed while On- line registration is still on-going. REGISTRATION IS NOT TRANSFERABLE.

REMINDER

PLEASE DON'T FORGET TO PRINT AND BRING WITH YOU THE CONVENTION ID SENT VIA EMAIL UPON REGISTRATION. THE CONVENTION ID WILL SERVE AS YOUR ENTRY PASS TO THE VENUE. IT SHALL BE SCANNED TO RECORD YOUR ATTENDANCE FOR EACH SESSION.

YOUR SAFETY IS OUR PRIORITY

- NO SMOKING / BRINGING ALCOHOL INSIDE THE VENUE
- NO FIREARMS, FLAMMABLES & EXPLOSIVES
- NO BACKPACKS, & OTHER OVER SIZED BAG
- NO OUTSIDE FOOD & BEVERAGES INCLUDING BOTTLES & CANS
- NO SHARP OBJECTS, ILLEGAL SUBSTANCE & DEADLY WEAPONS

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Theme:
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OUTSIDE HITTER

Russel Flores

R-E-S-P-E-C-T!

"To build a strong team, you must see someone else's STRENGTH as a COMPLIMENT to your WEAKNESS, not a threat to your position or authority" by international writer Christine Caine.

Oftentimes, an extraordinary athlete would enter an arena, captivates the audience, flash smiles in the camera and hugs the limelight. Each generation will have sporting heroes and legendary athletes who can hold a candle with other generation's champs.

The debate is unending when we discuss who is the GREATEST OF ALL TIME in the world of sports. In basketball for instance, we have Bill Russel (most NBA championship rings), Kareem Abdul-Jabbar (a.k.a. Lewis Alcindor, invented the unstoppable sky hook), Jerry West (he is Mr. NBA logo), Wilt Chamberlain (most prolific scorer – EVER), Lebron James (most versatile big man of this generation), Kobe Bryant (heir apparent to Air Jordan) and of course 90's hero, his Airness - Michael Jordan. There is a great divide on who claim this distinction because of so many facets of the game where one stood higher than the other. Many will not agree with my opinion that no one took the game of basketball (read as NBA) higher than the Jordan era as many will argue that the Celtics-Lakers rivalry of the '80s was better or the evolution of the more athletic big men and deep shooters of today's generation can take the Jordan era in any game day. (I still rank Michael Jordan as the G-O-A-T, Russel).

In tennis, we have Steffi Graf, Navratilova, Seles, Williams battling for the distinction in the distaff side. McEnroe, Agassi, Borg, Sampras, Nadal, Djokovic and Roger Federer are among the greatest tennis stars. This is a harder debate as there are different court surfaces – grass, clay and hardcourt. For instance, Nadal is the best in clay whilst Sampras and Federer reigns in grass. Graf is almost unbeatable in any surface during her prime, but Serena Williams is also doing it even past her prime.

As in my last column, I admit that I love watching from the sidelines (remember RPN 9's World of Sports every Sunday afternoon? Batang 90's can relate to this). I have watched tremendously gifted athletes but fades faster than a passing comment. Athletes who generate more jeers than cheers despite their talent. While others played above average players, some played not only better but commanded respect.

Truly, sports is an ironic world – a world where the audience cheers more for the underdog, where stronger is not always better. However, if I am to excel in any game, I wish not to be remembered on how many points I made nor how many victories I won. It would be safe to say that for any athlete, it would be best to be remembered on how excited the audience watched each game. As they always say, it is not really whether we win or lose but how we play that matters. Respect begets respect and not the victory which mattered the most.

"Every strike brings me closer to the next home run" (Babe Ruth, legendary New York Yankee home run king).

As the ball is set, let's hit it but remember – sports lang dapat!

P	Z	O	V	A	G	N	I	H	T	Y	R	E	V	E
W	H	F	T	W	L	A	M	O	L	F	P	U	C	T
I	Q	I	C	N	K	L	Y	K	A	H	U	K	B	G
L	E	N	L	V	E	M	Q	I	O	A	T	R	Y	M
L	N	D	P	I	E	E	F	M	S	M	U	W	T	A
X	Z	O	T	E	P	B	R	G	I	N	J	L	O	I
C	R	N	H	T	R	P	F	O	E	W	T	D	X	D
O	K	E	C	N	U	L	I	I	P	J	O	M	Y	O
M	A	S	D	A	V	T	H	N	L	A	K	A	O	B
E	R	I	W	M	C	I	Y	G	E	F	G	L	U	M
X	U	A	B	E	G	M	A	J	J	S	Q	N	X	A
R	Y	M	F	H	R	E	L	L	E	B	R	Y	I	C
H	Q	R	P	R	M	A	L	A	Y	S	I	A	E	S
C	E	Z	Y	O	U	X	Y	N	E	E	D	I	L	N
P	I	C	E	T	H	A	I	L	A	N	D	A	W	T
M	Y	A	N	M	A	R	J	A	T	X	T	H	E	B

ASEAN COUNTRIES

by Belinda E. Dela Cruz

"Keep going! Everything you will need come to you at the perfect time."