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STAMPED "RECEIVED."

COVER SHEET

for
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

A S O 9 2 0 6 4 4 1

COMPANY NAME

S O C R E S O U R C E S , I N C .

PRINCIPAL OFFICE (No. / Street / Barangay / City / Town / Province)

4 t h F l o o r E n z o B u i l d i n g ,
3 9 9 S e n a t o r G i l P u y a t A v e n u e ,
M a k a t i C i t y 1 2 0 0

Form Type

A A F S

Department requiring the report

S E C

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

N / A

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address

www.southchinaresourcesinc.
com.ph

Company's Telephone Number

804-1978

Mobile Number

N/A

No. of Stockholders

364

Annual Meeting (Month / Day)

05/26

Fiscal Year (Month / Day)

12/31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

The designated contact person **MUST** be an Officer of the Corporation

Name of Contact Person

Ronna C. De Leon

Email Address

ronnadeleon.soc
@gmail.com

Telephone Number/s

804-1977

Mobile Number

0917-536-4732

CONTACT PERSON'S ADDRESS

4th Floor Enzo Building, 399 Senator Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City 1200

NOTE 1: In case of death, resignation or cessation of office of the officer designated as contact person, such incident shall be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) calendar days from the occurrence thereof with information and complete contact details of the new contact person designated.

2: All Boxes must be properly and completely filled-up. Failure to do so shall cause the delay in updating the corporation's records with the Commission and/or non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies. Further, non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies shall not excuse the corporation from liability for its deficiencies.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
SOCResources, Inc.
4th Floor Enzo Building
399 Senator Gil Puyat Avenue
Makati City, 1200

Report on the Audit of the Parent Company Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the parent company financial statements of SOCResources, Inc. (the Company), which comprise the parent company statements of financial position as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the parent company statements of comprehensive income, parent company statements of changes in equity and parent company statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to parent company financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying parent company financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the parent company financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Parent Company Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the parent company financial statements in accordance with PFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of parent company financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the parent company financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.



Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

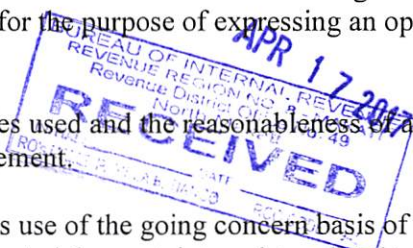
Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent company financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with PSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these parent company financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with PSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the parent company financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on the Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations No. 15-2010

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the parent company financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information required under Revenue Regulations No. 15-2010 in Note 18 to the parent company financial statements is presented for purposes of filing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of the management of SOCResources, Inc. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is
Kristopher S. Catalan.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.


Kristopher S. Catalan
Partner

CPA Certificate No. 109712

SEC Accreditation No. 1509-A (Group A),

October 1, 2015, valid until September 30, 2018

Tax Identification No. 233-299-245

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-109-2015,

March 4, 2015, valid until March 3, 2018

PTR No. 5908679, January 3, 2017, Makati City

April 4, 2017



SOCRESOURCES, INC.
PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	December 31	
	2016	2015
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	₱201,039,749	₱212,608,304
Receivables (Note 5)	4,109,747	6,586,889
Due from related parties (Note 13)	1,236,056,186	1,234,692,751
Prepayments and other current assets (Note 6)	4,293,778	4,057,001
Total Current Assets	1,445,499,460	1,457,944,945
Noncurrent Assets		
Available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets (Note 7)	40,860,708	32,745,902
Investment in a subsidiary (Note 8)	322,298,000	322,298,000
Property and equipment (Note 9)	59,628	28,237
Total Noncurrent Assets	363,218,336	355,072,139
TOTAL ASSETS	₱1,808,717,796	₱1,813,017,084
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and other liabilities (Note 10)	₱484,545	₱484,840
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Retirement benefit obligation (Note 11)	3,602,918	3,286,173
Deferred income tax liabilities - net (Note 12)	—	99,239
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	3,602,918	3,385,412
Total Liabilities	4,087,463	3,870,252
Equity (Note 14)		
Common stock - ₱1 par value		
Authorized - 1,000,000,000 shares		
Issued - 600,559,569 shares in 2016 and 2015	600,559,569	600,559,569
Subscribed - 306,000,000 shares in 2016 and 2015 (net of subscription receivable of ₱229,500,000 in 2016 and 2015)	76,500,000	76,500,000
Additional paid-in capital	72,272,140	72,272,140
Retained earnings:		
Appropriated	745,000,000	500,000,000
Unappropriated	301,328,972	559,066,813
Other comprehensive income:		
Unrealized valuation gains on AFS financial assets (Note 7)	13,712,536	5,597,730
Actuarial gain on defined benefit plan (Note 11)	218,766	112,230
Treasury stock (Note 14)	(4,961,650)	(4,961,650)
Equity	1,804,630,333	1,809,146,832
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	₱1,808,717,796	₱1,813,017,084

See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.



SOCRESOURCES, INC.
PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Years Ended December 31	
	2016	2015
REVENUE		
Interest income (Note 4)	₱2,582,569	₱2,079,453
Dividend income (Note 7)	343,869	273,350
Foreign exchange gains - net	328,198	287,439
	3,254,636	2,640,242
COSTS AND EXPENSES		
Travel and transportation	(4,898,758)	(2,893,931)
Personnel costs	(3,652,728)	(3,666,880)
Research and development expenses	(2,894,414)	(4,033,140)
Professional fees	(2,402,513)	(1,749,533)
Taxes and licenses	(285,253)	(1,261,645)
Trainings and seminars	(281,850)	(178,463)
Telecommunications and postage	(217,338)	(201,673)
Rent and utilities (Note 15)	(196,272)	(170,604)
Repairs and maintenance	(135,176)	(39,970)
Supplies	(127,501)	(152,029)
Dues and subscription	(110,500)	(94,450)
Depreciation (Note 9)	(20,515)	(12,899)
Provision for impairment loss on AFS financial assets (Note 7)	—	(7,835,749)
Others	(769,659)	(719,495)
	(15,992,477)	(23,010,461)
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX	(12,737,841)	(20,370,219)
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX (Note 12)	—	—
NET LOSS	(12,737,841)	(20,370,219)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
<i>Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>		
Unrealized valuation gains on AFS financial assets (Note 7)	8,114,806	4,268,083
<i>Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>		
Actuarial gain on defined benefit plan (Note 11)	7,297	330,796
Income tax effect	99,239	(99,239)
	8,221,342	4,499,640
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	(₱4,516,499)	(₱15,870,579)
Basic/Diluted Loss Per Share (Note 17)	(₱0.0141)	(₱0.0225)

See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.



SOCRESOURCES, INC.
**PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015**

	Common Stock (Note 14)		Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings (Note 14)		Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		Treasury Stock (Note 14)	Total
	Issued	Subscribed		Appropriated	Unappropriated	Unrealized Valuation Gains on AFS Financial Assets - net (Note 7)	Actuarial Gain (Loss) on Defined Benefit Plan (Note 11)		
BALANCES AT DECEMBER 31, 2014	₱600,489,569	₱76,517,500	₱72,272,140	₱500,000,000	₱579,437,032	₱1,329,647	(₱119,327)	(₱4,961,650)	₱1,824,964,911
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(20,370,219)	—	—	—	(20,370,219)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	4,268,083	231,557	—	4,499,640
Total comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(20,370,219)	4,268,083	231,557	—	(15,870,579)
Issuance of common stocks	70,000	(70,000)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Collection of subscription receivable	—	52,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,500
BALANCES AT DECEMBER 31, 2015	600,559,569	76,500,000	72,272,140	500,000,000	559,066,813	5,597,730	112,230	(4,961,650)	1,809,146,832
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(12,737,841)	—	—	—	(12,737,841)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	8,114,806	106,536	—	8,221,342
Total comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(12,737,841)	8,114,806	106,536	—	(4,516,499)
Appropriations for subsidiary’s project	—	—	—	600,000,000	(600,000,000)	—	—	—	—
Appropriations for agricultural project	—	—	—	145,000,000	(145,000,000)	—	—	—	—
Reversal of prior appropriations	—	—	—	(500,000,000)	500,000,000	—	—	—	—
BALANCES AT DECEMBER 31, 2016	₱600,559,569	₱76,500,000	₱72,272,140	₱745,000,000	₱301,328,972	₱13,172,536	₱218,766	(₱4,961,650)	₱1,804,630,333

See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.



SOCRESOURCES, INC.**PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Years Ended December 31	
	2016	2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before income tax	(P12,737,841)	(P20,370,219)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization (Note 9)	20,515	12,899
Interest income (Note 4)	(2,582,569)	(2,079,453)
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	(328,198)	(287,439)
Dividend income (Note 7)	(343,869)	(273,350)
Provision for impairment loss on AFS financial assets (Note 7)	—	7,835,749
Retirement benefit expense (Note 11)	324,042	363,119
Operating loss before working capital changes	(15,647,920)	(14,798,694)
Changes in:		
Receivables	2,498,374	(1,953,101)
Prepayments and other current assets	(236,777)	(272,686)
Accounts payable and other liabilities	(295)	(4,814,213)
Cash used in operations	(13,386,618)	(21,838,694)
Interest received	2,561,337	1,912,511
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(10,825,281)	(19,926,183)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Dividends received (Note 7)	343,869	273,350
Advances to related party (Note 13)	(1,363,435)	(23,790,322)
Acquisition of property and equipment	(51,906)	(20,837)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(1,071,472)	(23,537,809)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY		
Proceeds from collection of subscription receivable (Note 14)	—	52,500
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	328,198	287,439
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(11,568,555)	(43,124,053)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	212,608,304	255,732,357
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	P201,039,749	P212,608,304

See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.



SOCRESOURCES, INC.

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information and Approval of the Parent Company Financial Statements

Corporate Information

SOCResources, Inc. [formerly South China Resources, Inc. (the Parent Company)] was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on September 25, 1992, primarily to undertake oil and gas exploration, development and production. The Parent Company's shares of stock are publicly traded in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE).

In October 2003, the SEC approved the amendment of the Parent Company's articles of incorporation, particularly the change in its primary purpose of business. The Parent Company is now registered primarily to invest in, purchase, or otherwise acquire and own, hold, use, sell, assign, transfer, mortgage, pledge, exchange, or otherwise dispose of real and personal property of every kind and description, in particular shares of stocks, voting trust certificates, bonds, debentures, notes, evidences of indebtedness of associations and corporations, domestic or foreign, without being a stockbroker or dealer, and to issue in exchange therefore shares of the capital stock, bonds, notes, or other obligations and/or assets of the Parent Company and while the owner thereof, to exercise all the rights, powers, and privileges of ownership, including the right to vote any shares of stock or voting trust certificates so owned, and to do every act and thing that may generally be performed by entities known as "holding companies". The former primary purpose of oil and gas exploration was reclassified as among the secondary purposes of the Parent Company.

On April 25, 2014, the Board of Directors (BOD) approved the amendment in the articles of incorporation to change the name of the Parent Company from South China Resources, Inc. to SOCResources, Inc. The change was approved by the Philippine SEC on September 4, 2014.

SOC Land Development Corporation (SOC Land; the Subsidiary) was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the SEC on November 25, 2010 (see Note 8).

The registered office address of the Parent Company is 4th floor Enzo Building, 399 Senator Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City 1200.

Approval of the Parent Company Financial Statements

The parent company financial statements as at December 31, 2016 and 2015 and for the years then ended were approved and authorized for issue by the BOD on April 4, 2017.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The parent company financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for AFS financial assets that have been measured at fair value. The parent company financial statements are presented in Philippine peso (₱), which is the Parent Company's functional and presentation currency. All values are rounded off to the nearest peso, except when otherwise indicated.

Statement of Compliance

The Parent Company's separate financial statements are prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS). The Parent Company also prepares and issues consolidated financial statements, which are also presented in compliance with PFRS, for the same financial year as the parent company financial statements. These are filed and may be obtained from the Philippine SEC and PSE.



Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of the first time amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Except as otherwise indicated, the adoption of these amendments did not have any significant impact on the parent company financial statements.

- Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) 28, *Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception*
- Amendments to PFRS 11, *Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations*
- PFRS 14, *Regulatory Deferral Accounts*
- Amendments to PAS 1, *Disclosure Initiative*
- Amendments to PAS 16 and PAS 38, *Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization*
- Amendments to PAS 16 and PAS 41, *Agriculture: Bearer Plants*
- Amendments to PAS 27, *Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements*
- Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2012 - 2014 Cycle
 - Amendment to PFRS 5, *Changes in Methods of Disposal*
 - Amendment to PFRS 7, *Servicing Contracts*
 - Amendment to PFRS 7, *Applicability of the Amendments to PFRS 7 to Condensed Interim Financial Statements*
 - Amendment to PAS 19, *Discount Rate: Regional Market Issue*
 - Amendment to PAS 34, *Disclosure of Information 'Elsewhere in the Interim Financial Report'*

New Accounting Standards, Interpretations and Amendments to Existing Standards Effective Subsequent to December 31, 2016

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the financial statements are listed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards when they become effective. Except as otherwise indicated, the adoption of these standards and interpretations are not expected to have significant impact on the parent company financial statements.

Effective January 1, 2017

- Amendment to PFRS 12, *Clarification of the Scope of the Standard* (Part of *Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2014 - 2016 Cycle*)
- Amendments to PAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows, Disclosure Initiative*
- Amendments to PAS 12, *Income Taxes, Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses*

Effective January 1, 2018

- Amendments to PFRS 2, *Share-based Payment, Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions*
- Amendments to PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts, Applying PFRS 9, Financial Instruments, with PFRS 4*
- PFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*
- PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*
- Amendments to PAS 28, *Measuring an Associate or Joint Venture at Fair Value* (Part of *Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2014 - 2016 Cycle*)
- Amendments to PAS 40, *Investment Property, Transfers of Investment Property*
- Philippine Interpretation International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC)-22, *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*



Effective January 1, 2019

- PFRS 16, *Leases*

Deferred effectivity

- Amendments to PFRS 10 and PAS 28, *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less from date of placements and that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Parent Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the parent company financial statements on a recurring basis, the Parent Company determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.



For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

Financial Instruments

Date of Recognition

Financial instruments are recognized in the parent company statement of financial position when the Parent Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Parent Company determines the classification of its financial assets on initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at each reporting date.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the settlement date. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Initial Recognition of Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value of the consideration given (in the case of an asset) or received (in the case of a liability). Except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), the initial measurement of financial assets includes transaction costs.

"Day 1" Difference

Where the transaction price in a non-active market is different from the fair value from other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable market, the Parent Company recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a "Day 1" difference) in profit or loss unless it qualifies for the recognition as some other type of asset. In cases where use is made of data which is not observable, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognized in profit or loss when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Parent Company determines the appropriate method of recognizing the amount of "Day 1" difference.

Classification of Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are classified as liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. Interest, dividends, gains and losses relating to a financial instrument or a component that is a financial liability are reported as expense or income. Distributions to holders of financial instruments classified as equity are charged directly to equity, net of any related income tax benefits.

Financial assets are further classified into the following categories: financial assets at FVPL, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity (HTM) investments and available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets. Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at FVPL or other financial liabilities.

The classification depends on the purpose for which the instruments are acquired and whether they are quoted in an active market. Management determines the classification at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this classification at every reporting date.

The Parent Company has no financial assets or liabilities at FVPL and HTM investments as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.



Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are nonderivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for impairment. Amortized cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees that are integral part of the effective interest and transaction costs. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. Loans and receivables are included in current assets if maturity is within 12 months from the reporting date. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

The Parent Company's loans and receivables consist of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, security deposit presented under prepayments and other current assets and due from related parties.

AFS Financial Assets

AFS financial assets include equity investments classified as AFS are those which are neither classified as held for trading nor designated at FVPL. Debt securities under this category are those that are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time and that may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or in response to changes in market conditions.

After initial measurement, AFS financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealized gains or losses recognized as other comprehensive income until the investment is derecognized, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is transferred to other income (expenses), or determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative loss is recognized in profit or loss. Interest earned while holding AFS financial assets is reported as interest income using effective interest method.

The Parent Company evaluates its AFS financial assets whether the ability and intention to sell them in the near term is appropriate. When the Parent Company is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets and management's intent to do so significantly changes in the foreseeable future, the Parent Company may elect to reclassify these financial assets.

Reclassification to loans and receivables is permitted when the financial asset meets the definition of loans and receivables and has the intent and ability to hold these assets for the foreseeable future or maturity. Reclassification to the HTM category is permitted only when the entity has the ability and intent to hold the financial asset accordingly until maturity.

For a financial asset reclassified out of the AFS category, the fair value carrying amount at the date of reclassification becomes its new amortized cost and any previous gain or loss on the asset that has been recognized in other comprehensive income is amortized to profit or loss over the remaining life of the investment using effective interest method. Any difference between the new amortized cost and the maturity amount is also amortized over the remaining life of the asset using the effective interest method. If the asset is subsequently determined to be impaired, then the amount recorded in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Other Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities pertain to issued financial instruments or their components that are not classified or designated at FVPL and contain contractual obligations to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder or to settle the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares.



The components of issued financial instruments that contain both liability and equity elements are accounted for separately, with the equity component being assigned the residual amount after deducting from the instrument as a whole the amount separately determined as the fair value of the liability component on the date of issue.

This category includes loans and borrowings which are initially recognized at fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized, as well as through the amortization process.

The Parent Company's other financial liabilities consist of accounts payable and other liabilities as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Impairment of Financial Assets

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that a specific financial asset may be impaired. If such evidence exists, any impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred "loss event") and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the contracted parties or a group of contracted parties is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization, and where observable data indicate that there is measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Financial Assets Carried at Amortized Cost

The Parent Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the asset is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and that group of financial assets is collectively assessed for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognized are not included in the collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The present value of estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced either directly or through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.



AFS Financial Assets Carried at Fair Value

In the case of equity investments, evidence of impairment would include a significant or prolonged decline in fair value of investments below its cost. "Significant" is evaluated against the original cost of the investment and "prolonged" against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost. Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss, measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized, is removed from equity and recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through profit or loss. Increases in fair value after impairment are recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

In the case of debt instruments classified as available for sale, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at fair value. However, the amount recorded for impairment is the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the amortized cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in the profit or loss.

Future interest income continues to be accrued based on the reduced carrying amount of the asset, using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. The interest income is recorded as part of finance income. If, in a subsequent year, the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the parent company statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to set off the recognized amounts and there is intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The Parent Company assesses that it has a currently enforceable right of offset if the right is not contingent on a future event, and is legally enforceable in the normal course of business, event of default, and event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Parent Company and all of the counterparties.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial Assets

A financial asset (or, when applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Parent Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a pass-through arrangement; or
- the Parent Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Where the Parent Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a "pass-through" arrangement and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Parent Company's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Parent Company could be required to pay.



Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the parent company statement of comprehensive income.

Prepayments and Other Current Assets

Prepayments

Prepayments are carried at cost and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the period of expected usage, which is equal to or less than 12 months.

Input Value-added Tax (VAT)

Input VAT represents VAT imposed on the Parent Company by its suppliers for the acquisition of goods and services as required by Philippine taxation laws and regulations. The input VAT is recognized as an asset and will be used to offset against the Parent Company's current output VAT liabilities and any excess will be claimed as tax credits. Any excess which will be claimed as tax credits within twelve (12) months or within the normal operating cycle is presented as part of "Prepayments and other current assets" in the parent company statement of financial position. Otherwise, these are classified as other noncurrent assets. Input VAT is stated at its estimated net realizable value.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use.. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of such equipment when the recognition criteria are met. Expenditures incurred after the property and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged to income in the period in which the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as an additional cost of property and equipment.

When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, both the cost and the related accumulated depreciation and any impairment loss are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is directly credited to or charged against current operations.

Depreciation commences when an asset is in the location and condition capable of being operated in the manner intended by management. Depreciation and amortization are computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number of Years</u>
Transportation equipment	5
Office furniture and equipment	5

Leasehold improvements which are amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease or the estimated lives of the improvements, whichever is shorter,



Depreciation ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with PFRS 5, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, and the date that the asset is derecognized.

The estimated useful lives and depreciation and amortization methods are reviewed periodically to ensure that the periods and method of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property and equipment.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognized. Fully depreciated items are retained as property and equipment until these are no longer in use.

Investment in a Subsidiary

Investment in a subsidiary is accounted for at cost less any impairment in value. A subsidiary is an entity which the Company controls. A company controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. All dividends received are reflected as income in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Company recognized income from its investment in subsidiary when its right to receive dividends is established. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company's investment in subsidiary pertains to its investment in SOC Land Development Corporation (SOC Land), a company incorporated and domiciled in the Philippines.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The Parent Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that nonfinancial assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Parent Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators. Impairment losses from continuing operations are recognized in profit or loss.

For nonfinancial assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Parent Company makes an estimate of recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in profit or loss.



Retirement Benefits

The Parent Company recognizes the net defined benefit liability or asset which is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period reduced by the fair value of plan assets (if any), adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit retirement plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Defined benefit costs comprise the following:

- Service cost
- Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset
- Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability or asset

Service costs which include current service costs, past service costs and gains or losses on nonroutine settlements are recognized as expense in profit or loss. Past service costs are recognized when plan amendment or curtailment occurs. These amounts are calculated periodically by independent qualified actuary.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability or asset that arises from the passage of time which is determined by applying the discount rate based on government bonds to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is recognized as an expense or income in profit or loss.

Re-measurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on defined benefit liability) are recognized immediately in the parent company statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through profit or loss in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to the parent company statement in comprehensive loss in subsequent periods.

Common Stock

The Parent Company has issued common stocks that are classified as equity. Common stock is measured at par value for all shares issued.

When the shares are sold at premium, the difference between the proceeds and the par value is credited to "Additional paid-in capital" account. Direct costs incurred related to equity issuance are chargeable to "Additional paid-in capital" account. If additional paid-in capital is not sufficient, the excess is charged against retained earnings.

Subscription receivable pertains to the uncollected portion of the subscribed shares.

Retained Earnings

The amount included in retained earnings includes profit attributable to the Parent Company's stockholders and reduced by dividends. Dividends are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by the Parent Company's BOD. Interim dividends are deducted from equity when they are paid. Dividends for the year that are approved after the reporting date are dealt with as an event after the reporting date. Retained earnings may also include effect of changes in accounting policy as may be required by the standard's transitional provisions.



Treasury Stock

Own equity instruments which are reacquired (treasury stock) are recognized at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in the parent company statement of comprehensive income on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Parent Company's own equity instruments. Any difference in the carrying amount and the consideration, if reissued, is recognized in additional paid-in capital. Voting rights related to treasury stock are nullified for the Parent Company and no dividends are allocated to them respectively. When the stocks are retired, the common stock account is reduced by its par value and the excess of cost over par value upon retirement is debited to additional paid-up capital when the shares were issued and to retained earnings for the remaining balance.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Parent Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Company has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements. The following specific revenue recognition criteria should also be met before revenue is recognized.

Interest Income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost and interest bearing financial assets classified as available for sale, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate. Effective interest is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognized when the Parent Company's right to receive the payment is established, usually upon declaration of the dividends.

Gain on Sale of AFS Financial Assets

Realized gain or loss on sale of AFS financial assets is recognized in profit or loss when the Parent Company disposes its AFS financial assets.

Costs and Expenses

Costs and expenses are decreases in economic benefits during the accounting period in the form of outflows or depletions of assets or incurrence of liabilities that result in decreases in equity, other than those relating to distributions to equity participants. Expenses incurred in the general administration of day-to-day operation of the Parent Company are generally recognized when the service is used or the expense arises.

Income Taxes

Current Income Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recoverable from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income tax for current and prior periods shall, to the extent unpaid, be recognized as a liability and is presented as "Income tax payable" account in the parent company statement of financial position. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess shall be recognized as an asset and is presented as part of "Prepayments and other current assets" account in the parent company statement of financial position.



Deferred Income Tax

Deferred income tax is provided, using the balance sheet liability method, on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward benefits of unused tax credits from excess minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over the regular corporate income tax (RCIT) and unused net operating loss carryover (NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused MCIT and unused NOLCO can be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in OCI and not in profit or loss.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to offset the deferred income tax assets against the deferred income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes related to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Outstanding monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are restated using the rate of exchange at the reporting date. Foreign currency gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date and requires an assessment of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

A reassessment is made after inception of the lease only if one of the following applies:

- a. there is a change in contractual terms, other than a renewal or extension of the arrangement;
- b. a renewal option is exercised or extension granted, unless that term of the renewal or extension was initially included in the lease term;
- c. there is a change in the determination of whether fulfillment is dependent on a specified asset;
or
- d. there is a substantial change to the asset.



Where a reassessment is made, lease accounting shall commence or cease from the date when the change in circumstances gave rise to the reassessment for scenarios (a), (c) or (d) above, and at the date of renewal or extension period for scenario (b).

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the Parent Company's profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognized.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Parent Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as an interest expense. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the parent company financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the parent company financial statements but are disclosed in the notes to parent company financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Events After the Reporting Date

Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Parent Company's position at the reporting date (adjusting events) are reflected in the parent company financial statements when material. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to parent company financial statements when material.

3. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The parent company financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the parent company financial statements and related notes. The judgments, estimates and assumptions used in the parent company financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the parent company financial statements. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

Judgment

Classification of Financial Instruments

The Parent Company exercises judgment in classifying a financial instrument on initial recognition either as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument. The substance of a financial instrument, rather than its legal form, governs its classification in the parent company statement of financial position.



In addition, the Parent Company classifies financial assets by evaluating, among others, whether the asset is quoted or not in an active market. Included in the evaluation on whether a financial asset is quoted in an active market is the determination on whether the quoted prices are readily and regularly available, and whether those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

Estimates and Assumptions

Valuation of Financial Instruments

PFRS requires certain financial assets and liabilities to be carried at fair value, which requires extensive use of accounting estimates. While significant components of fair value measurement were determined using verifiable objective evidence, the amount of changes in fair value would differ if the Parent Company utilized different valuation methodologies. Any changes in fair value of these financial assets would affect profit and loss and equity. The fair value of the Parent Company's financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 16.

Impairment Losses on Receivables, Security Deposit and Due from Related Parties

The Parent Company reviews the balance of receivables, security deposit and due from related parties at each reporting date to assess whether impairment losses should be recorded in profit or loss. In particular, judgment by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of allowance required. Such estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the allowance. In addition to specific allowance against individually significant receivables, the Parent Company also makes a collective impairment allowance against exposures which, although not specifically identified as requiring a specific allowance, have a greater risk of default than when originally granted. This collective allowance is based on any deterioration in the Parent Company's assessment of the accounts since their inception.

There was no allowance for impairment losses on receivables, security deposit and due from related parties as of December 31, 2016 and 2015. The aggregate carrying amount of receivables, security deposit and due from related parties amounted to ₱1,240.2 million and ₱1,241.4 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively (see Note 13).

Impairment of AFS financial assets

The Parent Company treats AFS financial assets as impaired when there has been significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost or where other objective evidence of impairment exists. The determination of what is 'significant' or when is 'prolonged' requires judgment. The Parent Company treats 'significant' generally as 20% or more of the cost of AFS and 'prolonged' if greater than six months. In addition, the Parent Company evaluates other factors, including normal and/or unusual volatility in share price for quoted equities and the future cash flows and the discount factors for unquoted equities. The Parent Company also considers the ability of the investee to provide dividends.

The Parent Company recognized provision for impairment loss on AFS financial assets amounted to ₱7.8 million in 2015 (nil in 2016) (see Note 7).

The carrying amounts of AFS financial assets amounted to ₱40.9 million and ₱32.7 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively (see Note 7). The change in the fair value of the AFS financial assets is recorded as "Unrealized valuation gains on AFS financial assets" account in the equity section of the parent company statements of financial position. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the unrealized valuation gain on AFS financial assets amounted to ₱13.7 million and ₱5.6 million, respectively (see Note 7).



Impairment of Property and Equipment, Investment in a Subsidiary, Input Tax and Prepayments

The Parent Company assesses impairment on property and equipment, investment in a subsidiary, input tax and prepayments whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of these assets may not be recoverable. The factors that the Parent Company considers important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- Significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;
- Significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for overall business; and
- Significant negative industry or economic trends.

An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The estimated recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if it is not possible, for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. For impairment loss on specific assets, the recoverable amount represents the fair value less costs to sell.

In determining the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use of the assets, the Parent Company is required to make estimates and assumptions that can materially affect the parent company financial statements.

No provision for impairment losses was recognized in 2016 and 2015. The aggregate amount of property and equipment, investment in a subsidiary, input tax and prepayments amounted to ₱326.5 million and ₱326.3 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Recognition of Deferred Income Tax Assets

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward benefits of unused tax credits from excess MCIT over RCIT and unused NOLCO, to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused MCIT and unused NOLCO can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. No deferred income tax assets have been recognized on deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused NOLCO (see Note 12).

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2016	2015
Cash on hand and in banks	₱46,621,892	₱60,842,473
Cash equivalents	154,417,857	151,765,831
	₱201,039,749	₱212,608,304

Cash in banks earn interest at the respective bank deposit rates. Cash equivalents are made for varying periods of up to three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Parent Company and earn interest at the respective short-term investment rates. Interest income earned amounted to ₱2.6 million and ₱2.1 million in 2016 and 2015, respectively. Outstanding accrued interest receivable related to the short-term investments amounted to ₱0.02 million and ₱0.2 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively (see Note 5).



5. Receivables

	2016	2015
Receivable from officers and employees	₱4,000,000	₱6,329,563
Accrued interest (Note 4)	21,232	166,942
Others	88,515	90,384
	₱4,109,747	₱6,586,889

Receivables from officers and employees pertain to advances which are settled through liquidation. These receivables will be settled within the next financial year.

Other receivables as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 include receivable from cash dividends declared by domestic shares. This is expected to be collected within the next financial year.

No impairment loss on receivables was recognized in 2016 and 2015.

6. Prepayments and Other Current Assets

	2016	2015
Prepayments	₱3,438,711	₱3,449,120
Input VAT	737,417	483,219
Security deposit (Notes 15 and 16)	79,632	72,072
Supplies	33,243	45,809
Others	4,775	6,781
	₱4,293,778	₱4,057,001

Prepayments consists of prepaid taxes and insurance.

Input VAT can be applied against output VAT.

7. AFS Financial Assets

	2016	2015
Shares of stock	₱20,200,708	₱15,645,902
Golf club shares	20,660,000	17,100,000
	₱40,860,708	₱32,745,902

The Parent Company's AFS financial assets pertain to investments in shares of stock of various publicly-listed companies and golf club shares.

The fair values of the shares of stock are based on the quoted market price that is readily and regularly available in the Philippine Stock Exchange. The price is indicative of actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

The fair value of quoted club share is determined by reference to published price quotation. The price is indicative of actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.



The rollforward of net changes in fair value of AFS financial assets during the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	2016	2015
Balances at beginning of year	₱5,597,730	₱1,329,647
Fair value adjustments (net of impairment loss amounting to nil in 2016 and ₱7.8 million in 2015)	8,114,806	4,268,083
Balances at end of year	₱13,712,536	₱5,597,730

Dividend income earned from equity securities classified as “AFS financial assets” amounted to ₱0.34 million and ₱0.27 million in 2016 and 2015, respectively.

8. Investment in a Subsidiary

The Parent Company’s investment in a subsidiary pertains to its 100% equity interest in SOC Land (see Note 1). In November 2010, the Parent Company subscribed to and paid for 40,000,000 and 10,000,000 shares in SOC Land, respectively. The total cost of the investment amounted to ₱10.0 million.

SOC Land was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Philippine SEC on November 25, 2010. The primary purpose of SOC Land is to deal and engage in real estate business.

On July 28, 2010, the Parent Company purchased 24,023 square meters parcel of land located at East Service Road of South Superhighway, Barangay Buli, Muntinlupa City at a price of ₱321.0 million. As of December 31, 2010, the Parent Company classified the land under “Investment property” in the parent company statement of financial position at cost of ₱321.0 million which approximates its fair value. On March 4, 2011, the Parent Company transferred this investment property with fair value of ₱312.3 million, in exchange for 312,298 additional shares in SOC Land.

The registered office address of SOC Land is 2nd Floor Enzo Building, 399 Senator Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City.

9. Property and Equipment

December 31, 2016

	Transportation Equipment	Office Furniture and Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Cost				
Balances at beginning of year	₱13,020,964	₱1,756,425	₱458,886	₱15,236,275
Additions	–	51,906	–	51,906
Balances at end of year	13,020,964	1,808,331	458,886	15,288,181
Accumulated depreciation and amortization				
Balances at beginning of year	13,020,964	1,728,188	458,886	15,208,038
Depreciation and amortization	–	20,515	–	20,515
Balances at end of year	13,020,964	1,748,703	458,886	15,228,553
Net book values	₱–	₱59,628	₱–	₱59,628



December 31, 2015

	Transportation Equipment	Office Furniture and Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Cost				
Balances at beginning of year	₱13,020,964	₱1,735,588	₱458,886	₱15,215,438
Additions	—	20,837	—	20,837
Balances at end of year	13,020,964	1,756,425	458,886	15,236,275
Accumulated depreciation and amortization				
Balances at beginning of year	13,020,964	1,715,289	458,886	15,195,139
Depreciation and amortization	—	12,899	—	12,899
Balances at end of year	13,020,964	1,728,188	458,886	15,208,038
Net book values	₱—	₱28,237	₱—	₱28,237

Fully depreciated property and equipment

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the cost of fully depreciated property and equipment amounted to ₱13.5 million. These are retained in the records and still used by the Parent Company until these are disposed.

10. Accounts Payable and Other Liabilities

	2016	2015
Accrued expenses	₱408,114	₱338,216
Accounts payable	57,119	125,207
Government payables	19,312	21,417
	₱484,545	₱484,840

Accrued expenses are expected to be settled within the next financial year.

Accounts payable are noninterest-bearing with payment terms which are dependent on the suppliers' or contractors' credit terms, which is generally 30 to 60 days terms.

Government payables consist of mandatory contributions and payments to the Social Security System, Philippine Health Insurance Corporation, and the Home Development Mutual Fund and withholding tax payables which have an average term of 15 to 30 days.

11. Retirement Benefit Obligation

The Parent Company has an unfunded, noncontributory defined benefit retirement plan which covers all of its regular employees. RA No. 7641 ("Retirement Pay Law"), an act amending article 287 of Presidential Decree No. 442 ("Labor Code of the Philippines"), requires a provision for retirement pay to qualified private sector employees in the absence of any retirement plan in the entity, provided, however, that the employee's retirement benefits under any collective bargaining and other agreements shall not be less than those provided under the law. The law does not require minimum funding of the plan. The latest actuarial valuation report is as at December 31, 2016.



The following tables summarize the components of retirement benefit expense recognized in the statements of income and the funded status and amounts recognized in the balance sheets for the respective plans:

	2016	2015
Current service cost	₱169,263	₱181,229
Interest cost	154,779	181,890
	₱324,042	₱363,119

Amounts recognized in comprehensive income pertaining to actuarial gain amounted to a gain of ₱7,297 and ₱330,796 in 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	2016	2015
Beginning defined benefit obligation	₱3,286,173	₱3,253,850
Current service cost	169,263	181,229
Interest cost	154,779	181,890
Actuarial loss (gain) due to:		
Experience adjustments	2,818	(184,992)
Changes in demographic assumptions	(146,077)	(68,486)
Changes in financial assumptions	135,962	(77,318)
Ending defined benefit obligation	₱3,602,918	₱3,286,173

The cost of defined benefit pension plans and the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions.

The principal assumptions used in determining pension benefit obligations for the plan are shown below:

	2016	2015
Discount rate	3.60%	4.71%
Future salary increase	3.00%	3.00%

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of each significant assumption on the defined benefit obligation, assuming if all other assumptions were held constant:

December 31, 2016

	Increase (decrease) in basis points	Effect on defined benefit obligation
Discount rates	100 (100)	(₱100,823) 115,086
Future salary increases	100 (100)	₱114,611 (102,308)



December 31, 2015

	Increase (decrease) in basis points	Effect on defined benefit obligation
Discount rates	100 (100)	(P96,554) 111,066
Future salary increases	100 (100)	P87,205 (75,435)

Shown below is the maturity analysis of the undiscounted expected benefit payments:

Plan Year	2016	2015
Less than one year	P2,293,732	P2,095,238
More than one year to 10 years	1,683,348	1,665,003
More than 10 years to 30 years	1,917,261	2,946,668

The estimated weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligations is 6 years as at December 31, 2016.

12. Income Taxes

- a. The reconciliation of benefit from income tax computed at statutory income tax rate to provision for income tax follows:

	2016	2015
Benefit from income tax at statutory tax rate	(P3,821,352)	(P6,111,066)
Adjustments resulting from tax effects of:		
NOLCO for which no deferred income tax asset was recognized during the year	3,126,208	5,684,852
Nondeductible expenses	1,475,863	2,970,028
Deductible temporary difference for which no deferred income tax asset was recognized	97,213	(1,837,973)
Nontaxable income	(103,161)	(82,005)
Interest income subjected to final tax	(774,771)	(623,836)
Provision for income tax	P-	P-

- b. The Company's net deferred income tax liabilities recognized as of December 31 are as follows:

	2016	2015
Deferred income tax asset on NOLCO	P184,691	P86,232
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Actuarial gain on defined benefit plan	-	(99,239)
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	(184,691)	(86,232)
Net deferred income tax liabilities	P-	P99,239



No deferred income tax assets were recognized for the following deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused NOLCO as of December 31 since management believes that it is not probable that sufficient future taxable profit will be available in the near future to allow the benefit of the deferred income tax assets to be utilized:

	2016	2015
Deferred income tax assets:		
NOLCO	₱29,082,758	₱18,662,066
Pension liability	3,602,918	3,286,173
Allowance for impairment loss on AFS financial assets	7,263	7,263

- c. The Company's NOLCO that can be claimed as deduction against future taxable income are as follows:

Year Incurred	Balance as of December 31, 2015	Addition	Balance as of December 31, 2016	Tax effect	Available Until
2015	₱18,949,505	₱-	₱18,949,505	₱5,684,852	2018
2016	-	10,748,890	10,748,890	3,224,667	2019
	₱-	₱10,748,890	₱29,698,395	₱8,909,519	

13. Related Party Transactions

Enterprises and individuals that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control or are controlled by, or are under common control with the Parent Company, including holding companies, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries, are related parties of the Parent Company. Associates and individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Parent Company that gives them significant influence over the enterprise, key management personnel, including directors and officers of the Parent Company and close members of the family of these individuals, and companies associated with these individuals also constitute related parties. In considering each possible related entity relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship and not merely the legal form.

In the normal course of business, the Parent Company has the following significant related party transactions:

	Amount/volume		Outstanding balance		Terms	Conditions
	2016	2015	2016	2015		
Subsidiary:						
SOC Land.						
Due from related parties (a)	₱1,350,852	₱23,774,269	₱1,235,877,150	₱1,234,526,298	Due and demandable; noninterest bearing	Unsecured; No impairment
Other related parties:						
South China Petroleum International (SCPI)						
Advances from related parties (b)	12,583	16,053	179,036	166,453	Due and demandable	Unsecured; No impairment
Total	₱1,363,436	₱23,790,322	₱1,236,056,186	₱1,234,692,751		



- a. Due from related parties pertain to amounts owed by SOC Land used to finance the construction of the Anala and Althea, primarily consisting of building construction costs, consultancy fees, taxes and licenses, advertising and other business expenses.
- b. South China Petroleum International (SCPI) is a corporation established to prospect for, explore, extract, dig and drill for, exploit, produce, purchase, or otherwise obtain from the earth, any and all kinds of petroleum and petroleum products, rocks or carbon oils, natural gas and other volatile materials, chemical substance and salts, precious and base metals, diatomaceous earth as well as other minerals of whatever nature whether similar or dissimilar to those listed herein, and to manufacture, refine, prepare for market, buy, sell, import, export and transport and otherwise deal in petroleum and other minerals of whatever nature, whether similar or dissimilar thereto, their products, compounds and derivatives and other mineral and chemical substances in crude or refined condition, and to generally engage, as may be permitted by law, in the business of, and/or investing in mining, manufacturing, contracting and servicing, in addition to oil exploration. Receivable from SCPI pertains to the amount paid for SCPI's business permit and registration.
- c. Short-term employee benefits of key management personnel amounted to ₱2.4 million and ₱2.3 million in 2016 and 2015, respectively.

14. Equity

a. Common Stock

The Parent Company's authorized, issued and outstanding common shares are as follows:

	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Authorized - ₱1 par value	1,000,000,000	₱1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	₱1,000,000,000
Issued	600,559,569	600,559,569	600,559,569	600,559,569
Subscribed	306,000,000	306,000,000	306,000,000	306,000,000
Treasury	4,639,000	(4,961,650)	4,639,000	(4,961,650)
Total issued and outstanding		₱901,597,919		₱901,597,919

The Parent Company was registered on September 25, 1992 with authorized capital stock amounting to ₱1.0 billion composed of one billion shares with par value ₱1.0 per share.

In 2015, 70,000 subscribed shares were fully paid and issued. Collection from such shares in 2015 amounted to ₱52,500.

b. Retained Earnings

On April 7, 2010, the BOD approved a resolution earmarking ₱500.0 million of the Parent Company's retained earnings for purposes of funding its investments in SOC Land related to the Anuva Residences and Diwalwal Mine Reserve projects. On December 21, 2011, the BOD approved a resolution for the reversal of the 2010 appropriation of retained earnings and further earmarking ₱500.0 million of the Parent Company's retained earnings in 2011 for purposes of funding its investments related to the Anuva Residences and other investment projects.



On December 8, 2016, the BOD approved a resolution for the reversal of the 2011 appropriation of retained earnings and further earmarking ₱600.0 million and ₱145.0 million of the Parent Company's retained earnings for purposes of funding its investments related to SOC Land's Althea and Azalea Project and the Parent Company's agricultural projects, respectively. The construction of the second tandem building of Anuva project, "Azalea" is expected to be completed on the 4th quarter of 2018.

c. Treasury Stock

On December 21, 2011, the Parent Company formalized its share repurchase program. Under the terms and conditions of the share repurchase program, 100,000,000 shares shall be repurchased from the market covering a period of twenty-four (24) months starting December 22, 2011. The total budget allocated for the share repurchase program is ₱120.0 million. The program ended last December 22, 2013 purchasing a total of 4,639,000 shares for ₱4.9 million.

15. Lease Agreements

In 2012, the Parent Company entered into a renewable lease contract with Haldane Investment NV, duly represented by E. Zobel, Inc. for the lease of the 4/F Unit of Enzo Building, located at No. 399 Gil J. Puyat Avenue, Makati City. The contract is for a term of eight (8) months commencing on May 1, 2012 and expiring December 31, 2012. The lease is renewable every year for a period of twelve (12) months. In line with the contract, the Parent Company paid a security deposit amounting ₱79,632, which is classified under "Prepayment and other current assets" (see Note 6). Minimum lease payments within a year under this contract is ₱0.2 million.

Rent expense relates to these lease contracts, presented as "Rent and Utilities" in the parent company statements of comprehensive income, amounted to ₱0.2 million in 2016 and 2015.

16. Financial Instruments

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Parent Company's principal financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents, receivables, security deposit, due from related parties, AFS financial assets and accounts payable and other liabilities. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to fund the Parent Company's operations.

The BOD has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Parent Company's risk management framework. The Parent Company's risk management policies are established to identify and manage the Parent Company's exposure to financial risks, to set appropriate transaction limits and controls, and to monitor and assess risks and compliance to internal control policies. Risk management policies and structure are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Parent Company's activities.

The Parent Company has exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and equity price risk from the use of its financial instruments. The BOD reviews and approves the policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarized below.



Credit Risk

Credit risk arises when a customer or counterparty fails to discharge an obligation and cause the Company to incur a financial loss.

The Parent Company is exposed to credit risk primarily because of its investing and operating activities. The Parent Company is exposed to credit risk arising from the counterparties (i.e., foreign currency denominated debt instruments, fixed income deposits and receivables) to its financial assets.

Credit Risk Management

In managing credit risk on these investments, capital preservation is paramount. The Parent Company trades only with recognized, creditworthy third parties. For investment in bonds, funds are invested in highly recommended, creditworthy debt instruments that provides satisfactory interest yield and capital appreciation. Investment in equities securities represent investments in companies with good dividend track record, as well as capital appreciation. The investment portfolio mix between debt and equity is reviewed by management.

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Parent Company, which comprise of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, due from related parties and security deposits, management monitor these financial assets on an ongoing basis with the result that the Parent Company's exposure to impairment losses is not significant.

Credit Risk Exposures

The maximum exposure to credit risk for financial assets, which is composed of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, AFS financial assets and security deposits, is equivalent to the carrying amount of these financial assets as carried in the parent company statements of financial position. The maximum exposure to credit risk for "Due from related parties" is equivalent to the carrying amount of these financial assets as carried in the parent company statement of financial position, which is secured by collateral.

Credit Risk Concentration Profile

The Parent Company has no significant concentrations of credit risk.

Credit Quality of Financial Assets

The table below shows the credit quality by class of financial asset based on the Parent Company's rating system as of December 31, 2016 and 2015:

December 31, 2016

	Neither Past Due Nor Impaired		Past Due	
	High Grade	Standard Grade	But Not Impaired	Total
Loans and receivables:				
Cash and cash equivalents*	₱201,024,749	₱—	₱—	₱201,024,749
Receivables	29,500	—	4,080,247	4,109,747
Due from related parties	1,350,852	1,234,705,334	—	1,236,056,186
Security deposits	79,632	—	—	79,632
AFS financial assets:				
Shares of stock	20,200,708	—	—	20,200,708
Golf club shares	20,660,000	—	—	20,660,000
	₱245,345,441	₱1,234,705,334	₱4,080,247	₱1,482,131,022

*Excludes cash on hand



December 31, 2015

	Neither Past Due Nor Impaired		Past Due But Not Impaired	Total
	High Grade	Standard Grade		
Loans and receivables:				
Cash and cash equivalents*	₱212,593,304	₱—	₱—	₱212,593,304
Receivables	2,187,165	—	4,399,724	6,586,889
Due from related parties	3,521,690	1,231,171,061	—	1,234,692,751
Security Deposits	72,072	—	—	72,072
AFS financial assets:				
Shares of stock	15,645,902	—	—	15,645,902
Golf club shares	17,100,000	—	—	17,100,000
	₱251,120,133	₱1,231,171,061	₱4,399,724	₱1,486,690,918

*Excludes cash on hand

The credit quality of financial assets is managed by the Parent Company using high quality and standard quality as internal credit ratings.

A high grade financial assets pertain to a counterparty that is not expected by the Parent Company to default in settling its obligations, thus credit risk exposure is minimal. This normally includes large prime financial institutions, companies and government agencies. Standard grade financial assets pertain to other financial assets not belonging to high quality financial assets. Past due but not impaired financial assets are items with history of frequent default. Nevertheless, the amount due are still collectible.

Financial assets that are past due but not impaired aging 91-180 days amounted to ₱4.1 million and ₱4.4 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Parent Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. Management is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, liquidity and funding risks, related processes and policies are overseen by management. The Parent Company manages its liquidity risk based on business needs, tax, capital or regulatory considerations, if applicable, through numerous sources of finance in order to maintain flexibility.



The tables below summarize the maturity profile of the Parent Company's financial assets used for liquidity purposes based on contractual undiscounted cash flows, and the Parent Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

December 31, 2016

	Total	On Demand	Less than 3 Months	6 to 12 Months
Financial Assets				
Loans and receivables:				
Cash and cash equivalents	P201,039,749	P201,039,749	P-	P-
Receivables	4,109,747	29,500	-	4,080,247
Due from related parties	1,236,056,186	1,236,056,186	-	-
Security deposit	79,632	79,632	-	-
AFS financial assets:				
Shares of stock	20,200,708	-	-	20,200,708
Golf club shares	20,660,000	-	-	20,660,000
	1,482,146,022	1,437,205,067	-	44,940,955
Financial Liability				
Other financial liability:				
Accounts payable and other liabilities**	465,233	-	465,233	-
Liquidity position (gap)	P1,481,680,789	P1,437,205,067	(P465,233)	P44,940,955

**Excludes government payables

December 31, 2015

	Total	On Demand	Less than 3 Months	6 to 12 Months
Financial Assets				
Loans and receivables:				
Cash and cash equivalents	P212,608,304	P212,608,304	P-	P-
Receivables	6,586,889	2,187,165	-	4,399,724
Due from related parties	1,234,688,751	1,234,692,751	-	-
Security deposit	72,072	72,072	-	-
AFS financial assets:				
Shares of stock	15,645,902	-	-	15,645,902
Golf club shares	17,100,000	-	-	17,100,000
	1,486,705,918	1,449,560,292	-	37,145,626
Financial Liability				
Other financial liability:				
Accounts payable and other liabilities**	463,423	-	463,423	-
Liquidity position (gap)	P1,486,242,495	P1,449,560,292	(P463,423)	P37,145,626

**Excludes government payables



Equity Price Risk

Equity price risk is the likelihood that the fair values of equities decrease as a result of changes in the levels of the equity indices and the values of individual stocks. The equity price risk exposure arises from the Parent Company's AFS financial assets in equity securities. For investments in Philippine equities, majority of funds are invested in equities listed in the PSE.

The Parent Company measures the sensitivity of its domestic AFS financial assets by using stock market index fluctuations and its effect to respective share prices.

In 2016 and 2015, changes in fair value of equity instruments held as AFS financial assets due to a reasonably possible change in equity interest, with all other variables held constant, will increase other comprehensive income by ₱4.1 million and ₱3.3 million, respectively, if equity prices will increase by 10%. An equal change in the opposite direction would have decreased equity by the same amount.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk where the value of the Parent Company's financial instrument diminishes due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Parent Company's foreign currency risk relates to its US\$-denominated cash. The Parent Company seeks to mitigate the effect of its currency exposure by matching the level of return on investment with the magnitude of foreign exchange fluctuation. Management closely monitors the fluctuations in exchange rates so as to anticipate the impact of foreign currency risks associated with the financial instruments. The Parent Company currently does not enter into derivative transactions to hedge its currency exposure.

The Parent Company's significant US\$-denominated financial asset as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 pertains to cash in bank which both amounted to US\$0.1 million. Translated Peso balances of this US\$-denominated cash as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 amounted to ₱6.1 million and ₱5.8 million, respectively.

The Parent Company recognized foreign exchange gain of ₱0.33 million and ₱0.29 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015. The exchange rate of Peso to US\$ as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 used in translating the US\$-denominated financial instruments is ₱49.72 and ₱47.06, respectively.

The following table demonstrates the impact on the Parent Company's net loss before income tax of reasonably possible changes in the US\$ (all other variables held constant). There is no other impact on the Parent Company's equity other than those already affecting profit or loss as follows:

2016		2015	
Movement in US\$ rates	Effect on net loss	Movement in US\$ rates	Effect on net loss
+4%	(₱245,547)	+5%	(₱289,835)
-4%	245,547	-5%	289,835



Fair Values of Financial Instruments

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate such value:

Cash and cash equivalents, receivables, security deposit, due from related parties and accounts payable and other liabilities

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, due from related parties and accounts payable and other liabilities approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturities of these financial instruments.

AFS financial assets

Fair value of AFS financial assets is based on the quoted market bid prices at the close of business as of the reporting date.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The Parent Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly; or
- Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

The following table shows the Parent Company's financial instruments carried at fair value:

December 31, 2016

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
AFS financial assets:				
Shares of stock	₱20,200,708	₱—	₱—	₱20,200,708
Golf club shares	20,660,000	—	—	20,660,000
	₱40,860,708	₱—	₱—	₱40,860,708

December 31, 2015

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
AFS financial assets:				
Shares of stock	₱15,645,902	₱—	₱—	₱15,645,902
Golf club shares	17,100,000	—	—	17,100,000
	₱32,745,902	₱—	₱—	₱32,745,902

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and there were no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.



Capital Management

The primary objective of the Parent Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize stockholder value.

The Parent Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Parent Company may adjust the dividend payment to stockholders, return capital to stockholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes in 2016 and 2015.

The following table pertains to the account balances which the Parent Company considers as its core economic capital:

	2016	2015
Common stock	₱600,559,569	₱600,559,569
Subscribed common stock - net of subscription receivable	76,500,000	76,500,000
Additional paid-in capital	72,272,140	72,272,140
Retained earnings	1,046,328,972	1,059,066,813
Treasury stock	(4,961,650)	(4,961,650)
	₱1,790,699,031	₱1,803,436,872

17. Basic/Diluted Loss Per Share

	2016	2015
Net loss	(₱12,737,841)	(₱20,370,219)
Weighted average number of shares	906,559,569	905,645,387
Basic/Diluted Loss per Share	(₱0.0141)	(₱0.0225)

There are no dilutive potential common shares outstanding as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

18. Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 15-2010

In compliance with Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) RR No. 15-2010 issued on November 25, 2010, hereunder are the information on taxes, duties and license fees paid or accrued by the Company in 2016:

Input VAT

Balance at beginning of year	₱483,219
Current year's domestic purchases for:	
Goods other than for resale or manufacture	4,311
Services lodged under other accounts	249,887
Balance at end of year	₱737,417

The Company has no sales subject to VAT of 12% for the year ended December 31, 2016.



Other Taxes and Licenses

In 2016, other taxes and licenses include all other taxes, local and national, including licenses and permit fees lodged under the taxes and licenses account under the costs and expenses section in the parent company statement of comprehensive income:

License and permit fees	₱279,763
Others	5,490
	<u>₱285,253</u>

Withholding Taxes

Tax on compensation and benefits	₱461,515
Expanded withholding tax	207,360
	<u>₱668,875</u>

Tax Assessment and Case

In 2016, the Parent Company paid to BIR amounting to ₱0.1 million, ₱0.01 million and ₱1.4 million for deficiency income taxes, expanded withholding taxes and documentary stamp taxes, respectively, for the taxable year 2014.



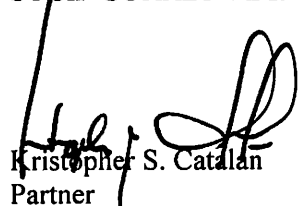
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
SOCResources, Inc.
4th Floor Enzo Building
399 Senator Gil Puyat Avenue
Makati City, 1200

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of SOCResources, Inc. (the Company) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, on which we have rendered the attached report dated April 4, 2017.

In compliance with Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, As Amended (2011), we are stating that the above Company has two stockholders owning 100 or more shares each.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.



Kristopher S. Catalan
Partner

CPA Certificate No. 109712
SEC Accreditation No. 1509-A (Group A),
October 1, 2015, valid until September 30, 2018
Tax Identification No. 233-299-245
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-109-2015,
March 4, 2015, valid until March 3, 2018
PTR No. 5908679, January 3, 2017, Makati City

April 4, 2017

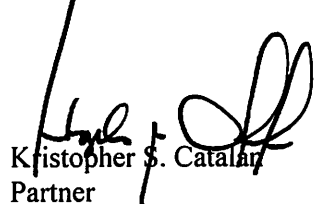


INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
SOCResources, Inc.
4th floor Enzo Building
399 Senator Gil Puyat Avenue
Makati City

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the financial statements of SOCResources, Inc. as at and for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 and have issued our report thereon dated April 4, 2017. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The Supplementary Schedule of all the Effective Standards and Interpretations under the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards is the responsibility of the Company's management. This schedule is presented for the purpose of complying with Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, As Amended (2011) and is not a part of the basic financial statements. This schedule has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, fairly states, in all material respects, the information required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.



Kristopher S. Catalan
Partner

CPA Certificate No. 109712
SEC Accreditation No. 1509-A (Group A),
October 1, 2015, valid until September 30, 2018
Tax Identification No. 233-299-245
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-109-2015,
March 4, 2015, valid until March 3, 2018
PTR No. 5908679, January 3, 2017, Makati City

April 4, 2017



SOCRESOURCES, INC.
**SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF ALL EFFECTIVE STANDARDS
AND INTERPRETATIONS**

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2016		Adopted	Not Early Adopted	Not Applicable
Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements Conceptual Framework Phase A: Objectives and qualitative characteristics		✓		
PFRS Practice Statement Management Commentary				✓
Philippine Financial Reporting Standards				
PFRS 1 (Revised)	First-time Adoption of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 1 and PAS 27: Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary, Jointly Controlled Entity or Associate	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Additional Exemptions for First-time Adopters			✓
	Amendment to PFRS 1: Limited Exemption from Comparative PFRS 7 Disclosures for First-time Adopters			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Date for First-time Adopters			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Government Loans			✓
	Amendment to PFRS 1: Meaning of Effective PFRSs			✓
PFRS 2	Share-based Payment			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 2: Vesting Conditions and Cancellations			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 2: Group Cash-settled Share-based Payment Transactions			✓
	Amendment to PFRS 2: Definition of Vesting Condition			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 2: Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions*		✓	
PFRS 3 (Revised)	Business Combinations			✓
	Amendment to PFRS 3: Accounting for Contingent Consideration in a Business Combination			✓
	Amendment to PFRS 3: Scope Exceptions for Joint Arrangements			✓
PFRS 4	Insurance Contracts			✓
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 4: Financial Guarantee Contracts			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 4: Applying PFRS 9 with PFRS 4*		✓	

*These standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards will become effective subsequent to December 31, 2016. The Company did not early adopt these standards, interpretations and amendments.



PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2016		Adopted	Not Early Adopted	Not Applicable
PFRS 5	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	✓		
	Amendment to PFRS 5: Changes in Methods of Disposal	✓		
PFRS 6	Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources			✓
PFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Transition	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets - Effective Date and Transition	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Disclosures - Transfers of Financial Assets	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Mandatory Effective Date of PFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures	✓		
	Amendment to PFRS 7: Servicing Contracts	✓		
	Amendment to PFRS 7: Applicability of the Amendments to PFRS 7 to Condensed Interim Financial Statements	✓		
PFRS 8	Operating Segments	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 8: Aggregation of Operating Segments and Reconciliation of the Total of the Reportable Segments' Assets to the Entity's Assets	✓		
PFRS 9	Financial Instruments*		✓	
PFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and PAS 28, Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 10: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*		✓	
PFRS 11	Joint Arrangements			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 11: Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations			✓

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PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2016		Adopted	Not Early Adopted	Not Applicable
PFRS 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 12: Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception	✓		
	Amendment to PFRS 12, Clarification of the Scope of the Standard*		✓	
PFRS 13	Fair Value Measurement	✓		
	Amendment to PFRS 13: Short-term Receivables and Payables	✓		
	Amendment to PFRS 13: Portfolio Exception	✓		
PFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts			✓
PFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers*		✓	
PFRS 16	Leases*		✓	
Philippine Accounting Standards				
PAS 1 (Revised)	Presentation of Financial Statements	✓		
	Amendment to PAS 1: Capital Disclosures	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 32 and PAS 1: Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation			✓
	Amendments to PAS 1: Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 1: Disclosure Initiative	✓		
PAS 2	Inventories	✓		
PAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 7: Disclosure Initiative*		✓	
PAS 8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	✓		
PAS 10	Events after the Reporting Period	✓		
PAS 11	Construction Contracts			✓
PAS 12	Income Taxes	✓		
	Amendment to PAS 12 - Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 12: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses*		✓	
PAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment	✓		
	Amendment to PAS 16: Revaluation Method - Proportionate Restatement of Accumulated Depreciation			✓
	Amendments to PAS 16: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 16: Bearer Plants			✓

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PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2016		Adopted	Not Early Adopted	Not Applicable
PAS 17	Leases	✓		
PAS 18	Revenue	✓		
PAS 19 (Amended)	Employee Benefits	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 19: Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contribution	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 19: Regional market issue regarding discount rate	✓		
PAS 20	Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance			✓
PAS 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	✓		
	Amendment to PAS 21: Net Investment in a Foreign Operation			✓
PAS 23 (Revised)	Borrowing Costs			✓
PAS 24 (Revised)	Related Party Disclosures	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 24: Key Management Personnel	✓		
PAS 26	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans			✓
PAS 27 (Amended)	Separate Financial Statements	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 27: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements	✓		
PAS 28 (Amended)	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures			✓
	Amendments to PAS 28: Investment Entities			✓
	Amendments to PAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*		✓	
	Amendments to PAS 28, Measuring an Associate or Joint Venture at Fair Value*		✓	
PAS 29	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies			✓
PAS 32	Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 32 and PAS 1: Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation			✓
	Amendment to PAS 32: Classification of Rights Issues			✓
	Amendments to PAS 32: Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	✓		
PAS 33	Earnings per Share	✓		
PAS 34	Interim Financial Reporting	✓		
	Amendment to PAS 34: Disclosure of information 'elsewhere in the interim financial report'	✓		

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PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2016		Adopted	Not Early Adopted	Not Applicable
PAS 36	Impairment of Assets	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 36: Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets	✓		
PAS 37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	✓		
PAS 38	Intangible Assets			✓
	Amendments to PAS 38: Revaluation Method - Proportionate Restatement of Accumulated Amortization			✓
	Amendments to PAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization			✓
PAS 39	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 39: Transition and Initial Recognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 39: Cash Flow Hedge Accounting of Forecast Intragroup Transactions			✓
	Amendments to PAS 39: The Fair Value Option	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 4: Financial Guarantee Contracts			✓
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets - Effective Date and Transition	✓		
	Amendments to Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-9 and PAS 39: Embedded Derivatives			✓
	Amendment to PAS 39: Eligible Hedged Items			✓
	Amendments to PAS 39: Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting			✓
PAS 40	Investment Property			✓
	Amendments to PAS 40: Clarifying the Interrelationship between PFRS 3 and PAS 40 when Classifying Property as Investment Property or Owner-Occupied Property			✓
	Amendments to PAS 40: Transfers of Investment Property*		✓	
PAS 41	Agriculture			✓
	Amendments to PAS 41: Bearer Plants			✓

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PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2016		Adopted	Not Early Adopted	Not Applicable
Philippine Interpretations				
IFRIC 1	Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities			✓
IFRIC 2	Members' Share in Co-operative Entities and Similar Instruments			✓
IFRIC 4	Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease	✓		
IFRIC 5	Rights to Interests arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds			✓
IFRIC 6	Liabilities arising from Participating in a Specific Market - Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment			✓
IFRIC 7	Applying the Restatement Approach under PAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies			✓
IFRIC 9	Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives			✓
	Amendments to Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-9 and PAS 39: Embedded Derivatives			✓
IFRIC 10	Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment			✓
IFRIC 12	Service Concession Arrangements			✓
IFRIC 13	Customer Loyalty Programmes			✓
IFRIC 14	The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction			✓
	Amendments to Philippine Interpretations IFRIC-14, Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement			✓
IFRIC 15	Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate			✓
IFRIC 16	Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation			✓
IFRIC 17	Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners			✓
IFRIC 18	Transfers of Assets from Customers			✓
IFRIC 19	Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments			✓
IFRIC 20	Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine			✓
IFRIC 21	Levies	✓		
IFRIC 22	Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*		✓	
SIC-7	Introduction of the Euro			✓
SIC-10	Government Assistance - No Specific Relation to Operating Activities			✓
SIC-15	Operating Leases - Incentives	✓		
SIC-25	Income Taxes - Changes in the Tax Status of an Entity or its Shareholders	✓		

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PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2016		Adopted	Not Early Adopted	Not Applicable
Philippine Interpretations				
SIC-27	Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease			✓
SIC-29	Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosures			✓
SIC-31	Revenue - Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services			✓
SIC-32	Intangible Assets - Web Site Costs			✓

