104042016000367

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

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Company Information

SEC Registration No.	0000159950
Company Name	CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Industry Classification	
Company Type	Stock Corporation

Document Information

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Document Type	FINANCIAL STATEMENT-ANNUAL
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COVER SHEET
for
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

1 5 9 9 5 0

Company Name

C R O W N   A S I A   C H E M I C A L S

C O R P O R A T I O N

Principal Office (No./Street/Barangay/City/Town)Province)

K M   3 3   M C A R T H U R   H I G H W A Y   B O .

T U K T U K A N   G U I G U I N T O   B U L A C A N

Form Type	Department requiring the report	Secondary License Type, If Applicable
A F S		

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address	Company's Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
	4 1 2 0 6 3 9	

No. of Stockholders	Annual Meeting Month/Day	Fiscal Year Month/Day
19	MAY 19	DECEMBER 31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

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

Name of Contact Person	Email Address	Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
TITA P. VILLANUEVA	tpvillanueva@crownpvc.com.ph	413-80-32	

Contact Person's Address

U508 President Tower No. 81 Timog Ave., QC.

Note: In case of death, resgination 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.

CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORPORATION

Km. 33, McArthur Highway, Bo. Tuktukan, Guiguinto, Bulacan

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management of **Crown Asia Chemicals Corporation** is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements of **Crown Asia Chemicals Corporation** as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 (including the comparative financial statements as of December 31, 2014 and for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013) in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS), including the following additional supplemental information filed separately from the basic financial statements:

a. Supplementary Schedules Required under Annex 68-E of the Securities Regulation Code Rule 68;
b. Reconciliation of Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration;
c. Schedule of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations Adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Financial Reporting Standards Council as of December 31, 2015;
d. Map Showing the Relationship Between the Company and its Related Entities; and,
e. Financial Ratios.

Management's responsibility on the financial statements includes designing and implementing internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the financial statements and the additional supplemental information, and submits the same to the stockholders.

Punongbayan & Araullo, the independent auditors appointed by the Board of Directors, has reviewed the financial statements of the Company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in its report to the Board of Directors and stockholders, has expressed its conclusion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such review.

Signed under oath by the following:

WALTER H. VILLANUEVA
Chairman of the Board

EUGENE H. VILLANUEVA
President

TITA P. VILLANUEVA
Chief Financial Officer

Signed this MAR 2 3 2016 day ___________.

SUBSCRIBED and SWORN to me before this MAR 23 2016 day of ____________, 2016 affiant exhibiting to me his/her Tax Identification Number, as follows:

NAMES	TIN
Walter H. Villanueva	103-075-172-000
Eugene H. Villanueva	103-074-400-000
Tita P. Villanueva	103-075-164-000

ATTY. RENATO R. DEVERA
NOTARY PUBLIC
Until December 31, 2016
IBP NO. 74[illegible]26 Lifetime, Q.C.
BAR ROLL NO. 19289 / TIN No. 120-434-403
PTR No. 90[illegible]335/ 1-5-15 Q.C.
Adm. Matter No. NP-007/2015-2016
MCLE NO. IV 0002964
NTA BLDG. SCT. REYES ST., Q.C.

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Report of Independent Auditors

The Board of Directors and the Stockholders
Crown Asia Chemicals Corporation
(Formerly Crown Asia Compounders Corporation)
Km. 33, McArthur Highway
Bo. Tuktukan, Guiguinto
Bulacan

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Crown Asia Chemicals Corporation which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2015 and 2014 and the statements of profit or loss, statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Crown Asia Chemicals Corporation as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and its financial performance and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015 in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information for the year ended December 31, 2015 required by the Bureau of Internal Revenue as disclosed in Note 25 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards. Such supplementary information is the responsibility of management. The supplementary information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

PUNONGBAYAN & ARAULLO

By: Romualdo V. Murcia III
Partner

CPA Reg. No. 0095626
TIN 906-174-059
PTR No. 5321731, January 4, 2016, Makati City
SEC Group A Accreditation
Partner - No. 0628-AR-2 (until Sept. 5, 2016)
Firm - No. 0002-FR-4 (until Apr. 30, 2018)
BIR AN 08-002511-22-2013 (until Nov. 7, 2016)
Firm's BOA/PRC Cert. of Reg. No. 0002 (until Dec. 31, 2018)

March 22, 2016

OF INTERNAL RE
RDO NO. 25A - PLARIDEL, BULACAN
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Report of Independent Auditors to Accompany Supplementary Information Required by the Securities and Exchange Commission Filed Separately from the Basic Financial Statements

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The Board of Directors and the Stockholders
Crown Asia Chemicals Corporation
(Formerly Crown Asia Compounders Corporation)
Km. 33, McArthur Highway
Bo. Tuktukan, Guiguinto
Bulacan

We have audited, in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the financial statements of Crown Asia Chemicals Corporation (the Company) for the year ended December 31, 2015, on which we have rendered our report dated March 22, 2016. Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The applicable supplementary information (see List of Supplementary Information) is presented for purposes of additional analysis in compliance with the requirements of the Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards. Such supplementary information is the responsibility of the Company's management. The supplementary information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

PUNONGBAYAN & ARAULLO

By: **Romualdo V. Murcia III**
Partner

CPA Reg. No. 0095626
TIN 906-174-059
PTR No. 5321731, January 4, 2016, Makati City
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Firm's BOA/PRC Cert. of Reg. No. 0002 (until Dec. 31, 2018)

March 22, 2016

CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORPORATION
(Formerly Crown Asia Compounders Corporation)
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

	Notes		2015		2014
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	5	**P**	**118,822,778**	P	34,317,966
Trade and other receivables - net	6		**253,251,344**		212,384,476
Inventories	7		**300,856,055**		303,779,812
Prepayments and other current assets - net	8		**59,167,989**		53,753,786
Total Current Assets			**732,098,166**		604,236,040
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Property, plant and equipment - net	9		**254,068,132**		214,931,635
Other non-current assets - net	10		**13,857,034**		9,880,423
Total Non-current Assets			**267,925,166**		224,812,058
TOTAL ASSETS		**P**	**1,000,023,332**	P	829,048,098
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Trade and other payables	11	**P**	**119,149,897**	P	174,525,685
Interest-bearing loans	12		**-**		68,800,000
Income tax payable			**13,494,191**		7,775,606
Total Current Liabilities			**132,644,088**		251,101,291
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Mortgage payable	11		**1,797,401**		3,634,620
Post-employment defined benefit obligation	15		**6,277,496**		3,973,464
Deferred tax liabilities - net	16		**9,346,713**		7,393,247
Advances from stockholders	17		**46,057**		46,057
Total Non-current Liabilities			**17,467,667**		15,047,388
Total Liabilities			**150,111,755**		266,148,679
EQUITY					
Capital stock	18		**630,800,000**		472,800,000
Additional paid-in capital	18		**52,309,224**		-
Revaluation reserves	9, 15		**33,651,956**		32,095,999
Retained earnings	18		**133,150,397**		58,003,420
Total Equity			**849,911,577**		562,899,419
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**P**	**1,000,023,332**	P	829,048,098

See Notes to Financial Statements.

CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORPORATION
(Formerly Crown Asia Compounders Corporation)
STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015, 2014 AND 2013
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

	Notes	2015	2014	2013
REVENUES	2, 17	**P 1,072,844,233**	P 850,741,623	P 801,819,234
COST OF GOODS SOLD	13	**795,231,133**	639,430,922	628,526,560
GROSS PROFIT		**277,613,100**	211,310,701	173,292,674
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES	14	**126,735,176**	115,958,689	103,861,565
OTHER INCOME (CHARGES)				
Impairment loss on applied tax credit certificate	8	**(7,015,497)**	-	-
Foreign currency gains - net		**5,716,946**	697,098	1,977,938
Finance costs	6, 11, 12, 15	**(3,390,231)**	(3,392,988)	(2,352,445)
Finance income	5, 6	**145,517**	1,065,853	1,272,291
Other income	9	**17,374**	-	743,754
		(4,525,891)	(1,630,037)	1,641,538
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		**146,352,033**	93,721,975	71,072,647
TAX EXPENSE	16	**46,205,056**	28,341,652	21,324,702
NET PROFIT		**P 100,146,977**	P 65,380,323	P 49,747,945
BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE	19	**P 0.17**	P 0.14	P 0.11

See Notes to Financial Statements.

CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORPORATION
(Formerly Crown Asia Compounders Corporation)
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015, 2014 AND 2013
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

	Notes	2015	2014	2013
NET PROFIT		**P 100,146,977**	P 65,380,323	P 49,747,945
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Revaluation increment on land	9	**5,389,000**	4,890,000	-
Remeasurements of post-employment defined benefit plan	15	**(3,166,204)**	(1,326,808)	4,760,001
Tax expense	16	**(666,839)**	(1,068,958)	(1,428,000)
		1,555,957	2,494,234	3,332,001
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**P 101,702,934**	P 67,874,557	P 53,079,946

See Notes to Financial Statements.

CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORPORATION
(Formerly Crown Asia Compounders Corporation)
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015, 2014 AND 2013
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

	Note	Capital Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings: Appropriated	Retained Earnings: Unappropriated	Retained Earnings: Total	Amount for Future Stock Subscription	Revaluation Reserves	Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2015		P 472,800,000	P -	P -	P 58,003,420	P 58,003,420	P -	P 32,095,999	P 562,899,419
Issuance of shares during the year		158,000,000	52,309,224	-	-	-	-	-	210,309,224
Cash dividend		-	-	-	(25,000,000)	(25,000,000)	-	-	(25,000,000)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	100,146,977	100,146,977	-	1,555,957	101,702,934
Balance at December 31, 2015	18	**P 630,800,000**	**P 52,309,224**	**P -**	**P 133,150,397**	**P 133,150,397**	**P -**	**P 33,651,956**	**P 849,911,577**
Balance at January 1, 2014		P 352,800,000	P -	P 40,000,000	P 79,623,097	P 119,623,097	P -	P 29,601,765	P 502,024,862
Stock dividend		120,000,000	-	-	(120,000,000)	(120,000,000)	-	-	-
Reversal of appropriation		-	-	(40,000,000)	40,000,000	-	-	-	-
Cash dividend		-	-	-	(7,000,000)	(7,000,000)	-	-	(7,000,000)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	65,380,323	65,380,323	-	2,494,234	67,874,557
Balance at December 31, 2014	18	P 472,800,000	P -	P -	P 58,003,420	P 58,003,420	P -	P 32,095,999	P 562,899,419
Balance at January 1, 2013		P 10,000,000	P -	P 72,000,000	P 9,875,152	P 81,875,152	P 342,800,000	P 26,269,764	P 460,944,916
Issuance of shares during the year		342,800,000	-	-	-	-	(342,800,000)	-	-
Reversal of appropriation		-	-	(32,000,000)	32,000,000	-	-	-	-
Cash dividend		-	-	-	(12,000,000)	(12,000,000)	-	-	(12,000,000)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	49,747,945	49,747,945	-	3,332,001	53,079,946
Balance at December 31, 2013	18	P 352,800,000	P -	P 40,000,000	P 79,623,097	P 119,623,097	P -	P 29,601,765	P 502,024,862

See Notes to Financial Statements.

CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORPORATION
(Formerly Crown Asia Compounders Corporation)
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015, 2014 AND 2013
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

	Notes	2015	2014	2013
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit before tax		P 146,352,033	P 93,721,975	P 71,072,647
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortization	9, 10	24,536,438	22,033,067	20,408,837
Unrealized foreign currency gains - net		(3,046,053)	(4,564,476)	(974,660)
Interest expense	11, 12, 15	2,928,873	2,189,021	1,309,073
Impairment losses	6, 8	7,476,855	1,203,967	1,043,372
Finance income	5	(145,517)	(1,065,853)	(1,272,291)
Gain on sale of property and equipment	9	-	-	(406,183)
Operating profit before working capital changes		178,102,629	113,517,701	91,180,795
Increase (decrease) in trade and other receivables		(38,181,102)	(54,082,856)	12,274,062
Increase (decrease) in inventories		2,936,430	(121,905,246)	(27,718,039)
Increase in prepayments and other current assets		(12,429,701)	(9,690,847)	(4,899,001)
Decrease (increase) in other non-current assets		(4,018,210)	(3,846,193)	258,045
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables		(54,235,918)	45,308,127	12,115,284
Decrease in post-employment defined benefit obligation		(862,172)	(2,197,320)	(5,191,515)
Cash from (used in) operations		71,311,956	(32,896,634)	78,019,631
Cash paid for income taxes		(39,179,878)	(30,675,329)	(18,890,817)
Net Cash From (Used In) Operating Activities		32,132,078	(63,571,963)	59,128,814
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	9	(57,919,525)	(63,399,360)	(20,964,537)
Interest received		125,552	993,483	1,030,844
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	9	-	2,884,707	445,011
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities		(57,793,973)	(59,521,170)	(19,488,682)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Issuance of shares of stock	18	210,309,224	-	-
Payments of mortgage payable and interest-bearing loans	11, 12	(71,899,720)	(1,537,650)	(1,806,989)
Dividends paid	18	(25,000,000)	(7,000,000)	(12,000,000)
Interest paid		(3,141,726)	(2,149,745)	(1,251,796)
Proceeds from interest-bearing loans	12, 17	-	68,800,000	-
Net Cash From (Used in) Financing Activities		110,267,778	58,112,605	(15,058,785)
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents		(101,071)	52,153	974,660
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		84,504,812	(64,928,375)	25,556,006
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		34,317,966	99,246,341	73,690,335
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		P 118,822,778	P 34,317,966	P 99,246,341

Supplemental Information on Non-cash Investing and Financing Activities:

(i) The Company capitalized borrowing costs amounting to P0.3 million in 2015 and P0.1 million in 2014 representing the actual borrowing costs incurred on loans obtained to fund the construction project (see Notes 9 and 12).

(ii) On September 5, 2014, the Company's Board of Directors and stockholders approved the declaration of stock dividends equivalent to 34.01% of the total issued and outstanding shares of stock amounting to P120.0 million (at P1.0 par value) (see Note 18).

(iii) In 2015 and 2014, the Company's land was revalued resulting in an increase in the value of such property amounting to P5.4 million and P4.9 milllion, respectively (see Note 9).

See Notes to Financial Statements.

CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORPORATION
(Formerly Crown Asia Compounders Corporation)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2015, 2014 AND 2013
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Crown Asia Chemicals Corporation (the Company) was incorporated and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on February 10, 1989 primarily to engage in, operate, conduct and maintain the business of manufacturing, importing, exporting, buying, selling or otherwise dealing in, at wholesale and retail such goods as plastic and/or synthetic resins and compounds and other allied or related products of similar nature.

The Company's Board of Directors (BOD) approved the change in name of the Company from Crown Asia Compounders Corporation to Crown Asia Chemicals Corporation on March 4, 2014. The SEC approved the change in name of the Company and the corresponding amendment in the Company's Articles of Incorporation on September 29, 2014. The change in name of the Company was registered with the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) on October 24, 2014.

On September 5, 2014, the BOD and shareholders approved the Company's application for the registration of 630.8 million of its common shares with the SEC and apply for the listing thereof in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE). The BOD's approval covered the planned initial public offering of 158.0 million unissued common shares of the Company. The Company's shares were listed on the PSE on April 27, 2015.

The Company's registered office, which is also its principal place of business, is located at Km. 33, McArthur Highway, Bo. Tuktukan, Guiguinto, Bulacan. The Company's administrative office is located at Units 506 and 508 President's Tower, No. 81 Timog Ave, South Triangle, Quezon City.

The financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 (including the comparative financial statements as of December 31, 2014 and for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013) were authorized for issue by the Company's BOD on March 22, 2016.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below. These policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

(a) Statement of Compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS). PFRS are adopted by the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) from the pronouncements issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and approved by the Philippine Board of Accountancy.

The financial statements have been prepared using the measurement bases specified by PFRS for each type of asset, liability, income and expense. The measurement bases are more fully described in the accounting policies that follow.

(b) Presentation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are presented in accordance with Philippine Accounting Standard (PAS) 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*. The Company presents the statement of comprehensive income separate from the statement of profit or loss.

The Company presents a third statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period when it applies an accounting policy retrospectively, or makes a retrospective restatement or reclassification of items that has a material effect on the information in the statement of financial position at the beginning of the preceding period. The related notes to the third statement of financial position are not required to be disclosed.

(c) Functional and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Philippine pesos, the Company's functional and presentation currency, and all values represent absolute amounts except when otherwise indicated.

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using its functional currency. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

2.2 Adoption of New and Amendments to PFRS

(a) Effective in 2015 that are Relevant to the Company

The Company adopted for the first time the following amendment and annual improvements to PFRS, which are mandatorily effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014, for its annual reporting period beginning January 1, 2015:

PAS 19 (Amendment)	:	Employee Benefits – Defined Benefit Plans – Employee Contributions
Annual Improvements	:	Annual Improvements to PFRS (2010-2012 Cycle) and PFRS (2011-2013 Cycle)

Discussed below are the relevant information about these amendment and improvements.

(i) PAS 19 (Amendment), *Employee Benefits – Defined Benefit Plans – Employee Contributions*. The amendment clarifies that if the amount of the contributions to defined benefit plans from employees or third parties is dependent on the number of years of service, an entity shall attribute the contributions to periods of service using the same attribution method (i.e., either using the plan's contribution formula or on a straight-line basis) for the gross benefit. The amendment did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements since the Company's defined benefit plan does not require employees or third parties to contribute to the benefit plan.

(ii) Annual Improvements to PFRS. Annual improvements to PFRS (2010-2012 Cycle) and PFRS (2011-2013 Cycle) made minor amendments to a number of PFRS. Among those improvements, the following amendments are relevant to the Company but had no material impact on the Company's financial statements as these amendments merely clarify the existing requirements:

Annual Improvements to PFRS (2010-2012 Cycle)

- PAS 16 (Amendment), *Property, Plant and Equipment*, and PAS 38 (Amendment), *Intangible Assets*. The amendments clarify that when an item of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is revalued, the gross carrying amount is adjusted in a manner that is consistent with a revaluation of the carrying amount of the asset.

- PAS 24 (Amendment), *Related Party Disclosures*. The amendment clarifies that an entity providing key management services to a reporting entity is deemed to be a related party of the latter. It also clarifies that the information required to be disclosed in the financial statements are the amounts incurred by the reporting entity for key management personnel services that are provided by a separate management entity and not the amounts of compensation paid or payable by the management entity to its employees or directors.

- PFRS 8 (Amendment), *Operating Segments*. The amendment requires disclosure of the judgments made by management in applying the aggregation criteria to operating segments. This includes a description of the segments which have been aggregated and the economic indicators which have been assessed in determining that the aggregated segments share similar economic characteristics. It further clarifies the requirement to disclose for the reconciliations of segment assets to the entity's assets if that amount is regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker.

Annual Improvement to PFRS (2011-2013 Cycle)

PFRS 13 (Amendment), *Fair Value Measurement*. The amendment clarifies that the scope of the exception for measuring the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on a net basis (the portfolio exception) applies to all contracts within the scope of and accounted for in accordance with PAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, or PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, regardless of whether they meet the definition of financial assets or financial liabilities as defined in PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation*.

(b) Effective in 2015 that are not Relevant to the Company

The following annual improvements to PFRS are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014 but are not relevant to the Company's financial statements:

PFRS (2010-2012 Cycle)		
PFRS 2 (Amendment)	:	Share-based Payment – Definition of Vesting Condition
PFRS 3 (Amendment)	:	Business Combinations – Accounting for Contingent Consideration in a Business Combination
PFRS (2011-2013 Cycle)		
PFRS 3 (Amendment)	:	Business Combinations – Scope Exceptions for Joint Ventures
PAS 40 (Amendment)	:	Investment Property – Clarifying the Interrelationship between PFRS 3 and PAS 40

(c) Effective Subsequent to 2015 but not Adopted Early

There are new PFRS, amendments and annual improvements to existing standards effective for annual periods subsequent to 2015 which are adopted by the FRSC. Management will adopt the relevant pronouncements discussed in the succeeding page in accordance with their transitional provisions; and, unless otherwise stated, none of these are expected to have significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

(i) PAS 1 (Amendment), *Presentation of Financial Statements – Disclosure Initiative* (effective from January 1, 2016). The amendment encourages entities to apply professional judgment in presenting and disclosing information in the financial statements. Accordingly, it clarifies that materiality applies to the whole financial statements and an entity shall not reduce the understandability of the financial statements by obscuring material information with immaterial information or by aggregating material items that have different natures or functions. It further clarifies that in determining the order of presenting the notes and disclosures, an entity shall consider the understandability and comparability of the financial statements.

(ii) PAS 16 (Amendment), *Property, Plant and Equipment*, and PAS 38 (Amendment), *Intangible Assets – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization* (effective from January 1, 2016). The amendment in PAS 16 clarifies that a depreciation method that is based on revenue that is generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset is not appropriate for property, plant and equipment. In addition, amendment to PAS 38 introduces a rebuttable presumption that an amortization method that is based on the revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an intangible asset is not appropriate, which can only be overcome in limited circumstances where the intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue, or when it can be demonstrated that revenue and the consumption of the economic benefits of an intangible asset are highly correlated. The amendment also provides guidance that the expected future reductions in the selling price of an item that was produced using the asset could indicate an expectation of technological or commercial obsolescence of an asset, which may reflect a reduction of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

(iii) PFRS 9 (2014), *Financial Instruments* (effective from January 1, 2018). This new standard on financial instruments will replace PAS 39 and PFRS 9 (2009, 2010 and 2013 versions). This standard contains, among others, the following:

- three principal classification categories for financial assets based on the business model on how an entity is managing its financial instruments;

- an expected loss model in determining impairment of all financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), which generally depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of a financial asset; and,

- a new model on hedge accounting that provides significant improvements principally by aligning hedge accounting more closely with the risk management activities undertaken by entities when hedging their financial and non-financial risk exposures.

In accordance with the financial asset classification principle of PFRS 9 (2014), a financial asset is classified and measured at amortized cost if the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect the contractual cash flows that represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal outstanding. Moreover, a financial asset is classified and subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it meets the SPPI criterion and is held in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets. All other financial assets are measured at FVTPL.

In addition, PFRS 9 (2014) allows entities to make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an equity instrument that is not held for trading in other comprehensive income.

The accounting for embedded derivatives in host contracts that are financial assets is simplified by removing the requirement to consider whether or not they are closely related, and, in most arrangements, does not require separation from the host contract.

For liabilities, the standard retains most of the PAS 39 requirements which include amortized cost accounting for most financial liabilities, with bifurcation of embedded derivatives. The amendment also requires changes in the fair value of an entity's own debt instruments caused by changes in its own credit quality to be recognized in other comprehensive income rather than in profit or loss.

The Company does not expect to implement PFRS 9 (2014) until its effective date. In addition, management is currently assessing the impact of PFRS 9 (2014) on the financial statements of the Company and it will conduct a comprehensive study of the potential impact of this standard prior to its mandatory adoption date to assess the impact of all changes.

(iv) Annual Improvements to PFRS (2012-2014 Cycle) (effective from January 1, 2016). Among the improvements, the following amendments are relevant to the Company but management does not expect these to have material impact on the Company's financial statements:

Annual Improvements to PFRS (2010-2012 Cycle)

- PFRS 7 (Amendment), *Financial Instruments – Disclosures*. The amendment provides additional guidance to help entities identify the circumstances under which a contract to "service" financial assets is considered to be a continuing involvement in those assets for the purposes of applying the disclosure requirements of PFRS 7. Such circumstances commonly arise when, for example, the servicing is dependent on the amount or timing of cash flows collected from the transferred asset or when a fixed fee is not paid in full due to non-performance of that asset.

- PAS 19 (Amendment), *Employee Benefits*. The amendment clarifies that the currency and term of the high quality corporate bonds which were used to determine the discount rate for post-employment benefit obligations shall be made consistent with the currency and estimated term of the post-employment benefit obligations.

2.3 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Company's strategic steering committee, its chief operating decision-maker. The strategic steering committee is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

In identifying its operating segments, management generally follows the Company's products and service lines as disclosed in Note 4, which represent the main products and services provided by the Company.

Each of these operating segments is managed separately as each of these service lines requires different technologies and other resources as well as marketing approaches. All inter-segment transfers are carried out at arm's length prices.

The measurement policies the Company uses for segment reporting under PFRS 8 are the same as those used in its financial statements. However, corporate assets which are not directly attributable to the business activities of any operating segment are not allocated to any segment.

There have been no changes from prior periods in the measurement methods used to determine reported segment profit or loss.

2.4 Financial Assets

Financial assets are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual terms of the financial instrument. Financial assets other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments are classified into the following categories: FVTPL, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and available-for-sale financial assets. Financial assets are assigned to the different categories by management on initial recognition, depending on the purpose for which the investments were acquired.

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on their trade date. All financial assets that are not classified as at FVTPL are initially recognized at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Financial assets carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs related to it are recognized in profit or loss.

The only financial asset category that is relevant to the Company is loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Company provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivables. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period which are classified as non-current assets.

The Company's financial assets categorized as loans and receivables are presented as Cash and Cash Equivalents, Trade and Other Receivables (except Advances to suppliers and contractors) and Security deposits (presented under Other Non-current Assets account) in the statement of financial position. Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment loss, if any. Impairment loss is provided when there is an objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due to it in accordance with the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the impairment loss is determined as the difference between the assets' 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 or current effective interest rate determined under the contract if the loan has a variable 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 shall be 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 (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account. The amount of the reversal is recognized in the profit or loss.

Non-compounding interest and other cash flows resulting from holding financial assets are recognized in profit or loss when earned, regardless of how the related carrying amount of financial assets is measured.

The financial assets (or where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of group of financial assets) are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial instruments expire, or when the financial assets and all substantial risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

2.5 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. Finished goods include the cost of raw materials, direct labor and a proportion of manufacturing overhead based on normal operating capacity. The cost of raw materials include all costs directly attributable to acquisitions, such as the purchase price, import duties and other taxes that are not subsequently recoverable from taxing authorities.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Net realizable value of raw materials is the current replacement cost.

2.6 Prepayments and Other Current Assets

Prepayments and other current assets pertain to other resources controlled by the Company as a result of past events. They are recognized in the financial statements when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Company and the asset has a cost or value that can be measured reliably.

Other recognized assets of similar nature, where future economic benefits are expected to flow to the Company beyond one year after the end of the reporting period or in the normal operating cycle of the business, if longer, are classified as non-current assets.

2.7 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment, except land, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation, amortization and any impairment in value. As no infinite useful life for land can be determined, the related carrying amount is not depreciated.

The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price and directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. Expenditures for additions, major improvements and renewals are capitalized; expenditures for repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred.

Following initial recognition at cost, land is carried at revalued amount which is the fair value at the date of the revaluation as determined by independent appraisers. Revalued amount is the fair market value determined based on appraisal by external professional valuers once every two years or more frequently if market factors indicate a material change in fair value (see Note 23.3).

Any revaluation surplus is recognized in other comprehensive income and credited to the Revaluation Reserves account in the statement of changes in equity. Any revaluation deficit directly offsetting a previous surplus in the same asset is charged to other comprehensive income to the extent of any revaluation surplus in equity relating to this asset and the remaining deficit, if any, is recognized in profit or loss. Upon disposal of revalued assets, amounts included in Revaluation Reserves relating to the assets are transferred to Retained Earnings, net of tax.

Depreciation and amortization are computed on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Building and improvements	3-10 years
Transportation equipment	3-5 years
Machineries, factory, and other equipment	3-15 years
Land improvements	5 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	3-5 years

Construction in progress represents properties under construction and is stated at cost. This includes cost of construction, applicable borrowing costs (see Notes 2.17, 9 and 12) and other direct costs. The account is not depreciated until such time that the assets are completed and available for use.

The asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (see Note 2.15).

The residual values, estimated useful lives and method of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An item of property, plant and equipment, including the related accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment losses, is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. 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 item) is included in profit or loss in the year the item is derecognized.

2.8 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include registered trademarks which are accounted for under the cost model. The cost of the asset is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other considerations given up to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or production. Capitalized costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives over ten years as the lives of these intangible assets are considered finite. Intangible assets are subject to impairment testing as described in Note 2.15. The carrying amounts of the intangible assets are presented as Trademarks under Other Non-current Assets account in the statement of financial position (see Note 10).

When an intangible asset is disposed of, the gain or loss on disposal is determined as the difference between the proceeds received and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

2.9 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities, which include Trade and Other Payables (including Mortgage payable but except Advances from customers and tax-related payables), Interest-bearing Loans, and Advances from Stockholders are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual terms of the instrument. All interest-related charges incurred on financial liabilities are recognized as an expense in profit or loss under the caption Finance Costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Interest-bearing loans arise from the funding of certain construction projects and working capital loans raised for support of short-term funding of operations. Finance costs are charged to profit or loss on an accrual basis using the effective interest method and are added to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent that these are not settled in the period in which they arise.

Trade and other payables and advances from stockholders are recognized initially at their fair values and subsequently measured at amortized cost, using effective interest method for those with maturities beyond one year, less settlement payments.

Dividend distributions to shareholders are recognized as financial liabilities upon declaration by the Company's BOD.

Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities if payment is due to be settled within one year or less after the end of the reporting period (or in the normal operating cycle of the business, if longer), or the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period. Otherwise, these are presented as non-current liabilities.

Financial liabilities are derecognized from the statement of financial position only when the obligations are extinguished either through discharge, cancellation or expiration. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid or payable is recognized in profit or loss.

2.10 Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the resulting net amount, considered as a single financial asset or financial liability, is reported in the statement of financial position when the Company currently has legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The right of set-off must be available at the end of the reporting period, that is, it is not contingent on future event. It must also be enforceable in the normal course of business, in the event of default, and in the event of insolvency or bankruptcy; and, must be legally enforceable for both entity and all counterparties to the financial instruments.

2.11 Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when present obligations will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources and they can be estimated reliably even if the timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. A present obligation arises from the presence of a legal or constructive obligation that has resulted from past events.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the end of the reporting period, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. When time value of money is material, long-term provisions are discounted to their present values using a pretax rate that reflects market assessments and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

In those cases where the possible outflow of economic resource as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, or the amount to be provided for cannot be measured reliably, no liability is recognized in the financial statements. Similarly, possible inflows of economic benefits to the Company that do not yet meet the recognition criteria of an asset are considered contingent assets, hence, are not recognized in the financial statements. On the other hand, any reimbursement that the Company can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognized as a separate asset not exceeding the amount of the related provision.

2.12 Revenue and Expense Recognition

Revenue comprises revenue from sale of goods measured by reference to the fair value of consideration received or receivable by the Company for goods sold, excluding value-added tax (VAT), rebates and trade discounts.

Revenue is recognized to the extent that the revenue can be reliably measured; it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company; and the costs incurred or to be incurred can be measured reliably. In addition, the following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

(a) *Sale of goods* – Revenue is recognized when the risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, i.e., generally when the customer has acknowledged delivery of goods.

(b) *Finance income* – This is recognized as the interest accrues taking into account the effective yield on the asset.

Costs and expenses are recognized in profit or loss upon utilization of goods or services or at the date they are incurred. All finance costs are reported in profit or loss on an accrual basis, except capitalized borrowing costs, which are included as part of the cost of the related qualifying asset (see Note 2.17).

2.13 Leases – Company as Lessee

Leases which do not transfer to the Company substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments (net of any incentive received from the lessor) are recognized as expense in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Associated costs, such as maintenance and insurance, are expensed as incurred.

The Company determines whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease based on the substance of the arrangement. It makes 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.

2.14 Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation

The accounting records of the Company are maintained in Philippine pesos. Foreign currency transactions during the period are translated into the functional currency at exchange rates which approximate those prevailing on transaction dates.

Foreign currency gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in profit or loss.

2.15 Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The Company's property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and other non-financial assets are subject to impairment testing. All other individual assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of those assets may not be recoverable.

For purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). As a result, assets are tested for impairment either individually or at the cash-generating unit level.

Impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amounts which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In determining value in use, management estimates the expected future cash flows from each cash-generating unit and determines the suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The data used for impairment testing procedures are directly linked to the Company's latest approved budget, adjusted as necessary to exclude the effects of asset enhancements. Discount factors are determined individually for each cash-generating unit and reflect management's assessment of respective risk profiles, such as market and asset-specific risk factors.

All assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognized may no longer exist. An impairment loss is reversed if the asset's or cash generating unit's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

2.16 Employee Benefits

The Company provides post-employment benefits to employees through defined benefit plan and other employee benefits which are recognized and measured as follows:

(a) Post-employment Defined Benefit Plan

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment plan that defines an amount of post-employment benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and salary. The legal obligation for any benefits from this kind of post-employment plan remains with the Company, even if plan assets for funding the defined benefit plan have been acquired. Plan assets may include assets specifically designated to a long-term benefit fund, as well as qualifying insurance policies. The Company's defined benefit post-employment plan covers all regular full-time employees. The pension plan is partially funded, tax-qualified, noncontributory and administered by a trustee.

The liability recognized in the statement of financial position for a defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using a discount rate derived from the interest rates of a zero coupon government bond, as published by the Philippine Dealing and Exchange Corporation, that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related post-employment liability.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions and the return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest) are reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period, taking account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability or asset during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest is reported as part of Finance Costs or Finance Income account in the statement of profit or loss.

Past-service costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment or curtailment.

(b) Post-employment Defined Contribution Plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into an independent entity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions after payment of the fixed contribution. The contributions recognized in respect of defined contribution plans are expensed as they fall due. Liabilities and assets may be recognized if underpayment or prepayment has occurred and are included in current liabilities or current assets as they are normally of a short-term nature.

(c) Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognizes termination benefits at the earlier of when it can no longer withdraw the offer of such benefits and when it recognizes costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of PAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets,* and involves the payment of termination benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the reporting period are discounted to their present value.

(d) Compensated Absences

Compensated absences are recognized for the number of paid leave days (including holiday entitlement) remaining at the end of the reporting period. They are included in the Trade and Other Payables account in the statement of financial position at the undiscounted amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement.

2.17 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are recognized as expenses in the period in which they are incurred, except to the extent that they are capitalized. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset (i.e., an asset that takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale) are capitalized as part of cost of such asset. The capitalization of borrowing costs commences when expenditures for the asset and borrowing costs are being incurred and activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress. Capitalization ceases when substantially all such activities are complete.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

2.18 Income Taxes

Tax expense recognized in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, if any.

Current tax assets or liabilities comprise those claims from, or obligations to, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting period, that are uncollected or unpaid at the end of the reporting period. They are calculated using the tax rates and tax laws applicable to the fiscal periods to which they relate, based on the taxable profit for the year. All changes to current tax assets or liabilities are recognized as a component of tax expense in profit or loss.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the liability method, on temporary differences at the end of each reporting period between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Under the liability method, with certain exceptions, deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and the carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will be available to allow such deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled provided such tax rates have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. For purposes of measuring deferred tax liabilities for land that is measured using the fair value model (see Note 2.7), the land's carrying amount is presumed to be recovered entirely through sale as an ordinary asset.

Most changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as a component of tax expense in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax effect is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxation authority.

2.19 Related Party Transactions and Relationships

Related party transactions are transfers of resources, services or obligations between the Company and its related parties, regardless whether a price is charged.

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. These parties include: (a) individuals owning, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control or are controlled by, or under common control with the Company; (b) associates; (c) individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Company that gives them significant influence over the Company and close members of the family of any such individual; and, (d) the Company's funded retirement plan.

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship and not merely on the legal form.

2.20 Equity

Capital stock represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Additional paid-in capital includes any premium received on the issuance of capital stock. Any transaction costs associated with the issuance of shares are deducted from additional paid-in capital.

Amount for future stock subscription represents amounts intended for future subscription of shares of stock of the Company pending receipt of the approval of the SEC for the increase in the authorized capital stock of the Company.

Revaluation reserves account pertains to remeasurement of a post-employment defined benefit plan. It also includes the fair value gains and losses due to the revaluation of land (see Note 2.7).

Retained earnings, the appropriated portion of which is not available for dividend distribution, represent all current and prior period results of operations as reported in the profit or loss section of the statement of profit or loss, reduced by the amounts of dividends declared.

2.21 Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is computed by dividing net profit by the weighted average number of shares issued and outstanding, adjusted retroactively for any stock dividend, stock split or reverse stock split declared during the current period.

Diluted EPS is computed by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of dilutive potential shares.

2.22 Events After the End of the Reporting Period

Any post-year-end event that provides additional information about the Company's financial position at the end of the reporting period (adjusting event) is reflected in the financial statements. Post-year-end events that are not adjusting events, if any, are disclosed when material to the financial statements.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in accordance with PFRS requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and related notes. Judgments and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may ultimately differ from these estimates.

3.1 Critical Management Judgment in Applying Accounting Policies

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimation, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

(a) Determining Cost of Inventories

In inventory costing, management uses estimates and judgment in properly allocating the labor and overhead between the cost of inventories on hand and cost of goods sold. Currently, the Company allocates production overhead on the basis of units produced. However, the amount of costs charged to finished goods inventories would differ if the Company utilized a different allocation base. Changes in allocated cost would affect the carrying cost of inventories and could potentially affect the valuation based on lower of cost and net realizable value.

(b) Distinction between Operating and Finance Leases

The Company has entered into various lease agreements as a lessee. Critical judgment was exercised by management to distinguish each lease agreement as either an operating or a finance lease by looking at the transfer or retention of significant risk and rewards of ownership of the properties covered by the agreements. Failure to make the right judgment will result in either overstatement or understatement of assets and liabilities. Management has assessed that the Company's lease arrangements are operating leases.

(c) Recognition of Provisions and Contingencies

Judgment is exercised by management to distinguish between provisions and contingencies. Policies on recognition of provisions and contingencies are discussed in Note 2.11 and disclosures on relevant provisions and contingencies are presented in Note 20.

3.2 Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period:

(a) Impairment of Trade and Other Receivables

Adequate amount of allowance for impairment is provided for specific and groups of accounts, where objective evidence of impairment exists. The Company evaluates the amount of allowance for impairment based on available facts and circumstances affecting the collectibility of the accounts, including, but not limited to, the length of the Company's relationship with the customers, the customers' current credit status, average age of accounts, collection experience and historical loss experience. The methodology and assumptions used in estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Company to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

The carrying value of trade and other receivables and the analysis of allowance for impairment on such financial assets are shown in Note 6.

(b) Determining Net Realizable Value of Inventories

In determining the net realizable value of inventories, management takes into account the most reliable evidence available at the dates the estimates are made. Even though the Company's core business is not continuously subject to rapid technology changes which may cause inventory obsolescence, future realization of the carrying amounts of inventories as presented in Note 7 is still affected by price changes. Such aspect is considered a key source of estimation uncertainty and may cause significant adjustments to the Company's inventories within the next financial reporting period.

(c) Estimating Useful Lives of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

The Company estimates the useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the assets.

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (Trademarks under Other Non-current Assets account) are presented in Notes 9 and 10, respectively. Based on management's assessment as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, there is no change in estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during those years. Actual results, however, may vary due to changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above.

(d) Measurement of Fair Value of Land

The Company's land is carried at revalued amount at the end of the reporting period. In determining its fair value, the Company engages the services of professional and independent appraisers applying the relevant valuation methodology (see Note 23.3).

When the appraisal is conducted prior to the end of the current reporting period, management determines whether there are significant circumstances during the intervening period that may require adjustments or changes in the disclosure of fair value of those properties.

A significant change in these elements may affect prices and the value of the assets. The amount of revaluation increment recognized is disclosed in Note 9.

(e) Determining Realizable Amount of Deferred Tax Assets

The Company reviews its deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period and reduces the carrying amount to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Management assessed that the deferred tax assets recognized as at December 31, 2015 and 2014 will be fully utilized in the coming years. The carrying value of deferred tax assets netted against deferred tax liabilities as of those dates is disclosed in Note 16.

(f) Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The Company's policy on estimating the impairment of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and other non-financial assets is discussed in Note 2.15. Though management believes that the assumptions used in the estimation of fair values are appropriate and reasonable, significant changes in these assumptions may materially affect the assessment of recoverable values and any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations.

There was no impairment loss recognized on non-financial assets in 2015, 2014 and 2013, except for the impairment loss recognized on the Company's applied tax credit certificate (TCC) in 2015 (see Note 8).

(g) *Valuation of Post-employment Defined Benefit Obligation*

The determination of the Company's obligation and cost of post-employment defined benefit is dependent on the selection of certain assumptions used by actuaries in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions include, among others, discount rates and salary rate increase. A significant change in any of these actuarial assumptions may generally affect the recognized expense and the carrying amount of the post-employment defined benefit obligation in the next reporting period.

The amounts of post-employment benefit obligation and expense and an analysis of the movements in the estimated present value of post-employment benefit, as well as the significant assumptions used in estimating such obligation are presented in Note 15.2.

4. SEGMENT REPORTING

4.1 Business Segments

The Company is organized into business units based on its products for purposes of management assessment of each unit. For management purposes, the Company is organized into two major business segments, namely: compounds and pipes. These are also the basis of the Company in reporting to its chief operating decision-maker for its strategic decision-making activities.

The products under the compounds segment are the following:
- Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) compounds for wires and cable; and,
- PVC for bottles, integrated circuit tubes packaging and films.

The products under the pipes segment are the following:
- PVC pipes and fittings;
- Polypropylene Random Copolymer Type 3 (PP-R) pipes and fittings; and,
- High-density Polyethylene (HDPE) pipes and fittings.

The Company's products are located in Guiguinto, Bulacan and in its Davao branch.

4.2 Segment Assets and Liabilities

Segment assets are allocated based on their use or direct association with a specific segment and they include all operating assets used by a segment and consist principally of trade and other receivables and inventories, net of allowances and provisions. Similar to segment assets, segment liabilities are also allocated based on their use or direct association with a specific segment. Segment liabilities include all operating liabilities and consist principally of trade and other payables and interest-bearing loans. Segment assets and liabilities do not include deferred taxes and tax liabilities.

4.3 Intersegment Transactions

Segment revenues, expenses and performance do not include sales and purchases between business segments.

4.4 Analysis of Segment Information

Segment information can be analyzed as follows:

	Compounds	Pipes	Total
For the year ended December 31, 2015			
Statement of Profit or Loss			
Revenues	P 670,802,111	P 402,042,122	P 1,072,844,233
Costs and Other Operating Expenses			
Cost of goods sold (excluding depreciation and amortization)	532,632,655	245,805,148	778,437,803
Depreciation and amortization	5,587,296	17,610,147	23,197,443
Other operating expenses (excluding depreciation and amortization)	29,637,546	61,768,759	91,406,305
	567,857,497	325,184,054	893,041,551
Other charges – net	2,215,874	689,350	2,905,223
Segment operating profit	**P 100,728,740**	**P 76,168,718**	**P 176,897,458**
December 31, 2015			
Statement of Financial Position			
Segment assets	**P 203,279,561**	**P 484,732,948**	**P 688,012,509**
Segment liabilities	**86,072,103**	**29,317,916**	**115,390,019**
For the year ended December 31, 2014			
Statement of Profit or Loss			
Revenues	P 556,807,749	P 293,933,874	P 850,741,623
Costs and Other Operating Expenses			
Cost of goods sold (excluding depreciation and amortization)	464,381,853	160,687,049	625,068,902
Depreciation and amortization	5,470,705	15,519,520	20,990,225
Other operating expenses (excluding depreciation and amortization)	27,892,636	58,585,122	86,477,758
	497,745,194	234,791,691	732,536,885
Other charges – net	236,101	1,066,499	1,302,600
Segment operating profit	P 58,826,454	P 58,075,684	P 116,902,138
December 31, 2014			
Statement of Financial Position			
Segment assets	P 230,852,581	P 404,339,762	P 635,192,343
Segment liabilities	98,898,198	69,861,813	168,760,011

For the year ended December 31, 2013

Statement of Profit or Loss			
Revenues	P 522,461,322	P 279,357,912	P 801,819,234
Costs and Other Operating Expenses			
Cost of goods sold (excluding depreciation and amortization)	435,175,951	179,311,446	614,487,397
Depreciation and amortization	4,947,247	14,480,650	19,427,897
Other operating expenses (excluding depreciation and amortization)	26,101,788	50,147,169	76,248,957
	466,224,986	243,939,265	710,164,251
Other charges (income) – net	(1,534,169)	524,651	(1,009,517)
Segment operating profit	P 57,770,505	P 34,893,996	P 92,664,501

Currently, the Company's operation is concentrated within the Philippines for local sales and indirect export sales; hence, it has no geographical segment.

Total revenues include revenues from one major customer totalling 30.21% in 2015 and 21.20% in 2014 and from two major customers totalling 27.96% in 2013.

4.5 Reconciliations

Presented below is a reconciliation of the Company's segment information to the key financial information presented in its financial statements.

	2015	2014	2013
Profit or Loss			
Segment results	**P 176,897,458**	P 116,902,138	P 92,664,501
Other unallocated income	**168,467**	423,511	1,382,851
Other unallocated expenses	**(30,713,892)**	(23,603,674)	(22,974,705)
Profit before tax as reported in profit or loss	**P 146,352,033**	P 93,721,975	P 71,072,647

	2015	2014
Assets		
Segment assets	**P 688,012,509**	P 635,192,343
Other unallocated assets	**312,010,823**	193,855,755
Total assets reported in the statements of financial position	**P1,000,023,332**	P 829,048,098
Liabilities		
Segment liabilities	**P 115,390,019**	P 168,760,011
Other unallocated liabilities	**34,721,736**	97,388,668
Total liabilities reported in the statements of financial position	**P 150,111,755**	P 266,148,679

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include the following components as of December 31:

	2015	2014
Cash on hand and in banks	**P 59,265,175**	P 33,351,523
Short-term placements	**59,557,603**	966,443
	P 118,822,778	P 34,317,966

Cash in banks generally earn interest at rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term placements have maturity of 30 days and earn effective interest rates ranging from 1.13% to 1.75% in 2015, 1.00% to 1.25% in 2014 and 3.88% to 4.38% in 2013.

6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

This account is composed of the following:

	Note	**2015**	2014
Trade receivables	17.1	**P 204,888,524**	P 168,190,000
Advances to:			
Related parties	17.3	**30,800,000**	24,800,000
Suppliers and contractors		**24,315,077**	26,058,086
Officers and employees		**554,944**	530,312
Other receivables	17.6	**225,191**	559,473
		260,783,736	220,137,871
Allowance for impairment		**(7,532,392)**	(7,753,395)
		P 253,251,344	P 212,384,476

Trade receivables are due from various customers and have credit terms of 30 to 90 days. These receivables are normally settled in cash within three to six months. Of the total outstanding trade receivables, P33.1 million and P28.4 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, are guaranteed by customers' post-dated checks in the custody of the Company.

Advances to suppliers and contractors pertain to down payments made by the Company to the suppliers for the purchase of goods and machineries. The advance payments will be set-off as partial payments on the amounts due to the suppliers once full delivery of goods are made and the subsequent billing has been made by the supplier.

Advances to officers and employees are personal cash advances that are settled through salary deduction.

A reconciliation of the allowance for impairment at the beginning and end of 2015 and 2014 is shown below.

	2015	2014
Balance at beginning of year	**P 7,753,395**	P 7,732,633
Impairment losses	**461,358**	1,203,967
Write-off	**(682,361)**	(686,296)
Reversal of allowance	**-**	(496,909)
Balance at end of year	**P 7,532,392**	P 7,753,395

All of the Company's trade and other receivables have been reviewed for indications of impairment. Certain trade receivables, which are mostly past due, were found to be impaired, hence, adequate amounts of allowance for impairment have been recognized. The amounts of impairment losses and any reversal of allowance are presented as part of Finance Costs and Finance Income, respectively, in the statements of profit or loss.

7. INVENTORIES

Inventories are all stated at cost which is lower than their net realizable value. The details of inventories are shown below.

		2015	2014
Finished goods		**P 171,213,640**	P 153,794,162
Raw materials		**121,549,518**	136,701,929
Packaging materials		**2,513,710**	4,511,723
Supplies		**5,579,187**	8,771,998
		P 300,856,055	P 303,779,812

As of December 31, 2014 (nil in 2015), certain raw materials costing P30.3 million are covered by trust receipt payables to a local bank (see Note 11).

An analysis of the cost of inventories included in cost of goods sold for the year is presented in Note 13.

8. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

The composition of this account is shown below.

	Note	**2015**	2014
Input VAT – net	25.1(b)	**P 57,644,421**	P 43,256,679
Application for TCC		**7,015,497**	7,015,497
Prepaid expenses		**1,523,568**	1,799,280
TCC		**-**	1,682,330
		66,183,486	53,753,786
Allowance for impairment		**(7,015,497)**	-
		P 59,167,989	P 53,753,786

Application for TCC pertains to input VAT from the Company's importations of raw materials which are under application with the Department of Finance for the granting of TCC as of December 31, 2015 and 2014. As of December 31, 2015, as a result of the uncustomary delay on the issuance of the TCC, the Company's management has assessed that a full allowance on impairment be recognized without prejudice on the final expected outcome of the Company's rightful claim over the TCC. The related impairment loss is presented as Impairment Loss on Applied Tax Credit Certificate in the 2015 statement of profit or loss.

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The gross carrying amounts and accumulated depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of 2015 and 2014 are shown below.

	Land	Land Improvements	Building and Improvements	Transportation Equipment	Machineries, Factory, and Other Equipment	Furniture, Fixtures and Office Equipment	Construction in Progress	Total
December 31, 2015								
Cost or valuation	P 83,635,000	P 1,979,660	P 89,081,037	P 29,663,374	P 334,405,842	P 27,297,465	P 17,739,899	P 583,802,277
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	-	(380,320)	(39,010,737)	(24,846,818)	(248,321,806)	(17,174,464)	-	(329,734,145)
Net carrying amount	**P 83,635,000**	**P 1,599,340**	**P 50,070,300**	**P 4,816,556**	**P 86,084,036**	**P 10,123,001**	**P 17,739,899**	**P 254,068,132**
December 31, 2014								
Cost or valuation	P 78,246,000	P 483,009	P 62,244,157	P 29,618,491	P 289,908,412	P 18,447,217	P 41,223,655	P 520,170,941
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	-	(201,254)	(33,812,720)	(21,874,645)	(233,685,224)	(15,665,463)	-	(305,239,306)
Net carrying amount	P 78,246,000	P 281,755	P 28,431,437	P 7,743,846	P 56,223,188	P 2,781,754	P 41,223,655	P 214,931,635
January 1, 2014								
Cost or valuation	P 73,356,000	P 483,009	P 62,244,157	P 27,316,054	P 266,084,393	P 12,432,940	P 9,722,236	P 451,638,789
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	-	(104,652)	(29,102,100)	(18,545,197)	(221,163,094)	(11,461,791)	-	(280,376,834)
Net carrying amount	P 73,356,000	P 378,357	P 33,142,057	P 8,770,857	P 44,921,299	P 971,149	P 9,722,236	P 171,261,955

A reconciliation of the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of 2015, 2014 and 2013 is shown below.

	Land	Land Improvements	Building and Improvements	Transportation Equipment	Machineries, Factory, and Other Equipment	Furniture, Fixtures and Office Equipment	Construction in Progress	Total
Balance at January 1, 2015, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	P 78,246,000	P 281,755	P 28,431,437	P 7,743,846	P 56,223,188	P 2,781,754	P 41,223,655	P 214,931,635
Additions	-	41,625	943,714	44,883	29,937,025	3,694,107	23,593,655	58,255,009
Revaluation	5,389,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,389,000
Reclassification	-	1,455,026	25,893,166	-	14,560,405	5,156,141	(47,077,411)	(12,673)
Depreciation and amortization charges for the year	-	(179,066)	(5,198,017)	(2,972,173)	(14,636,582)	(1,509,001)	-	(24,494,839)
Balance at December 31, 2015, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	**P 83,635,000**	**P 1,599,340**	**P 50,070,300**	**P 4,816,556**	**P 86,084,036**	**P 10,123,001**	**P 17,739,899**	**P 254,068,132**
Balance at January 1, 2014, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	P 73,356,000	P 378,357	P 33,142,057	P 8,770,857	P 44,921,299	P 971,149	P 9,722,236	P 171,261,955
Additions	-	-	-	2,302,438	26,708,727	1,967,307	32,557,767	63,536,239
Revaluation	4,890,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,890,000
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(2,884,707)	-	-	(2,884,707)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	1,056,348	(1,056,348)	-
Depreciation and amortization charges for the year	-	(96,602)	(4,710,620)	(3,329,449)	(12,522,131)	(1,213,050)	-	(21,871,852)
Balance at December 31, 2014, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	P 78,246,000	P 281,755	P 28,431,437	P 7,743,846	P 56,223,188	P 2,781,754	P 41,223,655	P 214,931,635
Balance at January 1, 2013, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	P 73,356,000	P 474,959	P 34,662,493	P 6,206,256	P 54,397,789	P 320,429	P 1,327,157	P 170,745,083
Additions	-	-	-	5,344,429	2,469,233	852,355	12,298,520	20,964,537
Disposals	-	-	-	(38,828)	-	-	-	(38,828)
Reclassification	-	-	3,220,806	-	-	682,635	(3,903,441)	-
Depreciation and amortization charges for the year	-	(96,602)	(4,741,242)	(2,741,000)	(11,945,723)	(884,270)	-	(20,408,837)
Balance at December 31, 2013, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	P 73,356,000	P 378,357	P 33,142,057	P 8,770,857	P 44,921,299	P 971,149	P 9,722,236	P 171,261,955

Land is stated at revalued amount, being the fair value at the date of revaluation in 2015 and 2014. The revaluation surplus, net of applicable deferred tax expense, is presented as part of the Revaluation Reserves account in the statements of financial position.

Had the land been carried using the cost model, the carrying amount would have been P32.9 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

The fair value of land is determined periodically on the basis of the appraisals performed by an independent appraiser with appropriate qualifications and recent experience in the valuation of similar properties in the relevant locations. To some extent, the valuation process was conducted by the appraiser in discussion with the Company's management with respect to the determination of the inputs such as the size, age, and condition of the land, and the comparable prices in the corresponding property location. Other information on the basis of fair value measurement and disclosures related to land is presented in Note 23.3.

Construction in progress pertains to accumulated costs incurred in the construction of the PP-R and HDPE factory building, PP-R/HDPE warehouse, plant electricity consolidation, flood control system, elevated flooring of warehouse and PP-R/HDPE machineries installation. The percentage of completion of construction in progress ranges from 42.00% to 62.00% and 11.00% to 97.00% as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. These projects that are on-going in 2015 are expected to be completed by the first quarter of 2016.

Included as part of construction in progress pertaining particularly to the factory building project is the capitalized borrowing cost amounting to P0.3 million in 2015 and P0.1 million in 2014 (see Note 12).

In 2015, certain items of construction in progress were expensed outright and recognized as part of repairs and maintenance (see Note 14).

The amount of depreciation and amortization (see Note 14) is allocated and presented in the statements of profit or loss under the following line items:

	2015	2014	2013
Cost of goods sold	**P16,793,330**	P14,362,020	P14,039,164
Operating expenses	**7,701,509**	7,509,832	6,369,673
	P24,494,839	P21,871,852	P20,408,837

The machinery disposed in 2014 was sold to a related party at net book value, which was paid in cash (see Note 17). Accordingly, no gain or loss is recognized. In 2013, the Company recognized a gain on disposal of office furniture and equipment and transportation equipment totaling P0.4 million presented as part of Other income under Other Income (Charges) in the 2013 statement of profit or loss.

Transportation equipment with a total carrying value of P3.4 million and P7.5 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, are used as collaterals for car loans (see Note 11).

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the gross carrying amounts of the Company's fully-depreciated property, plant and equipment that are still being used are P35.7 million and P12.2 million in 2015 and 2014, respectively. The Company has no idle properties in any of the years presented.

10. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

The composition of this account is shown below.

	Note	2015	2014
Deferred input VAT	25.1(b)	**P 8,136,393**	P 6,206,266
Security deposits		**5,112,280**	3,042,695
Trademarks – net		**317,273**	340,372
Others		**291,088**	291,090
		P 13,857,034	P 9,880,423

Deferred input VAT [see Note 25.1(b)] pertains to the unamortized input VAT from acquisition of capital assets required by the BIR to be amortized and reported for VAT reporting purposes over the useful lives of the assets or 60 months, whichever is shorter.

Security deposits are payments made to utility companies and lessors of office spaces upon execution of the service contracts. These payments will be refunded at the termination of the contract. As the utility services and lease contracts are expected to be renewed indefinitely, the present value of these financial assets cannot be determined and thus, are carried at cost. As such, the carrying amount of the security deposits is a reasonable approximation of its fair value (see Note 22.1).

Trademarks pertain to the capitalized costs of application and registration with the Intellectual Property Office and Bureau of Product Standards of the Company's logo or brand emblems used as identifying markers of the Company's products. The carrying values of trademarks were presented net of accumulated amortization amounting to P0.2 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

11. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

The composition of this account is shown below.

	Notes	2015	2014
Current:			
Trade payables	17.2	**P 101,830,654**	P 125,707,441
Advances from customers		**10,510,209**	7,220,725
Accrued expenses		**2,301,057**	5,596,217
Mortgage payable		**1,787,080**	2,477,398
Trust receipt payables	7	**-**	30,295,918
Others		**2,720,897**	3,227,986
		119,149,897	174,525,685
Non-current –			
Mortgage payable		**1,797,401**	3,634,620
		P 120,947,298	P 178,160,305

Advances from customers pertain to advance payments received from customers to guarantee purchases of goods ordered from the Company. Upon delivery of goods ordered by the customer, the Company will set-off these advances to the total amount of due from customer.

Accrued expenses are liabilities arising from unpaid salaries, interest, utilities and other operating expenses.

In 2014, the Company entered into car loan agreements with local banks for the acquisition of certain transportation equipment and motor vehicles, which are then mortgaged to the banks. The car loans bear fixed annual effective interest which ranges from 9.95% to 12.75% and have terms of five years payable monthly. The related outstanding balances are presented as Mortgage payable under the Trade and Other Payables account in the statements of financial position. No similar transaction occurred in 2015.

Interest expense related to the mortgage payable amounted to P0.4 million, P0.5 million and P0.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and is shown as part of Finance Costs in the statements of profit or loss.

The trust receipt payables are payable within six months, which bear an interest of 4.25% per annum. Interest expense related to the trust receipt payables amounted to P0.4 million and P0.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and is shown as part of Finance Costs in the statements of profit or loss.

Others include withholding taxes, government insurance and retention commissions payable withheld by the Company from its commission agents as security bond for any unliquidated cash advances.

12. INTEREST-BEARING LOANS

In 2014, the Company obtained certain bank loan totalling P68.8 million which is supported by the executed, unsecured, short-term promissory notes with a local bank for additional operating capital requirements and the financing of certain construction projects (see Note 9). This bank loan is payable within six months and bears an interest of 4.25% per annum. Portion of the bank loan obtained amounting P21.1 million were specifically earmarked for the construction projects. The related capitalized borrowing cost in 2015 and 2014 amounted to P0.3 million and P0.1 million, respectively, which formed part of construction in progress account (see Note 9). These loans are under joint and solidary signature guaranty of the major stockholders and corporate officers of the Company (see Note 17.8). This has been fully settled in 2015.

Interest expense incurred related to interest-bearing loans, excluding capitalized borrowing cost, amounted to P1.9 million and P0.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and are shown as part of Finance Costs account in the statements of profit or loss.

13. COST OF GOODS SOLD

The details of cost of goods sold are shown below.

	Notes	2015	2014	2013
Finished goods at beginning of year	7	**P 153,794,162**	P 90,130,860	P 69,238,179
Cost of goods manufactured:				
Raw materials at beginning of year	7	**136,701,929**	86,038,846	78,802,884
Net purchases during the year		**720,107,109**	682,773,490	588,110,904
Direct labor	15.1	**14,197,565**	10,472,285	12,530,563
Manufacturing overhead	15.1	**63,193,526**	60,511,532	56,013,736
Raw materials at end of year	7	**(121,549,518)**	(136,701,929)	(86,038,846)
		812,650,611	703,094,224	649,419,241
Finished goods at end of year	7	**(171,213,640)**	(153,794,162)	(90,130,860)
		P 795,231,133	P 639,430,922	P 628,526,560

14. OPERATING EXPENSES BY NATURE

The details of operating expenses by nature are shown below.

	Notes	2015	2014	2013
Materials used in production		**P735,259,520**	P 632,110,407	P 580,874,942
Salaries and employee benefits	15	**61,614,934**	53,461,356	59,234,255
Utilities		**30,462,170**	32,330,542	33,524,552
Depreciation and amortization	9, 10	**24,536,438**	22,033,067	20,408,837
Outside services		**19,293,119**	15,101,203	6,753,084
Changes in finished goods		**(17,419,478)**	(63,663,302)	(20,892,681)
Transportation and travel		**13,104,387**	14,797,314	11,480,893
Advertising and promotions		**10,251,775**	9,885,400	7,281,663
Supplies		**7,325,247**	7,399,334	1,523,892
Repairs and maintenance	9	**6,733,252**	4,920,368	4,731,562
Taxes and licenses	25.1(f)	**6,056,315**	6,185,745	6,732,894
Delivery		**5,294,536**	2,452,255	2,021,244
Representation		**4,248,636**	4,096,148	3,981,491
Professional fees		**2,341,797**	2,336,150	2,776,575
Rentals	17.5, 20.1	**1,653,757**	1,375,607	1,069,365
Insurance		**1,180,655**	1,243,002	1,292,983
Miscellaneous		**10,029,249**	9,325,015	9,592,574
		P921,966,309	P 755,389,611	P 732,388,125

These expenses are classified in the statements of profit or loss as follows:

	Note	**2015**	2014	2013
Cost of goods sold	13	**P 795,231,133**	P 639,430,922	P 628,526,560
Other operating expenses		**126,735,176**	115,958,689	103,861,565
		P 921,966,309	P 755,389,611	P 732,388,125

15. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

15.1 Salaries and Employee Benefits

Details of salaries and employee benefits are presented below.

	Note	**2015**	2014	2013
Short-term employee benefits		**P 58,766,504**	P 52,016,420	P 56,998,912
Post-employment defined benefit	15.2	**2,848,430**	1,444,936	2,235,343
		P 61,614,934	P 53,461,356	P 59,234,255

Salaries and employee benefits are allocated in the statements of profit or loss as follows:

	Notes	**2015**	2014	2013
Cost of goods sold	13	**P 16,047,006**	P 11,409,366	P 14,063,828
Other operating expenses		**45,567,928**	42,051,990	45,170,427
	14	**P 61,614,934**	P 53,461,356	P 59,234,255

15.2 Post-employment Defined Benefit Plan

(a) Characteristics of Post-employment Defined Benefit Plan

The Company maintains a tax-qualified, partially funded and non-contributory post-employment defined benefit plan covering all regular full-time employees. The Company conforms with the minimum regulatory benefit of Republic Act 7641, *Retirement Pay Law,* which is of a defined benefit type and provides for a lump sum retirement benefit equal to 22.5-day pay for every year of credited service. The normal retirement age is 60 with a minimum of five years of credited service.

(b) Explanation of Amounts Presented in the Financial Statements

Actuarial valuations are made annually to update the retirement benefit costs and the amount of contributions. All amounts presented in the succeeding page are based on the actuarial valuation report obtained from an independent actuary in 2015 and 2014.

The amounts of post-employment defined benefit obligation recognized in the statements of financial position are determined as follows:

	2015	2014
Present value of the obligation	P 31,146,773	P 24,710,567
Fair value of plan assets	(24,869,277)	(20,737,103)
	P 6,277,496	P 3,973,464

The movements in the present value of the post-employment defined benefit obligation recognized in the books are as follows:

	2015	2014
Balance at beginning of year	P 24,710,567	P 21,649,741
Current service cost	2,848,430	1,444,936
Interest cost	1,257,768	852,459
Benefits paid	(927,692)	(293,423)
Remeasurement – actuarial losses (gains) arising from:		
Experience adjustments	(514,038)	782,538
Changes in financial assumptions	3,771,738	274,316
Balance at end of year	P 31,146,773	P 24,710,567

The movements in the fair value of plan assets are presented below.

	2015	2014
Balance at beginning of year	P 20,737,103	P 16,805,765
Contributions to the plan	3,838,765	3,838,765
Interest income	1,129,605	655,950
Benefits paid	(927,692)	(293,423)
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	91,496	(269,954)
Balance at end of year	P 24,869,277	P 20,737,103

The composition of the fair value of plan assets at the end of the reporting period by category and risk characteristics is shown below.

	2015	2014
Cash and cash equivalents	P 2,728,160	P 13,547,860
Debt securities:		
Philippine government bonds	17,871,062	3,852,821
Corporate bonds (rated AA and above)	1,773,179	1,500,572
	19,644,241	5,353,393
Unit investment trust funds (UITF)	581,941	491,742
Others	1,941,935	1,345,108
	P 24,896,277	P 20,738,103

Others comprise of accrued interest and other receivables.

The fair values of the above UITF and debt securities are determined based on quoted market prices in active markets (classified as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy).

Plan assets do not comprise any of the Company's own financial instruments.

The components of amounts recognized in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income in respect of the defined benefit post-employment plan are as follows:

	2015	2014	2013
Recognized in profit or loss:			
Current service cost	**P 2,848,430**	P 1,444,936	P 1,945,229
Net interest expense	**128,163**	196,509	628,717
Past service cost	**-**	-	290,114
	P 2,976,593	P 1,641,445	P 2,864,060
Recognized in other comprehensive income –			
Actuarial losses (gains) arising from:			
Experience adjustments	**(P 514,038)**	P 782,538	(P 4,814,363)
Changes in financial assumptions	**3,771,738**	274,316	480,399
Return on plan assets	**(91,496)**	269,954	(426,037)
	P 3,166,204	P 1,326,808	(P 4,760,001)

Current service and past service costs are included as part of Salaries and employee benefits under Cost of Goods Sold and Other Operating Expenses account in the statements of profit or loss (see Notes 13 and 14).

The net interest expense is included as part of Finance Costs account in the statements of profit or loss.

Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income were included within items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

In determining the amounts of the post-employment benefit obligation, the following significant assumptions were used:

	2015	2014	2013
Discount rate	**4.63%**	5.09%	5.25%
Salary increase rate	**6.41%**	5.00%	5.00%

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are based on published statistics and mortality tables. The average remaining working lives of an individual retiring at the age of 60 is 27.8 years. These assumptions were developed by management with the assistance of an independent actuary. Discount factors are determined close to the end of each reporting period by reference to the interest rates of a zero coupon government bond, with terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the post-employment obligation. Other assumptions are based on current actuarial benchmarks and management's historical experience.

(c) Risks Associated with the Retirement Plan

The plan exposes the Company to actuarial risks such as investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

(i) Investment and Interest Risks

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to market yields of government bonds. Generally, a decrease in the interest rate of a reference government bonds will increase the plan obligation. However, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's investments in debt securities and if the return on plan asset falls below this rate, it will create a deficit in the plan.

(ii) Longevity and Salary Risks

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of the plan participants both during and after their employment and to their future salaries. Consequently, increases in the life expectancy and salary of the plan participants will result in an increase in the plan obligation.

(d) Other Information

The information on the sensitivity analysis for certain significant actuarial assumptions, the Company's asset-liability matching strategy, and the timing and uncertainty of future cash flows related to the post-employment defined benefit plan are described below.

(i) Sensitivity Analysis

The following table summarizes the effects of changes in the significant actuarial assumptions used in the determination of the post-employment defined benefit obligation as of December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	Impact on Post-Employment Defined Benefit Obligation		
	Change in Assumption	Increase in Assumption	Decrease in Assumption
December 31, 2015			
Discount rate	**+/- 1.0%**	**(P 2,358,528)**	**P 2,966,209**
Salary growth rate	**+/- 1.0%**	**2,640,298**	**(2,145,142)**
December 31, 2014			
Discount rate	+/- 1.0%	(P 1,579,886)	P 1,935,502
Salary growth rate	+/- 1.0%	1,706,078	(1,411,714)
December 31, 2013			
Discount rate	+/- 1.0%	(P 1,550,529)	P 1,884,270
Salary growth rate	+/- 1.0%	1,680,326	(1,405,816)

The sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. This analysis may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation recognized in the statements of financial position.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous years.

(ii) Asset-liability Matching Strategies

The retirement plan trustee has no specific matching strategy between the plan assets and the plan liabilities.

A large portion of the plan assets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 consists of debt securities and readily available cash and cash equivalents, pending placement in investments with balanced risks and rewards optimization.

There has been no change in the Company's strategies to manage its risks from previous periods.

(iii) Funding Arrangements and Expected Contributions

The Company has yet to decide the amount of contribution to the retirement plan for the succeeding year.

The Company is not required to pre-fund the future defined benefits payable under the plan assets before they become due. For this reason, the amount and timing of contributions to the plan assets are at the Company's discretion. However, in the event a benefit claim arises and the plan assets are insufficient to pay the claim, the shortfall will be due, demandable and payable from the Company to the plan assets.

The maturity profile of undiscounted expected benefit payments from the plan follows:

	2015	2014
Within one year	**P 14,870,276**	P 7,309,955
More than one year to five years	**7,740,430**	11,010,650
More than five years to ten years	**2,860,191**	5,370,081
	P 25,470,897	P 23,690,686

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is 12.20 years.

16. CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXES

The components of tax expense as reported in profit or loss and other comprehensive income follow:

	2015	2014	2013
Reported in profit or loss:			
Current tax expense:			
Regular corporate income tax (RCIT) at 30%	**P 44,898,463**	P 28,476,310	P 20,760,471
Final tax at 20% and 7.5%	**19,965**	72,370	241,288
	44,918,428	28,548,680	21,001,759
Deferred tax expense (income) relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	**1,286,628**	(207,028)	322,943
	P 46,205,056	P 28,341,652	P 21,324,702
Reported in other comprehensive income –			
Deferred tax expense relating to revaluation increment on land and remeasurements of post-employment defined benefit plan	**P 666,839**	P 1,068,958	P 1,428,000

A reconciliation of tax on pretax profit computed at the applicable statutory rates to tax expense reported in profit or loss follows:

	2015	2014	2013
Tax on pretax profit at 30%	**P 43,905,610**	P 28,116,593	P 21,321,794
Adjustment for income subjected to lower tax rates	**(23,690)**	(52,912)	(140,636)
Tax effects of non-deductible expenses	**2,323,136**	277,971	143,544
Tax expense reported in profit or loss	**P 46,205,056**	P 28,341,652	P 21,324,702

The net deferred tax liabilities relate to the following as of December 31:

	Statements of Financial Position	
	2015	2014
Deferred tax assets:		
Post-employment defined benefit obligation	**P 1,883,249**	P 1,192,039
Impairment loss on trade and other receivables	**2,259,718**	2,326,019
Unamortized past service cost	**2,477,601**	2,525,460
Unrealized foreign currency losses – net	**-**	164,697
	6,620,568	6,208,215
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Revaluation reserve on property, plant and equipment	**(15,218,162)**	(13,601,462)
Unrealized foreign currency gains – net	**(749,119)**	-
	(15,967,281)	(13,601,642)
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities	**(P 9,346,713)**	(P 7,393,247)

	Statements of Comprehensive Income					
	Profit or Loss			Other Comprehensive Income		
	2015	2014	2013	**2015**	2014	2013
Deferred tax assets:						
Post-employment defined benefit obligation	**P 258,652**	P 659,196	P 1,654,337	**(P 949,861)**	(P 398,042)	P 1,428,000
Impairment loss in trade and other receivables	**66,301**	(6,229)	55,800	**-**	-	-
Unamortized past service cost	**47,859**	(402,900)	(1,507,431)	**-**	-	-
	372,812	250,067	202,706	**(949,861)**	(398,042)	1,428,000
Deferred tax liabilities:						
Revaluation reserve on property, plant and equipment	**-**	-	-	**1,616,700**	1,467,000	-
Unrealized foreign currency gains (losses) – net	**913,816**	(457,095)	120,237	**-**	-	-
Deferred Tax Expense (Income)	**P 1,286,628**	(P 207,028)	P 322,943	**P 666,839**	P 1,068,958	P 1,428,000

The Company is subject to the minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) which is computed at 2% of gross income, as defined under the tax regulations, or RCIT, whichever is higher. No MCIT was accrued for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 as the RCIT was higher than MCIT in those years.

In 2015, 2014 and 2013, the Company claimed itemized deductions in computing for its income tax due.

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company's related parties include entities under common ownership, stockholders and key management personnel as described below.

The summary of the Company's transactions with its related parties for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 and the outstanding balances as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		Amounts of Transactions		
	Notes	**2015**	2014	2013
Related Parties Under Common Ownership:				
Sale of goods	17.1	**P 31,630,201**	P 22,597,352	P 28,673,341
Purchase of goods and services	17.2	**38,677,734**	33,029,044	30,012,196
Advances granted	17.3	**6,000,000**	6,000,000	5,858,472
Rent expense	17.5	**1,359,595**	654,200	685,580
Security deposit	17.5	**30,100**	47,315	-
Sale of property, plant and equipment	8	**-**	2,884,707	-
Other receivables	17.6	**-**	176,910	-
Stockholders –				
Loan guarantee	17.8	**-**	68,800,000	-
Key Management Personnel –				
Compensation	17.7	**27,814,738**	24,348,833	23,257,487

	Note	Outstanding Balances 2015	2014
Related Parties Under Common Ownership:			
Sale of goods	17.1	**P 9,138,498**	P 8,309,511
Purchase of goods and services	17.2	**3,358,816**	4,284,191
Advances granted	17.3	**30,800,000**	24,800,000
Security deposit	17.5	**207,915**	177,815
Other receivables	17.6	**35,382**	176,910
Stockholders:			
Loan guarantee	17.8	**-**	68,800,000
Advances obtained	17.4	**46,057**	46,057

None of the Company's outstanding balances with related parties has indications of impairment; hence, no impairment losses were recognized in both years.

17.1 Sale of Goods

The Company sells finished goods to related parties under common ownership. Goods are sold on the basis of the price lists in force and terms that would be available to non-related parties. The outstanding receivables from sale of goods, which are generally noninterest-bearing, unsecured and settled through cash within three to six months, are presented as part of Trade receivables under the Trade and Other Receivables account in the statements of financial position (see Note 6).

17.2 Purchase of Goods and Services

Goods and services are purchased on the basis of the price lists in force with non-related parties. The related outstanding payables for goods and services purchased in 2015 and 2014 are presented as part of Trade payables under the Trade and Other Payables account in the statements of financial position (see Note 11). The outstanding payables from purchase of goods and services are generally noninterest-bearing, unsecured and settled through cash within three months.

The Company also acquires the services of Husky Plastics Corporation (Husky), a related party under common ownership, for the conversion of its pipe fittings. The Company provides its own raw materials to Husky for processing into finished goods. Once the processing is completed, the Company records the amount paid for the services of Husky as part of the finished goods based on the billings received. The basis of the price charged to the Company is in line with Husky's prevailing market rates.

17.3 Advances to Related Parties

The Company grants unsecured, noninterest-bearing advances to its related parties under common ownership. Included in this account are advances made for the purpose of a future land acquisition. These advances are noninterest-bearing, unsecured and repayable in cash, and are presented as Advances to related parties under Trade and Other Receivables account in the statements of financial position (see Note 6).

17.4 Advances from Stockholders

The Company obtains unsecured and noninterest-bearing advances from certain stockholders for working capital requirements. In 2012, the Company reclassified portion of these Advances from Stockholders amounting to P342.8 million to Amount for Future Stock Subscription (see Note 18.1) in connection with the Company's debt to equity conversion which was executed and approved by the SEC in 2013.

17.5 Lease of Properties

The Company entered into operating lease agreements with a related party under common ownership covering its office spaces with lease terms of two and ten years. Rental expense related to this transaction is shown as part of Rentals under Other Operating Expenses account in the statements of profit or loss (see Note 14). There are no unpaid rentals as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

The related deposit as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, which is refundable at the termination of the lease term, is presented as part of Security Deposits under Other Non-current Assets account in the statements of financial position (see Note 10).

17.6 Other Receivables

Other receivables represent unsecured, noninterest-bearing advances for miscellaneous business-related expenditures that are presented as part of Other receivables under Trade and Other Receivables account in the statements of financial position (see Note 6).

17.7 Key Management Personnel Compensation

The total compensation of key management personnel, which include all managers and executives, is shown below.

	2015	2014	2013
Short-term benefits	**P 25,700,843**	P 23,720,015	P 22,493,721
Post-employment defined benefits	**2,113,895**	628,818	763,766
	P 27,814,738	P 24,348,833	P 23,257,487

17.8 Loan Guarantee

In 2014, the stockholders guaranteed the Company's loan from a local bank amounting to P68.8 million (see Note 12).

18. EQUITY

18.1 Capital Stock

Capital stock consists of:

	Shares		Amount	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
Common shares – P1 par value				
Authorized	**1,300,000,000**	1,300,000,000	**P1,300,000,000**	P 1,300,000,000
Issued and outstanding:				
Balance at beginning of year	**472,800,000**	352,800,000	**472,800,000**	352,800,000
Stock dividends	**-**	120,000,000	**-**	120,000,000
Issued during the year	**158,000,000**	-	**158,000,000**	-
Balance at end of year	**630,800,000**	472,800,000	**P 630,800,000**	P 472,800,000

On October 17, 2012, the BOD approved the increase in the Company's authorized capital stock from P10.0 million divided into 100,000 common shares with par value of P100 per share to P1,300.0 million divided into 1,300.0 million common shares with the par value of P1 per share. The payment for the subscription of the increase in authorized capital stock was made by way of conversion of the Company's Amount for Future Stock Subscription to Equity (see Note 17.4). The application for increase in authorized capital stock and conversion of the Amount for Future Stock Subscription to equity was approved by the SEC on January 25, 2013. In 2013, the balance of Amount for Future Stock Subscription was transferred to Capital Stock account upon issuance of the shares of stocks.

On April 27, 2015, the Company was listed with the PSE with 158,000,000 new additional common shares with offer price of P1.41 per share and 472,800,000 existing common shares with par value of P1.00 per share. The listing was approved by the SEC on April 7, 2015. As of December 31, 2015, the Company's number of shares registered totaled 630,800,000 with par value of P1.00 per share and closed at a price of P2.35. The total number of stockholders is 19 as of December 31, 2015.

18.2 Additional Paid-in Capital

Additional paid-in capital consists of P52.3 million from the initial public offering in 2015, net of P12.5 million stock issuance costs incurred such as underwriting fees and commissions, taxes and filing fees.

18.3 Retained Earnings

On January 16, 2015, the Company's BOD approved the declaration of cash dividend amounting to P25.0 million or P0.05 per share to stockholders of record as of January 16, 2015, on which P12.5 million was paid on January 30, 2015, while the remaining P12.5 million was paid on February 25, 2015.

On September 5, 2014, the Company's BOD and stockholders approved the declaration of stock dividends equivalent to 34.01% of the total issued and outstanding shares of stock amounting to P120.0 million (P1.0 par value). The stock dividends were distributed on November 6, 2014.

On May 27, 2014, the Company's BOD approved the release of the appropriation originally intended for construction of the Company's new factory building and for purchase of machineries for new product lines amounting to P40.0 million.

On March 4, 2014, the Company's BOD approved the declaration of cash dividend amounting to P7.0 million or P0.02 per share which was paid on May 30, 2014 to stockholders of record as of March 31, 2014. Similarly, on May 16, 2013, the Company's BOD approved the declaration of cash dividend amounting to P7.0 million or P0.02 per share payable on May 31, 2013 to stockholders of record as of May 16, 2013. On December 9, 2013, the Company declared another cash dividend amounting to P5.0 million or P.01 per share payable on December 19, 2013 to stockholders of record as of November 30, 2013.

19. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic EPS is computed as follows:

	2015	2014	2013
Net profit	**P 100,146,977**	P 65,380,323	P 49,747,945
Divided by weighted average number of outstanding common shares*	**578,133,333**	472,800,000	453,755,556
Basic and diluted earnings per share	**P 0.17**	P 0.14	P 0.11

* *After giving retroactive effect to the stock dividends declared (see Note 18.3).*

The Company does not have dilutive potential common shares outstanding as of December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013; hence, diluted EPS is equal to the basic EPS.

20. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The following are the significant commitments and contingencies involving the Company:

20.1 Operating Lease Commitments – Company as Lessee

The Company is a lessee under non-cancellable operating leases covering its warehouse and office spaces. The lease for warehouse has a term of two years and includes annual escalation rate of 5.00%, while the leases for office space have terms of five to ten years with escalation rates ranging from 5.00% to 10.00%. All leases have renewal options. The following is the future minimum lease payments under these non-cancellable operating leases as of December 31:

	2015	2014	2013
Within one year	**P 1,640,092**	P 999,732	P 898,554
After one year but not more than five years	**2,557,860**	1,736,831	2,736,563
	P 4,197,952	P 2,736,563	P 3,635,117

Rental expense for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 amounted to P1.7 million, P1.4 million and P1.0 million, respectively (see Note 14).

20.2 Unused Credit Lines

The Company had P320.0 million and P161.2 million of unused credit lines of the approved Omnibus Line of Credit from a local bank granted as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

20.3 Others

There are other commitments and contingent liabilities that arise in the normal course of the Company's operations which are not reflected in the financial statements. As of December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, management and its legal counsel are of the opinion that losses, if any, from these items will not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

21. RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks in relation to financial instruments. The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities by category are summarized in Note 22. The main types of risks are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's risk management is coordinated by its BOD, and focuses on actively securing the Company's closely short-to-medium term cash flows by minimizing the exposure to financial markets.

The Company does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes nor does it write options. The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed to are described below.

21.1 Market Risk

The Company is exposed to market risk through its use of financial instruments and specifically to foreign currency risk and interest rate risk which result from both its operating, investing and financing activities.

(a) Foreign Currency Risk

Most of the Company's transactions are carried out in Philippine pesos, its functional currency. Exposures to currency exchange rates arise from the Company's overseas sales and purchases, which are primarily denominated in US dollars. The Company also holds US dollar-denominated cash and cash equivalents.

To mitigate the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk, non-Philippine peso cash flows are monitored.

Foreign currency-denominated financial assets and liabilities, translated into Philippine pesos at the closing rate follow:

	2015	2014
Financial assets	**P 87,755,501**	P 42,455,324
Financial liabilities	**(21,799,628)**	(4,432,451)
Net exposure	**P 65,956,379**	P 38,022,873

The sensitivity of the Company's profit before tax is based on the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in U.S. dollars and the U.S. dollar – Philippine peso exchange rate. It assumes a +/- 10.42% and +/- 11.56% change of the Philippine peso/ U.S. dollar exchange rate for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. These percentages have been determined based on the average market volatility in exchange rates, using standard deviation, in the previous 12 months at a 99% confidence level. The sensitivity analysis is based on the Company's foreign currency financial instruments held at the end of each reporting period.

If the Philippine peso had strengthened against the U.S. dollar by 10.42% and 11.56% at December 31, 2015 and 2014, profit before tax for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 would have decreased further by P6.9 million and P4.4 million, respectively. Conversely, if the Philippine peso has weakened against the U.S. dollar by the same percentages at December 31, 2015 and 2014, profit before tax for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 would have increased by the same amounts.

Exposures to foreign exchange rates vary during the period depending on the volume of foreign currency denominated transactions. Nonetheless, the analysis above is considered to be representative of the Company's currency risk.

(b) Interest Rate Risk

The Company's policy is to minimize interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. Long-term borrowings are therefore usually made at fixed rates. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates through its cash and cash equivalents, which are subject to variable interest rates (see Note 5). All other financial assets and liabilities have fixed rates. The table below illustrates the sensitivity of the Company's profit before tax and equity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates of +/- 0.69% and +/- 1.24% in 2015 and 2014, respectively. These changes are considered to be reasonably possible based on observation of current market conditions. The calculations are based on a change in the average market interest rate for each period, and the financial instruments held at the end of each reporting period that are sensitive to changes in interest rates. All other variables are held constant.

	Increase		**Decrease**	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
	0.69%	1.24%	**0.69%**	1.24%
Effect in profit before tax	**P 815,929**	P 11,983	**(P 815,929)**	(P 11,983)
Effect in equity	**652,743**	9,586	**(652,743)**	(9,586)

21.2 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty may fail to discharge an obligation to the Company. The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties, identified either individually or by group, and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. The Company's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counterparties.

The maximum credit risk exposure of financial assets is the carrying amount of the financial assets as shown in the statements of financial position (or in the detailed analysis provided in the notes to financial statements), as summarized below.

	Notes	2015	2014
Cash and cash equivalents	5	**P 118,822,778**	P 34,317,966
Trade and other receivables - net (except Advances to suppliers and contractors)	6	**228,936,267**	186,326,390
Security deposits	10	**5,112,280**	3,042,695
		P 352,871,325	P 223,687,051

None of the financial assets are secured by collateral or other credit enhancements except for cash and cash equivalents and certain trade receivables with entrusted and on hand post-dated checks issued by the customers (see Note 6). Bank deposits are only maintained with reputable financial institutions, as a matter of Company policy. Cash in banks are insured by the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation up to a maximum coverage of P500 thousand per depositor per banking institution.

The credit risk with respect to trade and other receivable is not concentrated to any single counterparty as these are due from various customers located in a widely dispersed geographical area but generally within the Philippines.

Management assessed that the past due trade and other receivables over 120 days but less than one year amounting to P1.5 million and P0.7 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, are not impaired as of those dates.

21.3 Liquidity Risk

The Company manages its liquidity needs by carefully monitoring scheduled debt servicing payments, if any, for long-term financial liabilities as well as cash outflows due in a day-to-day business. Liquidity needs are monitored in various time bands, on a day-to-day and week-to-week basis, as well as on the basis of a rolling 30-day projection. Long-term liquidity needs for a six-month and one-year period are identified monthly.

The Company maintains cash to meet its liquidity requirements for up to 60-day periods. Excess cash is invested in short-term placements. Funding for long-term liquidity needs is additionally secured by an adequate amount of committed credit facilities (see Note 20.2).

As at December 31, the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities which are presented below.

	2015		
	Current		Non-current
	Within Six Months	Six to 12 Months	One to Five Years
Trade and other payables (except Advances from customers and tax-related payables)	P 117,217,318	P 950,860	P 1,833,159
Advances from stockholders	-	-	46,057
	P 117,217,318	**P 950,860**	**P 1,879,216**

This compares to the maturity of the Company's financial liabilities as of December 31 as follows:

	2014		
	Current		Non-current
	Within Six Months	Six to 12 Months	One to Five Years
Trade and other payables (except Advances from customers and tax-related payables)	P 165,302,834	P 1,297,230	P 3,891,085
Interest-bearing loans	69,366,906	-	-
Advances from stockholders	-	-	46,057
	P 234,669,740	P 1,297,230	P 3,937,142

The contractual maturities reflect the gross cash flows, which may differ from the carrying values of the liabilities at the end of the reporting periods.

22. CATEGORIES AND OFFSETTING FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

22.1 Carrying Amounts and Fair Values by Category

The carrying amounts and fair values of the categories of financial assets and financial liabilities presented in the statements of financial position at amortized cost are shown below (see Note 23.2).

		2015		2014	
	Notes	Carrying Values	Fair Values	Carrying Values	Fair Values
Financial assets –					
Loans and receivables					
Cash and cash equivalents	5	**P 118,822,778**	**P 118,822,778**	P 34,317,966	P 34,317,966
Trade and other receivables (except Advances to suppliers and contractors)	6	**228,936,267**	**228,936,267**	186,326,390	186,326,390
Security deposits	10	**5,112,280**	**5,112,280**	3,042,695	3,042,695
		P 352,871,325	**P 352,871,325**	P 223,687,051	P 223,687,051
Financial liabilities –					
At amortized cost					
Trade and other payables (except Advances from customers and tax-related payables)	11	**P 119,683,743**	**P 119,683,743**	P 169,168,086	P 169,168,086
Interest-bearing loans	12	**-**	**-**	68,800,000	68,800,000
Advances from stockholders	17.4	**46,057**	**46,057**	46,057	46,057
		P 119,729,800	**P 119,729,800**	P 238,014,143	P 238,014,143

See Notes 2.4 and 2.9 for a description of the accounting policies for each category of financial instruments. A description of the Company's risk management objectives and policies for financial instruments is provided in Note 21.

22.2 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The Company's interest-bearing loans presented in the 2014 statement of financial position at gross amounts are covered by enforceable master netting arrangements and similar arrangements as of December 31, 2014:

	Note	Gross Amounts	Related Amount Not Set-off (Cash in Bank)	Net Amount
Interest-bearing loans	11	P 68,800,000	(P 26,308,381)	P 42,491,619

As of December 31, 2015, the Company has no outstanding interest-bearing loans.

For financial assets and financial liabilities subject to enforceable master netting agreements or similar arrangements above, each agreement between the Company and counterparties (i.e., related parties including subsidiaries and associates) allows for net settlement of the relevant financial assets and liabilities when both elect to settle on a net basis (see Note 21). In the absence of such an election, financial assets and liabilities will be settled on a gross basis; however, each party to the master netting agreement or similar agreement will have the option to settle all such amounts on a net basis in the event of default of the other party.

By default, the Company does not elect to settle financial assets and financial liabilities with counterparties through offsetting. Gross settlement is generally practiced.

23. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS AND DISCLOSURES

23.1 Fair Value Hierarchy

In accordance with PFRS 13, the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities and non-financial assets which are measured at fair value on a recurring or non-recurring basis and those assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed in accordance with other relevant PFRS, are categorized into three levels based on the significance of inputs used to measure the fair value. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that an entity can access at the measurement date;

- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and,

- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The level within the asset or liability is classified is determined based on the lowest level of significant input to the fair value measurement.

For purposes of determining the market value at Level 1, a market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

For investments which do not have quoted market price, the fair value is determined by using generally acceptable pricing models and valuation techniques or by reference to the current market of another instrument which is substantially the same after taking into account the related credit risk of counterparties, or is calculated based on the expected cash flows of the underlying net asset base of the instrument.

When the Company uses valuation technique, it maximizes the use of observable market data where it is available and relies as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to determine the fair value of an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2. Otherwise, it is included in Level 3.

The Company has no financial assets or financial liabilities measured at fair values.

23.2 Financial Instruments Measured at Amortized Cost for which Fair Value is Disclosed

The table below summarizes the fair value hierarchy of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities which are not measured at fair value in the statements of financial position but for which fair value is disclosed (see Note 22.1).

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2015				
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	P118,822,778	P -	P -	P 118,822,778
Trade and other receivables	-	-	228,936,267	228,936,267
Security deposits	-	-	5,112,280	5,112,280
	P118,822,778	**P -**	**P234,048,547**	**P 352,871,325**
Financial liabilities:				
Trade and other payables	P -	P -	P 119,683,743	P 119,683,743
Advances from stockholders	-	-	46,057	46,057
	P -	**P -**	**P 119,729,800**	**P119,729,800**
December 31, 2014				
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	P 34,317,966	P -	P -	P 34,317,966
Trade and other receivables	-	-	186,326,390	186,326,390
Security deposits	-	-	3,042,695	3,042,695
	P 34,317,966	P -	P 189,369,085	P 223,687,051
Financial liabilities:				
Trade and other payables	P -	P -	P 169,168,086	P 169,168,086
Interest-bearing loans	-	-	68,800,000	68,800,000
Advances from stockholders	-	-	46,057	46,057
	P -	P -	P 238,014,143	P238,014,143

23.3 Fair Value Measurement for Non-financial Assets

The fair value of the Company's land amounting to P83.6 million as of December 31, 2015 and P78.2 million as of December 31, 2014 is classified under Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. The Level 3 fair value of land was derived using market comparable approach that reflects recent transaction prices for similar properties in nearby locations, adjusted for key attributes such as property size, age, condition and accessibility of the land. The most significant input into this valuation approach is the price per square foot; hence, the higher the price per square foot, the higher the fair value.

There has been no change to the valuation techniques used by the Company during the year for its non-financial assets. Also, there were no transfers into or out of Level 3 fair value hierarchy in 2015 and 2014.

24. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Company's capital management objectives are to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurate with the level of risk.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity as presented in the statements of financial position. Capital for the reporting periods under review is summarized as follows:

	2015	2014	2013
Total liabilities	**P 150,111,755**	P 266,148,679	P 155,609,648
Total equity	**849,911,577**	562,889,419	502,024,862
Debt-to-equity ratio	**0.18 : 1.00**	0.47 : 1.00	0.31 : 1.00

There were no internally and externally imposed capital requirements to be complied with as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

25. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE BIR

Presented below is the supplementary information which is required by the BIR under its existing revenue regulations to be disclosed as part of the notes to financial statements. This supplementary information is not a required disclosure under PFRS.

25.1 Requirements Under Revenue Regulations (RR) 15-2010

The information on taxes, duties and license fees paid or accrued during the taxable year required under RR 15-2010 are as follows:

(a) Output VAT

In 2015, the Company declared output VAT as follows:

	Tax Base	Output VAT
Sale of goods:		
Taxable sales	P 705,037,865	P 84,604,544
Zero-rated sales	367,806,368	-
	P 1,072,844,233	P 84,604,544

The Company's zero-rated receipts from sale of goods were determined pursuant to Section 106 (A), *VAT on Sale of Goods or Properties*, of the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997.

(b) Input VAT

The movements in input VAT in 2015 are presented below.

Balance at beginning of year	P	43,256,679
Goods other than capital goods		53,283,214
VAT on importation of goods		30,449,394
Services lodged under other accounts		12,610,375
Capital goods subject to amortization		2,442,780
Capital goods not subject to amortization		206,523
Applied against output VAT*		(84,604,544)
Balance at end of year	P	57,644,421

* *Includes balance applied against output VAT for the fourth quarter of 2015.*

The outstanding balance of input VAT is presented under the Prepayment and Other Current Assets account in the 2015 statement of financial position (see Note 8).

Deferred input VAT amounting to P8,136,393 pertains to the unamortized input VAT on purchases of capital goods exceeding P1.0 million. Deferred input VAT is to be amortized and credited against output tax evenly over 60 months or the life of the asset, whichever is shorter. The outstanding balance is presented as part of Other Non-current Assets in the 2015 statement of financial position (see Note 10).

(c) Taxes on Importation

In 2015, the total landed cost of the Company's importations for use in business amounted to P289,770,695. This also includes customs duties and tariff fees totaling to P6,361,792 which are capitalized as part of the cost of the raw materials inventory and machineries, factory and other equipment.

(d) Excise Tax

The Company did not have any transactions in 2015 which are subject to excise tax.

(e) Documentary Stamp Tax

Documentary stamp taxes (DST) paid and accrued in 2015 is presented below.

Bank transactions	P	842,882
Loan instruments		294,002
Others		138,629
	P	1,275,513

(f) *Taxes and Licenses*

The composition of Taxes and Licenses account in 2015 is shown below.

	Note		
Registration and license fees		P	3,355,720
DST	25.1(e)		1,275,513
Real property tax			1,170,096
Deficiency tax			237,735
Residence tax			13,831
Miscellaneous			3,420
		P	6,056,315

The amount of Taxes and licences is presented as part of Other Operating Expenses account in the 2015 statement of profit or loss (see Note 14).

(g) *Withholding Taxes*

The details of total withholding taxes in 2015 are shown below.

Expanded	P	7,965,374
Compensation and benefits		7,740,222
Final tax on dividends		2,500,000
	P	18,205,596

(h) *Deficiency Tax Assessments*

In 2015, the Company was assessed for deficiency taxes on VAT, inclusive of the interest portion, totalling P295,492 for taxable year 2013. The tax assessment was fully settled in 2015.

As of December 31, 2015, the Company does not have any other final deficiency tax assessments from the BIR nor does it have tax cases outstanding or pending in courts or bodies outside of the BIR in any of the open taxable years.

25.2 Requirements Under RR 19-2011

RR 19-2011 requires schedules of taxable revenues and other non-operating income, cost of goods sold, and itemized deductions and other significant tax information to be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

The amounts of taxable revenues and income, and deductible costs and expenses presented below are based on relevant tax regulations issued by the BIR, hence, may not be the same as the amounts reflected in the 2015 statement of profit or loss.

(a) *Taxable Revenues*

The Company's taxable revenues from sale of goods for the year ended December 31, 2015 subject to regular tax rate amounted to P1,072,844,233.

(b) *Deductible Cost of Goods Sold*

Deductible cost of goods sold subject to the regular tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2015 comprises the following:

Finished goods at beginning of year	P 153,794,162
Cost of goods manufactured	812,650,611
Total goods available for sale	966,444,773
Finished goods at end of year	(171,213,640)
	P 795,231,133

(c) *Taxable Non-operating and Other Income*

The details of taxable non-operating and other income in 2015 which are subject to regular tax rate are shown below.

Realized foreign currency gains – net	P 2,670,893
Others	17,374
	P 2,688,267

(d) *Itemized Deductions*

The amounts of itemized deductions for the year ended December 31, 2015 are shown below.

Salaries and allowances	P 42,719,498
Outside services	13,305,776
Transportation and travel	12,360,126
Advertising and promotions	10,251,775
Depreciation and amortization	7,743,108
Taxes and licenses	5,271,774
Delivery expense	5,267,755
Representation and entertainment	4,237,382
Retirement benefit expense	3,998,294
Communication, light and water	3,279,216
Interest	2,752,689
Repairs and maintenance	2,573,004
Professional fees	2,341,797
Office supplies	1,923,002
Rentals	1,653,757
Insurance	1,153,628
Bad debts written-off	682,361
Miscellaneous	9,124,882
	P 130,639,824

CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORPORATION
List of Supplementary Information
December 31, 2015

Schedule	Content	Page No.
Schedules Required under Annex 68-E of the Securities Regulation Code Rule 68		
A	Financial Assets Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss Available-for-sale Financial Assets	1
B	Amounts Receivable from Directors, Officers, Employees, Related Parties, and Principal Stockholders (Other than Related Parties)	2
C	Amounts Receivable from Related Parties which are Eliminated during the Consolidation of Financial Statements	3
D	Intangible Assets - Other Assets	4
E	Long-term Debt	5
F	Indebtedness to Related Parties	6
G	Guarantees of Securities of Other Issuers	N/A
H	Capital Stock	7
Others Required Information		
	Reconciliation of Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration	8
	Schedule of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations Adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Financial Reporting Standards Council as of December 31, 2015	9 - 12
	Map Showing the Relationship Between the Company and its Related Entities	13
	Financial Ratios *	14 - 15

* *This is not covered by the accompanying Independent Auditors' Supplementary Opinion in accordance with SRC Rule 68 (Requirements Applicable for Listed Companies).*

CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Schedule A
Financial Assets - Fair Value Through Profit or Loss and Available for Sale
December 31, 2015

Name of Issuing Entity and Association of Each Issue	Number of Shares or Principal Amount of Bonds or Notes	Amount Shown in the Statement Financial Positon as of Reporting Period (i)	Valued Based on Market Quotation at End of Reporting Period	Income Received and Accrued (ii)
N/A				

CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Schedule B
Amounts Receivable from Directors, Officers, Employees,
Related Parties and Principal Stockholders (Other than Related Parties)
December 31, 2015
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

Name	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions	Deductions		Ending Balance		Balance at End of Period
			Amounts Collected	Written Off	Current	Non-current	
Husky Plastics Corp.	P -	P 461,847	P 461,847	P -	P -	P -	P -
Asean Timber Corp.	8,309,511	31,168,354	30,339,366	-	9,138,498	-	9,138,498
Total Accounts Receivables	P 8,309,511	P 31,630,201	P 30,801,214	P -	P 9,138,498	P -	P 9,138,498
Guiguinto Integrated Woods Industry Corp.	P 24,800,000	P 6,000,000	P -	P -	P 30,800,000	P -	P 30,800,000
Total Advances Granted	P 24,800,000	P 6,000,000	P -	P -	P 30,800,000	P -	P 30,800,000
Asean Timber Corp.	P 176,910	P -	P 141,528	P -	P 35,382	P -	P 35,382
Total Other Receivables	P 176,910	P -	P 141,528	P -	P 35,382	P -	P 35,382
Guiguinto Integrated Woods Industry Corp.	P 177,815	P 30,100	P -	P -	P -	P 207,915	P 207,915
Total Security Deposit	P 177,815	P 30,100	P -	P -	P -	P 207,915	P 207,915

CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Schedule C
Amounts Receivable from Related Parties which are Eliminated during the Consolidation of Financial Statements
December 31, 2015

Name and Designation of Debtor	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions	Deductions		Ending Balance		Balance at End of Period
			Amounts Collected	Written Off	Current	Non-current	
N/A							

CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Schedule D
Intangible Assets - Other Assets
December 31, 2015
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

Description (i)	Beginning Balance	Additions at Cost (ii)	Deduction			Ending Balance
			Charged to Cost and Expenses (iii)	Charged to Other Accounts	Other Changes Additions (Deductions)	
Trademarks	P 340,372	P 18,500	(P 41,599)	P -	P -	P 317,273

Supplementary information on Intangible Assets

Trademarks pertain to the capitalized costs of application and registration with the Intellectual Property Office and Bureau of Product Standards.

CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Schedule E
Long-Term Debt
December 31, 2015
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

Title of Issue and Type of Obligation	Amount Authorized by Indenture	Amount Shown Under Caption"Current Portion of Long-term Debt" in Related Statement of Financial Position	Amount Shown Under Caption"Long-Term Debt" in Related Statement of Financial Position
Car loans	P 3,584,481	P 1,787,080	P 1,797,401

Supplementary information on Long-term Debt

The Company entered into car loan agreements with local banks for the acquisition of certain transportation equipment and motor vehicles, which are then mortgaged to the banks.

CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Schedule F
Indebtedness to Related Parties
December 31, 2015
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

Name of Related Party	Balance at Beginning of Period	Balance at End of Period
Related parties under common ownership:		
Husky Plastics Corp.	P 3,392,020	P 3,272,917
Asean Timber Corp.	892,171	85,899
	P 4,284,191	P 3,358,816
Stockholder -		
Tita P. Villanueva	P 46,057	P 46,057

CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORPORATION

Schedule H

Capital Stock

December 31, 2015

Title of Issue	Number of Shares Authorized	Number of Shares Issued and Outstanding as Shown Under the Related Statement of Financial Postion Caption	Number of Shares Reserved for Options, Warrants, Coversion and Other Rights	Number of Shares Held By		
				Related Parties	Directors, Officers and Employees	Others
Common	630,800,000	630,800,000	-	398,000	331,577,999	298,824,001

CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORPORATION
KM. 33, MCARTHUR HIGHWAY
BO. TUKTUKAN, GUIGUINTO BULACAN
Reconciliation of Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration
For Year Ended December 31, 2015
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

Unappropriated Retained Earnings of the Company at Beginning of Year	P 58,003,420
Prior Periods' Outstanding Reconciling Item, net of tax	(6,208,215)
Unappropriated Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration at Beginning of Year, as Adjusted	51,795,205
Net Profit of the Company Realized during the Year	
Net profit per audited financial statements	100,146,977
Non-actual/unrealized income, net of tax	
Unrealized foreign currency gains - net	(3,046,053)
Other Transactions During the Year	
Cash dividends	(25,000,000)
Unappropriated Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration at End of Year	**P 123,896,129**

CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORPORATION

Schedule of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations
Adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the
Financial Reporting Standards Council as of December 31, 2015

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements		✓		
Conceptual Framework Phase A: Objectives and Qualitative Characteristics		✓		
Practice Statement Management Commentary			✓	
Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS)				
PFRS 1 (Revised)	First-time Adoption of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards	✓		
	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	✓		
	Amendment to PFRS 1: Government Loans	✓		
PFRS 2	Share-based Payment			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 2: Vesting Conditions and Cancellations			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 2: Group Cash-settled Share-based Payment Transactions			✓
PFRS 3 (Revised)	Business Combinations			✓
PFRS 4	Insurance Contracts			✓
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 4: Financial Guarantee Contracts			✓
PFRS 5	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations			✓
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	✓		
	Amendment to PFRS 7: Mandatory Effective Date of PFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures *(effective when PFRS 9 is first applied)*			✓
PFRS 8	Operating Segments	✓		
PFRS 9	Financial Instruments (2014)* *(effective January 1, 2018)*			✓
PFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements			✓
	Amendment to PFRS 10: Transition Guidance			✓
	Amendment to PFRS 10: Investment Entities			✓
	Amendment to PFRS 10: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture* *(effective date deferred indefinitely)*			✓
	Amendment to PFRS 10: Investment Entities – Applying the Consolidation Exception* *(effective January 1, 2016)*			✓
PFRS 11	Joint Arrangements			✓
	Amendment to PFRS 11: Transition Guidance			✓
	Amendment to PFRS 11: Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations* *(effective January 1, 2016)*			✓

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
PFRS 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities			✓
	Amendment to PFRS 12: Transition Guidance			✓
	Amendment to PFRS 12: Investment Entities			✓
	Amendment to PFRS 10: Investment Entities – Applying the Consolidation Exception* *(effective January 1, 2016)*			✓
PFRS 13	Fair Value Measurement	✓		
PFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts* *(effective January 1, 2016)*			✓
Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS)				
PAS 1 (Revised)	Presentation of Financial Statements	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 32 and PAS 1: Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation	✓		
	Amendment to PAS 1: Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income	✓		
	Amendment to PAS 1: Disclosure Initiative* *(effective January 1, 2016)*			✓
PAS 2	Inventories	✓		
PAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows	✓		
PAS 8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	✓		
PAS 10	Events After the End of the Reporting Period	✓		
PAS 11	Construction Contracts			✓
PAS 12	Income Taxes	✓		
	Amendment to PAS 12 - Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets	✓		
PAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment	✓		
	Amendment to PAS 16: Bearer Plants* *(effective January 1, 2016)*			✓
	Amendment to PAS 16: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization* *(effective January 1, 2016)*			✓
PAS 17	Leases	✓		
PAS 18	Revenue	✓		
PAS 19 (Revised)	Employee Benefits	✓		
	Amendment to PAS 19: Defined Benefit Plans - Employee Contributions	✓		
PAS 20	Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance			✓
PAS 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	✓		
	Amendment: Net Investment in a Foreign Operation	✓		
PAS 23 (Revised)	Borrowing Costs	✓		
PAS 24 (Revised)	Related Party Disclosures	✓		
PAS 26	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans			✓
PAS 27 (Revised)	Separate Financial Statements			✓
	Amendment to PAS 27: Investment Entities			✓
	Amendment to PAS 27: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements* *(effective January 1, 2016)*			✓
PAS 28 (Revised)	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures			✓
	Amendment to PFRS 10: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture* *(effective date deferred indefinitely)*			✓
	Amendment to PAS 28: Investment Entities - Applying the Consolidation Exception* *(effective January 1, 2016)*			✓
PAS 29	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies			✓
PAS 32	Financial Instruments: 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	✓		

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
PAS 36	Impairment of Assets	✓		
	Amendment to PAS 36: Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-financial Assets	✓		
PAS 37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	✓		
PAS 38	Intangible Assets	✓		
	Amendment to PAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization* *(effective January 1, 2016)*			✓
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	✓		
	Amendment to PAS 39: Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting	✓		
PAS 40	Investment Property			✓
PAS 41	Agriculture			✓
	Amendment to PAS 41: Bearer Plants* *(effective January 1, 2016)*			✓
Philippine Interpretations - International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC)				
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	PAS 19 - 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 and their Interaction**	✓		
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	✓		

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
Philippine Interpretations - Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC)				
SIC-7	Introduction of the Euro			✓
SIC-10	Government Assistance - No Specific Relation to Operating Activities			✓
SIC-13	Jointly Controlled Entities - Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers			✓
SIC-15	Operating Leases - Incentives	✓		
SIC-25	Income Taxes - Changes in the Tax Status of an Entity or its Shareholders**	✓		
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	✓		

* These standards will be effective for periods subsequent to 2015 and are not early adopted by the Company.

** These standards have been adopted in the preparation of financial statements but the Company has no significant transactions covered in both years presented.

CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORPORATION
MAP SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE COMPANY AND ITS RELATED ENTITIES
December 31, 2015

CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORPORATION

CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Schedule of Relevant Financial Ratios as Required
Under SRC Rule 68, as amended
For the Year Ended December 31, 2015
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

		Amount	Ratio
I.	**Current/liquidity ratios**		
	a. Current Ratio		
	Total Current Assets	P 732,098,166	5.52
	Total Current Liabilities	132,644,088	
	b. Quick Ratio		
	Cash and cash equivalents and Trade Receivables	372,074,122	2.81
	Total Current Liabilities	132,644,088	
II.	**Solvency ratios**		
	a. Solvency Ratio		
	(Earnings Before Interest and Taxes)	149,596,747	1.00
	Total Liabilities	150,111,755	
	b. Debt-to-Equity Ratio		
	Total Liabilities	150,111,755	0.18
	Total Equity	849,911,577	
III.	**Asset-to-equity ratio**		
	Total Assets	1,000,023,332	1.18
	Total Equity	849,911,577	
IV.	**Asset-to-liability ratio**		
	Total Assets	1,000,023,332	6.66
	Total Liabilities	150,111,755	
V.	**Interest Coverage Ratio**		
	(Earnings Before Interest and Taxes)	149,596,747	44.13
	Interest Expense	3,390,231	
VI.	**Profitability Ratios**		
	a. Gross Profit Margin		
	Gross Profit	277,613,100	0.26
	Revenues	1,072,844,233	
	b. Net Profit Margin		
	Net Profit	100,146,977	0.09
	Revenues	1,072,844,233	

CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Schedule of Relevant Financial Ratios as Required
Under SRC Rule 68, as amended
For the Year Ended December 31, 2015
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

c. Return on Equity

Net profit	P	100,146,977	0.14
Average Equity		706,405,498	

d. Return on Assets

Net profit	100,146,977	0.11
Average Assets	914,535,715	

VII. Market Ratios

a. Book Value per Share Attributable to
Owners of Parent Company

Total Equity	849,911,577	1.35
Outstanding Shares	630,800,000	

b. Earnings per Share Attributable to
Owners of Parent Company

Net Profit	100,146,977	0.18
Average Outstanding Shares	551,800,000	

104042016000366

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SECBuilding,EDSA,Greenhills,MandaluyongCity,MetroManila,Philippines
Tel:(632) 726-0931 to 39 Fax:(632) 725-5293 Email: mis@sec.gov.ph

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Company Information

SEC Registration No.	0000159950
Company Name	CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Industry Classification	
Company Type	Stock Corporation

Document Information

Document ID	104042016000366
Document Type	17-A (FORM 11-A:AANU)
Document Code	17-A
Period Covered	December 31, 2015
No. of Days Late	0
Department	CFD
Remarks	

COVER SHEET

1 5 9 9 5 0

S.E.C. Registration Number

C R O W N   A S I A   C H E M I C A L S

C O R P O R A T I O N .

(Company's Full Name)

K M   3 3   M C   A R T H U R   H I G H W A Y

B O   T U K T U K A N   G U I G U I N T O   B U L A C A N

TITA P. VILLANUEVA

Contact Person

4 1 3   8 0 3 2

Company Telephone Number

1 2   3 1

Month   *Day*

Fiscal Year

SEC FORM 17-A

FORM TYPE

0 5   1 9

Month   *Day*

Annual Meeting

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

Dept. Requiring this Doc.

Amended Articles Number/Section

Total Amount of Borrowings

1 9

Total No. of Stockholders

Domestic

Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document I.D.

Cashier

S T A M P S

Remarks = pls. use black ink for scanning purposes

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-A, *AS AMENDED*
ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE SECURITIES REGULATION CODE AND SECTION 141 OF THE COPORATION CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES

1. For the fiscal year: **December 31, 2015**

2. SEC Identification number: **159950**

3. BIR Tax Identification No: **025-240-902-000**

4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter: **CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORPORATION**

5. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization: **Metro Manila**

6. Industry Classification Code: (SEC Use Only)

7. Address of issuer's principal office: **Km 33 Mc Arthur Highway Tuktukan Guiguinto, Bulacan**

   Postal Code: **3015**

8. Issuer's telephone number, including area code: **(632) 413-80-32**

9. Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report: **Not Applicable**

10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the Code, or Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA

Title of each Class	Number of shares of common stock outstanding
Common stock	**630,800,000**
	Amount of Debt Outstanding as of December 31, 2015
	P 150,111,755

11. Are any or all of the securities listed on a Stock Exchange?

    Yes [/] No [ ]

    If yes, state the name of such Stock Exchange and the class/es of securities listed therein:

    The Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc.
    Total of 630,800,000 common shares with par value of P1.00 per share

12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:

(a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the Code and SRC Rule 17 there under or Sections 11 of the RSA and RSA Rule 11(a)-1 there under, and Sections 26 and 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines, during the preceding twelve (12) months (or for such shorter period the registrant was required to file such reports)

Yes [/]   No [ ]

(b) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past ninety (90) days.

Yes [/]   No [ ]

13. Aggregate value of the voting stock held by non affiliates of the registrant:

The aggregate market value of the 298,824,001 voting stock held by non-affiliates (public chares) as of December 31, 2015, computed based on the closing share price of P 2.35 per share as of December 31, 2015 is P702,236,402.35.

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PART I—BUSINESS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Business

The Company was incorporated and registered with the SEC on February 10, 1989 as Crown Asia Compounders Corporation. On September 29, 2014, the SEC approved the change of the Company's name to "Crown Asia Chemicals Corporation". Its primary purpose is to engage in, operate, conduct and maintain the business of manufacturing, importing, exporting, buying, selling or otherwise dealing in, at wholesale and retail such goods as; plastic and/or synthetic resins and compounds and other allied or related products/goods of same/similar nature, and any and all equipment, materials supplies used or employed in or related to the manufacture of such products. Its registered address and principal place of business is at Km. 33 MacArthur Highway, Bo. Tuktukan, Guiguinto, Bulacan, Philippines.

At present, the Company is engaged in the production of plastic compounds, pipes, and related products for direct and indirect use in the construction and telecommunications industries. Specifically, it is engaged in the production of plastic compounds and PVC pellets, and the manufacture of plastic pipes.

The Company started commercial operations in 1990 with the trading of imported PE compounds and paraffin waxes. In the same year, the Company started the production and sales of PVC compounds at its plant in Guiguinto, Bulacan.

Capitalizing on its expertise in PVC formulation, CROWN expanded downstream into the manufacture of industrial plastic pipes under the CROWN® pipes brand for electrical, sanitary, potable water, and telecommunications applications.

In 1998, the Company began the production of PVC flexible electrical pipes using the latest German machinery (Battenfeld and Fränkische) and technology at that time. Soon after, the Company's range of product lines expanded further with the introduction of PVC electrical conduit pipes and potable water pipes in 2000, and sanitary pipes and fittings in 2002.

In 2003, CROWN saw the opportunity to expand the application of its PVC compounds beyond wires and cables. It started to develop and market PVC compounds for use in IC packaging tubes, films and bottles, as well as door and window profiles.

The Company also has expanded its lines to include pressure main distribution pipes and telecommunication conduit pipes in 2006.

On April 27, 2015, Crown Asia Chemicals Corporation was listed at the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE).

In August 2015, the Company commenced production of its PPR and HDPE pipe products.

<u>PRODUCT LINES</u>

<u>PVC COMPOUNDS</u>

Wires and Cables

CROWN's Wire and Cable PVC compounds for building, telecom and automotive applications are developed to comply with PNS and International Standards like Restriction of Hazardous Substances ("RoHS"). CROWN has been able to provide high standard PVC compounds for specific applications including flame retardant compounds, high insulation resistance compounds, CT-rated and low smoke emitting compounds and sunlight/UV resistant compounds.

IC Tubes

CROWN's IC Tube PVC compounds are specially designed to protect IC chips.

Films

CROWN's Film PVC compounds are developed for cap seals, shrink films, labels, and other packaging applications.

Bottles

CROWN's Bottle PVC compounds are developed for food contact applications and are designed to either have high, medium, and low impact properties.

PVC PIPES AND FITTINGS

Crown Blue

Crown Blue is the Company's PVC potable pipes and fittings. The Company's potable pipes and fittings are assured to be extra strong and safe, high pressure resistant, non-corrosive, has smooth internal and external surfaces, and made from 100.00% virgin materials.

Crown Electrical

Crown Electrical is the Company's line for PVC electrical conduit pipes. The Company's electrical conduit pipes are assured to be self-extinguishing, highly flame-retardant, has excellent insulation resistance properties, uniform wall thickness, diameter, and color, smooth interior and exterior surfaces, and made from 100.00% virgin materials.

The Company offers two (2) types of electrical pipes, namely the Crown Supreme, which is the high impact thick wall electrical pipe, and Crown Hi-Tech, which is the thin wall electrical pipe.

Crownflex

Crownflex is the Company's line for PVC flexible electrical pipes. The Company's flexible pipes are UV protected, characterized by its strength, convenience, flexibility, and high safety standard, especially against weather elements. It has uniform wall thickness and diameter and is impact and crash-resistant. It is made with high grade PVC material, self-extinguishing, highly resistant to flame, and has uniform material distribution to avoid breakage.

Crown Sanitary

Crown Sanitary is the Company's line for Drain-Waste-Vent ("DWV") PVC sanitary pipe. The Company's DWV sanitary pipes are UV protected, characterized by its durability and quality, especially against weather elements. These pipes are available in three (3) categories, namely Series 500, which is thin wall, Series 600, which follows ASTM, and Series 1000, which also follows ASTM.

Crown Pressure Main Blue

The Company's PVC pipe product used for high pressure waterworks, irrigation, and infrastructures. In buildings, it is the conduit by which water source from the government passes into the building reservoir or pipelines.

Crown Telecom

The Company's PVC pipe product used as conduit by which telecommunications wiring passes through to reach the telecom outlet site.

Crown Universal

Crown Universal is the Company's multi-purpose PVC pipe with thin wall. These pipes do not conform to BPS standards and are intended for temporary usage during the early stages of construction. These pipes are lower priced but are yet characterized by its strength and durability.

HDPE PIPES AND FITTINGS

CROWN HDPE is characterized by its toughness and flexibility, chemical resistance with thermal properties, weather and environmental stress resistance, non-corrosive properties, and high flow capacities.

The Company's brands under its HDPE pipe products are CROWN Fuerza with a PE 100 designation and CROWN Sigma with PE 80. These designations are based on the long-term strength of its materials, known as the minimum strength requirement (MSR).

PP-R PIPES AND FITTINGS

PP-Rs or Polypropylene random copolymers are thermoplastic resins produced through the polymerization of propylene, with ethylene links introduced in the polymer chain. Because of its chemical features and fusion welding, PP-Rs are most reliable in plumbing and water supply plants, and ensures a substantially better seal tight system. They are also eco-friendly with no heavy metal content such as lead.

Crown Asia Chemicals Corporation is the first in the Pipe Industry to produce full range of PPR fittings.

Management of Key Risks related to the Company

Risks relating to the Company and its Business

- **Raw Material Cost and Availability**

The Company's margins depend on the selling prices that the Company is able to charge for its products and the costs of the raw materials and other inputs that it requires to produce these products. The primary raw materials that the Company utilizes in the manufacture of its products include PVC resins, polymers, stabilizers, and plasticizers. The prices of these primary raw materials represent a substantial portion of the Company's costs. The price of these raw materials are influenced by factors that the Company cannot control, such as market conditions, general global economic conditions, production capacity in the markets, production constraints on the part of the Company's suppliers, fluctuations in oil or other commodity prices, infrastructure failures, political conditions, weather conditions, regulations and other factors.

To protect itself against adverse movements in the prices of raw materials, the Company maintains a raw materials inventory equivalent to around 45-60 days of production. In the event that any of the Company's suppliers is subject to a major production disruption or is unable to meet its obligations under existing supply arrangements, the Company can purchase such inputs from any of its other accredited local and foreign suppliers that the Company had already dealt with in the past. The Company also has a list of approved alternative materials that can substitute the raw materials it currently uses.

- **Operating or Process Failures and Quality Assurance**

PVC pipes dominate the plastic pipes market with significant application in the construction and building industry. Given the increasing competition in plastic pipes market, the quality of the products will need to adhere to certain standards to ensure its reliability and effectiveness.

Any problems that the Company may incur in relation to the quality of its products can affect how the Company’s customers perceive its products. This situation could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operations, and financial condition.

The Company has established quality assurance and control procedures for both its Compounds and Pipes Groups. It has dedicated quality assurance laboratories and competent and professional staff for each of its quality assurance departments in the Compounds and Pipes Groups. In addition, for its Pipes Group, CROWN pipes undergo additional testing externally through the project-clients' technical consultants and/or accredited laboratories. This quality control process enables the Company to bid for projects that require compliance with these stringent quality standards.

Furthermore, in the Company's continuing commitment to maintain the highest level of quality in its operations and products, the Company owns and continues to update its ISO certifications, certifying that CROWN operates a quality management system that has been assessed as conforming to ISO 9001:2008 for the manufacture and distribution of both compounds and uPVC products. These assure the Company of high quality products for delivery to its customers. The ISO certifications are valid for three (3) years. The ISO certification for the Pipes Group is valid until June 25, 2015, while the ISO certification for the Compounds Group is valid until April 6, 2016.

- **Power Shortages**

The Company has been relying primarily on mainstream power for the production of compounds and PVC pipes that requires a significant amount of stable power load for its 24-hour operations. Based on forecasts made in October 2014, the Department of Energy expects power supply shortages of about 900 megawatt (MW) in the Luzon grid in 2015, a revision from the previous assessment of 600-800 MW deficit, due to the delay in the 150 MW coal plant expansion of DMCI and the effect of the mild El Niño weather disturbance.[1]

Any downtime of the Company's operations over an extended period, due to power interruptions, would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operations, and financial condition.

At present, the Company has a standby generator set to partially address the prospective power shortage that will affect the country starting 2015. The Company is also assessing the purchase and installation of additional standby generator sets to increase its auxiliary power capacities in the event of power outages.

- **Imitation or Infringement of the Company's Intellectual Property Rights**

In the event that the Company's trademarks under license are imitated or otherwise infringed, the Company's reputation and business may be adversely affected. There can be no assurance that these trademarks will not be susceptible to imitation or other infringement. In the event that the Company initiates legal or other proceedings to enforce its intellectual property rights, there can be no assurance that it will succeed in such proceedings or be able to obtain favorable outcomes at a reasonable cost or at all.

[1] http://www.msn.com/en-ph/news/other/doe-eyes-add%E2%80%99l-447-mw-capacity-by-march/ar-BB8VXMa

The Company has its own Legal Department and full-time lawyers that can handle such legal action. Thus, legal expenses can be kept under control should a litigation matter arise. Furthermore, the Intellectual Property Office closely coordinates with the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), which apprehends infringement violators, thus the Company believes that infringement cases can be easily resolved.

Risks relating to the Philippines

- **Political or Social Instability in the Philippines**

The Philippines has from time to time experienced political and social instability. The Philippine Constitution provides that, in times of national emergency, when the public interest so requires, the Government may take over and direct the operation of any privately-owned public utility or business. In the last few years, there were instances of political instability, including public and military protests arising from alleged misconduct by the previous administration.

On July 1, 2014, the Philippine Supreme Court declared that certain acts done in furtherance of the Disbursement Acceleration Program (DAP) of the Executive Branch, National Budget Circular No. 541 and related executive issuances were unconstitutional for having violated the doctrine of separation of powers particularly, (a) the withdrawal of unobligated allotments and the declaration of such withdrawn unobligated allotments and unreleased appropriations as "savings" without having complied with the statutory definition of savings under the General Appropriations Act, (b) the cross-border transfers of the savings of the Executive to augment appropriations of other offices outside the Executive; and (c) the funding of projects, activities and programs that were not covered by any appropriation in the General Appropriations Act. The Supreme Court also declared as void the use of un-programmed funds despite the absence of a certification by the National Treasurer that the revenue collections exceeded the revenue targets for non-compliance with the conditions in the relevant General Appropriations Acts.

- **Volatility in the Value of Peso against the US Dollar and other Currencies**

Historically, the Philippines has experienced volatility in the exchange rate between the Philippine peso and the U.S. dollar, as well as against other currencies. The Philippines has also experienced volatility of the prices of shares traded on the domestic stock market. The Company is a net exporter earning sufficient foreign exchange earnings to meet its importation requirements.

- ***Occurrence of Natural Calamities***

The Philippines has experienced a significant number of major natural calamities over the years, including typhoons, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes.

Natural calamities may disrupt the Company's ability to deliver its products to the affected areas. The Philippines has also experienced power outages from power generation shortages and transmission problems, and from disruptions such as typhoons and floods.

The Company completed its flood control system in the Bulacan plant to ensure that production will not be disrupted and inventories will be protected. Further power generator will be installed to augment power requirements.

Item 2. Properties

The Company owns the following properties covered by individual tax declarations issued under its name in Km. 33 Mac Arthur Highway Bo. Tuktukan, Guiguinto, Bulacan where the manufacturing plant is located:

Lands

Tax Declaration Number	Area	Classification
2014-09014-01533	892.00 sq.m.	Industrial
2014-09014-01535	3,214.00 sq.m.	Industrial
2014-09014-01537	6,415.00 sq.m.	Industrial
2014-09014-01543	2,888.00 sq.m.	Industrial
2014-09014-01623	11,935.00 sq.m.	Industrial

Buildings and Improvements

Tax Declaration Number	Area	Classification
2014-09014-01534	140.00 sq.m.	Industrial
2014-09014-01536	2,184.00 sq.m.	Industrial
2014-09014-01538	1,150.50 sq.m.	Industrial
2014-09014-01544	1,980.00 sq.m.	Commercial
2014-09014-01545	500.00 sq.m.	Commercial/Residential
2014-09014-01624	468.00 sq.m.	Industrial
2014-09014-01625	2,835.00 sq.m.	Industrial
2014-09014-01626	3,276.00 sq.m.	Industrial

The properties (lands, buildings and improvements) are neither subject of any mortgage, lien, or encumbrance nor limitations on its ownership or usage.

The Company had advanced total of P 30,800,000.00 as at December 31, 2015 for the purchase of land in Guiguinto, Bulacan, and construct a PP-R and HDPE manufacturing and warehouse facilities, purchase PP-R and HDPE equipment, and to modernize the existing compounds and pipes plant in the next 12 months, the funding of which will come primarily from the proceeds of the Offer. The Company spent ₱110.00 million for the PP-R and HDPE manufacturing and warehouse facilities and machineries and equipments.

Trademarks and Copyrights

The Company has various trademarks registered with the Intellectual Property Office, as follows:

CROWN's Trademarks Under License			
Registered Trademark	**Registration Number**	**Date of Registration**	**Valid Until**
CROWN	4-2006-013655	August 11, 2008	August 11, 2018
CROWN SUPREME	4-2006-013659	October 13, 2008	October 13, 2018
CROWN BLUE	4-2006-013656	August 11, 2008	August 11, 2018
CROWNFLEX	4-2006-013657	August 11, 2008	August 11, 2018
ENDURO WITH CROWN DEVICE	4-2006-012499	August 20, 2007	August 20, 2017
HI TECH WITH CROWN LOGO	4-2005-006473	October 23, 2006	October 23, 2016
PETROVIN & CROWN DEVICE	4-2006-010314	July 30, 2007	July 30, 2017
CROWN EXTREME	4-2010-011168	February 24, 2011	February 24, 2021
TECHNOVINYL & CROWN DEVICE WITHIN THE CIRCLE	4-1997-123430	February 10, 2003	February 10, 2023
CROWN UNIVERSAL	4-2006-013658	August 13, 2007	August 13, 2017

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

There are no pending legal proceedings to which the Company is a party or of which any of its properties is the subject up to the time of the preparation of this report.

Involvement in Legal Proceedings

To the best of the Company's knowledge, there has been no occurrence during the past five (5) years up to this date of any of the following events that are material to an evaluation of the ability or integrity of any director, any nominee for election as director, executive officer, underwriter, or controlling person of the Company:

- any bankruptcy petition filed by or against any business of which such person was a general partner or executive officer, either at the time of the bankruptcy or within two (2) years prior to that time;
- any conviction by final judgment, including the nature of the offense, in a criminal proceeding, domestic or foreign, or being subject to a pending criminal proceeding, domestic or foreign, excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses;
- being subject to any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, domestic or foreign, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting his involvement in any type of business, securities, commodities or banking activities; and

- being found by a domestic or foreign court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the SEC or comparable foreign body, or a domestic or foreign exchange or other organized trading market or self-regulatory organization, to have violated a securities or commodities law or regulation, and the judgment has not been reversed, suspended or vacated.

Item 4. Submission Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

There were no matters submitted to a vote of security holders during the period covered by this report.

PART 11 – OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 5. Market for Issuer's Common Equity and Related Stockholders Matters

(1). The Company common shares were listed at the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) on April 27, 2015 and traded in the First Board.

Full year high and low prices from April 27, 2015 to December 31, 2015 are as follows:

High	P 3.33
Low	P 1.41*

*Offer price

As at December 31, 2015, based on closing price of P 2.35 per share, the market capitalization of the common shares of the company was P 1,482,380,000.00

(2). Total shares outstanding as of December 31, 2015 was 630,800,000 shares with a par value of P 1.00 per share.

(3). The top 15 shareholders as of the same date are:

	Name	Number of Shares Held	% to total outstanding
1	PCD Nominee – Local	297,168,001	47.11%
2	Eugene H. Lee Villanueva	94,559,999	14.99%
3	Walter H. Villanueva	71,119,999	11.27%
4	Jefferson T. Sy	47,280,000	7.49%
5	Tita P. Villanueva	47,279,999	7.49%
6	Nicasio T. Perez	47,279,999	7.49%
7	Oscar T. Perez	23,640,000	3.74%
8	PCD Nominee – Foreign	1,656,000	0.26%
9	Derrick P. Villanueva	418,001	0.06%
10	Husky Plastics Corporation	398,000	0.06%
11	Marie Therese G. Santos	1	0.00%
12	Ernesto R. Alberto	1	0.00%

Dividends and Dividend Policy

The Company is authorized to distribute dividends out of its surplus profit, in cash, properties of the Company, shares of stock, and/or securities of other companies belonging to the Company. Dividends paid in the form of cash or property is subject to approval of the Company's Board of Directors. Dividends paid in the form of additional shares are subject to the approval of the Company's Board of Directors and stockholders that own at least two-thirds ($^2/_3$) of the outstanding capital stock of the Company. Holders of outstanding Common Shares as of a dividend record date will be entitled to full dividends declared without regard to any subsequent transfer of such shares.

On March 4, 2014, the Board of Directors of the Company approved its dividend policy wherein it shall distribute to its stockholders as dividends, whether cash, property or stock, at least ten percent (10.00%) of the Company's net income after tax for the previous fiscal year, subject to the provision of sufficient funds for the implementation of the Company's business plan, operating expenses and budget, appropriation for expansion projects (as applicable), lenders' requirements, appropriate reserves and applicable laws.

From 2013 to January 2015, the Company declared cash dividends as follows:

<table>
<tr><th colspan="7">Cash Dividend Payout: 2013 – 2015</th></tr>
<tr><th>Year</th><th>Declaration Date</th><th>Record Date</th><th>Payment Date</th><th>Amount</th><th>Cash Dividends per Share</th><th>Dividend Rate</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">2013</td><td>May 16, 2013</td><td>May 16, 2013</td><td>May 31, 2013</td><td>7,000,000</td><td>₱0.0198</td><td rowspan="2">43.31%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dec. 9, 2013</td><td>Nov. 30, 2013</td><td>Dec. 19, 2013</td><td>5,000,000</td><td>₱0.0142</td></tr>
<tr><td>2014</td><td>Mar. 4, 2014</td><td>Mar. 31, 2014</td><td>May 30, 2014</td><td>7,000,000</td><td>₱0.0198</td><td>14.07%</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">2015</td><td rowspan="2">Jan. 16, 2015</td><td rowspan="2">Jan. 15, 2015</td><td>Jan. 30, 2015</td><td>12,500,000</td><td>₱0.0264</td><td rowspan="2">38.24%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Feb. 25, 2015</td><td>12,500,000</td><td>₱0.0264</td></tr>
</table>

Item 6. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition

<u>**FY 2015 versus 2014**</u>

1. Results of Operations

Material Changes to the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period ended December 31, 2015 compared to the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period ended December 31, 2014 (increase/ decrease of 5.00% or more)

Revenues

For the period ended December 31, 2015, revenues increased from ₱850.74 million in 2014 to ₱1,072.84 million, showing a year on year increase of 26.11%. The net increase in revenues primarily came from the 20.47% increase in PVC compounds sales and the 30.13% increase in pipes sales..

Cost of Goods Sold

In 2015, cost of goods sold increased by 24.37% from ₱639.43 million to ₱795.23 million. The increase is mainly due to the slight increase in overhead by 4.43% and increase in direct labor cost by 35.57%.

Outside services increased due to the hiring of more contractual workers during the year.

Gross Profit and Gross Profit Margin

Gross profit increased from ₱211.31 million for the year 2014 to ₱277.61 million for the full year 2015, equivalent to a 31.38% growth. The gross profit margin improved from 24.84% for the full year 2014 to 25.88% for the full year 2015.

Other Operating Expenses

For the year 2015, other operating expenses increased by 9.29% from ₱115.96 million for the year 2014 to ₱126.74 million for the full year 2015. The increase was mostly due to the 405.07% increase in IPO related expense from P 0.83million to P 4.21 million in 2015.

Other Income (Charges)

In 2015, Other charges (net) increased from ₱1.63 million in 2014 to ₱4.53 million in 2015 due to full provision for allowance on impairment loss on the company's claim for Tax Credit Certificate on zero duty importations filed with the Bureau of Customs amounting to ₱7.01 million.

Profit before Tax

The Company's profit before tax in 2015 increased by 56.16% from ₱93.72 million in 2014 to ₱146.35 million in 2015. The improvement was due to the revenue growth and improved gross profit margin.

Tax Expense

Tax expenses increased by 63.03% from ₱28.34 million in 2014 to ₱46.21 million in 2015 due to the improved profitability in 2015 versus 2014.

Net Profit and Net Profit Margin

The Company ended 2015 with ₱100.15 million in net profits, which is a 53.18% increase from ₱65.38 million in 2014. The increase is due to the increased revenues and improved gross profit margins.

Net profit margins improved from 7.69% to 9.33%.

11. Financial Condition

Material Changes to the Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2015 compared to the Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2014 (increase/ decrease of 5.00% or more)

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents increased by 246.24% to ₱118.82 as at December 31, 2015 from ₱34.32 million as at year-end 2014.The increase was primarily due to increase in revenues and collections.

Trade and Other Receivables - Net

Trade and other receivables – net increased by ₱40.87million or 19.24% to ₱253.25 million as at December 31, 2015 from ₱212.38 million as at year-end 2014. The increase was primarily due to the ₱32.06 million increase in trade receivables, and the ₱6.0 million increase in advances to related parties for purchase of land.

Prepayment and Other Current Assets

Prepayment and other current assets increased by 10.07% to ₱59.17 million as at December 31, 2015, from ₱53.75 million as at year-end 2014. The net increase was mainly due to the increase in input VAT net of allowance on impairment loss on application for TCC filed with the BOC.

Property, Plant, and Equipment – net

Property, plant, and equipment – net increased by 18.21% from ₱214.93 as at year-ended 2014 to ₱254.07 million as at period-ended December 31, 2015. The increase was due primarily to the ₱23.59 million increase in construction in progress and ₱34.66 million increase in machineries, factory, and other equipment and revaluation increase of land for ₱5.39 million.

Construction in progress pertains to accumulated costs incurred in the construction of the PP-R/HDPE factory building, PP-R/HDPE machineries installation, PP-R/HDPE warehouse, plant electricity consolidation, flood control system, and elevated flooring of warehouse, including capitalized borrowing costs.

Other Non-current Assets

Other non-current assets increased by 40.25% from ₱9.88 million as at year end 2014 to ₱13.86 million as at year end 2015. The increase was mainly due to the ₱1.93 million increase in Deferred input VAT and ₱2.07million increase in Security Deposits for Meralco power consolidation.

Trade and Other Payables

This account decreased by 31.73% from ₱174.53 million as at year end 2014 to ₱119.15 by year-end 2015 due to timely settlement of obligations.

Interest-Bearing Loans and Borrowings - Current

The amount of bank loans totaling to ₱43.80 million in 2014 was fully settled in 2015 from IPO proceeds while the balance of ₱25.00 million was paid from receivable collections.

Income tax payables

Income tax payables increased by 73.55% from ₱7.8 million to ₱13.49 million. The increase was due to the increase in taxable Net profit from operations.

Deferred tax liability - net

Deferred tax liability – net increased by 26.42% from ₱7.39 million in 2014 to ₱9.35 million in 2015. The increase was due to the deferred tax liabilities relating to the revaluation increment in the value of land in 2015.

Post-Employment Defined Benefit Obligations

Post-employment defined benefit obligation increased by 57.99% from ₱3.97 million in 2014 to ₱6.28 million in 2015.

The Company maintains a tax-qualified, partially funded, non-contributory post-employment defined benefit plan covering all regular full-time employees. The actuarial valuations are made annually to update the retirement benefit costs and the amount of contributions.

Mortgage Payable

Mortgage payable decreased by 50.55% from ₱3.63 million in 2014 to ₱1.8 million in 2015 due to settlement of car loans upon maturity.

Car loans represent the acquisition of certain transportation equipment and motor vehicles through loan financing agreements with commercial banks, bearing annual effective interest that ranges from 9.95% to 12.75% and have terms of five (5) years payable monthly.

Capital Stock

Capital stock increased by 33.42% from ₱472.80 million in 2014 to ₱630.80 million in 2015 due to the listing and issuance of 158,000,000 shares at the Philippine Stock Exchange at ₱1.41 per share offer price.

Additional Paid In Capital

This resulted from issuance of 158 million shares at ₱0.41 per share above par value ₱1.00 per share, net of registration and listing expenses and taxes incurred.

Revaluation Reserves

Revaluation reserves increased by 4.84% from ₱32.10 million in 2014 to ₱33.61 million in 2015. The increase was due to the revaluation increment in the value of land in 2015.

Retained Earnings

As at December 31, 2015, retained earnings increased by 129.56% from ₱58.00 million as at year-end 2014 to ₱133.15 million as at year- end 2015. The net increase is primarily due to the net profits reported for the year amounting to ₱100.15 million

III. Segment Operations

The operating profit of the business segments of the company - Compounds and Pipes increased by 51.32% from P116.90 million to P 176.9 due to increase in sales of both segments.

IV. Key Performance Indicators

	LIQUIDITY RATIOS	
Key Indicators	**December 31, 2015**	**December 31, 2014**
Current ratio	5.52 : 1.00	2.41 : 1.00
Acid test ratio	1.48 : 1.00	0.98 : 1.00
Book value per share	1.35	1.19
	SOLVENCY RATIOS	
Key Indicators	**December 31, 2015**	**December 31, 2014**
Debt to equity ratio	0.18 : 1.00	0.47 : 1.00
Asset to equity ratio	1.18 : 1.00	1.47 : 1.00
	PROFITABILITY RATIOS	
Key Indicators	**December 31, 2015**	**December 31, 2014**
Earnings per share	0.16	0.14

Return on assets	10.95%	8.80%
Return on equity	14.18%	12.28%
Gross profit ratio	25.88%	24.84%
Net profit ratio	9.33%	7.69%

Notes:

1. Current Ratio (Current Assets/Current Liabilities)
   To test the Company's ability to pay its short-term debts
2. Acid Test Ratio (Quick Assets/Current Liabilities)
   Measures the Company's ability to pay its short-term debts from its most liquid assets without relying on inventory.
3. Book Value per Share (Equity/Shares Outstanding)
   Measures the amount of net assets available to stockholders of a given type of stock.
4. Debt to Equity Ratio (Total Liabilities/Total Equity
   Measures the amount of total assets provided by stockholders
5. Asset to Equity Ratio (Total Assets/Total Equity)
   Shows the relationship of the total assets to the portion owned by the stockholders. Indicates the Company's leverage, the amount of debt used to finance the firm.
6. Earnings per Share (Net Profit/Shares Outstanding)
   Reflects the Company's earning capability.
7. Return on Assets (Net Profit/Average Total Assets)
   Indicates whether assets are being used efficiently and effectively
8. Return on Equity (Net Profit/Average Total Equity)
   Measures the ability of the company to generate profit from investment of stockholders
9. Gross Profit Ratio (Gross Profit/Revenues)
   Measures the percentage of gross income to sales
10. Net Profit Ratio (Net Profit/Revenues)
    Measures the percentage of net income to sales

<u>FY 2014 versus 2013</u>

1. Results of Operations

Material Changes to the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period ended December 31, 2014 compared to the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period ended December 31, 2013 (increase/ decrease of 5.00% or more)

<u>Revenues</u>

For the period ended December 31, 2014, revenues increased from ₱801.82 million in 2013 to ₱850.74 million, showing a year on year increase of 6.10%. The net increase in revenues primarily came from the 6.57% increase in compounds sales and the 5.22% increase in pipes sales.

<u>Cost of Goods Sold</u>

In 2014, cost of goods sold increased by 1.73% from ₱628.53 million to ₱639.43 million. The increase is mainly due to the increases in overhead albeit the decreases in direct labor.

Supplies increased due to the resumption of the production of Crownflex, the increased prices of packaging supplies, and the additional requirement for shrink packaging for finished goods.

Outside services increased due to the hiring of more contractual workers during the year.

Gross Profit and Gross Profit Margin

Gross profit grew from ₱173.29 million for the full year 2013 to ₱211.31 million for the full year 2014, equivalent to a 21.94% growth.

The gross profit margin improved from 21.61% for the full year 2013 to 24.84% for the full year 2014. The improvement was due to the improved gross profit margins.

Other Operating Expenses

For the full year 2014, other operating expenses increased by 11.65% from ₱103.86 million for the full year 2013 to ₱115.96 million for the full year 2014. The increase was mostly due to the 114.76% increase in outside services equivalent to ₱5.70 million, 29.76% increase in transportation and travel equivalent to ₱3.31 million, 35.76% increase in advertising and promotions equivalent to ₱2.60 million, 20.43% increase in depreciation and amortization equivalent to ₱1.30 million, and 51.97% increase in utilities equivalent to ₱1.23 million.

Outside services increased due to the hiring of more contractual workers in both business groups, especially in the Warehouse & Physical Distribution, Pipes Warehouse, and Logistics Departments.

Transportation and travel increased due to the increase in sales and marketing personnel, transportation and travel of foreign consultants and technicians who set up the new machinery and equipment, and travel expenses for the Company technicians set for training abroad.

Advertising and promotion expenses increased due to the increased marketing and business development activities during the year.

Depreciation expenses increased due to the addition of delivery trucks and Company vehicles, and the major replacement of office equipment.

Lastly, utilities increased due to the two (2) additional office units (Units 1809 and 1810) leased during the year.

Other Income (Charges)

In 2014, other income turned around to other charges due to the lower foreign currency gains from ₱1.98 million in 2013 to ₱0.70 million in 2014. Furthermore, no income were earned on gain on sale of property and equipment and other income in 2014.

Profit before Tax

The Company's profit before tax in 2014 improved by 31.87% from ₱71.07 million in 2013 to ₱93.72 million in 2014. The improvement was due to the increased revenues and improved gross profit margins due to efficiencies.

Tax Expense

Tax expenses increased by 32.91% due to the improved profitability in 2014 versus 2013.

Net Profit and Net Profit Margin

The Company ended 2014 with ₱65.38 million in net profits, which is a 31.42% increase from ₱49.75 million in 2013. Ultimately, the increase is due to the increased revenues and improved gross profit margins due to efficiencies.

Net profit margins improved from 6.20% to 7.69%.

11. Financial Condition

Material Changes to the Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2014 compared to the Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2013 (increase/ decrease of 5.00% or more)

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents decreased by 65.42% as at December 31, 2014 from ₱99.25 million as at year-end 2013 to ₱34.32 million as at December 31, 2014. The decrease was primarily due to increased working capital requirements, with trades and other receivable increasing by ₱54.08 million, inventories increasing by ₱121.91 million, and prepayments and other current assets by ₱9.69 million, acquisition of property, plant, and equipment amounting to ₱63.40 million, and payment of cash dividends of ₱7.00 million despite the increase in trade and other payables amounting to ₱45.31 million and interest-bearing loans and borrowings amounting to ₱67.26 million.

Trade and Other Receivables - Net

Trade and other receivables – net increased by 37.03% as at December 31, 2014 from ₱154.99 million as at year-end 2013 to ₱212.38 million. The increase was primarily due to the ₱38.21 million increase in trade receivables, and the ₱13.12 million increase in advances to suppliers for machineries and equipment and to contractors for building improvements.

Inventories

Inventories increased by 67.03% as at December 31, 2014, from ₱181.87 million as at year-end 2013 to ₱303.78 million as at period-ended December 31, 2014. This is due primarily to the increase in finished goods and raw materials inventories. Finished goods inventory increased by ₱63.66 million due to the anticipated increase in customer orders. Raw materials increased by ₱50.66 million due to the anticipated lag in delivery of imported raw materials in light of the port congestion.

Prepayment and Other Current Assets

Prepayment and other current assets increased by 21.99% as at December 31, 2014, from ₱44.06 million as at year-end 2013 to ₱53.75 million as at period-ended December 31, 2014. The net increase was mainly due to the ₱21.39 million increase in input VAT and the ₱12.04 million decrease in tax credit certificate.

Property, Plant, and Equipment – net

Property, plant, and equipment – net increased by 25.50% from ₱171.26 as at year-ended 2013 to ₱214.93 million as at period-ended December 31, 2014. The increase was due primarily to the ₱31.50 million increase in construction in progress and ₱11.30 million net increase in machineries, factory, and other equipment.

Construction in progress pertains to accumulated costs incurred in the construction of the PP-R/HDPE factory building, PP-R/HDPE machineries installation, PP-R/HDPE warehouse, plant electricity consolidation, flood control system, and elevated flooring of warehouse, including capitalized borrowing costs.

Other Non-current Assets

Other non-current assets increased by 59.48% from ₱6.20 million in as at year end 2013 to ₱9.88 million as at year end 2014. The increase was mainly due to the ₱3.70 million increase in Deferred input VAT.

Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables accounted for 64.64% of the Total Liabilities of the Company as at December 31, 2014.

This account increased by 35.73% by year-end 2014 due to the ₱30.30 million increase in trust receipt payables and the ₱13.60 million increase in trade payables.

The trust receipt payables relating to the purchase of certain raw materials in 2014 are payable within six (6) months, which bears an interest of 4.25% per annum

Interest-Bearing Loans and Borrowings - Current

For the year-ended, December 31, 2014, interest-bearing loans and borrowings – current increased by 2,502.87% from ₱2.74 million as at year-end 2013 to ₱71.28 million as at year-ended December 2014. This account is composed of bank loans totaling to ₱68.80 million and ₱2.48 million in car loans.

In 2014, the Company obtained certain bank loan totaling ₱68.80 million, supported by the executed, unsecured, short-term promissory notes with Security Bank Corporation for additional operating capital requirements and the financing of certain construction projects. This new bank loan is payable within six months and bears an interest of 4.25% per annum. Portions of the bank loan obtained amounting ₱21.05 million were specifically earmarked for the construction of the PP-R and HDPE manufacturing plant and amounting to ₱22.75 million for the purchase of PP-R and HDPE equipment. These loans are under JSS (joint and solidary signature) guaranty of certain stockholders of the Company (Sps. Walter H. Villanueva and Tita P. Villanueva and Sps. Nicasio T. Perez and Christie T. Perez).

Car loans represent the acquisition of certain transportation equipment and motor vehicles through loan financing agreements with commercial banks, bearing annual effective interest that ranges from 9.95% to 12.75% and have terms of five (5) years payable monthly.

Income tax payables

Income tax payables decreased by 22.05% from ₱9.97 million to ₱7.78 million. The increase was due to the increase in Net Income for the year.

Interest-bearing Loans and Borrowings – net of current portion

Interest-bearing Loans and Borrowings – net of current portion decreased by 22.91% from ₱4.71 million by the 2013 year-end to ₱3.63 million by the December 2014 year-end.

Deferred tax liability - net

Deferred tax liability – net increased by 13.20% from ₱6.53 million to ₱7.39 million. The increase was due to the deferred tax liabilities relating to the revaluation increment in the value of land during in 2014.

Post-Employment Defined Benefit Obligations

Post-employment defined benefit obligation decreased by 17.97% from ₱4.84 million to ₱3.97 million. The increase was due to the higher increase in the fair value of the plan assets by 23.38% versus the 14.13% increase in the present value of the obligation.

The Company maintains a tax-qualified, partially funded, non-contributory post-employment defined benefit plan covering all regular full-time employees. The actuarial valuations are made annually to update the retirement benefit costs and the amount of contributions.

Capital Stock

Capital stock increased by 34.01% from ₱352.80 million to ₱472.80 million due to the stock dividends declared and issued during the year.

Revaluation Reserves

Revaluation reserves increased by 8.43% from ₱29.60 million to ₱32.10 million. The increase was due to the revaluation increment in the value of land in 2014.

Retained Earnings

As at December 31, 2014, retained earnings decreased by 51.51% from ₱119.62 million as at year-end 2013 to ₱58.00 million as at year- end 2014. The net decrease is primarily due to the ₱120.00 million stock dividends and the ₱7.00 million cash dividends declared for the period, which was mitigated by the ₱65.38 million net profits reported for the year.

III. Segment Operations

The operating profit of the business segments of the company - Compounds and Pipes increased by 26.16% from P92.66 million to P116.90 million due to increase in sales of both segments.

IV. Key Performance Indicators

LIQUIDITY RATIOS		
Key Indicators	**December 31, 2014**	**December 31, 2013**
Current ratio	2.41 : 1.00	3.44 : 1.00
Acid test ratio	0.98 : 1.00	1.82 : 1.00
Book value per share	1.19	1.42
	SOLVENCY RATIOS	
Key Indicators	**December 31, 2014**	**December 31, 2013**
Debt to equity ratio	0.47 : 1.00	0.31 : 1.00
Asset to equity ratio	1.47 : 1.00	1.31 : 1.00
	PROFITABILITY RATIOS	
Key Indicators	**December 31, 2014**	**December 31, 2013**
Earnings per share	0.14	0.14
Return on assets	8.80%	7.83%
Return on equity	12.28%	10.33%
Gross profit ratio	24.84%	21.61%
Net profit ratio	7.69%	6.20%

Notes:

1. Current Ratio (Current Assets/Current Liabilities)
   To test the Company's ability to pay its short-term debts
2. Acid Test Ratio (Quick Assets/Current Liabilities)
   Measures the Company's ability to pay its short-term debts from its most liquid assets without relying on inventory.
3. Book Value per Share (Equity/Shares Outstanding)
   Measures the amount of net assets available to stockholders of a given type of stock.

4. Debt to Equity Ratio (Total Liabilities/Total Equity
Measures the amount of total assets provided by stockholders
5. Asset to Equity Ratio (Total Assets/Total Equity)
Shows the relationship of the total assets to the portion owned by the stockholders.
Indicates the Company's leverage, the amount of debt used to finance the firm.
6. Earnings per Share (Net Profit/Shares Outstanding)
Reflects the Company's earning capability.
7. Return on Assets (Net Profit/Average Total Assets)
Indicates whether assets are being used efficiently and effectively
8. Return on Equity (Net Profit/Average Total Equity)
Measures the ability of the company to generate profit from investment of stockholders
9. Gross Profit Ratio (Gross Profit/Revenues)
Measures the percentage of gross income to sales
10. Net Profit Ratio (Net Profit/Revenues)
Measures the percentage of net income to sales

FY 2013 versus 2012

1. Results of Operation

Material Changes to the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period ended December 31, 2013 compared to the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period ended December 31, 2012 (increase/ decrease of 5.00% or more)

Revenues

For the period ended December 31, 2013, revenues decreased from ₱812.04 million in 2012 to ₱801.82 million, showing a year on year decrease of 1.26%. The net decrease in revenues primarily came from the 4.81% increase in compounds sales and 10.91% decrease in pipes sales.

Cost of Goods Sold

In 2013, cost of goods sold decreased by 4.10% from ₱655.37 million in 2012 to ₱628.53 million in 2013. The decrease is mainly due to the decrease in depreciation by 11.59% equivalent to ₱1.84 million caused by fully-depreciated machinery, and the decrease in packaging supplies by 30.23% amounting to ₱978,869 and decrease in light and water by 2.59% amounting to ₱827,641, both caused by the decrease in the production of Crownflex.

Gross Profit and Gross Profit Margin

In 2013, gross profit increased by 10.61% from ₱156.67 million in 2012 to ₱173.29 million, equivalent to improvement in gross profit margin, from 19.29% in 2012 to 21.61% in 2013. The improvement was due to the improved gross profit margins with the change in product mix.

Other Operating Expenses

In 2013, Other Operating Expenses decreased marginally by 2.93% from ₱107.00 million in 2012 to ₱103.86 million in 2013. The decrease was mostly due to the decreases in salaries and employee benefits, depreciation, outside services, and taxes and licenses albeit the increases in supplies, delivery, repairs and maintenance, and miscellaneous expenses. Employee benefits decreased due to the conversion of rice subsidy to de minimis benefits. Depreciation decreased due to the disposal of Company vehicles and full depreciation of certain machineries. Outside services decreased due to the reduced hiring of contract workers in the Pipes Logistics Department and the regularization of certain employees in the General Administration Group.

Other Income (Charges)

In 2013, other charges turned around to other income due to the ₱7.17 million decrease in Finance Costs, the Foreign Currency Gain of ₱1.98 million versus the Foreign Currency Losses in the previous year of ₱1.56 million, and the ₱1.02 million increase in Finance Income.

Profit before Tax

Due to the Company's improved gross profit margins with the change in product mix, efficiency in costs, and improvement in other income (charges), the Company's profit before tax increased by 82.38%, from ₱38.97 million in 2012 to ₱71.07 million in 2013.

Tax Expenses

The Company's tax expenses in 2013 increased by 89.33% from ₱11.26 million in 2012 to ₱21.32 million in 2013. The increase was basically due to the improved profitability in 2013.

Net Profit and Net Profit Margin

The Company ended 2013 with ₱49.75 million in net profit, a 79.55% increase from ₱27.71 million in 2012. The increase is due to the improved gross profit margins with the change in product mix, lower finance costs, effect of foreign currency movements, and higher finance income.

Net profit margins improved from 3.41% to 6.20%.

II. Financial Condition

Material Changes to the Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2013 compared to the Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2012 (increase/ decrease of 5.00% or more)

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents increased by 34.68% as at December 31, 2013 from ₱73.69 million as at year-end 2012 to ₱99.25 million. The increase was primarily due to the ₱91.18 million cash provided by operations despite the increase in inventories amounting to ₱27.72 million, acquisition of property, plant and equipment amounting to ₱20.96 million, payment of cash dividends amounting to ₱12.00 million, and the increase in post-employment defined benefit obligation amounting to ₱5.19 million.

Trade and Other Receivables - Net

Trade and other receivables – net decreased by 8.25% as at December 31, 2013 from ₱168.94 million as at year-end 2012 to ₱154.99 million. The decrease was primarily due to the ₱28.85 million decrease in trade receivables, even with the increase in advances to related parties, suppliers and contractors, and officers and employees of ₱14.70 million.

Inventories

Inventories increased by 17.98% in 2013 due to the ramping up of inventories in light of foreseen demand of pipes in the succeeding year, with finished goods inventory increasing by 30.18% from ₱69.24 million in 2012 to ₱90.13 million in 2013 and raw materials inventories increasing by 9.18% from ₱78.80 million in 2012 to ₱86.04 million in 2013.

Prepayments and Other Current Assets

Prepayments and other current assets increased by 12.51% from ₱39.16 million in 2012 to ₱44.06 million in 2013. The increase is due to increases in input VAT of ₱10.48 million, tax credit certificate (TCC) of ₱9.30 million, albeit the ₱13.73 million decrease in application for TCC.

Property, Plant, and Equipment – net

Property, plant, and equipment (PPE) – net was practically the same with a marginal increase of 0.30% from ₱170.75 million as at year-end 2012 to ₱171.26 million as at year-end 2013 as no major changes were booked in the Company's PPE during the year.

Construction in progress pertains to accumulated costs incurred in the installation of PP-R/HDPE machineries, flood control system, warehouse racking system, and installation of CCTV. The percentage of completion of construction in progress ranges from 5.25% to 99.99% as at December 31, 2013, respectively. Some of the projects were expected to be completed by the first quarter 2014 while the others are for the first half of 2015.

Property, plant, and equipment – net accounted for 26.04% of the Company's total assets.

Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables accounted for 81.46% of total liabilities of the Company in 2013.

This account increased by 6.78% by year-end 2013 due to the 5.28% increase in trade payables, 32.44% increase in advances from customers, and 15.80% increase in other payables by ₱5.62 million, ₱2.17 million and ₱0.48 million, respectively, albeit the decrease in accrued expenses by 9.12% by ₱0.23 million.

Interest-Bearing Loans and Borrowings - Current

For the year ended, December 31, 2013, interest-bearing loans and borrowings – current increased by 51.09% from ₱1.81 million by end of 2012 to ₱2.74 million by end of 2013. The Company entered into chattel mortgage agreements for the acquisition of certain transportation equipment and motor vehicles through loan financing agreement with local commercial banks, bearing an annual effective interest that ranges from 9.95% to 12.75% for a term of five (5) years.

Income Tax Payable

Income tax payable increased by 28.18% by year-end 2013 due to the increase in Net Income for the year.

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings – net of current portion

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings – net of current increased by 19.19% by year-end 2013 from ₱3.96 million by the 2012 year-end to ₱4.71 million by the 2013 year-end.

Deferred tax liabilities - net

Deferred tax liabilities – net increased by 36.63% from ₱4.78 million in 2012 to ₱6.53 million in 2013. This is due to the revaluation of the land.

Post-Employment Defined Benefit Obligation

Post-employment defined benefit obligation decreased by 67.96% from ₱15.12 million to ₱4.84 million. The decrease was due to the decrease in present value of the obligation by ₱1.65 million and the increase in the fair value of plan assets by ₱8.63 million.

The Company maintains a partially funded and non-contributory post-employment defined benefit plan covering all regular full-time employees. The actuarial valuations are made annually to update the retirement benefit costs and the amount of contributions.

Capital Stock

The Company's capital stock increased by 3,428.00% from year-end 2012 to year-end 2013.

On October 17, 2012, the Company's Board of Directors approved the increase in the Company's authorized capital stock from ₱10.0 million divided into 100,000 common shares with par value of ₱100 per share to ₱1.30 billion divided into 1.30 billion common shares with the par value of ₱1.00 per share. The payment for the subscription of the increase in authorized capital stock was made by way of conversion of the Company's amounts for future stock subscription to equity. The application for increase in authorized capital stock and conversion of the Amounts for Future Stock Subscription to equity was filed with the SEC on December 11, 2012 and was approved on January 25, 2013. In 2013, the balance of Amounts for Future Stock Subscription has been transferred to capital stock upon issuance of the shares.

Amounts for Future Stock Subscription

The Amounts for Future Stock Subscription decreased by 100.00% in light of the conversion of this account to capital stock.

Revaluation Reserves

By the end of 2013, the revaluation reserves increased by 12.68% from ₱26.27 million in 2012 to ₱29.60 million in 2013. This is in light of the revaluation increment in the value of land.

Retained Earnings

By the end of 2013, retained earnings increased to ₱119.62 million from ₱81.88 million by the end of 2012, equivalent to an increase of 46.10% increase. This is primarily due to net profits amounting to ₱49.75 million less Cash Dividends of ₱12.00 million for the year.

III. Key Performance Indicators

	LIQUIDITY RATIOS	
Key Indicators	**December 31, 2013**	**December 31, 2012**
Current ratio	3.44 : 1.00	3.40 : 1.00
Acid test ratio	1.82 : 1.00	1.89 : 1.00
Book value per share	1.42	46.09
	SOLVENCY RATIOS	
Key Indicators	**December 31, 2013**	**December 31, 2012**
Debt to equity ratio	0.31 : 1.00	0.33 : 1.00
Asset to equity ratio	1.31 : 1.00	1.33 : 1.00
	PROFITABILITY RATIOS	
Key Indicators	**December 31, 2013**	**December 31, 2012**
Earnings per share	0.14	2.77
Return on assets	7.83%	4.91%
Return on equity	10.33%	10.46%

Gross profit ratio	21.61%	19.29%
Net profit ratio	6.20%	3.41%

Notes:

1. Current Ratio (Current Assets/Current Liabilities)
   To test the Company's ability to pay its short-term debts
2. Acid Test Ratio (Quick Assets/Current Liabilities)
   Measures the Company's ability to pay its short-term debts from its most liquid assets without relying on inventory.
3. Book Value per Share (Equity/Shares Outstanding)
   Measures the amount of net assets available to stockholders of a given type of stock.
4. Debt to Equity Ratio (Total Liabilities/Total Equity
   Measures the amount of total assets provided by stockholders
5. Asset to Equity Ratio (Total Assets/Total Equity)
   Shows the relationship of the total assets to the portion owned by the stockholders. Indicates the Company's leverage, the amount of debt used to finance the firm.
6. Earnings per Share (Net Profit/Shares Outstanding)
   Reflects the Company's earning capability.
7. Return on Assets (Net Profit/Average Total Assets)
   Indicates whether assets are being used efficiently and effectively
8. Return on Equity (Net Profit/Average Total Equity)
   Measures the ability of the company to generate profit from investment of stockholders
9. Gross Profit Ratio (Gross Profit/Revenues)
   Measures the percentage of gross income to sales
10. Net Profit Ratio (Net Profit/Revenues)
    Measures the percentage of net income to sales

2016 Plan of Operations

1. **Acquisition of property** – The present property of 3.2 hectares in Guiguinto, Bulacan is already fully utilized. The company will start searching for suitable properties for future expansion.

2. **Expand capacity of Compounds Division** – The Compounds Division's new extruder machine from Germany was delivered end of January 2016. It will add 1,500 Metric Tons Per Year (MTPY) to its present capacity of 15,000 MTPY. This machine will be dedicated to process PVC compounds for bottles, IC tube packaging, films and sheets applications.

3. **Expand capacity of Pipe Group** – The Pipes Division will acquire a new extruder capable to produce big-sized PVC pipes with diameter ranging from 315mm to 630mm. These wide-sized pipes will be used in canals, waterways, subdivision drainage, secondary and municipal roads drainage, and vertical collective drainage in high-rise buildings.

4. **Launch Enduro PVC Pipes** – This new product line was launched in February 2016. It is engineered for the value conscious market segments notably the mid cost and mass housing projects which has backlog of five (5) million units and is still growing.

5. **Broaden market Sales reach to more key cities –** The company has undertaken more aggressive market campaigns in key regions in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. More field sales representatives, project group and business development personnel are being hired. This is also to tap more project market segments.

6. **Undertake Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives –** The company have started working with parks and sanctuaries to support shelter of the Philippine Eagles in captivity. A scholarship program leading to livelihood is also in the conceptualization stage. Selected scholars will be trained in technical skills which would enable employment opportunities after training.

Item 7. Financial Statements

The Financial Statements of the Company are incorporated herein by reference and attached as an integral part of this SEC Form 17-A.

Item 8. Information on Independent Public Accountant and Other Related Matters

1. Independent Public Accountant

a. Punongbayan & Araullo (P&A) was engaged by the company to audit the Company's financial statements for the calendar years December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013. Their responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on their audit. The audits were conducted in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing.

Punongbayan & Araullo has neither shareholdings in the Company nor any right, whether legally enforceable or not, to nominate persons or to subscribe to the securities in the Company. Both these independent public accountants will not receive any direct or indirect interest in the Company and in any securities thereof (including options, warrants, or rights thereto) pursuant to or in connection with the Listing. The foregoing is in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines set by the Board of Accountancy and approved by the Professional Regulation Committee.

b. Audit and Audit Related Fees

Punongbayan & Araullo billed the Company ₱320,000.00, ₱225,000.00 and P350,000.00 for the examination of the financial statements for the calendar years December 31, 2013, 2014, 2015 respectively, exclusive of 15% of professional fees for out of pocket expenses

c. Tax Fees

Punongbayan & Araullo did not render professional services to the Company for tax accounting, compliance, advice, planning, and any other form of tax services.

d. All Other Fees

Punongbayan & Araullo billed the Company ₱730,000.00 for additional work done in relation to the IPO of the Company, exclusive of 15% fixed out of pocket expenses.

June 30, 2014 audit report	P 290,000.00
September 30, 2014 audit report	125,000.00
Compilation of three year (2012.2013,2014) AFs	55,000.00
Review of offering circular	100,000.00
Delivery of Comfort letter	160,000.00

Punongbayan billed the Company ₱170,000.00 for audit reports on the use of IPO proceeds for the second, third and fourth quarters of 2015.

e. Audit Committee Approval Policies

Under the Company's Manual on Corporate Governance, the policies and procedures for the audit rendered by the independent public auditors are to be taken up, discussed, and approved by the Company's Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee's decisions are based on the standards set forth by the Company for the purpose of audit or tax services, as the case may be. If the proposal submitted by the independent public auditor is within the standards set forth, then the proposal is forwarded to the Company's Board of Directors for approval.

2. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

There was no event where P&A and the Company had any disagreement with regard to any matter relating to accounting principles or practices, disclosure of financial statements or auditing scope or procedure.

<u>Changes in Accounting Policies</u>

Please refer to Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies under Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures discussion on the Notes to Financial Statements of the year ended December 31, 2015, included in this report.

PART III – CONTROL AND COMPENSATION INFORMATION

Item 9. Directors and Executive Officers of the Issuer

Board of Directors

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the over-all management and direction of the Company. The Board meets to review and monitor the Company's future plans. Each Board member serves for a term of one (1) year, subject to re-election. A director who was elected to fill any vacancy holds office only for the unexpired term of his/her predecessor.

As of December 31, 2015, the composition of the Company's Board of Directors is as follows. The independent directors were elected on September 5, 2014 while the rest were elected during the Company's annual stockholders' meeting held on March 4, 2014:

Board of Directors				
Name	**Age**	**Nationality**	**Present Position**	**Period of Service in the Company**
Walter H. Villanueva	61	Filipino	Chairman of the Board	25 years
Eugene H. Lee Villanueva	59	Filipino	Director	25 years
Tita P. Villanueva	60	Filipino	Director	25 years
Nicasio T. Perez	58	Filipino	Director	25 years
Derrick P. Villanueva	33	Filipino	Director	6 years
Jefferson T. Sy	59	Filipino	Director	less than 1 year
Oscar T. Perez	57	Filipino	Director	25 years
Marie Therese G. Santos	58	Filipino	Independent Director	more than 1 year
Ernesto R. Alberto	54	Filipino	Independent Director	more than 1 year

To describe the business experience of the Company's directors for the past five (5) years, we have outlined hereunder their professional and business affiliations, as follows:

Walter H. Villanueva, 61, Filipino, Chairman of the Board, General Manager – Pipes Group, and General Manager – PP-R/HDPE Pipes Division

Mr. Walter H. Villanueva is concurrently a director and stockholder of Asean Timber Corporation, Husky Plastics Corporation, WT Derrick Realty Corporation and Guiguinto Integrated Wood Industries Corporation. He is likewise the President or Chairman and General Manager of these companies. From 2005-2013, Mr. Villanueva served as the Vice President for Sales and Marketing and the General Manager for the Pipes Group of Crown Asia Chemicals Corporation.

Mr. Villanueva holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration and Marketing from the University of the Philippines Diliman.

Eugene H. Lee Villanueva, 59, Filipino, Director, President, and General Manager – Compounds Division

Mr. Eugene H. Lee Villanueva is concurrently a director and stockholder of Husky Plastics Corporation. He is an MBA Candidate in the Ateneo De Manila University and holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Pre Medicine from the University of the Philippines.

Tita P. Villanueva, CPA, 60, Filipino, Director and VP-Comptroller

Mrs. Tita P. Villanueva is concurrently a director and stockholder of Asean Timber Corporation, Husky Plastics Corporation, WT Derrick Realty Corporation, and Guiguinto Integrated Wood Industries Corporation. She likewise serves as the Comptroller and Chairman of the Board of Asean Timber Corporation, Treasurer of both Husky Plastics Corporation and WT Derrick Realty Corporation, and Vice President of Guiguinto Integrated Wood Industries Corporation. Mrs. Villanueva holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration and Accountancy from the University of the Philippines Diliman.

Nicasio T. Perez, 58, Filipino, Director and VP-Treasurer

Mr. Nicasio T. Perez is concurrently a director and stockholder of Asean Timber Corporation and Guiguinto Integrated Wood Industries Corporation. He likewise serves as Treasurer of Asean Timber Corporation and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Guiguinto Integrated Wood Industries Corporation. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce from the University of Sto. Tomas.

Derrick P. Villanueva, 33, Filipino, Director and General Manager – PVC Pipes Division

Mr. Derrick P. Villanueva was the Assistant General Manager – PVC Pipes Division position from July 2009 to December 2013 before he was promoted to General Manager for the same division on January 1, 2014. He is concurrently a director and stockholder of WT Derrick Realty Corporation. Mr. Villanueva holds a Diploma in Chemical Sciences from the British Columbia Institute of Technology and a Bachelor of Science degree in Entrepreneur Management from the University of Asia and the Pacific.

Jefferson T. Sy, 59, Filipino, Director

Stephanie S. Lee Villanueva resigned effective May 29, 2015. Jefferson T. Sy was duly elected to replace Ms. Villanueva and assumed office effective May 29, 2015. Mr. Sy holds a Bachelor of Science degree in IME from the De La Salle University – Taft.

Oscar T. Perez, 57, Filipino, Director

Mr. Oscar T. Perez is concurrently the Chairman of the Board of Directors, President and a stockholder of NSR Rubber Corporation. He also holds directorships in Asean Timber Corporation and Guiguinto Integrated Wood Industries Corporation. Mr. Perez received a Bachelor of Science degree in Economics from the University of the Philippines Diliman.

Marie Therese G. Santos, 58, Filipino, Independent Director

Ms. Marie Therese G. Santos is concurrently a director, stockholder, and administrator of Gravitas Prime. Ms. Santos also sits as Independent Director of First Abacus Holdings, Inc. and Treasurer/ Trustee of UP High, Preparatory, Elementary, and Integrated School Alumni Foundation. She previously served as CFO, and after her resignation, as Independent Director and Chairman of the Audit Committee of Music Semiconductors Corporation. She also served as Director and Chairman of the Risk Management Committee of both Rural Bank of Solano (Nueva Vizcaya), Inc. and Cordillera Savings and Loan Association.

Ms. Santos holds a Masters degree in Business Administration and Bachelor of Science degree in Chemical Engineering from the University of the Philippines. She is a licensed Chemical Engineer.

Ernesto R. Alberto, 54, Filipino, Independent Director

Mr. Ernesto R. Alberto is concurrently the Executive Vice President of the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company (PLDT). He is also the President and CEO of Telesat, Inc. and ePLDT, Inc., as well as the President of ePDS, Inc. In addition, he is the Chairman of ACASIA Communications Sdn Bhd, Bonifacio Communications Corp., PLDT SUBIC TELECOM, INC. (PLDT Subictel), Clark Telecommunication Company Inc. (PLDT Clarktel), ABM Global Solutions, iPlus, and Junior Achievement Philippines. He also holds directorships in PLDT Philcom, PLDT Maratel, Inc., PLDT Global Philippines, PLDT Global Malaysia, Mabuhay Investments Corp., IP Converge Data Services, Inc., and IBM Analitika Philippines. Mr. Alberto was a director of the Business Processing Association of the Philippines (BPA/P) from 2007 to 2011. Mr. Alberto obtained his Master's Degree in Economic Research from the University of Asia and the Pacific and his Bachelor's Degree Major in Economics, Minor in Mathematics and Political Science from San Beda College.

Executive Officers

As of this date, the following are the executive officers of the Company:

Principal Officers				
Name	**Age**	**Nationality**	**Present Position**	**Year Position was Assumed**
Eugene Lee Villanueva	59	Filipino	President; General Manager - Compounds Division	1989
Walter H. Villanueva	61	Filipino	General Manager – Pipes Group; General Manager – Pipes Division	2014 2005
Tita P. Villanueva	60	Filipino	Vice President-Comptroller	2005
Nicasio T. Perez	58	Filipino	Vice President-Treasurer	1992
Derrick P. Villanueva	33	Filipino	General Manager – PVC Pipes Division	2014
Hans Joseph T. Perez	26	Filipino	Assistant General Manager – PPR /HDPE Pipes Division	2014
Samuel Leonard S. Lee Villanueva	27	Filipino	Assistant General Manager – Compounds Division	2015
Jason C. Nalupta	44	Filipino	Corporate Secretary and Chief Information Officer	2012
Ria Carmela C. Cruz	31	Filipino	Assistant Corporate Secretary	2014

The business experience of Ms. Tita P. Villanueva and Messrs. Eugene Lee Villanueva, Walter H. Villanueva, Nicasio T. Perez and Derrick P. Villanueva are all outlined under the Director's sub-section of this section, presented earlier.

The following outlines the business experience of the other Company's officers for the past five (5) years:

Hans Joseph T. Perez, 26, Filipino, Assistant General Manager – PP-R/HDPE Pipes Division

Mr. Hans T. Perez assumed his position as Assistant General Manager of the PP-R /HDPE Pipes Division in 2015. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce major in Business Management from the De La Salle University.

Samuel Leonard S. Lee Villanueva, 27, Filipino, Assistant General Manager-Compounds Division

Mr. Samuel Lee Villanueva assumed his position as Assistant General Manager-Compounds Division in 2015. He holds a Bachelor of Business Administration degree in Business Management from the Concordia University Texas.

Jason C. Nalupta, 44, Filipino, Corporate Secretary and Chief Information Officer

Atty. Jason C. Nalupta is also currently the Corporate Secretary of listed firm A Brown Company, Inc. and Assistant Corporate Secretary of listed firm Pacific Online Systems Corporation. He is also a Director and/or Corporate Secretary or Assistant Corporate Secretary of Lucky Circle Corporation, Loto Pacific Leisure Corporation, Total Gaming Technologies, Inc., Basic Leisure and Gaming Networks, Inc., Innovative Solutions Consultancy Group Corporation, Powerball Gaming and Entertainment Corporation, and Stage Craft International, Inc. Atty. Nalupta is a partner at Tan Venturanza Valdez Law Offices. He is a member of the Philippine Bar and holds a Juris Doctor degree and a Bachelor of Science degree in Management Major in Legal Management from the Ateneo de Manila University.

Ria Carmela C. Cruz, 31, Filipino, Assistant Corporate Secretary

Atty. Ria Carmela R. Cruz concurrently serves as Assistant Corporate Secretary of listed firms such as TKC Steel Corporation, Coal Asia Holdings Incorporated, Asia United Bank Corporation and private companies Goodyear Steel Pipe Corporation and Campanilla Mineral Resources and Corporate Secretary of PhilEquity Management and Sisco Steel Corporation. Atty. Cruz is an associate at Tan Venturanza Valdez Law Offices. She holds a Juris Doctor degree and a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Public Administration, cum laude, both from the University of the Philippines.

Significant Employees

No single person is expected to contribute more significantly than others do to the business since the Company considers the collective efforts of all its employees as instrumental to the overall success of the Company's performance. Other than standard employment contracts, there are no arrangements with non-executive employees that will assure the continued stay of these employees with the Company.

Board Meetings and Attendance

Board	Name	No. of Meetings Held during the year	No. of Meetings Attended	%
Chairman	Walter H. Villanueva	3	3	100%
Member	Eugene H. Villanueva	3	3	100%
Member	Tita P. Villanueva	3	3	100%
Member	Nicasio T. Perez	3	3	100%
Member	Oscar T. Perez	3	3	100%
Member	Derrick P. Villanueva	3	3	100%
Member *	Stephanie Lauren Lee S. Lee Villanueva	3	1	33%
Member *	Jefferson T. Sy	3	2	67%
Member	Marie Therese G. Santos	3	2	67%
Member	Ernesto R. Alberto	3	3	100%

Note:
*Ms. Stephanie Lauren Lee S. Villanueva resigned effective May 29, 2015. Mr. Jefferson T. Sy was elected on May 15, 2015 to replace Ms. Villanueva effective May 29, 2015.

Item 10. Executive Compensation

The following summarizes the executive compensation received by the President and the top four (4) most highly compensated officers of the Company for 2013, 2014, and 2015. It also summarizes the aggregate compensation received by all the officers and directors, unnamed.

Name and Position	Year	Salaries	Bonuses	Others	Total
Eugene Lee Villanueva/President and General Manager-Compounds Group Walter H. Villanueva/ General Manager-Pipes Group/ General Manager – PP-R/HDPE Pipes Division Tita P. Villanueva/ VP-Comptroller Nicasio T. Perez/VP- Treasurer Derrick P. Villanueva/General Manager-PVC Pipes Division	2013	₱9,561,500	-none-	₱291,821	₱9,853,321
Eugene Lee Villanueva/President and	2014	₱10,284,240	-none-	₱84,008	₱10,368,247

General Manager-Compounds Group					
Walter H. Villanueva/ General Manager-Pipes Group/ General Manager – PP-R/HDPE Pipes Division					
Tita P. Villanueva/ VP-Comptroller					
Nicasio T. Perez/VP- Treasurer					
Derrick P. Villanueva/General Manager-PVC Pipes Division					
CEO and the four (4) most highly compensated officers named above	2015	₱12,104,755	-none-	₱410,784	₱12,515,539
CEO and the four (4) most highly compensated officers named above	2016 (Est)	₱12,709,996	-none-	₱115,333	₱12,825,329
Aggregate compensation paid to all officers and directors as a group unnamed	2013	₱10,315,500	-none-	₱291,821	₱10,607,321
	2014	₱11,089,365	-none-	₱91,012	₱11,180,377
	2015	₱12,104,755	-none-	₱410,784	₱12,515,539

Compensation of Directors

Under the By-Laws of the Company, by resolution of the Board, each director shall receive a reasonable per diem allowance for his attendance at each meeting of the Board. As compensation, the Board shall receive and allocate an amount of not more than 10.00% of the net income before income tax of the Company during the preceding year. Such compensation shall be determined and apportioned among the directors in such manner as the Board may deem proper, subject to the approval of stockholders representing at least a majority of the outstanding capital stock at a regular or special meeting of the stockholders.

Currently, director's fee for independent directors is P 20,000.00 per meeting attended and P 10,000.00 for the other directors per meeting attended.

Item 11. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

Security Ownership of Certain Record and Beneficial Owners

As at December 31, 2015, the following are the owners of record, directly or indirectly, of more than 5.00% of the Company's outstanding capital stock, the number of shares and percentage of shareholdings of each of them:

Security Ownership					
Title of Class	**Name, address of record owner and relationship with Issuer**	**Name of Beneficial Owner and Relationship with Record Owner**	**Citizenship**	**No. of Shares Held**	**Percent of Class**

Security Ownership					
Title of Class	**Name, address of record owner and relationship with Issuer**	**Name of Beneficial Owner and Relationship with Record Owner**	**Citizenship**	**No. of Shares Held**	**Percent of Class**
Common	**Eugene H. Lee Villanueva** West Triangle Homes, Quezon City *Shareholder*	Same as record owner	Filipino	94,559,999	14.99%
Common	**Walter H. Villanueva** Corinthian Gardens, Quezon City *Shareholder*	Same as record owner	Filipino	71,119,999	11.27%
Common	**Jefferson T. Sy** Damar Village, Quezon City *Shareholder*	Same as record owner	Filipino	47,280,000	7.49%
Common	**Nicasio T. Perez** West Triangle Homes, Quezon City *Shareholder* r	Same as record owner	Filipino	47,279,999	7.49%
Common	**Tita P. Villanueva** Corinthian Gardens, Quezon City *Shareholder*	Same as record owner	Filipino	47,279,999	7.49%
TOTAL				**307,519,996**	**48.73%**

Security Ownership of Directors and Management

The following are the number of shares owned of record by the directors and executive officers of the Company and the percentage of shareholdings of each of them as of December 31, 2015:

Direct Ownership by Board of Directors and Management				
Title of Class	**Name of Beneficial Owner**	**Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership**	**Citizenship**	**Percent of Class**
Common	**Eugene H. Lee Villanueva** *President, General Manager – Compounds Division, and Director*	94,559,999 *Direct*	Filipino	14.99%
Common	**Walter H. Villanueva** *Chairman of the Board, General Manager – Pipes Group, and General Manager – PP-R/HDPE Pipes Division*	71,119,999 *Direct*	Filipino	11.27%

Direct Ownership by Board of Directors and Management				
Title of Class	**Name of Beneficial Owner**	**Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership**	**Citizenship**	**Percent of Class**
Common	**Tita P. Villanueva** *Vice President – Comptroller and Director*	47,279,999 *Direct*	Filipino	7.49%
Common	**Nicasio T. Perez** *Vice President – Treasurer and Director*	47,279,999 *Direct*	Filipino	7.49%
Common	**Jefferson T. Sy** *Director*	47,280,000 *Direct*	Filipino	7.49%
Common	**Oscar T. Perez** *Director*	23,640,000 *Direct*	Filipino	3.74%
Common	**Derrick P. Villanueva** *General Manager – PVC Pipes Division and Director*	418,001 *Direct*	Filipino	0.06%
Common	**Marie Therese G. Santos** *Independent Director*	1 *Direct*	Filipino	-nil-
Common	**Ernesto R. Alberto** *Independent Director*	1 *Direct*	Filipino	-nil-
Total				**52.53%**

As of December 31, 2015, the aggregate direct and indirect ownership of all directors and officers of the Company as a group is 52.53% of the total issued and outstanding shares of the Company.

Selling Security Holders

None of the Offer Shares is to be offered for the account of security holders.

Voting Trust

The Company knows of no person holding more than 5.00% of shares under a voting trust of similar agreement.

Item 12. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

Family Relationships

Mr. Walter H. Villanueva and Mr. Eugene H. Lee Villanueva are brothers.

Mrs. Tita P. Villanueva, Mr. Nicasio T. Perez, and Mr. Oscar T. Perez are siblings.

Mr. Walter H. Villanueva and Mrs. Tita P. Villanueva are spouses.

Mr. Derrick P. Villanueva is the son of Mr. Walter H. Villanueva and Mrs. Tita P. Villanueva.

Mr. Samuel Leonard S. Lee Villanueva is the son of Mr. Eugene H. Lee Villanueva.

Mr. Hans Joseph T. Perez is the son of Mr. Nicasio T. Perez.

There are no other family relationships known to the Company among directors, executive officers, or persons nominated or chose by the registrant to become directors or executive officers other than the ones disclosed.

Details of the Related Party Transaction are discussed under Note 17 of the Audited Financial Statements.

PART IV – CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Item 13. Compliance with Leading Practice on Corporate Governance

The company was newly listed at the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) on April 27, 2015. The Annual Corporate Governance Report (ACGR) shall be submitted on May 30 following the one (1) year anniversary of listing at the PSE, which shall be on May 30, 2016.

PART V – EXHIBITS AND SCHEDULES

Item 14. Exhibits and Reports on SEC Form 17-C

(a) Exhibits - none

(b) Reports on SEC Form 17-C for the last six months of the year

CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORPORATION
LIST OF CORPORATE DISCLOSURES UNDER SEC FORM 17-C
JULY 1, 2015 TO DECEMBER 31, 2015

Date	Description of Disclosure
July 27, 2015	Clarification of News Reports
August 06, 2015	Material Information/Transactions
August 12, 2015	Press Release
October 21, 2015	Press Release
October 28, 2015	Notice of Analyst's/Investor's Briefing
November 11, 2015	Press Release
November 26, 2015	Press Release
December 14, 2015	Press Release

CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORPORATION

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Statement of Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements
Independent Auditor's Report
Statements of Financial Position
Statements of Income
Statements of Comprehensive Income
Statements of Changes in Equity
Statements of Cash Flows
Notes to Financial Statements

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Section 17 of the Code and Section 141 of the Corporation Code, this report is signed on behalf of the issuer by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized, in ________________ on ____________________.

CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Issuer

By:

WALTER H. VILLANUEVA
Chairman

EUGENE H. LEE VILLANUEVA
President

TITA P. VILLANUEVA
Chief Finance Officer

ATTY. JASON C. NALUPTA
Corporate Secretary

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this MAR 3 1 2016 **day of ____________ 2016 affiants exhibiting to me their Residence Certificates, as follows:**

NAMES	CTC NO.	DATE/PLACE OF ISSUE
Walter H. Villanueva	13901803	01/26/2016 Valenzuela City
Eugene H. Lee Villanueva	13901806	01/26/2016 Valenzuela City
Tita P. Villanueva	13901799	01/26/2016 Valenzuela City
Atty. Jason C. Nalupta	15181378	01/17/2016 Manila

NOTARY PUBLIC
ATTY. RENATO P. DEVERA
NOTARY PUBLIC
Until December 31, 2016
IBP NO. [illegible], Q.C.
BAR ROLL [illegible] 434-403
PTR NO. [illegible] Q.C.
Adm. [illegible] 007/2015-2016
MCLE [illegible] 002[illegible]64
NIA BLDG., SGT. [illegible] ST., Q.C.

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