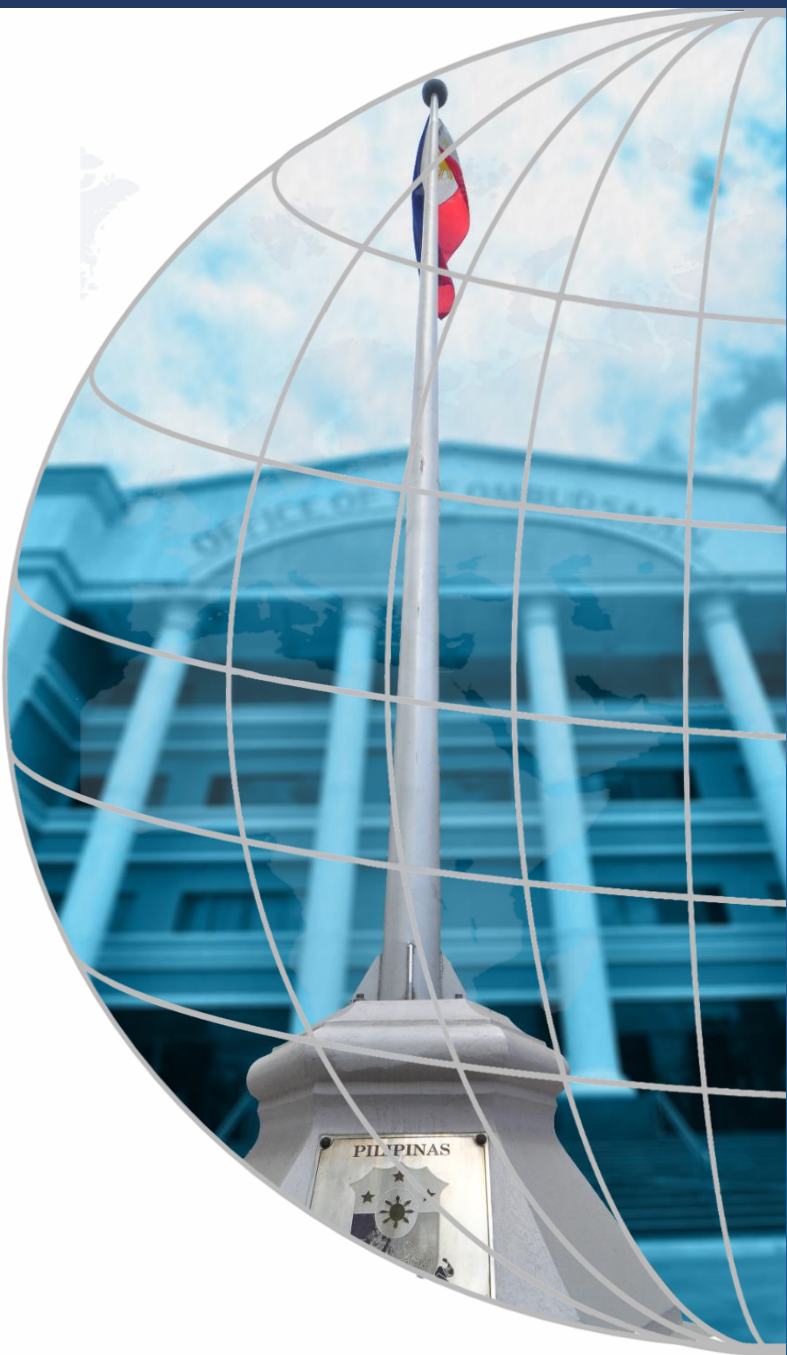




# ANNUAL REPORT 2015

Steering Regional Cooperation  
Against Corruption





## MISSION

As protectors of the people, we shall endeavor, in cooperation with all sectors of Filipino society, to promote integrity and efficiency and high ethical standards in public service through proactive approaches in graft prevention and public assistance, prompt investigation of complaints, and aggressive prosecution of cases against erring government officials and employees.



## VISION

A truly independent Office run by God-fearing men and women with the highest degree of competence, honesty and integrity, and effectively serving as watchdog, mobilizer, official critic, and dispenser of justice for the people it is constitutionally mandated to protect.





# MESSAGE FROM THE OMBUDSMAN

*Ana Qn*



The Office of the Ombudsman, through this Annual Report, presents the gains it has achieved in 2015. Celebrating its 27<sup>th</sup> anniversary, the Office is all the more revitalized in pursuing its constitutional mandate as protector of the people and surpassing its performance targets in the three fronts of prosecution, prevention and promotion.

Five years into my term, much has been done. From the time that I assumed office in 2011, the Ombudsman was beset with 19,814 pending criminal and administrative cases. With its rationalized case evaluation and records management system that was put in place in 2012, the Office reduced its intake by weeding out frivolous and unmeritorious complaints at the first instance. The result is that we were able to direct our resources to resolving pending cases and significantly cut the total workload by more than half. In 2015, total pending cases were down to a more manageable 7,328 cases. We aim to achieve a zero-backlog docket by 2018.

For the year, we disposed a total of 3,174 criminal cases and 3,533 administrative cases while our conviction rate at the Sandiganbayan was at a high 75%.

After its launch in December 2014, the flagship Integrity Management Program (IMP), which is the national corruption prevention program of the government, completed its integrity assessment reports for the program's five pilot agencies, namely the Department of Health, Department of Works and Highways, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Bureau of Internal Revenue and Department of Justice. An additional 10 government agencies were included in the expanded roll-out of the IMP.

Our Environmental Ombudsman and Investment Ombudsman programs have made significant headways in their trailblazing pursuit of resolving environment and investor-related issues and concerns through information drives, caravans and skills trainings of its personnel.

The National Integrity Center was also formally launched as the Office's premier training institute that offers capacity-building programs for Ombudsman employees, government personnel, academics and the general public.

Our collective anti-corruption work resulted in improving the country's ranking in various transparency and accountability indexes such as the World Bank Governance Indicators-Ease of Doing Business, Corruption Perception Index, SWS Net Sincerity Ratings in Fighting Corruption and the MBC Executive Outlook Survey.

Also, this year was the first time that the Ombudsman chaired the APEC's Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group (ACTWG) where it held its senior officials' meetings in Clark and Cebu. As part of its deliverables, the ACTWG issued its Cebu Manifesto for the protection of anti-corruption officials.

Year in and year out, the Office continues to face a myriad of challenges in its anti-corruption drive, but all these strains are par for the course as our pursuit for good governance remains unabated. We continue to map out creative ways in which the Office can best carry out its work and make inroads for every Juana and Juan in their everyday dealings with government.

**CONCHITA CARPIO MORALES**  
Ombudsman

# KEY OFFICIALS



**Conchita Carpio Morales**  
OMBUDSMAN



**Melchor Arthur H. Carandang**  
OVERALL DEPUTY OMBUDSMAN  
ACTING SPECIAL PROSECUTOR



**Gerard A. Mosquera**  
DEPUTY OMBUDSMAN for LUZON



**Paul Elmer M. Clemente**  
DEPUTY OMBUDSMAN for VISAYAS



**Rodolfo M. Elman**  
DEPUTY OMBUDSMAN for MINDANAO



**Cyril E. Ramos**  
DEPUTY OMBUDSMAN for the  
MILITARY AND OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT  
OFFICES

# ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Republic Act No. 6770 (Ombudsman Act of 1989) was enacted to operationalize the Office of the Ombudsman as the lead anti-corruption agency. To fulfill its constitutional and statutory mandate, the Office of the Ombudsman discharges three major functions:

**Investigation.** The Office of the Ombudsman has the power to investigate on its own or on complaint by any person, any act or omission of a public officer or employee, office or agency, when such act or omission appears to be illegal, unjust, improper or inefficient. It can also direct any public official or employee to perform and expedite any act or duty required by law, or to stop, prevent, and correct any abuse or impropriety in the performance of duties.

**Enforcement.** The Office of the Ombudsman has the authority to impose administrative sanctions against elective and appointive officials of government except members of Congress and the Judiciary and those who may be removed only by impeachment. It is equipped with the authority to prosecute criminal cases against erring public officials and their cohorts and to institute cases for forfeiture of unexplained wealth.

**Prevention.** The Constitution and law mandate the Office of the Ombudsman to take effective measures against graft and corruption. It has the duty to determine the causes of inefficiency, red tape, mismanagement, fraud and corruption in government, and make recommendations for their elimination and the observance of high standards of ethics and efficiency.

## Jurisdiction

In the discharge of its functions, the Office of the Ombudsman exercises jurisdiction over officials and employees of the government, or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including government-owned or controlled corporations, as well as over private individuals who have acted in conspiracy with public officials. It has disciplinary authority over all elective and appointive officials of the government except over officials who may be removed only by impeachment or over members of Congress and the Judiciary. The Ombudsman has the power to investigate any serious misconduct in office committed by officials removable by impeachment for the purpose of filing a verified complaint for impeachment if warranted.

## Structural Organization

The Office of the Ombudsman is led by the Ombudsman also known as *Tanodbayan*, ably supported by the Overall Deputy Ombudsman, the Deputy Ombudsmen for Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao, and the Military and Other Law Enforcement Offices (MOLEO), and the Special Prosecutor.

The Ombudsman, Overall Deputy Ombudsman, Deputy Ombudsmen for Luzon and MOLEO, and the Special Prosecutor hold office in Quezon City. The Deputy Ombudsmen for Visayas and Mindanao are stationed in the cities of Cebu and Davao, respectively. There are regional offices in the cities of Iloilo, Tacloban and Cagayan de Oro.

The Office of the Overall Deputy Ombudsman oversees and administers the operations of the different offices and performs such other functions and duties assigned by the Ombudsman such as the review of cases involving low-ranking officials.

The Office of the Deputy Ombudsman for Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao performs various functions and duties of the Ombudsman within their respective geographical jurisdictions. The Office of the Deputy Ombudsman for MOLEO has jurisdiction over officials and personnel of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, Philippine National Police, Bureau of Fire Protection, Bureau of Jail Management and Penology, Bureau of Corrections, and other agencies of the government involved in law enforcement. The Office of the Special Prosecutor prosecutes criminal cases within the jurisdiction of the Sandiganbayan under the supervision and control of the Ombudsman. It also litigates civil cases for forfeiture of unexplained wealth.

There are various directorates and allied services under the Ombudsman, with counterpart bureaus or units in its area/sectoral offices. These are the following:

1. Field Investigation Office (FIO)
2. Preliminary Investigation, Administrative Adjudication, and Monitoring Office (PAMO)
3. Prosecution, Information, Evaluation, and Monitoring Service (PIEMS)
4. Public Assistance and Corruption Prevention Office (PACPO)
5. Office of Legal Affairs (OLA)
6. Finance and Management Information Office (FMIO)
7. General Administration Office (GAO).

# OMBUDSMAN OFFICES AND OFFICIALS

**Atty. Jennifer J. Manalili**

Assistant Ombudsman  
Ombudsman Proper

**Atty. Edna E. Diño**

Assistant Ombudsman  
Ombudsman Proper

**Atty. Asryman T. Rafanan**

Assistant Ombudsman  
Office of Legal Affairs

**Atty. Caesar D. Asuncion**

Assistant Ombudsman  
Field Investigation Office I

**Atty. Joselito P. Fangon**

Assistant Ombudsman  
Field Investigation Office II

**Atty. Aleu A. Amante**

Assistant Ombudsman  
Preliminary Investigation, Administrative  
Adjudication and Monitoring Office I

**Atty. Marilou A. Mejica**

Assistant Ombudsman  
Preliminary Investigation, Administrative  
Adjudication and Monitoring Office II

**Atty. Evelyn A. Baliton**

Assistant Ombudsman  
Public Assistance & Corruption Prevention Office

**Atty. Weomark Ryan G. Layson**

Assistant Ombudsman  
Finance and Management Information Office

**Atty. Leilanie Bernadette C. Cabras**

Assistant Ombudsman  
General Administration Office

**Atty. Maribeth T. Padios**

Assistant Ombudsman  
Prosecution, Information, Evaluation and  
Monitoring Services

**Atty. Bayani H. Jacinto**

Acting Assistant Ombudsman  
Office of the Ombudsman-Luzon

**Atty. Carla Juris Narvios-Tanco**

Acting Assistant Ombudsman  
Office of the Ombudsman-Visayas

**Atty. Maria Iluminada Lapid-Viva**

Acting Assistant Ombudsman  
Office of the Ombudsman-Mindanao

**Atty. Cornelio L. Somido**

Deputy Special Prosecutor

**Atty. Manuel T. Soriano, Jr.**

Deputy Special Prosecutor

**Atty. Mary Susan S. Guillermo**

Deputy Special Prosecutor

**Atty. Omar L. Sagadal**

Acting Deputy Special Prosecutor

## CENTRAL

**Atty. M. A. Christian O. Uy**

Director IV  
Office of Legal Affairs

**Atty. James G. Viernes**

Director IV  
Preliminary Investigation,  
Administrative Adjudication and  
Review Bureau

**Atty. Emma B. Suarez**

Director IV  
Prosecution and Monitoring Bureau

**Atty. Beda A. Epres**

Acting Director  
General Investigation Bureau - A

**Atty. Francisca M. Serfino**

Acting Director  
Asset Investigation Bureau

**Atty. Maria Olivia Elena A. Roxas**

Director  
General Investigation Bureau – B

**Atty. Maria Janina J. Hidalgo**

Officer-In-Charge  
General Investigation Bureau – C

**Atty. Ferdinand Q. San Joaquin**

Acting Director  
Intelligence Bureau

**Atty. Medwin S. Dizon**

Director  
Preliminary Investigation and  
Administrative  
Adjudication Bureau- A

**Atty. Moreno F. Generoso**

Director  
Preliminary Investigation and  
Administrative  
Adjudication Bureau – B

**Atty. Maricel M. Marcial-Oquendo**

Acting Director  
Preliminary Investigation and Administrative  
Adjudication Bureau – C

**Atty. Nellie B. Golez**

Director  
Preliminary Investigation and Administrative  
Adjudication Bureau – D

**Atty. Anna Isabel G. Aurellano**

Acting Director  
Preliminary Investigation and Administrative  
Adjudication Bureau – E

**Atty. Ruth Laura B. Mella**

Acting Director  
Preliminary Investigation and Administrative  
Adjudication Bureau – F

**Atty. Julieta M. Calderon**

Acting Director  
Public Assistance Bureau

**Atty. Mary Rawnsle V. Lopez**

Acting Director  
Public Information and Media Relations Bureau

**Atty. Hilario A. Favila, Jr.**

Acting Director  
Bureau of Resident Ombudsman

**Atty. Rhodora F. Galicia**

Officer-in-Charge  
Community Coordination Bureau

**Ms. Lourdes P. Salazar**

Director  
National Integrity Center

**Atty. Mothalib C. Onos**

Acting Director  
Research and Special Studies Bureau

**Mr. Dennis Russell D. Baldago**

Director IV  
Project Management Bureau

**Mr. Edgardo C. Diansuy**

Director IV  
Finance and Management Information Office

**Ms. Isabelita L. Castillo**

Director IV  
Finance & Management Service

**Mr. Reme S. Fetiza**

Director II  
Finance & Management Service



**Ms. Gina Lyn C. Lucas**  
Director IV  
Management Information System Service

**Mr. Emmanuel O. Vergara**  
Director IV  
Central Administrative Service

## LUZON

**Atty. Joaquin F. Salazar**  
Director  
Preliminary Investigation, Administrative  
Adjudication and Prosecution Bureau- A

**Atty. Adoracion A. Agbada**  
Director  
Preliminary Investigation, Administrative  
Adjudication and Prosecution Bureau- B

**Atty. Margie G. Fernandez-Calpatura**  
Director  
Preliminary Investigation, Administrative  
Adjudication and Prosecution Bureau- C

**Atty. Quijano S. Laure**  
Officer-in-Charge / Acting Director  
Preliminary Investigation, Administrative  
Adjudication and Prosecution Bureau- D

**Atty. Raquel Rosario M. Cunanan-Marayag**  
Officer-in-Charge  
Public Assistance and Corruption Prevention  
Bureau

**Atty. Maria Melinda Mananghaya-Henson**  
Acting Director  
Field Investigation Bureau

**Atty. Expedito O. Allado, Jr.**  
Officer-in-Charge / Acting Director  
Case Records Evaluation, Monitoring and  
Enforcement Bureau

**Atty. Floriza A. Briones**  
Acting Director  
Finance and Administrative Bureau

## VISAYAS

**Atty. Euphemia B. Bacalso**  
Acting Director  
Evaluation and Investigation Office

**Atty. Jane Aguilar**  
Officer-In-Charge  
Evaluation and Investigation Office - B

**Atty. Gaudioso J. Melendez**  
Acting Director  
Prosecution and Monitoring Office

**Atty. Pio R. Dagrantes**  
Acting Director  
Regional Office VI (Iloilo)

**Atty. Eduardo B. Kangleon**  
Acting Director  
Regional Office VIII (Tacloban)

**Atty. Alfred Yann G. Oguis**  
Officer-In-Charge  
Field Investigation Office

**Atty. Sarah Jo A. Vergara**  
Officer-In-Charge  
Case Records Management Office

**Atty. Imelda Marie B. Beltran**  
Officer-In-Charge  
Administrative Office

## MINDANAO

**Atty. Gay Maggie B. Violan**  
Officer-In-Charge  
Public Assistance and Corruption  
Prevention Bureau

**Atty. Hilde C. Likit**  
Officer-in-Charge  
Evaluation and Investigation Bureau-A

**Atty. Marco Anacleto P. Buena**  
Director IV  
Evaluation and Investigation Bureau-B

**Atty. Maria Iluminada Lapid-Viva**  
Officer-in-Charge  
Prosecution Monitoring Bureau

**Atty. Samuel P. Naungayan**  
Officer-in-Charge  
Case Records Evaluation, Monitoring  
and Enforcement Bureau

## MILITARY AND OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICES

**Atty. Alan R. Cafiare**  
Acting Director  
Public Assistance and Community  
Coordination Bureau (PACCB)

**Atty. Dennis L. Garcia**  
Director  
Criminal Investigation, Prosecution  
and Administration Adjudication  
Bureau

**Atty. Maria Teresa L. Lee-Rafols**  
Officer-in-Charge  
Fact-Finding Investigation Bureau

## OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR

**Atty. Mariter V. Delfin-Santos**  
Acting Director, Prosecution Bureau I

**Atty. Rohermia J. Jamsani-Rodriguez**  
Acting Director, Prosecution Bureau II

**Atty. Joefferon B. Toribio**  
Acting Director, Prosecution Bureau III

**Atty. Agnes B. Autencio-Daquiz**  
Acting Director, Prosecution Bureau IV

**Atty. Christina Marallag-Batacan**  
Acting Director, Prosecution Bureau V

**Atty. Reza M. Casila-Derayunan**  
Acting Director, Prosecution Bureau VI

**Atty. Louella Mae Oco-Pesquera**  
Acting Director, Prosecution Bureau VII

**Atty. Jacinto M. dela Cruz, Jr.**  
Acting Director, Prosecution Bureau VIII

**Atty. Ireneo M. Paldeng**  
Acting Director, Prosecution Bureau IX

**Atty. Lalaine D. Benitez**  
Acting Director, Prosecution Bureau X

**Atty. Jennifer A. Se**  
Acting Director, Prosecution Bureau XI

**Atty. Leni B. Padaca**  
Acting Director, Prosecution Bureau XII

**Atty. Janet Leah M. Ramos**  
Acting Director,  
Appellate and Special Action Bureau

**Atty. Bienvenida A. Gruta**  
Acting Director  
Case Revival Monitoring and  
Execution Bureau

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Office of the Ombudsman is the lead anti-corruption agency of government. To enable it to fulfill its constitutional and statutory mandate, it is endowed with plenary powers to investigate any act or omission of any public officer or employee, office or agency which appears to be illegal, unjust, improper or inefficient. It has the authority to impose administrative sanctions against certain erring elective and appointive officials of government. It is also equipped with the authority to prosecute criminal cases against erring public officials and their cohorts and to institute cases for forfeiture of unexplained wealth.

In 2015, a total of 2,496 criminal cases were docketed and referred for preliminary investigation. Adding the cases carried over from previous years, the total workload was 6,962. About 46% of the workload, or 3,174 criminal cases were disposed in 2015. Around 26% of these cases resulted in criminal indictment of the respondents before the Sandiganbayan and regular courts.

Moreover, a total of 343 criminal informations were filed in 2015 for various offenses against high-ranking officials and their accomplices before the Sandiganbayan. Local Government Units, House of Representatives, Philippine National Police, Department of Education and Department of Environment and Natural Resources were the government agencies with the most number of cases filed.

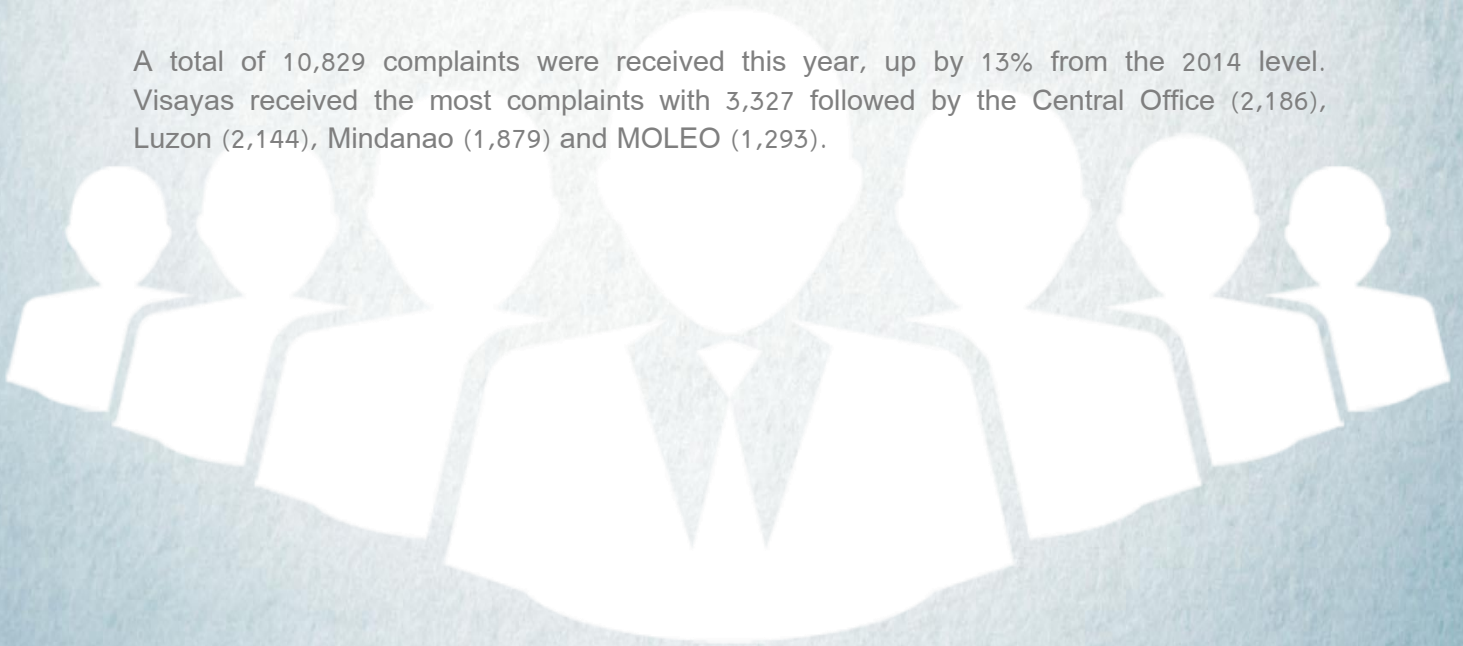


The Sandiganbayan rendered a guilty verdict in 117 of 157 criminal cases it decided for the year, thus, posting a conviction rate of 75% compared to 37% in 2014.

A total of 2,833 administrative cases were docketed and referred for adjudication. Adding the cases carried over from previous years, the total workload was 7,033. About 50% of the workload or 3,533 were disposed in 2015. About 23% of these cases resulted in the imposition of appropriate administrative penalty/ies on the respondents.

Fact-finding cases increased by 40% to 3,2015 compared to 2,285 cases in 2014. 3,389 cases were disposed out of the total workload of 10,643 (including previous years). Disposition rate is at 32% with 2 out of 10 cases disposed graduating/proceeding to preliminary investigation and/or administrative adjudication.

A total of 10,829 complaints were received this year, up by 13% from the 2014 level. Visayas received the most complaints with 3,327 followed by the Central Office (2,186), Luzon (2,144), Mindanao (1,879) and MOLEO (1,293).





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**APEC**  
PHILIPPINES  
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Building Inclusive Economies,  
Building a Better World



Under the Philippines' leadership, the overall subject of APEC 2015 is the promotion and advancement of inclusive growth in the Asia-Pacific region, hence the APEC 2015 theme, "*Building Inclusive Economies, Building a Better World.*"

In APEC 2015, the Philippines as Host Economy identified the following priorities: Investing in Human Capital Development; Fostering Small and Medium Enterprises' (SMEs) Participation in Regional and Global Markets; Building Sustainable and Resilient Communities; and Enhancing the Regional Economic Integration Agenda.

Ombudsman Conchita Carpio Morales chaired the Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group (ACTWG) for APEC 2015 with Overall Deputy Ombudsman Melchor Arthur Carandang as the chair of the Anti-Corruption and Transparency Network (ACT-NET). Two ACTWG meetings were held in January at Clark Freeport in Pampanga and in August in Cebu City during the Senior Officials Meetings I and III, respectively.

The ACTWG meetings drew from the deep well of best practices and lessons from various member-economies in their reports and presentations as well as initiatives and related synergies with related international fora.



# Steering Regional Cooperation Against Corruption

OMB chairs the APEC Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group (ACTWG) and the Anti-Corruption and Transparency Network (ACT-NET)

Apart from hosting several high-value workshops and roundtable discussions, the highlight of the Office's hosting was the adoption of the *Cebu Manifesto for the Protection of Anti-Corruption Officials* which enjoins all member-economies to take all measures necessary to protect anti-corruption officials at the local and international fronts.

In her closing remarks as ACTWG chair, Ombudsman Morales remarked: "As we carry on the task of building inclusive economies, we highlight the realization that this region at this corner of the globe could help build a better world. Indeed, the benefits of good governance are not exclusive to an elite few. They are, first and foremost, directed towards those who heretofore lack the basic opportunities in life. An Asia-Pacific Region imbued with the virtues of integrity and transparency results in peace and prosperity for all."

The 2<sup>nd</sup> ACT-NET Meeting was also held, with Overall Deputy Ombudsman Carandang shepherding discussions on administrative and logistical concerns of the fledgling network of anti-corruption and law enforcement bodies.



## Implementing the UN Convention against Corruption

In the *APEC Economic Leaders Declaration, Vladivostok, Russia 2012*, Leaders encouraged members to fully implement the UN Convention against Corruption. Brunei Darussalam, Chile, China, Indonesia, the Philippines, New Zealand, and Papua New Guinea, Chinese Taipei, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam shared their reports on developments and progress implementing the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and other domestic initiatives and legal advances related to anti-corruption and transparency.

## Collaboration with Other Multilateral Organizations

Representatives from UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), OECD and INTERPOL shared their reports on recent activities related to transparency and anticorruption and possible opportunities for collaboration with ACTWG.

## Handbook on Prosecuting Corruption and Money Laundering Cases

Chile and Thailand presented the Handbook "Designing Best Models on Prosecuting Corruption and Money Laundering Cases Using Financial Flow Tracking Techniques and Investigative Intelligence for Effective Conviction and Asset Recovery to Promote Regional Economic Integration."

This handbook highlights the best tools to deal with investigation and prosecution of complex criminal cases of corruption and money laundering. The 3<sup>rd</sup> workshop was held on 24 August 2015, in Cebu, Philippines.







## Workshops and Projects in 2015

### Workshop on the Role of Stakeholders in Fighting Corruption

Organized by the Office of the Ombudsman, Philippines, the workshop attended by more than sixty participants, was inaugurated by the Overall Deputy Ombudsman Melchor Arthur H. Carandang, 2015 ACT-NET Chair. The Sessions included Capacity Assessment of the Anti-Corruption Infrastructure in the Philippines; Role of Financial Intelligence Units in Tracking Corruption; Role of Government Auditing in Fighting Corruption; and the Role of Media in Fighting Corruption.



### APEC Pathfinder Dialogue II: Partnerships for Sustainable Security Strengthening the Fight Against Corruption and Illicit Trade:

Anti-corruption authorities, customs bureaus and law enforcement agencies' representatives had the opportunity to join their collaborative efforts to combat illegal wildlife trafficking in the Asia-Pacific by going through an overview of strategic drivers, and practical examples of poly-crime threat convergence and key elements of multi-agency and international cooperation to combat corruption and criminal convergence, as well as by exchanging information on strengthening customs and border security practices. This event also included breakout sessions that explored the essential role of the private sector in keeping supply chains free of products obtained by corruption, fraud and other illicit means, and also on developing best practices for combating corruption in the environment, to include, wildlife trafficking, illegal logging, and illegal fishing.



## APEC ACT-OECD Roundtable on Combatting Corruption Related to Trafficking in Persons:

Members had the chance to identify best practices at the domestic and regional level in combating corruption related to trafficking in persons, as well as to explore draft principles that address these issues jointly. The aim of the OECD Principles on Combating Corruption Related to Trafficking in Persons was discussed and provided a useful reference for economies intending to establish, modify, or complement a framework to address trafficking-related corruption. The roundtable was focused on corruption that facilitates human trafficking, which was aimed to highlight the importance of combating corrupt law enforcement agents who facilitate the recruitment, transportation and exploitation of trafficking victims, and corrupt criminal justice authorities that help traffickers by obstructing investigations and prosecutions of cases as well as hinder the protection of victims of trafficking. The APEC – OECD Roundtable showed the beginning of a process to slow down the levels of human trafficking in the Asia Pacific region through honest dialogue about corruption associated with human trafficking; the challenges in enforcing anti-trafficking law; highlighting the gaps necessary to develop more holistic anti-trafficking frameworks; and a recognition that we must better enhance the capacity of investigators, labor inspectors, prosecutors, and judges, and improve cross-border information-sharing arrangements that enable more joint investigations.







## **Cebu Manifesto for the Protection of Anti-Corruption Officials**

The Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group (ACTWG) recognizes the important role of anti-corruption officials in the detection, investigation, prosecution and prevention of corrupt activities.

The ACTWG thus issues this collective call to APEC Member-Economies to take all measures necessary to protect anti-corruption officials at the domestic and international fronts. Looking back at past and recent events, ACTWG reflects on the delicate and dangerous situations that those actively involved in the fight against corruption are faced with especially in the Asia Pacific region.

The ACTWG further calls on Member-Economies to offer adequate protection to anti-corruption officials and ensure that thorough investigations are undertaken in acts of violence against them and that the full force of the law is implemented on perpetrators. Member-Economies must fulfill the duty incumbent upon them to prevent crimes and unlawful harassment against these anti-corruption officials and see to it that they are able to operate in a secure and independent environment that respect the rule of law.

Finally, the ACTWG expresses its solidarity with anti-corruption officials who have demonstrated admirable courage and unwavering determination by taking action against corrupt practices. It urges APEC leaders to exert more pressure on their respective governments to support their work in the fight against corruption.



Pursuant to Executive Order No. 176, issued by the President of the Philippines “*Institutionalizing the Integrity Management Program as a preventive anti-corruption measure of the national government to all national government agencies, government owned and controlled corporations, government financial institutions, state universities and colleges and the local government units*”, the OP-OMB IMP JTWG under the direct supervision of the Program Management Committee implemented the program in five selected government agencies namely: BIR, DOH, DOJ, DPWH and DSWD.



# EXPANDED INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM



A Work-plan was formulated and crafted by the JTWG from OP and OMB, which was subsequently approved by the PMC during its initial meeting for the year 2015. Aside from the five pilot agencies, the PMC decided to roll out the program to 10 additional government agencies. These are the Department of Education, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), two local government units, Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of National Defense (DND), Department of Transportation and Communication (DOTC), Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP), Philippine Ports Authority (PPA), and the Batangas State University (BSU).

On February 20, 2015, a general orientation meeting was conducted by the OP-OMB JTWG and the PMC on these expanded IMP agencies.

In February 2015, Memorandum Circular (MC) No. 76, s. 2015 by virtue of a PMC Resolution No. 2, series of 2015 was signed by the Executive Secretary which formally implemented Executive Order No. 176. The MC urged and enjoined all Government Departments, Bureaus, Offices, Agencies, including Government-Owned Controlled Corporations, Government Financial Institutions, State Universities and Colleges, and Local Government Units to implement the IMP and adopt the IMP Handbook as their guide in implementing said program.

In March 2015, the World Bank through its Mission Team assessed the acceptability of the IMP for the Bank-funded Projects. A kick-off activity was conducted in Malacañan, Manila with no less the Honorable Ombudsman, Deputy Executive Secretary for Legal Affairs and the World Bank Director for Asia gracing the affair. Subsequently, the five IMP participating agencies DOH, DWSD, DPWH, BIR and DPWH were visited and interviewed on the applicability of the program in their respective operations and systems. A wrap up activity of the mission was held in Malacañan, Manila wherein the PMC and the OP-OMB JTWG were apprised of the initial results of the 3-day assessment of the IMP. The WB Mission Team was receptive of the acceptability of the IMP as an anti-corruption and integrity tool on the Bank's funded projects in the country. They emphasized the need to promote and create awareness of the program.







Meanwhile, the five IMP agencies with the assistance of the IMP coaches from the OP and OMB particularly from the BRO conducted a series of workshops to accomplish the templates contained in the IMP Handbook. The identified critical areas of operation which were prioritized by these agencies for assessment were evaluated and systematically subjected to in-depth risk analysis by their process owners with the guidance of the IMP coaches. Thereafter Integrity Assessment Reports were submitted to the PMC for review and evaluation.

Even pending review of their reports with the PMC, the IMP agencies proceeded with the next steps, formulation of integrity measures and formulation of action plan to implement these measures to address the corruption risks identified in their processes. Thus, workshops were conducted by these agencies with their assigned IMP coaches providing technical assistance to their focal persons or Integrity Management Committees.

In May 2015, during the anniversary of the Office of the Ombudsman, a launching ceremony of the expanded IMP was held. The event also recognizes the efforts of the DOH, DSWD, DOJ, BIR & DPWH in implementing the program in their respective agencies. Each agency was given a plaque of appreciation for their continued commitment and support to the program. The milestones of their implementation were showcased in a photo exhibit. The Pledge of Support to IMP was also signed by the five IMP agencies, the expanded agencies DENR, PPA, DOTC, DILG, DND, DEPED, LANDBANK and Batangas State University, the development partners from World Bank, USAID, Integrity Initiatives and other civil society organizations.



In June 2015, the OP-OMB JTWG conducted a mid-year assessment on the IMP templates, handbook and modules. A Mid-year work plan was thereby formulated and was submitted to the PMC for approval.

In July 2015, the OP-OMB IMP core team met for the purpose of crafting and formulating a Training of Trainers' Module which will be used by the IMP coaches in guiding their respective IMP agencies in the training of focal persons to cascade the IMP in their field offices and units. A module was thereby crafted and was subsequently finalized and used during the TOT's conducted at the DSWD, DOH and BIR.

On August 27, 2015, a general orientation for the volunteer agencies which signified their intention to implement the IMP was held in Malacañan, Manila by the PMC and the OP-OMB JTWG. These volunteer agencies were: Authority of the Freeport Area of Bataan, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines, Clark International Airport Corporation, Maritime Industry Authority, National Irrigation Administration, Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation, Presidential Management Staff and Philippine Navy. The event was also participated in by the Bureau of Fire and Protection, Department of Transportation and Communication and the Philippine National Police which were included as part of the ten selected agencies for the 2<sup>nd</sup> wave of IMP agencies but were not able to participate/attend during the previously conducted orientation.

In September 2015, the PMC and the OP-OMB IMP JTWG organized the general assembly for the five pilot agencies in which these agencies shared their experiences, best practices and challenges they encountered during the implementation of the program.





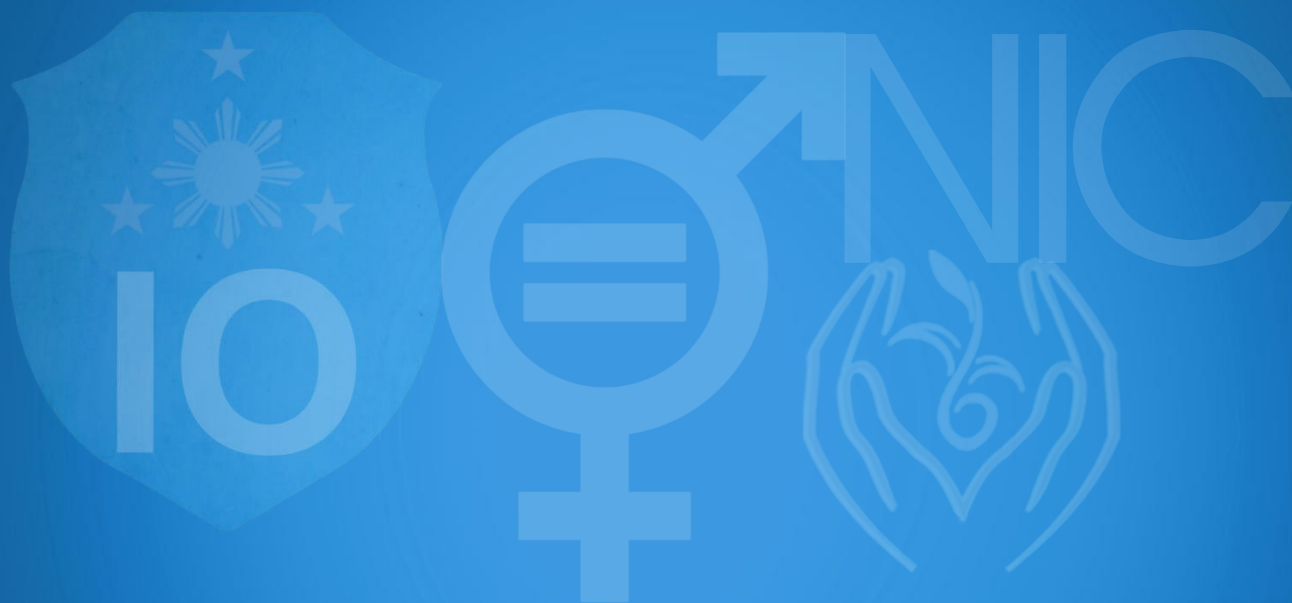
The IMP agencies BIR, DOH, and DSWD, after submitting their implementation plan continued to cascade the program to their field offices by training their focal persons. The DOH, held its first national convention on IMC in December 2015 and unveiled in the event the agency's integrity policy.

Meanwhile, executive briefings were conducted by the IMP coaches in the following agencies namely: The Batangas State University, Presidential Commission on Good Government, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Clark International Airport Corporation, Authority of the Freeport Area of Bataan, Philippine Navy, and the Presidential Management Staff. The Head of the Agencies expressed their full support and willingness to roll out the program in their agencies. Thus, workshops on Templates 1 (Critical Systems for Assessment), Template 2 (Process Matrix) and Template 3 (Corruption Risks Register) were conducted by the IMP coaches from OP and OMB in AFAB, DENR and BSU.

In December 2015, the PMC and the OP-OMB IMP JTWG held the 1<sup>st</sup> National Convention of IMP participating agencies. The convention was a culmination of the year long IMP activities that include among others, the identification of critical processes and corruption vulnerabilities, development of integrity measures and implementation. It also aims to promote camaraderie by gathering IMP implementing agencies in an event showcasing of their best practices, milestones and accomplishments in the institutionalization of the IMP.



## SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS



In addition to its flagship Integrity Management Program, the Office of the Ombudsman has continued to enhance its specialized institutional programs such as the Environmental Ombudsman Program, the Investment Ombudsman Program, Gender and Development Focal Point System, National Integrity Center and Ombudsman Provident Fund.

Complementing the Office's 8-Point Strategy, these programs are a major part of the Office's new approach to identify the ways in which corruption affects all development sectors and design approaches to counter it. At the same time, the Office seeks ways to improve the well-being of its employees by crafting institutional programs on gender and development as well as providing loans and welfare facilities.



# ENVIRONMENTAL OMBUDSMAN PROGRAM

The Environmental Ombudsman Team is tasked to investigate any act or omission committed by any public official, employee, office or agency mandated to protect the environment and conserve natural resources, that appears to be illegal, unjust, improper or inefficient, or any malfeasance, misfeasance or nonfeasance committed by any public officer or employee, including co-conspirator private individuals, if said act or omission involves any violation of environmental laws or concerns or relates to environmental protection or conservation.

The Environmental Ombudsman has jurisdiction over environmental cases involving: (1) grand corruption; (2) large sums of money; (3) celebrated and well-publicized cases; (4) networks of corruption that are national in scope; and (5) high national officials in the land. Its approaches are both Enforcement and Deterrence, as well as Voluntary Compliance. Enforcement and Deterrence approaches include: (a) Fact-Finding Investigation, where pieces of evidence are gathered on the ground; (b) Preliminary Investigation for purposes of finding probable cause or sufficient ground to engender a well-founded belief that a crime has been committed and the respondent is probably guilty thereof; (c) Administrative Adjudication for purposes of finding substantial evidence which is defined as such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion that respondent is liable; and (d) Prosecution in the regular courts so that respondent can be held criminally liable.

# ENVIRONMENTAL OMBUDSMAN PROGRAM

Environmental Ombudsman Programs include:

(1) Solid Waste Management Voluntary Compliance Programs (Phases I & II); and (2) Prosecution of Environmental Cases (Solid Waste Management, Illegal Logging, Illegal Mining and Wildlife Trafficking).

## National Solid Waste Management Voluntary Compliance Program- Phase I

Harping on the Ombudsman's "*power of the stationery*," Local Government Units (LGUs) were directed to conduct self-assessment as to the status of their compliance with Republic Act 9003 (The Ecological Solid Waste Management Act) and voluntarily implement corrective actions. The main objective of the NSW MVC Program-Phase I is to increase awareness and promote voluntary compliance with the provisions of R.A. 9003.

## National Solid Waste Management Voluntary Compliance Program- Phase II

Phase II of the National Solid Waste Management Voluntary Compliance Program aims to improve the status of compliance with R.A. 9003 of Local Government Units (LGUs) that are still operating open dumpsites and/or failed to submit a 10-year Solid Waste Management Plan.

Currently, both phases are in full implementation and cases have already been filed against LGUs which are non-compliant with R.A. 9003.



# INVESTMENT OMBUDSMAN PROGRAM

The Investment Ombudsman (IO) Program was created under Sections 15 (2) and (3) of R.A. No. 6770 to prioritize and take cognizance of trade investment related concerns of investors through prompt action and speedy resolutions of grievances and complaints. It is presently headed by Overall Deputy Ombudsman Melchor Arthur Carandang.





# INVESTMENT OMBUDSMAN PROGRAM

The IO is operational in Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao and in the MOLEO. The respective Deputy Ombudsmen of the said area and sectoral offices also serve as IOs. The IOs shall prioritize and take cognizance of the investment-related grievances, concerns and complaints received from investor/s such as:

- Delay in the delivery of frontline services relating to the establishment or conduct of business;
- Solicitation, demand or request by a government official or employee in exchange for the issuance of licenses, permits and certificates, the release of shipment and cargoes, as well as the arbitrary assessment of fees for the conduct of business;
- Issuance of licenses, permits and certificates in relation to business, to any person not qualified or legally entitled thereto;
- Any other delay or refusal to comply with the referral or directive of the IO; and
- Any other act or omission of a public official or employee that is illegal, unjust, improper or inefficient in connection with the conduct of business by public or private companies.





## Steel Asia case

In October 2015, Steel Asia filed a request for assistance concerning the unreasonable delay in the release of its Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) application before the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). The application for the ECC was for the construction of its 7th modern steel rolling mill plant in Plaridel, Bulacan. Despite compliance with all the technical, procedural, documentary and legal requirements and repeated follow-ups, their application remained unacted upon for two years.

Immediately, the Public Assistance Bureau inquired as to the reasons for the delay and cited the timelines provided under Republic Act No. 6713 (Code of Conduct and Ethical Standard for Public Officials and Employees).

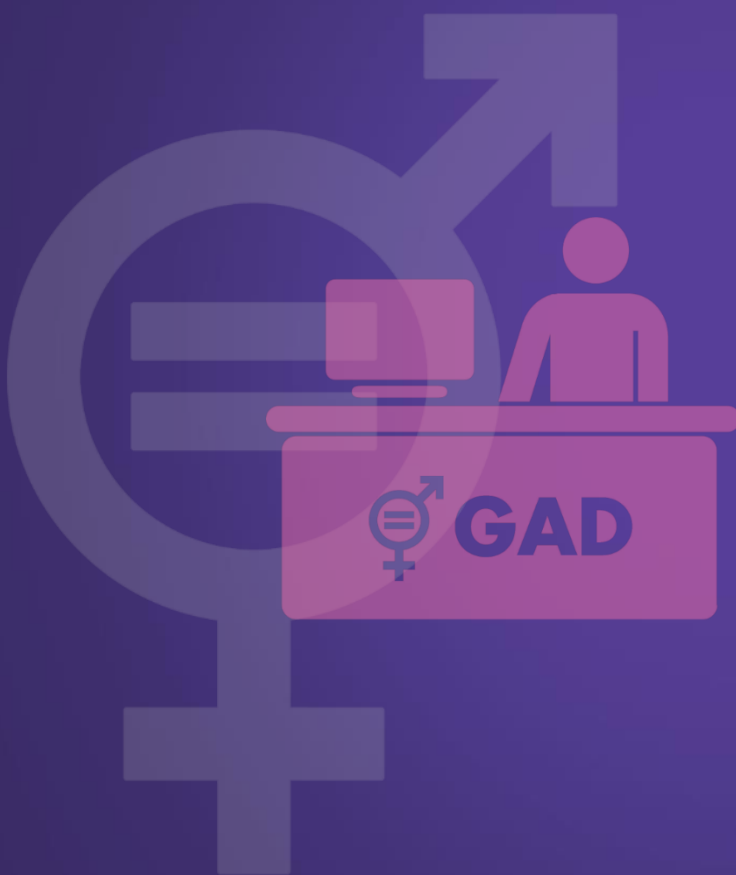
On January 4, 2016, the IO invited Steel Asia to participate in the focus group discussion together with local and foreign investors and heads of government offices in charge of granting licenses and permits. During the forum, Steel Asia echoed its grievance on the failure of the DENR to act on their application.

On January 25, 2016, the Office of the Ombudsman was furnished with a copy of the approved ECC issued in favor of Steel Asia.

# GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Ombudsman Gender and Development Focal Point System (GAD-FPS) is responsible for facilitating the implementation of the gender mainstreaming efforts of the agency through the GAD planning and budgeting process. Its Executive Committee, also known as GADvocates, and its Technical Working Groups are tasked to:

- Formulate agency GAD plans, programs and budget in response to the gender gaps and issues faced by clients and constituencies, women and men employees, as a result of a gender audit, gender analysis, and/or review of sex-disaggregated data;
- Assist in the capacity development of and provide technical assistance, to the agency, and as needed, to officers in the other offices or units;
- Coordinate with the various units of the agency, including its regional and satellite offices, to ensure their meaningful participation in GAD strategic and annual planning exercises;
- Lead in the implementation of advocacy activities and the development of IEC materials to ensure the critical support of agency officials, staff and relevant stakeholders to the activities of the GFPS and to GAD mainstreaming activities;
- Monitor the implementation of GAD-related programs, activities and projects in their respective offices and suggest corrective measures to improve the working environment and relationships within.







This year, the GAD-FPS established three (3) **Gender Information Desks** (GIDs) in Cebu City, Tacloban City and Davao City. The GID is a facility for promoting women empowerment and gender equality, and for the rendition of assistance in a gender-responsive manner to individuals dealing with incidents involving abuse, discrimination, and violence against women and their children. The GIDs are operating at the public assistance units of the Central Office, Visayas and Mindanao offices.

1. GID of Ombudsman Visayas, Cebu City. Launched in August 2015.

The Honorable Ombudsman along with other distinguished officials and members of the GFPS Executive Committee during the Launching of the GID of Ombudsman Visayas, Cebu City, 24 August 2015. The GID has an initial receiving area for GID clients. Available materials and kits include brochures on GAD-related laws and some toys for the client's kids. In case the complaint or request is sensitive in nature, the client is brought to a designated private room for further inquiry.

2. GID of Ombudsman Visayas, Tacloban City. Launched in September 2015.

Replicating the efforts of the Ombudsman for the Visayas in Cebu City, a GID was also established at the Ombudsman Tacloban City satellite office in September 2015. Ombudsman frontliners happily pose for a photo opportunity during the launching of the GID in Ombudsman Tacloban City. Signages for the help desk are made visible for the general public.

3. GID of Ombudsman Mindanao, Davao City. Launched in November 2015.

The GID of Ombudsman Mindanao was launched on 25 November 2015 in Davao City. The Honorable Deputy Ombudsman for Mindanao, Rodolfo M. Elman, along with other Ombudsman officials, graced the event. Located at the second floor of the Ombudsman Mindanao PACPO, the GID has adequate gender-related materials (i.e. brochures, flyers, handbooks) which the public can utilize during their visit.

# GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

## Gender Sensitivity Training Plus (GST+) Seminars Conducted

**GST+** is an enhanced training module which incorporates the basic gender concepts and principles, wellness, stress management and income augmenting seminars. It is specifically designed for three (3) days as the activity comprises of various lectures, workshops and group dynamics.

- a. 16-18 March 2015: GST+, Great Eastern Hotel, Quezon City

GST+ was conducted for Ombudsman officials and employees of OMB-Central, OMB-Luzon, MOLEO and OSP at the Great Eastern Hotel, Quezon Avenue, Quezon City. To increase awareness on healthy lifestyle activities, a lecture on lifestyle diseases was conducted by Dr. Raymund M. Laiz.



- b. 19-21 May 2015: GST+, Pinnacle Hotel, Davao City

Group photo of the training participants with the GFPS Executive Committee Members. Close to 40 participants attended the seminar at the Pinnacle Hotel, Davao City.



- c. 26-28 August 2015: GST+, Golden Prince Hotel, Cebu City

Dir. Rawnsle V. Lopez tackled various topics on gender, sex, stereotyping, among others, during the three-day GST+ seminar. Group exercises were conducted during the stress management component of the seminar.



## Seminars on Gender-Related Laws and Guidelines for Frontliners

- a. 25 August 2015: Ombudsman for the Visayas, Cebu City

Former Asst. Ombudsman for the Visayas Virginia Palanca-Santiago conducted a seminar on gender-related laws and violence against women and children (VAWC) cases for the frontliners and lawyers of Ombudsman Visayas on 25 August 2015. Director Bienvenida A. Gruta presented to Ombudsman Visayas officials and employees guidelines on handling gender-related complaints for frontliners.

- b. 26 November 2015: Grand Menseng Hotel, Davao City

To orient the frontliners and lawyers on VAWC, various cases and scenarios were presented by Former Assistant Ombudsman for the Visayas Virginia P. Santiago to participants from Ombudsman Mindanao. A seminar on guidelines for frontliners in handling gender-related complaints was presented by Director Bienvenida Gruta.



## Health and Wellness Programs

- a. 19 March 2015: Fasting Blood Sugar (FBS) and Bone Density Testing

The GAD-FPS, in coordination with the Ombudsman Medical Clinic, was able to tap the services of Pfizer Philippines, Inc. for free FBS and bone density testing for Ombudsman officials and employees.

- b. 26-27 November 2015: Medical/Laboratory Tests for Ombudsman Mindanao Employees  
Laboratory tests include: (i) fasting blood sugar, (ii) BUN, (iii) creatinine, (iv) SGPT, (v) SGOT, (vi) uric acid, and (vi) lipid profile. The diagnostic tests were conducted in Ombudsman Mindanao, Davao City for two days, good for 50 clients.



# NATIONAL INTEGRITY CENTER

The recently organized National Integrity Center (NIC) is the learning and capacity-building arm of the Office that aims to promote Integrity, Transparency, and Accountability in Public Service (ITAPS). Its current functions cover the following:

- a) ***Training and development*** that includes a comprehensive training on capacity development needs of OMB personnel and external stakeholders on anti-graft laws, procurement, corruption prevention, values formation, leadership, good governance and mandatory continuing education for lawyers;
- b) ***Institutional partnership*** that includes forging strategic partnership with academic and research institutions to broaden multi-sectoral participation in anti-corruption activities, and coordination with local and international development partners for funding assistance and other support mechanisms; and
- c) ***Monitoring and evaluation*** that includes implementation of a monitoring and evaluation plan for all programs of the NIC, its training modules, as well as performance review of all trained OMB personnel and social impact audit of advocacy programs;



## 2015 Activities and Trainings

**Enhancement of existing ITAPS modules.** A 3-day ITAPS Enhancement Workshop was conducted at Hotel Kimberly in Tagaytay City on February 23-25, 2015 in order to update and improve the central message and objectives for each module.

**Capacitating the facilitators.** After finalizing the enhanced ITAPS modules, a series of Training of Trainers (TOT) for ITAPS facilitators and implementers was undertaken for OMB Central and OMB-Luzon on March 26-27, 2015; OMB-Visayas on April 20-21, 2015; and OMB-Mindanao on May 28-29, 2015. Through the initiative of the British Embassy, the OMB was provided with a consultant to further improve the ITAPS modules and capacitate the trainers through another TOT on November 25-27, 2015.

**Implementing the ITAPS modules.** The NIC capacitated a total of 953 stakeholders from 21 batches of ITAPS from 11 requesting agencies. The NIC also gathered an overall rating of 95% (Outstanding) in the quality rating in the conduct of ITAPS.

### Capacity-building Activities Conducted.

Acknowledging the needs of OMB personnel, the NIC led the conduct of the following capacity-building trainings for various offices and sectors within the OMB:

Date	Title of Training
5 to 6-Feb	Lifestyle Check Case Build-Up Team Training for Investigators and Prosecutors Cases Batch 1
11 to 12-Feb	Lifestyle Check Case Build-Up Team Training for Investigators and Prosecutors Cases Batch 2
26 to 27-Mar	Trainer's Training for the ITAPS implementers and facilitators
20 to 21-Apr	Trainer's Training for the OMB-Visayas based ITAPS implementers and facilitators
19 to 20-May	Training on Coaching and Mentoring Batch 1
28 to 29-May	Trainer's Training for the OMB-Mindanao based ITAPS implementers and facilitators
15 to 26-Oct	Field Investigation Training
27 to 30-Jul	Interview, Complaints and Report Writing Workshop Batch 1
21 to 22-Sept	Duke Cunningham Case Workshop
29-Sept	Data Gathering/Consultation on Corruption Prevention for the Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Cultural Communities
1 to 2-Oct	Basic Frontliners Training Batch 1
13 to 16-Oct	Procurement Fraud Workshop
3-Nov	Basic Frontliners Training Batch 2
5-Nov	Phase II of the Data Gathering/Consultation on Corruption Prevention for the Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Cultural Communities
5 to 6-Nov	Risk Management Training
10 to 13-Nov	Seminar-Workshop on Preliminary Investigation and Administrative Adjudication
24 to 27-Nov	Interview, Complaints and Report Writing Workshop Batch 2
25 to 27-Nov	Trainer's Training for ITAPS Facilitators
3 to 4-Dec	Basic Frontliners Training Batch 3
8-Dec	OSP Bids and Awards Committee Training

## OMBUDSMAN PROVIDENT FUND

The Ombudsman Provident Fund was established to serve as a savings and loan credit facility that caters to the needs of its members and to provide additional monetary and non-monetary benefits including medical, welfare and economic assistance as may be allowed by its Board of Trustees. The specific objective of the Fund is to manage and invest its funds and assets in accordance with its Rules and Regulations. For 2015, in only its second year of operation, the Fund Assets stand at P47,269,095.98.

It earned P1,805,025.98 out of its loans operations, service fees and interest income. 10% of this profit was set aside as General Reserve Fund and the rest (P1,624,523.40) was credited/distributed to the members in proportion to their respective personal equity contribution as of December 31, 2015. P5 Million was infused by the Office to the Fund as additional General Reserve Fund. Fund members can access and check their respective accounts and loans details via OMB Provident Fund System, an online facility developed by the MISS.



The screenshot displays the OMB Intranet website. At the top, there is a header with the OMB logo and the text "OMB Intranet". Below the header is a navigation menu with links: Home, About Us, Directory, Downloads, Gallery, FAQs, and Links. The main content area features the "Office of the Ombudsman Provident Fund" logo, which includes a stylized figure holding a shield. Below the logo, the text "The Ombudsman Provident Fund System" is prominently displayed. A blue piggy bank and a stack of coins are shown next to the text. A link "Click here to login" is provided. At the bottom, there is a table with the following links:

<a href="#">OMBPF Forms</a>
<a href="#">Resolutions</a>
<a href="#">Announcements</a>
<a href="#">Benefits and Investments</a>
<a href="#">References</a>



## PRIORITIZED DISPOSITION OF HIGH PROFILE CASES

# Point Agenda

Under the law, the Ombudsman shall give priority to complaints filed against high-ranking government officials and/or those occupying supervisory positions, complaints involving grave offenses as well as complaints involving large sums of money and/or properties. As the lead anti-corruption agency, the Ombudsman gives the highest priority to the disposition of cases of grand corruption, as distinguished from petty or bureaucratic corruption, and those which are highly publicized.

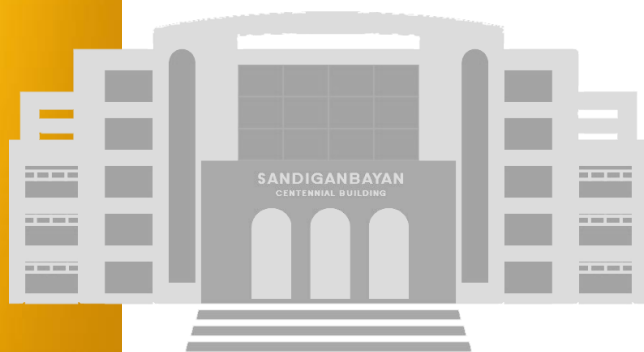
Considering the limited resources of the Office, the Ombudsman concentrates on the disposition of these complaints and cases by effectively reducing the volume of non-priority complaints and cases (i.e., non-corruption cases, cases that are trivial or frivolous, and those which can be referred to other fora) in its workload. To be more responsive in the discharge of its mandate, priority complaints and cases are being disposed expeditiously within the timeframes prescribed under the rules.

## CASES FILED WITH THE SANDIGANBAYAN AGAINST HIGH- RANKING OFFICIALS



- Vice President and his son-former Makati City Mayor, and 22 other officials for violation of Section 3(e) of Republic Act No. 3019 (Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act), Malversation of Public Funds and Falsification of Public Documents. The criminal charges were in connection with the anomalous bidding and construction of the Makati carpark building project undertaken from 2007 to 2013.
- Former Congressman and top officials of the Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC) for the ghost purchase and delivery of 1,582 units of Nokia 1100 cellular phones amounting to ₱6,248,900.00 in December 2004.
- Former Tawi-Tawi provincial governor for his failure to comply with Section 8 of Republic Act 6713 (Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees) when it was found that his SALNs from 2007 to 2011 were not subscribed before a notary public and submitted way beyond the April 30 deadline.
- Senator and 19 top officials of San Juan City for violation of Section 3(e) of the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act and Technical Malversation in connection with the anomalous procurement of high-powered firearms in February 2008.
- Metro Rail Transit 3 (MRT3) ex-General Manager and five incorporators of Philippine Trans Rail Management and Services Corporation for violations of Sections 3(e) and 3(h) of the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act and Section 65(c)(1) of the Government Procurement Reform Act, arising from their conspiracy to irregularly award the MRT3 contract to PH Trams-CB&T joint venture.
- Former Albay Representative for the anomalous utilization of his 2007 Priority Development Assistance Fund (PDAF) amounting to ₱27million. Together with five Technology Resource Center (TRC) officials, he is facing charges for four counts of violation of Section 3(e) of the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act and four counts of Malversation.
- Former Senator and Pampanga top officials for violation of Section 3(e) of the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act after investigation disclosed that several violations of the procurement rules were committed when they paid ₱4,761,818.18 without ensuring that the government benefits from the best products/services available from the market at the best price.
- Former Zambales Governor for violation of Section 3(e) of the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act and Usurpation of Official Functions in connection with the theft of minerals as punished under the Philippine Mining Act.

- Former head and top officials of the Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA) in connection with the anomalous acquisition of a local thrift bank based in Laguna in 2009.
- Ranking officials of the Philippine National Police (PNP) for multiple counts of violations of Sections 3(e) and 3(j) of the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act for their involvement in the anomalous issuance of firearm licenses for AK47 rifles from August 2011 to April 2013.
- Ex-Camarines Norte Governor for Graft and violation of procurement laws for his involvement in the fertilizer fund scam.
- Former Congressman of Isabela Province for violations of Sections 3(e) and 3(h) of the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act and Malversation for unlawfully channeling P20,060,000.00 of his PDAF to a non-government organization he established.
- Seven Congressmen (from Muntinlupa City, Navotas, Oriental Mindoro, Davao del Sur, Davao del Norte, Bukidnon and South Cotabato) and several others for violation of Section 3(e) of the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act, Malversation and Direct Bribery in connection with the PDAF scam.
- Former Mayor of Consolacion, Cebu for Theft of Minerals under the Philippine Mining Act for the illegal mining of limestone quarried in November 2009.
- Officials of the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) for violation of Republic Act No. 9649 in connection with the illegal titling of ancestral lands in 2009 and 2010.
- Former Muntinlupa City Mayor, officials and members of the BAC for unlawfully awarding a contract to CLMP Trading in 2008 for the purchase of 40,000 pieces of trolley bags amounting to P 20,821,428.58.
- Former Presidential Commission on Good Government commissioners for Graft for approving a compromise agreement that would leave the government receiving a mere pittance of the total aggregate land value in a forfeiture petition against a former mayor.
- Ex-Capiz Governor and his son for violation of Sections 3(b) and 3(e) of the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act for mulcting P3 million from a contractor in the P32.9 million Mambusao District Hospital project.





## CONVICTED HIGH-RANKING OFFICIALS



- Former Pasay City Mayor and City Councilor sentenced to maximum imprisonment of ten years for violation of Section 3(e) of the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act over anomalous bidding of P489.9-million worth city mall and public market project in 2004.
- Public Estates Authority officials and contractor for violating Section 3(e) of the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act in connection with the bidding, award and implementation of the Pres. Diosdado Macapagal Boulevard construction project.
- Former Governor of Sarangani and provincial agriculturist sentenced to a maximum of 18 years of imprisonment for Malversation of Public Funds for misappropriating 1,875 sacks of rice intended for victims of the La Niña and diverted and given to barangay and municipal officials one week prior to the 2002 elections.
- Former Camarines Norte Governor for Falsification of Public Document in connection with the unlawful procurement of medicines under the Medical Indigency Program worth ₱1.645 million.
- Former Assistant Provincial Prosecutor of Rizal guilty of Direct Bribery for demanding and receiving bribe money amounting to ₱22,000.00.
- Former Dumaguete City Treasurer for violation of Section 3(e) of the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act for the procurement of an overpriced weighing scale without the requisite public bidding.
- Ex-Mayor of San Miguel, Bulacan for illegally collecting “pass way fees” and impounding the delivery trucks of a mining company in 2004.
- Ex-Mayor of Camalig, Albay and three other town officials sentenced to eight years maximum imprisonment for graft over the anomalous maintenance contracts for the municipality’s five service vehicles in 2003 amounting to ₱447,027.53.
- Land Settlement Commissioner of the COSLAP for violating Section 7(d) of the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees for soliciting ₱30,000 from a private citizen.
- Former Head of the Intelligence and Investigation Service of the Bureau of Customs sentenced to a maximum of six years and one day of imprisonment for submitting a falsified Personal Data Sheet (PDS) in June 2009.
- Iloilo Mayor and five municipal officials for violation of Section 3(e) of the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act for the unlawful award of contracts to purchase medicines amounting to ₱14.9 million in 2001.
- Former Mayor of Jones, Isabela for orchestrating a ghost project involving the delivery of 21 units of refurbished Mitsubishi Delica vans funded from the Priority Development Assistance Fund.

- Top executives of the National Livelihood Development Corporation (NLDC), Technology Resource Center (TRC), and the National Agribusiness Corporation (NABCOR) were dismissed from the service for their participation in the anomalous utilization of the Priority Development Assistance Fund (PDAF) of an ex-Benguet Representative amounting to P54 million.
- Mayor of San Jose, Occidental Mindoro, in connection with the anomalous utilization of the municipality's tobacco trust fund in 2010. Also ordered dismissed were the municipal accountant and municipal treasurer.
- Three mayors and 27 other local officials from Cagayan de Oro, Matanao Davao del Sur and Ditsa-an Raman, Lanao del Sur were barred from public service for Grave Misconduct, Serious Dishonesty, Gross Neglect of Duty, and Conduct Prejudicial to the Best Interest of the Service.
- Governor of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) was dismissed for Serious Dishonesty and Grave Misconduct in connection with his willful failure to disclose his assets in his Statements of Assets, Liabilities and Net Worth (SALNs) from 2000 to 2009.
- 19 officials of the Philippine National Police (PNP) involved in the anomalous procurement of police coastal crafts (PCCs) worth P4.54 million in 2009 which were procured without public bidding and despite glaring defects.
- Masbate Governor was dismissed from the service in connection with the anomalous utilization of her Priority Development Assistance Fund (PDAF) from 2007 to 2009 totalling P112.29 million.
- Makati City Mayor and top city officials were dismissed from the service for Grave Misconduct and Serious Dishonesty in connection with the anomalous bidding, construction and payment of the Makati carpark building project worth P2.28 billion undertaken from 2007 to 2013.
- Immigration lawyer was dismissed from the Bureau of Immigration and Deportation (BID) in Mandaue City for extorting the amount of P25,000 from a tourist applying for his visa extension in 2013.

## HIGH-RANKING OFFICIALS DISMISSED FROM SERVICE



# CASES FOR PROSECUTION Calendar Year 2015

**343**  
INFORMATIONS FILED AGAINST HIGH RANKING OFFICIALS AND THEIR COHORTS WITH THE SANDIGANBAYAN

NUMBER OF INFORMATIONS FILED WITH THE SANDIGANBAYAN DECREASED BY 22%



LGU topped the list of government agencies with the most number of cases that were filed with the Sandiganbayan in CY 2015

## TOP 5 GOVERNMENT AGENCIES WITH THE MOST NUMBER OF CASES FILED WITH THE SANDIGANBAYAN

Local Government Units (LGU)	207
House of Representatives (HOR)	58
Philippine National Police (PNP)	30
Department of Education (DepEd)	11
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	5

**26%** or 393 out of the 1,502 total number of **accused** in cases filed with the Sandiganbayan are **HIGH RANKING OFFICIALS (HRO)**



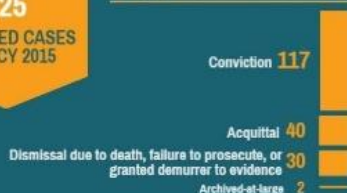
## TOP 3 MOST COMMON OFFENSE/LAWS VIOLATED

- 134 cases** filed for Violation of Sec. 3e of RA 3019 "Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act"
- 43 cases** filed for Violation of Sec. 5c in relation to Sec. 52g of RA 8291 "The Government Insurance Act of 1987"
- 26 cases** filed for Violation of Sec. 281 of Rev. Regulation No. 298 in relation to Sec. 272b of RA 8424 "An Act Amending the National Internal Revenue Code, as Amended, and for Other Purposes"

## DISPOSED

**225**  
DISPOSED CASES FOR CY 2015

**84%** Cases terminated after trial



**16%** Cases dismissed without trial

- 19 Quashal of Information
- 7 Dismissed Without Prejudice
- 5 Information Withdrawn
- 3 Declared Archived-at-large
- 2 Plead Guilty

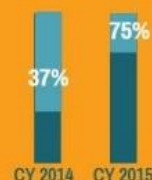
## CONVICTION RATE



\* Number of Convictions is the number of cases that resulted into the conviction of one or more accused  
\* Includes pleaded guilty

One or more accused were **convicted** (including guilty pleas), in **117** out of **157** decided cases thus, posting a **conviction rate of 75%**

**Higher conviction rate** reported in CY 2015 as compared to CY 2014





## DOCKETED



NEWLY DOCKETED CASES

The number of newly docketed cases INCREASED BY 2% from CY 2014 to CY 2015



## WORKLOAD

## TOTAL CASE WORKLOAD



OMB MOLEO reported the highest WORKLOAD of CASES among OMB offices



## DISPOSED



## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DISPOSED CASES BY STATUS



## DISPOSITION RATE

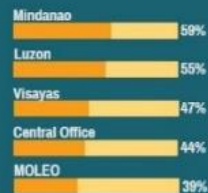
CASE DISPOSITION RATE or Percentage of Disposed Cases out of the Total Case Workload



Higher CASE DISPOSITION RATE reported in CY 2015 as compared to CY 2014



OMB MINDANAO reported the highest CASE DISPOSITION RATE among OMB offices



34% or 3 in every 10 cases docketed are HRO cases (cases involving at least 1 High Ranking Official (HRO))



## TOP 10 GOVERNMENT AGENCIES WITH THE MOST NUMBER OF CASES FILED



## CASES

### Calendar Year 2015

Ombudsman cases are complaints filed in or taken cognizance of by the Office of the Ombudsman charging any public officer or employee, including those in the government-owned or controlled corporations, with an act or omission alleged to be illegal, unjust, improper or inefficient.

- Newly Instituted Cases = Newly Docketed Cases + Revived Cases + Cases Referred by Other OMB Offices – Cases Referred to other OMB Offices – Cancelled Dockets

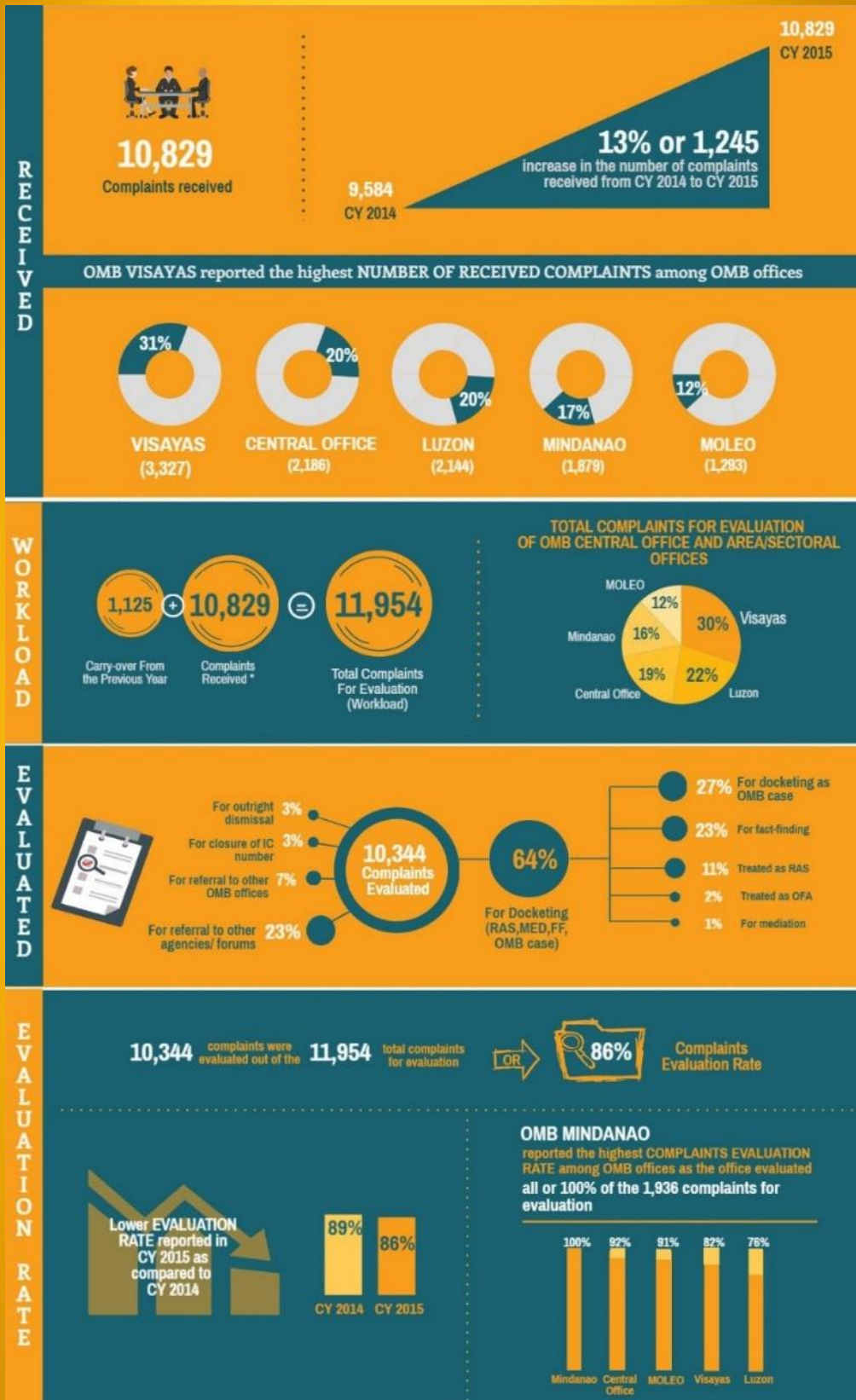
## ZERO-BACKLOG

# Point Agenda

The Ombudsman efficiently discharges the mandate to investigate reports of official wrongdoing and to act on all requests for assistance from the public. It is ensuring zero backlog in the investigation of criminal cases, adjudication of administrative cases, and disposition of all grievances and requests for assistance.

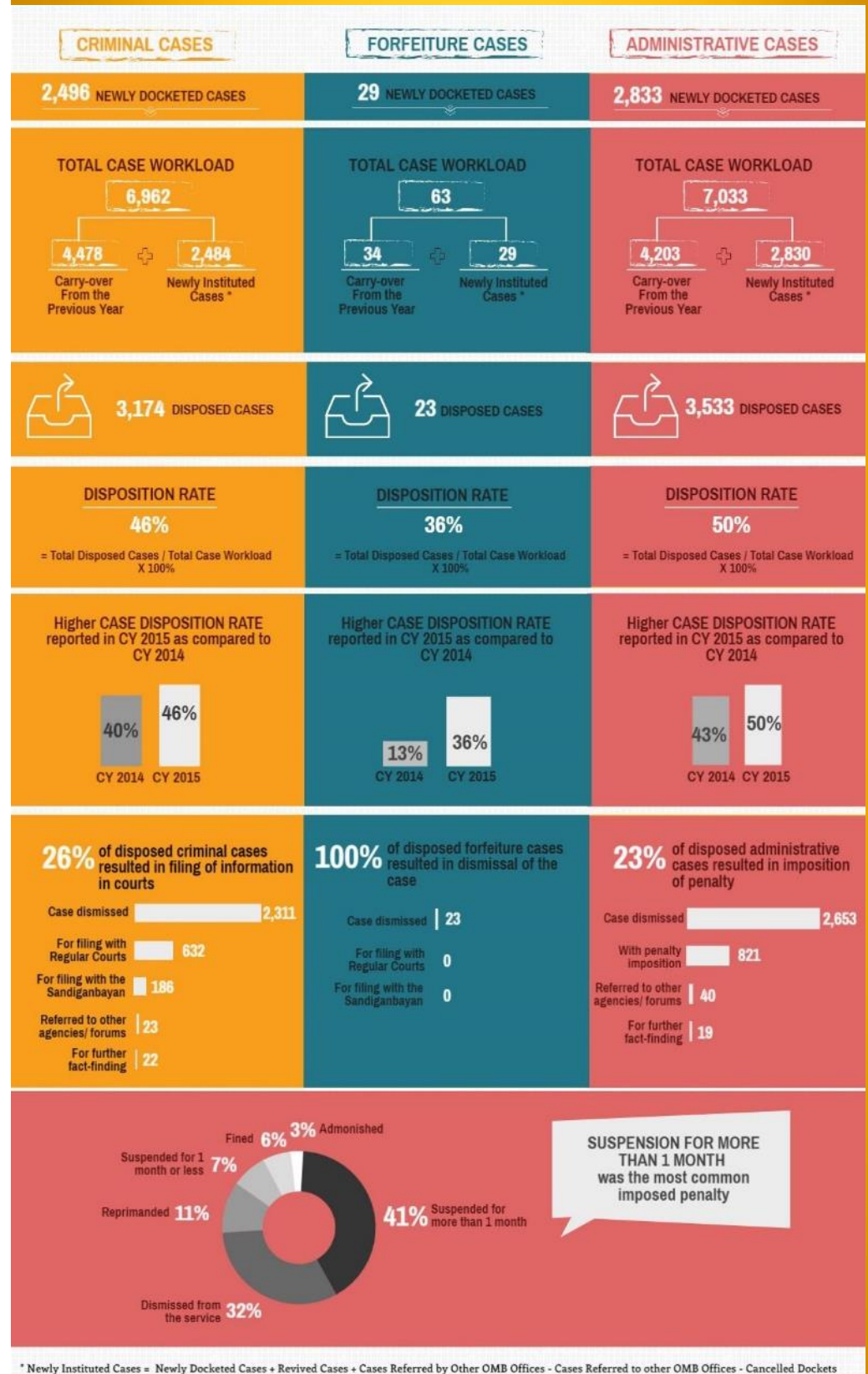
Zero backlog depends on the collective efficiency of the entire manpower of the Ombudsman. It involves not only speeding up the disposition of complaints or cases but also maintaining efficiency, effectiveness, diligence, and integrity of all personnel who are accountable in every step of the internal processes of the Ombudsman. Zero backlog seeks to end a culture of delay that erodes public trust and credibility of the Ombudsman process.

# COMPLAINTS Calendar Year 2015





# CRIMINAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND FORFEITURE CASES Calendar Year 2015



## IMPROVED SURVIVAL RATE OF FACT-FINDING

# Point Agenda

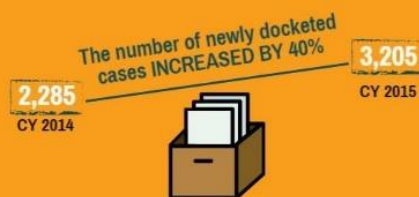
The quality of fact-finding investigation in terms of evidence gathering follows the standards of fairness, impartiality, and expediency in the pursuit of justice. The deterrent effect of investigations on corruption incidence in government can be maximized if official abuse is punished accordingly.

All completed fact-finding investigations which recommend the filing of criminal charges against erring public officials and employees should ensure that resulting cases filed in court shall not be dismissed.

Those which recommend the administrative indictment of erring public officials and employees should ascertain their conviction. The Field Investigation Office and counterpart bureaus in area/sectoral offices are being strengthened in the conduct of investigations utilizing specialized techniques such as forensic engineering, accounting and auditing.

# FACT-FINDING CASES Calendar Year 2015

DOCKETED



WORKLOAD



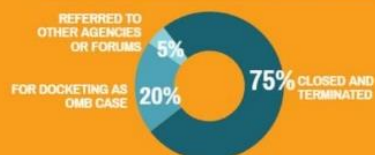
FACT-FINDING CASE WORKLOAD OF OMB CENTRAL OFFICE AND AREA/SECTORAL OFFICES



DISPOSED



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DISPOSED FACT-FINDING CASES BY STATUS



**20% or 2 out of 10** disposed fact-finding cases proceeded to docketing as OMB case

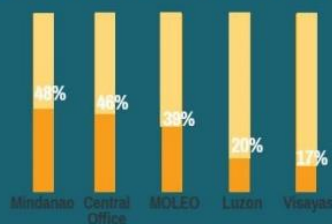
DISPOSITION RATE

**DISPOSITION RATE**

**32%**

= Total Disposed Cases / Total Case Workload X 100%

Lower FACT-FINDING CASE DISPOSITION RATE reported in CY 2015 as compared to CY 2014



**OMB MINDANAO**

reported the highest FACT-FINDING CASE DISPOSITION RATE among OMB offices as the office disposed 660 cases out of the 1,378 total case workload



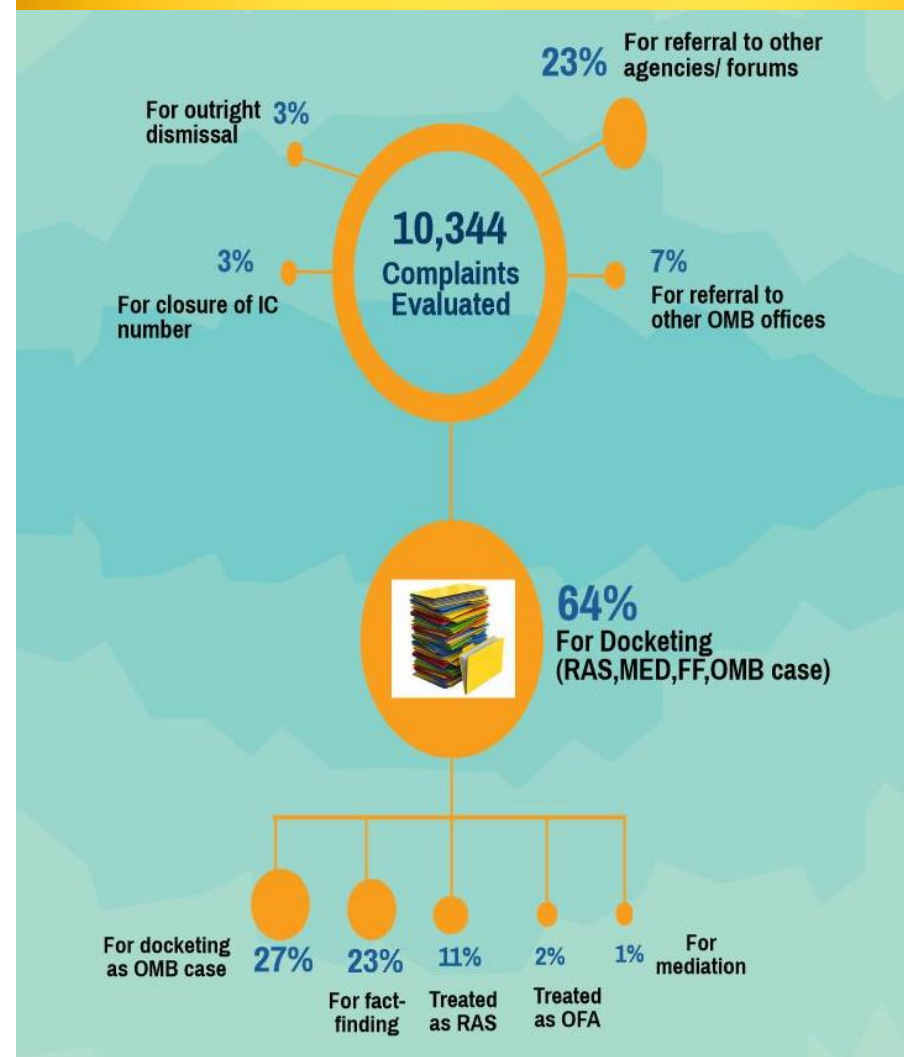
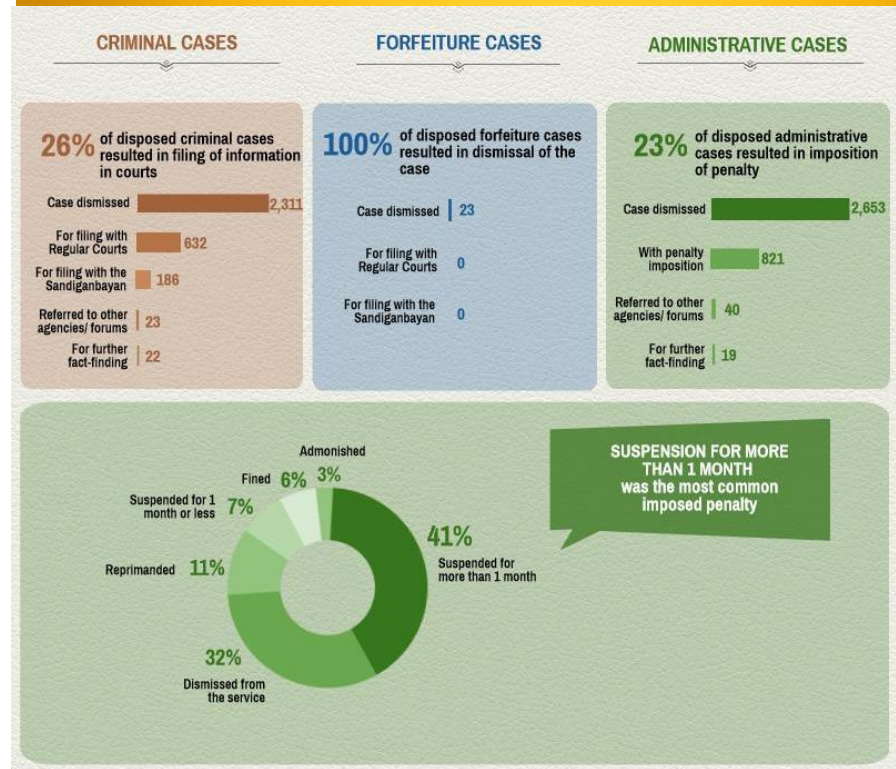
## ENFORCED MONITORING OF REFERRED CASES

# Point Agenda

The Office exercises prudence in conducting investigations. Complaints and cases that are denominated as non-corruption and/or those cognizable by other fora are being referred to the proper forum for appropriate action. A system for monitoring these referred complaints and cases is being established to avoid unjustified delays in the termination of the appropriate administrative proceedings.

Criminal cases referred to the National Prosecution Service of the Department of Justice for prosecution in the regular trial courts are monitored until their final disposition in court. Ombudsman decisions in administrative cases indorsed to the heads of concerned agencies for implementation of the penalty are being strictly monitored to ensure compliance.

# CRIMINAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND FORFEITURE CASES



## IMPROVED RESPONSIVENESS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

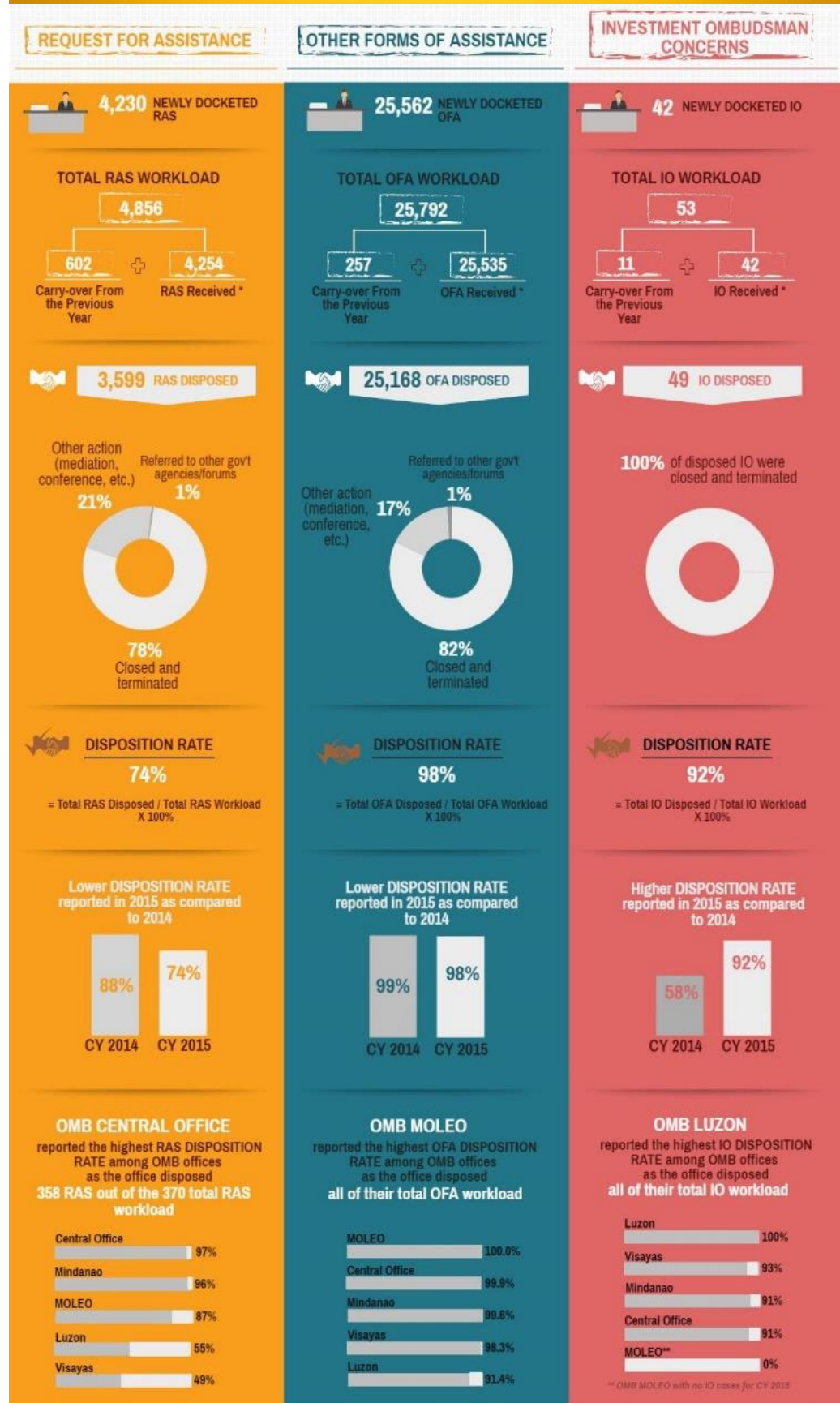
# Point Agenda

The Office of the Ombudsman strives to render meaningful, responsive, and relevant public assistance. All frontline service units should be extending prompt, courteous and adequate service to the public. Efforts are being made to meet, if not exceed, the reasonable expectations of the public. A system for active handling of customer feedback and redress of grievance, including integration into the performance evaluation of the concerned action officer, is being established to ensure compliance with the standard of public service delivery.

Requests for Assistance (RAS) and cases referred for mediation are being disposed expeditiously. The concerned action officer should take sufficient actions under the law to address the request or grievance.



# REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE, OTHER FORMS OF ASSISTANCE, AND INVESTMENT OMBUDSMAN CONCERNS Calendar Year 2015



# MEDIATION CASES Calendar Year 2015

## WORKLOAD

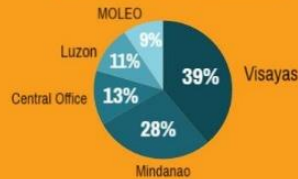


**156**  
NEWLY RECEIVED  
MEDIATION  
CASES

### TOTAL MEDIATION CASE WORKLOAD



### TOTAL MEDIATION CASE WORKLOAD OF AREA/SECTORAL OFFICES



## DISPOSED



**168**  
MEDIATION CASES  
DISPOSED



**52%** or 87 out of the 168 disposed mediation cases were formally submitted by the parties for mediation

**48%** or 81 out of the 168 disposed mediation cases were closed and terminated for lack of consent by either or both parties to submit their dispute to mediation

## EVALUATION RATE

Of the 87 cases formally submitted for mediation,



Mediation succeeded in **2 out of 3** cases formally submitted for mediation as the parties arrived at amicable settlement

### MEDIATION SUCCESS RATE

**66%**

Lower SUCCESS RATE reported in CY 2015 as compared to CY 2014



**OMB VISAYAS** reported the highest MEDIATION SUCCESS RATE among OMB offices as the office succeeded in 35 out of 38 cases formally submitted for mediation



## IMPROVED ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICIES AND PROGRAM COORDINATION AMONG SECTORS

# Point Agenda

A more effective corruption prevention policy is being formulated to improve public perception ratings and contribute to improving the national competitiveness ranking. Toward this end, all existing anti-corruption programs and projects are being evaluated for effectiveness and strategic alignment with medium-term plans and international commitments.

A multi-sectoral strategy is being devised to mobilize the support of all stakeholders for a more coherent anti-corruption program. The Ombudsman is ensuring dynamic and productive policy and program coordination among the different sectors.





## Corruption Risk Assessment

This year, the Office, through its Bureau of Resident Ombudsman (BRO), conducted Corruption Risk Assessments (CRAs) for the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Land Transportation and Franchising Regulatory Board (LTFRB), Department of Budget and Management-Procurement Service (DBM-PS), Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Bureau of Customs (BOC). CRA reports containing recommended measures for consideration and implementation were submitted to the said agencies.

For the DPWH, the subject of the CRA Reports pertained to the two major provincial infrastructure projects namely: Catanduanes Road and the Lake Buhi Flood Control Projects.

For the DBM-PS, the system study covered the Ordering System of Common-Use Supplies and Equipment to determine the effectiveness of the centralized procurement system in terms of economy and efficiency.

With regard to the LTFRB, the system study focused on the Sale and Transfer of Franchise or Certificate of Public Convenience to help the LTFRB as a regulatory agency in achieving its vision as a world-class land transportation service provider.

For the SEC, a review on the existing guidelines and policies on a) interaction of SEC officials and employees with former SEC officials and employees as well as the latter's personnel; b) interaction of SEC officials and employees with the staff and personnel of consultancy offices/law firms and other SEC clientele; and c) policy on gifts and benefits of SEC, was undertaken.

For the BOC-Imports and Assessment System (IAS), a documentation of the process and the subsequent identification of the risks of said system—from lodgment and filing of Entry Import Declaration, examination of shipment (physical and non-intrusive), payment of duties and taxes, and release of shipment—was undertaken.

Visits from the official delegations from the Government Inspectorate of Vietnam, the Anti-Corruption Commission of the Republic of Zambia and the mission team from UNDP-Philippines, UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub and the UNODC

On July 28, 2015 and August 7, 2015, the OP-OMB Joint Technical Working Group met separately with the visiting official delegations from the anti-corruption bodies from the countries of Vietnam and Zambia, respectively. The visiting officials from these countries were oriented and briefed on the status of compliance of the Philippines in Chapters II, III, IV, & V of the UNCAC. The designated resource persons from OP and OMB entertained and ably answered the questions propounded to them by the visiting officials.

On June 4, 2015, the OP-OMB JTWG discussed with the Mission Team from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Philippines, UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub and UNODC the status of the country's compliance with the first and second review cycle of UNCAC. The mission team discussed with them their initial findings and recommendations of the capacity assessment of anti-corruption infrastructure conducted last November 24 to December 1, 2014 to all stakeholders.



## RATIONALIZED FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE OFFICE

# Point Agenda

The existing functional structure of the Office of the Ombudsman is being reviewed to identify gaps and overlaps in the discharge of various functions. An accounting of personnel and other resources is being made to rationalize task assignment and division of work processes and remove redundancy. All issues and concerns affecting personnel are being sufficiently addressed subject to legal and resource restrictions.

Procedures, systems, rules, and administrative policies are also being assessed for cost-efficiency and/or compliance with the Anti-Red Tape Act. The Ombudsman in adopting such structure, staffing pattern, systems, and procedures that are uniform in its central and area/sectoral offices.

A metrics-based results-oriented performance management system is being adopted as an accountability and incentive mechanism for officials and employees. The present performance appraisal system is being revisited to reflect desired performance outcomes. A similar system for measuring the performance outcomes. A similar system for measuring the performance of managerial employees up to the level of Assistant Ombudsman or Deputy Special Prosecutor or even the Ombudsman is in place. Appropriate management action shall be taken against all non-performing officials and personnel.

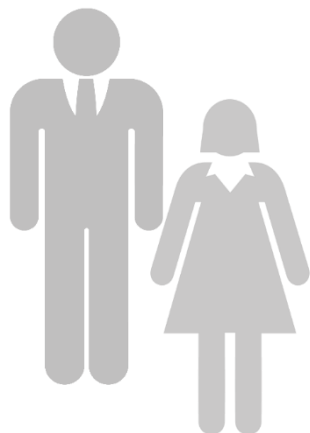


TOTAL NUMBER OF  
EMPLOYEES  
(PER PLANTILLA)  
LAWYERS &  
NON-LAWYERS  
(OMB WIDE)

YEAR	LAWYERS	NON-LAWYERS	TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
Dec. 31, 2015	385	846	1231
CY 2014	364	850	1214
CY 2013	368	843	1211
CY 2012	372	850	1222
CY 2011	370	823	1193
CY 2010	334	801	1135

FILLED & UNFILLED  
POSITIONS  
LAWYER &  
NON-LAWYER  
As of Dec. 31, 2015

	FILLED		UNFILLED		TOTAL
	LAWYER	NON LAWYER	LAWYER	NON LAWYER	
CENTRAL	158	421	72	412	1063
OSP	69	98	119	18	304
LUZON	54	91	35	60	240
VISAYAS	42	96	28	40	206
MINDANAO	33	62	50	75	220
MOLEO	29	78	34	20	161
TOTAL	385	846	338	625	2194



	FILLED			UNFILLED			TOTAL INVESTIGATOR POSITIONS
	LAWYER	NON-LAWYER	TOTAL	LAWYER	NON-LAWYER	TOTAL UNFILLED	
CENTRAL	111	81	192	102	223	325	517
OSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OMB-LUZON	51	21	72	34	18	52	124
OMB-VISAYAS	33	26	59	32	7	39	98
OMB-MINDANAO	31	18	49	47	17	64	113
MOLEO	25	23	48	33	10	43	91
TOTAL	251	169	420	248	275	523	943

## NUMBER OF INVESTIGATORS As of Dec. 31, 2015

### LAWYER INVESTIGATORS

include all GIPOs; excludes AOs, OICs, Directors & Acting Directors

### NON-LAWYER INVESTIGATORS

include AGIOs, LAs

OMB-Central Office	1063
Office of the Special Prosecutor	304
OMB-Luzon	240
OMB-Visayas	206
OMB-Mindanao	220
OMB-MOLEO	161
TOTAL	2194

## TOTAL AUTHORIZED PLANTILLA POSITIONS = 2194



## ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

# Point Agenda

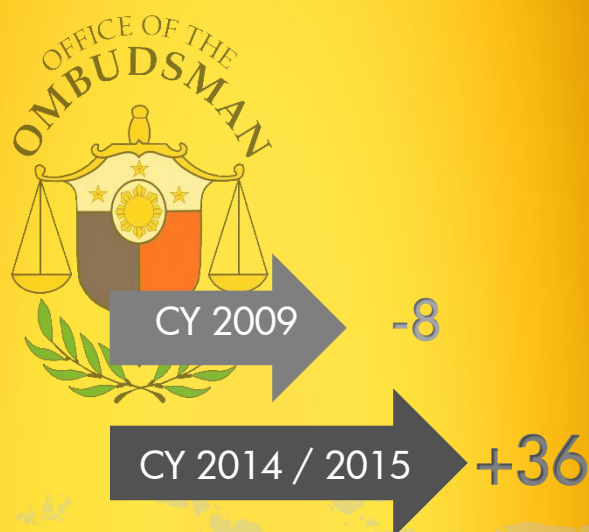
The Ombudsman observes transparency in all public dealings. The existing policy on sharing of information regarding the cases being investigated or prosecuted by the Ombudsman is being reviewed. Policies regulating the disclosure of information on recruitment, promotion, and personnel action; procurement and use of funds and resources; and the discharge of other functions, are already being revisited.

The Ombudsman enhances credibility by adopting such strategies and measures to improve public perception reflected in surveys and media reports.



## SURVEY OF ENTERPRISES ON CORRUPTION

November 14, 2014 – May 12, 2015



In the 2014 / 2015 SWS Survey of Enterprises on Corruption, a record-low of 39% of survey participants said that companies in their sector of business give bribes to win public sector contracts, while another record-low 32% of executives surveyed said that they have personal knowledge of corrupt transaction in government. In the same survey, the Office of the Ombudsman registered a good rating of +36, a far cry from the -8 it garnered back in 2009.

The Philippines has consistently moved up in the rankings in Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index (CPI), and other governance indicators such as the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Survey, the Global Competitiveness Report of the World Economic Forum, the SWS Net Sincerity Ratings in Fighting Corruption and the Makati Business Club (MBC) Executive Survey Outlook the past years.



WORLD  
ECONOMIC  
FORUM



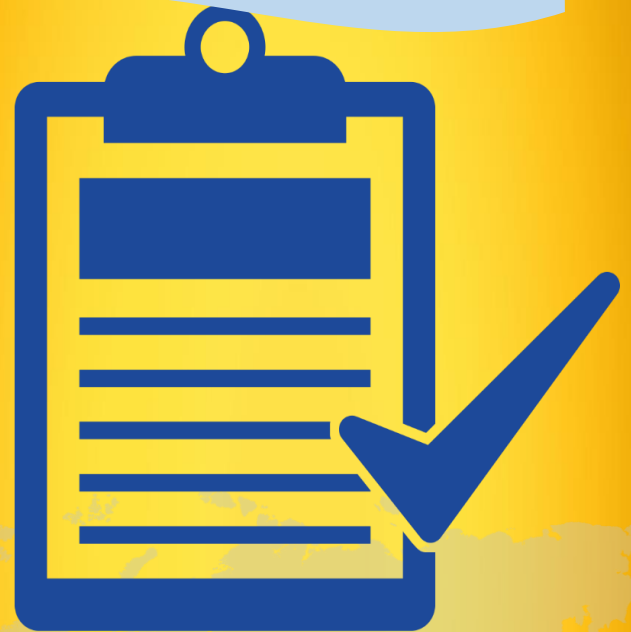
## Blue Certification Program

The Program “*Reducing the Burden of Red Tape in Doing Business in the Philippines*” [Blue Certification of Local Government Units (LGUs)] imposes certain standards to counter the problem of red tape in the regulation of businesses by LGUs and assesses the level of compliance with these standards. Compliant LGUs are then granted a particular level of certification indicating the level of compliance with the prescribed standards.

The Blue Certification process establishes a methodology to guide the LGUs in simplifying their systems and procedures in the regulation of businesses with the end in view of lessening the burden of red tape in doing business in their area or jurisdiction. In 2015, the Office caused the pilot implementation of the program in the area offices in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. Our area assessors conducted an assessment in the province of La Union and in the cities of Mandaue, Lapu-Lapu, General Santos and Cagayan de Oro.

## Blue Certification

Scope : Registration of new businesses  
Renewal of business permits





## Red Tape Assessment

Parallel to the Blue Certification Program is the Red Tape Assessment (RTA) of selected LGUs both inside and outside Metro Manila. Patterned after the OECD Red Tape Assessment Tool, RTA aims to make things easier with regard to administrative procedures with the end-view of minimizing administrative load on businesses.

There are two types of red tape: intrinsic and extrinsic. Intrinsic red tape surfaces from the legal framework and policy environment for regulation, documentary requirements, procedural steps, prescribed fees, etc. Extrinsic red tape, on the other hand, occurs from human and physical factors such as work ethic or organizational structures and set up, physical facilities, equipment, etc. The focus of the present Red Tape Assessment is the assessment of intrinsic red tape.

During the second semester of the year, the Office conducted RTA in Madaluyong City and Valenzuela City. The services covered by the RTA in both cities included business processes with regard to the issuance of building and occupancy permits. In the conduct of RTA, observation visits and interviews were undertaken to assess each step in the process. Afterwards, results and findings of the RTA being conducted were then included in the report. Thereafter, an exit conference and presentation of the assessment was scheduled wherein the subject LGU had the opportunity to comment on the presented outcome of the assessment.



## HIGHLIGHTS

2015 saw the full completion and turnover of the new Ombudsman Annex Building located in its central office compound on Agham Road, Diliman in Quezon City. Housing all the offices and bureaus of the Central Office, the Annex Building is a five-storey building with roof deck and one-level basement parking that was constructed by the Joint Venture of FF Cruz & Co. and Filipinas (Prefab Bldg.) Systems, Inc.

Sitting on a 5,772-square-meter lot area that was procured by the Office from the National Housing Authority, the Annex Building has a total floor area of 12,864 sqm. with each floor having a 2,144 sqm. layout. It was inaugurated on May 11, 2015.



Ombudsman Annex Building  
Inauguration  
May 11, 2015



Ombudsman Mindanao Building  
breaks grounds  
May 8, 2015



The Office of the Ombudsman in Mindanao will soon have its own home in Davao City as Ombudsman Morales led the groundbreaking ceremony for the P190-million, three-story building of the Mindanao office on May 8, 2015. Expected to be finished in the middle of 2017, the modern building will have energy-saving and environment friendly features including state-of-the-art ICT infrastructure.

Standing on a 2,798 square-meter lot bought from the Government Service Insurance System, the new building was designed by renowned architectural firm Arce Bailon and Arce and incorporates Mindanao's traditional design motifs.



## Improvement of IT infrastructure and resources

To support the growing requirements of the Office, the following IT equipment were provided to the Central Office including area and sectoral offices:

131 laptop computers

346 desktop computers

19 projectors

60 basic monochrome printers

5 heavy duty document scanners

**Videoconference facility.** To enhance communication and collaboration among OMB area offices, a videoconferencing facility was put in place that will serve as a cost-effective measure to reduce the cost of travel for meetings.

**Improved Internet bandwidth.** An additional 10Mbps internet bandwidth was procured to provide faster access to the increasing number of officials and employees who use the internet in the performance of their daily tasks.

**New production servers.** A total of 13 computerized systems were migrated to new and more robust production servers.

### New systems developed

**Provident Fund System (ProFS)** facilitates the monitoring of members' records at the OMB Provident Fund (OMBPF) such as loans, capital shares, refunds, and dividends, among others. The ProFS also generates all the reportorial requirements of the OMBPF and members are likewise given a facility to check their records online.

**Prosecution Monitoring Information System (ProMIS)** facilitates the tracking of cases filed before the Sandiganbayan and regular courts as well as those referred to the Department of Justice for prosecution. Initially, the ProMIS is pilot-implemented in the Central Office, with the area/sectoral offices following suit.

**Document Tracking System for the FMIO (FDocTS)** provides a facility for monitoring of FMIO incoming and outgoing documents and for easy retrieval of document details.



Asset Disclosure Administration Workshop  
March 09-12, 2015



Data Imaging Manual User's  
Consultation Meeting  
September 11, 2015





## Launching of the Strengthening Investment for Good Governance and Integrity (SIGGI) Project September 24, 2015



## Focus Group Discussion on the Development Module for Investigators and Prosecutors October 2015



## Procurement Fraud Workshop October 13-16, 2015



## Follow-through National Anti-Corruption Framework October 15, 2015





Focus Group Discussion on  
Frontliners' Handbook  
October 29, 2015



Consultation Workshop with  
Civil Society Organization on the  
Development of the National  
Anti-Corruption Framework  
November 05, 2015



## Anti-Corruption Advocacy Painting November 07, 2015



## 53<sup>rd</sup> Annual Meeting of the Philippine Economic Society November 10, 2015





Focus Group Discussion  
on Integrity, Transparency and  
Accountability in Public Service  
December 2015



Philippine Data Summit 2015  
December 09, 2015





# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## ► Basis of Financial Statements presentation

The statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted state accounting principles and standards.

## ► Key Accounting Policies

- The Office of the Ombudsman (OMB) uses the accrual basis of accounting. All expenses are recognized when incurred and reported in the financial statements in the period to which they relate. Income is on accrual basis, except for transactions where accrual basis is impractical or when law requires other methods.
- Notice of Cash Allocation is recorded in the books, as well as those income or receipts which the agency is authorized to use.
- The costs of ending inventory of office supplies and materials and other inventory items are based on Moving Average Method.
- *Petty Cash Fund (PCF)* account is maintained under the Imprest System. All replenishments are directly charged to the expense account and the petty cash fund is not used to purchase regular inventory items for stock.
- *Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)* are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. The straight line method of depreciation is used in depreciating the PPE with estimated useful lives ranging from 5 to 30 years. A residual value computed at 10 percent of the cost of assets is set and depreciation starts on the following month after purchase.
- Accounts were classified to conform to the new Chart of Accounts prescribed under the New Government Accounting System (NGAS) per COA Circular No. 2004-008 dated September 20, 2004.
- Payable accounts are recognized and recorded in the books of accounts only upon acceptance of the goods/inventory/other assets and rendition of services to the agency.
- Financial Expenses such as bank charges are separately classified from MOOE.

**OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN**  
**Consolidated Detailed Statement of Financial Position**  
**(All Funds)**  
**As of December 31, 2015**

**ASSETS**

Current Assets

Cash and Cash Equivalents	97,937,865.06
Cash on Hand	75,000.23
Cash - Collecting Officer	46,069.98
Petty Cash	28,930.25
Cash in Bank - Local Currency	93,074,770.45
Cash in Bank- Local Currency, Current Account	93,074,770.45
Cash in Bank - Foreign Currency	49,026.64
Cash in Bank- Foreign Currency, Savings Account	49,026.64
Treasury/Agency Cash Accounts	4,739,067.74
Cash - Modified Disbursement System (MDS), Regular	4,739,067.74
Cash - Treasury/Agency Deposit, Regular	-
Receivables	12,877,267.22
Inter-Agency Receivables	1,674,523.16
Due from National Government Agencies	1,673,443.16
Due from Government-Owned and/or Controlled Corporations	1,080.00
Intra-Agency Receivables	3,743,471.73
Due from Central Office	3,394,520.19
Due from Regional Offices	348,951.54
Other Receivables	7,459,272.33
Receivables - Disallowances/Charges	65,037.13
Due from Officers and Employees	65,616.70
Other Receivables	7,328,618.50
Inventories	11,236,754.33
Inventories Held for Consumption	11,236,754.33
Office Supplies Inventory	9,786,103.80
Accountable Forms, Plates and Stickers Inventory	194,769.73
Drugs and Medicines Inventory	598,300.00
Medical, Dental and Laboratory Supplies Inventory	48,384.16
Other Supplies and Material Inventory	609,196.64
Other Current Assets	25,045,631.76
Advances	9,531,197.45
Advances to Special Disbursing Officer	8,955,321.41
Advances to Officers and Employees	575,876.04

Prepayments	15,514,434.31
Advances to Contractors	11,770,820.02
Prepaid Rent	44,000.00
Prepaid Registration	669.81
Prepaid Interest	2,111,545.59
Prepaid Insurance	1,484,649.25
Other Prepayments	102,749.64

Total Current Assets	147,097,518.37
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## Non - Current Assets

Property, Plant and Equipment	1,508,952,693.84
-------------------------------	------------------

Land	280,278,600.00
Land	280,278,600.00
Accumulated Impairment Losses - Land	-
Net Value	280,278,600.00

Buildings and Other Structures	479,296,096.45
Buildings	764,520,917.50
Accumulated Depreciation - Buildings	290,433,148.04
Accumulated Impairment Losses - Buildings	-
Net Value	474,087,769.46
Other Structures	5,863,741.44
Accumulated Depreciation - Other Structures	655,414.45
Accumulated Impairment Losses - Other Structures	-
Net Value	5,208,326.99

Machinery and Equipment	101,877,320.45
Office Equipment	41,761,541.38
Accumulated Depreciation - Office Equipment	30,724,344.47
Accumulated Impairment Losses - Office Equipment	-
Net Value	11,037,196.91
Information and Communication Technology Equipment	189,212,517.99
Accumulated Depreciation - Information and Communication Technology Equipment	105,651,420.44
Accumulated Impairment Losses - Office Equipment	-
Net Value	83,561,097.55
Communication Equipment	8,798,769.05
Accumulated Depreciation - Communication Equipment	4,118,722.89
Accumulated Impairment Losses - Communication Equipment	-
Net Value	4,680,046.16
Medical Equipment	2,931,705.00
Accumulated Depreciation - Medical Equipment	1,136,848.22
Accumulated Impairment Losses - Medical Equipment	-
Net Value	1,794,856.78
Sports Equipment	368,511.00
Accumulated Depreciation - Sports Equipment	133,690.59
Accumulated Impairment Losses - Sports Equipment	-
Net Value	234,820.41
Other Machinery and Equipment	1,024,066.61
Accumulated Depreciation - Other Machinery and Equipment	454,763.97
Accumulated Impairment Losses - Other Machinery and Equipment	-
Net Value	569,302.64



Furniture, Fixtures and Books	16,431,429.00
Furniture and Fixtures	42,577,933.96
Accumulated Depreciation - Furniture and Fixtures	27,872,483.30
Accumulated Impairment Losses - Furniture and Fixtures	-
Net Value	14,705,450.66
Books	8,194,007.42
Accumulated Depreciation - Books	6,468,029.08
Accumulated Impairment Losses - Books	-
Net Value	1,725,978.34
Construction in Progress	581,677,894.77
Construction in Progress - Buildings and Other Structures	581,677,894.77
Heritage Assets	9,818.82
Works of Arts and Archeological Specimens	9,818.82
Accumulated Depreciation - Works of Arts and Archeological Specimens	
Accumulated Impairment Losses - Works of Arts and Archeological Specimens	-
Net Value	9,818.82
Other Property, Plant and Equipment	4,329,610.74
Other Property, Plant and Equipment	16,433,019.08
Accumulated Depreciation - Other Property, Plant and Equipment	12,103,408.34
Accumulated Impairment Losses - Other Property, Plant and Equipment	-
Net Value	4,329,610.74
<b>Other Assets</b>	<b>2,054,122,958.17</b>
Deposits	3,552,263.37
Guaranty Deposits	3,552,263.37
Other Assets	2,050,570,694.80
Other Assets	2,050,570,694.80
<b>Other Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>3,563,075,652.01</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>3,710,173,170.38</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
Current Liabilities	
Financial Liabilities	
Payables	937,412,118.07
Accounts Payable	51,659,103.31
Due to Officers and Employees	878,077,051.14
Loans Payable, Domestic	7,675,963.62
Inter-Agency Payables	45,440,077.13
Due to BIR	34,171,288.38
Due to GSIS	9,573,810.28
Due to Pag-IBIG	1,054,747.77
Due to PhilHealth	581,587.08
Due to NGAs	53,815.32
Due to GOCCs	4,828.30
Intra-Agency Payables	162,574.19
Due to Central Office	12,500.00
Due to Regional Offices	150,074.19
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>983,014,769.39</b>

**Non-Current Liabilities**

Financial Liabilities	22,796,449.57
Bills/Bonds/Loans Payable	22,084,786.57
Loans Payable, Domestic	22,084,786.57
Trust Liabilities	711,663.00
Guaranty/Security Deposits Payable	711,663.00
Trust Liabilities	64,450,037.48
Trust Liabilities	64,450,037.48
Trust Liabilities	64,450,037.48
Deferred Credits/Unearned Income	379,837.22
Other Deferred Credits	379,837.22
Other Deferred Credits	379,837.22
Other Payables	1,082,521,244.19
Other Payables	1,082,521,244.19
Other Payables	1,082,521,244.19
Total Non-Current Liabilities	1,170,147,568.46
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,153,162,337.85
Total Assets less Total Liabilities	1,557,010,832.53
<b>NET ASSETS/EQUITY</b>	
Equity	1,557,010,832.53
Accumulated Surplus	1,557,010,832.53
<b>Total Net Assets/Equity</b>	1,557,010,832.53

**OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN**  
**Consolidated Detailed Statement of Financial Performance**  
**(All Funds)**  
**As of December 31, 2015**

**Revenue**

Service and Business Income	
Service Income	
Clearance and Certification Fees	5,607,186.00
Interest Income	210,726.93
Fines and Penalties	1,740,026.73
Other Service Income	2,761,957.41
Total Service Income	10,319,897.07
Shares, Grants and Donations	
Grants and Donations	
Income from Grants and Donations	14,820.00
Total Income from Grants and Donations	14,820.00

**Total Revenue** 10,334,717.07

**Less: Current Operating Expenses**

Personnel Services	
Salaries and Wages	
Salaries and Wages - Regular	724,919,286.62
Total Salaries and Wages	724,919,286.62
Other Compensation	
Personnel Economic Relief Allowance (PERA)	28,758,767.59
Representation Allowance (RA)	39,941,372.52
Transportation Allowance (TA)	38,676,208.52
Clothing/Uniform Allowance	6,030,000.00
Productivity Incentive Allowance	2,246,272.86
Honoraria	380,000.00
Hazard Pay	326,484.00
Longevity Pay	304,433.17
Overtime and Night Pay	4,157,532.43
Year End Bonus	44,544,753.65
Cash Gift	6,036,318.15
Other Bonuses and Allowances	46,846,731.88
Total Other Compensation	218,248,874.77
Personnel Benefit Contributions	
Retirement and Life Insurance Premiums	62,613,649.19
PAG-IBIG Contributions	1,463,187.50
PHILHEALTH Contributions	4,703,362.50
Employees Compensation Insurance Premiums	1,441,984.63
Provident/Welfare Fund Contributions	3,196,000.00
Total Personnel Benefit Contributions	73,418,183.82
Other Personnel Benefits	
Pensions Benefits	23,356,030.43
Retirement Gratuity	2,705,700.00
Terminal Leave Benefits	8,954,516.13
Other Personnel Benefits	300,594,399.03
Total Other Personnel Benefits	335,610,645.59

**Total Personnel Services** 1,352,196,990.80



Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses	
Traveling Expenses	
Traveling Expenses - Local	14,868,677.82
Traveling Expenses - Foreign	4,477,816.69
Total Traveling Expenses	19,346,494.51
Training Expenses	
Training Expenses	7,666,648.35
Scholarship Grants/Expenses	-
Total Training and Scholarship Expenses	7,666,648.35
Supplies and Materials Expenses	
Office Supplies Expenses	13,188,431.33
Accountable Forms Expenses	386,362.65
Non-Accountable Forms Expenses	640.00
Drugs and Medicines Expenses	1,201,060.42
Medical, Dental and Laboratory Supplies Expenses	695,991.73
Fuel, Oil and Lubricants Expenses	3,472,923.29
Textbooks and Instructional Materials Expense	53,000.00
Other Supplies and Materials Expenses	4,249,646.42
Total Supplies and Materials Expenses	23,248,055.84
Utility Expenses	
Water Expenses	7,769,788.50
Electricity Expenses	34,838,580.16
Total Utility Expenses	42,608,368.66
Communication Expenses	
Postage and Courier Services	1,743,338.63
Telephone Expenses	6,913,340.93
Internet Subscription Expenses	2,664,048.23
Cable, Satellite, Telegraph and Radio Expenses	23,800.97
Total Communication Expenses	11,344,528.76
Confidential, Intelligence and Extraordinary Expenses	
Confidential Expenses	1,284,200.00
Extraordinary and Miscellaneous Expenses	9,531,607.40
Total Confidential, Intelligence and Extraordinary Expenses	10,815,807.40
Professional Services	
Auditing Services	467,377.69
Consultancy Services	1,621,000.00
Other Professional Services	19,200.00
Total Professional Services	2,107,577.69
General Services	
Janitorial Services	13,289,720.20
Security Services	37,021,312.28
Other General Services	20,139,890.28
Total Professional Services	70,450,922.76
Repairs and Maintenance	
Repairs and Maintenance - Buildings and Other Structures	385,686.95
Repairs and Maintenance - Machinery and Equipment	269,602.32
Repairs and Maintenance - Transportation Equipment	2,617,287.78
Repairs and Maintenance - Furniture and Fixtures	18,000.00
Repairs and Maintenance - Leased Asset	-
Repairs and Maintenance - Other Property, Plant and Equipment	186,016.00
Total Repairs and Maintenance	3,476,593.05
Taxes, Insurance Premiums and Other Fees	
Taxes, Duties and Licenses	130,665.47
Fidelity Bond Premiums	1,289,468.49
Insurance Expenses	2,587,267.87
Total Taxes, Insurance Premiums and Other Fees	4,007,401.83
Taxes, Insurance Premiums and Other Fees	

Other Maintenance and Operating Expenses	
Advertising Expenses	137,722.20
Printing and Publication Expenses	638,619.50
Representation Expenses	2,871,908.90
Transportation and Delivery Expenses	134,500.45
Rent/Lease Expenses	9,510,693.00
Subscription Expenses	868,286.99
Donations	364,441.37
Other Maintenance and Operating Expenses	2,371,685.98
Total Other Maintenance and Operating Expenses	16,897,858.39
<b>Total Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses</b>	<b>211,970,257.24</b>
Financial Expenses	
Financial Expenses	
Interest Expenses	8,449,034.24
Bank Charges	23,870.00
Total Financial Expenses	8,472,904.24
Total Financial Expenses	8,472,904.24
Non-Cash Expenses	
Depreciation	
Depreciation - Buildings and Other Structures	28,127,610.32
Depreciation - Machinery and Equipment	22,828,469.81
Depreciation - Transportation Equipment	10,174,534.59
Depreciation - Furniture, Fixtures and Books	2,184,782.86
Depreciation - Other Property, Plant and Equipment	966,287.15
Total Depreciation	64,281,684.73
Total Non-Cash Expenses	64,281,684.73
<b>Current Operating Expenses</b>	<b>1,636,921,837.01</b>
Surplus (Deficit) from Current Operations	(1,626,587,119.94)
Financial Assistance/Subsidy from NGAs	
Subsidy from National Government	1,956,319,709.86
Subsidy from Other NGAs	561,639,711.67
Subsidy from Other Funds	-
Total Financial Assistance/Subsidy from NGAs	2,517,959,421.53
Less: Financial Assistance/Subsidy to NGAs	
Financial Assistance to NGAs	533,070,882.53
Subsidies - Others	27,410,716.81
Total Financial Assistance/Subsidy to NGAs	560,481,599.34
<b>Net Financial Assistance/Subsidy</b>	<b>1,957,477,822.19</b>
Gains	
Gain on Foreign Exchange (FOREX)	39,108.95
Gain on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	-
Other Gains	261,543.64
Total Gains	300,652.59
Losses	
Loss on Foreign Exchange (FOREX)	(12,020.00)
Loss on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	(171,720.76)
Loss of Assets	(112,390.85)
Total Losses	(296,131.61)
<b>Surplus (Deficit) for the period</b>	<b>330,895,223.23</b>

**Republic of the Philippines**  
**OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN**  
**Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows**  
**All Funds**  
**As of December 31, 2015**

**CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**

2015

Cash Inflows

Receipt of Notice of Cash Allocation (NCA) 1,839,418,162.00

Receipt of Notice of Cash Allocation 1,839,418,162.00

Collection of Income/Revenues 6,112,413.93

Collection of Service Income 6,112,413.93

Receipt of Subsidy from Other NGAs, LGUs and GOCCs 0.00

Subsidy from Other National Government Agencies 0.00

Collection of Receivables 366,044.66

Collection of Other Receivables 366,044.66

Receipt of Intra-Agency Fund Transfers 556,215,363.16

Receipt of funds from CO/Bureaus/ROs/Ous for implementation of programs/projects 556,215,363.16

Receipt of Trust Liabilities 2,257,113.76

Receipt of Performance/Bidders Bonds/Bidding Fees 1,057,497.27

Collection of other trust receipts 1,199,616.49

Other Receipts 1,335,394,142.53

Cancellation of Issued/Lost/Stale Checks/ADA 96,040,411.67

Collection of Other Income 10,215,501.20

Collection of Other Trust Receipts 1,587,000.00

Direct deposits of collections 624,854,480.57

Gain on Foreign Currency Adjustment 9,446.93

Intra-Account Fund Transfer 830,701.81

Other Receipts including overpayments 1,842,998.97

Receipt of Tax Remittance Advice 70,226,642.03

Reclassification of accounts /Subsidiary Ledger 435,991,481.60

Set-up of Payable Accounts for unreleased checks at year-end. 6,662,170.86

Other miscellaneous receipts 87,133,306.89

Adjustments 196,491.10

Restoration of cash for unreleased checks 76,219.67

Other adjustments - inflow 120,271.43

**Total Cash Inflows 3,739,959,731.14**

Cash Outflows		
Remittance to National Treasury		(983,910.74)
Remittance to National Treasury	(983,910.74)	
Payment of Expenses		(1,421,516,513.71)
Payment of Personal Services	(1,202,472,311.61)	
Payment of Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses	(219,044,202.10)	
Purchase of Inventories		(6,949,501.26)
Purchase of inventory held for consumption	(6,949,501.26)	
Grant of Cash Advances		(54,307,217.37)
Grant of Advances for Payroll.	(23,016,725.45)	
Grant of Advances for special purpose/time bound undertakings	(9,328,174.40)	
Grant of Cash Advances to Officers and Employees/Creditors/Donation Beneficiaries	(14,857,753.32)	
Advances for operating expenses	(7,104,564.20)	
Prepayments		(2,420,307.87)
Payment for prepayments	(2,420,307.87)	
Refund of Deposits		(361,132.30)
Payment of other deposits	(361,132.30)	
Payment of Accounts Payables		(99,036,248.81)
Payment of Payables	(99,036,248.81)	
Remittance of Personnel Benefit Contributions and Mandatory Deductions		(276,028,670.92)
Remittance to GSIS/Pag-IBIG/PhilHealth	(113,288,943.29)	
Remittance of personnel benefits contributions	(9,503,526.14)	
Payment of other payables	(78,314,487.15)	
Remittance of taxes withheld not covered by Tax Remittance Advice	(74,921,714.34)	
Release of Inter-Agency Fund Transfers		(667,317.50)
Advances to other NGAs/GOCCs/LGUs for purchase of goods/services as authorized by law.	(2,280.00)	
Advances to Procurement Service (PS) for purchase of goods/services.	(665,037.50)	
Release of Intra Agency Fund Transfers		(732,303,201.26)
Intra-agency fund transfer	(732,303,201.26)	
Other Disbursements		(799,836,594.92)
Closing of Cash-Treasury/Agency Deposits - Regular	(23,861.19)	
Closing of Petty Cash Fund	(240,350.00)	
Fund transfer to/ from another bank account.	25,049.00	
Intra-Account Fund Transfer	(634,727,529.28)	
Other Disbursements	(40,976,459.99)	
Payment of Trust Liabilities	(1,471,244.03)	



Reclassification of accounts /Subsidiary Ledger	(230,525.91)	
Refund of guaranty/security deposits.	(649,276.96)	
Remittance of withholding tax thru TRA	(70,226,642.03)	
Replenishment of Petty Cash Fund	(572,565.94)	
Reversion of Payable Accounts for unreleased checks at year-end.	(17,728,688.59)	
Reversion of unused NCA	(33,014,500.00)	
Adjustments	(8,545,185.19)	
Other Adjustments - Outflow	(8,545,185.19)	
Total Cash Outflows		(3,402,955,801.85)
Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities		337,003,929.29
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Cash Inflows		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	7,500.00	
Cash Outflows		
Purchase / Construction of PPE	(380,474,355.74)	
Construction of buildings and other structures.	(369,734,136.78)	
Payment for Repair and Maintenance of Property, Plant and Equipment	(1,530,158.45)	
Payment of guaranty deposit to contractor.	(1,898,170.00)	
Purchase of machinery and equipment.	(7,047,990.34)	
Purchase of Other Property, Plant and Equipment.	(2,959.00)	
Purchase of Furniture, Fixtures and Books	(260,941.17)	
Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities		(380,466,855.74)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Cash Outflows		
Payment of Long-Term Liabilities	(16,122,146.19)	(16,122,146.19)
Payment of long-term liabilities.	(16,122,146.19)	
Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities		(16,122,146.19)
Effects of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents		-
Total Cash provided by Operating, Investing and Financing Activities		(59,585,072.64)
Add : Cash Balance, Beginning Jan 1 2015		157,522,937.70
<b>Cash Balance, Ending December 31 2015</b>		<b>97,937,865.06</b>





2015 ANNUAL REPORT COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN :

WEOMARK RYAN G. LAYSON  
Assistant Ombudsman, FMIO

MEMBERS :

ATTY. RHODORA F. GALICIA  
ATTY. MOTHALIB C. ONOS  
ATTY. MYRENE Q. SUELOS  
MANOLETTE B. EUGENIO  
GLENN B. BARCENAS  
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